

**НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ БІОРЕСУРСІВ ТА
ПРИРОДОКОРИСТУВАННЯ УКРАЇНИ**

Гуманітарно – педагогічний факультет

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**Методичні рекомендації
«Практикум з англійської мови» для самостійної роботи
студентів ОС «Бакалавр» економічних спеціальностей**

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Мета даної розробки – підготовка студентів до єдиного вступного іспиту, розвиток комунікативних навичок, навичок читання та перекладу іншомовних джерел та робота з тестами.

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UNIT 1. The best place in the world.

1. Have you ever been to Barcelona? Read short texts and do exercises.



1. Barcelona is *cradled in* the North Eastern Mediterranean *coast of mainland Spain*, *about 2 hours' drive south from* the French Pyrenees. It is *the capital of* Catalonia, a region of Northern Spain, which has its own unique culture, traditions and personality. The city of Barcelona *is located* at a strategic geographical point on the Mediterranean coast of the Iberian *Peninsula*, protected by the Serra de Collserola mountain range, *delimited by two river deltas* and with privileged natural surroundings. This has given rise to its sustainable growth: the city has become a grand European *metropolis that is integrated into its surroundings*. The *city extends outwards to* its metropolitan area, forming a concentrated urban network that makes it the sixth most-populated city in the European Union.

2. Many great painters and artists worked here at some time and their influence is still evident throughout the city. Two of which are Picasso and Miró who have museums dedicated to some of their more important works. There are also dozens of other museums and art galleries dotted all around the city so you will always have plenty of art to experience whilst here. *Seaside and beaches on your doorstep*: Should you ever find yourself suffering from art and culture overload? Then you can spend the day recovering on one of Barcelona's *sandy shores only a short stroll from the city centre*. Order a sangria at one of the bars and *kick off your shoes*, sit back and *soak up the sun*, sea and the *view*.

A. Find synonyms in the text to the word “bank”.

B. Compile highlighted words into sentences. Do it in writing.

C. Keep going on reading. Translate the text and describe the photo bellow.



Barcelona is home to *masterpieces of many great architects*. The most famous of which is Antoni Gaudí. Gaudí's work is admired by architects around the World as being one of *the most unique and distinctive styles* in modern architecture. One of his most well known works, La Sagrada Família, is a giant basilica. Gaudí's work is admired by architects around the World as being one of the most unique and distinctive architectural styles. His work has greatly influenced the face of Barcelona architecture and you will see stunning examples of Gaudí's work all around the city centre. You will see that most of Gaudí's constructions have an organic look to them. This basic concept of using nature as the primary influences for his creativity is reflected in the use of the natural curved construction stones, twisted iron sculptures, and organic-like shapes - all of which are characteristic traits of Gaudí's architecture.

If you look at the Façade of Casa Batlló for instance you will see that the balconies look like skulls and the supports on the windows look like bones. The multi-coloured tiles that are used to decorate the walls of Casa Batlló were taken from the colours of natural corals. Gaudí adorned many of his buildings with coloured tiles arranged in mosaic patterns. This adds another important dimension to his buildings, which is so often overlooked by architects - the use of colour. The combination of original design, interesting shaped stonework, and vibrant colours in Gaudí's work give the viewer a truly breath-taking visual experience.

The different types of places to live:

Accommodation – a place where you live or stay (The place includes travel and accommodation)

Housing – building for people to live

Habitation – the fact of living in a place (This place is not fit for human habitation)

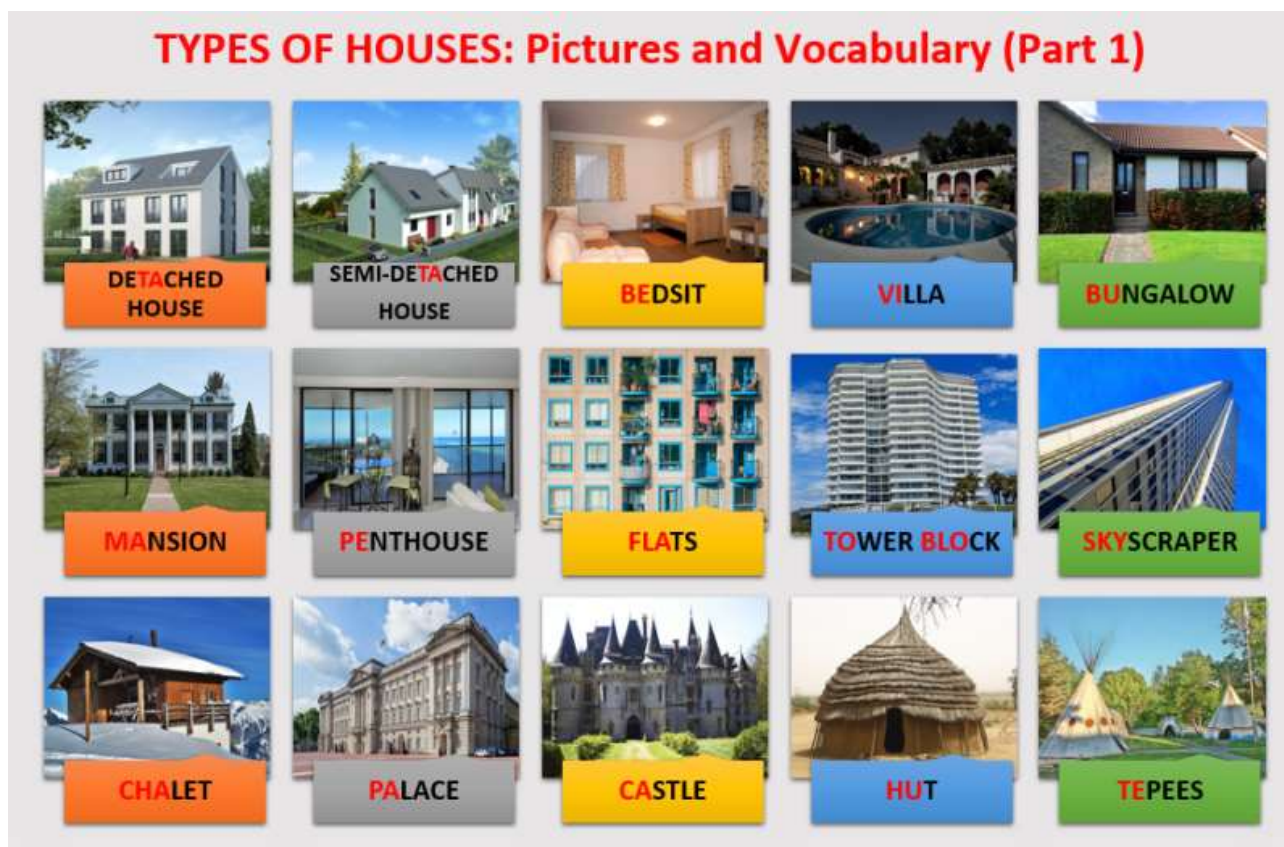
Dwelling (house) – a house or place to live in

Lodging – temporary accommodation, a room or rooms rented out to someone

(He was looking for lodging and a job)

Residence – a building where someone lives, temporary or permanent residence in the country

Tenure – possession, the legal right to live in a building or use a piece of land for a period



Landmarks

You can also talk about special land features or buildings that you can find near your place of living.

- It is next to the Eiffel Tower.
- It is near the Palace of Culture.
- The market is nearby.
- The river is a stone's throw away.
- It is two hundred metres away from the sea.
- We have many monuments in the neighbourhood.
- You can walk to the train station.
- I have to drive to the nearest supermarket.
- My kids can cycle to school.

Miscellaneous

Additionally, you can talk about different types of people or historical facts that make your place of living stand out.

Parts of the house: roof chimney porch garage lawn gutter extension
attic step drive window sill cornice canopy dormer window gable
drain pipe blind front yard shield outdoor spot shelter drive



1. Translate the text in writing.

Hotel Republic opened its doors in July 2020. This **stylish aparthotel** with **distinctive elegance** is ideally located in the heart of Zagreb, only a few minutes away from the city centre, yet surrounded by park forest Tuskanac. Combining the best of both, this aparthotel **offers** you **the comfort of a perfect home** with its **fully equipped apartments** while providing you with the service of a **boutique hotel** with a restaurant and a **bar on site**. Inspired by Art Deco and the style of that era, but with a **modern, sleek approach**, our **4-star apartments** will give you that **lux feel** you have been missing at home. Our **staff is at your disposal** for any help or advice. We offer our guests a breakfast service supported by Mozart restaurant and there is a **parking lot reserved** for our guests.

You can choose from eight **exquisite apartments** including a dependence apartment for maximum privacy. All air-conditioned units feature a cable flat-screen TV, a free Wi-Fi, a well-equipped kitchen with an oven, and a kettle, while seating and a dining area is also available. Each unit has a private **bathroom with bathrobes**, a hairdryer, and free toiletries. **Towels are provided**.

A. Have the idea of the sentences with the pairs of words.

*available + booking, bill + overcharged, boiling + air conditioning,
fixed + low, main road + noisy, make up call + missed.*

B. Fill in the words correctly.

advance, bunk beds, dormitory, double room, family room, key, reception, single room, twin room, vacancies

1. If you book a room for one person, you usually book a _____ room.
2. If you want a room with a double bed, you book a _____.
3. If you want a room with two separated beds, you book a _____.
4. For families there are usually special offers if they take a _____.
5. In youth hostels, rooms are often shared by 10 or more people. This kind of room is called _____.
6. To get 10 people into one room, two beds are usually placed on top of each other. They are called _____.
7. No matter where you're staying, you usually have to fill in a form at the _____.
8. Then the receptionist tells you your room number and gives you the _____ for your room.
9. During high season it's advisable to book a room in _____.
10. If a B&B is fully booked, they usually have a sign in the window saying »No_____.

2. Read short story and translate highlighted words.

A. Write a complain letter to the manager about bad service in the hotel you stayed, use words and phrases from the text.

One of the most common problems that people will **encounter** is when the neighbours **in adjacent rooms are noisy**, and this can **range from heavy snoring** through to those who **are up late at night** or returning from a night out. The other situation, which can **also occur**, is when the room is above or next to the hotel's bar or function room and the noise from these places too can be a problem. Ultimately, you will have two options here, and speaking to the hotel **staff to ask for another room** is something that can be successful. Alternatively, many travellers will already have **noise-cancelling headphones or earplugs to drown out the noise**, with the earplugs designed for those who sleep with heavy snorers being particularly effective.

Another of the **common issues**, particularly for those **staying in accommodation at the lower end of the market** is rooms that have not been **adequately cleaned**. **Insect infestations** such as **bed bugs** and **cockroaches** can also be a problem in some areas, and when it comes to hotel rooms, guests can expect a certain level of hygiene. In some cases, hotels may **need to take rooms out of service** if there is a technical problem, while in other situations they may actually **have over-booked** their rooms. For those who **show up** and there is no room present for them, then you may be limited in terms

of what you can do beyond complain, but it is certainly vital **to get the full details from** the hotel staff. This is one of the biggest and **most frustrating problems** for hotel guests, as if the staff at a hotel does not intend to care about the service they provide.

B. Answer the questions.

1. Is free Internet access very important?
2. When do you need to pay a cancellation fee?
3. What type of hotel can you really afford to stay?
4. Is it so annoying to give tips for almost everything?

C. You want to start the business in running hotel. Prepare presentation or something special as an advertising, booklet for your business promotion.

D. Look through active vocabulary and find English equivalents to Ukrainian.

Зручності, підвальне приміщення, континентальний сніданок, багаж, замовити номер в готелі, двомісний номер з усіма сучасними зручностями, зареєструвати, посильний, слова вдячності, дорогий, кухня, покоївка.

Active vocabulary:

Accommodation: A place to stay.

Amenities: The things that are available for guests to use or do in or around the hotel.

Appointed: To be filled with furniture and fittings. (adjective)

Award: Something that is given for being very good. (noun)

Basement: A space under a building. (noun)

Bed and breakfast: The price includes the room where you sleep and the food you eat for breakfast. (noun)

Bellboy: A person who carries guests' luggage to their rooms. (noun)

Booking: To secure a room to stay in a hotel (same as reservation). (noun)

Brochures: An information booklet. (noun)

Buffet: A counter where you help yourself to food. (noun)

Check-in: To arrive at a hotel and get access to your room. (verb)

Check-out: To leave a hotel and stop using the room. (verb)

Comfortable: Very soft and cosy. (adjective)

Complimentary: Something that is free. (adjective)

Concierge: A person who can organise special requests for hotel guests. (noun)

Confirm: To accept, agree. (verb)

Continental: To be from mainland Europe. (adjective)

Convenient: To be very easy and just right. (adjective)

Credit Card: A method of payment. (noun)

Cuisine: The prepared food that is available. (noun)

Dearth: A lack of, nothing there. (noun)

Deliver: To take something to an agreed destination. (verb)

Dictate: To tell. (verb)

Double room: A room with one bed that two people can sleep on. (noun)

Efficient: Well organised. (adjective)

Establishment: A reliable constant building run by people. (noun)

Expensive: To cost a lot of money. (adjective)

Experience: The wisdom gained through practical application. (noun)

Facilities: The areas and items that are provided for use. (noun)

Fitness centre: An area with a gym and swimming pool. (noun)

Folder: The outside cover that holds information leaflets. (noun)

Frequently: To happen very often. (adverb)

Front desk: The place where the receptionist works (same as reception desk). (noun)

Fully booked: To have no rooms available (same as no vacancies). (adjective)

Guest: A person who is staying in a hotel. (noun)

Hostel: A cheap hotel that caters to young people. (noun)

Hotel: A place where people pay to stay for short amounts of time. (noun)

Housekeeping: The people who and action of keeping the hotel clean. (noun)

Inn: Another name for a hotel, often found in the country. (noun)

Lobby: The entrance area of a hotel, often with places for guests to sit. (noun)

Local: Close to where you live. (adjective)

Location: The place where something is. (noun)

Luggage: The bags that travellers take with them. (noun)

Luxurious: Something very special, comfortable. (adjective)

Maid: The person who cleans the rooms in a hotel. (noun)

Manager: The person in charge of the hotel. (noun)

Memorable: Something that is easy to remember. (adjective)

Mini-bar: A small fridge in a room with food and drink that has to be paid for. (noun)

Motel: A cheaper hotel. (noun)

No vacancies: To have no rooms available (same as fully booked). (adjective)

Non-resident: Someone who does not live or sleep there. (noun)

Occupant: To take up a space, to live there. (noun)

Parking: An area where you can leave your car. (noun)

Pleasant: To be nice or kind. (adjective)

Quote: To tell information. (verb)

Reception desk: The place where the receptionist works (same as front desk). (noun)

Reception: The area where guests arrive at a hotel and check-in to their rooms. (noun)

Receptionist: The person who greets guests and takes bookings. (noun)

Reduce: To make smaller. (verb)

Reflect: To see an image. (verb)

Register: A written list of items or names. (noun) To arrive at a hotel and claim your room. (verb)

Relax: To unwind. (verb)

Remove: To take away. (verb)

Require: To need. (verb)

Reservation: To secure a room to stay in a hotel (same as booking). (noun)

Resident: Someone who is staying. (noun)

Restaurant: An area that serves meals. (noun)

Room: The area in a hotel where guests stay. (noun)

Room service: When a guest orders food or drink to be delivered to their room. (noun)

Security: The means that are used to keep something safe. (noun)

Single room: A room with one bed that one person can sleep on. (noun)

Situate: To put something in a place. (verb)

Staff: People employed by a hotel. (noun)

Standard: An agreed level to try to attain. (noun)

Supply: To take to a place, to give, an order. (verb)

Theme: All the same. (noun)

Timetable: A list of agreed times for buses and trains to arrive/depart. (noun)

Tip: The extra money that a guest gives to hotel workers. (noun) To give extra money to someone that helps you. (verb)

Toaster: A machine to cook bread. (noun)

Twin room: A room with two beds for two people to sleep on. (noun)

Vacancies: To have rooms available. (noun)

Vacate: To leave. (verb)

Valet: A person who parks your car for you. (noun)

View: What can be seen from the hotel (often the sea, mountains or something beautiful). (noun)

1. Choose the correct definition for the hotel vocabulary in this quiz.

1) What is the definition of Bellboy?

- A) A place to stay.
- B) A counter where you help yourself to food.
- C) A person who carries guests' luggage to their rooms.
- D) The act of making a decision.

2) What is the definition of Cuisine?

- A) The prepared food that is available.
- B) To give hope or inspire.
- C) The place where the receptionist works (same as reception desk).
- D) A room with one bed that two people can sleep on.

3) What is the definition of Occupant?

- A) The entrance area of a hotel, often with places for guests to sit.
- B) To take up a space, to live there.
- C) The cost, how much money.
- D) The person in charge of the hotel.

4) What is the definition of Room service?

- A) An area where you can leave your car.
- B) To put something in a place.

C) To take away.

D) When a guest orders food or drink to be delivered to their room.

5) What is the definition of Single room?

A) To take to a place, to give, an order.

B) A room with one bed that one person can sleep on.

C) The means that are used to keep something safe.

D) The person who serves food in a restaurant.

6) What is the meaning of the following definition: A person who is staying in a hotel?

A) Guest

B) Local

C) Front desk

D) Inn

7) What is the meaning of the following definition: To take something to an agreed destination?

A) Experience

B) Deliver

C) Confirm

D) Elevator

8) What is the meaning of the following definition: To secure a room to stay in a hotel (same as reservation)?

A) Accommodation

B) Concierge

C) Booking

D) Award

11) Identify the best description for each of the images (A-E) given above that correspond to the five questions in this quiz.

1) Which description best describes picture A given above?

A) Bed and breakfast

B) Concierge

C) Buffet

D) Bar

2) Which description best describes picture B given above?

A) Frequently

B) Dictate

C) Housekeeping

D) Credit card

3) Which description best describes picture C given above?

A) Fitness centre

B) Interest

C) Luggage

D) No vacancies

4) Which description best describes picture D given above?

A) Reduce

B) Situate

C) Front desk

D) Reflect

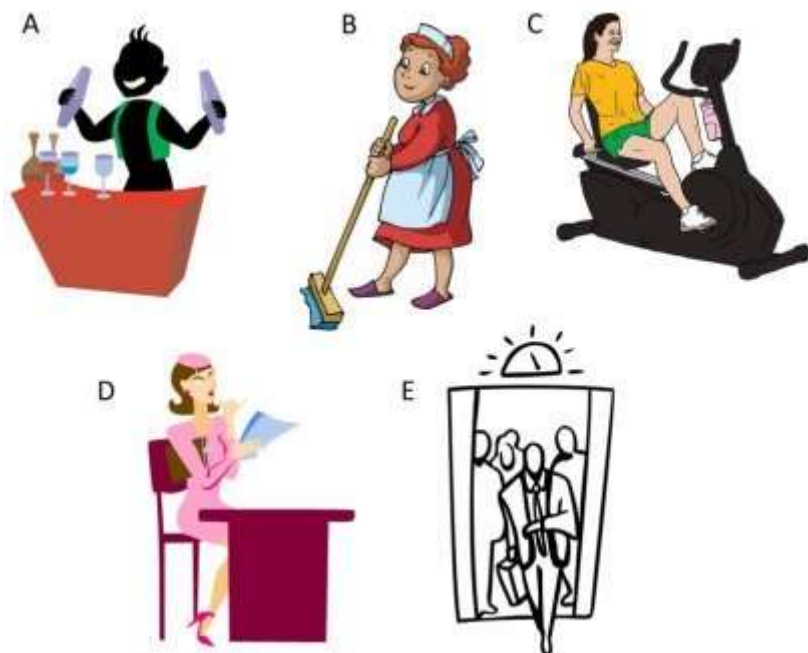
5) Which description best describes picture E given above?

A) Vacate

B) Lift

C) Room

D) Standard



12) Types of Hotel

There are many types of hotel, big and small. Big hotels, which are part of a 'group', offer guests a standard that does not vary from one location to another. Hotels can be awarded 'Stars' if their facilities match the Tourist Boards specifications. The more stars, the higher the standards. There is also a 'Red Star' accolade awarded for excellent cuisine.

People expect rooms with ensuite facilities. There is also a choice of single, double or family rooms to book. Hotels in large busy cities often have triple glazed windows to help reduce the noise of passing traffic.

When you stay in a hotel, the facilities are reflected in the price of the accommodation. Many establishments have swimming pools, squash courts, health clubs, gymnasiums and indoor play areas for young family members. Non-residents can use some of these activities, providing they pay the subscription fee. There are hotels with golf courses in their grounds. Some have lakes that are offered to guests who wish to fish or take out a boat to fill their leisure time.

A good hotel with pleasant helpful staff contributes to making a holiday enjoyable and encourages return visits. Christmas cards are sent to regular guests from the hotel management. A varied choice of fresh food beautifully presented in a dining area with lovely views, all add to the holiday experience.

If the guests do not wish to dine in the restaurant, room service is an alternative. A menu is supplied in the room from which guests can order. When the food is ready, a member of staff will bring it to the room. If the guests have to leave early in the morning before the dining room is serving breakfast, an order can be placed the night before leaving and breakfast will be delivered to the room at the desired time. There is always a list of the restaurant opening times in the room.

Most hotels ask their guests to vacate their rooms by 10 o'clock on the day of their departure. This is so the staff have enough time to clean the room, make up the bed and generally tidy the area, before the next occupants arrive. New visitors to a hotel do not usually have access to their room until after mid-day.

A. Reading comprehension questions that go with the above reading passage.

- 1) Why are hotels awarded stars?
 - A) They indicate the number of rooms in the building.
 - B) The stars are a way of knowing what facilities they offer.
 - C) They tell guests the hotel is open all year.
 - D) The stars indicate the size of the grounds.
- 2) Why do hotels in busy cities have double and triple glazed windows?
 - A) It helps to reduce noise levels.
 - B) To stop the sun shining in.
 - C) To keep the window cleaners busy.
 - D) They give a clearer view.
- 3) What facilities are offered to non-residents?
 - A) Only the bedrooms.
 - B) Non-residents are not welcome.
 - C) Only play areas for children.
 - D) The dining room, adjacent golf courses and the fitness areas.
- 4) What does room service mean?
 - A) Food and drink can be delivered to your room.
 - B) The guests have to leave.
 - C) An electrician comes to turn off the lights.
 - D) The room is ready for cleaning.
- 5) Why are guests asked to vacate their rooms by 10 am on departure day?
 - A) To check nothing has been stolen.
 - B) So that the room can be cleaned ready for the next occupants.
 - C) So the room can be repainted.
 - D) To let the staff sit in it when they are tired.

UNIT 2. City or village lifestyle.

A. What is your hometown like? Are you happy with the city/town/village you live in? What are some of the pros and cons? What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in the countryside or in a town?

1. Read and understand what the text is?

It is noteworthy that the lifestyle between a village (countryside) and a city varies. There is a huge difference in the way of living between the people existence in the cities and villages. Nowadays people prefer living a high profile standard living in smart cities. Each of them has its disadvantages and advantages. Cities are the main hubs of everything starting from the fast-food chains to tall buildings. Cities represent the epitome of cultural integration along with globalization. City life also offers wide options for facilities and opportunities. The village is somewhere we find our inner peace there. Arrays of trees, ponds, and puddles, stone tops, terrace farming hills, the patch of green lands marks the boundaries of any village. Only in villages, we can see dew on the grass, rituals, and celebrations with full festivity. Village life is the representation of a rural lifestyle whereas city life represents an urban lifestyle. The city is overpopulated compared to the villages where small numbers of people live. The air and water of the village are less polluted and have a cleaner environment, less noise, and fresh air compared to the cities. People in the villages are less busy than those in the big cities. Cities consist of innumerable numbers of buildings and vehicles and offer better medical care and education than the villages.

In a village, the environment is very calm and composed. Every population of the village tends to know everybody very well. Villagers are always warm-hearted and are always ready to help in any situation. However, villages have fewer facilities when compared to the cities. The villagers have difficulty in education, transportation and even in the treatments. Some villages do not have a fully modernized and equipped hospital or medical facilities, while in other the people of the villages have to cover hundreds of kilometres to reach the hospitals. Schools are also underdeveloped and do not have highly qualified teachers. Parents have to send their children to the cities for higher education. Employment is also a questionable situation in villages, as there is only an option of farming for the people there. In this phase, the city is the area with access to all necessary support that attracts a vast population migrating with a motive of having a better living standard. Due to the uncontrolled flow of people and the massive migration rate, the city gets crowded and creates an adverse effect on the environment.

1. Vocabulary to learn and translate.

busiest hub	основна діяльність, діловий центр
urban people	місцеві мешканці
a rush	метушня, біганина
in a rush for earning and living	в метушні за заробітками
settlement extension	збільшення населення
lack of	не достатньо
unmanaged urbanization	не керована урбанізація

malty storey car park	багато ярусна, багатоповерхова
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A. Look through the collocations bellow and complete the table.

Relates to city	Relates to village
A high flow of people	Lack of facilities

A high flow of people, congestion, fulfilled needs, processed foods from industries, a residential area of a busy town, great to have access to art exhibitions, inner-city, the area is a little run down, the shops are boarded up, walk across the city, it's easy to get around, the upmarket shops in the centre, on the outskirts of, pavement café.

B. Match definitions.

boarded up shops	- shops that are no longer doing business
chain stores	- multi-story apartments
upmarket shops	- expensive fashionable shops
to get around	- old and of a poor standard
high-rise flats	- well-known brands with shops in multiple cities
inner-city	- the outer area of large towns and cities where people live
in the suburbs	- the central part of a city where people live and where conditions are often poor
run down	- to travel around
sprawling city	- it has grown over time and which covers a wide area

2. Prove and respond in writing.

- Both village life and city life has its own beauties
- Given the fact that economic prosperity seems to be more in city life, people in villages migrate to cities; the reality is far from the truth
- The statement “the grass is greener on the other side” has never been true given the differences between the mind-set of people in village life and city life
- The fact that pollution is usually on a lower side in village life, in terms of health, village life takes an upper hand over city life
- In terms of job opportunities, better standard of living and economic prosperity of the country, city life undoubtedly has an upper hand over the village life
- One of the biggest advantages of village life is the purity and sobriety of its people
- It is usually considered, that people in urban areas are more greedy and selfish while people in rural areas are more harmonious and humble

3. Choose from the list, the most essential tips for your lifestyle.

- a) better job opportunities.
- b) mass transportation system.
- c) meeting several new people.
- d) vast entertainment options.
- e) top-of-the-line shopping and restaurants.
- f) best medical service possible.
- g) less crime.
- h) exposure to nature.
- i) better psychological health.
- j) it's cheaper.

4. Form adjectives to the words; find them, in the text:

Example: suburb – suburban

5. Look through the text.

1. We've all heard about the joys, the wonders, and the benefits of living in the countryside and particularly in the South of France: the clean air, the abundant warm and sunny days, the cheap delicious wine, the long lunches surrounded by vineyards and olive groves, the fresh local produce and open air markets, the list goes on and on. Nevertheless, the biggest downside to living in rural Southern France is the lack of jobs available. Moreover, the unemployment rates here are very high. So if you think you'll find a job easily here, think again. Unless you are willing to commute long distances and drive over 3 hours every day. You may well find yourself jobless or taking on remedial jobs in the service industry (restaurants and cleaning for example). If you have a teaching qualification English is always popular but public school posts are extremely difficult to come by and private lessons are not so popular for many here who do not make over 1,000 euros per month. You would be in luck; however, if your full time job requires that you simply have an internet connection. However this too can cause some problems if you are dependent on high-speed connection as most rural villages here are not equipped yet.

2. Building work, paper work, dealing with businesses, etc, can test your patience here in the South of France. If you come from the big cities of the West as I did, you'll find this one especially mind boggling and very frustrating. Getting an immediate response is so rare when it does happen it will make your entire year and you'll be giddy with happiness. No joke: plumbers, electricians, builders, bankers, painters, etc, seem to have little competition here and often appear aloof and authoritative when you meet them. The notion of "customer is king" simply does not exist here. So if you find a good worker, you'll want to not only keep their contact details to yourself but will find yourself "kissing the ground they walk on" and doing just about anything to keep them responsive to your calls. It will be you that ends up meeting them at their convenience

and not yours. You'll need to adjust your schedules to fit them in when they say they'll come 'round.

3. Rural French villages are often small. Over 60 per cent of the population is above retirement age. The active population is around 730. Therefore, we're a small active community. Which means everyone knows everyone's business. Unless you are anti-social, you will be seen and noticed which means people will talk about you. If someone got married, had a baby, had an accident, gotten divorced, or – and here's the worst – caused a scandal involving breakups of families, you'll hear about it. If you caused the scandal, you'll be shamed. So if you're addicted to drama, it's best to stay in a large city where anonymity may save some face. In the small villages (and this is probably true anywhere in the world) life can feel a little suffocating when someone asks you about your friends' recent car accident or someone else's husband running off with the babysitter or why you think so-and-so jumped off a bridge. That is if the stories are even true. Sometimes rumours spread that destroy reputations and cause people to move to another village or as far as another country. Of course this happens everywhere but in a village where you hear about it so often it feels like its constant. Therefore, a good rule of thumb to follow is that if you do not want people to know about something just don't talk about it – to anyone.

4. There are no traffic jams on the roads, and deafening noises neither. In a village, you learn to live at your pace. Nobody is in a hurry and the days go by without transport problems or streets agglomerations. It's impossible to say it without resorting to clichés, but seeing the sky, watching the weather, lighting fires, digging snow, gathering wildflowers, running down hills... this is the stuff we were built to do, and it's the closest I've ever been to a sense of peace in my body and mind.

Exercises to do:

A. Find English equivalents to Ukrainian.

Їхати з селища, пенсійний вік, загальне правило, велика кількість тепла, виносити мозки, власний ритм життя, скупчення на вулицях, збирати польові квіти, задихатись, відчуття спокою, беручи до уваги сталі вирази, схильний драматизувати.

B. Find synonyms from the text to the words bellow:

To escape, to split up, reserved, disturbing, detached.

3. Answer the questions.

- a) Do you have the same problems in your village?
- b) What do you like to do when you are in the countryside?
- c) Do you think it is better to live in the countryside or an urban area?

C. Prove it. True or False.

- 1. I think that there are simply more opportunities for retired people in the cities, than young people nowadays.
- 2. People who live school do not want to stay in the countryside.

3. There are many malls; you can wander in the village.

4. Hamlet is a very huge town.

5. Suburb is not the same as the outskirts.

6. Urbanization has been for years the main trend.

5. Using words, write your own story.

Path, farm, quarry, pond, marsh, natural features, muddle, lifestyle, rush into.

D. Form adjectives to the words; find them, in the text:

Example: suburb – suburban

7. Which paragraph the author is talking about a) employment, b) gossiping.

RENTING a FLAT.

1. Look through the text, remind and translate highlighted words.

When you are looking for a flat to rent, this is the person you need **to impress**. A name that **sounds quite grand**, a **landlord (property owner)** is simply someone who owns a building, land, or property that they rent out, also the name given to anyone who owns and **runs a pub**, as many old pubs used **to rent out rooms to lodgers**. In addition, you can see **requests for roommates advertised** as well as whole properties. A roommate request simply means that you will be renting a room in a house or flat that already has **tenants** in it. Therefore, if you do not want to share with other people then avoid these. One-room flats are usually the cheapest option, as they do not have a separate living room and it's all in **a single open living space**.

Sometimes when people are renting a property, they specify it is available to professionals only. By this, they mean the property is only **available to people who are in full-time**, stable employment – so, no students, and no one on government benefits. It might sound as discriminating against students, and stereotyping them as loud and unreliable, but really it is just a way for a landlord to attract working people who they know **can afford the rent**. Once you have found the flat or house of your dreams **you will be keen to secure it**. This is where contracts come in. Typically lasting 12 months, a contract is **a written legal obligation** between you (the tenant) and the proprietor (your landlord) which lays out what you can and cannot do in the property, and the minimum time you are expected to stay. **Break clauses**, usually after six months, are increasingly popular because they allow you to leave the property early **without being charged a penalty**. **A rolling contract** is a more **flexible arrangement**, common in flats, where a tenant needs only give a week or months' **notice prior to leaving**. Normally **you pay a deposit in advance**, which the landlord will hold in case of any missed rents (you do not pay) or damage that might be caused (broken furniture, glass etc.). Remember: **the early bird catches the worm** – first to see the property will have an advantage.

A. Match the words to the right collocation.

landlord	to make an offer	run-down	tenant	criteria	a price range
-----------------	-------------------------	-----------------	---------------	-----------------	----------------------

- the amount you can afford to pay
- the person, who is ready and wishing to rent a property
- the person who owns the property you eventually rent
- minimum requirement
- to indicate to the landlord that you wish to take the property
- used to describe a building, which is not in good condition - old looking and not well-maintained.

B. Find proverb in the text and give Ukrainian variants.

2. [Listen](#) to and do exercises.

A. Choose words from the conversation to the synonyms: an apartment, you are single, contract, to hire, roomy,

B. True or false:

1. Room share is commonly used in North America.
2. Apartment and condominium is the same.
3. In North America, most landlords require "first and last".
4. A bachelor apartment is for single men only.

3. Do the test.

1. Does the flat contain all the furniture I will need? I am looking for a place, which is ____ please.

- a) furnished b) spacious c) semi-furnished

2. This room is really tiny. Are there any ____ ones?

- a) spacious b) furnished c) renovated

3. Apparently, the owner has spent a large amount of money on ____ the whole house. It looks as good as new now!

- a) furnishing b) refurbishing c) utilities

4. I cannot wait to ____ my new flat! I am super excited about living on my own!

- a) move in b) move out c) renovate

5. How much do you spend on ____?

- a) utilities b) spacious c) refurbishment

6. Do people actually live there? The house looks terribly ____... It looks like it needs a few months of maintenance.

a) unfurnished

b) run-down

c) renovated

4. Look at the photo and write a letter to the landlord, you are interested in renting and why. Use new words from the unit.



5. Find and translate new words from diagram below.

your disposal; cities through which you will pass; number of stops and overnight stays, if required. This is suitable for the option if you are traveling with friends (with whom you can share gasoline). Or if you have a free place where you can take passengers for a fee. Also, if the size of the car allows, you can save on overnight travel and sleep in the car.

When planning their vacation, people pay special attention to choosing the most appropriate transport that will take them to their destination. I repeat that there are not so many ways - road, rail, water and air transport. The latter species is the youngest, but already in high demand and proven. But most often the plane causes people serious fears and anxieties. Of course, to be guided only by this is unwise. Therefore it is necessary to know also positive signs of flight by the plane. One of the most important advantages of air travel is its high speed. In just a few hours you can cross thousands of kilometers and be in the right place for you. This is especially convenient for a limited time. Traveling by plane does not seem as boring as, for example, by train or bus. After all, you do not need to spend a few days traveling. Also, the passenger is provided with food and drinks during the flight. During the flight, the passenger feels as comfortable and convenient as possible, which is provided by comfortable seats that allow you to relax and even sleep. Very impressive view from the porthole, beautiful scenery below or snow-white clouds enveloping the plane. By plane you can go to any country, which can not always be reached by rail or road.

1. Translate transport idioms and put into practice with your story:

- a) be in the same boat
- b) fifth wheel
- c) be on the gravy train
- d) to hit the road
- e) throw someone under the bus
- f) any port in a storm.

2. Complete sentences with idioms above.

- We all definitely, wanted to spend more time with the new friends but it was time to _____.
- Don't worry. We're in the _____. I have major project deadlines to meet.
- She threw her business partner _____ when the deal fell through. It was brutal!
- I did not want to stay with my mother, but did not find a solution and _____.
- I do not like him anymore; he seems to have got _____.

A. Take a look at the meaning and find idiom.

- they are in the same unpleasant or difficult situation.
- to leave or start your journey

- in similar (often difficult) circumstances

– someone who is superfluous

3. Read the three texts about different means of transport and their economic importance. Then answer the questions, which follow.

A. In today's modern world of **articulated Lorries**, **high-speed railways** and super-efficient courier services, it is easy to forget that many **rural communities** and villages across the world would disappear if there were no donkeys. Much of the world is dependent on donkeys moving food from farms to small towns. Donkeys generally work very hard in rural and mountainous areas where there aren't any modern transport **facilities**. They carry huge amounts of food from the villages to the towns and bring fertilisers and other supplies back to the village. If a lorry runs out of diesel or petrol, it cannot be used, but the donkey just needs grass, water and rest and is ready to work again for long hours.

B. Many countries have **an effective network of railways** to help transport different types of goods, mostly **unperishable goods**. The earliest recorded system was in Ancient Greece in 600BC. Since then, rail-links were built to connect short distances. In the 19th century, this changed dramatically. Many countries developed their own network with private links between different towns with Germany and Britain leading the way. These **links provided the capacity to carry heavy goods** such as coal, iron ore and wood. Building a railway was **tremendously hard** work for labourers. Railways are extremely expensive to construct but essential for transporting **raw materials** and **finished goods** such as textiles quickly and cheaply. In the early 19th century, the first passengers travelled on the railways **with horse-drawn carriages**. From 1850, Britain was completely connected by railways and used **steam engines to pull carriages**.

4. Read the statements below and then decide if they are True (T) or False (F) based on the information given in Texts.

1. Donkeys are not needed in today's economy T F
2. The Ancient Greeks had a railway system in 800BC.
3. The very early railways connected many cities.
4. British passengers first travelled on trains in the 1820s.

5. Now, complete the notes below with a suitable word or phrase from the texts. You can use up to 3 words.

Many communities would disappear (1) if there were no donkeys. Donkeys are a _____ (2) which can travel in the countryside and mountain regions. They take goods to sell and bring back _____ (3) to the villages. Railways are _____ (4) for carrying _____ (5) materials and

finished _____ (6). They are used to carry _____ (7) items. They are _____ (8) expensive to construct.

6. Translate and try to find synonyms to highlighted words.

7. Read the text about transport inventions and translate in writing.

Prolific inventor and entrepreneur Elon Musk introduced the Hyperloop concept, in 2012, when he announced engineers from his Tesla and SpaceX companies would begin work on a demonstrator. This promising, high-speed innovation is comprised of reduced-pressure tubes that contain pressurised capsules with the ability to transport passengers from San Francisco to Los Angeles in a mere 35 minutes at speeds of up to 700mph. As current systems have been designed to offer an on-demand service for travellers, capsules will be able to depart every couple of minutes, which is much more regularly than other high-speed rail networks and will reduce waiting times.

Over a million people a year are killed in road traffic accidents, with tens of millions more injured. The emergence of smart roads connected to the internet of things (IoT) can significantly help to reduce road deaths, as IoT-enabled road sensors can instantly communicate with smart cars about the best ways to avoid hazards or adverse road conditions. This programme will see a series of cutting-edge transportation technologies installed on the route, facilitating wireless communication between road-based infrastructure nodes and smart cars.

8. Using words from the unit, write your vision of nearest future transport.

9. Vocabulary to be used:

Traffic jam

Pull out

Pull over

Stuck in traffic

Gridlock

Congestion

Contraflow

Bottleneck

A. Find equivalents to the collocations use words above.

1) a place where a road is narrow or blocked, causing traffic to move very slowly

2) a situation in which a place is crowded with people or vehicles, so that it is difficult to move around

3) a situation in which there are so many cars on the roads that traffic cannot move

Bengaluru has **overtaken Mumbai** as the city with the highest [traffic](#) congestion and **emerged on top of the list globally**. According to a report released by a major global location technology specialist, drivers in the southern city spent an average of 71% extra time **on the road due to** congestion in 2019, while in Mumbai, drivers spent 65% more time **in vehicles thanks to** the city's **traffic snarls**.

While Mumbai **has slipped to** fourth rank among 416 cities in 57 countries **after topping the list for** two consecutive years — 2017 and 2018 — Delhi has also improved its position from the second most traffic congested city in 2017 to eighth in the 2019 ranking. Travel by road in India is dangerous. India leads the world in traffic-related deaths and a number of U.S. citizens have suffered fatal traffic accidents in recent years. You should exercise extreme caution when **crossing streets**, even in marked **pedestrian areas**, and try to use only cars that have seatbelts. Seat belts are not common in taxis. Helmets should always be worn on motorcycles and bicycles. Buses and trucks often run red lights and **merge directly into traffic** at yield points and traffic circles. Cars, auto-rickshaws, bicycles, and pedestrians behave only slightly more cautiously. Use your horn or flash your headlights frequently to announce your presence. It is both customary and wise.

Travel at night is **particularly hazardous**. Buses, patronized by hundreds of millions of Indians, are convenient in that they serve almost every city of any size. However, they are usually driven fast, recklessly, and without consideration for the rules of the road. Accidents are quite common. Trains are safer than buses, but train accidents still occur more frequently than in other countries.

In order to drive in India, you must have either a valid Indian driver's license or a valid international driver's license. Because of difficult road and traffic conditions, you may wish to consider hiring a local driver.

A. Prove: True or False.

1. Traffic in India is safe and trouble-free.
2. You do not need to rent a car.
3. Public transport drives a green light only.
4. People and tourists cross the street calmly.
5. Helmets should always be worn on motorcycles.

2. Complete the table with verbs and nouns.

VERB	NOUN
to provide	
	storage
to support	
	transporting
to release	

	purchasing
to maintain	
to deliver	
	distribution
to race	

3. Answer the questions connected with the topic.

1. What type of transportation do you prefer?
2. How do you get to work or school?
3. How long is your *commute*?
4. What do you do on your regular commute? Do you listen to something? Do you watch videos or play games? Do you read?
5. What is the most environmentally friendly form of transportation?
6. Do you get *motion sickness*? Which types of transportation make you feel sick?
7. What is good and bad about using public transport?



8. How often do you take a taxi? What is the basic fare in your town or city?
9. Have you used a ride-sharing service? Do you prefer to be the only passenger?
10. What are the advantages and disadvantages of using private transportation such as a car?
11. Does your city have a good public transportation system? What could be improved about it?
12. How do people treat each other on public transportation in your city? For example, do people give up their seats to people who need them?
13. Do you regularly fly places? How do you feel about flying?
14. Can you sleep on transportation? How quickly do you fall asleep?
15. Many big cities have a subway system. Which is the best subway system you have travelled on?

16. When you visit a new place, the transportation system can be confusing. What good or bad transport experiences have you had in a new place?

UNIT 4. The best planet.

Our home planet Earth is a rocky, terrestrial planet. It has a solid and active surface with mountains, valleys, canyons, plains and so much more. Our atmosphere is made mostly of nitrogen and has plenty of oxygen for us to breathe. The atmosphere also protects us from incoming meteoroids, most of which break up in our atmosphere before they can strike the surface as meteorites. Earth is special because it is an ocean planet. Water covers 70% of Earth's surface. Earth has just one moon. It is the only planet to have just one moon. Earth is the third planet from the Sun in our solar system. That means Venus and Mars are Earth's neighbouring planets. The crust varies considerably in thickness; it is thinner under the oceans, thicker under the continents. The inner core and crust are solid; the outer core and mantle layers are plastic or semi-fluid. Most of the mass of the Earth is in the mantle, most of the rest in the core; the part we inhabit is a tiny fraction of the whole. Unlike the other terrestrial planets, Earth's crust is divided into several separate solid plates, which float around independently on top of the hot mantle below. The theory that describes this is known as plate tectonics. Two major processes characterize it: spreading and subduction.

A day on Earth lasts a little under 24 hours. One year on Earth lasts 365.25 days and every four years we need to add one day to our calendar. We call it a leap day (in a leap year).

rocky	кам'янистий, скелястий
terrestrial	суходіл, наземний
surface	поверхня
valley	низина, долина, впадина
plain	рівнина, поле
to strike	вдарити, налетіти
solar system	Сонячна система
a leap year	високосний рік
crust	поверхня, земна кора
core	ядро
solid	твердий
basin	водойма, басейн
peninsula	півострів

1. Complete the sentences below with the words from the box.

banks gulf mountain chain continent a peninsula peaks cape

1. Africa is the world's second largest and second most-populous _____.

2. Italy, country of south-central Europe, occupying _____ that juts deep into the Mediterranean Sea.
3. The Dnipro river, divides the territory of Ukraine from north to south into its right and left _____, covering almost half of the country with its basin.
4. The _____ of Good Hope is a place near the far south end of Africa, where the Atlantic Ocean and the Indian Ocean meet.
5. Carpathian Mountains, a geologically young European _____ forming the eastward continuation of the Alps.
6. _____ of Mexico partially landlocked body of water on the southeastern periphery of the North American continent, running between the peninsula of Florida and the island of Cuba.
7. The Himalayas is the world's highest mountain range and the home for 10 of the world's highest mountain _____.

2. Match Ukrainian equivalents to English.

1. гора	a. bay
2. хребти	b. peak
3. вершина	c. cape
4. скеля	d. harbor
5. водоспад	e. mountain
6. бухта	f. bank, coast
7. лагуна	g. mountain range
8. гавань	h. lagoon
9. мис	i. waterfall
10. озера	j. cliff
11. берег, побережжя	k. lakes

3. Who lives in the seawater? Read the text and concentrate on underlined words

Marine life, or sea life or ocean life, is the plants, animals and other organisms that live in the salt water of the sea or ocean, or the brackish water of coastal estuaries. Marine organisms produce oxygen. Most life forms evolved initially in marine habitats. The earliest vertebrates appeared in the form of fish, which live exclusively in water. Some of these evolved into amphibians, which spend portions of their lives in water and portions on land. Other fish evolved into land mammals and subsequently returned to the ocean as seals, dolphins or whales. Plant forms such as kelp and algae grow in the water and are the basis for some underwater ecosystems. Plankton, and particularly phytoplankton, are key primary producers forming of the ocean food chain.

brackish water	estuaries	вода солоніша ніж прісна
marine life	sea or ocean life	морські організми
salt water	salinity (n), saline	солена вода

natural environment	habitat	природне середовище
kelp	algae	водорості, бура водорість

4. Read the text and find English equivalents to Ukrainian.

Fish are animals that live in water. They are vertebrates, animals with backbones, and come in all kinds of shapes, sizes and colors. Fish first appeared in the oceans of the Earth about 500 million years ago, long before dinosaurs roamed our planet. Today there are tens of thousands of different kinds of fish and new species are discovered every year. Fish have changed their features and adapted to their surroundings in order to survive. The whale shark is the largest fish on Earth. It can grow up to 12 meters in length and can weigh up to 15 tons. In contrast, tiny gobies are often only a few mm long. Fish are important to people. They were among the first animals hunted by primitive human beings. There are three classes of fish: jawless, cartilaginous, and bony. All fish are vertebrates (have a backbone) and most breathe through gills and have fins and scales. Millions of people all over the world depend on fish as a main form of nutrition. In many coastal countries, for example Japan or Norway, people depend on fishing to make a living. Fish are a part of the food chain. They eat animals and are eaten by other sea creatures, thus keeping up the balance of nature.

5. Find in the text English equivalents to the Ukrainian.

хребетні	_____
спинний хребет, кістяк	_____
виживати	_____
кісткові	_____
види	_____
бичок	_____
холоднокровні	_____
зябра	_____
плавники	_____
луска	_____
хрящеві	_____
беззубі	_____

6. Complete sentences with words bellow.

backbone scale fins cartilaginous fish gills ichthyologist

a) _____ each of the small, thin horny or bony plates protecting the skin of fish and reptiles, typically overlapping one another.

- b) _____ any of various cold-blooded, aquatic vertebrates, having gills, commonly fins, and typically an elongated body covered with scale
- c) _____ the series of vertebrae extending from the skull to the pelvis; the spine.
- d) _____ the paired respiratory organ of fish and some amphibians, by which oxygen is extracted from water.
- e) _____ a flattened appendage on various parts of the body of many aquatic vertebrates, including fish
- f) _____ have a skeleton made of cartilage, rather than bone.

A. What types of fish do you know? Translate into Ukrainian.

cod eel trout tunas salmon crucian carp shrimp carp pike shark squid
catfish crayfish ruff minnow bass mackerel herring flatfish

B. You are fishmonger. Catch fish species that live in saltwater.

C. Find English equivalents to the following Ukrainian terms.

тріска	_____	короп	_____
форель	_____	скумбрія	_____
лосось	_____	креветка	_____
оселедець	_____	акула	_____
карась	_____	восьминіг	_____
тунець	_____	щука	_____
камбала	_____	піскар	_____
вугор	_____	йорж	_____

7. Fun facts about fish. Words for help:

pups	собаченя
to give birth	народити
to reproduce	відтворювати, розмножуватись
low-pitched	низький звук
to convey	передавати (звук..), виражати
to moan	стогнати
to grunt	хрюкати
to gnash	скреготати зубами
to hiss	свистіти
chord	голосові зв'язки

to shriek	галасувати, кричати
to boom	густи, шуміти

a) Most fish reproduce by laying eggs, though some fish, such as great white sharks, give birth to live babies called pups.

b) Fish use a variety of low-pitched sounds to convey messages to each other. They moan, grunt, croak, boom, hiss, whistle, creak, shriek, and wail. They rattle their bones and gnash their teeth. However, fish do not have vocal chords. They use other parts of their bodies to make noises, such as vibrating muscles against their swim bladder.

c) Saltwater fish need to drink more water than freshwater fish. Since seawater is saltier than the liquids in a fish's body, water inside the fish is constantly flowing out. If they didn't drink to replace the lost water, saltwater fish would dry up like prunes.

8. What equipment do you need for fishing? Prepare your story and complete the phrases below.

Begin fishing with rods, lines and nets, enjoy angling as hobby, an excellent way to reset, great stress reliever, can be meditative, ultimate way to relax, a reason to, by boat

ANIMALS

1. Read the short texts and do exercises.

A. Animals are the living beings that we share with the Earth. All animals belong to a biological kingdom called kingdom Animalia. This kingdom is then broken down into over 30 groups. About 75% of all species on Earth are animals. Animals are then broken down into two types: vertebrates and invertebrates. Some animals are domestic which means they are tamed and not wild. Some domestic animals are kept for farming purposes while pets are kept as companions. Wild animals are untamed and they live in their natural environment. There are many kinds of animals, so we put them into some groups. Basic animal groups are 1) mammals (lion, elephant, zebra etc), 2) reptiles (crocodile, cobra, chameleon etc.), 3) birds (eagle, crow, duck etc.), 4) invertebrates (insects, worms, sponges etc.), 5) fish (sharks, salmon etc.) and 6) amphibians (salamanders, frogs etc.).

B. Pets are domestic or tamed animals that people keep at home as a companion or as a means of entertainment. Pets are not wild animals so they are called "tamed" which means they are not wild and they are friendly to their "guardians". Pets are domestic animals; however, they are kept as companions unlike the other domestic work animals such as horses or donkeys. Unlike pets, working animals such as horses or camels help people with some kind of work. Pets are also different from some of the domestic animals such as sheep and cows, which are farmed for food.

C. Carnivores are the animals that eat meat such as lion, wolf, crocodile, eagle etc. Herbivores are the animals that eat plant. For example zebra, kangaroo, elephant, deer etc. Omnivores are the animals that eat both plant and meat.

1. Learn farm animals. Find in a vocabulary in English with pictures.



Wild animals.



1. Complete the box. (at least 5)

insects	herbivores	mammals	vertebrates	invertebrates	omnivores

2. Read sentences about animals and prove: True or False.

- 1) Lions are herbivorous, because they do not eat meat.
- 2) Giraffes are the tallest land animals.
- 3) A cow and a bull are a wild animals.
- 4) An elephant is a mammal.
- 5) Snakes are reptiles.
- 6) Koalas are in danger of extinction.
- 7) Some fish lost their habitats because of drought.
- 8) Polar bears become endangered because of climate change.
- 9) Domestic life is important for wild animals.
- 10) Tigers are carnivore.

3. Find mistakes in sentences.

- a) Animals with a backbone are invertebrates.
- b) Most mammals have hair, scales, and horns.
- c) Animals without a backbone are vertebrates.
- d) Most insects, jellyfish, leeches, snails, spiders are invertebrates.
- e) Reptiles are not air-breathing vertebrates coved in special skin.
- f) A ladybug is a small insect that can invade your home.

4. Choose the correct answer. If you don't know the word, consult the dictionary.

1. _____ of cattle graze fertile plains.
a) packs b) flocks c) herds d) swarms
2. Cattle and chicken are _____ animals
a) farm b) domesticated c) wild
3. The horses have returned to their _____ after the morning exercise.

a) sheds b) barns c) stables

4. Most animals in captivity have to be fed and _____ at least twice a day.

a) drunk b) liquidated c) watered

5. Many people think it is wrong to put animals behind _____

a) bars b) poles c) wires

6. The horse gets rid of _____ by flicking its tail.

a) ants b) flies c) butterflies

7. The horse hurt one of its _____ in the race.

a) heels b) paws c) hooves

8. Modern farm animals are the result of centuries of selective _____

a) breeding b) reproduction c) mating

5. Find Ukrainian equivalents to English and choose the correct names of the places where the following animals live or are kept.

- | | | |
|------------|-------|------------|
| 1) shed | _____ | a) horses |
| 2) kennel | _____ | b) dogs |
| 3) paddock | _____ | c) cows |
| 4) stable | _____ | d) beavers |
| 5) dam | _____ | e) lions |
| 6) den | _____ | f) rabbits |
| 7) warren | _____ | g) pigs |
| 8) sty | _____ | h) sheep |
| 9) hutch | _____ | |

6. Collective nouns. Match the names for the groups of animals.

- | | |
|--------------|-------|
| 1) brood of | _____ |
| 2) herd of | _____ |
| 3) pack of | _____ |
| 4) team of | _____ |
| 5) school of | _____ |

7. Use of English. Read the text.

Rhinoceroses are large, herbivorous mammals identified by their characteristic 1) ----- snouts. Because the animals' horns are used in folk medicine for their supposed healing properties, rhinos have been hunted nearly to 2) ----- . Their horns are sometimes sold as trophies or 3) ----- , but more often, they are ground up and used in traditional Chinese medicine. The powder is often added to food or brewed in a tea. They believe that the horns are a powerful aphrodisiac, also 4) ----- for fever, rheumatism, gout, and other disorders. Rhino horns are made of keratin, which is also the key component of human hair and fingernails. However, the horns are not just dense clumps of hair. CT scans have shown dense mineral 5) ----- of calcium and melanin in the core of the horn. The calcium makes the horn stronger, and the melanin 6) ----- it from the sun's UV rays. Rhinos once 7) ----- much of sub-Saharan Africa, but today is under threat due to poaching fueled by these commercial uses. Many organizations are working to protect this much-loved animal.

A) Match the word and complete sentences in the text.

1	hilled	horned	humped	tailed
2	damping	extinction	rescue	renovation
3	ornament	furniture	pottery	decorations
4	pills	disease	remedy	treatment
5	deposits	raw materials	substance	content
6	protects	maintains	defends	combats
7	strolled	tramped	roamed	winded

B) Answer the questions.

1. Do you like fur or other things made from animals?
2. Should we hunt seals for their fur?
3. What animal best represents you?
4. What is the most effective way to save foxes and beavers?

8. You have an example how to write an essay:

a) What is the most unusual animal you have seen?

b) Translate highlighted words, use for writing your story.

Panda. What do pandas look like? – Pandas are big animals. Their **fur is starkly** contrasting **patches of black** and white, with black ears and black eye patches. Their legs, shoulders, and **tail** are also black, and the **rest of their body** is white. Pandas, like

most bears, have short tails. Panda bear **paws have five fingers**, plus a “thumb.” However, this thumb is actually not a digit at all, but a **modified bone**. The bears use this fake thumb **to grip bamboo** while they eat. Pandas are **lethargic creatures**. They do not **consume foods** that provide high levels of energy, and because of this, are not particularly active. They **wander** in search of choice bamboo. In addition, they will avoid areas where they have **to climb steep slopes** or burn energy. These bears are **solitary**. The primary dangers to panda **survival** are habitat loss, **poaching, and fragmented populations**. Hunting of these bears has occurred for hundreds of years, primarily because their fur is so soft and **strikingly colored**. We should **protect their habitat**.

9. Summing up: Find out from the texts verbs related to the animal’s behavior.

Example: To climb, roam, wander

A. Watch film on BBC and write short rendering.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/av/stories-54829594>

1. Words to remember:

extinct, instinct	зниклий, вимерлий (інстинкт)
endangered	на межі зникнення
danger	безпека
to conserve	зберігати, консервувати
to preserve	запобігати, зберігати
poacher	браконьєр
habitat	природне середовище
misuse	зловживання
to exploit	розробляти, експлуатувати
to roam	бродити, скитатись
starving	голодувати, голодний

2. Find opposites of the words bellow:

- a) person, who is legally kills animals _____
- b) living, surviving, not existing _____

- c) not prevented from being damaged or destroyed _____
- d) not naturally react or behave _____
- e) unnatural surroundings _____
- f) protected, sheltered _____

3) Find the right meaning of the words.

misuse – abuse – overuse – trespass

develop – operate – run – turn to advantage – exploit

wander – stroll- ramble – prowl – roam

habitat – environment – residence – surrounding

starve – hunger – fume

SUMMING UP.



1. Read the text and find English equivalents to Ukrainian.

Fish are animals that live in water. They are vertebrates, animals with backbones, and come in all kinds of shapes, sizes and colors. Fish first appeared in the oceans of the Earth about 500 million years ago, long before dinosaurs roamed our planet. Today there are tens of thousands of different kinds of fish and new species are discovered every year. Over millions of years fish have changed their features and adapted to their surroundings in order to survive. The whale shark is the largest fish on Earth. It can grow up to 12 meters in length and can weigh up to 15 tons. In contrast, tiny gobies are often only a few mm long. Fish are important to people. They were among the first animals hunted by primitive human beings. There are three classes of fish: jawless, cartilaginous, and bony. All fish are vertebrates (have a backbone) and most breathe through gills and have fins and scales. Millions of people all over the world depend on fish as a main form of nutrition. In many coastal countries, for example Japan or Norway, people depend on fishing to make a living. Fish are a part of the food chain. They eat animals and are eaten by other sea creatures, thus keeping up the balance of nature.

хребетні _____

спинний хребет, кістяк _____

виживати

види

бичок

холоднокровні

зябра

плавники

луска

2. Complete sentences with words bellow.

backbone scale fins cartilaginous fish gills ichthyologist

- a) _____ each of the small, thin horny or bony plates protecting the skin of fish and reptiles, typically overlapping one another.
- b) _____ any of various cold-blooded, aquatic vertebrates, having gills, commonly fins, and typically an elongated body covered with scale
- c) _____ the series of vertebrae extending from the skull to the pelvis; the spine.
- d) _____ the paired respiratory organ of fish and some amphibians, by which oxygen is extracted from water.
- e) _____ a flattened appendage on various parts of the body of many aquatic vertebrates, including fish
- f) _____ have a skeleton made of cartilage, rather than bone.

4. Write out definitions of the following terms and their English equivalents:

Прісноводне середовище, нараховують 21 тисячу видів риб, зябра, хвіст, тіло вкрите лускою, дрібні зуби розташовані на щелепах, хрящові риби, умови проживання, плавці, хижаки.

5. You are going fishing. In one column, write types of fish are from freshwater and sea water.

Eel, haddock, herring, mackerel, crucial carp, plaice, pike, trout, carp, octopus, salmon.

6. Find the wrong word in the chain:

swim grind glide

troop school flash

angle catch hunt

warm-blooded gills fins scales

steam pool lake

7. Form type of fish with words bellow and translate into Ukrainian.

Cuttle, jelly, cray, craw, gold, cat.

8. Add one of these suffixes onto each word below to make a new word.

ful	less	ish	ness	able	ly	ous
fish		jaw		colour		
care		wealth		scorn		
harm		like		bland		
child		acid		snob		
oxygen		rough				
weak		smooth				

8. Circle the correct word to complete each sentence.

1. The cold, saline water that **fills** \ **feels** most of the abyssal world ocean.
2. He placed an **ad** / **add** in the paper for his garage sale.
3. Do you want to go to the **beach** / **beech** this weekend?
4. The floor went **creek** / **creak** when he stepped on it.
5. I told my father that he would be **mist** / **missed** when he was gone.
6. Water can be broadly **separated** \ **corporate** into salt water and fresh water.

9. Environment protection. Choose the right and translate unknown words.

1. I did not know that species of fish was still =====
A. extant B. extent C. extinct D. extinguished
2. We should expand, despite of a large ===== for rare tropical birds in the National Park.
A. aviary B. cage C. reserve D. zoo
3. Much of our knowledge about prehistoric animals comes from the study of =====
A. artefacts B. fossils C. relic's D. ruins
4. Many species of animals today are =====
A. endangered B. in risk C. risky D. under danger
5. Alligators and crocodiles are =====
A. crustaceans B. herbivores C. mammals D. reptiles

6. On the beach the crabs ===== from rock pool to rock cave.

A. scuttled B. shuffled C. stole D. strutted

7. Sharks are solitary =====, whereas dolphins travel in groups.

A. species B. predators C. pets D. pods

10. Read the text and do exercises.

Only about a dozen of the more than 300 species of sharks have been **involved in attacks on humans**. Sharks **evolved millions of years before humans existed** and therefore humans are not part of their normal diets. Sharks are **opportunistic feeders**, but most sharks primarily feed on smaller fish and **invertebrates**. Some of the larger **shark species prey on seals**, sea lions, and other **marine mammals**.

Sharks have been known to attack humans when they are **confused or curious**. If a shark sees a human splashing in the water, it may try to investigate, leading to an accidental attack. Still, sharks have more **to fear from humans** than we do of them. Humans hunt sharks for their meat, internal organs, skin, and fins in order to make products such as shark fin soup, lubricants, and leather.

Never the less, sharks afraid of dolphins and prefer to avoid. Dolphins are mammals that **live in pods** and are very clever. They know how to protect themselves. When they see an aggressive shark, they immediately attack it with the whole pod. This is why sharks avoid pods with many dolphins. Dolphins have soft skin and a flexible skeletal structure that allows them **to be efficient** in a fight. The vertical **tail of the shark is flat** and limits their up and down mobility. Dolphins have horizontal tales allowing them to change direction quickly. The dolphins will **slam their snouts** into the soft stomach of the shark, which leads to serious internal trauma. Sharks are **predators** that swim alone while dolphins swim in pods. Anytime a member of the pod is in danger, the rest will come and help.

A. Translate into Ukrainian highlighted words.

B. Answer the questions and use words from the unit.

1. Do you think that dolphins are very intelligent and friendly to sharks?
2. Who is the biggest predator in the world?
3. Why humans hunt for sharks?

C. Find antonyms to the words bellow:

Flat, pod, in danger, evolve, mobility, internal

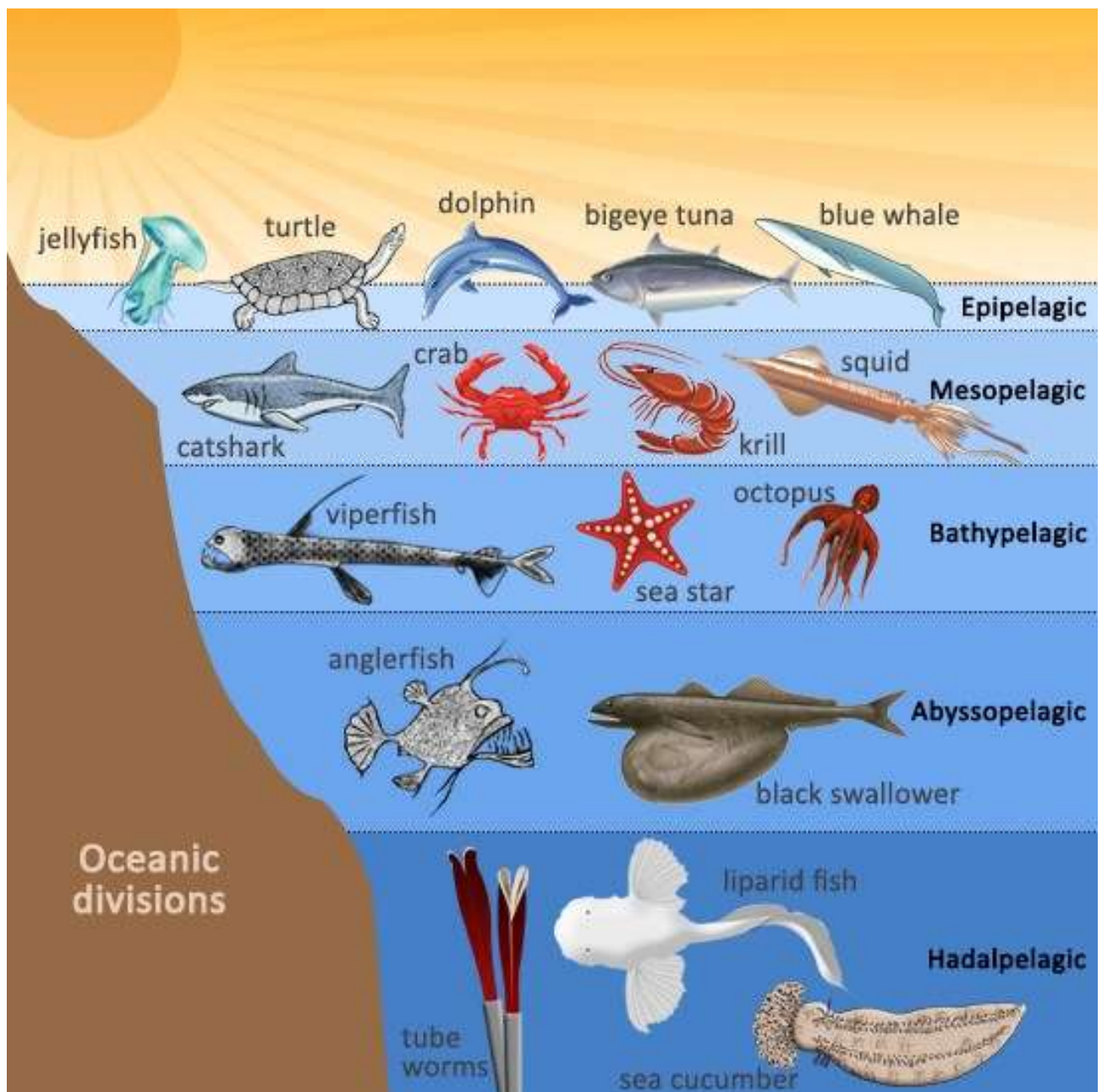
D. Find synonyms from the text to the words:

Nose, sea, flap, vulture, nutrition.

11. LISTEN TO:

1. Retell briefly. What did you understand about sharks and importance for the economy?

https://www.ted.com/talks/ocean_ramsey_why_the_world_needs_sharks



9. Read the text and choose the answer (a, b, c, d) which fits best according to the text.

1. Coral reefs, the “rainforests of the sea,” are some of the most biodiverse and productive ecosystems on earth. They occupy less than one percent of the ocean floor, yet are home to more than a quarter of all marine species: crustaceans, reptiles, seaweeds, bacteria, fungi, and over 4000 species of fish make their home in coral reefs. With a global economic value of \$375 billion a year, coral reefs provide food and resources for more than 500 million people in over 100 countries and territories.

2. Tragically, coral reefs are in crisis or endangered by a variety of factors, including natural phenomena such as hurricanes, El Niño, and diseases; local threats such as overfishing, destructive fishing techniques, coastal development, pollution, and careless tourism; and the global effects of climate change—warming seas and increasing levels of CO₂ in the water. 75 percent of the world's coral reefs are at risk from local and global stresses. About a quarter of them have already been damaged beyond repair.

3. Coral reefs are colonies of individual animals called polyps, which are related to sea anemones. The polyps, which have tentacles to feed on plankton at night, play host to zooxanthellae, symbiotic algae that live within their tissues and give the coral its color. The coral provides CO₂ and waste products that the algae need for photosynthesis. In turn, the algae nourish the coral with oxygen and the organic products of photosynthesis. The coral uses these compounds to synthesize calcium carbonate (limestone) with which it constructs its skeleton—the coral reef.

A.

1. What are coral reefs made of ?

- a) trillions of polyps
- b) mollusks
- c) cement
- d) kind of stone

2. Which statement about coral reefs is NOT true?

- a) they are very colorful places
- b) they are an important source of fish
- c) they are usually found in deep ocean waters
- d) they are truly the animals that helped make the world

3. They may be damaged even more by?

- a) future warming b) fungi
- c) illegal fishing methods d) regional and universal

4. What is the text mainly about?

- a) the wonder of coral reefs and their threats
- b) the use of coral in in the construction industry
- c) the underwater world in general
- d) the kinds of fish found near coral reefs

e) importance for the pharmaceutical industry

B. Choose the correct answer.

1. The opposite of the word deep is _____
a) shallow b) remarkable c) heavy
2. Taking care of the environment is known as _____
a) pollution b) recycling c) conservation
3. You can find under the sea _____
a) octopus b) catfish c) herring
4. Which fish is a mammal _____
a) shellfish b) shark c) tuna
5. Which are warm-blooded _____
a) dolphins b) shrimp c) jellyfish
6. You can find on the bottom _____
a) plaice b) cod c) sea-bass
7. Species of fish you can keep in your pond _____
a) crab b) pike c) carp
8. Which one is longer _____
a) trout b) trout c) eel

C. Find the right meaning of the words.

- | | |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Fins | a) the organ on the side of a fish's head: |
| Gills | b) small rigid plates that cover the skin of fish and reptiles |
| Scales | c) a thin vertical part of a fish, used for swimming and turning |
| Shell | d) the curved claw of a lobster or crab, used for attack |
| Pincers | e) the hard outer covering of an animal such as a tortoise |

BIRDS

I. Before doing exercises, look through the pictures and translate unknown names of birds.

1. Read the text and translate highlighted words.

A. Find and translate kinds of birds.

B. Find in the text parts of the bird's body.

C. Choose any bird and describe it using the words from the text.

A bird is an animal with wings, a beak, two legs and feathers covering its body. Birds are vertebrate and they can fly. There are between 8,700 and 9,600 living species of birds today. Birds are a group of warm-blooded vertebrates constituting the class Aves, characterized by feathers, toothless beaked jaws, the laying of hard-shelled eggs, a high metabolic rate. **They range in size** from tiny (such as hummingbirds) to huge (such as ostriches and condors). Although birds are very different from **human beings**, they also share certain characteristics with people. For example, birds have all of **the same senses** (sight, hearing, touch, taste, and smell) that we have. While their **front limbs** are wings and their feet, beaks, and tongues have taken on many tasks for which we use our hands, birds are **still creatures** with appendages that they use to interact with their environment. A bird uses its beak as an additional appendage **to assist with communication**, mobility, and social interaction, **such as grooming**. Birds do not **sweat**, but they have developed other strategies to stay cool in very warm conditions. Most birds will hold their wings out to **cool off**. If water is available, they will bathe and cool as **the water evaporates**. Another cooling technique in birds is **panting**. Feathers **provide good insulation** for any bird and, within limits for each species, **provide protection from low temperatures**. Birds will often sit with their feathers covering their feet **to reduce heat** loss when it is cold. **Fluffing their feathers** also helps protect against the cold. Sitting with their darkest coloured feathers toward the sun is a technique used by some birds **to absorb additional heat**. If your bird is fluffing its feathers **for extended periods** or sitting on its feet, it **may be chilled**. Most birds have ears located somewhat behind and just below the level of the eye. Specialized feathers, known as ear coverts, conceal the opening of the ear. Over many thousands of years, birds' front limbs have become specially adapted for flight. The wings, together with the feathers, are what **allow a bird** to fly. They provide the lift that is needed **to get off the ground** and **move in** the air. The bones of the wing are particularly strong and light, and they serve as an **anchor for** the feathers and for the powerful muscles and **tendons** needed for flight.

Bird migration has always fascinated man. Most people think of migration as the seasonal movement of **a flock of birds** between their **breeding** and non-**breeding sites**. In fact, bird migration is probably the biological **phenomenon** that has attracted the most interest among non-scientists, and has one of the longest traditions of scientific investigation in biology. However, there are many other forms of animal migration, including journeys between east and west, complex round-trips involving land and ocean, altitudinal journeys up and down mountains, and vertical movements through the water column of oceans and lakes. **Insectivorous** (insect-eating) **species**, such as warblers, flycatchers, and wagtails, are highly migratory: spend the winter in the tropics, chiefly in Africa. Swallows—particularly barn swallows, house martins—and swifts **pass** the winter in Africa. Among no passerines — one of the best-known migrants is **the stork**, which migrates to tropical Africa along two well-defined

flyways. The stork population **nesting** west of a line that follows the Weser River in Germany flies south-west ward through France and Spain, past the Strait of Gibraltar, and reaches Africa. Ducks, geese, and swans also are migrants.

A. Match the correct meaning.

instinct	family, species, group of animal or plants having no living members
extinct	existing as natural and basic part of something
inherent	a natural or inherent aptitude, impulse, or capacity
acquisition	the process of getting or learning something

1. Read the text and questions below. For each question, choose the correct answer at the end of the text.

The Zookeeper

My name's Mark Porter. I have been interested in the natural world since I was very young. I used to keep insects, and I spent a lot of time drawing them. After I finished school, I went to work in a pet shop - that was great fun, but I knew I had to go to college if I wanted a better job. Therefore, I went to university to study Biology and then got a job in Florida working at a sea-life centre, looking after the dolphins.

While I was working there, I saw an advertisement for my current job -a keeper for the fish department at a zoo in California - and applied. Although it was for the same money, I was pleased when they immediately offered me the job because there are many different activities I am involved in here. As part of my job, I get to do research, and I manage an education centre where I tell people of all ages about what they can do to protect fish and animals.

People think that my job is exciting because I go diving as part of my research work on sharks. However, I work long hours, and I worry if I have to call a medical specialist to come and look after a sick fish. Conditions at work can be uncomfortable too, as a lot of the fish I look after bite, so I have to be careful. Then there are the visitors. Some are OK, but some try to touch the fish or put sweet wrappers in the water - that makes me angry. However, my job is very rewarding, and I hope that you'll think about working with animals, too.

1. Exercises for doing:

1. What is the writer trying to do in this text?

- a) how people how they can protect animals.
- b) give an account of one day in his life.
- c) describe some of the people he works with.
- d) encourage people to have a career with wildlife.

2. *What can a reader find out from this text?*

- a) what qualifications you need to go to university
- b) how many hours a day Mark has to work.
- c) how long Mark has been keen on animals
- d) where you can find the best sea-life centres

3. *What does Mark say about his current job?*

- a) It allows him to do a variety of things.
- b) It was quite difficult to get.
- c) It is better paid than his last job.
- d) It gives him time off work to go diving.

4. *How does Mark feel about visitors to the zoo?*

- a) nervous that a fish might hurt them.
- b) annoyed when they don't behave well.
- c) upset when they take the fish out of the water.
- d) sad when they don't ask questions.

2) You have to understand meaning of the words with prepositions. Write down your sentences. Example: Come on; **do not monkey with** my new laptop.

Rat on

Meaning: Inform on (someone) to a person in a position of authority

Rabbit on (UK)

Meaning: Continue talking about something that is not interesting to the person you are talking to

Monkey with

Meaning: Bother or interfere with someone or something

Idioms

3) Look through the idioms, try to memorize and write the story using all idioms.

At a snail's pace. Meaning: Moving very slowly

Busy as a bee. Meaning: Extremely busy

Guinea pig. Meaning: Test subject

Bull in a china shop. Meaning: Very clumsy person

Pick of the litter. Meaning: The best choice, or your favourite option

Eagle eyes. Meaning: Have excellent vision, or watching something very closely, not missing a detail

4. Look through the list of words. Translate unknown words into Ukrainian.

- 1) Parrot, pigeon, duck, turkey, penguin, owl, crow, goose, chick, chicken, eagle.
- 2) Hen, rooster, ostrich, peacock, vulture, sparrow, swallow, gull, seagull, swan, perch
- 3) Hawk, pelican, flamingo, falcon, cage, wing, beak, feathers, nest, tweet, migrate
- 4) Flock, bill, tail, nape, grow up, soar, able to fly, look for food, omnivores, twitter

A. Complete the table below.

Parts of bird's body	Domestic or pets	Wild birds	Able to do

5. Guess the meaning of poultry or birds in your own language.



5. Build correct words.

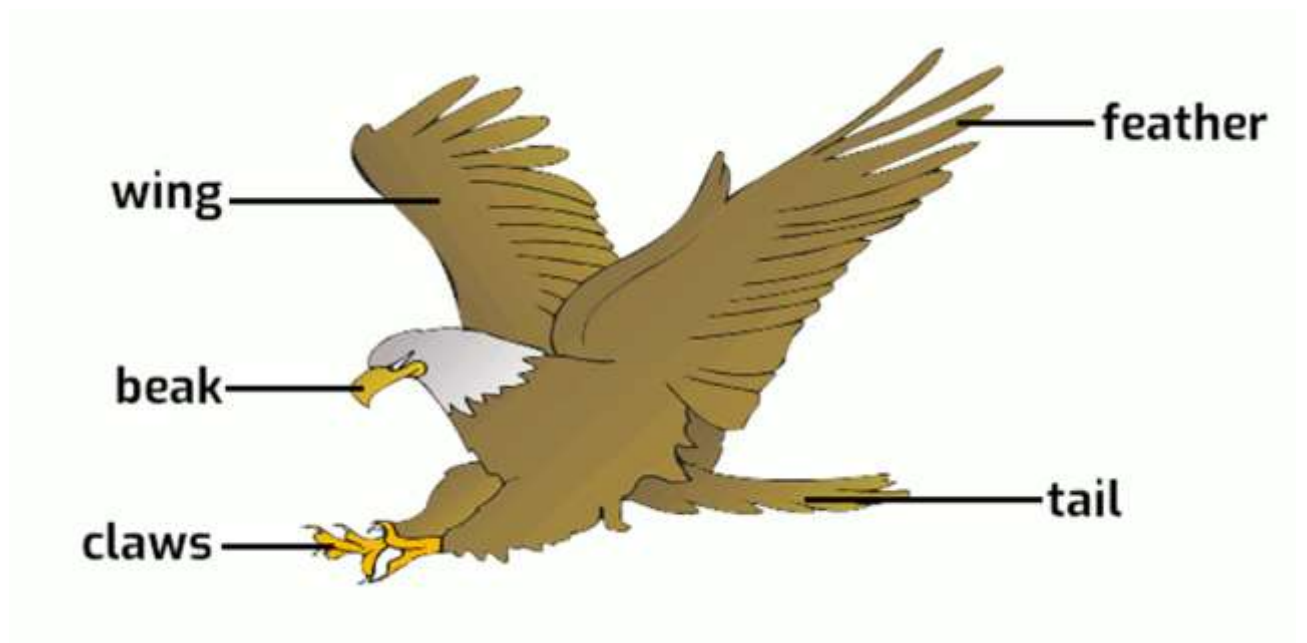
1. It is known for stealing small bright objects (A E M G P I).
2. It is a tropical bird with brightly coloured feathers. (P A T R O R).
3. It has a heavy body, short legs and lives in the city. (E O P G I N).
4. It has magnificent tail feathers with blue and green eyelike spots. (C O C E P K A).
5. It is a black bird with a raucous call. (R O W C).

6. Diurnal bird, it is known for its good eyesight. (E G E L A).
7. It is a wading bird with long neck, beak and legs. (O T R K S).
8. It is a small, yellow and singing bird. (A Y C A R N).
9. Nocturnal bird of prey which has a flat face and large eyes. (L O W).
10. Diurnal bird of prey, sometimes used for hunting. (L F O A N C).

6). Quiz. Test your knowledge of birds.

1. What type of birds catches fish from the pond: heron, flamingo, pelican, kingfisher?
2. Which of this body parts do birds not have: toes, feather, brains, teeth?
3. What is the only type of bird that can fly backward: eagle, hummingbird, ostrich or rooster?
4. What is the name for the journey made by many birds between their summer and winter homes: malting, predation, migration, and nesting?
5. Which of this not flightless bird: kiwi, rhea, penguin, owl?
6. What kind of bird has a huge yellow bill: ibis, heron, puffin, and toucan?
7. What are baby swans called: pups, cygnets, calves, joeys?
8. What is the largest breed of penguin: Queen, Jack, Emperor, and King?
9. Which of these birds is not a bird of prey: eagle, parrot, osprey, and vulture?

7. Scan parts of body and complete the picture with some from your memory.



UNIT 5. The Nature.

I. Read the text. From the context, try to guess what geographical features/objects the words in bold are, translate them. Then do the quiz at the end to check if you are right.

My sister in law invited my family to go to Galicia. It was very beautiful. We stayed on **the coast** in a village on the bay, near the city of Vigo.' The sea there is surrounded by land on three sides. By the way, **bay** that is shaped like a circle or an egg is called **a cove**. We went two times to this long **sandy beach** where you could **sunbathe** and relax. Our children loved it. They built sandcastles. The coast there isn't very good for swimming. What I love about the coast of Galicia is walking along the **shoreline**, the area where the land and sea meet. You not only have **beaches** on the shoreline, but there are also some amazing tall vertical **rocks** which you can walk on the top of. The most amazing is you have to be careful of the **tide** in Galicia. The level of the sea goes up and down so quickly there. On one morning we went to an **estuary**. Because it's where the water from a river meets the water from the sea, there are a lot of birds to see. I thought it was boring, but the children loved it.

A. These are called:



B. Look through the sentences and prove: True/False.

1. A pond is a body of water that is partly enclosed by land (and is usually smaller than a gulf).
2. A cape is a pointed piece of land that sticks out into a sea, ocean, lake, or river.
3. A cliff is a steep face of rock and soil.
4. A Laguna is where a river meets the sea or ocean.

C. Translate highlighted words. Write you story using some of these words.

1. A **strait** is a narrow body of water that connects two larger bodies of water.
2. A **swamp** is a type of **freshwater** wetland that has **spongy, muddy land** and a lot of water.
3. A **tributary** is a **stream** or river that flows into a larger river.
4. A **peninsula** is a body of land that is surrounded by water on three sides.
5. A **marsh** is a type of freshwater, **brackish water** or **saltwater** wetland that is found along rivers, pond, lakes and coasts.
6. A **cove** is small, horseshoe-shaped body of water along the coast; the water is surrounded by land formed of soft rock.

D. Translate the text in writing.

The Gulf of Mexico consists of several ecological and geologic provinces, chief of which are the coastal zone, the continental shelf, the continental slope, and the abyssal plain. The coastal zone consists of tidal marshes, sandy beaches, mangrove-covered areas, and many bays, estuaries, and lagoons. The continental shelf forms an almost continuous terrace around the margin of the gulf; its width varies from a maximum of more than 200 miles (320 km) to a minimum of about 25 miles (40 km). The remainder of the shelf consists of sand, silt, and clay sediments. On the shelf and on the slope that dips downward to the abyssal plain, buried salt domes occur at various depths; economically important deposits of oil and natural gas are associated with them. The various rivers flowing into the Gulf of Mexico drain a land area roughly double that of the gulf, and the salinity of the gulf is subject to wide variations.

Since 1950 have brought millions of new residents to the gulf region. This growing population has increased the demand for fresh water and generated large quantities of sewage and industrial waste (including heavy metals and polychlorinated biphenyls), much of which have been discharged directly into gulf waters or indirectly by rivers draining into the gulf. Offshore drilling has brought oil spills that, on occasion, have fouled beaches and destroyed marine life. More damaging, however, have been modern agricultural practices in much of the United States and Mexico, resulting in runoff contaminated with tremendous amounts of chemical pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers.

E. Do quiz.

1. This is a region of permeable rock where groundwater is contained or flows.
 - a. dam
 - b. aquifer
 - c. reservoir
 - d. water table
2. This is a natural or artificial surface body of water often used as a source for drinking water.
 - a. dam
 - b. aquifer
 - c. reservoir
 - d. water table
3. This is the level of the ground below which is saturated with water.
 - a. dam
 - b. aquifer
 - c. reservoir
 - d. water table
4. This is a structure that impounds water or controls river flow.
 - a. dam
 - b. aquifer
 - c. reservoir
 - d. water table
5. This is an area of low-lying land next to a river.
 - a. runoff
 - b. watershed
 - c. groundwater
 - c. floodplain
6. Water from precipitation that does not enter the ground, but drains to surface water bodies is .
 - a. runoff
 - b. watershed
 - c. groundwater
 - d. floodplain
7. This is water stored below the water table.
 - a. runoff
 - b. watershed
 - c. groundwater
 - d. floodplain
8. This is an area of land that drains to a given body of water.
 - a. runoff
 - b. watershed
 - c. groundwater
 - d. floodplain
9. Which term relates to the relative clarity of water or the amount of suspended materials in water?
 - a. salinity
 - b. turbidity
 - c. permeability
 - d. conductivity

10. Which term relates to the concentration of dissolved salts in water?

- a. salinity
- b. turbidity
- c. permeability
- d. conductivity

F. Fill in the missing words.

on	of	all the	on	than	according	for	such
without							

Water is an essential part of life. All plants and animals, including humans, contain a great deal (1) ----- water. More (2) ----- two-thirds of the human body is composed of water. Without water, humans, animals and plants cannot survive. People cannot live (3) ---- more than four days without water. However, they can stay alive much longer than that without food.

Water covers a large part of the earth. Indeed, there is much more water than land. Oceans and seas cover more than 70% of (4) ----- surface of the earth. Because water is so common (5) ----- many parts of the world, we often take it for granted. Unfortunately, not everyone is so lucky. In many countries, (6) ----- as East Africa, there is often a drought, which could lead to famine because crops die without water. Also, not all water is safe to drink (7) ----- to the fact that it contains dangerous bacteria and harmful chemicals. It is tragic (8) ----- so many people do not have access to clean drinkable supply of water. The more prosperous governments of the world should offer aid to help poorer countries to provide a safe water supply.

G. Summing up.

Дельта, гирло річки, канал, затока, бухта, мис, потік, солоність, лагуна, водоспад, притока, болото, озеро, ставок, басейн, річка, бездонний, півострів, пористий, течія, хвиля, прилив.

Words to remember:

Bay, gulf, tide, abyssal, deep, spongy, strait, channel, marsh, swamp, cove, estuaries, marine, cape, watershed, pond, river, lake, salinity, waterfall, slope, cliff, harbour, wave, stream, silt, sand, beach, shelf, shore, sediment, peninsula, sewage, shoreline, rock, brackish water, drinkable, drought, surface.

1. All About Trees. Read the text

There are many kinds of trees in the world. Scientists use a system called classification **to organize different types of trees** and make them easier to identify and study. Classification breaks different kinds of similar things (such as trees) down into smaller groups.

All trees have several parts. The basic parts that all trees have in common are **roots, a trunk, branches, and leaves**. These are things that make trees trees. Even though all trees have leaves, there are some major differences in what happens to those leaves.

Trees that lose all of their leaves at once during one season (usually Fall) and grow new ones in a later season (usually Spring) are called **deciduous** trees. In contrast, some trees have leaves all year round. They do lose some of them, but new ones grow back right away. These types of trees are called **evergreens**. Within the groups of deciduous and evergreen trees, there are lots of differences. There are fruit trees and trees that just get flowers, there are trees that don't have any flowers, and there are trees that have **pinecones**.

A tree's trunk is very important. It is how **nutrients** and water get from the tree's roots to its branches and leaves. It also **gives the tree support** — the trunk holds up the whole tree! You've probably touched many trees and maybe even **climbed a few**. If so, you know that some trees have **smooth bark** and some have very **rough, chunky pieces of bark**. Bark protects the tree from things like very cold or very hot temperatures, **insects that try to get inside** and eat the tree, and **diseases that could harm** or kill the tree.



Woods & Forests

Woods and forests cover nearly one-third of all the land on earth. What's the difference between woods and forests? If you look up in a wood you can see lots of sunlight coming through the branches. A forest has lots of shade because trees grow very close together and it is sometimes hard to see the sun. Woods are usually smaller than forests and contain fewer kinds of plants and animals. In colder climates there are forests that only contain evergreen trees, which have **short needles and produce cones**. These forests spread across Canada and parts of Europe and are called **boreal forests**.

Clumps of trees begin growing naturally and over time **spread out**, creating a **dense forest**. Deciduous and evergreen trees **spread through seeds** that the tree **has dropped**. Seed **pods** of different trees look very different. For example, the seeds of a pine tree are all inside of a **pine cone**. As animals come to live in the wooded habitat, they spread the trees' seeds so that new trees can begin to grow. The animals that live in woods and forests include deer, bears, raccoons, foxes, squirrels, rabbits, and many types of birds. Ants, beetles, and other insects live on the ground of a forest and also in trees.

1. Translate highlighted word in writing.

2. Find words from the text to the collocations.

A) a way to organize things into groups to make them easier to study.

B) trees that lose all their leaves at once each year

C) the long, flat part of some plants that has seeds in it

D) a solid shape with a round or oval base that narrows to a point

E) trees that only lose a few leaves or needles at a time. When they do lose them, new ones grow back right away, so they have leaves all year round.

3) Draw a picture of the tree and mark all parts in common. The more the better.

4) Write down 7 kinds of trees and translate, as in the example:

Ash – ясен

Oak- дуб

4) Read short text.

Trees are wildlife habitats and useful resources for humans. Trees prevent soil erosion, produce oxygen and reduce carbon dioxide in the atmosphere by means of photosynthesis, and moderate ground temperature. Trees provide food such as nuts and fruit. Additionally, trees in forests supply people with raw materials for wood, paper, and cardboard products. Fuel for cooking and heating and fats, gums, and oils for manufacturing are also derived from trees. Trees also give humans scenic beauty, shade, and recreational areas for camping, hiking, hunting, and bird watching. However, forests are changing and trees are being destroyed due to damaging human activities and habits. Nevertheless, despite their usefulness and importance, trees and forests throughout the world are being harmed by human behaviour. Deforestation, the clearing of trees, happens in areas of rapid population growth for farms, cattle ranches, towns, and timber. In tropical rainforests, trees are cut to clear land for growing crops and raising livestock. Destructive agricultural procedures not only destroy trees but also deplete soil in burned forests of nutrients and reduce biodiversity when only one crop is planted on farmland. In addition, deforestation causes a loss of topsoil and plant roots that can lead to harmful flooding in affected areas. Logging is another prime cause of deforestation around the world. Trees are cut for lumber, paper, cardboard and can be used heavily in the packaging of manufactured goods. Deforestation has also caused many species of plants and animals to become endangered or extinct. Industrial pollution also hurts trees and forests when automobiles, power plants, factories, agricultural and household chemicals release harmful substances into the environment. Acid rain can disrupt photosynthesis in plants. It weakens them causing them to be more susceptible to disease. Smog can damage plant proteins and reduce the production of seeds making plants less resistant to drought and diseases. Pesticides from farming and yards can enter waterways that flow to trees and forests. The chemicals in these pesticides can kill trees or impair their growth. Oil and toxic spills contaminate forest soils preventing plant or tree growth in polluted areas.

1. Translate in writing.

2. Find in the text information according to the forests damage and disruption.

3. Answer the questions.

1. Discuss, how humans and animals use trees every day.
2. Justify the importance of tree conservation in urban and rural settings
3. Illustrate specific examples of the services and goods trees provide as an essential part of building sustainable and resilient societies

4. “Would you consider it much easier to destroy a forest than to grow one? Why?”
5. Can you point out some objects in your room that are products of trees?”.... “Can you tell me what part of the tree that object was made from?”

PLANTS

1. Read the text and translate into Ukrainian and in writing parts of flower.

Plants include familiar types such as trees, herbs, bushes, grasses, vines, ferns, mosses, and green algae. Most plants grow in the ground, with stems above the atmosphere, and roots below. Some float on water. Flower is a special kind of plant part. Flowers are also called the bloom or blossom of a plant. The flower grows on a stalk – a thin node –, which supports it. Flowers have petals. Inside the part of the flower that has, petals are the parts, which produce pollen and seeds.

2. Look at the pictures above and find English equivalents to Ukrainian.

Лишайник, чагарник, мох, папоротник, плаун, кущ, плющ, рослина, очерет.

3. Choose words to the meaning.

1. A very small, green plant that grows on the surface of rocks, trees, etc.
2. A large plant, smaller than a tree, which has several stems.
3. A short, thick plant with many branches.
4. A green plant with long stems, narrow leaves like feathers, and no flowers.
5. A dark green plant that often grows up walls.

I. Listen and give the brief idea: What plants can do? What is the root of plant intelligence? Find information from Stefano’s talk. Find some mistakes if you can.

4. Choose from the text: Choosing House Plants, the sentences (A-F) the one, which fits each gap (1-5). Remember, there is one extra sentence you do not need to use.

In most ways, indoor gardening is preferable to outdoor. Rain, wind, storms and frost impede progress outside, whereas an indoor routine can be established without worrying about what is going on outside the window. Plants in pots are mobile, too. (1)_____ more sun, less sun, higher or lower levels, a group instead of an orderly row, a mixed bowl or a dish garden-all provide fresh interest and the variety is endless. There should be no time to spend regretting the gardens of former times.

The ways in which plants can be displayed in various settings, such as offices, hospitals, store windows, conference rooms, commercial premises and hotels, are limitless, but in domestic surroundings the plants are part of the home and should share their position with the owners and with the furniture, whether period or contemporary, to make a harmonious whole. (2)_____. If there are brightly coloured curtains or upholstery, however, one should not forget to consider them when choosing a plant with coloured flowers, leaves or berries.

The choice of plants is very wide, but for the beginner it is wiser to start with a few hardy plants, to gradually become used to their requirements, the diseases which may attack them, the amount of water they need at various times of the year and the feeding they may require. It is useless to choose plants for appearance only, for choice must depend primarily on the growing conditions required. (3)_____ Hardy plants have a certain tolerance for fluctuating temperatures and can overlook neglect in matters such as watering and feeding for short periods.

Some plants are able to thrive in shady conditions because the light that they get indoors approximates their natural habitat, the forests of Malaysia or tropical South America, areas from which the vast majority of house plants originate. It is not usually possible to give plants ideal growing conditions in a room primarily adjusted to the needs of personal living. Even well-lit rooms are shady in comparison with open conditions in gardens and, as light enters a room mainly through its windows, its intensity and duration depends on their exposure. (4)_____ especially near windows, minimum temperature is crucial. It should be consistently maintained at not less than 50°F, although a number of plants can thrive in a temperature of 5° less. In apartments, in particular, a more difficult problem may be overheating and loss of humidity.

A dry atmosphere causes moisture loss from leaves, roots and soil. This must be offset by creating more humidity around the plants. One of the easiest ways to increase humidity is to put the plant pot into a larger container and to fill the extra space between outside container and inner pot with something absorbent, such as peat moss, which can be kept permanently moist. (5)_____ among them are Pittosporum, Sedum, and Aspidistra. Plants that appreciate a dry atmosphere usually like as much light as possible. All houseplants should be removed before a room is painted, although most are unaffected by tobacco smoke.

A. Choose from the following sentences to fill the spaces in the text. There is one extra.

- A. Later, choice widens with experience; skilful amateurs can deal with almost any plant, no matter how delicate.
- B. This extra effort will be repaid many times over.
- C. Some plants do, however, prefer a dry atmosphere.
- D. Temperatures are mainly a winter problem.
- E. They can be moved around to alter the background completely.
- F. This is one reason that so many popular house plants are green, for this colour blends so well with all other colours.

5. Training reading and translate highlighted words.

Some plants are naturally rare, we generally think of plants as being rooted to the spot. These rare plants are not necessarily **in danger of extinction**. If their **habitat is secure** and they **continue to reproduce** in the wild, no **intervention** is needed, in fact they colonize new territory. **Dispersal** is an ecological process that involves the movement of an individual or multiple individuals away from the population in which they were

born to another location, or population, where they will **settle and reproduce**. Plants make seeds that can grow into new plants, but if the seeds just fall to the ground under the parent plant, they might not get enough sun, water or **nutrients from the soil**. Because plants cannot walk around and take their seeds to other places, they have developed other methods to disperse (move) their seeds. The most common methods are wind, water, animals, explosion and fire.

Have you ever blown on a **dandelion head** and watched the seeds float away? This is wind dispersal. Seeds from plants as dandelions, swan plants and cottonwood trees are light, have feathery bristles, and can be carried long distances by the wind. Some plants, like maple trees, have ‘winged’ seeds. They don’t float away but **flutter to the ground**. Many plants have seeds that use water as a means of dispersal. The **seeds float away from** the parent plant. Mangrove trees live in estuaries. If a mangrove seed falls during low tide, it can begin to root in the soil. If the seeds fall in the water, they are carried away by the tide to grow somewhere else. Over 70% of plants in our woody forests have fleshy fruit that is eaten by birds. Birds often fly far away from the parent plant and disperse the seeds in their droppings. Some seeds have **hooks or barbs that catch onto an animal’s** fur, feathers or skin. Humans can also spread seeds if they get stuck to our clothing or shoes – and if we **throw fruit pips and stones** out of the car window! Plants cannot run away from a fire so some plants have developed a way to help their seeds survive. There are some species of pine tree, which require the heat from a fire before their **cones** will open and release seeds.

A. How coconut palms produce their seeds? How to make our Planet greener?

Vocabulary

PLANTS



wildflowers



thistle



flowers



herbs



mushrooms



weed



fern



cattails



reeds



bamboo



ivy



shrub



moss



grass



Palm tree



bush



corn



tree

1. Read the text.

The world loves coffee. We love it so much that we use 16 billion disposable coffee cups each year. On top of that, we use 500 billion plastic cups each year. This issue is becoming a serious problem, and we are starting to see the negative impact of disposable coffee cups all over our planet. How disposable coffee cups do start? Most of them come from natural resources like trees. 20 million trees fall every year to produce our coffee cups. With improved recycling practices, it has become a little better, and we are starting reuse products more, but it's no success story. You probably did not know that during the manufacturing process, paper/carton cups are covered with a plastic paste also known as polyethylene. This helps the cup keep your coffee warm, but also prevents the cup from being recycled!

We are mass-producing and throwing away so many throwaway coffee cups per year without even thinking about it. How many times have you ordered a coffee at the local shop and never once thought about where it goes when you toss it in the trash? Many of us disposable cups frequently because it is convenient, but we don't always think about the impact our decisions have on our environment. Most of us know that it's better to bring your own mug, but many of us worry about being a "nuisance" and we can't handle a sigh and eye roll from the barista — so we guiltily let one more cup stack up on the floor of our car. The plastic coating means that you cannot recycle disposable coffee cups. This somewhat flawed and not so eco-friendly design results in a significant amount of them being thrown away and ending up in landfills and bodies of water all over the world.

1. Bring your cup
2. To ban disposable cups.
3. Accidentally throw away a recyclable cup.
4. Pay attention to recycling

2. If you are a coffee shop owner, how will you deal with this problem?

3. Read the research: It appears that coffee cups are the second biggest contributor to garbage second only to plastic bottles. Disposable coffee cups impact on the environment by creating more garbage in landfill, adding plastic pollution to oceans and using up resources such as paper. Give your own idea how to reduce plastic.

4. 5S to learn.

- Refuse – say no to new stuff or even to gifts from people.
- Reduce – reduce how much you buy, own and how much you waste, including water and energy.
- Reuse – reuse anything you can rather than throwing it away. (This also includes repairing things)
- Repurpose – if you can't reuse it as it is then repurpose it and make something else useful.
- Recycle – to [recycle](#) means to convert waste materials into new materials and objects.
- Rot – anything that can't be recycled should be able to rot.

5. Match the meaning to the words.

Eco-friendly Compost Decomposition Biodegradable Sustainable Landfill

- 1) a product or substance that can decompose naturally (by bacteria or living organisms).
- 2) organic matter that has decomposed.
- 3) the decaying or rotting process.
- 4) site is where all your household waste not composted or left in a recycling bin ends up
- 5) not depleting natural resources in order to maintain an ecological balance
- 6) not harmful to the environment

Recycling

1. Read the text: “Recycling” and translate highlighted words.

Recycling means taking materials from products you have finished using and making brand new products with them. For example, most of the aluminium cans in the United States are made with recycled aluminium. So if you drink juice or soda from a can, recycle that can instead of throwing it in the trash. That can will stay in the Recycling Loop and out of the landfill. Recycling is the process of breaking down and reusing materials that would otherwise, be thrown away as trash. Many communities and businesses make it easy to recycle by placing labelled containers in the open for public use or providing bins for home and business owners who have curb side pickup. Otherwise, recycling is converting waste materials into reusable objects to prevent waste of potentially useful materials, reduce the consumption of fresh raw materials, energy usage, air pollution (from incineration) and water pollution (from landfilling) by decreasing the need for “conventional” waste disposal and lowering greenhouse gas emissions compared to plastic production.

People can prevent millions of tons of material from entering landfills, saving space for garbage that cannot be repurposed. They can reduce the need for extracting (mining, quarrying and logging), refining and processing raw materials, all of which create substantial air and water pollution. The pollutants that are released into the air and water can be greatly reduced with an increase in recycling.

There are numerous benefits of recycling, and with so many new technologies making even more materials recyclable, with everyone’s help, we can clean up our Earth. Recycling not only benefits the environment but also have a positive effect on the economy. Recycling is reported throughout human history but has come a long way since the time of Plato when humans reused broken tools and pottery when materials were scarce. Recycling helps conserve the Earth’s natural resources like raw materials, minerals, trees, etc. It protects natural habitats for the future and preserves natural resources for future generations.

2. Quiz yourself.

1. Recycling means:

A. redefine B. reprocess C. recognize D. revoke

2. Conserve means:

A. amplify B. consolidate C. dissipate D. economize

3. The opposite of waste is:

A. depress B. hinder C. conserve D. verify

4. Rubbish means:

A. suspension B. assessment C. cycle D. scrap

3. Find definitions to the words:

trash disposal conserve a can raw materials garbage a bin

- suitable for manufacture or use or finishing
- to save or protect something, like money, or your energy by turning off lights and not cranking the air conditioner on along run
- it is a metal container, usually cylindrical in shape, which has an airtight seal when it's new.
- a box or other lidded container.
- means getting rid of something, or throwing it away.
- If you throw it in the trash, you can call it ...
- It is the stuff that get is thrown away.

4. Choose the right word.

1. Your town might organize a clean-up day each year when people pick up trash/can in parks and neighbourhoods.
2. You may need to get rid of/donate the garbage stinking up your kitchen.
3. The people were asked to refrain from baths while water was scarce/hardly
4. Oils are extracted/remove from the plants.
5. All the pavements were awash with rubbish/waists.
6. The bottles are designed to be remake/reused up to 20 times.
7. The house would also have potable water, adequate sanitary facilities, including waste supply/disposal.

5. Complete the box.

Verb	Adjective	Noun
reuse		
	scarcest	
		disposal
extract		
		conservation
affect		
		scrap
hinder		

6. Find pairs of words close by the meaning.

garbage reduce lack of scrap trash diminish discard
 scarce waste recycled rubbish stuff throw away reprocess

7. Describe the picture; use highlighted words from the text.



8. Answer the questions.

1. Are plastic bags, glasses recyclable?
2. Is Ukraine the leader in recycling?
3. Why is it important to put only items that can be recycled in the recycling bin?
4. What are household hazardous wastes? How can you recycle them?

9. Prove it:

1. Recycling is without trouble, without a doubt, better for the environment than sending waste to landfill. Why?
2. Back in the day, you might recall having to sort your glass, plastic, paper, and aluminium into different bins for pickup.

10. Translate verbs and write down your story on this topic.

To flush, to provide, to rinse clean, to accept differ types, check local recycling provider, to dispose the wrap, to avoid discarding.

1. Before starting reading the short texts, translate words and word combinations.

To ban; a legal prohibition; to have a licence to carry a gun; to impose restrictions; to help curb spread; illegal things; forbidden by law; to break the law or a rule, can be arrested, punished, fined for, to penalize, against the law, to stand a chance of, to pay a fine, to face a fine, to block a driveway with car, to take away, better place to live, turn people into, to reduce demand for.

A. Which of the following things are illegal in your country or city. Give an answer in writing using words above.

1. Plastic shopping bags on land
2. Waste sorting at the household
3. Putting your beg on a spare seat on public transport
4. Smoking in bars and restaurants
5. Putting your feet on the seat on public transport
6. Smoking in parks and on the street
7. Keeping an ashtray on your desk at work
8. Wearing masks

B. Read the texts. What restrictions and prohibitions do you have in Ukraine?

1. In America, it is your right to have whatever terrible hairstyle you want. Not so in the Islamic Republic of Iran. In 2010, the Ministry of Culture banned several "decadent" Western men's hairstyles, including the mullet, spikes, and ponytails. Hair don'ts are punishable by fine.

2. Bangladesh started a trend in 2002 when it became the first country to ban plastic bags. Bag bans have caught on all over the world, from France to Tanzania to Mexico City. San Francisco was the first U.S. city to ban plastic bags in 2007, and Los Angeles

followed suit in in 2013. This July, the entire state of California will begin phasing out the shopping bags, thanks to a bill signed into law in September by Governor Jerry Brown.

3. While the actual act of chewing gum was never illegal, Singapore burst gum lovers' bubbles when it outlawed the importation and sale of Bazooka Joe and the like in 1992. The ban stuck, but was slightly changed in 2004. Singaporeans interested in the oral health benefits of sugar-free gum can now get a prescription — but still face stiff penalties if they're caught littering with it.

4. Face coverings are now a legal requirement in many public spaces around the world. However, even before they became compulsory, masks were causing litter problems on land and at sea. Most countries use reusable masks without disposable filters and machine wash them regularly following the instructions.

C. Pay your attention to the highlighted words and make sentences using the words from texts.

D. Find in the texts synonyms to the words:

To deal with; demands; one-off; proclaim; order.

2. Scan the text and answer the questions.

One February beach clean in Hong Kong found 70 masks along 100 metres of shoreline, with 30 more appearing a week later. In the Mediterranean, masks have reportedly been seen floating like jellyfish. Despite millions of people being told to use face masks, little guidance has been given on how to dispose of or recycle them safely. In addition, as countries begin to lift lockdown restrictions, billions of masks will be needed each month globally. Without better disposal practices, an environmental disaster is looming.

The majority of masks are manufactured from long-lasting plastic materials, and if discarded can persist in the environment for decades to hundreds of years. This means they can have a number of impacts on the environment and people. Initially, discarded masks may risk spreading coronavirus to waste collectors, litter pickers or members of the public who first come across the litter. We know that in certain conditions, the virus can survive on a plastic surgical mask for seven days. Over the medium to long term, animals and plants are also affected. Through its sheer mass, plastic waste can smother environments and break up ecosystems.

1. How hazardous face masks to people and animals?

2. How do you dispose it?

3. Do you agree that an environmental disaster is looming because of throwing face covering and gloves?

3. Make Second and Third Conditional 5 on your own sentences.

Example: If I were a Ukrainian police officer, I would arrest someone for smoking in a public place.

PART II.

WEATHER AND SEASONS

I. Key vocabulary:

weather conditions — погодні умови

sunny — сонячна

cloudy — хмарно

foggy — туманно

thick fog — густий туман

hot — жарко

humid — волого

moist — вологий

dull — похмурий (день)

drizzle — мряка

to pour (with rain) — сильний дощ

shower — злива

a breeze — легкий вітерець

a wind — вітер

a storm — буря

a gale — шторм

a hurricane — ураган

to destroy — руйнувати

dense — густий, сильний

heat wave — жаркий період

thunder — грім

lightning — блискавка

thunderstorm — гроза

Indian summer — „бабине літо”

snowflakes — сніжинки

slippery — слизький

icicles — бурульки

to glitter — виблискувати

to melt — танути

flood — повінь

How hot does it get in summer? — Як жарко буває влітку?

How cold does it get in winter? — Як холодно буває взимку?

It's 25 (degrees) above zero — 25 градусів вище нуля

It's 10 (degrees) below zero — 10 градусів нижче нуля

It's zero (degrees) — нуль градусів

under the weather-

1. Match the words in the box to make acceptable pairs. You may use some words more than once.

Example: boiling /hot

lovely

mild bitterly

strongdark

dry hot

thick heavy

freezing

1. a hot day

2. a climate

3. cold 4. clouds

5. a..... spell

6. rain 7. wind

8. fog

9. weather

2. Find explanation to the words.

under the weather drizzle thunder flood weather

- to rain in fine, misty drops

- the sound following a flash of lightning

- the condition of the atmosphere with regard to temperature

- to become discolored, worn
- an overflowing of water on an area normally dry

3. Fill the gaps with a suitable word.

1. We had really thick _____ this morning.
2. When it's hot, you still get a lovely _____ off the sea.
3. I hope we don't get any more thunder and _____ .
4. We had a heavy _____ of rain this morning, but it only lasted a few minutes.
5. The hurricane completely _____ the village. There's nothing left.
6. It's quite hot when the sun _____ out.
7. What's the _____ today? It feels much colder than yesterday.
8. They said it was ten degrees below _____ in New York yesterday. That's too cold for me.

4. Choose the right word from the variants given.

1. We're in the middle of a heat- (streak/wave). It has been very hot for two weeks.
2. It looks like the sky is (shining/clearing) up. It's going to be a beautiful day.
3. That man was (struck/beaten) by lightning twice in the past year.
4. A (drought/draft) is a long period without any rain.
5. Summers in states like Tennessee are very hot and very (humidity/humid).
6. We got caught in the thunderstorm and got completely (socked/soaked).
7. The coastal areas of California have an (ideally/ideal) climate.
8. Did you check the weather (forecast/foreplay) for tomorrow? Is it going to rain?
9. Was it cold in Canada? Yes, it was 20 (under/below) zero.
10. Another word for "cloudy" is "(clouded/overcast).

5. Write down the defined words.

1. A short period of heavy rain. _____
2. Weather that often changes. _____
3. Weather when the air feels hot and wet. _____
4. Describes warm and dry weather. _____
5. Dark and with clouds. _____
6. Snow and rain falling together. _____
7. Pleasant and warm; not too cold or too hot. _____
8. Describes extremely hot weather. _____

9. Cloudy air near the ground that is difficult to see through. _____
10. Describes very cold weather. _____
11. Describes a mixture of smoke, fog and fumes. _____
12. When it rains heavily, we can say 'It's.....down.' _____
6. True or False? (If a sentence is false, change it to make it true.)
1. When it's foggy you need sunglasses. _____
2. It gets quite chilly in the desert in the evening. _____
3. Thunder makes a noise. _____
4. Lightning can kill people. _____
5. A shower is a type of wind. _____
6. If it is humid, the air will be very dry. _____
7. Heavy rain means that it is pouring with rain. _____
8. It often pours with rain in the desert. _____
7. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word from the box.

terrible boiling frost foggy changeable humid
dry thick with spell

1. During that spell we had in January we couldn't see further than a metre.
2. Hopefully it will be fine and for the match this afternoon.
3. It will be rather hot and by midday.
4. It's been such weather — one day dry and the next wet and cold.
5. fog is making weather conditions hazardous.
6. In London it pours rain almost every day.
7. It was a storm and our fence fell down.
8. We had a brief hot..... and managed to dry the washing.
9. After such a cold night there was a thick white on the grass.
10. It was hot during the day and we could hardly move until evening.
8. Fill in the blanks with the words given.

under weather changeable awful lovely ducks
boiling eye bright heavy

The British are well known for always chatting about their weather. This is because the weather in Britain is so (1) — you never know what it will be like. A popular greeting is '(2) weather for the time of year' or, if the weather is bad, 'Isn't this weather (3) !' If it's raining, they might say 'Great weather for (4)!' You will often hear people add '(5) permitting' when they say they plan to play golf, garden or put out the washing. Most postcards from a holiday in Greece or Spain begin: 'It's (6) hot here' even when local people think it's just a normal (7) and sunny day. There are many general expressions in English which show the importance of weather in people's lives. For example, feeling (8) the weather' means feeling slightly ill. If you 'make (9) weather of a job' it means you make it seem more difficult than it really is, and if you 'keep a weather (10) on something' you give it your full attention — as the British do with their weather!

9. Complete this text with suitable words.

An important influence on Japanese weather is the wind. During the summer it (1) from the Pacific, causing (2) and humid weather, but in winter, the north-westerly (3) from Siberia are very cold and it (4) heavily on the mountains in the north-west. The south-eastern parts receive cold dry air. Between June and mid-July, there is a period of very wet weather when the rice fields get the water they need. After that, there is less heavy rain, but the air is still (5) Autumn, however, is drier and usually very pleasant.

10. Read the text and tell about your favorite season.

As we know the weather depends on the season and climate of the country, and the latter depends on the geographical position of the country.

Our country, Ukraine, has a moderate-continental climate. England has a rather damp climate due to the effect of the warm current of the Gulf-Stream. The British Isles are surrounded by the ocean and have an insular climate.

The USA have an equable continental climate, except for Florida and the Mexican coast, where the climate is tropical and sub-tropical. The weather changes with the change of the season. Consider autumn, for example. In autumn the sky is often cloudy, the sun hides behind the clouds and then appears again. Its rays have already lost their strength and the sun is not so bright now as it was in summer. The air is moist. Days get shorter and nights longer. As autumn is a rainy season, the weather is mostly dull. And, of course, it is not attractive. As a matter of fact, I don't like rain of any kind, even if it just drizzles. But there is a spell of sunny weather in late September, which we call Indian summer, when the sun shines brightly, the sky is rather cloudless and there is a carpet of multicoloured leaves on the ground. It is really golden autumn, as the poets have sung it. But in any case, nature begins to fade away. Later the frost will cover the ground at night and remind us about winter coming. As for me, I am not fond of autumn, but there are a lot of people trying to look at the reverse side of the medal. Strange as it may seem, they prefer autumn to any other season. As they say, it is the time of harvest, tasty fruit and vegetables, the time of beautiful golden leaves, the time when nature is very attractive. But many men — many minds.

Some people are fond of winter. They consider winter to be the healthiest season. In winter we can go in for winter kinds of sports: skating, skiing and tobogganing. In winter the sun seldom shines, its rays are pale; it sets early and rises late. The air is frosty, hard frost sets in, large snowflakes slowly fall to the ground, the streets are slippery with ice. The rivers and lakes are covered with a thick sheet of ice, they are frozen. The icicles glitter in the sun, the temperature falls and the snow may fall thick. Going out in such weather is not pleasant and old people prefer to stay at home. But children enjoy being out-of-doors. They like to make a snow man and to throw snowballs. Their cheeks are burning with frost. How bitterly cold it is!

By the end of winter the temperature rises and the snow begins to melt. Thaw sets in. The sun grows warmer and soon there won't be any ice but plenty of water. The rivers are in flood.

Nature awakens from its long winter sleep. The birds come back from the warm lands, the trees begin to bud and soon tiny green leaves will appear. Thin new blades of grass come up, the fruit trees begin to blossom. "April showers bring May flowers," as the proverb goes. Everything looks magic covered with a green carpet. The farmers till the soil and sow the seed. We all welcome the advent of spring. Nature looks full of promise. Spring is the season of hopes, it's the sea-son of revival of nature and people's dreams. It's my favourite sea-son, I must admit.

After spring the summer comes. As the great Russian poet Push-kin said, "Oh, summer fine! I'd love you, but for the heat, mosqui-toes and flies!" In fact, sometimes the heat is oppressive. But people usually like summer, because they have their holidays. It's a good time for going to the seashore or a river beach, to bask in the sun, to be-come sunburnt, to swim, to pick berries and mushrooms, to gather flowers. We try to spend much time outdoors. But the weather is changeable in summer. It is the time of showers, rains and thunder-storms. Days become longer and nights shorter. We can enjoy rest-ing after hard work during the whole year.

To cut the long story short, I must confess that every season is beautiful and attractive in its own way. And as one of the famous poets says, "I see no reason to speak in prize of any season".

Vocabulary

geographical position—географічне положення

moderate-continental — помірно-континентальний

rather damp — досить вологий

due to — завдяки

current — течія

insular climate — острівний клімат

equable — одноманіт-ний, рівномірний

to fade away — в'янути

reverse side of the medal — зворотня сторона медалі

harvest — жнива, врожай
skating — катання на ковзанах
skiing — катання на лижах
tobogganing — катання на санчатах
bitterly cold — дуже холодно
thaw — відлига
to bud — пускати бруньки
blade — лист, пагін
to blossom — квітнути, розквітати
soil — ґрунт
to sow — сіяти, засівати
mosquito — комар
fly — муха
to bask in the sun — грітися на сонці

11. In which of the following sentences is the weather the hottest?

- a) The weather in your country gives me a headache – it's too heavy and close.
- b) It is a bit chilly out there. You'd better take a coat.
- c) Joseph said they didn't stay on the beach very long – it was absolutely boiling!
- d) It is very mild for October, isn't it?
- e) It is freezing outside. I am staying indoors and watching TV.

12. Write a paragraph about the weather in your own country, or a specific part of your country, e.g. your own region. Try to use as many "weather" words as possible.

II. Key vocabulary:

chilly — прохолодний
sleet — мокрий сніг
slush — „каша” (під ногами)
blizzard — хуртовина
snowdrift — сніговий замет
frost — мороз, іній
to thaw — розмерзатися
close — душний
stifling — задушливий

scorching — жаркий (позитивний контекст)

boiling — палючий (негативний контекст) mild — м'який

damp — вологий

torrential rain — проливний дощ

rainbow — веселка

hailstones — град

hail — град (погодне явище)

overcast — затягнутий хмарами

drought — посуха

haze — легкий туман

mist — туман (часто: над річкою)

smog — смог (суміш туману та диму)

blustery day — вітряний день

1. Match each word with a word from the box.

1. thunder 2. torrential 3. down 4. heat 5. hail 6. snow 7. gale
stones drift storm warning rain wave pour

2. Choose the correct word underlined in each sentence.

- a) Before we set off, we listened to the climate / weather forecast.
- b) Paula saw a flash of lightning / thunder and then heard a deep boom.
- c) The traffic had to slow down because of the thick fog / vapour.
- d) There won't be much rain. It's only a short shower / stream.
- e) Spring is my favourite season / term of the year.
- f) Last summer was very hot, and there was a real heat wave / temperature.
- g) Look at those clouds! There's going to be a blast / storm.
- h) On a hot day in summer, I look forward to the chilly / cool evening.
- i) We were caught in the rain and damp / soaked to the skin.
- j) In the morning there was half a metre of ice / snow blocking the road.

3. Complete the sentences using each word once.

south temperatures overcast sunshine zero snowing warm weather
dry four raining two cloudy sunny spells

1. _____ in Scotland will be around _____ degrees.
2. In the Scottish mountains, it will be _____.
3. Further to the south, the _____ will be very unpleasant.
4. It will be _____ with temperatures around _____ degrees.
5. The east of England will be _____ with a few _____ occasionally.
6. In Northern Ireland, it will be _____, but _____.
7. People in the _____ of England will have a nice day with a lot of _____.
8. However, it won't be that _____ there either.
9. Temperatures will only reach _____ degrees.

4. Fill the gaps with words from the key vocabulary list.

My first experience of real winter weather was when I went to Northern Canada. I was used to the sort of snow that falls in London, which quickly turns into brown (1) with all the people walking on it. In fact, most of the time I was in London, it didn't really snow properly, it was mostly (2). Apart from that, British winters meant a bit of white (3) on my garden and occasionally having to drive very carefully on icy roads early in the morning. I had never experienced the (4) and (5) that can paralyse a whole city in less than an hour and close roads completely. However, when the earth finally (6) and all the snow (7) away in spring, everything comes to life again and looks more beautiful than ever.

5. Replace the explanation with the words.

1. Let's close all of the windows. It looks like a (the crashing of clouds (often followed by a strike of lightning and heavy rain)) is coming.
2. When I checked the temperature this morning, the (instrument for measuring the temperature of the air) said it was already thirty degrees Celsius.
3. We couldn't see the bridge because there was too much (thick water vapour that blocks one's vision).
4. The airplane couldn't take-off because of the (a storm with lots of snow and wind).
5. Don't bother with a hat. There is always a (light wind) near the ocean.
6. Forest fires are a serious danger during a (a long period with no rainfall).

7. According to legend you can find a pot of gold at the end of a (a band of colours found in the sky after a rainfall).
8. The snow turned to (snow on the ground that has been rained on) as soon as it started to rain.
9. My favourite (time of year characterized by certain weather) is Fall, because I love to watch the leaves changing colours.
10. Half of the buildings on the island were flattened by the (a tropical storm with very strong wind and rain).

6. Replace the underlined words with the correct ones.

Example: It was a bitterly warm day in the middle of winter.

It was a bitterly cold day in the middle of winter.

1. The air was so hot and wet that my shirt was wet through.
2. There was a heavy mist over the fields early in the morning.
3. After the heavy rainfall last week we were able to build a snowman.
4. The rain was pouring over so we had to cancel the picnic.
5. Take a coat — it could be a piece chilly later on.
6. It was boiling cold this morning and the roads were icy.
7. 'Pretty weather for the time of year.'
8. Driving conditions are very bad due to the strong fog.
9. Sailors were warned that great gales were expected during the night.
10. The Petronas Towers were struck by thunder but it had no effect.

7. Match these descriptions with the following countries. There is one extra country in the list.

Spain Germany Britain Greece

A This country enjoys a Mediterranean climate for most of the year, with warm to hot days and mild nights. However, in the middle of summer, it can be unbearably hot and stuffy and winter can be chilly. December and January can be very cold and in February it is often rainy. April can be changeable with sunny days interrupted by windy showery weather.

B Most of this country is always warm from April to October though it can occasionally be cold and rainy in the north, especially in the mountains. The south is amazingly mild throughout the year — it hardly has a winter. Although the Atlantic lies only a few miles away, the climate is more like the Mediterranean.

C This country has a very changeable climate, both from day to day and from place to place. Although long periods of fine weather occur each year, it is not easy to forecast

the weather accurately and you can be soaked during any season. The north of the country is much colder and windy in winter, often with quite heavy snowfalls. The south-west has milder weather.

8. What kinds of weather do you think caused the following to happen? Write a sentence which could go before each of these.

1. We had to sit in the shade every afternoon.
2. The sweat was pouring out of us.
3. I can hardly breathe; I wish it would rain to cool us down.
4. Cars were skidding out of control.
5. Even the postman had to use a boat to get around.
6. They had to close the airport; the snow was a metre deep.
7. We were able to sit in the garden in the middle of winter.
8. The earth became rock-hard and a lot of plants died.
9. It blew the newspaper clean out of my hands.
10. A row of big trees had been uprooted like matchsticks.
11. I could hardly see my hand in front of my face.

9. What types of weather are bad and good for doing these things?

Example: Skiing bad: mild weather which makes the snow melt; good: cold, clear days

1. Planting flowers in a garden
2. Having an evening barbecue
3. Going out in a small sailing boat
4. A day of sightseeing in a big city
5. Camping out in a tent
6. Looking at ships through binoculars

10. This chart shows anyone who wants to visit the West of Ireland what weather to expect at different times of the year. Make a similar chart for Ukraine.

Dec-Mar April-June July-Aug Sep-Nov

coldest months; usually quite wet; snow on high ground generally cool, often wet and windy but improving warmest months; bright with showers; cool sea breezes
often mild becoming cold; mist and fog

11. Match the following situations (a-j) with an appropriate expression (1-10) that mentions the weather.

Example: When I was in hospital I lost a lot of weight — so something good came out of it. Every cloud has a silver lining.

1. the calm before the storm
2. be under a cloud
3. it never rains but it pours
4. be in a fog
5. come rain come shine
6. make heavy weather of something
7. save something for a rainy day
8. be a storm in a teacup
9. lightning never strikes the same place twice
10. feel under the weather

a) Because bad luck isn't repeated in the same place, I parked where my car had been stolen.

b) Don't spend all your money now — you might need some later.

c) No one trusted her after she was caught stealing from the toyshop.

d) I'm not feeling too good today. I think I'll stay in bed and rest.

e) I think a lot of fuss is being made over something very unimportant.

f) The report was far too detailed — we needed only the basic information.

g) I never receive complaints but now I have had ten in a row!

h) He's out playing tennis whatever the weather.

i) I can't think clearly about what happened just before the accident.

j) This good luck is too good to last – something is bound to go wrong.

12. Choose the correct item.

Tornadoes are an example of just how unpredictable and destructive the weather can be. The winds of a tornado are the (1) ... violent that occur on the earth, reaching speeds of up to 300 mph. (2) ... year, in spring and summer, hundreds of tornadoes cause millions of pounds' worth of (3)

For those who might find (4) ... caught in a tornado, there are some common safety (5) to follow. Firstly, if you are outside and in an open area, lie down and cover your head with your hands for protection. Secondly, if you are in a house or small building, go to the cellar, or the smallest room (6) ... the house and find shelter under a large piece of furniture or cover yourself with a heavy blanket. Thirdly, if you are in a school

or shopping centre, make your way to the lowest level of the building, but avoid large, open spaces like gymnasiums. Finally, never ever try to outrun a tornado!

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|----------|
| 1. A most | B many | C much |
| 2. A Per | B A | C Each |
| 3. A damage | B harm | C danger |
| 4. A theirs | B themselves | C them |
| 5. A rules | B orders | C laws |
| 6. A at | B from | C of |

13. You are going to read an extract from a book about extreme weather conditions. Make a note of three facts you found especially interesting. Tell your friend about them.

The Coiled Serpent

Bad weather often disrupts our well-ordered plans, but occasionally it can become so extreme and violent that it threatens our homes, possessions and even our lives. That is why scientists are always studying threatening weather conditions in the hope of finding better ways to predict more accurately where and when they might occur, so that timely warnings can be given and appropriate action taken to avoid damage and loss of life.

One of the worst weather hazards faced by people in tropical areas is the storm known as a hurricane or cyclone. This is a rotating storm about 800 kilometres across. Around one hundred of these storms form across the world's oceans each year, causing an enormous amount of damage when they hit land. They are so frequent in the Atlantic that each one is given the name of a person, starting with the letter A at the beginning of the year and then working through the alphabet.

The process by which an ordinary rainstorm changes into a hurricane involves so many unknown factors that meteorologists can only identify what they think happens. In the Atlantic, the starting point for many such storms is a calm area known as the Doldrums. The calm is, however, deceptive because from time to time the stillness of the Doldrums is broken by violent thunderstorms. Most of these storms travel thousands of miles westwards and just die out, but occasionally, for reasons that are unclear, one will develop into an extremely dangerous cyclone.

The movement and characteristics of these tropical hurricanes are closely monitored by satellites and radar as well as by aircraft, whose pilots fly bravely into the turbulent clouds of the hurricane to record wind speeds and air pressure. However, even with such detailed information, predicting the course of a hurricane remains extremely difficult.

It is nonetheless important for forecasts to be accurate, because the question of when and how to best prepare for a hurricane is a tricky one. If the alarm is raised, whole communities may be forced to abandon their homes. If there are too many false alarms, people may decide not to bother leaving next time, with disastrous consequences.

Obviously a short-term warning of, say, twelve hours is more likely to be accurate, but the time needed for evacuation is often considerably longer than that.

Perhaps coastal residents should follow the example of the Seminole Indians of Florida and observe the behaviour of birds, rats, wolves and even alligators to know whether a hurricane is going to strike. In one year, Florida was the target of two hurricanes. The Seminoles left the area as the first storm threatened, whereas the National Weather Bureau forecast it would miss Florida. For the second hurricane, the Seminoles stayed put, while the Weather Bureau issued an evacuation warning. The Seminoles were correct both times.

The threat to island and coastal communities from tropical cyclones comes from a combination of enormous wind speeds, high seas and heavy rainfall. A measure of the potential violence of a hurricane is the air pressure in the centre of the storm. The lower the pressure, the stronger the wind speeds, the higher the seas, and the heavier the rainfall. In affected areas, low-lying coastal communities with high population densities are always working to be prepared for the worst.

Once they reach land, hurricanes begin to die, cut off from their source of energy, but they can give rise to tornadoes. These are black, twisting clouds that suddenly appear from nowhere, travel at terrifying speed, move in unpredictable ways and cause catastrophic damage in seconds. Their small size and brief duration makes forecasting when and where they are likely to strike extremely difficult.

Vocabulary

coiled — спіральний

to disrupt — руйнувати

possessions — власність, майно

to predict — передбачати

appropriate — належний, необхідний

hazard — небезпека

frequent — частий

the Doldrums — екваторіальна зона затишся, пояс штилів

deceptive — оманливий

to abandon — покидати

unpredictable — не передбачуваний

duration — тривалість

14. Answer the following questions about the text.

1. Do really ecologists concentrate on weather and why?
2. What kinds of weather conditions are especially threatening?

3. How and why do they happen?
4. How do scientists predict these conditions?
5. How accurate are the predictions at the moment?
6. Why is it difficult to make accurate predictions?
7. How much warning do people need?
8. What should people do to prevent damage and loss of life?

Words to remember:

to encompass	охоплювати, включати
pressure	тиск
precipitation	опад, осад
particle	частина, частка
measurement	вимір, міра
to generate	викликати, виробляти
to affect	діяти, впливати, шкодити
latitude	широта
altitude	висота, довгота
terrain	місцевість, територія, рельєф
monsoon	мусон
humidity	вологість
usher	супроводжувати, переходити
prevailing	переважаючий, розповсюджений
associated with	пов'язаний, поєднаний
cap	покрив, покриття
permafrost	постійні морози, вічна мерзлота
arid	посушливий, безводний, бідний

A. Find Ukrainian equivalents in the text above.

Льодове покриття, отримати менше енергії, спричинити, атмосферний тиск, клімат охоплює, незначні опади, переважають вітри, клімат залежить від, постійні морози, температура змінюється влітку, загальна класифікація, щорічні зміни температури, подібно до клімату, в цілому можна знайти, супроводжується дощами, асоціюється штормами, бідні ґрунти.

1. Read the dialogue and try to adapt to your story.

P: Hello everyone. I think we'll make a start as it is 7.40 already. Let me introduce Ann. She is our 'Bhutan expert'. She has spent a substantial amount of time in this amazing country and I am sure she will be able to help you with whatever questions you may have.

A: Hello. Thank you. Well, I'll do my best... Please feel free to ask whatever you want and if I can't answer anything.

1: When is the best time to go?

A: Well, in the winter it can be up to about 15C in the daytime but you often get subzero temperatures at night. There is a lot of snow in winter, which can make travelling difficult. It is hot in the summer, sometimes really scorching, but it's often very wet too. In my experience, the best seasons to visit are spring and autumn. Spring is beautiful with wonderful flowers and lovely sunny days. And autumn is fantastic too with mild weather and clear views of the Himalayas... Yes?

2. What activities do you recommend?

A: One of the most popular activities for visitors is to go trekking in the mountains. The high mountains and deep valleys are truly spectacular. You'll see a huge variety of plant life ranging from dense forest to tiny flowers. You won't be disappointed, I can assure you!

3. Would we need to carry all our equipment on a trek?

A: No. trekking is done in organized trips and they provide yaks to carry your luggage, food and camping equipment.

4. Could I ask you what the food is like?

A: The Bhutanese eat a lot of meat, dairy foods, vegetables and rice. The national dish is a fabulous chili pepper and cheese stew. You'll find that a lot of their dishes are flavored with spicy chilly peppers.

5. I'm thinking of going in the autumn. Do you know if there are any festivals?

A: All the festivals are important religious events for the people to offer thanks to their gods. People dress in their colorful, traditional clothes and there is a lot of music, dancing, including the mask sword dances.

2. Answer the questions.

A. What could you recommend to see in your country?

B. What is the weather like in Ukraine?

C. What is your favourite type of weather?

D. Can you describe emotions to Carpathian Mountains?

E. Does the weather affect your mood? In what ways?

3. Write the underlined words in the correct place in the table below.

Grey, season, hot, humid, uncomfortable, overcast, breeze, mild, chilly, showery, dramatic, drizzle, get scorching, subzero temperatures, changeable bright, spit, keen, fresh, heavy, high, mackerel, penetrating, biting.

cold warm/hot rain windy/wind sky weather in general
cool pours clear

A. Look at the words again and decide:

- If each one is a noun, adjective or verb, e.g. breeze-noun, breezy-adjective.

4. Complete the notes below.

1. Spring is the best season to go.....

2. Autumn is the best season to go

3. Don't go in winter because..... Winter is the best season to go

4. Don't go in summer because... Summer is the best season to go....

5. If you go mountain climbing..... Don't forget to take..... Don't bring.....

5. Find out about three other types of holiday. Write questions for example about camel trips in Egypt, bird watching in Mexico. Think about weather, location, what the area is like, accommodation, food, facilities, activities, organized tours. Which holiday would you rather go on? Why?

6. Match one of the words from exercise 3 to each of the sentences.

Example: It was perfect weather for flying kites. (breezy)

1. We had to sit in the shade until quite late in the afternoon.

2. The sky was full of clouds and the sun did not come out all day.

3. It only rained for about twenty minutes and then it was good weather.

4. It was warm in the day but I was glad I'd taken a coat for the evenings.

5. She likes heavy rain but she can not stand it when it rains gently for hours and hours.

6. The lake was a lovely place to spend time – blue skies and the light was really good for taking photographs.

7. The weather in Ireland is not usually very hot or very cold.

8. He got completely soaked even though it was only a ten-minute walk.

Text1. Read the text about hurricanes and tornadoes and tell your friend how they appear.

Severe Storms

When warm, humid air is forced aloft rapidly, a thunderstorm may form. The moist air becomes cooler as it rises in the troposphere. Water vapor in the rising air condenses to form a cloud composed of water droplets and ice crystals. As more and more air is forced up, the cloud grows taller. Slowly it builds into a very tall, dark cloud called a thunderhead.

Very large thunderheads can produce violent lightning and thunder. They also cause heavy rain showers with large cold raindrops. Gusty winds may blow. Rapidly moving water droplets can be tossed upward to where the air temperature is below the freezing point of water. These water droplets in the cloud freeze into ice crystals. The ice crystals can form lumps. Several layers of ice may form around these lumps. As the lumps of ice become larger, they become heavy enough to fall to Earth as hail. Hailstorms cause much damage to buildings, cars, and crops such as corn and wheat. Thunderstorms can be dangerous because of the lightning, wind, and heavy rain or hail. People should be aware of approaching thunderstorms and seek shelter.

One of the most dangerous local storms is a tornado. A tornado is a very violent funnel-shaped windstorm that moves over the land. Strong rotating winds surround a center of very low pressure. Tornadoes are small in size compared to other storms, but they are very strong. Tornadoes can cause much damage, especially in populated areas. High winds in the funnel can uproot trees, tear buildings apart, and lift cars and mobile homes into the air. Wind speeds in the funnel may reach 650 kilometers per hour or more.

In the United States, tornadoes occur most often from April through June. They may form, though, at any time of the year. They form most often in large thunderheads along steep cold fronts. Tornadoes often occur in the late afternoon or early evening. Weather bulletins and sirens are used to warn people of possible tornado conditions or tornado sightings. Safety measures can then be taken. Many schools hold tornado drills so that students will learn what to do if a tornado forms in their area.

A hurricane is a very large storm with strong winds and heavy rains. Hurricanes occur over a large area and last for many hours. They form in low pressure areas over warm oceans. Most hurricanes form in late summer and early fall.

Hurricanes form over oceans, but they often move onto land. At the shore, their winds cause huge waves. The waves smashing along the shore cause much damage to beaches, buildings, and wildlife. The winds in a hurricane do not rotate as fast as the winds in a tornado. Hurricane winds can cause a great deal of damage, however, and many trees and buildings can be destroyed. Heavy rains and flooding can cause a great deal of water damage on land. The wind and water damage can occur hundreds of kilometers from the calm center, or eye, of the hurricane.

It used to be difficult to predict the path of hurricanes. People often did not receive enough warning to be able to seek shelter when a hurricane was approaching. This changed when weather satellites were put into orbit around Earth. The satellites take pictures of hurricanes. Satellite data make it easier to predict the path of a hurricane. Early storm warnings make it possible to save many lives and cut down on storm damage.

The atmosphere of the Earth serves as a key factor in sustaining the planetary ecosystem. The thin layer of gases that envelops the Earth is held in place by the planet's gravity. Dry air consists of 78% nitrogen, 21% oxygen, 1% argon and other inert gases, carbon dioxide, etc.; but air also contains a variable amount of water vapor. The atmospheric pressure declines steadily with altitude, and has a scale height of about 8 kilometres at the Earth's surface. The ozone layer of the Earth's atmosphere plays an important role in depleting the amount of ultraviolet (UV) radiation that reaches the surface. As DNA is readily damaged by UV light, this serves to protect life at the surface. The atmosphere also retains heat during the night, thereby reducing the daily temperature extremes.

Terrestrial weather occurs almost exclusively in the lower part of the atmosphere, and serves as a convective system for redistributing heat. Ocean currents are another important factor in determining climate, particularly the major underwater thermohaline circulation which distributes heat energy from the equatorial oceans to the polar regions. These currents help to moderate the differences in temperature between winter and summer in the temperate zones. Also, without the redistributions of heat energy by the ocean currents and atmosphere, the tropics would be much hotter, and the polar regions much colder.

Weather can have both beneficial and harmful effects. Extremes in weather, such as tornadoes or hurricanes and cyclones, can expend large amounts of energy along their paths, and produce devastation. Surface vegetation has evolved a dependence on the seasonal variation of the weather, and sudden changes lasting only a few years can have a dramatic effect, both on the vegetation and on the animals which depend on its growth for their food. The planetary climate is a measure of the long-term trends in the weather. Various factors are known to influence the climate, including ocean currents, surface albedo, greenhouse gases, variations in the solar luminosity, and changes to the planet's orbit. Based on historical records, the Earth is known to have undergone drastic climate changes in the past, including ice ages.

The climate of a region depends on a number of factors, especially latitude. A latitudinal band of the surface with similar climatic attributes forms a climate region. There are a number of such regions, ranging from the tropical climate at the equator to the polar climate in the northern and southern extremes. Weather is also influenced by the seasons, which result from the Earth's axis being tilted relative to its orbital plane. Thus, at any given time during the summer or winter, one part of the planet is more directly exposed to the rays of the sun. This exposure alternates as the Earth revolves in its orbit. At any given time, regardless of season, the northern and southern hemispheres experience opposite seasons. Weather is a chaotic system that is readily modified by small changes to the environment, so accurate weather forecasting is currently limited to only a few days. Overall, two things are currently happening worldwide: (1) temperature is increasing on the average; and (2) regional climates have been undergoing noticeable changes.

Read the text "Water on Earth".

Words to remember:

substance речовина

to compose складати, скомпонувати, стримати

to refer to мати відношення до, стосуватись

solid твердий, незмінний

liquid рідкий, світлий, прозорий

vapor туман, пар, опар

steam пари, опар

glacier льодовик

saline соляний, солоний

salinity in солоність в, містити сіль

terrain територія, ґрунт, місцевість

basin басейн, водойма, резервуар

bay бухта, затока

stream струмок, потік

vicinity приблизно, приблизна кількість

creek притока, затока, бухта

sediment осад

bed дно (моря, річки)

bank берег, насип

Water is a chemical substance that is composed of hydrogen and oxygen and is vital for all known forms of life. In typical usage, water refers only to its liquid form or state, but the substance also has a solid state, ice, and a gaseous state, water vapour or steam. Water covers 71% of the Earth's surface. On Earth, it is found mostly in oceans and other large water bodies, with 1.6% of water below ground in aquifers and 0.001% in the air as vapour, clouds (formed of solid and liquid water particles suspended in air), and precipitation. Oceans hold 97% of surface water, glaciers and polar ice caps 2.4%, and other land surface water such as rivers, lakes and ponds 0.6%. Additionally, a minute amount of the Earth's water is contained within biological bodies and manufactured products.

An ocean is a major body of saline water, and a principal component of the hydrosphere. Approximately 71% of the Earth's surface (an area of some 361 million square kilometres) is covered by ocean, a continuous body of water that is customarily divided into several principal oceans and smaller seas. More than half of this area is over 3,000 meters (9,800 ft) deep. Average oceanic salinity is around 35 parts per thousand (ppt) (3.5%), and nearly all seawater has a salinity in the range of 30 to 38 ppt. Though generally recognized as several 'separate' oceans, these waters comprise one global, interconnected body of salt water often referred to as the World Ocean or

global ocean. This concept of a global ocean as a continuous body of water with relatively free interchange among its parts is of fundamental importance to oceanography. The major oceanic divisions are defined in part by the continents, various archipelagos, and other criteria: these divisions are (in descending order of size) the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Southern Ocean and the Arctic Ocean. Smaller regions of the oceans are called seas, gulfs, bays and other names. There are also salt lakes, which are smaller bodies of landlocked saltwater that are not interconnected with the World Ocean. Two notable examples of salt lakes are the Aral Sea and the Great Salt Lake.

A lake (from Latin *lacus*) is a terrain feature (or physical feature), a body of liquid on the surface of a world that is localized to the bottom of basin (another type of landform or terrain feature; that is, it is not global) and moves slowly if it moves at all. On Earth, a body of water is considered a lake when it is inland, not part of the ocean, is larger and deeper than a pond, and is fed by a river. The only world other than Earth known to harbour lakes is Titan, Saturn's largest moon, which has lakes of ethane, most likely mixed with methane. It is not known if Titan's lakes are fed by rivers, though Titan's surface is carved by numerous river beds. Natural lakes on Earth are generally found in mountainous areas, rift zones, and areas with ongoing or recent glaciation. Other lakes are found in endorheic basins or along the courses of mature rivers. In some parts of the world, there are many lakes because of chaotic drainage patterns left over from the last Ice Age. All lakes are temporary over geologic time scales, as they will slowly fill in with sediments or spill out of the basin containing them.

A pond is a body of standing water, either natural or man-made, that is usually smaller than a lake. A wide variety of man-made bodies of water are classified as ponds, including water gardens designed for aesthetic ornamentation, fish ponds designed for commercial fish breeding, and solar ponds designed to store thermal energy. Ponds and lakes are distinguished from streams via current speed. While currents in streams are easily observed, ponds and lakes possess thermally driven micro currents and moderate wind driven currents. These features distinguish a pond from many other aquatic terrain features, such as stream pools and tide pools.

A river is a natural watercourse, usually freshwater, flowing toward an ocean, a lake, a sea or another river. In a few cases, a river simply flows into the ground or dries up completely before reaching another body of water. Small rivers may also be called by several other names, including stream, creek, brook, rivulet, and rill; there is no general rule that defines what can be called a river. Many names for small rivers are specific to geographic location; one example is *Burn* in Scotland and North-east England. Sometimes a river is said to be larger than a creek, but this is not always the case, due to vagueness in the language. A river is part of the hydrological cycle. Water within a river is generally collected from precipitation through surface runoff, groundwater recharge, springs, and the release of stored water in natural ice and snowpacks (i.e., from glaciers).

A stream is a flowing body of water with a current, confined within a bed and stream banks. In the United States a stream is classified as a watercourse less than 60 feet (18 metres) wide. Streams are important as conduits in the water cycle, instruments in groundwater recharge, and they serve as corridors for fish and wildlife migration. The

biological habitat in the immediate vicinity of a stream is called a riparian zone. Given the status of the ongoing, streams play an important corridor role in connecting fragmented habitats and thus in conserving biodiversity. The study of streams and waterways in general involves many branches of inter-disciplinary natural science and engineering, including hydrology, fluvial geomorphology, aquatic ecology, fish biology, riparian ecology and others.

A. Find English equivalents in the text above.

Морська вода містить сіль, приблизна кількість, хімічна речовина, прибережна полоса, мешканці, ґрунтові води, свіжа вода, накопичення води в льодниках, складається з кисню і водню, географічне розташування, розведення риби, сонячні ставки, стояча вода, осад, рідкий і газоподібний стан, вода переважно знаходиться, Світовий океан, дренажна система, впадати в море, дно річки, берег моря.

B. Translate sentences from Ukrainian into English.

1. Вода в природі існує в твердому, рідкому і газоподібному стані.
2. Море це частина океану яке відрізняється своїми властивостями –солоністю, температурою, біологічним складом
3. У світі налічується 63 моря Світового океану.
4. Ставок – штучна водойма, яка створена для зберігання води.
5. Ставки створюють на невеликих річках і природних улоговинках.
6. 71% поверхні становить Світовий океан, до складу якого входять моря і океани.
7. Озеро – природна водойма, не пов'язана протоками з морями і океанами.
8. В озерах Землі міститься вчетверо більше води, ніж у річках, проте життя їх менш тривале.
9. Якщо озеро не поповнюється водами, воно міліє і стає болотом.

C. Find English words and word combinations in the text.

Flowing body of water, natural and fresh water, numerous river bed, composed of oxygen and hydrogen, liquid form, solid state, river flows into, standing water, deeper than a pond, solar ponds, fish breeding, stored water in natural ice, flows into ground, man-made bodies, saline water, solid state, gaseous state, a principal component of hydrosphere, to distinguish from streams.

D. Answer the questions.

1. What is water?
2. Where does drinking water come from?
3. How much water is there on Earth and how much is available for humans?
4. What do we use water for?

5. How much water does a person use each day for?
6. Why can not people drink sea water?
7. What is World Ocean?

The best planet.

Our home planet Earth is a rocky, terrestrial planet. It has a solid and active surface with mountains, valleys, canyons, plains and so much more. Our atmosphere is made mostly of nitrogen and has plenty of oxygen for us to breathe. The atmosphere also protects us from incoming meteoroids, most of which break up in our atmosphere before they can strike the surface as meteorites. Earth is special because it is an ocean planet. Water covers 70% of Earth's surface. Earth has just one moon. It is the only planet to have just one moon. Earth is the third planet from the Sun in our solar system. That means Venus and Mars are Earth's neighbouring planets. The crust varies considerably in thickness; it is thinner under the oceans, thicker under the continents. The inner core and crust are solid; the outer core and mantle layers are plastic or semi-fluid. Most of the mass of the Earth is in the mantle, most of the rest in the core; the part we inhabit is a tiny fraction of the whole. Unlike the other terrestrial planets, Earth's crust is divided into several separate solid plates, which float around independently on top of the hot mantle below. The theory that describes this is known as plate tectonics. Two major processes characterize it: spreading and subduction.

A day on Earth lasts a little under 24 hours. One year on Earth lasts 365.25 days and every four years we need to add one day to our calendar. We call it a leap day (in a leap year).

rocky кам'янистий, скелястий

terrestrial суходіл, наземний

surface поверхня

valley низина, долина, впадина

plain рівнина, поле

to strike вдарити, налетіти

solar system Сонячна система

a leap year високосний рік

crust поверхня, земна кора

core ядро

solid твердий

basin водойма, басейн

peninsula півострів

1. Complete the sentences below with the words from the box.

banks gulf mountain chain continent a peninsula peaks cape

1. Africa is the world's second largest and second most-populous _____.
2. Italy, country of south-central Europe, occupying _____ that juts deep into the Mediterranean Sea.
3. Dnipro river, divides the territory of Ukraine from north to south into its right and left _____, covering almost half of the country with its basin.
4. The _____ of Good Hope is a place near the far south end of Africa, where the Atlantic Ocean and the Indian Ocean meet.
5. Carpathian Mountains, a geologically young European _____ forming the eastward continuation of the Alps.
6. _____ of Mexico partially landlocked body of water on the southeastern periphery of the North American continent, running between the peninsula of Florida and the island of Cuba.
7. The Himalayas is the world's highest mountain range and the home for 10 of the world's highest mountain _____.

2. Match Ukrainian equivalents to English.

1. гора
2. хребти
3. вершина
4. скеля
5. водоспад
6. бухта
7. лагуна
8. гавань
9. мис
10. озеро
11. берег, побережжя. bay

b. peak

c. cape

d. harbor

e. mountain

f. bank, coast

g. mountain range

- h. lagoon
- i. waterfall
- j. cliff
- k. lakes

3. Who lives in the seawater? Read the text and concentrate on underlined words

Marine life, or sea life or ocean life, is the plants, animals and other organisms that live in the salt water of the sea or ocean, or the brackish water of coastal estuaries. Marine organisms produce oxygen. Most life forms evolved initially in marine habitats. The earliest vertebrates appeared in the form of fish, which live exclusively in water. Some of these evolved into amphibians, which spend portions of their lives in water and portions on land. Other fish evolved into land mammals and subsequently returned to the ocean as seals, dolphins or whales. Plant forms such as kelp and algae grow in the water and are the basis for some underwater ecosystems. Plankton, and particularly phytoplankton, are key primary producers forming of the ocean food chain.

brackish water estuaries вода солоніша ніж прісна

marine life sea or ocean life морські організми

salt water salinity (n), saline солена вода

natural environment habitat природне середовище

kelp algae водорості, бура водорість

4. Read the text and find English equivalents to Ukrainian.

Fish are animals that live in water. They are vertebrates, animals with backbones, and come in all kinds of shapes, sizes and colors. Fish first appeared in the oceans of the Earth about 500 million years ago, long before dinosaurs roamed our planet. Today there are tens of thousands of different kinds of fish and new species are discovered every year. Fish have changed their features and adapted to their surroundings in order to survive. The whale shark is the largest fish on Earth. It can grow up to 12 meters in length and can weigh up to 15 tons. In contrast, tiny gobies are often only a few mm long. Fish are important to people. They were among the first animals hunted by primitive human beings. There are three classes of fish: jawless, cartilaginous, and bony. All fish are vertebrates (have a backbone) and most breathe through gills and have fins and scales. Millions of people all over the world depend on fish as a main form of nutrition. In many coastal countries, for example Japan or Norway, people depend on fishing to make a living. Fish are a part of the food chain. They eat animals and are eaten by other sea creatures, thus keeping up the balance of nature.

A. Find in the text English equivalents to the Ukrainian.

хребетні

спинний хребет, кістяк

виживати

кісткові

види

бичок

холоднокровні

зябра

плавники

луска

хрящеві

беззубі

5. Complete sentences with words bellow.

backbone scale fins cartilaginous fish gills ichthyologist

a) _____ each of the small, thin horny or bony plates protecting the skin of fish and reptiles, typically overlapping one another.

b) _____ any of various cold-blooded, aquatic vertebrates, having gills, commonly fins, and typically an elongated body covered with scale

c) _____ the series of vertebrae extending from the skull to the pelvis; the spine.

d) _____ the paired respiratory organ of fish and some amphibians, by which oxygen is extracted from water.

e) _____ a flattened appendage on various parts of the body of many aquatic vertebrates, including fish

f) _____ have a skeleton made of cartilage, rather than bone.

A. What types of fish do you know? Translate into Ukrainian.

cod eel trout tunas salmon crucian carp shrimp carp pike shark squid
catfish crayfish ruff minnow bass mackerel herring flatfish

B. You are fishmonger. Catch fish species that live in saltwater.

C. Find English equivalents to the following Ukrainian terms.

тріска

короп

форель

скупбрія

лосось

креветка

оселедець	_____	акула	_____
карась	_____	восьминіг	_____
тунець	_____	щука	_____
камбала	_____	піскар	_____
вугор	_____	йорж	_____

6. Fun facts about fish. Words for help:

pups собаченя

to give birth народити

to reproduce відтворювати, розмножуватись

low-pitched низький звук

to convey передавати (звук..), виражати

to moan стогнати

to grunt хрюкати

to gnash скреготати зубами

to hiss свистіти

chord голосові зв'язки

to shriek галасувати, кричати

to boom густити, шуміти

a) Most fish reproduce by laying eggs, though some fish, such as great white sharks, give birth to live babies called pups.

b) Fish use a variety of low-pitched sounds to convey messages to each other. They moan, grunt, croak, boom, hiss, whistle, creak, shriek, and wail. They rattle their bones and gnash their teeth. However, fish do not have vocal chords. They use other parts of their bodies to make noises, such as vibrating muscles against their swim bladder.

c) Saltwater fish need to drink more water than freshwater fish. Since seawater is saltier than the liquids in a fish's body, water inside the fish is constantly flowing out. If they didn't drink to replace the lost water, saltwater fish would dry up like prunes.

7. What equipment do you need for fishing? Prepare your story and complete the phrases below.

Begin fishing with rods, lines and nets, enjoy angling as hobby, an excellent way to reset, great stress reliever, can be meditative, ultimate way to relax, a reason to, by boat

8. Read the text and choose the answer (a, b, c, d) which fits best according to the text.

1. Coral reefs, the “rainforests of the sea,” are some of the most biodiverse and productive ecosystems on earth. They occupy less than one percent of the ocean floor, yet are home to more than a quarter of all marine species: crustaceans, reptiles, seaweeds, bacteria, fungi, and over 4000 species of fish make their home in coral reefs. With a global economic value of \$375 billion a year, coral reefs provide food and resources for more than 500 million people in over 100 countries and territories.

2. Tragically, coral reefs are in crisis or endangered by a variety of factors, including natural phenomena such as hurricanes, El Niño, and diseases; local threats such as overfishing, destructive fishing techniques, coastal development, pollution, and careless tourism; and the global effects of climate change—warming seas and increasing levels of CO₂ in the water. 75 percent of the world’s coral reefs are at risk from local and global stresses. About a quarter of them have already been damaged beyond repair.

3. Coral reefs are colonies of individual animals called polyps, which are related to sea anemones. The polyps, which have tentacles to feed on plankton at night, play host to zooxanthellae, symbiotic algae that live within their tissues and give the coral its color. The coral provides CO₂ and waste products that the algae need for photosynthesis. In turn, the algae nourish the coral with oxygen and the organic products of photosynthesis. The coral uses these compounds to synthesize calcium carbonate (limestone) with which it constructs its skeleton—the coral reef.

A.

1. What are coral reefs made of ?

- a) trillions of polyps
- b) mollusks
- c) cement
- d) kind of stone

2. Which statement about coral reefs is NOT true?

- a) they are very colorful places
- b) they are an important source of fish
- c) they are usually found in deep ocean waters
- d) they are truly the animals that helped make the world

3. They may be damaged even more by?

- a) future warming b) fungi
- c) illegal fishing methods d) regional and universal

4. What is the text mainly about?

- a) the wonder of coral reefs and their threats
- b) the use of coral in in the construction industry

- c) the underwater world in general
- d) the kinds of fish found near coral reefs
- e) importance for the pharmaceutical industry

B. Choose the correct answer.

1. The opposite of the word deep is _____
 a) shallow b) remarkable c) heavy
2. Taking care of the environment is known as _____
 a) pollution b) recycling c) conservation
3. You can find under the sea _____
 a) octopus b) catfish c) herring
4. Which fish is a mammal _____
 a) shellfish b) shark c) tuna
5. Which are warm-blooded _____
 a) dolphins b) shrimp c) jellyfish
6. You can find on the bottom _____
 a) plaice b) cod c) sea-bass
7. Species of fish you can keep in your pond _____
 a) crab b) pike c) carp
8. Which one is longer _____
 a) trout b) trout c) eel

C. Find the right meaning of the words.

- | | |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Fins | a) the organ on the side of a fish's head: |
| Gills | b) small rigid plates that cover the skin of fish and reptiles |
| Scales | c) a thin vertical part of a fish, used for swimming and turning |
| Shell | d) the curved claw of a lobster or crab, used for attack |
| Pincers | e) the hard outer covering of an animal such as a tortoise |

Fish and other water creatures

Fina thin vertical part of a fish, used for swimming and turning. A fin that is located on the back of a fish such as shark is called dorsal fin.

We saw the fin of a shark circling.

Gill - the organ on the side of a fish's head:

Gills allow water creatures to breathe.

Pincer - the curved claw of a lobster or crab, used for attack prey and holding things:

The lobsters have two different types of pincers.

Scale - one of the small rigid plates that cover the skin of fish and reptiles:

Scales of a fish protect its soft body.

Shell - the hard outer covering of an animal such as a tortoise or snail:

Shell allows a turtle to move quickly through the water.

UNIT 2. FISHING INDUSTRY

Text 1.

1. Read the text and find English equivalents to Ukrainian.

Fish are animals that live in water. They are vertebrates, animals with backbones, and come in all kinds of shapes, sizes and colors. Fish first appeared in the oceans of the Earth about 500 million years ago, long before dinosaurs roamed our planet. Today there are tens of thousands of different kinds of fish and new species are discovered every year. Over millions of years fish have changed their features and adapted to their surroundings in order to survive. The whale shark is the largest fish on Earth. It can grow up to 12 meters in length and can weigh up to 15 tons. In contrast, tiny gobies are often only a few mm long. Fish are important to people. They were among the first animals hunted by primitive human beings. There are three classes of fish: jawless, cartilaginous, and bony. All fish are vertebrates (have a backbone) and most breathe through gills and have fins and scales. Millions of people all over the world depend on fish as a main form of nutrition. In many coastal countries, for example Japan or Norway, people depend on fishing to make a living. Fish are a part of the food chain. They eat animals and are eaten by other sea creatures, thus keeping up the balance of nature.

1. Find in the text English equivalents to the Ukrainian.

хребетні	_____
спинний хребет, кістяк	_____
виживати	_____
види	_____
бичок	_____

холоднокровні _____

зябра _____

плавники _____

луска _____

2. Complete sentences with words bellow.

backbone scale fins cartilaginous fish gills ichthyologist

a) _____ each of the small, thin horny or bony plates protecting the skin of fish and reptiles, typically overlapping one another.

b) _____ any of various cold-blooded, aquatic vertebrates, having gills, commonly fins, and typically an elongated body covered with scale

c) _____ the series of vertebrae extending from the skull to the pelvis; the spine.

d) _____ the paired respiratory organ of fish and some amphibians, by which oxygen is extracted from water.

e) _____ a flattened appendage on various parts of the body of many aquatic vertebrates, including fish

f) _____ have a skeleton made of cartilage, rather than bone.

I. Write out definitions of the following terms and their Ukrainian equivalents:

Fishing industry, fish products, fisheries resources, taking, culturing, processing, preserving, storing, transporting, marketing, selling, recreational fishing, subsistence fishing, commercial fishing, seafood products, fishery, retailing, manufacture, sustenance, guided fishing adventures, fish processing.

I. Read and translate the text:

SOME GENERAL ASPECTS OF FISHING INDUSTRY

The fishing industry includes any industry or activity concerned with taking, culturing, processing, preserving, storing, transporting, marketing or selling fish or fish products. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) defines it as including recreational, subsistence and commercial fishing, and the harvesting, processing, and marketing sectors. The commercial activity is aimed at the delivery of fish and other seafood products for human consumption or as input factors in other industrial processes.

There are three principal industry sectors:

1) The recreational sector comprises enterprises and individuals associated for the purpose of recreation, sport or sustenance with fisheries resources from which products are derived that are not for sale. The recreational fishing industry consists of enterprises such as the manufacture and retailing of fishing tackle, the design and building of

recreational fishing boats, and the provision of fishing boats for charter and guided fishing adventures.

2) The traditional sector comprises enterprises and individuals associated with fisheries resources from which aboriginal people derive products in accordance with their traditions. The traditional fishing industry, or artisan fishing, are usually small scale commercial or subsistence fishing practices, particularly using traditional techniques such as rod and tackle, arrows and harpoons, throw nets and drag nets, etc. It does not usually cover the concept of fishing for sport.

3) The commercial sector comprises enterprises and individuals associated with wild-catch or aquaculture resources and the various transformations of those resources into products for sale. It is also referred to as the "seafood industry", although non-food items such as pearls are included among its products. The commercial sector of the fishing industry comprises the following chain: commercial fishing – fish farming – fish processing which produce the fish products – marketing of the fish products.

2. Answer the following questions:

- 1) What is the fishing industry?
- 2) What are three principal industry sectors?
- 3) What does recreational sector comprise?
- 4) What does traditional sector comprise?
- 5) What is the difference between recreational and traditional sectors of fishing industry?
- 6) What does commercial sector comprise?

3. Write out definitions of the following terms and their Ukrainian equivalents:

Mackerel, cod, haddock, whiting, plaice, herring, saithe, shellfish, salmon, trout, eel, demersal fleet, langoustine, scampi, makeup, trawler, creel, lobster pots, setback, state-of-the-art.

A. Find English equivalents to the following Ukrainian terms.

тріска	_____
форель	_____
лосось	_____
оселедець	_____

карась _____
товстолобик _____
камбала _____
вугор _____
скумбрія _____
короп _____

A. Complete the card: My first fish.

Angler's Name: _____

Type of fish: _____

Species: _____

Length: _____

Weight: _____

Date: _____ Place: _____

Bait: _____

I'll never forget (describe it) _____

4. Translate the sentences and put questions to the underlined words:

1). Fishing industry is defined by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) as including recreational, subsistence and commercial fishing, and the harvesting, processing, and marketing sectors.

2). The recreational sector comprises enterprises and individuals associated for the purpose of recreation, sport or sustenance with fisheries resources from which products are derived that are not for sale.

3). The traditional fishing industry, or artisan fishing, are usually small scale commercial or subsistence fishing practices, particularly using traditional techniques such as rod and tackle, arrows and harpoons, throw nets and drag nets, etc.

4). The commercial sector comprises enterprises and individuals associated with wild-catch or aquaculture resources and the various transformations of those resources into products for sale.

5. Write out 7 verbs from the text. Define their tense form. Make sentences with these verbs.

PART III.

The most violent riots.

1. Before listening, look through the vocabulary for learning. Translate words.

Riot, alert, gang, harass, bandit, hooligan, violence, violent, destruction, army troops, sabotage, retreat, social strife, a rally, to chant, to revive, to set on fire, to fight, protest.

2. Listen and answer the questions.

A. What does it mean: White flight?

B. In what context was the word “segregation” used?

3. Read the text and translate.

The 1967 Detroit Riots were among the most violent and destructive riots in U.S. history. By the time the bloodshed, burning and looting ended after five days, 43 people were dead, 342 injured, nearly 1,400 buildings had been burned and some 7,000 National Guard and U.S. Army troops had been called into service.

In the sweltering summer of 1967, Detroit’s predominantly African-American neighbourhood of Virginia Park was a simmering cauldron of racial tension. About 60,000 low-income residents were crammed into the neighbourhood’s 460 acres, living mostly in small, sub-divided apartments. The Detroit Police Department, which had only about 50 African American officers at the time, was viewed as a white occupying army. Accusations of racial profiling and police brutality were commonplace among Detroit’s black residents. The only other whites in Virginia Park commuted in from the suburbs to run the businesses on 12th Street, and then commuted home to affluent enclaves outside Detroit.

The entire city was in a state of economic and social strife: As the Motor City’s famed automobile industry shed jobs and moved out of the city centre, freeways and suburban amenities beckoned middle-class residents away, which further gutted Detroit’s vitality and left behind vacant storefronts, widespread unemployment and impoverished despair.

The police vice squad often raided establishments like this on 12th St., and at 3:35 a.m. on Sunday morning, July 23, they moved against Scott’s club. On that warm, humid night, the establishment was hosting a party for several veterans, including two service members recently returned from the Vietnam War, and the bar’s patrons were reluctant to leave the air-conditioned club. Out in the street, a crowd began to gather as police waited for vehicles to take the 85 patrons away. Within an hour, thousands of people had spilled out onto the street from nearby buildings. A bottle crashed into the street. The remaining police ignored it, but then more bottles were thrown, including one through the window of a patrol car. Looting began, and closed shops, businesses were ransacked. Around 6:30 a.m., the first fire broke out, and soon much of the street was ablaze.

A. Find words in the text above, which have the same meaning.

1. hot and uncomfortable period

2. to provide a party or dinner
3. not wanting to do something
4. large numbers of people move out
5. trouble or disagreement between people
6. customer at a bar, restaurant
7. to make a sudden, loud noise
8. the activity of stealing from shops during a violent event
9. burning strongly
10. likely to hurt or kill someone else, showing very strong feeling of anger
11. able to cause damage
12. disagreement or negative emotion grows slowly stronger over a period of time

B. Complete the box.

noun adverb adjective verb

reluctance reluctantly reluctant

loot

rebel

violently

destructive

obey

4. Find meaning to the words and have the idea in writing sentences.

Exaggerate, imposition, apathy, adhere, indigenous, modify, generate.

5. You are a Vice – President. Use phrases to write a speech: How to crack down on gangs.

- days of riots across, to crack down on, shocked by the most appalling scenes of people looting, violence, vandalising and thieving, not allow a culture of fear to exist on streets, to restore law and order, refuse to obey rules, hooded youths attacking police, to set fire to buildings, to smash store windows, to tarnish image abroad, to plot violence.

6. What would make you do it? Rank these and share your rankings.

government spending cuts

increase in food prices

declaration of war

racist government policies

erosion of freedom

tax rises

to get rid of an autocrat

to save the environment

7. Match the correct word in the sentences.

1. Protests / riots / meetings /are often held against things like a nation's involvement in a war or specific government policies.
2. Gangs / protesters / hooligans/ want to display their disapproval openly in order to bring awareness to their cause and put pressure on authorities to make changes.
3. A rebellion /A riot / A manifest/ is "a noisy, violent public disorder caused by a group or crowd of persons.
4. Thieves smashed / cracked/ hit /the shop window and stole \$60.000 worth of computer equipment.
5. Students were out crying / protesting/ objecting /about cuts to the education budget.

8. Answer the questions:

- A) What springs to mind when you hear the word 'riot'?
- B) What do you think of the riots in Ukraine?
- C) What makes people riot?
- D) What punishment should people get for rioting?
- E) Are you worried about gangs in your country?

9. Multiple choice.

After five days of riots across many of Britain's cities, Prime Minister David Cameron has said he is going to crack down on Britain's gangs. He told the British parliament on Thursday: "The (1) ____ country has been shocked by the most appalling scenes of people looting, violence, vandalising and (2) _____. It is criminality pure and simple. And there is absolutely no (3) _____ for it." He assured the British public: "We will not put up with this in our country. We will not allow a culture of (4) _____ to exist on our streets. And we will do whatever it (5) _____ to restore law and order and to rebuild our communities." Scenes of hooded youths attacking police, setting fire to buildings and smashing store windows have (6) _____ Britain's image abroad, which is a concern just one year before the 2012 London Olympics.

Mr Cameron outlined the (7) _____ methods he could use to return stability to British streets. These include the use of the army to restore (8) _____, all-night court hearings and giving police the power to demand people remove facemasks. He had a message for the rioters, telling them: "To the lawless minority...I say this - We will (9) _____ you down...we will charge you, we will punish you. You will pay for what you have done." Cameron also targeted social media in his fight (10) _____ public disorder. He said he was looking at whether he could put limits or bans on sites like Twitter and Facebook or services like BlackBerry Messenger that were used by rioters to coordinate this week's (11) _____. The British leader said this technology was used for "(12) _____ violence, disorder and criminality".

Put the correct words from the table below in the above article.

1. (a) all (b) every (c) entirely (d) whole
2. (a) thief (b) thief (c) thieving (d) thieves
3. (a) pardon (b) excuse (c) sorry (d) apology
4. (a) fear (b) afraid (c) frightened (d) fearless
5. (a) makes (b) bakes (c) takes (d) fakes
6. (a) tarnishes (b) tarnish (c) tarnishing (d) tarnished
7. (a) variety (b) various (c) vary (d) varieties
8. (a) order (b) disorder (c) ordering (d) ordered
9. (a) trick (b) track (c) truck (d) took
10. (a) for (b) via (c) against (d) through
11. (a) chaos (b) chasm (c) charter (d) change
12. (a) plotted (b) plot (c) plots (d) plotting

10. Revise phrasal verbs.

Rise up carry on stir up (2) crack up set to clear of

A. Choose phrasal verbs to sentences.

1. The doctors have warned him but he just ----- drinking and not following prescriptions.
2. The film and some photographs ----- some painful memories.
3. Having heard this news, she became mentally ill, in a word -----.
4. We think she just likes to ----- trouble.
5. If we all -----, we should be able to finish the job in a week.
6. I think, if the people -----, he will bring them down.
7. The men was ----- the charge of robbery.

B. Compose the story in writing, use phrasal verbs.

POLITICS.

I. Before studying the issues of politics, learn the meaning of words and write down your sentences:

1) Politics – policy – political - politician

2) Words to learn and choose Ukrainian equivalents: ballot, anthem, bailout, citizen, dictatorship, election, exit poll, to implement, a lame duck, mayor.

A. Match the meaning to the words .

1. Financial support given to a company or country facing financial ruin
2. A legally recognized member of a city, state or nation
3. A state in which one person or group has total power to govern
4. Choosing a person or a government by voting
5. An elected or appointed head of a city or town
6. A survey of some voters leaving a polling station asking them who they voted for
7. To make something happen
8. An elected representative who is coming close to the end of their term of office
9. A way of voting in secret
10. An uplifting song of praise, called a national, when it about a country

3). Read the newspaper stories below and match the headlines to each story.

1.

May is an important month in the UK as it is a time when **elections are often held**. Not just national elections, but also local ones and for European MPs (or MEPs, as they are known). It was thought that May was a good month **to get voters to the polling stations**. However, in recent years **turnout** has been **declining** and it is unusual for only 30% of those **eligible to vote** actually **turning up to mark their cards**.

2.

The Australian prime minister **has resigned after a series of scandals** have **rocked her government**. “After three **defeats** in parliament, and unable to effectively pass any new laws, it was almost **inevitable**,” said one political commentator. The resignation means that the country will be **going to the polls for the third time** in just four years.

3.

Earlier today, the US president met his Japanese **counterpart**. They are **holding talks**, which will **cover topics ranging from trade to environmental issues**. The talks are particularly important for the Japanese prime minister who recently **faced a vote of no confidence and has a slim majority in his parliament**.

4.

“It’s great to see **the seeds of democracy taking root**,” said one politician. Of course, they were referring to **recent events** in a number of Middle East countries where the governments that had been in power for many years have been **toppled**. But it’s very difficult to know exactly what democracy is. Germany is **ruled by a coalition**, as there are so many parties, while the USA is effectively a two-party state.

5.

The new **mayor of** London has promised voters that he will **carry out all his campaign promises** despite opposition from the current UK government. "I was elected by the people of London **to serve them**, and that's what I shall do," he said. The first thing he plans to do is **abolish the congestion** charge that was introduced in February 2003.

A. Read the texts again and answer these questions.

1. Who has already lost their job?
2. Who is likely to lose their job?
3. Who has just got their job?
4. Where does it appear that people do not care about voting?
5. Which country has more than one party in power?

B. Understanding meaning. Answer these questions.

1. In story 1, has the number of voters been decreasing for a long time? What word tells us this?
2. In story 2, did all the scandals happen at the same time? How do you know?
3. In story 3, are the two leaders only discussing two issues? How do you know?
4. In story 4, who does they in the second sentence refer to?
5. In story 5, what do the words and that's what I shall do refer to?

C. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. Her _____ (resign) came as a bit of a shock, really.
2. In the UK, people become eligible to _____ (vote) at 18.
3. The result of the _____ (elect) should be in fairly soon.
4. The new _____ (govern) will take over in a few weeks.
5. There's been quite a lot of _____ (oppose) to the proposed new law.
6. He's one of the best-known _____ (politics) commentators around.

D. Complete these sentences using words from the newspaper stories.

1. There are two _____ in the US: the Democrats and the Republicans.
2. In the UK, _____ are usually held every four or five years to choose a new government.
3. "I'm definitely going to _____, but I still haven't decided who for!"
4. In the US, the leader is the president, while in Australia and the UK, the leader is called the _____.
5. Most _____ stations open at six-thirty in the morning and close at ten at night.

6. They won 300 out of 420 seats, so they have quite a big _____.

7. “I hate listening to political _____. Why don’t they become politicians rather than going on TV and criticizing the ones we’ve got?”

8. There’s more speculation that the prime minister will _____ and the government will collapse.

4. Listen to: How the US elections work and write brief rendering.

5. Reading – Politics and Youth. Read the text about Politics and Youth and put the paragraph headings in the right place.

A – Generation divide in politics

B – Green generation

C – Parties and partying

D - Hi-tech politics

Politics and Youth

People often say that youth are politically apathetic. In the 2015 UK General election, only 43% of young people (aged 18-25) voted. Many young people didn’t identify with any of the political parties.

1- I spent a couple of days asking young people in the Manchester and London area how they felt about party politics. I spoke to 11 twenty-somethings and only one had voted in the last general election. Here is some of their comments;

‘To be honest I’m not too bothered. I don’t keep up with developments at Westminster. These days my job, my cash flow and socializing are more important!’

Tom, 28, from Manchester.

‘I can’t relate to any of the politicians. They all seem fairly similar and rarely listen to young people. The smaller parties are more interesting, but are a long way to getting to power.’

Fiona, 25, from London.

These two examples were typical of many young people’s attitudes to state politics.

2 –

This would suggest that we are just not interested in politics but a closer study is more revealing. In 2016, there was a national vote (referendum) to ask whether the UK should leave the European Union. This was an issue, which young people felt strongly about, and they wanted to get their voice heard. Polls say that 64% of young people voted in the referendum. Many 16 and 17 year olds wanted the right to vote, because the result would have a big impact on their future. In the next two general elections in the UK, in 2017 and 2019, more young people voted, and a large majority of those young people voted for the Labor party, with support for the Conservatives much higher with people over 50, suggesting very different attitudes between the young and

the old. Some people refer to this renewed interest of young people in politics as a “youth quake”.

3 –

Technology now plays a huge role in politics. Many social media websites stream videos of political debates and events, and young people are now becoming more involved with these online activities. Social media has also played an important role in the organization of political protests in the UK in the last ten years, as well as promoting political campaigns. Some people argue that this can have negative effects on politics, especially with the increase in fake news.

4 –

With many nations declaring a “climate emergency” and with the growth in climate strikes (over 6 million people took part in climate strikes in September 2019), environmental issues are more important than ever in politics, especially for young people. A recent poll suggested that the environment was one of the most important political issues for 42% of people under 30 in the UK. Perhaps they’ll leave behind a greener UK.

6. VOTE FOR ME. You are going to create a new political party. Think of a name for your party and five things you will do if you are elected. Then try to persuade your groupmates to vote for you.

7. [Listen](#) and answer the question:

1. What is similar and different in election process of the USA and Ukraine?

A. Match the words.

cast	a) college
run for	b) a ballot
swear in	c) office
electoral	d) candidate
nominee	e) ceremony

B. Only one is correct. Cross out the wrong one.

1. I really think there should be an *election/a referendum* on important issues so the Government knows what the people think.

2. *Politicians/politics* are the same. They never do what they say they will.

3. No American President can serve more than two four-year *terms/periods* in office.

4. The most important members of the government are all in the *cupboard/cabinet*.

5. A place where people go to vote in an election is *polling station/room*.

6. In order to make a collective decision and express opinion, the method of *constituent/voting* is used.

C. Complete the box.

noun	verb	adjective
	elect	electoral, elective
vote, voter		
presidency		
	ballot	
		political

II. Grammar: Gerund prepositions.

dis)agree with boast about depend on look forward to succeed in
(dis)approve of care for dream about/of object to talk about/of
admit to complain about feel like pay for think about/of
agree with concentrate on get on with put off vote for
aim at confess to get used to put up with worry about
apologise for cope with give up rely on
believe in count on insist on resort to
benefit from decide against laugh about specialize in

1. Translate unknown verbs with prepositions, learn by heart and write down sentences with all.

Politics, political leaders. Historical events and the role of political leader.

Modern traditions of the use of the term "Politics" are launched by the ancient (ancient Greeks) understanding of politics as a very noble cause - the art of public administration, designed to unite society around the highest goal.

The Greece word "politics" means the art of state management, that is, a way to implement the goals of the state within and outside its territory. Hence, by the way, and traditional division of policies to internal and external.

At the heart of the versatile interests of social entities are different needs: economic, social, psychological, etc. The latter generate the desire to realize these needs to use political power. Each social group is trying to influence the forms of political power, specific directions and methods of its activities, in order to last reflect the interests of this group. The form of influence can either be directly or through political parties, public organizations and movements.

From the above it follows: the object of policy is primarily a power. It seek political forces that reflect the interests of those or other social groups of society.



However, if the power is an end in itself for certain political entities, this may lead to a serious conflict, since society is not able to function normally when the interests of other political actors are not taken into account.

In separate periods of history, the struggle for power can go to the fore, but then it is imperative to the period, when the policy of politics becomes much wider and covers the processes of functioning and development of power, the impact on economic, social, spiritual processes taking place in society.

Thus, we state that the object of policy in various spheres of society is the relations of social groups on issues vital for these groups and society in general, as well as relations between them and state institutions. In the first case, it is about such concepts as property, power, moral and ethical norms, in the second - forms and methods of realization of economic, social, social policies, etc.

The word "leader" means "governing", "head of other people".



Under leadership, the mechanism of interaction of leaders and famous ones is understood. The main aspects of leadership are:

- The ability of the leader to accurately assess the situation, to find an optimal solution to the problems of being mobilized by people to perform decisions;
- Adoption by well-known ideas of the leader, willingness to deliberately and voluntarily obey him.

**A leader is one who knows
the way, goes the way,
and shows the way.**

- John C. Maxwell



The political leader is a person who manages political processes, makes an impact on the social behavior of individuals, groups, layers and society as a whole.

Political leadership is the process of interaction, in which one people (leaders) know and express the needs and interests of their followers and because they have prestige and influence, while others

(their supporters) voluntarily give them a part of their authority to carry out a purposeful representation and implementation. their own interests.

The structure of political leadership can be distinguished by three main components: the personal qualities of the leader, the instruments of exercising power, the situation in which the leader operates and the influence of which is testing. Depending on the combination of these three components it depends on the effectiveness of its activities. The leader must possess certain qualities. The quality of the leader researchers are combined into three groups - natural, ethical and professional. Among the natural qualities include - the force of character, determination, intuition, magnetism of the person. Among ethical - humanism, responsibility, honesty. Professional qualities include analytical abilities, skills quickly and accurately focus on atmosphere, competence, flexibility, readiness for compromises.

Politicians often call themselves 'leaders', but how many can actually be called great leaders?

George Washington was the first President of the United States and was known as the "father of [his] country." Before his appointment as President of the United States, he was the Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army who drove out the British from America, and helped establish an independent United States of America. Washington was known for his character and his commitment to his soldiers' welfare and discipline.



Abraham Lincoln was the 16th President of the United States and deemed by many scholars as the greatest President of the United States. As President, he built the Republican Party into a strong national organization, and abolished slavery within the Confederacy.

Eleanor Roosevelt was the longest-serving First Lady of the United States, holding the position during Franklin D Roosevelt's four terms as U.S. President from 1933 to 1945. She redefined the role of the First Lady by being more active in political and civic life, instead of the traditionally accepted 'domestic hostess' role. She was also a diplomat, social activist and humanitarian.



Adolf Hitler was the leader of Nazi Germany. He is known for his role in the rise of fascism in Europe, World War II and The Holocaust.

Nelson Mandela was the first Black President of South Africa and was an instrumental figure in ending apartheid. After his term as president, Mandela went on to become an advocate for a variety of social and human rights organizations.



Lee Kuan Yew was the first and longest serving Prime Minister of Singapore. It was his leadership that transformed Singapore from a third world country into a thriving metropolitan city in a stunning three decades.

Martin Luther King Junior was an American Baptist preacher, activist and prominent leader in the American Civil Rights Movement. Today, he is identified as an icon of human rights, and his famous "I Have a Dream" speech is still much admired and quoted.



Aung San Suu Kyi is a Burmese politician known as an advocate for the pro-democratic movement in her country. She currently holds several political offices in Myanmar; among them, she is State Counsellor of Myanmar, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of the President's Office.



Hillary Clinton is an American politician who has held numerous positions such as First Lady of Arkansas, First Lady of the United States of America, U.S. Senator and U.S. Secretary of State. In 2016, she became the first female presidential nominee for a major U.S. political party.

Tony Blair served as the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 2 May 1997 to 27 June 2007. Since leaving politics in 2007, he has become a sought after corporate speaker with his in-depth analysis and approach to the macroeconomic environment.



Angela Merkel is the first female Chancellor of Germany and has served three terms. As a Lutheran divorced woman from East Germany, she defied convention by breaking into, and eventually leading, the traditionally conservative male-dominated Christian Democratic Union party.



Barack Obama is the 44th president of the United States, and took office in 2009 after winning the electoral campaign against John McCain. He is also the first African-American president of the United States.



To be an effective, inspiring leader, learn from the best. Role modelling and learning from successful people is one way of improving your leadership skills.

TYPES OF PUNISHMENT

Vocabulary: penalty, fine, forfeit, surcharge.

1. **Listen and find words according to the topic.**

2. **Match the words with meaning.**

To suspend a licence house arrest an administrative penalty fine
speeding fine forfeiture penalty points

- a) to pay money as a punishment for an offence
- b) imprisoned in one's own house rather than in prison
- c) withholding a person's right to use their driving license for a period of time
- d) property is taken away (confiscated)
- e) if you are convicted of traffic offences
- f) guilt for most moving violations

g) monetary fine that can be imposed on individuals or companies

3. Translate word combinations and compose sentences.

- a) to commit a crime,
- b) be sentenced to,
- c) carry/impose/pay a fine of
- d) uncover new evidence,
- e) be imprisoned/jailed for, be found guilty,
- f) a large amount of something that has been stolen
- g) examine/investigate/find fingerprints at the crime
- i) give evidence
- j) call a witness.
- k) stand/ be on/ go on/ come to/, bring somebody to trial
- l) confess to a crime

4. Read the dialogue and choose the correct alternatives.

A Have you read about the *fine/trial* of that banker, Alan Meadows?

B Wasn't he the man who was *charged/accused* of stealing £50 million.?

A Yes that is he. The police *arrested/convicted* him in Switzerland last year.

B They *charged/convicted* him with fraud, didn't they? So is he guilty?

A Oh, yes. The jury's warning/verdict is guilty. However, do you know what the judge's *sentence/verdict* is?

B No. Has he been *imprisoned/fined* for years?

A Well, yes but he only has to serve 18 months! Can you believe it?

B It is shocking. I would make him do community *service/time* as well.

5. Copy the table into your notebook and complete it with the adjectives in the box.

addicted angry aware capable curious excited jealous late
polite ready sensitive suitable sentenced guilty

about	of	for	to
angry	aware		

6. Rewrite the sentences with the adjectives in brackets and the correct prepositions.

- 1) The judge's sentence angered many people in the court. (angry)

A lot of people were angry about the judge's sentence.

2) Judges should look after the victims of crime. (sensitive)

Judges should be ...

3) Juries can find it difficult to reach a verdict if the case is complicated. (capable)

Juries aren't always ...

4) He failed to arrive at court on time because he had overslept. (late)

He was ...

5) The investigators wanted to know how the open prison system works. (curious)

The investigators ...

6) The best place for teenage offenders is juvenile court. (suitable)

The most ...

7. Choose the correct word to the sentences.

Traffic ticket penalties forfeit fines penalty

1. There is a £70 ----- for late cancellation of tickets.

2. About a decade ago, she got a couple of traffic tickets and a minor theft charge, and she can't afford her ----- on those cases.

3. The Song government held a strict commercial monopoly on sulphur production, and if dye houses and government workshops sold their products to private dealers in the black market, government authorities meted them -----.

4. ----- a piece of paper that officially tells a person that he or she has driven or parked a car improperly and will have to pay money.

5. If we do that, we will have to ----- all of these projects.

8. Possible penalties.

If you are found guilty of an offence, the court convicts you and will make an order saying how you will be punished. This is called the penalty or sentence. The type of penalty or sentence that the court may order depends on what offence you have committed. The court can give you one of the following penalties: fine, restriction, good behaviour bond, probation, community service, banning order, suspended sentence or jail sentence. Restriction is a sum of money that you pay to a victim of an offence as a compensation for loss, damage or injury you caused. A good behaviour bond is a promise that you will not break the law for a period of time. The court may order you to be put on probation, you must not break the law if you are on probation. Community service is unpaid work that you do under the direction of a community corrections officer. The offender levy is not an order of the court and it is separate from your penalty.

A. Read short text and translate into Ukrainian unknown words.

B. You have to do task to the exercise 10 (bellow). Words and word combinations are needed to be used from the short text.

9. Read the text and answer the questions to the text.

A. Imagine: You are a called to witness. Write the description of the robbers.

B. Write your own personal story about.

1. Religion. Listen to: How to talk about religion.

2. Render in 15 sentences what you have learned from the conversation.

A). Put the following words into the correct column.

<i>temple</i>	<i>bishop</i>	<i>the Pope</i>	<i>mosque</i>
<i>chapel</i>	<i>minister</i>	<i>muezzin</i>	<i>synagogue</i>
<i>priest</i>	<i>church</i>	<i>nun</i>	<i>monk</i>
<i>rabbi</i>	<i>imam</i>	<i>cathedral</i>	<i>minaret</i>
<i>holy</i>	<i>shrine</i>	<i>monastery</i>	<i>convent</i>

PEOPLE	PLACES
preacher	abbey

B). Match each verb with the correct endings:

1. pray	a) an idol, God, a superior being
2. worship	b) for peace, forgiveness, recovery
3. commit	c) crime, error or to the murder
4. confess	d) a sin, an immoral act
5. go	e) Lord, God, evil spirits, prophets,
6. believe in	f) on a pilgrimage, to church,

7. say	g) a prayer, your prayers
--------	---------------------------

C. Find the connotation to the meaning.

- 1) building where people in some religions go to pray or worship
- 2) a member of a group of religious men living apart from other people
- 3) a small church, or a room used as a church in a building
- 4) a priest in some Christian churches
- 5) a place is connected with a holy person or event
- 6) a building where nuns live and pray together

D. Concentrate on a word formation and translate in writing.

To believe – beliefs, to confess – confession, to pray – prayer, to bless – blessing.

2. Religious words are often used in metaphorical ways. Use these words to complete the sentences: idolise, Mecca, shrine, faith, paradise, worships,

1. Oliver has fallen in love with a girl called Ann. He ----- the ground she walks on.
2. We have just come back from a week in Maldives It was absolute -----.
3. Brian was doing a great job at first but recently the team have lost ----- in him.
4. Salvador Dali's house in Port Ligat, Spain, has been turned into a ----- in his memory.
5. St Andrews is a ----- for golfers from all over the world.
6. Most of young generation ----- Lionel Messi and Cristiano Ronaldo.

3. To each sentence, choose the right synonym word.

Bench – pew

1. The boy was once more seen in the old family ----- at church.
2. Sitting here, I remember how you slept on this ----- the last time.

Devout – faithful – dedicate

1. He is a ----- man, respected with many relatives and friends.
2. Marry has ----- her life to helping.
3. They remained ----- and implicitly trust each other.

Commit – effect – perform

1. In the future, many tasks will be ----- by robots.

2. His manager was sent to prison for a crime that he did not -----.

3. New food safety rules come into ----- on Saturday morning.

Prayer – request – grace – beg

1. In India, young children were ----- for help and money on the streets.

2. Before the family meal on the 7th, say a ----- of gratitude for all the blessings.

3. It was an act of -----from his government.

4. You may ----- a copy by filling in the accompanying coupon and mailing it to the address.

4). Answer the questions.

1. What is Philosophy of religion? Is religion important to you?

2. Does someone need to attend church to be spiritual?

3. Why do you believe in something you cannot see?

I. Part II. Grammar.

1. Put the verb in the correct form. Gerund or Infinitive.

1. She likes (paint)_____

2. He denies _____ (take) the cakes even though it is obvious that he took them.

3. I don't mind _____ (go) to the shop if you give me some money.

4. John and Susan finished _____ (work) on their homework at 6 o'clock.

5. He admitted _____ (have) driven too fast.

6. They avoid _____ (go) on holiday on Saturdays.

7. Ralph is considering_____ (buy) a new house.

8. I delayed _____ (tell) Max the news.

9. She denies _____ (read) the book.

10. We dislike_____ (read) poems.

11. I don't mind _____ (sleep) on the couch.

12. I don't mind _____ (tell) them my opinion.

2. Put in the correct preposition.

My friend is good _____ playing volleyball.

She complains _____ bullying.

They are afraid _____ losing the match.

She doesn't feel _____ working on the computer.

We are looking forward _____ going out at the weekend.

Laura dreams _____ living on a small island.

Andrew apologized _____ being late.

I don't agree _____ hunting.

The girls insisted _____ going out with Kerry.

3. Find English equivalents to Ukrainian and give your idea in sentences.

Не маю наміру, відтермінувати, признатись, допускати, передбачити, відмовлятись, уникати, не любити, вирішувати, скаржитись за щось, сподіватись, вибачатись за щось.

1. Before starting reading the short texts, translate words and word combinations.

Restriction – a rule or law that limits what people can do

Restrict -

Ban – (verb) officially or legally prohibit something; (noun: an official or legal prohibition)

Prohibit – formally forbid something by law, rule, or other authority.

Forbid – refuse to allow, to order someone not to do something or to say that something must not happen

Inhibit – to make the process or growth of something slower, to make it more difficult for someone.

Interfere – to try to control or become involved in a situation, in a way that is annoying.

Hinder – to make it difficult to do something or for something to develop.

Disrupt – to prevent something, especially a system, process, event from continuing; or to change the traditional way.

1). There are ----- on how many goods you can bring into country.

2). ----- of this right shall be allowed only on the basis of a judicial decision.

3). I think, parking is ----- around the harbour in summer.

4). A lot of people think boxing should be -----.

5). The authorities could neither dissolve an association nor ----- its establishment.

6). Domestic legislation had been amended to provide harsher penalties for drug trafficking and to ----- production.

7). I ----- you to see that boy again.

8). Their threats ----- witnesses from giving evidence.

9). You should not ----- in other people's business.

10). His performance at the Olympics was ----- by a knee injury.

11). The meeting was ----- by a group of protesters who shouted and threw fruit at the speaker.

12). Several Spanish supporters were arrested after ----- the match.

2. Complete the box and form: verbs and adjectives, nouns.

Verb	adjective	noun
	forbidden	
restrict		
		ban
	prohibitive	
		inhibition
interfere		
	hind	
	disruptive	

3) Which is odd one.

- a) interfere – disturb – hinder – ban
- b) limit – restrict – prohibit – confine
- c) break – rive – define – disrupt

4). Translate words into Ukrainian and compound the story.

To ban, a legal prohibition, to have a licence to carry a gun, to impose restrictions, to help curb spread, illegal things, forbidden by law, to break the law or a rule, can be arrested, punished, fined for, to penalize, against the law, to stand a chance of, to pay a fine, to face a fine, to block a driveway with car, to take away, better place to live, turn people into, to reduce demand for.

A. Which of the following things are illegal in your country or city. Give an answer in writing using words above.

- 1. Plastic shopping bags in the supermarket
- 2. Segway riding in Ukraine
- 3. Putting your beg on a spare seat on public transport
- 4. Smoking in bars and restaurants
- 5. Putting your feet on the seat on public transport

6. Smoking in parks and on the street
7. Keeping an ashtray on your desk at work
8. Wearing masks
9. Staring at someone for a long time

B. Read the texts. What restrictions and prohibitions do you have in Ukraine?

1. In America, it is **your right to have** whatever terrible hairstyle you want. Not so in the Islamic Republic of Iran. In 2010, the Ministry of Culture banned several "decadent" Western men's hairstyles, including the mullet, spikes, and ponytails. Hair don'ts are punishable by fine.

2. Bangladesh **started a trend** in 2002 when it became the first country **to ban plastic** bags. **Bag bans have caught on all over the world**, from France to Tanzania to Mexico City. San Francisco was the first U.S. city to ban plastic bags in 2007, and Los Angeles followed suit in 2013. This July, the entire state of California will **begin phasing out** the shopping bags, thanks **to a bill signed into law** in September by Governor Jerry Brown.

3. While **the actual act of** chewing gum was **never illegal**, Singapore burst gum lovers' bubbles when it outlawed the importation and sale of Bazooka Joe and the like in 1992. The ban stuck, but was slightly changed in 2004. Singaporeans interested in the oral health benefits of sugar-free gum can now get a prescription — but still **face stiff penalties** if they're **caught littering with it**.

4. **Face coverings** are now a **legal requirement in many public spaces** around the world. However, even before they became compulsory, masks were **causing litter problems** on land and at sea. Most countries use **reusable masks without disposable filters** and machine wash them regularly following the instructions.

C. Pay your attention to the highlighted words and make sentences using the words from texts.

D. Find in the texts synonyms to the words:

To deal with; demands; one-off; proclaim; order.

5. Scan the text and answer the questions.

One February beach clean in Hong Kong found 70 masks along 100 metres of shoreline, with 30 more appearing a week later. In the Mediterranean, masks have reportedly been seen floating like jellyfish. Despite millions of people being told to use face masks, little guidance has been given on how to dispose of or recycle them safely. In addition, as countries begin to lift lockdown restrictions, billions of masks will be needed each month globally. Without better disposal practices, an environmental disaster is looming.

The majority of masks are manufactured from long-lasting plastic materials, and if discarded can persist in the environment for decades to hundreds of years. This means

they can have a number of impacts on the environment and people. Initially, discarded masks may risk spreading coronavirus to waste collectors, litter pickers or members of the public who first come across the litter. We know that in certain conditions, the virus can survive on a plastic surgical mask for seven days. Over the medium to long term, animals and plants are also affected. Through its sheer mass, plastic waste can smother environments and break up ecosystems.

1. How hazardous face masks to people and animals?
2. How do you dispose it?
3. Do you agree that an environmental disaster is looming because of throwing face covering and gloves?

6. Make Second and Third Conditional 5 on your own sentences.

Example: *If I were a Ukrainian police officer, I would arrest someone for smoking in a public place.*

7. Translate into Ukrainian highlighted words.

In an increasingly globalised world with packages travelling to all corners of our planet, **restrictions on** what can and cannot pass through international borders can get **pretty confusing** and in these nine cases, really **quite bizarre**. Sure, guns, **poisons** and their **kin is common sense** but some countries have some very peculiar rules. For example, Nigeria once **banned wheelbarrows** and the States has a **rigid ban on** the Kinder egg. Nigeria has pretty much banned everything from being imported into its sunny nation as it tries **to prevent smuggling** and **boost** its own manufacturing industry. This means you can't import chocolate, toothpicks, toothpaste, ball point pens and gaming consoles but perhaps strangest of all, the Nigerian government once banned wheelbarrows. What a carry on.

The humble Kinder Egg, enjoyed by millions of children worldwide due to their chocolatey deliciousness and little toy delights is currently under a federal ban by the United States government. This is due to it being considered a 'choking hazard' and anyone found trying to import one might face a surprising fine of up to \$2,500 per egg. A family trying to import 10 Kinder eggs into the US from Canada were **fined a total** of \$12,000.

The City State of Singapore is on a mission to promote public cleanliness and all round politeness. It has banned chewing gum since 1991. This means the chewy stuff can't be imported, sold or consumed, and if anyone is found doing any of the **aforementioned offences**, large fines are automatically applied. In Singapore, no-one is forever blowing bubbles. In Guetamala, bringing in police whistles is strictly **prohibited**. But there is, at least, a reason for the rule: a **government crackdown on** civilians impersonating cops in the country.

A. Use highlighted words and write the story.

8. Quiz.

1. It is ____ to smoke here.

- A) banned B) prohibited
2. He was _____ from the pub because of his behaviour.
- A) banned B) forbidden
3. He got _____ for two games for insulting the referee.
- A) banned B) prohibited
4. She _____ her children from watching TV.
- A) forbade B) prohibited
5. The music is so loud that it _____ any sort of conversation.
- A) forbids B) prohibits
6. There should be a _____ on such behaviour.
- A) ban B) forbid C) prohibit
7. The period when alcohol was illegal in the USA is known as _____.
- A) Forbiddance B) Prohibition

Grammar quiz. Gerund or Infinitive.

1. I can't help _____ them.
- Liking to like like
2. I remember _____ the letter yesterday.
- Post posting to post
3. If you take the job, it'll mean _____ a long way every day.
- Travel travelling to travel
4. I'm sorry- I didn't mean _____ rude.
- Be being to be
5. I stopped _____ junk food because I wanted to lose some weight.
- Eat eating to eat
6. He stopped _____ a coffee and a rest before he went back to work.
- Have having to have
7. He admitted _____ the necklace.
- To steal stealing

CONFLICTS.

I. Let's think of all the different types of conflict we can, complete with your ideas. Examples might include:

international	national	community	Government sponsored	interpersonal
wars	mass rioting	Violence that takes place on...	Forms of violence: The Holocaust	Mugging...

A. Vocabulary for learning:

Occur – відбуватись, зустрічати

Pit – яма, д. рити яму

Struggle for – боротись за щось

Selves – Я, его

Trap – капкан

Injustice – несправедливість

To exert – influence – make efforts

Dominance – dominate – domination

B. Translate words relating to the topic: Conflict. Use them in writing the story.

To avoid conflict, to handle, to deal with conflict, to resolve, to avoid, resolution, defuse – relieve, to escalate conflict, compliance, to lead to animosity, empathy, to cope with, to occur, to vest, affected by, to declare, conflicting facts.

2. Scan the short texts on types of conflicts.

1. Person vs. Person

Conflict that **pits one person against another** is about as classic as a story can get. This type of conflict is self-explanatory, with one person struggling for victory over another.

2. Person vs. Self

In this type of conflict, a character finds him or herself **battling between two competing desires or selves**, typically one good and one evil.

3. Person vs. Fate/God(s)

This type of conflict occurs when a character **is trapped by an inevitable destiny**; freedom and free will often seem impossible in these stories.

4. Person vs. Society

The person-against-society conflict follows the storyline of an individual or a group **fighting (sometimes successfully, sometimes not-so-successfully) against injustices within their society**.

5. Person vs. Nature

In this type of conflict, humankind comes up against nature, **battling for survival** against its inexorable and apathetic force. The character may be forced **to confront nature**, or the protagonist may be seeking the conflict, trying to exert dominance over nature.

I. Handling the conflict: Read and give the image you have formed in your head in writing. Translate words in ex. A use them in writing.

1. You are a junior employee. Imagine you drive to work and when you arrive, you are no longer allowed to park in the car park because the spaces are for customers and managers only. You drive down the road to the station and find an empty parking space there. You go to the meter to pay. It costs 50 euros. Then, you walk for five minutes back to work. The same thing happens every day. A lot of your colleagues have the same experience. Now, imagine it is six months later. You go to the meter to pay. The cost is 55 euros. How do you feel?

2. Imagine you are the manager and a union representative comes to discuss the parking problem with you. They are very angry and shout at you. How do you feel? What do you say?



A. Translate the phrases into Ukrainian and come up with a story.

Handling the conflict; to deal with; to treat equally and fairly; to prejudge individuals; to perceive ability; based on rank; may not always agree with views; may have different and valuable perspectives based on their past experience; reason for interacting with; to give reasons for point of view; to state the facts; to defuse a situation; to prevent an impasse; to propose a solution to disagreement; spontaneous tweet; offering a sincere apology; it's best to admit you erred.

II. Listen to Dorothy Walker: Anybody can help resolve a conflict, says project manager. Write three simple steps, she shares.

III. B. Read the text, express your ideas and answer the questions:

- 1. Give your idea how to resolve many international conflicts.**
- 2. What does the phrase from the text mean: Conflict occurs when interests differ.**
- 3. We are having the armed conflict in Ukraine, how to handle it?**

The history of conflict is as old as humanity itself. On the most basic level, conflict occurs when interests differ. As soon as two or more groups exist in a situation, there are two or more points of view- and two or more sets of ambitions as well. While sometimes each group can pursue its own ambitions without interfering with the others, quite often conflicts will arise... Conflicting views do not necessarily lead to fighting. War is merely one form of resolving conflict, a violent form. Nonviolent alternatives include negotiation and mediation to reach compromises and passive civil disobedience to emphasize and publicize the absence of agreement. This was how the American civil rights movement forced an end to legalized racial discrimination. However, for various reasons at different times, hundreds of leaders in the history of the world have felt that war was an appropriate and justified means to resolve a conflict. The reasons for going to war are many and varied. Battles may occur because a piece of land that has long been related to one group is taken over or controlled by another. Nations struggle over natural resources, including access to seas and oceans. Historically, ideas also have led to war. When one group has no tolerance for the religious opinions, race, or ethnicity of its neighbours, violent conflict can erupt. A change in the politics of a government that harms the average citizen's quality of life may inspire war. An oppressive regime's abuse of the people may eventually incite protest or outright rebellion. In 1775, American colonial leaders chose armed resistance to the British monarchy in order to protect what they considered to be their rights of self-government. When the British government refused to yield, the conflict became a war for independence. Shortly before the battle at Lexington, which began the American Revolution, Patrick Henry made his famous statement of resolve, "I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death!" Though it is often obvious why one country would want to escape another's domination, it is sometimes harder to explain why citizens of a single country begin fighting among themselves in a civil war. It would seem that two peoples living close together would be more sympathetic toward each other and less likely to go to war. Time and time again, civil wars have erupted, proving that this theory is not true. Nations did develop ways of avoiding war through diplomacy, however. The Greek city-states, especially, cultivated the arts of negotiation and arbitration, usually to form beneficial alliances. Also, rules of warfare evolved. In Christian Europe during the Middle Ages, knights followed the customs of chivalry when they fought among themselves. However, their rules on how to treat their rival knights were not observed when they fought against people of different religions, such as the Muslims.

Summing up:

1. Translate Ukrainian words into English.

Виникнення конфлікту, попередити розвиток конфлікту, шукати компроміс, уникнути, активізувати конфлікт, взаємні поступки, переговори, домовленість, припинити конфлікт, відчуженість, поступливість, врегулювати, загострення стосунків, наслідки конфлікту.

2. Complete sentences with prepositions: *along, about, on, off (2), up to, over.*

1. This fish is slightly------. It must be at least a week old.
2. He told me that the trip was -----.

3. Michael has problems sleeping so he went to see his doctor. Now he is----- sleeping pills.
4. Jack will be ----- soon. He is on his way.
5. I do not know what the boy was ----- last night but it was probably something bad.
6. They were ----- to divorce but changed our minds.
7. My holidays are -----.

3. What are other words for conflicts? Translate unknown words.



4. Match meaning to the words: *antipathy, concord, miff, collision, discord, animosity*

1. Lack of agreement or harmony (as between persons, things, or ideas)
2. An act or instance of colliding
3. A fit of ill humour
4. A strong feeling of dislike or hatred
5. A strong feeling of dislike
6. A state of agreement : harmony

5. Give your ideas and answer the questions, new words should be used.


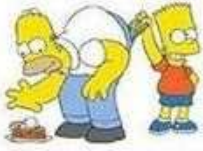
























1. Do you have your ability to handle conflict?
2. Have you ever had a time that you disagreed with a rule or approach?
3. Give an example of a challenge or conflict you have faced.

4. What about managing emotions. Are you able to manage it?

CRIME.

1. Look at the picture. Translate word associations with each picture.

**CRIME - PUNISHMENT
PICTIONARY**

 BURGLAR	 PICKPOCKET	 BANDIT	 SMUGGLER	
 SHOPLIFTER	 MUGGER	 ARSONIST	 MURDERER	
 TO BULLY	 TO BLACKMAIL	 TO INVESTIGATE	 TO ARREST	
 BODYGUARD	 INSPECTOR	 JUDGE	 JURY	
 THIEF	 EYEWITNESS	 SUSPECT	 VICTIM	
				

1. Scan the text.

A. Translate highlighted words.

A crime is *a serious offence* such as *murder or robbery*. A punishment is *a penalty* imposed on somebody who is convicted of a crime. A *punishment* could be, for

example, *time in prison or a fine*. There is an important difference between *criminal law and civil law*. Criminal law *deals with matters such as robbery or murder* for which people can *go to jail*. Civil law deals with matters such as business contracts or divorce. The police are not normally *involved in civil law*.

Crime has been around us for many centuries. Every day when we open a newspaper or turn on TV almost all we read or hear is about *criminals* and their *illegal actions*. According to the law, people who *commit a crime* must be punished, *imprisoned or even sentenced to a death penalty*. Without punishment, our life in the society would be *less secure*, although sometimes punishment isn't strict enough, to my mind. Some kinds of crimes are as old as the human society (such as *stealing, pick pocketing, vandalism, assault or domestic violence, murder and manslaughter*), others are a more *recent phenomenon*. *Armed robbery* of stores and banks, *hacking into computers* (so called "cyber frauds"), corruption or *forgery of money and documents*, for instance, are some of them. The 20th century has also seen the appearance of organized crimes such as *drug trafficking, drug smuggling and hijacking*. Statistics show an alarming rise of *violent crimes* and crimes to do with the *illegal sale of arms* across the world. Unfortunately, women and children often become *the victims of crime*. Sometimes *criminals kidnap* rich people or their kids and ask *for a ransom* to be paid for them. Besides *violent crimes*, there are so called "white-collar crimes" in our modern society. These are *frauds* when a person isn't physically threatened or hurt. Among them are *tax evasion* (when people are accused of not paying taxes on purpose), bribery, identity theft (when a criminal steals personal information of another person in order to use his credit cards or bank accounts, for example).

2. Vocabulary to learn:

under arrest

take to the police station

get in the police car

will have to pay a fine for

give you a warning this time

tow your car to the station

against the law to do drugs in public

smoking in restaurants is illegal in

A. Compile your own sentences with the phrases above.

3. [LISTEN](#) to James, who is talking about crime. Write down your story, use words and idioms from the talk.

kidnapping/abduction	taking a person to a secret location using force
assault	hurting another person physically
burglary, breaking and entering	going into another person's home or business with force
attempted murder	trying to kill someone (but failing)
drug trafficking	trading illegal drugs
fraud	lying or cheating for business or monetary purposes
hijacking	holding people in transit hostage (usually on a plane)
domestic violence	physical assault that occur within the home
child abuse	injuring a child on purpose
murder/ homicide	taking someone's life through violence
shoplifting	stealing merchandise from a store
smuggling	bringing products into a country secretly and illegally
speeding	driving beyond the speed limit
torture	extremely cruel and unfair treatment (towards prisoners)
theft	stealing
white collar crime	breaking the law in business

Types of punishment

Punishment	Definition
license suspension (drunk driving)	driving rights are removed for a certain period of time
fine (hunting out of season)	pay money as punishment for minor/petty crime
house arrest (an offender who is waiting to go to court)	remain in one's home for a certain period of time
traffic ticket (speeding, parking)	leaves marks on driving record/involves paying a fine
jail time	spend a certain amount of months or years locked away from society

life in prison	spend the rest of one's life in prison with no chance of going back into society
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1. [LISTEN](#) to Benjamin talk. Translate into Ukrainian and write down sentences with idioms.

2. Fill in the blanks with the following words: *victim, plea, witness, sentences, custody, fine, guilty,*

- a) He got a small ----- for speeding.
- b) He's being kept in ----- until the trial begins.
- c) He was found ----- of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment.
- d) He's currently serving two life ----- for murder.
- e) The doctor was a ----- for the prosecution.
- f) The defendant entered a ----- of not guilty.
- g) The murder ----- was aged between 25 and 30.

What kinds of crime do you know?



Do the quiz.

A. What crime is being committed in each of these cases?

1. A thief goes into your house through a window.

- A) fraud B) burglary C) vandalism

2. A child steals a chocolate bar from a store.

- A) assault B) child abuse C) shoplifting

3. A car is driven faster than the limit.

- A) speeding B) drunk-driving C) trafficking

4. An American dealer sells cocaine to a Canadian buyer.

- A) theft B) smuggling C) drug trafficking

5. A police officer shoots and kills an unarmed teenager who refused to obey him.

- A) murder B) terrorism C) assault

7. A person throws a lit match into a building and it catches fire.

- A) arson B) burglary C) domestic violence

8. A dishonest lawyer charges a client for more hours of work than he really did.

- A) burglary B) armed robbery C) fraud

B. Match the right definitions to the words.

custody(in) do time crime scene convict burglar gang fine

- under police control
- a person who breaks into a home or business and steals items
- a person who is doing (or supposed to be doing) jail time
- the place where a crime happened
- receive punishment for a crime by spending time in jail
- money that a person pays for breaking a law
- a group of people often associated with crime and drugs

C. Prove statements: True or False

1. When person is guilty, it means- responsible for a crime, deserving of punishment

2. Innocent is responsible for the crime.

3. A thief who steals from people's pockets in transit or in crowds is a pickpocket.

4. A thief is a business partner, who runs the business.

5. The witness is somebody, who did not see the crime

6. Who has committed a crime is an offender.

D. Answer the questions:

1. It is important to keep in mind that every country requires different documentation that proves someone's identification. What does Ukraine require to identify a person?
2. What does belong to a serious crime: kidnapping, murder, hijacking, and mugging?
3. What is business crime?

4. How to prevent and help to reduce theft from:

- a) vehicles
- b) wallet and purse
- c) credit card

E. Find mistakes in the meanings to the words.

- 1) Shoplifting – stealing wallets, money, etc. from people's pockets in crowded places
- 2) Riot – taking things secretly in or out of a place, country, jail, etc.
- 3) Pouching – stealing something from a store
- 4) Pickpocketing – causing a noisy, violent public disturbance
- 5) Smuggling – hunting illegally
- 6) Homicide – taking control of a plane, train etc. by force, often to meet political demands
- 7) Fraud – killing another person on purpose
- 8) Embezzlement – getting money from people by cheating them
- 9) Hijacking – stealing large amounts of money that you are responsible for, often over a period of time.

Quiz.

1. What is "manslaughter"?

- a) Setting fire to a building on purpose.
- b) Killing a person by accident.
- c) Stealing large amounts of money placed in your care.
- d) Not declaring your income to the government.

2. What is "blackmail"?

- a) Forcing a person to have sex.
- b) Stealing something from a shop.
- c) Demanding money by threatening to reveal someone's secrets.

- d) Killing someone by accident.
- e) Putting garbage or human waste in someone's mailbox.
3. Which word means, "stealing", in general?
- a) robbery b) theft c) burglary d) rape
4. Which word describes the crime of breaking into a home to steal?
- a) burglary b) embezzlement
- c) shoplifting d) manslaughter
5. Which word describes a person who forces sex on someone else?
- a) an arsonist b) a rapist c) a robber d) a sexist
6. What is the crime of killing a person on purpose?
- a) blackmail b) manslaughter c) murder d) burglary
7. Which word describes a white-collar crime specifically done by people who steal large amounts of money that have been placed in their care?
- a) robbery b) theft c) blackmail d) embezzlement
8. Which kind of theft involves stealing money from a bank or shop using violence or force?
- a) shoplifting b) robbery c) burglary d) trespassing
9. Who is the person who steals goods from a shop without paying for them?
- a) a shoplifter b) a rapist c) an arsonist d) a murderer

II. I want you write the story: What happened and what was the result or consequences of the criminal's actions? Here are some questions that will help you think of some ideas and to use the vocabulary.

1. Who are the criminals? What is the crime?
2. Did the criminals get away with the crime? How? Did they go on the run? Where?
3. Were they punished or did they get let off?

III. Complete the box.

Crime	Noun	Verb
mugging	mugger	to mug
	rapist	
		to blackmail
smuggling		
		to murder

premeditated homicide – зумисне вбивство
burglary – квартина крадіжка
stealing – крадіжка
armed robbery – збройне пограбування
an auto theft – викрадення, крадіжка з авто
shoplifting – крадіжка в магазині
a fraud – шахрайство
a wire fraud – електронне шахрайство
a cyber crime – кібер злочин
a white-collar crime – посадовий злочин
an arson – підпал
mugging – вуличне хуліганство
vandalism – вандалізм
kidnapping – викрадення людини
sexual assault (rape) – насилля
gang rape – групове зґвалтування
a child abuse – жорстоке поводження з дитиною
domestic violence – домашнє насильство
drug dealing – торгівля наркотиками
a massacre – кровава різня
pick-pocketing – кишенькові крадіжки
money laundering – відмивання грошей
bribery – хабарництво
battery – нанесення тілесних пошкоджень
hi-jacking – викрадення літака
illegal parking – протизаконна автостоянка
a traffic violation – порушення автодорожнього руху
speeding – перевищення швидкості
drunken driving – водіння у не тверезому стані
blackmailing – вимагання
smuggling – контрабанда

forgery – підробка, фальсифікація

a trespassing – протизаконне проникнення

slander – наклеп

conspiracy – таємний зговір

an assassination – вбивство громадського діяча

terrorism – тероризм

treason – державна зрада

espionage – шпигунська діяльність

to commit a crime – здійснити злочин

to accuse of stealing – звинувачувати у крадіжці

to charge with a crime – звинувачувати у злочинах

to question someone – допитувати

to investigate – розслідування

to arrest – заарештувати

to sentence to imprisonment – винести вирок до засудження

to send to prison – відправити до в'язниці

guilty – винний

innocent – не винний

When talking about killings and murders, often people either use the word suicide or murder, no matter what. However, English provides us with a range of vocabulary words to be used in each specific case. Let us have a look at them –

WORD	EXPLANATION
Suicide	intentional killing of oneself
Medicide	suicide accomplished with the aid of a physician
Autocide	suicide by automobile
Murder-suicide	a suicide committed immediately after one or more murders
Self-immolation	suicide by setting oneself on fire, a form of extreme protest.
Avunculicide	the act of killing an uncle

Familicide	a multiple-victim homicide where a killer's spouse and children are slain.
Filicide	the act of a parent killing his or her son or daughter
Fratricide	the act of killing a brother, also in military context death by friendly fire
Geronticide	the abandonment of the elderly to die, commit suicide or be killed
Honour killing	the act of killing a family member who has or was perceived to have brought disgrace to the family
Infanticide	the act of killing a child within the first year of its life.
Mariticide	the act of killing one's spouse, especially the murder of a husband by his wife
Matricide	the act of killing one's mother
Neonaticide	the act of killing an infant within the first twenty-four hours or month
Nepoticide	the act of killing one's nephew
Parricide	the killing of one's mother or father or other close relative
Patricide	the act of killing of one's father.
Prolicide	the act of killing one's own children.
Senicide	the killing of one's elderly family members when they can no longer work or become a burden
Sororicide	the act of killing one's sister
Uxoricide	the act of killing one's wife

1). Word formation: Form nouns. Example: *to fulfil – fulfilment.*

To define, capable, to inhabit, to inherit, to exhibit, to extinct, to pray.

2) Match the meaning to the words below.

Biological race, prejudice, segregation, obsolete, minority, spatial, reparation

- large category of people who share certain inherited physical characteristics (skin colour, head shape, nasal shape, lip form, blood type)
- a racial or ethnic group that is subjected to prejudice and discrimination; is not determined by numbers
- a negative attitude towards members of a minority; includes ideas and beliefs, and predispositions to act in a certain way
- relating to the position, area and size of things
- goes beyond spatial and social separation of the dominant and minority groups
- minority group, because they are believed to be inferior, must live separately.
- - not used now

3). Read and translate the text. Find word with the same roots: race, ethnic, nation. Translate highlighted words and write down sentences with words.

People are **assigned to** different racial categories by their physical, unchangeable traits, like skin color, hair texture, eye shape, and facial features. Therefore, in the United States, a person with dark skin and very curly Black hair **is going to be racially** categorized as Black, and someone with pale skin and straight blonde hair is going **to be assumed** to be Caucasian. The big takeaway is that race and ethnicity are separate categories, and a person's ethnicity often depends on both cultural and national contexts.

Ethnicity **refers to** membership of a culturally and geographically **defined group** that share cultural practices including but not limited to holidays, food, language, and customs, or religion. People of the same race can be of different ethnicities. Usually an ethnic group or ethnicity is a group of human beings whose members **identify with** each other on the basis of a presumed common genealogy or ancestry. Nationality refers to the country of citizenship. People can **share the same nationality** but be of different ethnic groups and people who share an ethnic identity can be of different nationalities. Recent science has shown that race is actually something developed and assigned by society. That is, scientists have discovered that a person's race does not make them significantly **genetically different from** anyone else. That means that race is a way for societies to differentiate people based on common physically **expressed traits**.

4. Skim the chart and write an essay: Define culture, race, ethnicity, nationality and identify yourself by general characteristics. Questions will help.

- 1) What language do you speak?
- 2) What is your religion?
- 3) What holidays do you celebrate?
- 4) What is your racial identification? What is your ethnic identity?
- 5) What is your culture?

TERM	DEFINITION	EXAMPLES
Race	Physical characteristics that define a person as being a member of a specific group	Skin colour, hair colour and texture, eye colour, facial features, physical build
Ethnicity	Cultural characteristics that define a person as being a member of a specific group	Language, accent, religion, styles of dress, hairstyles, social customs, food and dietary preferences or restrictions
Nationality	The legal sense of belonging to a specific political nation state	Citizenship (birth right or naturalized)

5. [Listen](#) to the World heritage and answer the questions:

Answer the following questions in **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS**

1. Where is the Great Barrier Reef present?
2. Which term is used to refer to sites which are considered to be at risk and need protection?
3. Which term is used to refer to things society considers important for history and culture?
4. Where is Grand Canyon present?
5. Which sea creature is considered a potential threat to the Great Barrier Reef ecosystem?
6. What is the process of extracting coal or other minerals from ground called?
7. Which term is used to refer to the tourism that is designed to have a low impact on the local culture and environment of the place? Sustainable tourism
8. How does Paul Crocombe describe the Great Barrier Reef?
9. Which word is used to refer to something that is active and capable of changing?
10. Which word is used to refer to the ability to recover or adapt to change?

II. Gestures and Signals. In every society, non-verbal signs and gestures have their meanings. It is important that we learn not to cause offense by gestures we make or handing something to someone in the wrong way.

6. Translate unknown words: to *crinkle nose*, *avoid eye contact*, *deadpan face*, *bowing*, *to spit*, *eye rubbings*, *scratch the head*, *blow nose*, *yawning*, *fidgeting*, *to frown*, *to nod*, *to sneeze*, *to pick one's nose*, *to smack*, *to bite nails*.

A. What gestures and manners are normal and not typical in Ukrainian culture? Use words above.

B. Prove: There are more similarities than differences in body language between cultures.

7. Read and understand the context.

Ukrainians tend to be more physical when communicating with each other or with foreigners. A pat on shoulder, a hug, a kiss on a cheek are the acceptable norms of communication among friends or close acquaintances. Eye contact is less important and it is considered rude to keep staring at someone. However, avoidance of making an eye contact when speaking to someone may be regarded as a sign of dishonesty or shyness. Ukrainians use physical gestures and are generally more animated while speaking or making a presentation.

Public displays of affection, anger or other emotions are more common and are generally acceptable if they do not involve rude gestures or/and using physical force against another person. Westerners often remark that Ukrainians usually do not smile in public. In fact, loud talking and smiling to strangers usually indicates that a person is a foreigner. At the same time when it comes to personal or professional relations Ukrainians usually see themselves as open.

Ukrainians pay a lot of attention to their dress and appearance especially in a professional environment. Status is often shown through clothing and accessories and people strive to be seen as person of certain status even if in reality they are not. The higher a person's rank, the less punctual the person may be. It is accepted to be late to a meeting within 15 minutes of the designated time.

It is often observed by foreigners that Ukrainians do everything at the last minute. Which certainly has an impact on deadlines and may affect the quality of work. Productivity varies and usually relates to a common cyclical process where pace and workload significantly increase when closer to the deadline, and are relatively slow at the beginning of a project or an initiative. Some observe that in Ukrainian workplaces promises are made relatively easy but sometimes not kept. In the office, Ukrainians are friendly and cordial often celebrating personal milestones such as marriage anniversary, child's birthday etc. with their colleagues.

A. Prove facts about Ukrainians in writing.

8. B Read the following sentences and complete them with prepositions.

1 If you are not satisfied with the gift, you can exchange it_____ something else.

2. Graham still cares_____ you, you know.

3. A further delay _____ our schedule will create a bad impression on our clients.
4. I warned Luke _____ the bad weather conditions but he insisted on leaving.
5. The relationship _____ man and animal has changed significantly over the centuries.
6. My parents are going away for the weekend, so I have to take care _____ my little sister.
7. Jane's relationship _____ her mother is based on mutual respect.
- 8 I did not expect Richard to be such a bad influence _____ Craig.
- 9 She wanted **to replace** the antique furniture _____ more contemporary pieces.
10. It's getting rather late, so we won't **wait** _____ anyone else to show up.
11. There was a great **need** _____ volunteers at the refugee settlement.
12. Martha sounded more **serious** than ever before _____ leaving her job.
- 13 I hate it when he starts **boasting** _____
- 14 The principal always **mistakes** Peter his achievements _____ another student.
- 15 In what way is the company going to **benefit** _____ installing this new software?
16. Mary **insisted** _____ taking the train because she is afraid of flying.
17. Richard's colleagues **suspected** him. _____ stealing the money, but they said nothing.

