

Плани практичних занять та завдання для самостійної роботи

І курс

Модуль 1. Студент та його оточення

Практичне заняття № 1

Тема: Сімейне коло студента.

План роботи

1. Знайомство. Мета та основні завдання курсу. Організаційна бесіда зі студентами.
2. Проведення тестування з метою виявлення залишкових знань студентів.
3. Робота над текстом. Підготовка розповіді про себе і свою сім'ю.

Let me introduce myself.

I am Mary Slog. I am 18 (years old). I am Ukrainian. I come from the village of Behteru, Goloprustanskyi district, Kherson region. We are four in the family: my parents, my sister and me. My parents are engaged in teaching children: they are teachers by profession. My father teaches English and my mother - German. They are good linguists. All their free time they devote to improving their language skills. They read many books in the original, listen to foreign texts and dialogues taped, look through foreign newspapers, and consult different types of dictionaries to enrich their vocabulary. I am proud of my parents; they are diligent, industrious, energetic, outgoing, honest and reliable people.

My sister Olga is 22 years old. She is four years older than me. She is married. She has been married for two years. Her husband Victor is a lawyer by profession and works as a legal adviser in one of the private firms. He follows in his father's footsteps, who has become a distinguished jurist in the field of civil law. My sister Olga is a historian by education and an artist by nature. Painting is her hobby. She is a promising historian. She graduated from the University of Kherson last year and now she is taking a post-graduate course. Her scientific adviser, Professor N. is very pleased with the first results of her research. He thinks that a good beginning is half the battle (makes a good ending). My sister and her husband are sociable, dynamic and well-mannered people.

As for me, I am a student at Kherson State University. I am a first-year student. In May I took my entrance exams and was enrolled at the University. Of course, it was not an easy experience, but I did my best. When I saw my name in the list, I was extremely happy: my dream to become a student came true.

Вставте пропущені слова, використовуючи текст "Let me introduce myself", розкажіть про себе.

1. I was born in _____.
2. We are a family of _____.
3. We are happy to be living together and are _____ on all right.
4. My father is a very _____ person.
5. My father often works _____.
6. He is the _____ in our family.
7. My mother is rather _____ and _____ she is always elegant and smart.
8. She is a _____ woman of about 40.
9. She is _____ of her work and always spends a lot of time there.
10. I have a habit of _____ her about the house.
12. _____ is my _____ brother/sister.

4. Робота з граматичним матеріалом. **Фонетичний довідник. Читання деяких приголосних букв в англійській мові. Читання голосних букв в основних типах наголошених складів.**

5. Виконання граматичних вправ.

Ex. I. Consult a dictionary, transcribe and translate the following words; practice their pronunciation.

individuals	unemployment	ability
great	domestic violence	human rights
value	prevention	philosophical underpinnings
healthy	uniqueness	scientist
contribution	client's choice	biological laboratory
science	generates insecurity	client's choice
poverty	social tension	essential role

6. Робота над текстом за професійним спрямуванням: текст "Social work". Вивчити текст напам'ять.

Social work is a profession concerned with helping individuals, families, groups and communities to enhance their individual and collective well-being. It aims to help people develop their skills and their ability to use their own resources and those of the community to resolve problems. Social work is concerned with individual and personal problems but also with broader social issues such as poverty, unemployment and domestic violence.

Human rights and social justice are the philosophical underpinnings of social work practice. The uniqueness of social work practice is in the blend of some particular values, knowledge and skills, including the use of relationship as the basis of all interventions and respect for the client's choice and involvement.

In a socio-political-economic context which increasingly generates insecurity and social tensions, social workers play an important and essential role.

7. Виконання після текстових вправ.

Ex. 1. Define the tense of the predicate and put the sentences into the interrogative and negative forms:

1. I am studying Social work. 2. He has resolved this difficult problem. 3. He is a good Social worker. 4. Social work is concerned with individual and personal problems. 5. These scientists work at a very interesting problem. 6. They began to investigate this problem last year. 7. Poverty, unemployment and domestic violence are broad social issues. 8. Life exists in many places on the earth. 9. Social workers play an important and essential role in a socio-political-economic context. 10. Social workers help people develop their skills and their ability to use their own resources. 11. Students of the faculty of Psychology, History and Sociology study different subjects.

Ex. 2. Answer the following questions:

1) What is Social work? 2) What do the Social workers do? 3) What's the aim of Social work? 4) What are the main social issues? 5) What are the philosophical underpinnings of social work practice? 6) What is one of the most important tools of a Social worker?

Ex. 3. Write the synonyms to the words. Write a sentence using each word.

to enhance, issue, poverty, unemployment, violence, relationship.

Література:

1. Барановська Т.В. Граматика англійської мови. Збірник вправ: Навч. посібник. Видання друге, виправлене та доповнене – Мова англ., укр. – Київ: ТОВ "ВП Логос-М", 2007. – 384с.

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Практичне заняття № 2

Тема: Рідне село або місто проживання.

1. Робота над текстом. Підготовка розповіді про рідне село або місто.

Kherson

Kherson is the southern Ukrainian city. It is built on the right bank of the river Dnieper. If you want to go to the Black Sea it will take you 1,5 hours by car or 2 hours by bus. The climate here is dry. Winters are cold and summers are hot, and the winds often blow. In summer many people go to the river bank or to the Black Sea, and there are many fruit and vegetables: apples, cherries, strawberries, peaches, grapes, tomatoes, cucumbers, potatoes, etc.

Population of Kherson is nearly 360, 000 people. Today it is a large sea- and river-port. There are two bridges over the Dnieper which join Kherson and a smaller town Tsurupinsk. There are wonderful views of the river and the countryside. There is fresh air and good climate, so many tourists visit Kherson in summer. Kherson is over 200 years old. Admiral Ushakov and his soldiers built many ships here in the 18th century and fought with Turkish army. Russian army won.

10 years ago the main branches of industry here were ship-building, textile and building of agricultural machines. But there is an economic crisis in Ukraine nowadays, so many factories closed down. Nowadays the main branches of industry are ship-building and tinned food factories, but there is not enough work for all people. Those who work don't earn much. There are many good colleges and universities such as Kherson State University, the Technical University, the Shipbuilding University and the Agricultural University.

There is a good drama theatre and a puppet-show. If you like painting you can go to the Art Museum. There are good pictures of the painters of the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. There are also many bars, cinemas, clubs, gyms and a swimming-pool. People sometimes call Kherson «a green city» because there are many parks there.

2. Виконання після текстових вправ.

Ex. 1. Complete the following sentences.

Kherson is the ... Ukrainian city. It is built on the ... of the river Dnieper. If you want to go to the Black Sea it will ... The climate here is... Winters are ... and summers are... In summer many people go ..., and there are many fruit and vegetables: of Kherson is nearly 360, 000 people. Today it is a large sea-... There are two ... over the Dnieper which.... There are wonderful views of ... There is fresh ... and good..., so many ... Admiral Ushakov and his soldiers ... and fought ... Russian army... 10 years ago the main branches of industry here were ... But there is an economic..., so many factories... Nowadays the main ... are ..., but there is not enough... Those who work don't... There are many good colleges and universities such as ... There is a good drama ... and a ... If you like painting you can go to ... There are good pictures of the ... There are also many People sometimes call Kherson ... because ...

3. Робота над граматичним матеріалом. **Структура англійського речення (таблиця видо-часових форм англійського дієслова). Звороти there is, there are.**

Читайте

більше

на

<http://opentalk.org.ua/langstory/zvorot-%E2%80%9Cthere-is%E2%80%9D-%E2%80%9Cthere-are%E2%80%9D>

Або в будь-якому довіднику з граматики на Ваш вибір.

Ex 1. Put the words in order to build sentences.

1. is park in the There centre. a. 2. the four town. in schools are There. 3. and a in park is the cinema a city. There. 4. is. Yes, there. 5. are new There neighbours. 6. is a pig. There. 7. There is no water. 8. there games Are. 9. are. there Yes,

Ex.2. Choose either There is or There are and translate the sentences.

1. _____ two boys in the car.
2. _____ a book on the shelf.
3. _____ one apple on the table.
4. _____ a lot of trees in our yard.
5. _____ some grapes in the bowl.
6. _____ a dog under the table.
7. _____ carrots in the soup.
8. _____ a policeman at the door.

9. _____ policemen at the door.

10. _____ some fruit on the table.

4. Робота над текстом за професійним спрямуванням: текст “From the History of Social Work”. Підготуйте текст до переказу.

Social work has its roots in the struggle of society to deal with poverty and the resultant problems. Therefore, social work is intricately linked with the idea of charity work; but must be understood in broader terms. The concept of charity goes back to ancient times, and the practice of providing for the poor has roots in all major world religions.

Pre-Modern history. In the West, when Constantine I legalized the Christian Church, the newly legitimized church set up poorhouses, homes for the aged, hospitals, and orphanages. These were often funded, at least in part, from grants from the Empire. By 590 the church had a system for circulating the consumables to the poor: associated with each parish was a diaconium or office of the deacon. As there was no effective bureaucracy below city government that was capable of charitable activities, the clergy served this role in the west up through the 18th century. During the middle Ages, the Christian church had vast influence on European society and charity was considered to be a responsibility and a sign of one’s piety. This charity was in the form of direct relief (for example, giving money, food, or other material goods to alleviate a particular need), as opposed to trying to change the root causes of poverty.

Modern history. Social work, as a profession, originated in the 19th century. The movement began primarily in the United States and England. After the end of feudalism, the poor were seen as a more direct threat to the social order, and so the state formed an organized system to care for them. In England, the Poor Law served this purpose. This system of laws sorted the poor into different categories, such as the able bodied poor, the impotent poor, and the idle poor. This system developed different responses to these different groups.

The 19th century ushered in the Industrial Revolution. There was a great leap in technological and scientific achievement, but there was also a great migration to urban areas throughout the Western world. This led to many social problems, which in turn led to an increase in social activism. Also with the dawn of the 19th century came a great "missionary" push from many Protestant denominations. Some of these mission efforts (urban missions), attempted to resolve the problems inherent in large cities like poverty, prostitution, disease and other afflictions. In the United States workers known as "friendly visitors", stipended by church and other charitable bodies, worked through direct relief, prayer, and evangelism to alleviate these problems. In Europe, chaplains or almoners were appointed to administrate the church's mission to the poor.

Vocabulary

1. struggle – борьба, бороться.

2. resultant – равнодействующий.

3. intricately – сложно.

4. charity – милосердие.

5. orphanage – приют.

6. consumables – потребление, товары широкого потребления.

7. parish – приход.

8. responsibility – ответственность.

9. piety – набожность.

10. relief – облегчение.

11. threat – угроза.

12. usher – служитель.

13. urban area – городской район.

14. attempt – попытка, пытаться.

15. inherent – присущий.

Answer the questions

1. What does social work have its roots in?

2. What idea is social work intricately linked with?

3. What do you know about pre-modern history of social work?
4. What do you know about modern history of social work?
5. What do you think about modern situation with social work in Ukraine?

Подробнее на сайте: http://study-english.info/social_work_008.php#ixzz4IYVJme34
<http://study-english.info/>

Список літератури:

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Практичне заняття № 3

Тема: Друзі та спільні інтереси. Захоплення та хобі. Навчання в університеті. Студмістечко.

План роботи

Робота над текстом. Розповідь про захоплення та хобі (свої та друзів). Навчання в університеті. Студмістечко.

My Hobby

Though social subjects are my favourite subjects, I take great interest in English, because it helps greatly to master basic subjects. There is a great deal of literature in English which deals with the very field of sociology. Moreover, those students, who study sociology and have a good command of English, are recommended to take special courses in the USA, Great Britain or Canada.

Mastering English has been my hobby since the childhood. Every year, being on holidays I used to read English books (adapted, later in the original). Thanks to my parents I had a rich collection of video cassettes and audio cassettes at my disposal; they helped me a good deal to improve my pronunciation, to enrich my vocabulary and to be good at English grammar. To tell the truth, I am not extremely pleased with my level of English. I understand perfectly well that learning English at the University, especially legal English is a good chance (opportunity) for me to improve my language skills, first of all those of spoken English which are in constant need of brushing up.

Kherson State University

Kherson State University is the biggest institution of higher education in Kherson, of the IVth accreditation level. Our educational establishment is one of the oldest in the Southern Ukraine.

It prepares qualified specialists in many specialties, professionals in their work. These are teachers of all subjects which are taught at school, teachers for preschool child, engineer teachers, biologists, speech therapists, chemists, historians, lawyers, economists, environmentalists, psychologists, social workers, journalists, translators and others. Such task is accomplished by our tight-knit teaching staff comprising professors, doctors of sciences; associate professors, candidates of sciences; senior teachers, assistants.

The chairs provide training of students and supervise their scientific activities. Altogether there are about 8 thousand of full-time, part-time and external students studying at the University, almost 1400 of them annually graduate as diploma professionals with bachelor's, specialist's or master's degree.

Besides the 5 educational buildings the University has a sporting health-improving camp "Burevestnik" on the Black Sea coast, training center on the river Dnieper, botanic garden- agro biological station in the city of Kherson.

Many students from other cities and towns live in University dormitories. University library with 5 reading-rooms, containing 400000 units of book storage, works all days of week.

One of the principal directions in the University work is preparation and realization of international projects in the field of science and education. Today higher education in the whole world is characterized by mutual integration and internationalization of educational process.

Integration objectives are brought to the forefront in Bologna Declaration. For this reason the development of international relations belongs to primary aims of Kherson State University. Cooperation with the foreign partners is realized on substantive directions by means of different organizational forms - from students and staff exchanges, to participation in international conferences, seminars, "round tables" for realization of joint complex educational projects.

2. Виконання після текстових вправ.

Ex. 1. Consult a dictionary, transcribe and translate the following words; practice their pronunciation:

the biggest institution of higher education; participation; educational establishment; "round tables"; anniversary; substantive directions; specialty; environmentalists, psychologists and social workers; full-time, part-time and external students; a sporting health-improving camp; dormitory; contain; mutual integration and internationalization; belongs to primary aims.

3. Робота над граматичним матеріалом: **Іменник. Множина іменника. Присвійний відмінок.** Читайте більше на <http://opentalk.org.ua/langstory/mnozhdina-imennikiv>

Або у будь-якому довіднику з граматики на Ваш вибір.

4. Виконання граматичних вправ.

Ex.1 Give the plural form of the noun:

Man, colloquium, knife, lake, goose, swine, fish, nucleus, bus, trousers, crisis, information, wife, dish, advice, linen, deer, half, stairs, fly, courage, medium, mouse, sea, foot, calf, phenomenon, peace, scissors, analysis, woman, shelf.

Ex. 2 Consult a dictionary, transcribe and translate the following words; practice their pronunciation.

Colloquia, phenomena, crises, radii, bases, data, analyses, media, criteria, nuclei, formulas, goods, clothes, wages, contents, brothers-in law, new-comers.

Ex. 3 Use the right form of the noun.

1. A lot of ... take part in the Olympic Games every four years. Our ... declared its independence in 1991. (country, countries). 2. Every ... students have lectures and seminars. It took them several ... to finish the experiment. (day, days) 3. Kyiv is one of the oldest ... in Europe. The city of Shanghai has 20 million of population (city, cities). 4. Small ... like to laugh and play. Tom's ... has a new toy. (baby, babies)

Ex. 4 Make the sentences plural.

1. He is a teacher. 2. She is a pretty girl of sixteen. 3. A student is not a sportsman. 4. There is a man behind you. 5. The glass is full. 6. Here is a book and a notebook. 7. A wolf is an animal. 8. A foot is a part of man's body. 9. The leaf is green. 10. John's wife is busy now. 11. The shop is open today. 12. The book is on the shelf. 13. The child is young. 14. The knife is sharp. 15. The party is good. 16. The box is open.

Ex. 5 Translate into Russian. Name the nouns which have no plural form.

1. My mother always gives me good advice. 2. This money belongs to my brother. 3. His hair is dark. 4. No news is good news. 5. The dean was happy to see our progress. 6. Mathematics is an interesting science. 7. Fruit is useful for our health. 8. There are apples, plums, pears and other fruit in the box. 9. Sugar is produced in Cuba. 10. Butter is fresh. 11. Milk is useful. 12. Her knowledge is poor.

Ex. 6 Write out the nouns which are used in English only in the plural.

1. My spectacles are broken. 2. These scissors are very sharp. 3. Your trousers are too short. 4. The arms were cleaned. 5. The stairs are clean. 6. His clothes are new. 7. These goods are excellent.

Ex. 7 Use the possessive case in the following sentences:

1. The room of my friend. 2. The questions of my son. 3. The wife of my brother. 4. The table of our teacher. 5. The poems of Shevchenko. 6. The voice of this girl. 7. The new club of the workers. 8. The letter of Pete. 9. The car of my parents. 10. The life of this woman. 11. The handbags of these women. 12. The flat of my sister is large. 13. The children of my brother are at home. 14. The room of the boys is large. 15. The name of this girl is Jane. 16. The work of these

students is interesting.

Ex.8 Translate from Ukrainian into English:

Зустріч студентів, промені сонця, тінь місяця, іграшки дітей, лідер партії, рішення уряду, парки Херсона, помилки учнів, лекція професора, уряд Польщі, збори останньої середи, сорочка мого брата, традиції його родини.

5. Робота над текстом за професійним спрямуванням: текст

The voluntary sector is booming, with a 23 % increase in jobs over ten years. Social care is one of its busiest areas, with something for everyone.

According to Social Care Careers, the difference between social care work and a social worker is that social workers need an honors degree to practice, whereas social care workers tend to offer more personal care and in many cases do not require any qualifications.

Social work within the voluntary sector can involve supporting older people or adults with mental health, learning and physical disabilities or with drug or alcohol abuse problems. Youth work makes up a large part of social work as well, and social care workers often work with young people who might be unemployed or homeless, or have learning or physical disabilities, as well as supporting children and families.

Qualified social workers can work in hospitals, for a local authority or for independent charities. Volunteering placements offer the job training and can lead to paid employment. There are paid care assistant roles at entry level, though these can be harder to find – especially if you don't have any work experience.

Social care is also one of the few careers where your attitude and life experience are often more important than formal qualifications. Social care and social work are both careers in which you can make a huge difference to the quality of someone's life – often by helping someone maintain their independence and helping them lead a fuller life – making it job which is good for both body and soul.

6. Виконання пілятекстових вправ.

Ex. 1 Answer the questions:

- 1) What is the difference between social care work and social worker?
- 2) What young people do social workers usually work with?
- 3) What do the volunteering placements offer?
- 4) What can the social workers do with someone's life?

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Практичне заняття № 4

Тема: Риси характеру людини.

1. Розповідь про особливості характеру за допомогою словника. Складання позитивної та негативної характеристики людини.

Positive

Word	Explanatory note
active, energetic, lively	doing a lot of things; always busy - <i>активний</i> full of life and energy - <i>сповнений життя; веселий</i>
dynamic	full of energy and ideas; a powerful personality - <i>динамічний; енергійний</i>
sociable, outgoing	friendly; enjoying the company of other people - <i>товариський; компанійський</i>
talkative	liking or willing to talk - <i>балакучий</i>

decisive	able to make decisions quickly - <i>рішучий</i>
an extrovert	sociable person who finds it easy to talk to people and likes to attract attention - <i>комунікабельний; той, який любить бути в центрі уваги</i>
careful	taking care to avoid mistakes, danger - <i>обережний</i>
cautious	very careful; not wanting to act quickly - <i>обачний; передбачливий</i>
efficient	working well and quickly - <i>знаючий; спритний</i>
competent	able to do a job well - <i>компетентний; досвідчений</i>
honest, reliable	able to be trusted - <i>чесний</i>
trustworthy	able to be trusted - <i>надійний; той, якому можна довірити</i>
sincere, genuine	believing or meaning what you say - <i>щирий</i>
frank, direct	honest and open in expressing one's real thoughts - <i>відвертий; відкритий</i>
blunt	speaking directly, without trying to be polite - <i>різкий</i>
considerate	kind; thoughtful - <i>тактовний; делікатний</i>
sympathetic (to)	kind and understanding the feelings and problems of other people - <i>співчутливий</i>
generous (to)	happy to give money, help - <i>щедрий</i>
polite (to)	having good manners and consideration for other people - <i>ввічливий</i>
well-mannered	polite - <i>вихований; гречний</i>
pleasant	friendly and polite - <i>привітний</i>
civil	polite, without being friendly - <i>коректний</i>
diplomatic, tactful	showing skill in dealing with people - <i>дипломатичний; тактовний</i>
modest	not wanting to be admired - <i>скромний</i>
confident	sure of himself and his abilities - <i>впевнений у собі</i>
tolerant	able to accept or allow the opinions of other people even if one doesn't agree - <i>толерантний</i>
patient	able to wait for smth. without becoming annoyed – <i>терпеливий</i>
easygoing	not easily worried or annoyed and thus tolerant – <i>безтурботний; добродушно-веселий</i>
open-minded	willing to listen to new ideas - <i>неупереджений; з широким світоглядом</i>

Negative

Word	Explanatory note
lazy	disliking activity - <i>ледачий; лінивий</i>
Apathetic	having no desire to change a bad situation - <i>байдужий</i>
quiet	not saying very much - <i>спокійний</i>
reserved	not saying what he thinks or feels - <i>потаємний; скритний</i>
sloppy, careless	doing work in a careless way - <i>неохайний; недбалий</i>
inefficient	not efficient - <i>неспритний; незнаючий</i>
incompetent	not competent - <i>некомпетентний; недосвідчений</i>

rash	impulsive; doing foolish or dangerous things - <i>нерозважливий; нерозсудливий</i>
dishonest	not honest - <i>нечесний</i>
untrustworthy, unreliable	not trustworthy - <i>ненадійний</i>
insincere	not sincere - <i>несправжній (друг); нещирий</i>
cunning	clever in using people and situations in order to get what he wants - <i>хитрий</i>
inconsiderate	thoughtless - <i>нетактовний; неделікатний</i>
selfish	caring only about himself- <i>егоїстичний</i>
mean, greedy	not generous - <i>нещедрий; скнарий</i>
rude (to)	not polite (often intentionally) - <i>грубий</i>
bad/ill-mannered	having bad manners; impolite - <i>погано вихований</i>
tactless	without tact - <i>нетактовний</i>
shy	not confident; nervous in the company - <i>сором'язливий</i>
self-conscious	feeling that everybody is looking at you - <i>самовпевнений</i>
arrogant	behaving as if you are better than everyone else - <i>зарозумілий; гордовитий</i>
vain, smug	full of love for one's own appearance - <i>самозакоханий</i>
pushy	always demanding things from other people and trying to get them - <i>напористий</i>
stubborn, pig-headed	refusing to move, change one's mind - <i>впертий</i>

Підготувати розповідь про позитивні та негативні риси характеру свої або свого друга.
Дайте відповіді на запитання.

- Would you feel embarrassed or upset if you forgot your mother's or your father's birthday?
- Do you ever feel frightened in a car (as a passenger) because you are going very fast?
- Do you get angry when other people want you to do things that you don't want to do?
- If you made a stupid mistake in English, would you feel embarrassed?
- Is there anything that you are very proud of?
- Are there any common situations where you sometimes feel sad?

2. Вивчіть слова та вирази напам'ять. Складіть речення (10-15), використовуючи ці слова.

to be like somebody – бути схожим на когось

to have a great sense of humour – мати гарне почуття гумору

generous - щедрий

to be afraid - боятися

admire - захоплюватися

warm-heart – доброзичливий

younger - молодший

giving personality – великодушна людина
to crack up - смішити
to be similar – бути схожими
coincidentally – так вже збіглося ...
to have a lot in common – мати багато спільного
to get along very well – бути в злагоді
to remind – нагадувати
traits – риси
to be outspoken – бути прямолінійним
a good quality – гарна якість
to lead to conflict – призвести до конфлікту

2. Робота над граматичним матеріалом: **Артикль. Означений та неозначений артикль. Вживання артиклів.**

3. Виконання вправ з граматики.

Ex. 1. Fill in the articles where it's necessary:

1. This is ... girl. ... girl is pretty. What ... pretty girl! 2. These are ... exercise-books. 3. We live in ... Europe. 4. I want to go to... British Museum. 5. ...Smiths go to ... Paris twice ... month. 6. There is ... book on the... desk. 7. ... sun is shining brightly in ... blue sky. 8. My... uncle and his ... aunt are ... doctors.9. What ... colour is your new... hat? – It's .. red. 10. He has no ... coffee in his... cup.

Ex. 2. Fill in the articles where it's necessary.

1. ... Thames is ... short river. 2. ... Ukraine is washed by ... Black Sea in ... south. 3. ... Kiev is to ... south of ... Moscow.4. ... Europe is ... continent. 5. ...Kiev is ... capital of ... Ukraine. 6. Is... Asia ... island or ... continent? 7. ... best way to know and understand people of ... other countries is to meet them in their ... own homes. 8. There are ... three rooms in... flat.... living room is ... largest of all. 9. Let's go to ...shop. I must buy ... bread and... milk.

4. Робота над текстом за професійним спрямуванням: текст “ **Social Pedagogy** ”.

Підготувати переказ тексту.

Social Pedagogy is an academic discipline concerned with the theory and practice of [holistic education](#) and care. The term 'pedagogy' originates from the Greek *pais* (child) and *agein* (to bring up, or lead), with the prefix 'social' emphasizing that upbringing is not only the responsibility of parents but a shared responsibility of society. As a result, social pedagogy is a 'function of society'^[1] – it reflects how a given society at a given time thinks about education and upbringing, about the relationship between the individual and society, and about social welfare for its marginalized members. Consequently, social pedagogues work within a range of different settings, from early years through adulthood to working with disadvantaged adult groups as well as older people. To achieve a holistic perspective within each of these settings, social pedagogy draws together theories and concepts from related disciplines such as [sociology](#), [psychology](#), [education](#), philosophy, medical, or [social work](#).

5. Робота над текстом за професійним спрямуванням

Read and translate the following text. Prepare for a discussion.

The Problem of Smoking

Smoking is the best way to bad health. Today half the men and a quarter of the women in the world smoke on the average.

Some people think that there is not much sense in refraining from smoking, since the inhabitants of many cities and even villages breathe air contaminated with industrial and automobile wastes. They are very wrong. Vehicle exhaust gases are harmful in themselves, but a smoking driver is subjected to something far more dangerous.

Take another example: according to WHO (World Health Organization) figures, the sick rate is higher among smoking workers of the heavy engineering, chemical, ceramic, and mining, building, and cement and rubber industries.

The harm of tobacco smoke on women should be especially emphasized. In particular,

smoking may affect the course of pregnancy. Smoking women may bring into the world crippled or abnormal children.

The evidence that exposure to other people's smoke is dangerous to health is now incontrovertible. The exposure to secondhand smoke is a serious health risk to non-smokers, increasing their chance of contracting lung cancer and heart disease. The degree of risk depends on the extent and duration of exposure. Particularly there is a high risk among workers in the hospitality industries (bar staff, casino workers and other employees in workplaces where smoking is routine). It is estimated that secondhand smoke causes one premature death a week.

In the past few years some measures have been taken to reduce smoking. There has been a growing awareness of the dangers of smoking throughout the world. The anti-smoking campaigns launched in a number of countries have brought about extensive public censure of this harmful habit and a decrease in the number of smokers among some groups of the population.

In our country the campaign to beat the cigarette habit has acquired a purposeful nature. Special legislative, medical and educational measures are being worked out.

Instructions forbid smoking among schoolchildren. Lessons on the harm of smoking have been included in courses of the anatomy, physiology and hygiene, the sale of cigarettes to minors is prohibited. Warnings against the harm of smoking are printed on packets of cigarette brands.

The ministries of railways, civil aviation, merchant marine and culture have worked out and now implement measures for regulating, limiting and restricting smoking in long-distance and suburban trains, planes, on sea vessels, in theatres, clubs, etc.

Ex. 2. Work with the vocabulary and answer the following questions.

Vocabulary:

health— здоров'я

half— половина, одна друга

quarter— чверть, четверта частина

on the average — у середньому

to refrain — утримуватися

inhabitant— мешканець

to breathe — дихати

to contaminate — пачкати, забруднювати

wastes— відходи

exhaust gas — вихлопний газ

harmful — шкідливий, згубний

to subject — піддавати (дії, впливу)

according to — відповідно до, згідно

rate — пропорція, відношення; коефіцієнт; міра; відсоток, доля

heavy engineering — важке машинобудування

mining — вугільний

to emphasize — надавати особливе значення; підкреслювати; акцентувати

in particular — особливо, зокрема

to affect — піддавати фізичній дії, тиску; шкодити, завдавати збитку

pregnancy — вагітність

cripple — інвалід

abnormal— ненормальний, неправильний; аномальний; що відхиляється від норми

evidence — доказ, підтвердження; свідоцтво

exposure — піддаватися дії

dangerous— небезпечний; ризикований

incontrovertible — безперечний, неспростовний, незаперечний

secondhand smoke — пасивне паління

to increase — зростати, збільшувати(ця); рости; посилюватися

to contract — мед. заразитися, захворіти

lungcancer — рак легенів
heartdisease — серцеве захворювання; вада серця
degree — міра, рівень
todepend — залежати, знаходитися в залежності (від кого-н./ чого-н. - on, upon)
extent — простір, протяг, відстань, протяжність
duration— довжина, тривалість, тривалість
toestimate — оцінювати; приблизно підраховувати
tocause — послужити причиною/приводом для чого-н.; мотивувати щось
premature death — передчасна смерть
to take measures — вживати заходи
to reduce — послабляти, знижувати, скорочувати, зменшувати
awareness — обізнаність, інформованість
tolaunch — запускати, починати
censure — несхвалення, засудження, осуд
decrease — зменшення, убування, пониження; збавляння; зниження, скорочення, спад
tobeat – перемагати
toacquire — отримувати, придбати
purposeful — цілеспрямований; що має намір
legislative—законодавчий
toworkout — розробляти (план); складати (документ)
toprohibit — забороняти
brand — торгівельна марка, бренд
civil aviation — цивільна авіація
merchant marine — торговий флот
toimplement — виконувати, здійснювати; забезпечувати виконання
to restrict — обмежувати

Questions:

1. How many people do smoke in the world today?
2. Why do people think that there is not much sense in refraining from smoking?
3. Why are they wrong?
4. What are the industries where the sick rate among smoking workers is higher?
5. How may smoking affect the course of pregnancy?
6. Why is the exposure to secondhand smoke a serious health risk to non-smokers?
7. What does the degree of risk depend on?
8. Where is risk among workers exposed to secondhand smoking particularly high?
9. What measures have been taken to reduce smoking in the past few years?
10. What has been done to prevent smoking among schoolchildren?

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Підсумкова тека:

Модуль 1

I семестр (варіант 1)

Ex. 1. Give the plural of the following nouns if they have it.

Mouse, house, potato, knife, foot, man, furniture, sheep, news, country.

Ex. 2. Write these in the possessive form.

The son of the king, the dresses of the girls, the watch of my brother, the rooms of the men, the car of John.

Ex. 3. Choose the word (a, b) that best completes the sentence. Write the number of the sentence and the letter of the answer, e. g. 1b, 2a, 3a.

a. have b. Has

1. We ... a good flat. 2. My neighbour ... a car. 3. She ... eight English books. 4. I ... many brothers and sisters. 5. You ... a new cassette-recorder. 6. The children ... many toys.

Ex. 4. Make the following sentences negative.

1. She writes a letter every day. 2. I climb big mountains. 3. They make very good tea. 4. The writers do their work well. 5. Please, close the door.

Ex. 5. Form questions using the question-words in brackets.

1. The Scots live in that white house (Who...) 2. Mary does her work quickly (how...) 3. We want to catch the six-o'clock train (What train...) 4. Mother wakes you up at seven o'clock in the morning (When...) 5. Birds fly to the South in winter (When...)

I семестр (варіант 2)

Ex. 1. Give the plural of the following nouns if they have it.

atom, set, work, climate, trade, name, play, year, idea, ray, leaf, shelf, knife, wife, city, factory, woman, foot, mouse, ox, sheep, man, nature, teacher, ray, doctor.

Ex. 2. Copy the following sentences using the nouns in brackets in the plural or singular.

1. Ann's father told some funny The funniest ... was about a giant clown (story, stories). 2. Many ... live in apartments. Tom's ... lives on the fourth floor (family /families). 3. Do you know the name of your ...? The travellers will see many ... (country, countries). 4. Ben's dog has five brown One little ... has a flat nose. (puppy, puppies). 5. Small ... laugh and play. Jack's ... has a new toy (baby, babies).

Ex. 3. Write these in the possessive form.

a meeting of students, the flat of my mother-in-law, the rays of the sun, a distance of two miles, the joys of life, the house of his parents, the theatres of Moscow, the children of my sister Mary, the rights of the women, the name of my friend.

Модуль самостійної роботи:

1. Автобіографія. Заповнення анкети.

PERSONAL FORM

First name _____

Last name _____

Date of birth _____

Address _____

Phone number _____

Marital status _____

Enlist the members of your family: their names, age, job, contact information.

Secondary education _____

Place of study _____

Faculty, specialty _____

Expected time of graduation _____

Expected degree _____

Social activities _____

Special skills _____

Personal qualities _____

Interests _____

PERSONAL FORM

First name Irina

Last name Petrenko

Date of birth September 15, 1992

Address Kherson region, Gola Prystan', Lenina st., 32, apt. 4

Phone number 8-050-776-32-19

Marital status single

Enlist the members of your family: their names, age, job, contact forms

SAMPLE

Father – Petrenko Ivan, 43 y.o., mechanic,
tel. number 8-097-987-09-67

Mother – Petrenko Maria, 41 y.o., teacher,
tel. number 8-099-365-00-12

Sister – Petrenko Anna, 14 y.o., schoolgirl.

Secondary education comprehensive school #7 of Gola Pristan', 1998-2009

Current place of study Kherson State University

Faculty, specialty Faculty of Arts

Expected year of graduation July 2012

Expected degree Bachelor

Social activities monitor of the academic group, participation in university festivals (decorating the scene)

Special skills sewing, all kinds of embroidering, languages: English (basic), German (basic)

Personal qualities open-minded, responsible, easy-going, serious, hardworking

Interests computer design, drawing, interior decoration

Модуль 2 «Студент та його оточення»

Практичне заняття № 1

Тема: Переваги Болонського процесу в Україні.

1. Робота над текстом. Дискусія по темі практичного заняття.

Bologna process

The purpose of the Bologna process is to create the European higher education area by making academic degree standards and quality assurance standards more comparable throughout Europe. It is named after the place it was proposed, the University of Bologna with the signing, in 1999, of the Bologna declaration by ministers of education from 29 European countries in the

Italian city of Bologna.

The basic framework adopted is of three cycles of higher education qualification. As outlined in the *Bergen Declaration* of 2005, the cycles are defined in terms of qualifications and ECTS credits:

1st cycle: typically 180-240 ECTS credits, usually awarding a Bachelor's degree.

2nd cycle: typically 90-120 ECTS credits (a minimum of 60 on 2nd-cycle level), usually awarding a Master's degree.

3rd cycle: Doctoral degree. No ECTS range given. In most cases, these will take 3, 2, and 3 years respectively to complete. The actual naming of the degrees may vary from country to country.

With the Bologna process implementation, higher education systems in European countries should be organized in such a way that:

- it is easy to move from one country to the other (within the European Higher Education Area) - for the purpose of further study or employment;

- the attractiveness of European higher education is increased so many people from non-European countries also come to study and/or work in Europe;

- the European Higher Education Area provides Europe with a broad, high quality and advanced knowledge base, and ensures the further development of Europe as a stable, peaceful and tolerant community benefiting from a cutting edge European Research Area;

- there will also be a greater convergence between the U.S. and Europe as European higher education adopts aspects of the American system.

2. Виконання після текстових вправ

Task 1. Write a thesis plan of this text

Task 2. Answer the questions: 1. What is the purpose of Bologna process? 2. Name 3 cycles of the Bologna process. 3. What are their frameworks? 4. In what way the educational process will be organized?

3. Робота з граматичним матеріалом: Прикметник. Прислівник. Ступені порівняння.

(Більш детально див. підручник Верба Л.Г., Верба Г.В. Граматика сучасної англійської мови. Довідник. – К.: Логос, 1999. – С. 145-147 (прикметник), 174-175 (прислівник).

Ex. 1. Complete these sentences using the correct form of the adjectives given in brackets. Write the number of the sentence and the correct form of the adjective.

1. What is the (large) city in your country? 2. What was the (happy) day in your life? 3. What is the (bad) habit that you have? 4. Who is the (good) student in your group? 5. What is the (expensive) thing that you have ever bought?

Ex. 2. Complete these sentences using the correct form of the adjectives given in brackets. Write the number of the sentence and the correct form of the adjective.

1. My brother is much ... than myself (young). 2. The opera theatre is one of ... buildings in the city (beautiful). 3. The sound grew ... and ... (faint). 4. The party was not so ... as I had expected (gay). 5. I have no one ... than you (near). 6. What is the ... news? (late) 7. Yesterday I came home ... than usual (late).

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Практичне заняття № 2

Тема: Я – студент факультету

План роботи

1. Робота над текстом. Розповідь про факультет, де навчається студент.

Прочитайте та перекладіть текст. Доповніть відомостями про себе. Перекажіть текст.

I am a student of ... faculty. Our faculty is one of the largest faculties in the University. We

study a lot of different subjects: ... and many others. Besides these subjects we study ... and English. We study English to be able to communicate with people on different competitions.

Students are acquainted with all branches of They are lectured in various subjects.

During the first two years we attend lectures on ... and In the third year more narrow specialization begins. We have several specialized courses and additional practical and research work in the subject they have chosen as their future specialty. Besides attending lectures we may join some scientific circle and choose a problem to work on according to our bents. All of us know that biology is the science of glorious past and great future. We do our best to acquire as much knowledge as possible.

Graduates of the ... faculty are assigned to work as ..., ... and others.

2. Робота зі словником. Вивчить напам'ять слова і вирази. Напишіть речення, використовуючи вивчені слова.

go to university – відвідувати університет

totally - повністю

to live alone – жити самому

to have to do something – мусити робити щось

to cook - готувати

to wash - прати

to clean - прибирати

complete freedom – повна свобода

to be much more interesting – бути набагато цікавішим

studying - навчання

to wander along to a lecture – крокувати на лекцію

do the reading - читати

do the assignments – виконувати завдання

social life – громадське життя

party - вечірка

right balance – правильний баланс

3. Робота над граматичним матеріалом: Числівники. Кількісні та порядкові числівники.

Числівник – частина мови, що позначає кількість предметів (кількісні числівники), а також порядок предметів при лічбі (порядкові числівники).

Кількісні числівники.

0 – **zero**, o [ou], **naught**, 1 – **one**, 2 – **two**, 3 – **three**, 4 – **four**, 5 – **five**, 6 – **six**, 7 – **seven**, 8 – **eight**, 9 – **nine**, 10 – **ten**, 11 – **eleven**, 12 – **twelve**, 13 – **thirteen**, 14 – **fourteen**, 15 – **fifteen**, 16 – **sixteen**, 17 – **seventeen**, 18 – **eighteen**, 19 – **nineteen**, 20 – **twenty**, 30 – **thirty**, 40 – **forty**, 50 – **fifty**, 60 – **sixty**, 70 – **seventy**, 80 – **eighty**, 90 – **ninety**, 100 – **a / one hundred**, 200 – **two hundred**, 300 – **three hundred**, ... 1,000 – **a / one thousand**; 8,000 – **eight thousand**; 200,000 – **two hundred thousand**; ... 1,000,000 – **a / one million**; 6,000,000 – **six million**;

121 – **one hundred and twenty one (books)**;

7,006 – **seven thousand and six**.

Порядкові числівники.

first – перший, **second** – другий, **third** – третій,

далі порядкові числівники утворюються від кількісних шляхом додавання суфікса – **th**.

fourth – четвертий, **fifth** – п'ятий, **sixth** – шостий, **seventh** – сьомий, **eighth** –

восьмий, **ninth** – дев'ятий, **tenth** – десятий.

Закінчення -у при утворенні порядкового числівника від кількісного змінюється на – **i** та додається суфікс – **eth**.

twenty – **twentieth** – двадцятий

forty – **fortieth** – сороковий

Дроби.

1 / 2 – **a half**, 1 / 3 – **a / one third**, ? – **three quarters**, 2 / 9 – **two ninths**,

0.25 – **zero / nought point two five**, 2.456 – **two point four five six**, 7.089 – **seven point o [ou]**

eight nine, 7 – point seven.

4. Виконання граматичних вправ.

Ex. 1. *Read and write the following cardinal numerals.*

- a) 3, 10, 15, 20, 34, 87, 2, 18, 58, 67, 94, 17, 11, 31.
- b) 22, 24, 33, 41, 58, 60, 77, 81, 99.
- c) 100, 151, 234, 347, 444, 591, 638, 761, 893, 913.
- d) 1.231, 2.815, 3.211, 5.443, 7.018, 4.405.
- e) 23.001, 37.000, 85.018, 10.531, 34.001.
- f) 134.568, 213.341, 318.012, 405. 000.

Ex. 2. *Form, read and write ordinal numerals from the following.*

- a) 1,3,10,8,12,14,5,9,7,13.
- b) 30,21,84,48,52,63,85,99.
- c) 123,100,244,315,418,610,713.

Ex. 3. *Read and write the following dates.*

8/XII, 13/11, 7/I, 25/IV, 10/III, 1/VII, 3/V, 6/VI, 9/IX.

Ex. 5. The nine interesting facts below (A—I) include fourteen numbers. Write these numbers in figures, and then add them all together. The total will give you the number which is missing from the other interesting fact (J).

- A. In the USA, twenty percent of the beer drinkers drink eighty percent of the beer.
- B. An ant can move ten times its own weight.
- C. A newly-born crocodile is about three times as long as its egg.
- D. A flea can jump two hundred times the length of its own body.
- E. Four out of five five-year-old children are afraid of dogs.
- F. The average fifty-year-old man has seven hours' sleep each night.
- G. It is nine times lighter during a full than during a half moon.
- H. The Earth is about twenty-seven miles thicker at the equator than at the poles.
- I. If you ask fifty people to name any colour, about thirty of them will say "red".
- J. A woodpecker can peck _____ times per minute.

4. Робота над текстом за професійним спрямуванням: **Ex .1. Translate the given text.**

Prepare for a discussion.

The Teenager Today

Teenage Groups and Movements

Elvin McCregory

A lot of teenagers join different groups and movements nowadays. Why? Perhaps it is the lack of any other way to express what attracts young people to different subcultures. May be they protest against their parents or rebel against the older generation. In my opinion, the main reason of joining the group is the ability to show your solidarity with like-minded friends. There are a lot of different subcultures, so young people can find a group or a movement that will suit their interests.

A subculture is any group with a distinct style and identity. Different subcultures have their own beliefs, values, fashion and favourite music. For example, hippies of the 1970s wore unusual clothes and had long hair. Hippies believed in peace, and one of their favourite sayings was "Make love, not war". Today hippies are more socially active. They set up environmental groups and join charity projects.

Yet, not all groups are peaceful. Some of them are rather rebellious. Sadly, some of them are prepared to physically hurt people in an attempt to get their message across. For example, punks are opposed to the values, norms and materialism in the society. They express this in loud and violent music, strange clothing and hair of unusual colours.

The ideal subculture for me is Goths. They see the world as a dark place and like it that way. I completely agree with them because our life is very difficult. Goths make a statement with their fashion as well as with their philosophy. With startling white make-up, black or purple hair, black lipstick and fingernails, these people certainly stand out in the crowd. I also like black

colours, so I think it is an ideal subculture for me.

I would like to join some group of Goths because I approve their lifestyle. Of course, when I join the group, I will have to obey certain rules, but on the other hand, belonging to a group will help me to express my individuality.

Some people think that all subcultures are awful. We must admit that many of teenage subcultures are associated with drugs and violence. But subcultures are not as bad as they are thought to be. Teens want to show off. But at the same time a lot of teens think about changing the world to the best. A subculture is a way of life; it is a real life for us.

Questions

1. What teenage group and movements do you know?
 2. Why did different subcultures appear?
 3. What is a subculture?
 4. Why do people join different groups and movements?
 5. Does belonging to a group help to express one's individuality or not?
 6. What is easier: to join a group or to leave it?
 7. Do you become different or stay the same when you join a group?
 8. Are all groups peaceful?
 9. Would you like to belong to a teenage group? Why?
 10. What is your ideal subculture? Why?
5. Виконання пілятекстових вправ.

Make the plan to the text.

Write the annotation to the text.

План анотації

1. Назва статті (матеріалу): The title of the article (material) is...
The head-line of the article (material) is...
2. Автор статті (матеріалу): The author of the given article is...
The material is written by...
3. Джерело інформації (місце, дата видання):
The article was published in "The Times", 7th June, 2005.
The source of the material is...
4. Короткий зміст статті: The plot of the article:...
The article is about...
The material is devoted to...
The article deals with...
The author in the article raises a very serious (important, urgent) problem, concerning...
5. Структура статті (кількість абзаців, послідовність викладу матеріалу):
At first (firstly) the author gives information about...
Then the narrator writes about...
Finally he/she concludes that...
6. Цільова аудиторія: The article is written (prepared) mostly for...
It is going to be interesting for...

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Практичне заняття № 3

Тема: Молодіжні організації. Студентські свята. Участь студентів у суспільному житті.

Традиції університету.

План роботи

1. Підготовка до розповіді про молодіжні організації України.

A student society or student organization is an organization, operated by students at a university, whose membership normally consists only of students. They are often affiliated with a university's students' union. Student societies often aim to facilitate a particular activity or promote a belief system. Typical examples are:

Faculty society - uniting students from one university faculty.

Regional society - uniting students from the same region or hometown.

Debating society - political debates.

Film society - often using lecture theatres to show films cheaply on campus.

Hiking club - organising trips.

International student society - introducing international students to one another.

Music society - student ensembles.

Civil Society - to encourage polite behaviour among future leaders.

Science fiction society - meeting to watch science fiction TV and films.

Taekwondo society, Karate club - meeting to learn martial arts.

Look through some events and traditions which the student's organizations of Cornell University in the USA have:

Dragon Day. Each year in late March, first-year students create and parade an enormous dragon across campus.

Homecoming. Meet current students, alumni, faculty, and staff as you cheer on Cornell in the traditional homecoming football game. Recent homecoming events have included the Big Red Band, a firework and laser show, and a carnival.

New students reading projects. Before incoming undergrads set foot on campus as students, they are welcomed to Cornell with a single book. For over a decade now, we've been pulling new students and the greater Cornell community together with a celebration of a selected piece of literature. Call it an intellectual indulgence, but there are no grades—just a fun, stimulating variety of ways to engage with the text, the professors, fellow students, and participating locals.

Slope Day. The ultimate celebration of the last day of classes, Slope Day continues a century-long tradition as a year-end gathering. Live musical performances are the main feature of this Cornell community fete.

What kind of societies, events and traditions would you like to have in Kherson State University?

2. Виконання інтерактивних вправ по темі.

Ex.1 Complete the following fragments of the dialogue. Read the dialogue and reproduce it.

A. You are said to have entered the Kherson State University .

B. Це дійсно так. Я дуже рада бути студенткою університету, який є одним з найстаріших університетів в Україні.

A. I am awfully pleased to meet you. Next year I'll try my best to take entrance exams to an institution of higher learning. Be so kind as to tell me a bit about the university .

B. Сьогодні Херсонський державний університет – один з провідних навчальних закладів України, який налічує декілька факультетів. Очолює його професор О. Ходосовцев.

A. That sounds very interesting. But I'd like to learn more about the University. Is it worth studying at?

B. Щорічно понад 2000 випускників закінчують університет. Повний курс навчання триває 5 років. Випускники нашого університету працюють по всій Україні; вони займають відповідальні державні посади, плідно працюють у парламенті та в народному господарстві. Лише випускники з низьким рівнем знань не завжди можуть знайти роботу за фахом.

A. Thank you for a very good interesting talk. Good bye for now. I hope I'll see you again soon. Now I'm eager to know the faculty you study at. Maybe, I'll become your faculty-mate in the

nearest future.

В. До побачення. Мені час поспішати на лекцію. Через п'ять хвилин – лекція з неорганічної хімії.

Ex 2. Make up your own dialogues, using the previous dialogue as a model and making some changes. Make use of the following conversational formulas.

Nice/glad to meet you. How are you getting on? What's the matter with you? What made you come to the decision? I haven't seen you for ages. I'm tremendously grateful to you. It's very (terribly) good of you. I'm doing well.

Would you like me to take you to...?

...to come back to...

...in other words ...

Do you mean to say...?

Ex 3. 3. Складіть невеликий опис однієї-двох традицій Вашого Університету

Role-playing. You are receiving your fellow-students from the University of Oxford. Some of you are ready to tell them about the history of your Alma Mater: the rest are to be ready to answer guests' questions.

Make use of the following phrases.

As far as I know; as far as I'm concerned, as far as I understand; just on the contrary; I dare to say that ...; that's quite wrong; to make a long story short; I am afraid that's not quite true; talking, speaking of ...; personally, I ...; if you ask me...; I am inclined to think...; it's not to the point...; I don't quite follow you...

3. Граматичні вправи. Види запитань

Ex 1. Put 4 different types of questions to the following sentences:

1. There is a book on the table. 2. He must work hard today. 3. We are leaving for Kyiv next week. 4. We were reading the whole evening. 5. They don't go to work on Sunday. 6. It is not cold today. 7. Ann has already begun to read a new book. 8. We learn English at school. 9. They will show you how to get there. 10. They finished the translation before the end of the lesson. 11. I didn't feel well that evening. 12. It wasn't difficult to do this task.

Ex 2 Put the questions to the following sentences:

1. Our family lives in a three-room flat.
2. They went to the same school.
3. He will read this book tomorrow.
4. They are playing chess now.
5. Our friend is working now.
6. Her mother is an accountant.

Ex 3 Translate the sentences into English:

1. Вам нравится больше английский язык или французский?
2. Он живет в Херсоне или в области?
3. Она его младшая или старшая сестра?
4. Студенты уже сдали экзамены или нет?
5. Петровы поедут летом на юг или на север?
6. Ваш друг учится в академии или в университете?
7. Он знает ее лучше или вы?

Практичне заняття № 4

Тема: Молодіжні організації. Студентські свята. Участь студентів у суспільному житті. Традиції університету. Модульна контрольна робота

План роботи

1. Підготуйте доповідь про традиції різних університетів світу
2. **Робота над текстом за темою змістового модуля**
Cambridge

When I came to Cambridge I was surprised a lot. Any student cannot escape the influence of the Cambridge traditions. Here I have felt at one and the same time the Past, the Present and even the Future. It's easy to see in the old grey stone buildings how the past has influenced the present and how the present is giving shape to the future. So let me tell you a little of what this University town looks like. The story of the University begins as I know, in 1209 when several hundred students and scholars arrived in the little town of Cambridge from Oxford. Then they united into a "Universitas" of Society - the word "University", like the word "College", meant a society of people with a common employment.

These students were all churchmen and had been studying in Oxford at that city's well-known schools. Then one day a student accidentally killed a man of the town. The Mayor arrested three other students, who were innocent, and by order of King John (who was fighting with the Church and knew that the death of three clergymen would annoy it) they were put to death by hanging (повішання). In protest, all the students moved, some coming to Cambridge; and the University began.

The University wanted to be independent of the Town, and the Town was anxious for authority over the new student population. "Town" and "Gown" battles were frequent. All the students organized themselves under an elected leader called a Chancellor. The students were armed. Life in College was strict; students were forbidden to play games, to sing (except sacred music), to hunt or fish or even to dance.

Task 1. Доберіть найбільш вдалий варіант заголовку до тексту.

Task 2. Визначте, які з поданих нижче речень є правдивими по відношенню до тексту.

1. The author of the story was not surprised at all visiting Cambridge for the first time.
2. First students and scholars came to Cambridge from Oxford.
3. In the 13th century all the students in Cambridge were merchants.
4. The University fought for its independence from the Town.
5. The students' leader name was Bachelor.
6. Students' life was very difficult; students even had no opportunity to have rest and fun.

Task 3. Складіть словник до тексту у відповідності до теми модуля.

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Модуль самостійної роботи:

1. **Фонетичний довідник. Структура англійського речення. Дієслово to be.**
2. **Анотування газетної статті за фахом.**
3. **Проектна робота “My Personality”**

1. Фонетичний довідник

1. Скільки літер та звуків існує в англійській мові?
2. Назвіть англійські голосні: монофтонги та дифтонги.
3. Скільки типів складів існує в англійській мові? Опишіть їх та наведіть приклади.

Ex 1 Правильно прочитайте словосполучення

Pepper pot, to buy a big bottle of beer, first floor, closed door, a black coffee cup, going to England again, at the same time, tomorrow morning, an apartment in the centre of London, sleeping and dreaming, in the front of the photograph, a lovely view, biscuits and ice-cream, to be chosen for the prize, a path through the thick woods, this thing is theirs, sheets and shirts, Helen's husband, to read a rhyme, would you like?, a librarian in a public library, away from Washington, few years, chicken chops, a manager at the agency, three teas, English weather, let them, a sad man with a camera, a car-park, a doctor in the hospital, stop talking, naughty audience, a full pool, love it very much, to learn Turkish, another parasol, make a mistake, an

awful joke, snow in October, quiet as mice, a town on the mountain, her boyfriend Roy, nearly in tears, upstairs and downstairs, for sure, curious tourists.

Структура англійського речення

1. Які існують типи речень відповідно до мети висловлювання? Наведіть приклади.
2. Які існують типи запитань в англійській мові? Наведіть приклади.
3. Що називається прямим порядком слів в англійському стверджувальному реченні? Наведіть приклади.
4. Який порядок слів називається інверсійним?

Ex 1 Визначте типи речень за метою висловлювання

The students hardly ever use the language laboratory.

The new school claims to teach students all the English they need in a few months.

Please, don't talk in the corridor because there is an examination in the lecture hall.

The mere thought of exams makes me feel ill.

His tests results are not very consistent.

Please, be brief. I haven't got long.

We can't teach him anything.

How many subjects is Sam studying at school?

Ex2 Визначте типи запитань

Would you prefer tea, coffee or mineral water?

It can't be so easy, can it?

Do they live here?

Could you wash up?

This mirror was expensive, wasn't it?

How well do you know him?

Can you do it or can't you?

How is it done?

Дієслово to be

1. Опишіть особливості вживання дієслова to be. Наведіть приклади, в яких дієслово вживається як повнозначне і як допоміжне.
2. Назвіть форми дієслова to be в теперішньому, минулому та майбутньому часах.
3. Як утворюються питальна й заперечна форми дієслова to be? Наведіть приклади, вживаючи можливі скорочені форми.

Ex 1 Вставте дієслово **to be** в **Present, Past** або **Future Simple**

1. The students ... in the British Museum now. Last month they ...in *Madame Tussauds* wax museum. There ... an interesting exhibition there. In two weeks they ... in the Art Gallery.

2. My father ... a teacher. He ... a pupil twenty years ago.

3. I ... a doctor when I grow up.

4. My sister ... not ... at home tomorrow. She ... at school tomorrow.

5. ... you ... at home tomorrow?

6. ... your father at work yesterday?

7. My sister ... ill last week. She ... not ill now.

8. Yesterday we ... at the theatre.

9. Where ... your mother now? — She ... in the kitchen.

10. Where ... you yesterday? — I ... at the cinema.

11. When I come home tomorrow, all my family ... at home.

12. ... your little sister in bed now? —Yes, she

13. ... you ... at school tomorrow? — Yes, I

14. When my granny ... young, she ... an actress.

15. My friend ... in Kyiv now. He ... in Kherson tomorrow.

16. Where ... your books now? — They ... in my bag.

Ex2 Утворіть із поданих стверджувальних речень заперечні та питальні.

I am busy today. 2. He is on duty. 3. My parents are well. 4. We will be ready soon. 5. They

were late. 6. Mary was in the country last month. 7. He was a businessman. 8. Peter and John will be in the garden.

Література:

1. Верба Л.Г., Верба Г.В Граматика сучасної англійської мови. Посібник. – Логос, 1997.- 341 с.
2. Голицынский Ю.Б. Грамматика: Сборник упражнений. – 3-е изд. - СПб.: Каро, 2001. – 512 с.

2. Анотування газетної статті за фахом

МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ ДО НАПИСАННЯ АНОТАЦІЇ НА ФАХОВУ СТАТТЮ

Для анотування статей за фахом використовуємо англійське видання (напр., «Digest») або Internet-ресурси. Якщо Ви використовуєте Internet-ресурс, текст має бути роздрукований без гіпер-посилань (але обов'язково вказано джерело, з якого взято статтю) шрифтом Times New Roman 14 з інтервалом 1,5; береги: верхній і нижній - 2см, правий - 1-1,5см, лівий - 3см. Об'єм статті - не менше 30 речень. Якщо сторінок, на яких роздрукований текст статті, кілька, то вони нумеруються. Заголовок статті повинен відповідати її змісту, а зміст, у свою чергу, має охоплювати теми у межах Вашої спеціальності.

У процесі читання статті складіть (за словником) перелік основних фахових термінів. Після читання статті напишіть анотацію від руки на аркуші А4, який додається до тексту статті. Об'єм анотації - 10-15 речень.

Анотація складається за наступним планом:

1. The title of the article.
 - *The article is head-lined...*
 - *The head-line of the article I have read is...*
2. The author of the article; where and when the article was published.
 - *The author of the article is...*
 - *The article was written by...*
 - *It was published in...*
 - *It was printed in...*
3. The main idea.
 - *The main idea of the article is...*
 - *The article is about...*
 - *The author is devoted to...*
 - *The article deals with...*
 - *The article touches upon...*
 - *The purpose of the article is to give the reader some information on...*
 - *The aim of the article is to provide the reader with some material (data) on...*
4. The content of the article (facts, figures, names).
 - *The author starts by telling the readers about (that)...*
 - *The author writes (states, stresses, thinks, points out) that...*
 - *Further the author reports (says) that...*
 - *In conclusion...*
 - *The author comes to conclusion that...*
5. Your opinion of the article.
 - *I found the article interesting (important, dull, of no value, too hard to understand, etc.) because...*

У кінці анотації обов'язково поясніть та обґрунтуйте можливість використання отриманої зі статті інформації для Вашого майбутнього наукового дослідження (роботи для здобуття ступеня бакалавра / магістра).

3.Методичні рекомендації до презентації проектної роботи

Мультимедійні презентації використовуються для того, щоб доповідач зміг на великому екрані чи на моніторі наочно продемонструвати **додаткові матеріали до свого повідомлення (виступу, доповіді)**: відеозаписи, фотоматеріали, графіки, діаграми і таке інше. Ці матеріали можуть бути підкріплені відповідними звукозаписами.

Загальні вимоги до презентації

- У презентації не повинно бути менше, ніж 10 слайдів, але не більше 20.
- Перший слайд – це титульний лист, на якому слід представити: назву, прізвище, ім'я доповідача.
- На наступному слайді розміщується зміст презентації.
- Дизайн та ергономічні вимоги: поєднання кольорів, обмежена кількість об'єктів на слайді, колір тексту.

Вимоги до оформлення презентації

В оформленні презентації слід виділити два блоки: оформлення слайдів і представлення інформації. Для створення якісної презентації необхідно притримуватися ряду вимог щодо оформлення даних блоків. Оформлення слайдів:

Стиль	Дотримання єдиного стилю оформлення. Уникати стилів, які можуть відволікати увагу від самої презентації. Допоміжна інформація (кнопки керування) не повинні переважати над основною інформацією (текстом, ілюстраціями).
Фон	Стимулюючі (теплі) кольори – збуджують і діють як подразники (червоний, жовтогарячий, жовтий). Дезінтигруючі (холодні) – заспокоюють, викликають сонливий стан (фіолетовий, синій, блакитний, синьо-зелений, зелений) Нейтральні кольори: світло-рожевий, жовто-зелений, брунатний.
Використання кольорів	На одному слайді рекомендується використовувати не більше трьох кольорів: один для фону, один для заголовку, один для тексту. Для фону та тексту слід використовувати контрастні кольори. Оптимальне поєднання кольорів шрифтів і фону: білий на темно-синьому, чорний на білому, жовтий на синьому. Кольорова схема повинна бути однаковою для всіх слайдів.
Анімаційні ефекти	Доцільно використати можливості комп'ютерної анімації для представлення інформації на слайді. Не варто зловживати різноманітними анімаційними ефектами, вони не повинні відволікати увагу від змісту інформації на слайді.

Представлення інформації:

Зміст інформації	Використовуйте короткі слова і речення. Зведіть до мінімуму кількість прийменників, прикметників, прислівників. Заголовки повинні привертати увагу аудиторії.
Розміщення інформації на слайді	Краще обирати горизонтальне розміщення інформації. Найбільш важлива інформація розміщується в центрі слайда. Якщо на слайді розміщено зображення, то надпис розміщується під ним.
Шрифти	Для заголовків – не менше 24. Для інформації - не менше 18. Не слід змішувати різні типи шрифтів в одній презентації. Щоб виділити інформацію слід використати жирний шрифт, курсив або підкреслювання. Не слід користуватися

	прописними буквами (вони ускладнюють читання).
Способи виділення інформації	Слід використовувати: рамки, границі, заливку, штриховку, стрілки, рисунки, діаграми, схеми для ілюстрування найбільш важливих фактів.
Об'єм інформації	Не варто перевантажувати слайд інформацією (одночасно запам'ятовується не більше 3-х фактів, висновків, визначень). Найбільша ефективність досягається тоді, коли ключові пункти відтворюються по одному на кожному окремому слайді.
Види слайдів	Щоб урізноманітнити способи подачі інформації, необхідно використовувати різні види слайдів: з текстом, з таблицями, з діаграмами, малюнками.

Орієнтовний план презентації з теми “My Personality” (кількість речень тексту доповіді 20-25)

1. Загальні відомості про себе.
Студент називає своє ім'я, прізвище, вік, місто проживання.
2. Моя зовнішність.
Студент описує свою зовнішність: зріст, статуру, колір очей, волосся, тощо.
3. Мій характер.
Студент характеризує себе як особистість, називаючи риси свого характеру, наводячи приклади, зазначає свій темперамент.
4. Моє навчання.
Студент розповідає про місце свого навчання, свій факультет, спеціальність, учбовий процес та студентське життя.
5. Мої інтереси.
Студент надає інформацію про свої хобі, інтереси.

Індивідуальна робота за семестр:

1. Індивідуальне читання за фахом.
2. **Словник-мінімум (за професійним спрямуванням).**
Прочитайте та перекладіть текст. Підготуйте до переказу. Складіть словник

List of Human Rights

As a member of the human race, have you ever thought about the list of human rights you are entitled to, by birth? The following article will cover some of UN list of human rights and bring you face to face with rights that bring equality among one and all.

It is my right to vote. We are all aware of this one statement that comes up often during an election. And this statement Right to Vote is rather synonymous with elections. There are many who are aware of the right of 'choose not to vote' and those who are not aware, choose to remain ignorant. Anyway, the point here is, there are many rights conferred to an individual from the minute one is conceived in the mother's womb. They are called human rights, trampled upon every now and then, around the world. If you are wondering what are the human rights of a fetus, well, it simply is the right to be born and live freely! Until and unless someone steps on to our freedom, binding us with unwanted issues, we never ever think about human rights. In this article, we shall discuss some of the basic list of human rights.

What is the List of Human Rights

As an individual, living in free countries like US, UK, Australia, the real meaning of human rights is taken for granted. Why? We live in free countries and are allowed to speak as we wish, do as we please, and live as we like. Thus, we never actually understand what it is to feel our human rights begin violated. There are yet many countries where the basic right to education, to speak, to express oneself, or for a woman or girl to walk around the market, without a male blood relative as a chaperon, are constantly violated. Even in our, so called free, countries where one has the freedom of choice, there are many human rights violated at every step. Racism,

sexual discrimination, religious discrimination, child labor, female infanticide, are just a few of these violated human rights.

A right is said to be a moral principle that defines and sanctions a person's freedom of action in a social setup. Life is a process that requires one to carry out self sustenance and fulfill the needs of one's own life. A right is an expression of liberty and freedom from all kinds of physical, mental compulsions, coercions and interference by other people. A human right is held by each person, without being infringed upon by others for their selfish needs. Before we move on the list of human rights, let us first discuss the list of human rights violations.

Human Rights Violations

Before we celebrate human rights day, we should first give a thought to the innumerable violations carried out against the same. It is very common fact for us that each person is entitled to basic human rights under any kind of circumstances. Most of these human rights include civil rights and political rights. However, one tends to forget the most fundamental human rights to life and safety. These human rights include justice, tolerance, mutual respect and above all human dignity. Human rights protection is a testimonial that ensures each person receives some degree of humane treatment, as well as the dignity of being human. However, there are millions around the world, whose fundamental rights are denied, and are treated as something less than human. They are robbed off their dignity and respect of begin a part of the human race. This interference with a person's right is called human right's violation. There are many kinds, types and degrees of human rights violations. Let us see some in the list of human rights violations in the following paragraphs.

A human rights violation includes death of innocent people due to war. A war brings suffering and devastation, irrespective of the cause. The fundamental rights of an individual are assaulted during a war. Torture, capture, prisoners of war, slavery, etc. are all types of human rights violations due to war. Genocide is one of the biggest human rights violations. Genocides can occur due to racial enmity, religious wars, or singling out an ethnic group.

Starvation, lack of medical help, lack of food, torture, human trafficking under the hands of political lords, etc, all come under human rights violations. When the freedom to speak, express, writes, move around one's own country or city are curbed and put under restriction, it results in human rights violations. Laws that do not allow intra-racial marriages, inter caste marriages, same-sex marriages also form violation of human rights. One cannot take away the right to love whosoever the heart desires from an individual. There are still many human rights violations that involve racism and skin color. Individual's are still singled out based on their skin color, ethnicity and nationality.

On a more recognizable ground, human rights violations also include employment discrimination, banning the rights of an individual to wear what they please, tapping of phone calls, discrimination based on disability, etc. In some countries, women are not allowed to be born! Yes, female infanticide is still rampant in countries like India, and its neighboring Asian regions. There are many countries where women are not allowed a right to education, freedom to choose the man they want to marry, and are kept as slaves than wives, mothers or sisters.

One of the greatest human rights violations is the crime against women. There are no bigger human rights violations other than rape. Women, girls, are raped and sexually tortured all around the world. Women are forced into prostitution and sexual slavery, during war and even during peace. There are many forced pregnancies and forced abortions carried out on women. Sexual mutilation and sexual humiliations are human rights violations that many women young and old have to face. And this is not just seen in barbaric, under developed, war ridden or male dominated societies around the world. Rape and sexual exploitation of women is also common in the so called developed and civilized countries we live in. I am sure many women will agree there is rampant sexual harassment faced by them in their jobs, while traveling and even made passes at, by those they think are their confidants.

Child abuse is another form of human rights violation, where children are forced and violated physically, mentally as well as sexually. Child labor is a human rights violation that takes away

the freedom of being a child from a child. There is nothing more sinful than taking away or denying the right to education from a child. Workers toiling under harsh conditions and not begin paid their fair remuneration. Low wages, poor working conditions and in humane treatment melted out are also some of the human rights violations.

A new form of human rights violation is facing the world. Terrorism is carried out in the name of religion, just cause or a way to throw away an oppressor. There is no justifiable cause that can support and promote killing of innocent people and destruction of hard-earned property and economy. This was a small list of human rights violations. Let us not move on to UN list of human rights laws.

UN List of Human Rights Laws

After the end of World War II, United Nations (UN), a world-wide organization came into existence on 24 October 1945. This organization was created by 5 nations; United Kingdom, United States of America, the Soviet Union, France and China. These nations roped in other 47 nations around the world to safeguard the human rights of future generations from war. Over the years more nations joined and today there are more than 191 nations a part of United Nations.

The UN proposed the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (всеобщая декларация прав человека). There was a committee formed headed by Mrs. Elanor Roosevelt, who drafted a document that 'declared' the rights for every individual in the entire cosmos. This declaration became a necessity after the World War II and the Nazi Germany's atrocities towards Jews came into light. There probably cannot be any human rights violation that can be compared to the large-scale torture and genocide of Jews under the hands of Nazis. The following is the preamble of Universal Declaration of Human Rights followed by the UN list of human rights laws

Подробнее - на сайте: http://study-english.info/social_work_017.php#ixzz4IcKQ8yJ8
<http://study-english.info/>

II Семестр

III. Змістовий модуль „Велика Британія. Сполучені Штати Америки”

Тема: Велика Британія. Географічне положення та політична система країни.

1. Вивчити нову лексику. Підготуватись до диктанту. Скласти та записати речення с кожним словом

Vocabulary

a title –найменування, звання	an island – острів
Ireland – Ірландія	to hear – чути, почути, довідатися, впізнати
to refer – відносити, приписувати	wet - вологий
to make up – утворити, гримувати	several - окремих, кілька, декілька
far – далекий, набагато	to divide – ділити, розколювати
to separate - розділяти, розколювати	wide – широкий, просторий
a point – точка, пункт, крапка, пік	coast – берег, узбережжя, ковзання
lowland – долина, низина	highland – гірський, плоскогір'я
mountainous – гористий, скелястий	a terrain – місцевість, територія, рельєф
a line – контур, лінія, рядок, межа	to draw – малювати, описувати, креслити
an estuary – гирло річки, лиман	adjacent – суміжний, стичний, сусідній
distinct – ясний, виразний, окремий	rugged – міцний, важкий, суворий, лютий
to ensure – гарантувати, страхувати	sparsely – рідко, слабо, негусто
hilly - гористий, скелястий	to boast – розривати, розвіювати, розривати
inland – внутрішній	prevailing – пануючий, переважний, головний
wind – вітер	to tend – плинати, керувати, прямувати
a spell – порція, частина	mild – слабкий, помірний

2. Читання та обговорення тексту. Скласти план. Підготувати переказ за планом

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The UK is situated on two large islands called the British Isles. The larger island is Great Britain, the smaller is Ireland. The official name of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It consists of four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland. The country is washed by the Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea and the Irish Sea. The population is 57 million people.

If you travel to Great Britain from Ukraine, it will take you two days to pass through several countries on the continent by train, and six more hours to cross the English Channel by boat. If you fly to Great Britain, it will take you only three and a half hours.

There are also mountain chains in Scotland, Wales and North-West England, but they are not very high. North-West England is also famous for its beautiful lakes. The longest river in England is the Severn and the deepest is the Thames. London stands on the river Thames. London is the capital of England.

The sea enters deeply into the land. It has a great influence on the climate. The climate is damp, but mild. The winter is not very cold and the summer is not very hot. The winds are very warm: refreshing breezes come from the sea. There is much rain during the year. In fact, no region in the country is dry for three weeks. England is also famous for its fogs. Englishmen call them "pea soups". However, in fact, there is no fog in England now. Antipollution helped.

Great Britain is a constitutional monarchy. The formal head of the state is Queen Elizabeth II. But the prime minister is the real head of the state. He is the head of the government. Ministers govern Great Britain. Queen doesn't have any power at all. She is only a symbol of Great Britain.

Parliament makes laws. It consists of the House of Commons and the House of Lords. People elect the members of the House of Commons (MPs). The members of the House of Lords inherit their titles. MPs receive a salary, and the members of the House of Lords do not receive a salary. The UK doesn't have any written constitution.

Great Britain has a very powerful economy. It is a manufacturing and trading nation. It exports cars, buses, trucks, motorcycles. But it doesn't produce enough food. The UK imports food. Englishmen raise sheep for meat and wool. They grow potatoes, sugar beets and wheat. Apple and cherry orchards in spring are very beautiful. Natural resources of the UK are gas, coal and oil.

3. Виконання після текстових вправ.

Ex 1. Compose the sentences with the following word combinations.

1. Great Britain is an _____. 2. It's divided into three ____: England, Scotland and _____. 3. The _____ Thames runs right through the city. 4. In summer many British _____ spend their holidays by the _____. 5. England has some nice holiday resorts with lovely sandy _____. 6. If you want to see Nessie, then you must go to the famous British _____ Loch Ness. 7. It is in Scotland and so is Great Britain's highest _____ Ben Nevis. 8. If you climb Ben Nevis and the weather is fine, you will have a wonderful view over the _____ below.

Ex 2. Learn these facts by heart:

Government: Forms of government: Constitutional Monarchy. In practice a parliamentary democracy.

Head of the state: Monarch (queen or king) **Head of government:** Prime Minister

Legislature: Parliament of two houses: 651 – member House of Commons; the House of Lords – about 1, 170 members.

Executive: Prime Minister (chosen by the House of Commons) and Cabinet

Political subdivisions: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland – four “countries” united under one government. Each country has units of local government.

Economy. Chief Products: Agriculture – wool, beef, cattle, milk, chicken and eggs, pigs, wheat, potatoes, barley, sugar beet. Manufacturing – foods and beverages, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, electrical and electronic goods, machinery, motor vehicles, textiles and clothing, rubber and plastics goods, iron and steel, meal manufactures, ceramics.

Money: Basic unit – pound, also called pound sterling.

4.Робота з граматичним матеріалом. Займенники.

Ex. 1. *Replace the Ukrainian possessive pronoun by its English equivalent.*

1. Keep (твої) books on the shelves. 2. (Твої) hands are very dirty. 3. (Його) poems are very good. 4. These are (її) photos. 5. Where are (твої) friends now? 6. (Мої) students are at the lecture. 7. Are these (твої) newspapers?

Ex. 2. *Insert the missing possessive pronouns. Try to use all persons.*

1. Is it ... girl-friend over there? Oh, no, she isn't my friend, she is ...friend. 2. Don't take this book. It is not my book, it is ...book. 3. Tell... not to forget ... ticket; and ask Helen not to forget ... 4. Take English magazines and give me...

Ex. 3. *Open the brackets using objective pronouns.*

These are very good exercises. Do (they) at home, please. 2. This engineer works with (I). I know (he) well. 3. Write these words in your exercise-books and learn (they). 4. Read this letter and translate (it) into English, please. 5. I know this girl. She works with (we).

Ex. 4. *Insert possessive pronouns.*

1. Take this book and read ... at home, please. 2. Is he going to speak to ... about his new work? 3. These are very good exercise-books. Where do you get ...? 4. My sister knows English well. I often do my homework with ... 5. Read these words and learn ... well. 6. I don't know What's his name?

Ex 5. *Replace the underlined words by personal pronouns.*

1. John, give the book to Henry. 2. Tell the students the answer. 3. My sister and I have got room of our own. 4. Alec and Mary are engineers by profession. 5. Jane, buy a magazine for Granny. 6. Kate, read this story to Mary and me, please. 7. Tom has got no nephews or nieces. 8. His wife is not in London now. 9. Pete, bring flowers for your mother. 10. Send the letter to your parents.

Ex. 6. Read the text, translate it into Ukrainian and retell.

THE REST OF TEENAGERS

Hello! I live in Beverly Hills. My name is Brandon. Now I am going to the club for teenagers. Oh, I am already here. Many teenagers are here too. I am writing an article for the college newspaper. Now I am asking the teenagers about their life. The first person is Linda. I am asking her about her hobbies. Her hobbies are meeting friends and music. Her favourite sport is basketball. She is a tall girl. It is good for basketball. She is 1.80 metre. I am asking John. He is 18 years old. His hobby is girls. They like him too. His favourite sport is football. He is a college champion. He is also fond of basketball, baseball, swimming and dancing. What a wonderful person he is! There are so many teenagers! But their hobbies are for the next newspaper. I am so tired!

5. Робота з текстом за професійним спрямуванням:

Task: *read the text; translate, be ready to answer the questions and retell the text*

Emotional/Psychological Abuse as a Social Problem

Emotional abuse is any use of words, voice, action or lack of action meant to control, hurt or demean another person. Emotional abuse typically includes ridicule, intimidation or coercion. Verbal abuse usually is included in this category. This type of abuse is more difficult to define and to identify than physical abuse. At some time in their relationship, almost all couples say or even shout things they later regret. Emotional abuse, however, is repeated hurtful exchanges with disregard for the partner's feelings aimed at getting power and/or exerting control over the partner. For example, telling the partner repeatedly "no one else would have you" or repeatedly calling the partner "stupid" or "worthless".

Emotional abuse is present in almost all relationships where physical abuse occurs, and it can have serious and long-term consequences for the partner – eroding self-esteem and confidence, as well as instilling feelings of helplessness and hopelessness.

Such behaviors include verbal threats, constant criticism or humiliation, irrational blaming, obsessive jealousy, laughing at the partner, manipulating the partner with words, ideas

or lies.

A frequent condition of abuse is seeking to social isolation of the partner. The abuser cuts off their partner from contact with other people, such as family, friends and children, by creating a social deprivation that leads the partner to be more reliant or (4) dependent, on the abuser. Such behaviors include monitoring phone calls, mail or visits, forcing the partner to choose between the relationship and loved ones; creating public scenes. Social isolation also prevents the partner from seeking support from others or successfully leaving the relationship.

Find more information about Emotional/Psychological Abuse as a Social Problem and try to take a floor with a report

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Практичне заняття № 2

Тема: Освіта у Великій Британії і США.

1. Читання та обговорення текстів. Виконання після текстових вправ. Підготовка розповіді про освіту в Великій Британії та США.

THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

The four lands that make up the United Kingdom (England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales) have different histories and distinctive culture. The UK educational systems are similar in general structure, but cultural differences have influenced their organization, as well as attitudes, standards, and values.

Education is divided into three stages - primary education, secondary education, and further and higher education. Full-time education is compulsory between the ages of 5 and 16. A very high proportion of young people continue in full-time education, or part-time education and training, until the age of 18. Education during the primary and secondary stages is general rather than vocational.

Primary education takes place in infant schools (pupils aged from 5 to 7 years) and junior schools (from 8 to 11 years). Secondary schools are usually much larger than primary schools and most children - over 80 per cent - go to a comprehensive school at the age of 11. These schools are not selective - you do not have to pass an exam to go there.

At the age of 14 or 15, in the third or fourth form of secondary school, pupils begin to choose their exam subjects. At sixteen students, take the General Certificate of Secondary Education. It replaced two previous examinations: the Certificate of Secondary Education, which indicated satisfactory completion of secondary education, and the General Certificate of Education, which was for higher academic achievers.

Further Education

Many people decide to leave school at the age of sixteen and go to a Further Education College. Here most of the courses are linked to some kind of practical vocational training, for example in engineering, typing, cooking or hairdressing. Full-time courses are provided in universities, polytechnics, Scottish central institutions, colleges of higher and further education, and technical, art and agricultural colleges.

Today there are over fifty universities in Britain, compared with only seventeen in 1945. They fall into four broad categories: the ancient English foundations, the ancient Scottish ones,

the 'redbrick' universities, and the 'plate-glass' ones. They are all private institutions, receiving direct grants from central government.

Oxford and Cambridge, founded in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries respectively, are easily the most famous of Britain's universities. Today 'Oxbridge', as the two together are known, educate less than one tenth of Britain's total university student population. Nevertheless, they continue to attract many of the best brains.

There is also a highly successful Open University, which provides every person in Britain with the opportunity to study for a degree, without leaving his or her home. It is particularly designed for adults who regret missed opportunities earlier. It conducts learning through correspondence and through local study centers.

Ex I. Remember synonyms to these words:

- 1) to teach - to instruct - to coach - to train - to educate;
- 2) teacher - instructor - tutor - coach - trainer;
- 3) to enjoy - to take pleasure in - to take delight in - to derive pleasure from;
- 4) to make up - to collect - to get together - to constitute - to form - to compose;
- 5) to create - to originate - to bring into being - to call into existence - to make.

Ex II. Match the word with the corresponding definition:

- 1) compulsory a) training that teaches you the skills you need to do a particular job;
- 2) vocational b) a system of education in which pupils of different abilities go to the same school or are taught in the same class;
- 3) comprehensive c) something that is compulsory must be done because it is the law or because someone in authority orders you to;
- 4) curriculum d) an official organization or a local government department which controls public affairs, provides public services;
- 5) background e) an official plan that is intended to help people in some way;
- 6) scheme f) the events in the past that explain why something has happened in the way that it has;
- 7) to site g) to persuade someone to do something;
- 8) to convince h) to make a judgment about a person or situation after thinking carefully about it;
- 9) to assess i) be placed or built in a particular place;
- 10) authority j) the subjects that are taught by a school, college etc. or the things that are studied in a particular subject.

Ex III. Find in the text the English for:

початкова освіта; широкий вибір предметів; обов'язкова освіта; підвищувати освітній рівень; підтримувати стару систему граматичних шкіл; реагувати на потреби та інтереси своїх учнів; вища освіта; підготовка до тестів; забезпечувати школу грошима, книжками і т. п.; оцінювати класну та домашню роботу учнів; професійне навчання; обдаровані діти; най здібніші діти; трирічний курс навчання; проводити навчання поштою (через листування).

THE US EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Americans believe that all citizens should be given the opportunity to study and learn in order to develop their talents and abilities. The aim of education is also to teach young citizens how to contribute to society through good citizenship.

Most Americans spend many years earning an education. There are several levels in the US system of education. Schools range from nursery schools for young children to universities for adult higher education. Many children attend nursery school, or preschool. Nursery school usually accepts children three and four years old. Many public school systems start with kindergarten classes for five- and six-year-old children. Many children enter the first grade of elementary school at the age of six. In elementary school students learn the building blocks of education - reading, writing, and arithmetic. The curriculum also includes subjects such as

history, science, health, art, music and physical education. Children attend elementary school for five to nine years, depending on how the school system is arranged.

Grades 7, 8, 9 usually make up junior high school. Many school systems have replaced junior high schools with middle or intermediate schools. Middle schools usually include grades 5 or 6 through 8. Some middle schools include only grades 7 and 8.

Students who have completed the first eight or nine grades enter high school. There are generally three kinds of high schools. Academic high schools prepare students for college. Technical and vocational high schools enable students to learn a trade or occupation. Comprehensive high schools offer college preparatory work as well as technical or vocational courses.

The US higher education

The need for higher education in the United States has grown with advances in knowledge and technology. Many jobs now require college and university training. Therefore, high school students are encouraged to earn as much education as they can.

2. Робота з граматичним матеріалом Теперішній неозначений час. The Present Indefinite Tense.

Ex. 1. Make these sentences interrogative and negative.

1. I often meet my friend here. 2. You go to the factory every day. 3. I read newspapers every morning. 4. His sisters always give me books. 5. He reads newspapers at home. 6. She goes to the disco every Sunday. 7. It helps. 8. They often come here. 9. We write questions at home. 10. He often sends me English books.

Ex. 2. Read quickly inserting DO or DOES.

1. ... you like English? 2. ... your friend like it? 3. ... he often come here? 4. ... your friend drink coffee in the morning? 5. ... you smoke during the breaks? 6. ... you like picture in my dining-room? 7. ... they come in time? 8. ... you know him? 9. ... he live in a house or in a flat? 10. ... she like tennis?

Ex. 3. *Translate into English using the verbs in Present Simple.*

1. Коли ви встаєте? — Я встаю о сьомій. 2. Коли встає твій брат? — Він встає о пів на восьму. — А твоя сестра теж встає о пів на восьму? — Ні. Мій брат ходить до школи, а моя сестра не ходить до школи. Вона ще не учениця. Вона встає о дев'ятій. 3. Мій брат працює в лікарні. Він лікар. Він встає о шостій. Він працює вранці та вдень. Увечері він не працює. Увечері він відпочиває (rest). 4. Твоя сестра розмовляє французською? — Ні. Вона розмовляє німецькою, а її чоловік розмовляє англійською.

3. Робота з текстом за професійним спрямуванням: Disabled people

Task: read the text; translate, be ready to answer the questions and retell the text

Sad as it is, every year thousands of children are born with mental disorders and physical deformities, thousands of people meet with accidents. However, only in a few civilized states the problems and needs of the disabled are given proper attention and care. In the remaining countries, including Ukraine, discrimination against people with physical and mental disabilities is still being practiced in many areas of social life.

For decades, the handicapped have been refused their basic rights. Their job applications were turned down, their active participation in business life has been disallowed on most occasions^{and} there has been little interest in their convenience in public transport. But the less fit part of society wants to be treated in the same way as healthy people and to be normal members of society. They do not expect our mercy but rather understanding and acceptance. For this reason, these people should first be helped to develop their skills and abilities in order to get a job. This is very important because work gives sense and direction to their lives.

It is also very important for us to change our own attitude towards the handicapped. They need our help and support and we should not treat them as inferior, worse people.

What else can be done for them? There should be more schools where disabled children can learn together with fit ones. Also in public buildings there should be ramps for wheelchairs.

There should be special invalid cars, which enable the handicapped to enjoy greater

mobility. We should do everything to make the life of the disabled easier and more comfortable; we should remember that no one has insurance against becoming disabled.

Vocabulary

- 1) mental disorders — розумовий розлад
 - 2) deformity — каліцтво
 - 3) disabled people — непрацездатні люди, інваліди
 - 4) care — піклування, турбота
 - 5) disability — фізична неспроможність, безсилля, непрацездатність
 - 11) the handicapped — люди, які мають розумові або фізичні вади, інваліди
 - 12) refuse — відмовити
 - 13) application — заява
 - 14) turn down — відмовити
 - 15) participation — участь
 - 16) occasion — випадок
 - 17) convenience — зручність, вигода
 - 18) expect — сподіватися, чекати
 - 19) mercy — милосердя
 - 20) acceptance визнання, сприймання (*чогось*)
 - 21) reason — причина
 - 22) skill — майстерність, вміння, abilities — здібності
 - 23) in order to ... — для того, щоб
 - 24) get a job — отримати роботу
 - 25) attitude — відношення, ставлення
 - 26) support — підтримка
 - 27) inferior — *тут*: неповноцінний
 - 28) ramp — скат, спуск (*Push a wheelchair up/down a ramp*).
1. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F), according to the text?

1. The main source of physical deformities is road accidents.
2. The disabled are discriminated against in all countries of the world.
3. Disabled people take an active part in business in Ukraine.
4. The handicapped want us to be merciful to them.
5. The disabled should be helped to get a job, first of all.
6. Disabled children should study in separate schools, apart from ordinary children.
7. People with physical deformities should not go out because they can hurt themselves.

2. Give the English equivalents of the following words:

заява, зручність, милосердя, належність, ставлення, визнання, участь, майстерність, випадок, сподіватися, цивілізовані держави.

3. Give the Ukrainian equivalents to the following words:

Disability, deformity, reason, society, to refuse, mental disorders, to turn down

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Практичне заняття № 3

Тема: Дослідження американського континенту. Політична система країни та економічний розвиток США.

1. Читання та обговорення тексту. Відповіді на питання після тексту. Переказ.

The United States of America

History. America is a young, but powerful and rich country. More than 300 years old is not much for the country. First settlers came to America seeking religious freedom. They were called the Pilgrim Fathers. They arrived from England and established Plymouth colony, the first settlement in New England (the first name of the USA was New England). Declaration of Independence started the American Revolution. Leaders of the 13 original colonies proclaimed the historic Declaration of Independence from British rule in 1776, but young American republic had to fight for its independence. At the head of this struggle was George Washington who later became the first president of the USA.

From 1861-1865 America was torn in the civil war between northern and southern states. People from northern states wanted to abolish slavery, while people from the southern states wanted to keep it. President Abraham Lincoln freed the slaves, defeated the Southern Confederacy and kept the Union.

Great drama surrounded the taming of the West when white Americans fought against the Indians – Native Americans. The first transcontinental railroad was made in the 19th century. Thomas Edison produced the first electric light bulb in 1880, and the growth of science and technology began.

After the WW II American scientists used the ideas of Albert Einstein and discovered the power of the atom. In 1961, 43-year-old John Kennedy became the president of the USA. He introduced the program known for equal rights for blacks and whites. John Kennedy started Project Apollo which promised to land an American on the moon before 1970. Astronaut Neil Armstrong made the first step on the moon in July 20, 1969. As you can see, the USA has a glorious history.

Geography. Language. Nationalities. Symbols. The geographical position of the country is also very remarkable. It is a country of contrasts in landscape and climate. There are elevated and lowland regions. It has every kind of climate – from that of the tropic to that of Arctic regions and Alaska. There are also very long rivers (the Colorado, the Alabama, the Mississippi) and very large lakes in the country.

American English is different from British English. Americans say “last name”, British say “surname”; Americans say “fall”, British say “autumn”, etc. To say the truth, 30 mln Americans speak a language other than English at home. They speak Spanish, German, Chinese, Japanese, etc. It happens because America is a nation of immigrants. It was founded by immigrants and nowadays it continues to take in more immigrants than any other country in the world. In the second half of the 20th century it took in more people from Asian countries, but before it took in mainly people from Europe. There are many nationalities nowadays, that’s why it is very important in America to be “politically correct”. For example, you should say “black person”, “native American”.

The USA is an urban nation. 2/3 (two thirds) of the population live in urban areas. There are many big cities such as New York (NY), Los Angeles (LA), Philadelphia (PA), Detroit, San Francisco and others.

The flag of the USA is called “the Stars and Stripes”. The 50 stars in the US flag stand for the 50 states; the 13 stripes (7 red and 8 white) stand for the 13 original states. The red in the flag means courage, the blue justice, the white innocence.

The government of the United States represents, serves, and protects the American people at home and in foreign countries. From the nation's capital in Washington, D.C, the U.S. government's activities and influence reach every part of the world.

The three branches of the United States government - executive, legislative, and judicial - are usually represented by the President, Congress, and the Supreme Court. Generally speaking, the President enforces the laws that Congress passes and the Supreme Court interprets these laws if

any question arises.

Answer the questions:

1. When and why did the first settlers come to America? 2. What are the American well-known discoveries? 3. What is the geographical position of the USA? 4. What is the difference between American English and British English? 5. Why do they usually call America a “melting pot”? 6. What are the biggest cities of the USA? 7. Why is the name of the American flag “the Stars and Stripes”?

2. **Граматичний матеріал:** Теперішній подовжений час. The Present Continuous Tense.

Ex. 1. *Make up the negative sentences. Model: She is reading now (to write a letter). – She is not reading. She is writing a letter.*

1. Helen is skating now.(to ski) 2. They are playing chess (football). 3. The students are going home (to the library). 4. Mother is making dinner (to wash dishes in the kitchen). 5. Father is working in the garden (to take a rest). 6. Ann and John are swimming there (to lie in the sun). 7. I am asking you questions (to answer your questions).

Ex. 2. *Use the Present Continuous or the Present Simple Tense.*

1. I (to read) a very interesting book now. 2. My friend usually (to read) a lot. 3. He (to swim) very fast. 4. Look! Somebody (to swim) over there. 5. What (to do) in the evening? Let's go to the cinema. 6. What they usually (to do) at the week-end? 7. Where is Alec? He is in the garden. I think he (to do) his morning exercises. 8. He always (to do) his morning exercises with the window open. 9. Mrs.Grey seldom (to cook meals) at home. 10. Is mother in the kitchen? Yes, she is. She (to cook) something.

Ex. 3. *Make up the questions to the words underlined.*

1. Lucy is taking her examination now. 2. Tom is playing chess with his friend in the dining-room. 3. Many students are going to the cafe for lunch. 4. She is looking at the picture. 5. He is answering the teacher's questions. 6. They are speaking about their work.

Ex. 4. *Translate into English using the verbs in Present Continuous or Present Simple.*

1. Мері зараз виконує вправи. Вона завжди виконує вправи після другої. 2. Зараз студенти грають у баскетбола у спортзалі. Вони грають у баскетбол 3 рази на тиждень. 3. Мы читаємо цікавий текст про Великобританію. Мы читаємо такі тексти понеділками. 4. Мама ходить за покупками суботами. Зараз вона виходить з дому. 5. Мері пише контрольну роботу? – Так, вона виконує контрольні вправи.

3. **Робота з текстом за профілем спрямування:**

Task: *read the text; translate, be ready to answer the questions and retell the text*

Drugs

Every human society uses some drugs to change people's state of *awareness*. Drugs can mean everything from cigarettes and alcohol to heroin, opium, amphetamines, LSD and cocaine. In our society the main drugs are alcohol, nicotine and caffeine, while in Peru chewing cola leaves (which are used to produce cocaine) is an everyday activity, and in some Middle Eastern countries smoking hashish (marijuana) or opium is *legal* while alcohol is *banned*. Drugs which can *influence* our state of *consciousness* are known as psychoactive drugs.

All psychoactive drugs *affect* the nervous system in some way, but they have different effects by influencing different parts of it. For example, caffeine, which we take in coffee or cola drinks, acts on the autonomic nervous system to produce a state of *arousal* in the body. So it is not surprising that it helps people to wake up in the morning, but in large quantities it can make one *irritable* and *edgy*.

Morphine and heroine are sometimes used medically, because they are powerful *painkillers*. People who take the drug report that it makes them feel euphoric, as though they are not quite *in touch with reality*, and good because there is no physical discomfort or *fatigue* at all. But the problem is that when it *wears off*, people feel very unpleasant, so it is extremely easy to become both physically and mentally *addicted* to these drugs.

Marijuana was widely used as a *tranquillizer* in the nineteenth century, and for over two thousand years in the Far East. We know that it acts as a mild depressant, *damping down* the

actions of the autonomic nervous system and producing muscular relaxation. Because of this some users *report* a sense of time passing very slowly, and an increased *sensitivity* to *sensory* stimulation such as music or art.

Vocabulary

- 1) awareness — свідомість, усвідомлення {чогось}
- 2) legal — легальний, законний
- 3) banned — заборонений
- 4) influence — впливати
- 5) consciousness — свідомість
- 6) affect — мати вплив на
- 7) arousal — стан збудження
- 8) irritable — дратівливий
- 9) edgy — нервовий
- 10) painkiller — знеболююче, анальгетик
- 11) in touch with — тримати зв'язок з
- 12) fatigue — втома
- 13) wear off — зникати, минати
- 14) addicted — залежний від {чогось, когось}
- 15) tranquilliser — транквілізатор, заспокійливе
- 16) damp sth down — знижувати
- 17) sensitivity — чутливість, вразливість
- 18) sensory — сенсорний

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Практичне заняття № 4

Тема: Традиції та свята англомовних країн.

1. Читання та обговорення тексту. Виконання після текстових вправ

Holidays

Each of the 50 states establishes its own legal holidays. The federal government, through the President and Congress, can legally set holidays only for federal employees and for the District of Columbia. Most states, however, accept the federal legal holidays. Holidays for all federal offices, most state and local government offices, and many (but not all!) businesses are:

New Year's Day (January 1) Martin Luther King's Birthday (third Monday in January)

Washington's Birthday, sometimes called "Presidents' Day" (third Monday in February)

Memorial Day (last Monday in May) Independence Day (July 4) Labor Day (first Monday in

September) Columbus Day (second Monday in October) Veterans' Day (November 11)

Thanksgiving Day (fourth Thursday in November) Christmas Day (December 25)

The many religious holidays such as Good Friday, Hanukkah, or Ramadan are observed, of course, by the religious, but they have no national or official legal status. Rather, each state sets its own laws, and whether or not an employee is given time off also depends on labor agreements.

There are many traditional holidays, observed by a large number of Americans, which are also neither legal nor official. Among these are Groundhog Day, Valentine's Day, St. Patrick's Day (not just people with Irish ancestry will "wear the green" on March 17), Mother's Day, and Halloween (the last day of October).

The three holidays which were first observed in the U.S. but have now spread elsewhere are Labor Day (usually observed on May 1 elsewhere), Thanksgiving (in Canada), and Mother's Day (wherever there are florists, greeting-card companies, candy manufacturers, and mothers).

Perhaps the two "most American" of the holidays are the Fourth of July - Independence Day -and Thanksgiving. The Fourth of July is like a big, nationwide birthday party. Yet, it's a party that takes place in neighborhoods, on beaches or in parks, or on suburban lawns throughout the country. Some towns and cities have parades with bands and flags, and most politicians will try to give a patriotic speech or two, should anyone be willing to listen. But what makes the Fourth of July is the atmosphere and enjoyment of, for instance, the family beach party, with hot dogs and hamburgers, volleyball and softball, the fireworks and rockets at night (and, often, a sunburn and a headache the next morning). The nation's birthday is also the nation's greatest annual summer party.

Like Christmas, Thanksgiving is a day for families to come together. Traditional foods are prepared for the feast - turkey or ham, cranberry sauce and corn dishes, breads and rolls, and pumpkin pie. At the same time, Thanksgiving is a solemn occasion, a day to remember the many who are less well off, in America and throughout the world.

Ex 1. Make up the plan.

Ex 2. What English holidays or traditions can you name? Prepare the interesting information relating to the topic.

2. Граматичний матеріал: Минулий неозначений час. The Past Indefinite Tense.

Ex. 1. *Change the following sentences into Past Simple. Model: My working day lasts eight hours. - My working day lasted eight hours yesterday.*

1. I often get letters from my friends. 2. Do you repeat this rule every day? 3. They don't often stay at the factory after 6 o'clock. 4. I return home in the evening every day. 5. I translate a lot of articles every day.

Ex. 2. *Make up questions. Model: She left her native land. - Did she leave her native land?*

1. Maria began her studies in Paris. 2. She lived in a poor street in Paris. 3. She ate cherries and fruit. 4. Marie met Pierre a few years later. 5. The university gave the students a laboratory. 6. They loved each other. 7. They became the closest friends.

Ex. 3. *Make up questions. Model: He became a teacher. - What did he become?*

1. I began to learn English two years ago. 2. We ate some fruit five minutes ago. 3. My friend chose this book for his report. 4. He spoke about this book two hours ago. 5. We spoke about our trip last week. 8. I heard the voice of my friend.

Ex. 4. *Translate into English using was/ were.*

1. Я був в Лондоні 2 роки тому. 2. Ми були в Києві минулого тижня. 3. Мері була рада бачити мене. 4. Мої друзі були вчора в кіно. 5. Студенти були зайняті минулого тижня. 6. Текст був легкий? 7. Вправи були складні? 8. Вони не були в університеті вчора.

Ex.5. *Translate into English using the Past Simple Tense.*

1. Вчора вони дивились дуже гарний фільм. 2. Вчора він почав роботу пізно. 3. Минулого тижня він розмовляв з Майклом. 4. Він загубив паспорт. 5. Він взяв книги? 6. Він ходив у кіно вчора? 7. Ви залишалися в офісі після роботи? 8. Де ви подорожували? 9. Що ви написали? 10. Яку книгу ви читали минулого тижня? 11. Він не їздив туди. 12. Він не бачив цієї телеграми.

3. Робота з текстом за професійним спрямуванням:

Drugs (part 2)

Ecstasy, or MDMA, is a highly prosocial drug. In other words, it makes people feel *social* and pleasant towards one another. It also enhances awareness of music and colour. Ecstasy is often associated with rave music and huge discos, especially in Western Countries. It is interesting, that MDMA was discovered in 1914 and was used in *marriage guidance counselling*, to ease the tension between people so that they could talk over their problems more effectively. In the 1970, however, it became popular as a *recreational* drug, and has now been made illegal.

The stimulant drugs known as amphetamines, or "speed", also sometimes seem to have a

Consciousness	nervous, easily upset or annoyed;
Curiosity	wanting to know about something;
Edgy	an organism, a body;
A system	to say that something must stop or must not happen or be used;
To infect	to give a disease to somebody;
Addictive	making one unable to stop taking drugs, alcohol;
To experience	to feel something, to be faced with smt

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Модуль самостійної роботи:

Прийменник.

Індивідуальне читання за фахом

1. Дайте визначення прийменника.
2. На які групи поділяються прийменники за значенням?
3. Назвіть якомога більше прийменників та їх значення. Наведіть приклади.
4. Дайте характеристику багатозначності прийменників в англійській мові.
5. Назвіть прийменники, які у поєднанні з дієсловами утворюють сталі вирази. Запишіть 5 речень з прийменниками в сталих словосполученнях та перекладіть їх.

Вправа 1. Вставте прийменники on, in або into.

1. There are many people ... the park today.
2. There is a girl standing ... the bridge. Why is she crying? – She has dropped her doll ... the water.
3. There is no tea ... my cup.
4. Pour some tea ... my cup.
5. Put these flowers ... the windowsill.
6. I saw many people ... the platform waiting for the train.
7. We went ... the garden and sat down ... a bench.
8. The teacher hung a picture ... the black-board.
9. He put his hand ... his pocket, took out a letter and dropped it ... the mailbox which hung ... the wall of the house. Then he got ... his car and drove off.
10. Where is the book? – It is ... the table.

Вправа 2. Вставте прийменники to або of.

1. The young scientist was trying to prove ... the professor the necessity ... the experiment.
2. London is the capital ... Great Britain.
3. It is clear ... me that you don't know your lesson.
4. He was devoted ... his friend.
5. I explained ... the teacher that by the end ... the lesson I had not finished the translation ... the text and that's why I had not handed it ... him. The surprise ... the teacher was great. My explanation seemed strange ... the teacher.
6. He bought a book ... English poems and gave it ... his sister.
7. I wrote ... him asking to send me a box ... chocolates.
8. There is a monument ... Pushkin in the Square ... Arts.

Вправа 3. Вставте прийменники with або by.

1. He was taken to hospital ... an ambulance.
2. He was treated ... very effective drugs.

3. The boy cut his finger ... a knife.
4. The boat was carried ... the waves into the open sea.
5. He wrote his letter ... a pencil.
6. America was discovered ... Columbus.
7. We eat soup ... a spoon.
8. He was killed ... a knife.
9. He was killed ... the robbers.
10. He was knocked down ... a big stick.
11. He was knocked down ... a car.

Вправа 4. Вставте прийменник, якщо це необхідно.

1. We tried to speak ... him, but he did not want to listen ... us. He did not even look ... us and did not answer ... our questions.
2. Your brother complains ... you. He says you always laugh ... him, never speak ... him and never answer ... his questions.
3. When I entered ... the room, everybody looked ... me with surprise: they had not waited ... me.
4. At the end ... the street she turned ... the corner, walked ... the bus stop and began waiting ... the bus.
5. My mother is afraid ... rats.
6. "What do you complain ...?" asked the doctor.
7. Turn ... the corner ... the house and look ... the flowers grown ... my mother: aren't they beautiful?
8. He was an excellent pupil, and the teacher never complained ... him.
9. She complained ... the feeling bad and could not answer ... the question ... the teacher.

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Індивідуальне читання за фахом:

Підсумкова тека:

Ex. 1. *Insert the verb to be or to have in the Present Simple Tense.*

1. He ... a good student. 2. They ... old friends. 3. I ... a teacher. 4. She ... one sister and two brothers. 5. We ... a large library at school. 6. They ... a new flat.

Ex. 2. *Make the following sentences interrogative and negative.*

1. They are in Europe now. 2. She is a clever girl. 3. It is cold today. 4. Both sisters are tall. 4. We have many friends in Moscow. 5. Harry's dog has a long tail. 6. He has breakfast at 9 in the morning. 7. They sometimes have a rest in the park.

Ex. 3. *Use there is / are in the following sentences. Translate them into Ukrainian.*

1. ... a new moon tonight. 2. ... someone at the door. 3. ... a lot of students absent today. 4. ... three lamps in the room. 5. ... two large windows in the room

Ex. 4. *Open the brackets in Present Simple.*

1. We (read) the newspaper in class every day. 2. He always (prepare) his homework carefully. 3. We always (play) tennis on Saturdays. 4. She (speak) several foreign languages.

Ex. 5. *Make the following sentences interrogative and negative.*

1. He knows French perfectly. 2. I understand everything he says. 3. She makes

mistakes in spelling. 4. They enjoy their English lessons. 5. They live in Lviv.

Ex. 6. *Make these sentences imperative and translate them into Ukrainian.*

1. (Give) this to John. 2. (Open) the door. 3. (Close) the door. 4. (Let) him talk with her.
5. (Leave) your hat on the chair. 6. (Lend) me a pencil.

Ex. 7. *Use the verbs in brackets in Past Simple.*

1. We (work) in our garden all day yesterday. 2. I (listen) to the radio until twelve o'clock last night. 3. He always (want) to learn English. 4. Ann and I (talk) over the telephone yesterday. 5. The weather yesterday (to be) very warm. 6. We (to be) good friends for many years.

Ex. 8. *Make the following sentences interrogative and negative.*

1. We were pleased to receive your letter. 2. The door of the office was open. 3. They stayed in Moscow all summer. 4. She planned her work well. 5. The crowd waited for a long time to see the famous actor. 6. He entered this class in April.

Ex. 10. *Choose the word (a, b, c, d) that best completes the sentence. Write the number of the sentence and the letter of the answer, e.g. 1 dc, 2 ab, 3 ab.*

1. I ... to the cinema last week a) go b) went c) will go. 2. The boy usually ... good marks when he was a first-year student a) get b) got c) will get. 3. Mary and her sister ... chess every evening but today they are going to the theatre a) play b) played c) will play. 4. She ... very early two days ago a) wake up b) woke up c) will wake up. 5. He ... a new TV film tomorrow a) see b) saw c) will see. 6. Some years ago the trains ... at this station a) stop b) stopped c) will stop.

IV. Змістовий модуль „Україна. Херсон. Подорож містом”

Практичне заняття № 1

Тема: Географічне розташування та політична система України. Київ.

Вивчити слова з теми. Підготуватись до словникового диктанту. Скласти та записати речення с кожним словом

sovereign – суверенна	a state- держава
a representative – представник	a majority – більшість
powerful – сильний, могутній	to become (became, become) – ставати
to capture – захопити, взяти в полон, закарбувати, відбити, зафіксувати	fighting – боротьба
since – відтоді, з (зі) тих пір, з того часу	a region – регіон, область
to divide – ділити, розділяти	a seal – печатка, клеймо
a coat of arms – герб	one-chamber – однопалатний
power – влада, сила, енергетичний	law – закон
main – основний	right – право, правий
certain - певний, деякий, визначений	determine – визначати, вирішити,
freedom – свобода, воля	civil - цивілізований, громадський, громадянський
duty – мито, обов'язок, режим	a coast – берег, узбережжя
to bathe – купатись, митись	navigable – льотний, судноплавний
mild – лагідний, помірний, тихий	warm – теплий, сердешний
fertile – насичений, плодovitий, родючий	
soil – ґрунт, земля	development – розвиток, ріст, розбудова
a branch – відділення, галузь, філіал	coal – вугілля
ore – метал, руда	great – великий, видатний, чудовий
to crisscross – перехрещуватися, розсікати, перетинати	
a railroad – залізнична колія	a highway – шосе, траса
a pipeline – трубопровід	close – тісний, короткий, густий, рясний
a tie – краватка, зв'язок	

1. Знайти інформацію щодо теми практичного заняття. Відповісти на запитання.

Прочитати , перекласти та вивчити напам'ять текст.

Answer the questions:

- 1) What is the territory of Ukraine?
- 2) What place does Ukraine occupy in the world as to its territory?
- 3) What countries does Ukraine border with?
- 4) What is the climate of Ukraine?
- 5) What Ukrainian rivers do you know?
- 6) What have the Black Sea and navigable rivers promoted in Ukraine?
- 7) What can you say about the landscape of Ukraine?
- 8) Why is the geographical position favorable for the development of Ukraine's industry?

Learn by heart: the national emblems of Ukraine are the coat of arms, the flag, and the seal. The President is the highest official of the Ukrainian state. The only legislative body of Ukraine is the Parliament – The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. Legislative power is exercised by a single-chamber Parliament which comprises 450 deputies. The main function of the Verkhovna Rada is making laws. The cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine is the supreme executive authority. The highest judicial body is the Constitutional Court. Ukraine has a multi-party system.

Answer the questions:

- 1) What are drawn on the walls of Saint Michael's Cathedral?
- 2) Who gave money to restore the statue of Saint Michael?
- 3) Who are the patron saints of Kyiv?
- 4) What do you know about Desyatinnaya Church? Why was it called so?
- 5) Where is Andreyevskiy Slope situated and why is it called so?
- 6) What are the museums of Kyiv?
- 7) Why do a lot of people gather at Maidan Nezalezhnosti?

2. Граматичний матеріал: Минулий подовжений час. The Past Continuous Tense.

+	I (he, she, it) was listening to music <u>at 5 o'clock yesterday.</u> We (you) they were working <u>when my friend came.</u>
-	Was I (he, she, it) listening to music <u>at 5 o'clock yesterday?</u> Were we (you) they working <u>when my friend came?</u>
?	I (he, she, it) was not listening to music <u>at 5 o'clock yesterday.</u> (wasn't) We (you) they were not working <u>when my friend came.</u> (weren't)

Ex. 1. Make the following sentences interrogative and negative.

1. We were working at 4 o'clock yesterday. 2. She was leaving the house at that time. 3. My friends were walking in the street at 10 yesterday. 4. When I came back my mother was cooking dinner. 5. I was having a bath when the phone rang.

Ex 2. Open the brackets using the verbs in Past Simple or Past Continuous.

1. We (not to go) on a tramp last summer. 2. What you (to do) when your sister (to come) home yesterday? 3. He (not to go) to the shop yesterday. 4. Nick (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 5. Rick (to sleep) at eleven o'clock yesterday. 6. We (to play) badminton from nine till eleven yesterday. 7. Kate (not to go) for a walk yesterday. She (to write) a composition the whole day yesterday. 8. When your father (to come) home yesterday? - He (to come) home at seven o'clock. 9. When my father (to come) home yesterday, my mother (to make) supper. 10. I (to feed) my cat with fish yesterday.

Ex 3 Open the brackets using the verbs in Past Simple or Past Continuous.

1. The cat (to take) a piece of fish and then (to run) away. 2. I (to go) to bed at half past eleven. 3. Yesterday I (to get) up at seven o'clock. 4. At this time yesterday we (to have) dinner. 5. He (to write) a letter when I (to come) in. 6. He (to put) on his coat and cap, (to open) the door and (to go) out. 7. Yesterday he (to write) a letter to his friend. 8. When I (to look) at them, they (to smile) at me. 9. What you (to do) at six o'clock yesterday?

3. Робота над текстом за професійним спрямуванням:

Task: read the text; translate, be ready to answer the questions and retell the text

Ukrainian Jurisdiction against Discrimination at Workplace

Legal system in Ukraine punishes manifestation of discrimination at workplace. Discrimination is treating, or proposing to treat, someone unfavorably because of a personal characteristic protected by law.

Direct discrimination is when a person treats, or proposes to treat, someone unfavorably because of a personal characteristic protected by law. Direct discrimination often happens because people make unfair assumptions about what people with certain personal characteristics can and cannot do. For example, refusing to employ someone on the basis of their age because you think they are too old to learn new skills.

Indirect discrimination occurs when an unreasonable condition is imposed that disadvantages a person with a personal characteristic protect by law. Indirect discrimination happens when a workplace policy, practice or behavior seems to treat all workers the same way, but it actually unfairly disadvantages someone because of a personal characteristic protected by law. For example, a requirement for employees to work 12-hour shifts may appear to treat everyone equally. However, it may disadvantage employees with family or caring responsibilities. If the requirement is not reasonable, this is indirect discrimination.

Sexual harassment is unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature. It involves behavior that could reasonably be expected to make a person feel offended, humiliated or intimidated. Sexual harassment can be physical, verbal or written.

Victimization is subjecting, or threatening to subject someone, to something detrimental because they have asserted their rights under equal opportunity law, made a complaint, helped someone else make a complaint or refused to do something because it would be discrimination, sexual harassment or victimization. Victimization is against the law in Ukraine and many other countries.

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Практичне заняття № 2

Тема: . Інтеграція України до Європейського Союзу.

1. Читання та обговорення тексту. Виконання після текстових вправ Relations of Ukraine with the European Union

As you know Ukraine is a sovereign state, it establishes new relations with the countries throughout the world. It sets direct contacts with many foreign countries signing agreements and treaties. A lot of foreign Embassies have appeared in its capital lately. Ukraine is one of the founding members of the United Nations Organizations and participates in the work of many international organizations.

The topics of our radio and television talks are often Ukrainian-European relations and our viewpoints on the prospect of their development, and a wide range of other international issues.

A fundamental reshaping of foreign policy could only be effected on the basis of a strictly scientific and objective reassessment of the present-day realities. This evaluation the in-depth analysis of international affairs and the consideration of our national interests resulted in the new political thinking. Nowadays the political life is giving fresh grounds for the relations of mutual understanding between Ukraine and the countries of European Union. The new political thinking, as seen by the Ukrainian leadership and by foreign experts, is not something frozen and

immobile. It is exceptionally creative process, receptive to innovation.

The reason for the new type of relations is that European Union wants to see broader economic ties with Ukraine. The exchanging of opinions with the delegations from the European countries are generally marked by goodwill and intense interest.

Ukraine not only strives to live in peace with the rest of the world community, but also to co-operate with other countries and participate in the European and the world structures. It is already a member of numerous international, political and economic associations and a founding member of the United Nations.

Ex1. Find more information relating to subject.

Ex 2. Make up a plan of the text. Retell the text according to the plan.

2. Граматичний матеріал: Майбутній неозначений час. Future Indefinite Tense.

Ex. 1. *Translate into English using the Future Simple Tense.*

1. Я буду пити апельсиновий сік. 2. Він зустрінеться з Джимом наступного тижня. 3. Він вивчить англійську в наступному році? 4. Я буду користуватися комп'ютером? 5. Що він буде робити наступного тижня? 6. Куди ви поїдете? 7. Що він буде читати? 8. Завтра я не буду грати в футбол. 9. Вони не поїдуть на море в наступному році.

If, when – clauses

Remember! You always use the Present Simple Tense instead of Future Simple Tense after the following conjunctions: if, when, as soon as, before, till, until, after, unless.

Ex. 2. *Translate into Ukrainian. Name the tenses in English (Present Simple or Future Simple) and in Ukrainian translation (майбутній час).*

1. We will go to the country if the weather is fine. 2. We won't go outside when it rains. 3. They will wait until (till) you come back. 4. You will go to the sea after you pass your exam. 5. If the weather is fine we will go to the country. 6. After you pass your exams you will go to the sea.

Ex. 3. *Replace the infinitives in brackets by the Present Simple or Future Simple tenses.*

1. We (to go) to the cinema tomorrow if we (to have) time. 2. Jane will look after her little brother till her mother (to come) back. 3. When we (to pass) our exams we will go to the sea. 4. When the teacher (to come) into the classroom the students will stand up.

Ex. 4. *Combine the sentences as in the model. Model: He will come tomorrow. We will play basketball. – If he comes tomorrow we will play basketball.*

1. We will not go to the cinema. We will watch TV. 2. The wind will blow from the West. It will rain. 3. You won't wake me up. I will miss train. 4. He will not come in time. We will go without him. 5. It will rain on Sunday. The children will stay at home.

Ex. 5. *Finish the sentences in a suitable way.*

1. He will arrive in Kyiv as soon as... 2. They will go to London if... 3. Steve will find a new job before... 4. I will graduate from the university when ... 5. He will forget you when ... 6. You will be fat unless... 7. Your eyes will hurt... 8. When he leaves our town... 9. When they finish work at last... 10. If he comes in time... 11. If you don't take an umbrella... 12. As soon as I see him ... 8. As soon as the teacher comes into the classroom... 9. Unless you eat a lot of vegetables ... 10. Unless you get a good night's sleep... 11. Unless you stand up straight ...

Ex. 6. *Translate from Ukrainian into English.*

1. Якщо він зателефонує, ми зустрінемось завтра. 2. Якщо ти будеш робити ранкову зарядку, в тебе буде гарне здоров'я. 3. Я піду в кафе, коли закінчу роботу. 4. Як тільки пролунає дзвінок, студенти здадуть роботи. 5. Як тільки прийде Джон, ми підемо на ділову зустріч. 6. Він не піде до лікарні, поки не відчує себе погано.

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Практичне заняття № 3

Тема: Херсон. Історія та сучасність.

1. Читання та обговорення тексту. Переказ

Kherson is the southern Ukrainian city. It is built on the right bank of the river Dnieper. If you want to go to the Black Sea it will take you 1,5 hours by car or 2 hours by bus. The climate here is dry. Winters are cold and summers are hot, and the winds often blow. In summer many people go to the river bank or to the Black Sea, and there are many fruit and vegetables: apples, cherries, strawberries, peaches, grapes, tomatoes, cucumbers, potatoes, etc.

Population of Kherson is nearly 360, 000 people. Today it is a large sea- and river-port. There are two bridges over the Dnieper which join Kherson and a smaller town Tsurupinsk. There are wonderful views of the river and the countryside. There is fresh air and good climate, so many tourists visit Kherson in summer. Kherson is over 200 years old. Admiral Ushakov and his soldiers built many ships here in the 18th century and fought with Turkish army. Russian army won.

10 years ago the main branches of industry here were ship-building, textile and building of agricultural machines. But there is an economic crisis in Ukraine nowadays, so many factories closed down. Nowadays the main branches of industry are ship-building and tinned food factories, but there is not enough work for all people. Those who work don't earn much. There are many good colleges and universities such as the Kherson State University, the Technical University, the Shipbuilding University and the Agricultural University.

There is a good drama theatre and a puppet-show. If you like painting you can go to the Art Museum. There are good pictures of the painters of the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. There are also many bars, cinemas, clubs, gyms. People sometimes call Kherson «a green city» because there are many parks there.

2. Граматичний матеріал: Майбутній подовжений час. The Future Continuous Tense.

Ex.1. Put the verbs in the Present, Past or Future Continuous.

1. Last year Ukrainian explorers (to conduct) a wide program of research in Antarctica. Aircraft (to take part) in this research work. 2. Our research institute (to work) on this problem during the past two years. 3. He (to test) a new machine when they entered the laboratory. 4. As it (to rain) in the morning yesterday we did not go to the country. 5. We (to wait) for you at the library at five tomorrow. 6. My friend (to work) on his thesis from 1988 to 1991. Sandra: Where is Tim going to meet us?

Ex.2. Put the verbs in the Future Simple or Future Continuous.

1. Marcus: He (wait) for us when our train arrives. I am sure he (stand) on the platform when we pull into the station.

Sandra: And then what?

Marcus: We (pick) Michele up at work and go out to dinner.

2. Ted: When we get to the party, Jerry (watch) TV, Sam (make) drinks, Beth (dance) by herself, and Thad (complain) about his day at work.

Robin: Maybe, this time they won't be doing the same things.

Ted: I am absolutely positive they (do) the same things; they always do the same things.

3. Doug: If you need to contact me next week, I (stay) at the Hoffman Hotel.

Nancy: I (call) you if there are any problems.

Doug: This is the first time I have ever been away from the kids.

Nancy: Don't worry, they (be) be fine.

Ex.3. 1. В то время мы работали над этой проблемой. 2. Они будут завтра проводить опыт с двух до четырех часов. 3. Когда мы приедем на завод, они будут показывать

(demonstrate) свої опыты. 4. Вчора он два часа розказывал нам о своей поездке (trip) в Италию.

3. Робота з текстом за професійним спрямуванням: **Think positively! Part 1**

Ukrainian people are superstitious. They are afraid of calling themselves happy. When an American is asked about his frame of mind, he invariably answers: «I'm fine. Everything is O.K.» A Ukrainian says: «I feel rotten. Everything is going wrong.»

The Ukrainians are regarded as malcontents and pessimists. They are usually dissatisfied with life, they have a strong sense of wrong and they are convinced that all calamities happen only to them, of course unjustly. Therefore, they have a right to lay claims to everything and blame on everybody.

Such negative thinking has a very negative impact on the person as well as on the people around. On the one hand, the person cannot achieve a state of contentment. On the other, those people cannot function normally. It has been proved by psychologists, that people need a positive interpersonal climate if they are to be open to developing new ideas and learning new things.

This fact is especially important for teachers to know. Teachers, irritated by everyday problems, often tend to make their students the scapegoats for their bad moods. But nobody learns well in a climate of hostility and sarcasm. At the same time, when people feel approved of and safe, they often surprise others with their results. Thus, one of the things which a skilled teacher should learn is how to create an atmosphere of interpersonal warmth in the classroom. Such an atmosphere will encourage the students to become confident and to learn positively. Although many non-psychologists, including, unfortunately, some teachers, believe that we can team when we are tense or anxious. There is no psychological evidence for all that, not when it comes to education, anyway.

Vocabulary

- 1) superstitious — забобонний
- 2) frame of mind — настрій
- 3) feel rotten — почуватися погано
- 4) be regarded — вважатись
- 5) malcontent — незадоволений
- 6) dissatisfied with — незадоволений
- 7) sense of wrong — почуття кривди
- 8) be convinced — бути впевненим
- 9) calamity — нещастя
- 10) unjustly — несправедливо
- 11) lay claims — виставляти претензії
- 12) blame on — винити, обвинувачувати
- 13) impact on *smth* — впливати
- 14) contentment — задоволення
- 15) function — функціонувати, діяти
- 16) tend — мати тенденцію
- 17) Scapegoat — козел відпущення (*фразеол.*)
- 18) hostility — ворожість
- 19) approve — схвалювати
- 20) safe — безпечний
- 21) skilled — досвідчений
- 22) warmth — тепло
- 23) encourage — заохочувати
- 24) confident — впевнений; самовпевнений

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Практичне заняття № 4

Тема: Подорож рідним містом. Види транспорту.

GETTING ABOUT TOWN

Topical words:

to get about town	пересуватися містом
to get on the bus	сідати на автобус
to get off the bus	виходити з автобуса
to go by tube / subway (Am)	їхати на метро
to go on foot	йти пішки
to change a bus	пересідати на інший автобус
fare	платня за проїзд
to cross the street	переходити через вулицю
traffic lights	світлофор
rush hours	години пік
parking place	місце для стоянки
How could I get to ...?	Як мені дістатися до ...?
Could you show me the way to ...?	Покажіть мені дорогу до ...
Am I right for ...?	Чи я правильно йду до ..?
go straight [streit]	йдіть прямо
turn round the corner	поверніть за ріг
turn to the right / left	поверніть праворуч / ліворуч
is it far from here?	Це далеко звідси?
How long will it take me to get there?	Скільки часу необхідно, щоб дістатися туди?

1. Read the text Put questions to the text and retell it:

In the streets, roads and squares of the town we see people walking and vehicles driving. The vehicles are: trams, buses, trolley-buses, taxis and motor-cycles, motor-scooters and bicycles.

Along the streets there are street lamps, at the corners of the streets there are traffic lights. The street lights are switched on when it gets dark; they are switched off when it gets light. When the red traffic light is switched on, the traffic stops: when the green light is switched on, the vehicles drive on.

Along the streets we also see bus, trolley-bus and tram stops. This is where get on and off. People wait for buses at the stops. They get on and of public transport there. In the streets there are also Tube stations where people get on and off the underground electric railway.

At big crossroads in large towns and cities there are subways for pedestrian, and fly-over for vehicles. There are sometimes subways for traffic too. At nearly all street corners there are pedestrian crossings for people to cross the road.

In England the vehicles drive on the left. In Ukraine the traffic drives on the right.

Outside the towns, we travel from one place to another by train, plane or boat

2. Ask your friend:

- 1) what means of transport he prefers:
- 2) where one should cross the street:

- 3) what he thinks of the underground in Kyiv/ Moscow?
- 4) If he has ever used the underground in London or other towns abroad:
- 5) If he is fond of sightseeing in new towns/ports

Ex 3 *Translate into English:*

1. Вибачте, будь ласка, де мені пересісти на автобус № 49? 2. Ти взяв квиток? 3. Цей автобус доведе вас прямо до музею. 4. Я їду до станції метро "Дарниця". 5. Ми виходимо на наступній зупинці. 6. Автобус був переповнений, і ми не змогли ввійти. 7. Подивись, чи у тебе є дрібні гроші? 8. Ви виходите на наступній зупинці? 9. Мені здається, що ми сіли не на той тролейбус. 10. Якщо ви поїдете туди на метро, то будете на місці за 5 хвилин.

5. *Give the Ukrainian equivalents for the following:*

"No Let Turn", "Cross Here", "Parking", "No Parking", "Slow Down", "No Passage", "Horns Forbidden", "No Admittance", "Keep Left", "Admittance Free", "Used Tickets", "Bus Stop Request", "Station Full" (at the parking lot), "One Way Only", "Filling Station", "No Stopping", "Private", "Beware of Cars", "Two Line Traffic", "Look Out When Crossing", "Road Under Construction", "Wet Paint", "Taxi-stand", "Keep Off the Grass", "Tickets and Trains" (in the London Tube), "For Litter", "Obey Pak Regulations", "Keep Our Town Clean".

Граматичний матеріал: Модальні дієслова

Повторення видо-часових форм **Simple, Continuous**

Ex. 1. Complete the sentences with must or mustn't.

- You _____ brush your teeth three times a day.
 You _____ forget to do your homework regularly.
 You _____ be nice to your classmates.
 You _____ wear warm clothes when it is cold outside.
 You _____ chew gum in auditorium.
 You _____ study hard if you want to pass your exams.
 You _____ fight with your classmates.
 You _____ play football in the auditorium.
 You _____ listen to your teacher very carefully.
 You _____ forget your best friend's birthday.
 You _____ be rude to your grandparents.
 You _____ go to the dentist's twice a year.
 You _____ stay in bed when you are ill.
 You _____ feed zoo animals.
 You _____ do your online exercises.

Ex. 2. Fill in the necessary modal verb (can, must, may).

1. Maybe she will return tonight. - She _____ return tonight.
2. Don't stand up! - You _____ stand up!
3. I'm sure they will finish it in a minute. - They _____ finish it in a minute.
4. There is no need to answer the letter. - You _____ answer the letter.
5. Please, do it for me. - _____ you do it for me?
6. I'd like to see your children. - _____ I see your children?
7. I am not good at football. - I _____ play football.
8. Do your homework! - You _____ do your homework.
9. Let's take a taxi. - We _____ take taxi.

Ex. 3. *Open the brackets using the correct form of the verb (Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple, Present Continuous).*

1. The teacher usually (to explain) grammar rules in the middle of the lesson.
2. I (to play) in the yard after 3 o'clock every day.
3. My father (to drive) the car very well.
4. I get at 6 o'clock every morning.
5. My brother (to sit) in the armchair now.
6. Look! The boys (to ride) bicycles.
7. The pupils (to visit) the Art gallery last week.
8. My relatives (to buy) a car yesterday.
9. They (to learn) Spanish next year.
10. She (to go) to school 6 days a week?
11. They always (to spend) their winter holidays in the Carpathians?
12. You (to dance) in the club on Saturdays?
13. Peter

and Mary (to dance) now? 14. You (to read) a detective story now? 15. Mike (to have) a good time now? 16. The pupils (to write) a composition last week? 17. The children (to go) to the forest tomorrow? 18. They (not to discuss) texts at the English lessons. 19. He (not to listen) to classical music. 20. Where's father? He (not to work) in the garden. 21. George (not to prepare) for examination last week.

Past Continuous.

Ex. 2. *Make the following sentences interrogative and negative.*

1. We were working at 4 o'clock yesterday. 2. She was leaving the house at that time. 3. My friends were walking in the street at 10 yesterday. 4. When I came back my mother was cooking dinner. 5. I was having a bath when the phone rang.

3. Робота з текстом за професійним спрямуванням: Think positively! Part 2

It seems that the best way to become more happy and optimistic is to accept and make friends with yourself. People who consider themselves less clever, less interesting or less successful than others are not likely to ever be happy. At the same time, people pleased with their lives tend to lavish their positive energy upon people around them.

American psychologists have invented a simple therapy which helps change the negative attitude towards oneself. One should stand before a mirror, look at his or her own reflection and repeat to him-self: «I am great. I am satisfied with life». One should say it with a deep conviction not laughing or being ashamed.

It is also essential to realize that you are not the hub of the universe and there are many people around you who are less fortunate than you.

People also should not expect other people to solve their problems but be active about their lives. They should remember that happiness overlooks⁴¹ passive and lazy people.

One should not delude oneself that happiness is a permanent state. Fortune is fickle but one should not give up when something goes wrong.

Another thing to remember is that people are not machines, they should have a break and let things slide and not be so strained. Optimists live longer, because they enjoy life and keep smiling.

Vocabulary

- 1) tense — напружений, нервовий
- 2) anxious — неспокійний, заклопотаний, тривожний
- 3) accept — приймати, погоджуватись
- 4) make friends — стати друзями
- 5) be not likely to — навряд чи
- 6) lavish — щедро ділитися
- 7) reflection — відображення
- 8) satisfied with — задоволений
- 9) conviction — впевненість
- 10) be ashamed — соромитись
- 11) essential — необхідний
- 12) realize — розуміти
- 13) hub of the universe — пупець землі (*фразеол.*)
- 14) fortunate — вдалий, щасливий, везучий
- 15) solve — вирішувати
- 16) overlook — пропустити, не помітити
- 17) delude oneself — обманюватися
- 18) permanent — постійний
- 19) fortune — фортуна, шанс, доля, удача
- 20) fickle — мінливий
- 21) let something slide — махнути рукою (*фразеол.*)
- 22) strained — напружений

1. Comprehension questions.

1. Who is more optimistic: Americans or Ukrainians?
2. Why is positive thinking so important?
3. Do people learn better when they are afraid of their teacher? Why?
4. What is the easiest way to make oneself happy?
5. Is it true that some people are happy and some are not, and we cannot do anything about it?
6. Is relaxation equally important as work?

2. Find words or phrases in the text which mean exactly the same as:

- a) believing in good and bad luck and things which cannot be explained;
- b) to say that somebody is responsible for something bad;
- c) to give confidence, support or hope; to give something to somebody kindly and freely, in large quantities;
- d) to make or design something new, to create something;
- e) the most important person;
- j) lasting for a long time or forever.

Індивідуальна робота за семестр:

1. Підготувати доповідь «Видатний соціальний працівник, педагог» .
2. Читання та анування статті за фахом

Рекомендації до підготовки доповіді

Актуальність теми визначається проблематикою розширення знань, отримання додаткової інформації щодо відомих фахівців у галузі.

Тема доповіді зорієнтована на висвітлення опису життєвого шляху та наукових здобутків відомого науковця або практика.

Матеріал доповіді має бути викладений у науковому стилі. Доповідь оформлена письмово (обсяг 15-20 речень). Презентація доповіді усна.