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Чорноморський національний університет імені Петра Могили

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DEVELOP YOUR SKILLS

Частина II

**Навчальний посібник
для самостійної роботи студентів II курсу
спеціальності «Переклад»
(денна та заочна форма навчання)**



Миколаїв – 2020

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D 13

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D 13

Develop your skills (частина II) : навчальний посібник для самостійної роботи студентів II курсу спеціальності «Переклад» (денна та заочна форма навчання) / автори-укладачі : Н. М. Абабілова, І. В. Усаченко. – Миколаїв : Вид-во ЧНУ ім. Петра Могили, 2020. – 180 с.

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Навчальний посібник призначено для студентів II курсу спеціальності «Переклад» і містить серію типових завдань для виконання самостійної роботи з дисциплін «Основна іноземна мова», «Практикум перекладу». Навчальний посібник складається із чотирьох розділів відповідно до базового підручника із зазначеної дисципліни. Автори сподіваються, що навчальний посібник також буде корисним усім, хто вивчає та хоче вдосконалити свої знання з англійської мови.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

1. Навчальний посібник «Develop your skills» (частина II) містить тексти та вправи, підібрані за тематичним принципом, та може бути використаний як додатковий матеріал для виконання самостійної роботи до підручника Черноватий Л. М. Практичний курс англійської мови : підручник для студентів другого курсу вищих навчальних закладів освіти (філологічні спеціальності та спеціальність «Переклад») / Л. М. Черноватий, В. І. Карабан, І. Ю. Набокова. – Вінниця : НОВА КНИГА, 2005. – 356 с.

Мета видання – навчити студентів за допомогою вправ та завдань оволодіти навичками читання та перекладу оригінальних англійських текстів, збагатити лексичний запас, покращити граматичні навички та навички аудіювання.

Структура навчального посібника ґрунтується на методичних засадах сучасного навчання іноземних мов, яке передбачає оволодіння студентами іншомовним спілкуванням шляхом формування та розвитку міжкультурної комунікативної компетенції та її складових: мовленнєвої, мовної та соціокультурної ланок.

Навчальний посібник складається з чотирьох розділів, організованих за тематичним принципом, які в свою чергу поділяються на три підрозділи.

У першому підрозділі кожного розділу посібника представлена добірка текстів для читання з різних джерел, у тому числі з Internet-ресурсів, згідно з тематикою робочої програми з дисципліни «Основна іноземна мова» для другого курсу. Робота з даними текстами може проводитись як під час аудиторних занять, так і позааудиторних, і має на меті формування у студентів навичок читання та творчого аналізу автентичних текстів. Специфікою тестів підрозділу є також пізнавальний характер матеріалу, так як багато з них несуть енциклопедичні знання з тих чи інших областей життя суспільства, і будуть цікаві студентам.

Оскільки вивчення дисципліни «Основна іноземна мова» неможливе без опанування граматичних структур та категорій, укладачі вважали за необхідне включити в другий підрозділ кожного розділу вправи та завдання, метою яких є вдосконалення знань з граматики англійської мови з акцентом на неособові форми дієслова. Отже, ця частина забезпечує повторення граматичного матеріалу, що вивчається на II курсі, та передбачає виконання наступних завдань: визначити функцію неособової форми дієслова та перекласти речення українською мовою,

коментуючи обраний спосіб перекладу; перекласти текст українською мовою, враховуючи функції неособової форми дієслова або конструкції з нею у реченні; закінчити речення, використовуючи неособову форму дієслова або конструкцію з нею, та запропонувати своєму партнеру його перекласти й навпаки.

Зважаючи на той факт, що навчання аудіюванню є невід'ємною складовою навчання іноземній мові, у третьому підрозділі кожного розділу подано вправи, спрямовані на відпрацювання даного виду мовленнєвої діяльності. Так, ця частина включає низку завдань з тем, що вивчають студенти, наприклад: подивитися відео / прослухати запис та вказати, які з тверджень вірні, обґрунтовуючи свою відповідь; подивитися відео / прослухати запис та заповнити пропуски; подивитися відео / прослухати запис та відповісти на запитання; подивитися відео / прослухати запис та обрати вірну відповідь із наданих можливих.

У навчальний посібник також включено комплексний тест, за допомогою якого викладач може здійснити контроль знань студентів, або студенти можуть перевірити себе самостійно.

Завдання широкого спектру навчального посібника дають можливість всебічно перевірити знання з вивченого лексичного та граматичного матеріалу відповідно до чинної програми з дисципліни «Основна іноземна мова» для студентів-майбутніх перекладачів.

Сподіваємося, що вам буде приємно працювати з цим посібником, і будемо вдячні за відгуки та пропозиції щодо його змісту та ефективності.

Unit 1.

TOWN AND GOWN

READING AND DISCUSSING

THIS IS OFFICIALLY THE WEIRDEST PLACE IN AMERICA

Every place in America is weird for some reason. But some places are a lot weirder than others.

Lyman Stone, a cotton economist who also blogs about migration, has spent a lot of time thinking about this lately. Stone created an impressive data project in May that calculated the most normal and weirdest cities in America, based on 20 different variables drawn from U.S. Census data – including the proportion of the population that is foreign born, married, working, in the armed forces, that own a car, and so on.

According to Stone’s calculations, the weird city in America is San Jose, Calif. – the home of Silicon Valley. The most normal? Oklahoma City, Okla.

Here is Stone’s list of the weirdest cities in America. (They aren’t in order; the weirdest cities have the highest “weirdness index” number on the right.)

Stone says San Jose tops his list of the weirdest cities in America because “Silicon Valley makes San Jose *very weird*.” A very high proportion of the city’s population is foreign born, and the city is disproportionately white collar and educated, and worker salaries are high. An unusually low proportion of its population is white or rural. New York ranks second in weirdness, due partly to its foreign-born share. But most of what makes New York so weird is its urban density. New York’s car ownership is nine standard deviations below the national average, says Stone. It also has incredibly high housing costs, and a high proportion of renters.

But it’s not just the big cities that are weird. The other weird cities on Stone’s list include Jacksonville, North Carolina (the site of a U.S. military base), as well as Laredo, Tex. and Honolulu, Hawaii. “Mining towns, military bases, farming communities, self-employed meccas, immigrant cities and poor areas are all “weird” in different ways,” says Stone.

According to Stone's calculations, the city that ranks the lowest on his "weirdness index" is Oklahoma City, Okla., which is almost exactly at the national mean for its poverty rate and educational attainment. Tulsa, Okla. Also ranks fairly low.

Here is Stone's list of the most normal places in America – those that score the lowest on his "weirdness index." Jacksonville, Fla., Spokane, Wash., Phoenix, San Antonio, Kalamazoo and Lansing, Mich., and Louisville, Ky. also rank as very normal.

Stone's project was a response to a similar ranking by Jed Kolko, an economist and senior fellow at the University of California, Berkeley. Kolko wrote an article for FiveThirtyEight in April in which he calculated how demographically similar U.S. metros are to the U.S. overall, in terms of age, education, and race and ethnicity.

Kolko's calculations pointed to New Haven, Conn., as the metro area that looks most like the U.S. His list also included Tampa, Fla., Hartford, Conn., Oklahoma City, Okla., Springfield, Mass., Milwaukee, Wis., Chicago, Wichita, Kan., Philadelphia and Kansas City.

Kolko's list of the metros least similar to the U.S. overall also included El Paso, Tex., which he says is younger, less educated and more Latino than the U.S. overall, and Honolulu, which is majority Asian-American and Pacific Islander.

But Stone argues wanted to do a broader analysis than Kolko's, which uses three variables as a proxy for normalcy – race, education and age.

So Stone expanded his project to 20 variables. He also decided to compare metro areas to the mean of other metro areas in the U.S., rather than the national average overall, since "it's possible that *all* metro areas are a bit weird compare to non-metro areas," he says. Stone says that Kolko's method ends up making expensive, dense urban areas look more normal – but they aren't.

Stone and Kolko do agree in some respects. Both agree that Tampa, Fla., Oklahoma City, Okla., Wichita, Kan., and Kansas City are all fairly normal.

But Stone argues that some of Kolko's "normal" cities – like New Haven, Conn., Chicago and Philadelphia – are actually weird. Philadelphia has much lower car ownership than most parts of America, for example; Chicago has a lot of people who are foreign born, higher earnings, higher housing costs and lower car ownership. New Haven, Conn., the city that Kolko deemed the most normal city in the U.S., has higher than average earnings, high housing costs, a high married share, and more.

As Stone points out, weird can be a really good thing. America's weird cities are the site of the army bases that help defend our country, and the

farms that produce our food. They are its innovation hubs, its arts centers, and its immigrant melting pots.

Questions for discussion:

1. What project did Lyman Stone create? Why do they call it impressive?

2. What is Silicon Valley? Why does it make San Jose weird?

3. Why cities, according to Stone, can be “weird” in different ways? What cities are very normal? Provide examples from the text.

4. What is Jed Kolko? Why is he mentioned in the article?

5. What variables did authors use for their projects? Can we say they agree in some respects? Prove your answer.

6. Could you provide similar project ranging Ukrainian cities? What variables would you choose? What cities could be included in the groups of “weirdest” and “most normal”?

TOP 10 AMERICAN CITIES FOR FAMILY-FRIENDLY TRAVEL

Travel is a wonderful way to reconnect with family. It gives parents the chance to catch-up and touch base with the kids, and children can go on an awesome adventure and be reminded that their folks are actually pretty cool after all. While destinations like New York, Washington and Disneyland Park tend to get the lion’s share of attention as family focused spots, America is full of cities that offer ample opportunities to buddy-up to your brood. These are some of America’s best cities for family friendly travel.

Chicago, Illinois

Perhaps what makes Chicago so unique when it comes to family travel is that it’s possible to do an extraordinary number of things without needing more than five minutes walking time between each attraction. I’m talking about the kid-friendly trifecta: the Shedd Aquarium (home to beloved Nickel, a rescued sea turtle) the Field Museum and the Adler Planetarium. All world-class attractions, they will keep your children enthralled for hours on end. Less than a 15-minute drive away is the lovely Chicago Children’s Museum, which has kid tastic exhibits like a sound playground (parents bring your ear plugs), a dinosaur exhibit and an art studio. Walk off any remaining energy at the wonderful Lincoln Park Zoo where kids can spot bears, giraffes and even a pygmy hippopotamus.

Buffalo, New York

This under-appreciated, marvelous city is filled with unexpected surprises for the whole family – add to that its affordability and Buffalo can’t be beat for a family adventure. The new (just opened in May 2019) Ralph C. Wilson Jr. Explore & More Children’s Museum offers an endless

array of kid-centric exploration. There's an incredible moving water exhibit, a Good Neighbors display and an innovative farm to fork exhibit, just to name a few of the things you can do. The Buffalo Wing Trail, which was launched last year, is a unique circuit that covers more than ten of the city's best pubs for wings; parents get a chance to sample local brews while kids get to see how many wings they can eat until a food coma sets in. And don't miss stopping in at the Buffalo Zoo, which just opened a new amphibian and reptile center that comes complete with a real life Komodo dragon!

Portland, Oregon

Portland's laid-back, friendly vibe makes it perfect for family travel. From renting a bike along the waterfront, to the world-class Oregon Museum of Science and Industry (with its very own submarine open for tours), to the Portland Children's Museum, there is a lot of ground to cover in this vibrant city. Nature lovers will want to check out Forest Park's Lower Macleay Trail. The 5-mile trail offers lots of chances for small animal and bird sightings and ends at the historic Pittock Mansion (with stunning city views). Before you hit the trail, why not head to the Portland Farmers Market – which is considered one of the best in the world – to pick up some delicious picnic items. At the Oregon Zoo families can see over 2,000 animals from every corner of the world, including polar bears, Asian elephants and cuddly lemurs.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Families in the know call this fabulous city “KidsBURGH” for its bevy of family friendly attractions. Everyone will stand in awe of the giant T-rex at the Carnegie Museum of Natural History, which hosts one of the world's finest dinosaur collections. The Carnegie Science Center, features over 250 hands-on exhibits, including the not-to-be-missed roboworld. Get the best views in the city with a ride aboard the Duquesne Incline, which takes guests to the top of Mount Washington. In the summer, Kennywood Amusement Park (a national historic landmark) gives you a chance to experience the century-old “roller coaster capital of the world.” The National Aviary features demonstrations and interactive programs where kids can mingle with their feathered friends. At the Children's Museum of Pittsburgh kids will enjoy climbing mazes, making flying machines and learning the art of silkscreening and more.

New Orleans, Louisiana

Can a city known for its wild mardi gras celebrations, jazz cafes and exotic allure provide a fabulous family getaway? You bet it can! What better city for kids then one that seems poised to erupt in song and dance at any moment? While parents may be more repulsed than pleased to hear that Audubon Zoo offers a reptile encounter, the zoo is a great spot for the whole

family. Go on Saturday and see the gators feed! Did we mention there's even an insectarium? The beloved Louisiana Children's Museum is moving into a new, \$48 million space in New Orleans City Park at the end of the summer. Choo, Choo! All aboard, OK, well maybe not quite a train but a streetcar ride is an exciting adventure for kids, and parents will enjoy a ride along St. Charles Avenue, which is a picturesque historic area lined with ancient trees. Don't forget Storyland; it's where youngsters get to see their favorite characters from books and fables come alive.

San Francisco, California

Four words: Walt Disney Family Museum. What family wouldn't love a city with a major Disney site. You'll discover the fascinating life story of Walt Disney, the man who brought animation to the world. There's 40,000 square feet of fun, including, interactive galleries, art exhibits (narrated in Walt's very own voice) and original drawings, cartoons and more. You can even see daily screenings of Disney classic movies. The California Academy of Sciences is an aquarium, natural history museum and planetarium all in one that is simply not to be missed. Ride a cable car for an iconic San Fran adventure, explore your family's creative side at the Children's Creativity Museum and stop by the Exploratorium where kids of all ages can experience over 600 amazing exhibits.

Ithaca, New York

Ithaca is a small town that somehow manages to offer something for everyone – especially families. Though there are lots of indoor activities (like the Museum of The Earth), it's outdoorsy families who will truly get the most from a visit to this charming town. The Ithaca Children's Garden is a 3-acre public children's garden with a mission to inspire the next generation to be guardians of the environment. In the garden, kids can get to know Gaia, a huge – and better yet – climbable turtle sculpture. There's also a kitchen garden with honeybees and hens, a bird garden, a recycled bottle greenhouse and more. At the Cayuga Nature Center set on 120 (hikable) acres of verdant forestland overlooking Cayuga Lake, kids will love learning more about nature and exploring Tree Tops, a 6-story tree house. Not only is the region famous for its hikes and forests, it also has some of the most impressive waterfalls in the country. A good way to see as many falls as possible is to go on a tour like the Fabulous Falls Above Cayuga Tour.

Nashville, Tennessee

What kid doesn't love music, and Nashville – a.k.a. Music City – has got plenty of songs to share. Your little songbirds can visit the Musicians Hall of Fame or dance next to an incredibly lifelike Taylor Swift at Madame Tussauds Nashville. Both parents and children will enjoy getting behind the

wheel of their favorite car model at the NCM Motorsports Park (an easy one hour drive out of town). One of the best ways for families to experience the city is to revel in free music along the Honky Tonk Highway before 7 p.m. on most nights. Sound Waves is Nashville's newest attraction. The water attraction offers four acres of indoor rides and seasonal outdoor water thrills. It's worth driving just an hour out of town to get to Lost River Cave to experience Kentucky's only underground boat tour or fly through the trees on their Flying Squirrel zipline. No matter what you do, the songs, sites and electrifying energy of the city are bound to revitalize any family.

Albuquerque, New Mexico

Perhaps an unexpected choice to some, you won't doubt the city's kid-friendly cred after you spend a few days here. ABQ Bio Park is a zoo, botanical garden and aquarium in one! Tingley Beach is right next door and features three fishing ponds that are free to the public. Looking for an experience that soars above the rest? Well, look no further than The Sandia Peak Tramway. This aerial tramway stretches from the northeast tip of the city to the crestline of the Sandia Mountains. It covers a distance of 2.7 miles and is one of the longest in the world. The New Mexico Museum of Natural History & Science has fascinating dinosaur exhibits and also houses a planetarium. Explora is a highly rated science center that has many hands-on experiences for children to learn more about science, math and art in an engaging and creative way.

Boston, Massachusetts

Boston is a city alive with history, a hot culinary scene and attractions galore so it's no wonder it's a fantastic family destination. Boston Children's Museum is the second oldest children's museums in the world. For over 100 years it has been working hard to hone children's inquisitive natures, curious intellect and sense of exploration so you know they're experts when it comes to capturing kids' interests. There are extensive child-centered exhibits that cover a wide span of activities and interests like performing arts, science and math, cultures, health and wellness and more. On Boston Harbor Islands families can experience beaches, hiking, historic forts, kayaking and many more outdoor and indoor activities. Ortake a cruise of the harbor to see whales and enjoy a thrilling (if wet) ride aboard the Codzilla.

Questions for discussion:

1. Do you agree with the statement travel is a wonderful way to reconnect with family?
2. New York, Washington and Disneyland Park tend to get the lion's share of attention as family focused spots. What about other American cities? Enumerate them.
3. What makes Chicago so unique when it comes to family travel?

4. Which city in New York is under-appreciated and affordable? Describe its places to go.

5. What vibrant city can attract nature lovers and features Oregon Museum of Science and Industry and Oregon Zoo? Describe other places one could attend with family.

6. Where should you go in the USA if you want to see T-rex and not-to-be-missed roboworld? What other educational and entertaining institutions can one find there?

7. What city is famous for wild mardi gras celebrations, jazz cafes and exotic allure? Give other reasons to go there.

8. Where can you attend a major Disney site and explore your family's creative side at the Children's Creativity Museum? Speak on other city's attractions.

9. What city has a place with a mission to inspire the next generation to be guardians of the environment? What place is this? What else can you do there together with your family?

10. Where should you go if you want to see an incredibly lifelike Taylor Swift? What else can you do there besides this?

11. What city does the article recommend if you children want to learn more about science, math and art and are excited about dinosaurs and planetariums?

12. Name the city you can visit the second oldest children's museums in the world. Where else can you go there?

ENGLAND'S OTHER CITIES, BESIDES LONDON

With the exception of London (and the Scottish capital Edinburgh), the largest UK cities are not internationally famous tourist cities, nor cities with a great and old historic heritage. In the main they are cities which began their ascendancy at the start of the industrial age in the late 18th century; and their development during the nineteenth century was so intense that they changed beyond recognition. The English cities of Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Sheffield, Leeds, Bradford and Newcastle, like Glasgow, the largest city in Scotland and Cardiff, the capital of Wales, were only small towns before the Industrial Revolution came along. The Industrial Revolution turned them into big cities, local centers of industry with their coal mines, factories, textile mills, blast furnaces, banks, shipyards and ports.

These are the cities that were behind the industrial power of the United Kingdom in the Victorian era and until the middle of the twentieth century. Then, with the massive changes that affected British society, from 1970

onwards they faced serious problems of deindustrialization, loss of population, unemployment, and decline.

However, since the dark years of the nineteen-seventies, all these cities have begun a process of urban regeneration, and all of Britain's great cities now like to portray themselves as great tourist destinations.

Liverpool, with a population of around half a million, was the English city that suffered most during the crisis of deindustrialization; but it has also perhaps had the most successful regeneration. Today, with its dock area classed as a UNESCO world heritage site, and more museums than any English city outside London, it is the big English city that attracts the greatest number of tourists.

Even when it was at its lowest, this port city on the estuary of the Mersey, in northwest England, was already a tourist mecca, drawing in visitors from around the world... twentieth century pilgrims journeying to the home city of their idols, the Beatles. And still today 50 years after the Beatles played in the Cavern Club (now rebuilt as a tourist attraction), Liverpool still attracts thousands of tourists coming to visit the city where the world's greatest pop group lived and played. The story of the Beatles is brought to life in the "Beatles Story" attraction, in the Albert Dock area; and Beatles "Magical Mystery Tours" of Liverpool start from the Albert Dock.

Liverpool was once the largest port in the United Kingdom after London, the gateway to the world of the industrial north of England, through which imports and exports of textiles and manufactured goods passed, and from which millions of emigrants from Britain, Ireland and Europe, set sail in search of a new life in North America or the colonies.

That time has passed, and now Liverpool – on the wrong side of England for trade with Europe – has lost most of its importance as a seaport. Yet the closure of most of the old docks turned out to be a fantastic opportunity for Liverpool, and the most famous part of the old port area – the Albert Dock – is now a major tourist hub, and classed as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO.

The dock area offers visitors a choice of museums, the Tate Liverpool gallery, the Liverpool Maritime Museum, the Museum of Slavery, and the Beatles Story – as well as historic ships, and malls.

If we add to this Liverpool's top quality Walker Art Gallery (see art galleries in Britain) its two very different twentieth-century cathedrals.

Manchester. Population about 500,000, the former industrial capital of the north has been reinvented as a business city and the capital of contemporary culture. Manchester clubs and music are known worldwide. The old port area has also been redeveloped as a cultural and commercial area, very close to the most famous football stadium in England, Old

Trafford, home the Manchester United FC. Inland from Manchester, the valleys of the Pennines offer a remarkable concentration of historical sites from the time of the Industrial Revolution.

Manchester also is home to an impressive number of museums and art galleries. Manchester Art Gallery has a rich collection of paintings from 16th to the 20th century, in particular the great masters of English art up to David Hockney – not forgetting the unique artist of industrial life in the North of England, L.S.Lowry. Many more works by Lowry are on show at the Lowry Centre, a new museum/arts centre opened in 2000 at Salford Quays, in the Manchester docklands area. Manchester University's Whitworth Gallery also has a valuable collection, including a large representative sample of English art of the 19th and 20th centuries, plus European art from the French Impressionists to the modernists.

Aside from the arts, Manchester also has an impressive collection of themed museums. Most popular among these is the National Football Museum, opened in 2012, and located in the city centre; this is reputedly the world's finest football museum. Not far away is the People's History Museum, previously known as the *National Museum of Labour History*, which was completely refurbished and extended in 2007, and is a museum of the working class life, suitably located in what was the industrial capital of Britain. Finally, Manchester is home to the Imperial War Museum of the North, and the Manchester Museum of Science of Industry, or MOSI.

Birmingham. At the heart of an urban area of about one million people, Birmingham is England's second largest city by population. The "city of a thousand trades", two hour's drive north-west of London, has reinvented itself twice, firstly as Britain's "motor city", now as its second largest shopping centre. The centre of Birmingham, called the Bullring, has been completely redeveloped twice in 50 years, the first time in 60 years as a commercial center in the brutalist architecture of the day, designed for car access; then again in the early 2000s, to make a more user-friendly shopping center, which surprises with its architecture and its large pedestrian areas.

Nearby there is the Birmingham National Exhibition Centre, Britain's premier venue for national and international trade fairs and exhibitions.

The rich and glorious past of the city, especially during the 19th century is reflected in what remains of its Victorian monumental architecture, and art gallery, one of the largest and richest in the country, with a remarkable collection of English 19th century art. The "Cradle of the Industrial Revolution", the Birmingham area has two major open-air museums, one at Dudley, the other at Iron Bridge Gorge. Stratford on Avon, birthplace of William Shakespeare, is a short distance from Birmingham, as is the

historic town of Warwick, with its magnificent medieval castle. Sulgrave Manor, the ancestral home of George Washington's family, lies 50 miles southeast of Birmingham.

Bristol. Before the industrial age, Bristol was England's second city, after London. It was England's great port, trading with Africa and the Americas from the 16th century onwards. In the nineteenth century, although Bristol remained an important port, it did not grow exponentially like the cities of the industrial north of England.

Today, while it is the second largest city in the south of England, Bristol seems to be on a smaller scale than the cities of the north. Bristol's docks closed in the 1970s, and since then the docklands have been redeveloped as an attractive tourist and residential area, which is relatively concentrated and largely traffic-free. A number of tourist attractions can be reached on foot, or by taking the small ferries or water taxis that ply back and forth along the "floating harbor" – so called because this whole dock area is behind locks that ensured, in the past, that ships remained afloat even at low tide.

Among the attractions are the Bristol Museum (M Shed), the Bristol Aquarium, the Bristol Science Centre), and most importantly the SS Great Britain, the world's first iron ship, designed by Brunel, and now painstakingly restored and preserved in the dry dock in which she was originally built.

Bristol also has other attractions including a reputed zoo, Bristol Museum and Art Gallery, the Arnolfini arts centre, and the regency quarter of Clifton, with its Avon Gorge suspension bridge, also designed by Brunel.

Leeds, Bradford, Sheffield, Newcastle. These four major cities of northern England are primarily regional centers offering the services and attractions of the big city – theatres, museums, clubs, restaurants. Bradford, formerly the capital of the textile industry, now hosts the award-winning National Media Museum (photography, TV, movies), with its giant IMAX screen. Entrance to the museum is free.

The Leeds – Bradford – Halifax Area was once the workshop of the world's textile industry. Most of the large "mills" have closed, but the region still has textile mills in operation, as well as several very interesting industrial heritage sites, including the Bradford Industrial museum, and the ideal industrial town of Saltaire, designed by the mill owner and philanthropist Titus Salt, and now a UNESCO World Heritage site.

Questions for discussions:

1. When did the largest UK cities begin their ascendancy? Name these cities. Why are not they internationally famous among tourists?
2. What is the Industrial revolution? When did it take place? How did it influence the big cities?

3. What happened in the dark years?
4. What is the first big city mentioned in the article in detail? What can you do there as a tourist?
5. What UK city is the former industrial capital of the north? What business and cultural life does it have now?
6. What city is situated at the heart of an urban area of about one million people, England's second largest city by population, the "Cradle of the Industrial Revolution" and the "city of a thousand trades"? Where the rich and glorious past of the city is reflected? What cultural and industrial life does it currently have?
7. What four major cities of northern England offer the usual services and attractions of the big city? Have you heard of these cities? Describe their attractions.
8. What city from the article hasn't been asked about? Revise facts about it from the article.

FORGET EUROVISION: 15 REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD REALLY VISIT KIEV, THIS YEAR'S HOST CITY

Tomorrow the circus arrives in town. But not any circus – the Eurovision Song Contest – and not any town – Kiev. Beyond having already hosted the cacophonous crescendo of both song-writing muscle and political amenability (in 2005), what else does the Ukrainian capital have going for it? We explore.

1. It's safe. Ukraine has had a bumpy few years, between revolutions and annexations, but the Foreign Office (FCO) maintains that Kiev is safe to visit, well, "generally calm". The FCO has actually issued specific advice for fans of terrible music heading to the contest this week. "Most trips are trouble free, however, there have been some reports of attacks on foreign nationals," the advice says. Read more information here. Parts of Ukraine, including Crimea, are off-limits, according to the FCO.

2. It is hogging the Eurovision Song Contest. Not fair, right? We said we'd already dealt with this little factoid, but actually feel it needs more consideration. Kiev last hosted the contest in 2005 (Greece won with their unmitigated banger, "My Number One"), when there were numerous scandals and controversies as is the song contest's wont. The main thing to come out of that night was that the powers that be finally decided to shorten the way votes are announced after Europeans across the continent wasted hours of their lives listening to score after score. Even Terry Wogan, commentating for the BBC, asked: "What time is it?"

3. Kiev is home to magnificent churches. Now to the city proper, and its majestic places of worship. The 11th century Saint-Sophia Cathedral is a

fantasy of green and gold domes and the first site in Ukraine to be inscribed on the Unesco World Heritage List. St Michael's Golden-Domed Monastery is not too shabby, either. The original was sadly destroyed by the Soviets in the Thirties, so today a reconstruction from 1999 stands in its stead.

4. It's the gateway to Chernobyl. Although about 100 miles north of Kiev, the city acts as a base from which tours of the nuclear ghost town set off. Chris Leadbeater visited the power plant and nearby abandoned city, Pripjat, for Telegraph Travel in 2016: "More than 10,000 tourists now explore the disaster site every year, snapping photos at the stricken power plant, and wandering the empty streets of Pripjat – which was evacuated on April 27 1986 (far too late in terms of the health of its citizens), and has lain abandoned ever since.

"Visitors are screened before they enter the Exclusion Zone – the restricted space, 19 miles in radius, which surrounds the blast area. They are told not to sit down, or touch items within this cordon – and are checked for radioactive particles when they leave again."

5. There is a market to savour the city. "Go to the Bessarabka market to taste, drink and smell the city," advises Kiev native and author Anna Shevchenko.

6. And an atmospheric old town. The city's old town is akin to those found in many Baltic states, with cobbled streets, welcoming squares and charming pastel-coloured houses. Though destroyed in the Mongol invasion of the 13th century, the space dates back to the ninth century and had a more recent renovation in the 19th century. Go for St Michael's Golden-Domed Monastery but stay for the Golden Gates fortifications.

7. It has a cemetery full of history. The city's Baikove Cemetery is the final resting place of several of the country's most distinguished people, with memorials dating back to the early 19th century, 87 of which are classified National Landmarks of History.

8. And is surprisingly lush. The city is remarkably green. So much so that it is said one can walk from one end of Kiev to the other without ever leaving the shade, thanks to its plentiful tree population. Victory Park and Venetsianskyi are both popular with joggers and cyclists, while in the winter when the lakes and rivers freeze over, skaters take to the ice.

9. You must try its fiery tippie. A visit to Kiev would not be complete without a shot (or several) of horilka pertsivka, a vodka infused with spicy chilis. Playwright Nikolai Gogol wrote of the spirit in Taras Bulba: "And bring us a lot of horilka, but not of that fancy kind with raisins, or with any other such things – bring us horilka of the purest kind, give us that demon drink that makes us merry, playful and wild." The drink is readily available at most bars and restaurants in the city.

10. And if you must, its immensely popular fast food. The third busiest McDonald's in the world is said to be the branch at Kiev's main train station.

11. Kiev gets deep. Arsenalna, a station on Kiev's Sviatoshynsko-Brovarska line, is the world's deepest at 105.5 metres below ground. For comparison, London's deepest is Hampstead, at 58.5 metres beneath the streets.

12. It built a superlative plane. Kiev was home to the world's biggest plane, the Antonov An-225 Myriya. It has the largest wingspan of any aircraft, at 88.4 metres and weighs 640,000kg. A brainwave of the Soviet Union, only one was ever made. Though you cannot visit the airfield where the plane was built (it is still operational), you can visit the State Aviation Museum in the city.

13. And has recovered from a tumultuous history. The city has a bruising history, having been caught between the Nazis and the Soviets in the Second World War. The National Museum of the History of Ukraine in the Second World War is where to go to explore the nation's role in the conflict and pay tribute to the some 10 million Ukrainians who lost their lives.

14. This immense statue is something to behold. Another reminder of the nation's Soviet past, is the monstrous Motherland Monument, part of the above museum, that towers above the capital, at 102 metres tall. A shield bearing the emblem of the hammer and sickle survives despite a piece of legislation introduced in 2015 forbidding Soviet and Communist symbols from the country – Second World War monuments were excluded.

15. Its football team gave Moscow a run for its money. The Ukrainian capital is home to one of the country's most successful football teams, Dynamo Kyiv. During the Soviet Union, Dynamo Kyiv was the only team to challenge the dominance of Moscow clubs, such as Spartak Moscow, leading to the colourful rivalry between the two teams. A tour of the team's stadium, NSC Olimpiyskiy, which was first built in 1925, then renovated in 1998, is available to visitors.

Questions for discussion:

1. What Eurovision exactly is the article devoted to? Who and where won the competition the previous year?

2. Do you agree with the claim that Kyiv is generally safe? Give reasons.

3. Enumerate all facts provided by the author and add some more or just give additional information on the facts from the article.

4. Does the author mention something you didn't know? What exactly?

5. Imagine you are abroad and tell foreigners about your country and reasons to visit it. What would you mention? What about your city?

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Infinitive and its functions in a sentence (belles lettres and publicistic style)

I. Define the function of the infinitive in the following sentences and translate the sentence into Ukrainian. Comment on your translation.

A) 1. A man must have something bigger than himself to believe in. (*Jones*)

2. It was impossible not to invite the Butiers for both afternoon and evening. (*Dreiser*)

3. The heat and dust were enough to strangle you. (*Cain*)

4. To cut a long story short, the infant that's just gone out of the room is not your son. (*Maugham*)

5. ... the next thing to be done is to move away from this house. (*Eliot*)

6. All the deep maternity in her awoke, never to sleep again. (*Buck*)

7. He paused as if to find a way to phrase his next thoughts. (*Mailer*)

8. Nobody asked you to come out here. I didn't ask you to stay. I told you to go while it was daylight. (*Faulkner*)

9. It was too hot to go out into the town. (*Hemingway*)

10. The prospective buyer is someone who is not, to put it mildly, a supporter of female emancipation. To consent to this sale would be to consent to change the character of the newspaper altogether. (*Murdoch*)

11. He had been one of the first to become interested in the development of the street-car system. (*Dreiser*)

12. The floor of the forest was soft to walk. (*Hemingway*)

13. He was a man to attract immediate sympathy. (*Maugham*)

14. He knew he must say anything at all in order to establish communication with her. (*Horgan*)

15. After all, you're, young enough to be my son. (*Clark*)

16. To begin with, he did not like the way his editor... had spoken to him that morning. (*Priestley*)

17. To make the real decisions, one's got to have the real power. (*Snow*)

18. To know all is to forgive all. (*Priestley*)

19. Other people, men particularly, found it difficult to face Cowperwood's glazed stare. (*Dreiser*)

20. It must be awful to have a brilliant future behind you. (*Snow*)

21. She makes a gesture as if to touch him. (*Shaw*)

22. Indeed, she had nowhere to go. (*Murdoch*)

23. To speak frankly, I am not in favour of long engagements. (*Wilde*)

24. He found the sky so pallid as to be almost invisible. (*Baum*)
25. He dropped back, so as to let me get on a level with him. (*Collins*)
26. When he met Savina at the station, she came to him with a joyous expression of anticipation to find his troubled silence. (*Wilson*)
27. Rubin did not, in any case, find it easy, to be as direct as Roger. (*Snow*)
28. True insincerity is hard to find. (*Priestley*)
29. She leaned forward with kindled eyes as if to impress the word on the inspector. (*Lindsay*)
30. She's a spoiled child not to be trusted. (*Galsworthy*)
31. It is against all ethical concepts of medical science to pronounce a death verdict to a gravely ill person. (*Baum*)
32. His age was difficult to guess. (*Wilson*)
33. They were the last to come. (*Maugham*)
34. I awoke a little after sunrise to find Evan gone. (*Hansford Johnson*)
35. Truth to tell, he wanted to say a great deal. (*Dreiser*)
36. Her large eyes were of a blue so pale as to be almost white. (*Murdoch*)
37. Her first proceeding... was to unlock a tall press, bring out several bottles, and pour some of the contents of each into my mouth. (*Dickens*)
38. To lie is not my custom. Too much complication and discomfort. (*Baum*)
39. I had many weary hours still to wait through. To while away the time, I looked at my letters. (*Collins*)
40. To begin with, Mrs. Anderson is a pleasanter person to live with than Mrs. Dudgeon. (*Shaw*)
41. With another look round at the furniture, as if to gauge his sister's exact position, Soames went out towards Piccadilly. (*Galsworthy*)
42. Three or four plans suggested themselves, only to be ruled out by their self-evident absurdity. (*Hansford Johnson*)
43. But the heat of the afternoon was, to say the least, oppressive. (*Salinger*)
- B) 1.** Kurds are especially happy with a US pledge last September *to protect* them against Baghdad.
2. Efforts *to attract* investment by selling Ireland abroad also have a long history.
3. British Airways said it would install heart monitors and cardial defibrillators devices on all its aircraft within a year, becoming the first international airline *to do so*.
4. Military rule and disdain for human rights have supposedly made Nigeria a country *NOT to be visited*.

5. Even from the point of view of Britain's homegrown capitalists, the current policies are failing. That is the only conclusion *to be drawn* from the Bank of England's quarterly review and the report of the Commons Treasury and Civil Service Committee.

6. Information comes in floods now, but we haven't installed a way *to use the brains* with the capacity *to filter and distill* it.

7. The decision *to ban* export of beef and cattle from Portugal was made after a sharp increase in the number of cases last year of "madcow" disease in cattle grown in Portugal.

8. The candidate said this morning that he was fully aware of the obstacles *to be faced* and the charges that would be made.

9. The Euro-American democracies have, in the new NATO, a central organization *to coordinate* the military actions of those NATO members which decide they need to act.

10. The US government controls exports of strong encryption products *to preserve* its capability *to decode* messages from foreign governments and criminals.

11. There are lessons *to be learnt* from the cold war, but the inevitability of a peaceful outcome is not one of them.

12. Most Japanese educators concede that a reliance on rote learning and cramming does great damage to creativity, and many universities are moving *to include* interviews and essay writing in their entrance tests.

13. A personal campaign *to acquaint* the farmers with the facts about this year's agricultural price review will be launched by the Minister of Agriculture on Monday.

14. Peru plans *to raise* \$1 billion through bond sales and loans *to help* the country's struggling companies restructure debt.

15. The United States used the UN inspection team *to send* a US spy into Baghdad *to install* a highly sophisticated electronic eavesdropping system.

16. Japanese consumers have simply not been purchasing many of the high-ticket items – particularly automobiles and appliances – *in sufficient* volume *to keep* Japan's economy moving at the higher rate business would like to achieve.

17. Although Mr. Kim [South Korea] was the *first* of the three *to embrace* the need for a rescue by the International Monetary Fund, he made worrying noises about wanting *to renegotiate* the deal once he entered office.

18. Mr. Cook is not *the first* British foreign secretary *to arrive* in office determined to change things, nor will he be *the last to run up* against the diplomats' natural skepticism about his ability to do.

19. Any newly elected government can expect *to be given* the benefit of the doubt by the public.

20. The U.S. Federal law allows the satellite systems *to provide* network programming only to a viewer who cannot receive the local affiliate of a network using a conventional TV antenna.

21. The United Nations said that a UN delegation would visit China next month *to look at* what help the country needs *to implement* its commitments on human rights.

22. The US President calls on America *to accept* a global role.

23. *To meet the need* for increasingly precise forecasts, meteorologists hope *to extend* their observational system until it covers every corner of the earth.

24. The chancellor in fact, was quick *to warn* us against raising false hopes on the basis of the new international support given for the pound.

25. The Prime Minister had told the party meeting that as a tough Prime Minister, he refused *to be dictated to* by any group.

26. [NATO] Already the Europeans cannot agree *to finance* the modernization programs that were considered essential even before enlargement came into the picture.

27. In London the British Government's special envoy said on returning yesterday from a two-week Far East "fact-finding mission", that he was disappointed *not to have been invited* to take part in the talks on the region's problems.

28. Perhaps BNP [Banque Nationale de Paris] felt left out: it courted Societe General unsuccessfully for two years *only to see* the bank fall into the arms of Paribas.

29. The retired director of the Brain Institute at the University of California – Los Angeles, devoted his life to studying that complex organ, *only to be crippled* by a brain disease that leaves its victims unable to care for themselves.

30. Education standards *are bound to be hit* by the government's latest round of spending cuts, the Education Secretary admitted yesterday.

31. Japan's economic success carries inevitable political consequences, and they *are bound to be recognized* sooner or later.

32. The announcements of his latest trip *is bound to intensify* suspicions about the objectives of the Government's maneuvers.

33. "The US economy already looks fairly bubble-like. Such an economy *is bound to slow* once stock prices fall, and so the base trend will be a stronger yen once Japan's economy strengthens", said a top official in the Finance Ministry.

34. The Chancellor of Germany said he had serious concerns *that failure to reach agreement* on the EU reforms could lead to complications concerning the European single currency, the euro.

35. Even a public apology from the prime minister for *failing to explain* his policy *failed to turn* the tide of opinion in his favour.

36. European Union leaders last night *failed to make* any breakthroughs on the future financing of the community.

37. Will Republicans squabble so acrimoniously *to define* the soul of their party that they condemn themselves to a protracted civil war that, two years from now, will lead not just to *failure to recapture* the White House but *to failure to keep* control of Congress?

38. The old controversy about whether government borrowing imposes a burden on the future has lately been given a new airing. Consider, *to begin with*, the recipe for making a “primary real burden” of the national debt as laid down by Professor Brown of the University of Virginia.

39. *To begin with*, the cumulative effect of so many cocktail and other parties amounts to a serious physical drain on the U.N. delegates; considerable stamina is required to stand up to some seven hundred social functions a year.

40. *To judge* living standards, it is better *to add* to GDP the income earned by foreign assets, and *to deduct* from it the income paid to foreign creditors.

41. The other leg of the Nissan plan *is to raise* operating margins from below zero up to 5% within two years.

42. The commercial broadcasting industry convinced Americans that it was “good citizenship *to consume* news at regular intervals”.

43. In many respects the father of both the supersonic Concorde and the wide-bodied Airbus airliners, Henri Ziegler *lived long enough to see* the recent major restructuring of the French aircraft industry.

44. Behind the closed doors of homes ranging from modest apartments to mansions in Virginia, many foreign servants live in silent despair, toiling long hours for low wages but *too fearful, isolated or insecure* about what will happen to them *to complain or break-free*, human rights advocates and investigators say.

II. Complete the sentence using the infinitive, translate the sentences into Ukrainian. Comment on your translation.

A. 1. ... is not my custom. 2. ... is quite unusual for her. 3. ... was the last thing any man wanted. 4. ... is a hardship. 5. ... is a real pleasure. 6. ... is useful.

B. a) 1. All they do is 2. To get straight to the best is 3. The only safe and sane thing to do was 4. What my father should do is 5. My original idea was 6. His only regret was 7. His only joy was 8. Her first impulse was 9. The last thing in the world she wanted was

b) 1. He got up and started 2. He looked curiously at the child and began 3. She gave a short acid laugh and began 4. He had a fancy that

he had seen the man somewhere before and started ... 5. Though it was late he had ... 6. It was arranged that we were ...

C. a) 1. There is a couple of things I want ... 2. I order ... 3. I didn't mean ... 4. Has your mother persuaded you ...? 5. It occurred to me ... 6. Don't bother ...

b) 1. I'm afraid he is not ready ... 2. They are anxious ... 3. One day people will be able ... 4. In her state she is liable ... 5. He's quite willing ... 6. She seemed reluctant ...

D. 1. He resisted the temptation ... 2. He regretted his inability ... 3. There is nothing ... 4. His wife was the first ... 5. Again he was the last ...

E. a) 1. The family had gathered ... 2. She might have dropped in ... 3. She bowed graciously and turned ... 4. We climbed up the mountain ... 5. He rose from his chair ... 6. I got up and stood up at the door ...

b) 1. The novel was easy enough ... 2. She was too sad ... 3. He couldn't do enough ... 4. He knew enough of the country not ... 5. We are too aware of the fact not ... 6. He was too astonished ...

c) 1. ... you might imagine him to be the Almighty. 2. ... you would never suspect him of having nerves. 3. ... one might think that he graduated from Oxford. 4. ... you might think he is a born orator. 5. ... you wouldn't believe she was a famous singer. 6. ... you would notice that they are skilled workmen.

F. 1. ... she is no match for him. 2. ... there isn't enough space to work in. 3. ... violence is a sign of weakness or fear, not a sign of strength. 4. ... I am unable to accept your kind invitation. 5. She was a woman past middle age ... 6. She was over seventy.

III. Translate the following texts into Ukrainian, taking into account the functions of the infinitive in the sentence.

1) A young pilot knew that his sweetheart was watching him flying from the airfield. **To show off** he looped the loop directly over her head.

After landing he came over to the girl and asked: "Were you afraid?"

"A bit," she said, "but don't get discouraged. With training you'll learn **to fly** normally, and I'll learn not **to be afraid**."

2) Who Bring Ill Luck?

Mrs. Jenkins, the wife of a pilot, told his friend: "My husband is terribly superstitious. He's been trying for weeks **to get rid of** our black cat. He took him up in his plane. He said he would fly to a record height of 90000 feet and drop the cat over the side."

"Why are you worrying about then?" insisted the neighbour.

"There's plenty **to worry about**," replied Mrs. Jenkins. "My husband isn't home yet, but the cat is."

3) A film producer was visiting the studios where a historical war film was shot.

“And what part does that little fellow play?” he asked.

“He plays Napoleon,” explained the director.

“But why? He is too small to **play such an important big part.**”

4) A recession is a period to tighten your belt.

In a depression you have no belt **to tighten.**

In a panic you have no pants left **to hold up.**

LISTENING EXERCISES

I. Complete the text with the words. Listen to the text “American cities” and check your answers. Translate the text.

nicknames	diverse	sleeps	hard-working	
New York	historical	date back	jazz music	
warm	weather	population	college	windy
terrible	hurricane	five	campuses	
located overseas	famous	pretty cold	Spanish	
big apple	very status oriented		laid back and easy-going	
landmarks	tough and rugged			

OK, hello, I’m going to talk a little about American Cities. I’m going to talk about American cities that are very to Americans and their and a little history about each of them.

The first city, probably the most well-known city in America, is, and in America we call New York “.....” and it’s probably the biggest city in the United States and it’s very It has a very multi-cultural People from all over the world come and live in New York and we say that New York is “the city that never” because there is always something going on.

Not too far from New York is Boston. Boston is probably the most city in the United States. It has a lot of famous that to the country’s birthplace, 200 years ago when the country was founded. Also, Boston is called “Beantown”. It’s nickname is Beantown and Boston is known for being atown. It has many university within the city.

OK, next up is Chicago. Chicago is called “the city”. It’s called the windy city because naturally it gets a lot of wind. It ison Lake Michigan and it gets cold in the winter. It’s a very cold city. Chicago is known for its blue-collar make up, meaning that most, or many of the people in the city are very, and we say “blue-collar” meaning they’re really people.

OK, next, another famous American city is New Orleans. Now New Orleans is called “The Big Easy” and New Orleans is famous for and Cajun culture. It’s probably the home of Jazz. I’m not sure about this, but Jazz is very well-known in New Orleans and there’s many places where you can go and listen to Jazz music and unfortunately New Orleans recently had a, Hurricane Katrina, so the city is currently being rebuilt, but I’m sure the big easy will be back and ready to go in no time.

The last city I’m going to talk about is Los Angeles, and we call Los Angeles “The City of Angels” because its name in means “The Angels” and Los Angeles is probably most famous for Hollywood and, for people maybe, Disneyland, but Los Angeles is also known for being very, but people are very and as well, so Los Angeles has a really big mix of types of people that live within it, and of course, Los Angeles is known for its

II. Watch the video “London”. For statements 1–27 choose “T” if the statement is true according to the text or “F” if it is false.

1. The legend says that the Tower will survive as long as the ravens remain within its walls.

2. Members of the British Royal family were never imprisoned and executed in the Tower.

3. The Tower consists of some domes which not connected to one another(with the help of the massive walls)

4. It took fifty-six years to build St Paul’s Cathedral

5. The Great Fire of London destroyed four fifths of the city and nothing reminds of the fact. It lasted for four days and nights.

6. There is a museum next to the Globe where the old stage costumes and city plans are displayed.

7. In order to mark the place where the Great Fire of London began the column was built on the site of the bakery.

8. Westminster was originally London’s second City.

9. Westminster Abbey was originally built as a palace and is London’s oldest and most important church.

10. Westminster cathedral is different from the Abbey. It is a catholic church that was reestablished 300 years after the reformation.

11. Big Ben dates back to 1859 and is one London’s most famous landmarks. It derived its name from its thirteen ton bell. When parliament is on holiday a lamp shines on the tower.

12. Only white horses take part in Horse guards’ parade which is a part of London’s daily changing of the guards.

13. Since the reign of Queen Victoria Buckingham palace has served as London's royal residence. The building contains 600 rooms and 1000 windows. Its building caused a financial scandal.

14. Trafalgar Square was designed as a large public area in the middle of the 19th century by John Nash. There is a 56 meter high column in honour of Queen Victoria in the center of Trafalgar Square. It is a popular location for political demonstrations. People come here to welcome New Year.

15. National gallery is in the northern section of the square contains more than 2000 works of art. It is one of the largest art collections in the world.

16. Piccadilly circus is the centre of attraction for millions of tourists.

17. Soho is the city's most popular entertainment district since the 17th century.

18. Covent Garden used to be a lively fruit and vegetable market is a place of shops, restaurants and street entertainment

19. Camden market is crowded chaotic, multicultural, it is the home of cool and the latest fashions. It is here that extravagant designer shoes and clothing are sold before they come to the mass market place. It is also popular for a tattoo.

20. Kensington used to be a tiny village.

21. The Millenniumbridge has always influenced London's life.

22. The Millennium bridge is the most recent bridge and one of the sixteen bridges to span the river.

III. Watch the video "Los Angeles". For statements 1–20 choose the right answer.

1. Los Angeles is California's city.

A. Largest; B. busiest; C. smallest; D. richest;

2. The sidewalk of fame is covered with bright stars that bear the names of famous people of... .

A. The past; B. the present; C. both past and present;

3. ... is considered to be the embodiment of wealth and fame.

A. City Hall; B. the Beverly Hills hotel; C. the Angels flight;

4. A paradise of limitless shopping is

A. Rode drive; B. the Angels flight; C. Malibu;

5. 8000 films have been produced here. Due to special effects the disaster scenes seem so realistic.

A. Disney Land; B. Universal Studios; C. Venice Beach;

6. A paradise for surfers is

A. Jurassic Park; B. Fishers' village; C. Malibu; D. Beverly Hills;

7. It is possible to view the night sky through the largest public telescope in California in

A. The City Hall; B. Griffith park; C. Sunset boulevard;

8. It is the mix of shows, attractions and well-known cartoon characters. 60 000 of visitors come here each day.

A. Universal Studios; B. Jurassic Park; C. Disney Land; D. Hollywood;

9. The pavements are popular with joggers and roller-skaters. The place is ideal for cyclists. It is the mekka for the creative

A. The sidewalk of fame; B. Mann's Chinese Theatre; C. cemetery;

10. The majority of the city's inhabitants live in... .

A. detached houses; B. skyscrapers; C. hotels;

11. It is scattered with the names of 1558 stars.

A. The sidewalk of fame; B. Mann's Chinese Theatre; C. Cemetery;

12. The richest men in the world, the sultan of Brunei, has owned this place since 1987. It is an immaculate product of American dream.

A. Jurassic Park; B. Fishers' village; C. Malibu; D. Beverly Hills hotel;

13. The Angels Flight is ...

A. Mountain railroad; B. beach; C. park; D. observatory;

14. It is one of the most successful amusement parks in the USA. 8000 films have been produced here.

A. Hollywood; B. Disney Land; C. Universal Studios;

D. Mann's Chinese theatre;

15. It is a complex of shops and restaurants with fine views of the harbor, a good selection of boat trips from which to choose. The choice is vast.

A. Fishers' village; B. Sunset Beach; C. Muscle Beach; D. Malibu;

16. Ideal conditions make it a paradise for surfers. Beach volleyball is played on picturesque sandy beaches.

A. Fishers' village; B. Sunset Beach; C. Muscle Beach; D. Malibu;

17. It is located on a hill in the center of Griffith park. It gives a perfect view of LA whenever fumes and smog permit.

A. boulevard; B. Cemetery; C. observatory; D. sidewalk of fame;

18. It was a most famous residential area of the famous today it is a busy main traffic artery.

A. Sunset boulevard; B. Rodeo drive; C. The Angels Flight;

19. In 1876 The new era for LA began with the arrival of the....

A. angels; B. skyscrapers; C. railroad; D. The sultan of Brunei;

20. 200 years ago LA was ...

A. a famous hotel; B. an isolated dessert like region; C. beach;

D. fishers' village.

IV. Watch the video "Megacities" and do the following tasks.

3 1.00 по 7.20 хвилину

1. Write out adjectives describing megacities (12 phrases)

2. Answer the questions

How many megacities are there in the world? What is said about the number of people living there?

How many world's megacities is the author going to visit?

The most dynamic megacity on the planet is.....

How many new migrants arrive every year to Dhaka? Which words are used to describe this city?

Which city is the largest one on the Earth? How many people live in this hive?

Which city is characterized as “the grand old man of megacities”?

Which city is one of the most dangerous cities in the world?

What will happen by 2050? (3 sentences should be put down)

Why do people go to the cities?

Do all of them succeed there? Why?

з 7.20 по 18.12 хвилину

1. Tang Jun is a representative of those who
2. His parents were but he is Shanghai's man now.

3. He's made his money from the millions of people in the city seeking

4. Shanghai is the capital of the world and Tang is its
5. He invented a new karaoke system:

6. Shanghai is changing almost on basis.

7. Shanghai has over billionaires.

8. Shanghai is the city on the planet.

9. Shanghai makes Manhattan looks a little

10. Shanghai is like a German

11. The Shard in London will be in the EU

12. Skyscrapers in London are packages of
They are saying to people all around the world “hey! Hey!” Come to me.

13. The Shard will rise to feet. It is growing at pace. Every weeks floors are added and there will be of them.

14. Old skyscrapers are when the new ones are.....

15. The total cost of the Shard will be

з 18.12 по 31.19 хвилину

Answer the questions.

1. How many people live in Dhaka? Where is the city situated?

2. How many new arrivals pour into the city every year?

3. How many people live in the slums?

4. What is there in the slums?
5. How can one know where the plush ones live in the slums?
6. How many families live in the slum community the man is talking about?
7. What did Musharraf tell about his family?
8. What did the presenter compare every village with?

Write down the sentences containing these words and translate the sentences.

A proper-sized town, a slumdog and a street hawker, the conditions are daunting, the hub of the community, a dead ringer, cockroach
The rats are a doodle compared with nipping out of a pee

Agree or disagree. Translate the sentences.

1. Slum dwellers are passive, put upon victims of the modern city
2. Slum dwellers don't work hard
3. Slum dwellers are resourceful, full of ingenuity

V. Watch the video "New York". For statements 1–22 choose the right answer.

1. In New York some separate China from Italy.

- A. blocks; B. streets; C. neighbourhoods;

2. It took one year and forty-five days to complete It is the symbol of glamour and fascination. It was opened in 1931.

A. The Empire State building; B. Chrysler building; C. St. Patrick's Cathedral;

3. The city's most fascinating trip is...around Manhattan island.

- A. the circle line river boat journey; B. along the Brooklyn Bridge;
C. the China town;

4. The building is decorated with stylized car motifs. There are seventy-seven stories in this building.

- A. the Empire State building; B. Chrysler building;
C. The world trade centre;

5. The Brooklyn Bridge was completed by the of John A. Roebling, the German architect.

- A. friend; B. son and son's wife; C. son and architect's wife;

6. Street got its name from the wall which was erected to protect the emerging town from the Native American Indians.

- A. Block; B. Wall; C. Brooklyn bridge

7. Greenwich Village is the place where many important ... lived until the 1960s.

- A. millionaires; B. authors and artists; C. actors

8. Many New York Chinese can speak

- A. Chinese only; B. English well; C. many English words

- 9. New Yorkers go to China Town mainly**
A. to buy souvenirs; B. to eat; C. to relax;
- 10. In the 19th century this old industrial area attracted artists.**
A. China town; B. Soho; C. The Brooklyn Bridge;
- 11. The name “Soho” derives from the name of the**
A. Native American tribe; B. part of London; C. street;
- 12. The artists liked Soho because they used its as studios.**
A. warehouses and factories; B. fashionable apartments; C. streets
- 13. One of the most fascinating parts of the city is**
A. Little Italy; B. China town; C. The Brooklyn Bridge;
- 14. The Fulton fish market is the largest fish market in (the)**
A. New York; B. world; C. USA
- 15. The Brooklyn Bridge was designed by a architect, John A. Roebling, to join Manhattan and Brooklyn. It took years to build it.**
A. American; 30 B. German; 40 C. English; 40
- 16. The third largest American city is**
A. Manhattan; B. New York; Brooklyn;
- 17. The financial centre of New York is Here beats the heart of the metropolis.**
A. The world trade center; B. Manhattan; C. The Trump building;
- 18. The Brooklyn Bridge was constructed in the... century.**
A. 19th; B. 18th; C. 20th;
- 19. New York was the capital of the USA.**
A. yes; B. no; C. hasn't been said in the film;
- 20. On the 28th of October 1886 ... was officially opened. It was gifted to America by**
A. the Statue of Liberty; France; B. The Brooklyn Bridge; France
C. The Statue of Liberty; England;
- 21. Each phase of the construction of the Statue of Liberty is displayed in the at the bottom of it.**
A. room; B. museum; C. gallery;
- 22. Ellis Island has been turned into a from a reception center of immigrants.**
A. prison; B. museum; C. hotel.
- VI. Watch the video “San Francisco”. For statements 1–20 choose the right answer**
- 1. San Francisco is under a constant threat of devastation because of**
A. herds of seals; B. pelicans; C. earthquakes;

2. An absolute must for every visitor is the journey..... Since 1873 the strange carriages have rumbled along the streets of the city pulled by an..... . At the end of the line the ...are turned around.

- A. in a cable car; underground cable; wagons;
- B. by boat; underground cable; wagons;
- C. in a cable car; above the ground cable; horses;

3. should only be driven down the hill and is regarded to be the most street in the world.

- A. Lombard; crooked; B. Lombard; busiest; C. Lincoln; fascinated.

4. The prison island of Alcatraz is also known as

- A. The pelican island; B. The seal island; C. The prisoners' island;
- D. The dark island; E. The orange-red island;

5. In 1775 was founded as the first military fortification of the bay by a Spaniard. Later in 1974 the civilians were able to enter the premises. In 1994 this vast area was opened as the National Park.

- A. Alcatraz; B. Presidio; C. Palace of the Legion of Honour;

6. This area was originally made up of dry sand dunes. But due to the horticultural skills of John McLaren, a park chief, it is a garden work of art now.

- A. Japanese Tea garden; B. Golden Gate Park; C. Golden Gate Bridge;

7. ... is a museum situated in Lincoln Park. It offers a breathtaking view of the Pacific and the Golden Gate. The largest collection of European Art outside the old world can be found here.

- A. Palace of the Legion of Honour; B. The Transamerica pyramid;
- C. Lincoln museum;

8. The main attraction of Pier 39 is..... .

- A. a herd of hundreds of male seals; B. a flock of pelicans;
- C. crowds of people;

9. was convinced the city had only one shortfall: "One can only remain detached from it with difficulty".

- A. Lincoln; B. G. Washington; C. Rudyard Kipling;

10. The history of west coast shipping is explained with superb exhibits of historic ships, furnished cabins and restored workshops in...

- A. Pier 39; B. Alcatraz; C. The Maritime Museum;

11. Palace of the Legion of Honour is a museum situated in Lincoln Park. It offers a breathtaking view of the Pacific and the Golden Gate. outside the old world can be found here.

- A. The largest collection of ships;
- B. The largest collection of workshops;
- C. The largest collection of European Art;

12. Americans built a fort and later it was converted into a military prison. It is a symbol of America's darker side. It ceased to exist in 1963 for financial reasons.

- A. Presidio; B. Alcatraz; C. The Transamerica pyramid;

13. This first military fortification of the bay was built by a Spaniard. Later in 1974 the civilians were able to enter the premises. In 1994 this vast area was opened as the National Park.

- A. Alcatraz; B. Presidio; C. Palace of the Legion of Honour;

14. Everything in was imported from one eastern country and created by experts. The landscape is based on the image of a real eastern city.

- A. Japanese Tea garden; B. China town; C. Fisherman's wharf;

15. Joseph Strauss, the architect, was thought to be crazy when he infused about

- A. Cable cars; B. Presidio; C. the Golden Gate Bridge;

16. Lombard Street should only be driven down the hill it is regarded to be

- A. the most crooked street in the USA;
B. the most crooked street in San Francisco;
C. the most crooked street in the world.

17. was convinced the city had only one shortfall: "One can only remain detached from it with difficulty".

- A. A. Lincoln; B. G. Washington; C. Rudyard Kipling;

18. An absolute must for every visitor is the journey Since 1873 the strange carriages have rumbled along the streets of the city pulled by an..... . At the end of the line the are turned around.

- A. in a cable car; above the ground cable; horses;
B. in a cable car; underground cable; wagons;
C. by boat; underground cable; wagons;

19. The city is under a constant threat of devastation because of

- A. crowds of pelicans; B. earthquakes; C. herds of seals.

Unit 2

UNDER THE WEATHER

READING AND DISCUSSING

WEATHER

The naughtiest thing in the world is the weather. It's like a capricious woman who always does the opposite to what you ask her.

When you want to go for a picnic in the open air you ask the skies to remain clear and the day to be fine. Nervously you switch on the radio and listen to the weather forecast. You tremble with joy to hear that it'll stay warm and dry with bright sunshine, and moderate breeze. Your imagination draws a hot summer afternoon and yourself saying: "Nice weather we are having today!" You take a lot of food and no warm clothes, go to the countryside but... do not get anything sunny.

You get it cloudy and cool with intermittent drizzle which ends with a thundery shower. The sky is so heavily cast with clouds, the downpours follow one another with such frequency, the rumbling of thunder and Hashes of lightning are so frightening that you've got no illusions left. You throw away the food and go back hungry and angry. And when you are already approaching your home soaked to the skin it suddenly brightens up. Oh, Goodness!

Each summer every student survives through the best time of his or her life – an examination session. Then many students plead: "Please, weather, stay cloudy, chilly or even cold with brisk northerly wind and nun torrents leaving pools and peddles everywhere, especially on the playground. And I'll be a good student". The radio promises: "Patchy light drizzle with showery outbreaks of rain." But the "patch" is never in the right place. Instead the skies send heat and excellent weather for a sun tan. Everyone knows that sun tan never helps at exams.

And it is always like this. When you go skiing and want to have frosty weather with a lot of snow, it starts thawing and your skis sink in the slush. Instead of a snowfall and hoarfrost on the trees you get excellent sleet. The weather does not feel any pang of remorse.

When you go in the car to the country, enjoying nice weather and a beautiful view of a rainbow in the blue sky, you pay no attention to some

haze on the horizon. Sometime later a thin mist in the distance turns into a thick fog and you spend a lovely two hours instead of one at the steering wheel.

When you plant some much-cared-for flowers in the garden, either a ground frost or a hail storm kills them. Digging muddy flowerbeds one feels exasperated: “What beastly weather we’ve had this week! And it keeps nasty! Wretched!”

To tell the truth, sometimes the weather is ashamed and turns for the better. But not always. More often it sticks to its own pattern and after a short warm spell turns bad again. Why is it always like this? Maybe, because the weather likes surprises and wants to bring in adventures to our life, breaking the boring routine with marvelous happenings?

Questions for discussion:

1. Do you agree that the weather is like a capricious woman? Prove your point.
2. Say what weather you like best of all and why.
3. What words and word combinations can be used to characterize weather for different seasons?
4. Do you listen to the weather forecasts? Do you trust them? Have you heard the weather forecast for today? Was it right?

CLIMATE CHANGE

The term “climate change” is used to refer to changes in the Earth’s climate. In the most general sense, it can be taken to mean changes over all timescales and in all of the components of climate, including precipitation and clouds as well as temperature. Climate changes can be caused both by natural forces and by human activities.

However in recent us age, especially in the context of environmental policy, it refers more specifically to changes being studied in the present, including an average rise in surface temperature, or global warming. International efforts to study and address climate change are coordinated through the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Note, however, that the UNFCCC defines “climate change” as anthropogenic and uses “climate variation” to mean what is used by most other sources to be “climate change”. Sometimes the term “anthropogenic climate change” is used to indicate the presumption of human influence.

For information on climate measurements over various periods, and the data sources available, see historical temperature record. For attribution of climate change over the past century, see attribution of recent climate change. For global warming episodes in the geological record, see Permian-Triassic extinction event and Paleocene-Eocene Thermal Maximum.

Climate changes due to *internal factors* and *external factors*. Internal factors are those due to interactions within the earth's climate system. External factors, called climate forcings, are divided into natural factors, such as variations in solar radiation, and anthropogenic factors (those attributed to human activities).

There is general agreement among scientists (as revealed by the scientific literature) that:

- The 100 kyr ice age cycles are controlled by orbital forcing – variations in the seasonal and geographical distribution of insolation; and in the total insolation.

- The rapid temperature changes seen in ice cores during the last glacial were probably caused by events associated with the Laurentide ice sheet and thus count as “internal variability”.

- The Little Ice Age was probably caused by solar variation or volcanic activity.

It is known that the weather is a chaotic non-linear dynamical system. It is not clear that the climate (the average of weather) is such a system. Restricting ourselves to the last 400 kyr, the ice core record shows that the largest swings in climate are periodic, with the same periodicity as various orbital variations. These are thus non-chaotic. However, there are large short-term changes which do seem to be best explained as chaotic. Those variations do not seem to occur in the current climate state. Thus, it is possible that the climate system varies between chaotic and non-chaotic, depending on the state of the external forcing.

It is clear that natural external factors have caused significant climate changes in the past, and it is probable that internal factors have too.

Anthropogenic factors are acts by humans (*Homo sapiens*) that change the environment and influence the climate. The major factor is CO₂ emission from fossil fuel combustion. Other factors include forest alterations, and agricultural or other changes that affect the Earth's albedo, the carbon cycle, or methane production.

The main natural external factor is the variability in the amount, and geographic and temporal distribution of, solar radiation that reaches Earth. The solar radiation can change on short (yearly to century) timescales because of solar cycles and on century to millennial timescales because of cyclic changes in Earth's orbit. On much longer (hundreds of millions of years) timescales, the Sun is getting hotter.

The 100,000 year ice age cycles are due to natural causes. Within the last 1000 years, there are two extensive periods where temperatures were relatively warmer (the Medieval Warm Period) or cooler (the Little Ice Age). Since anthropogenic forcing is believed to have been small then, it is

assumed that these changes were due to natural factors. The Little Ice Age is usually attributed to the reduction of solar activity or increase in volcanoes; the causes of the MWP are even less clear.

A few scientists have claimed that the observed warming since 1860 is a natural climate recovery from the Little Ice Age.

The influence of external factors can be compared using the concept of radiative forcing. A positive radiative forcing warms the planet, and negative radiative forcing cools the planet.

Questions for discussion:

1. Define the term “climate change”. What does it include? How can it be caused?
2. How are international efforts to study and address climate change coordinated?
3. What is the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change? How does it define “climate change”? What does the term “anthropogenic climate change” indicate?
4. Enumerate internal factors and external factors influencing climate change.
5. What general agreement on climate change do scientists have?
6. How can climate system be characterized? Is it chaotic or non-chaotic?
7. What are anthropogenic factors that change the environment and influence the climate? Are there any other factors?
8. What are 100,000 year ice age cycles?
9. Do you personally believe in global warming? Explain your answer.

COLD? BRITAIN IS ACTUALLY GETTING HOTTER

Most Britons could be forgiven for thinking a new Ice Age is upon us. Small comfort, then, as we struggle through snowdrifts and cope with burst pipes, that the present cold is a sign the British climate is generally getting milder.

Ironically, most scientists now believe the short sharp shock of severe cold that has struck Europe for three winters running is an indicator that the world is growing warmer. The burning of fossil fuels is building up a blanket of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, creating a “greenhouse” effect.

Britain and Europe have certainly experienced weather this cold before. In the 17th century, the Thames froze solid so often that it became a regular winter sports attraction. The weather then was so severe that it is sometimes referred to as the Little Ice Age. Even in the early 19th century, Britain’s climate was still colder than it is today. We still have a cherished picture of

Charles Dickens's Christmases – although, in fact, snow at Christmas has been a rarity in southern England for 150 years.

Studies of temperature trends around the world show that it has been warming up since the middle of the 19th century. Most experts agree that this is a result of human activities. By burning coal and oil, we are putting carbon dioxide into the air. This acts like a blanket round the earth, trapping heat that would otherwise escape into space. As long as we keep burning fossil fuel, the trend is likely to continue. So why have we had such severe cold spells in Europe recently? According to researchers at the University of East Anglia, it is all part of the same process. When the climate of the globe changes, it doesn't do so evenly. Britain and Western Europe are just unlucky in being in the path of a particularly significant wind shift.

By comparing the weather in different seasons, during the warmest and coldest years of the 20th century, the researchers have built up a picture of what is going on. Their key new discovery is that although spring, summer and autumn are all warmer, severe cold spells in winter are most likely over the whole of central Europe. So then, short cold spells mean it's generally getting warmer – but the bad news is it could get TOO warm. If the predictions come true – and the present changes are exactly in line with computer forecasts – within the next 40 or 100 years we shall see a change in climate as dramatic as the shift which ended the last Ice Age.

Questions for discussion:

1. What is a "greenhouse" effect? How can it be demonstrated?
2. Did we use to have colder climate several centuries ago? Provide examples.
3. What do studies of temperature trends around the world show?
4. What is your opinion about the coming Ice Age?

SYNOPTIC WINDS

Synoptic winds are winds associated with large-scale events such as warm and cold fronts, and are part of what makes up everyday weather. These include the geostrophic wind, the gradient wind, and the cyclostrophic wind.

As a result of the Coriolis force, winds always flow clockwise around a high pressure area and counter clockwise around a low pressure area (the reverse in the southern hemisphere). At the same time, winds always flow from areas of high pressure to areas of low pressure. These two forces are opposite but not equal, and the path that results when the two forces cancel each other out runs parallel to the isobars. Wind following this path is known as geostrophic wind. It is rare, however, to find things quite so tidy. Winds are said to be truly geostrophic only when other forces (e.g. friction)

acting on the air are negligible, a situation which is often a good approximation to the large-scale flow away from the tropics.

In nature, isobars are almost always curved. The result is that a wind moving parallel to the isobars encounters a third force, the centripetal force. This is the force which tends to keep a body in motion moving in the same direction. The effect of this force, though not a force in itself, is called the centrifugal force, and acts to counteract the Coriolis force (coincidentally also the effect of a force rather than a force in itself) and decrease the wind speed. This much more common situation results in what is known as a gradient wind.

In certain circumstances, the Coriolis force acting on moving air may be almost or entirely overwhelmed by the centripetal force. Such a wind is said to be cyclostrophic, and is characterized by rapid rotation over a relatively small area. Hurricanes, tornadoes, and typhoons are examples of this type of wind.

Special winds are winds which blow under only certain circumstances. These may result from differential heating, from barriers to airflow, or from gravitational effects.

Differential heating is the motive force behind land breezes and sea breezes (or, in the case of larger bodies, lake breezes), also known as on- or off-shore winds. Water is a rapid absorber/radiator of heat, whereas land not only absorbs heat more slowly but releases it over a greater period of time. The result is that, in locations where sea and land meet, heat absorbed over the day will be released more quickly by the water. Air contacting water cools. Over the land, heat is still being released into the air, which rises. This convective motion draws the cool sea air in to replace the rising air, resulting in a sea breeze. During the day, the roles are reversed. The land, cooled from a night of radiation, continues to soak up heat long after the heat capacity of the water has been reached. Warm air over the water rises, pulling cool air from inland to replace it. And so it goes.

Mountain breezes and valley breezes are due to a combination of differential heating and geometry. When the sun rises, it is the tops of the mountain peaks which receive first light, and as the day progresses, the mountain slopes take on a greater heat load than the valleys. This results in a temperature inequity between the two, and as warm air rises off the slopes, cool air moves up out of the valleys to replace it. This upslope wind is called a valley breeze. The opposite effect takes place in the afternoon, as the valley radiates heat. The peaks, long since cooled, transport air into the valley in a process that is partly gravitational and partly convective and is called a mountain breeze.

Mountain breezes are one example of what is known more generally as a Katabatic wind. These are winds driven by cold air flowing down a slope, and occur on the largest scale in Greenland and Antarctica. Most often, this term refers to winds which form when air which has cooled over a high, cold plateau is set in motion and descends under the influence of gravity. Winds of this type are common in regions of Mongolia and in glaciated locations.

Because katabatic refers specifically to the vertical motion of the wind, this group also includes winds which form on the lee side of mountains, and heat as a consequence of compression. Such winds may undergo a temperature increase of 20°C or more, and many of the world's "named" winds (see list below) belong to this group. Among the most well-known of these winds are the chinook of Western Canada and the American Northwest, the Swiss foehn, California's infamous Santa Ana wind, and the Spanish mistral.

The opposite of a katabatic wind is an anabatic wind, or an upward-moving wind. The above-described valley breeze is an anabatic wind.

A widely-used term, though one not formally recognized by meteorologists, is orographic wind. This refers to air which undergoes orographic lifting. Most often, this is in the context of winds such as the chinook or the foehn, which undergo lifting by mountain ranges before descending and warming on the lee side.

Questions for discussion:

1. What are synoptic winds?
2. How do winds blow? How does the Coriolis force affect this process? What is the Coriolis force (revise it from Physics lessons at school)?
3. Describe the mechanism of geostrophic wind, the gradient wind, and the cyclostrophic wind blowing.
4. What are special winds? When do they blow?
5. When do land breezes, sea breezes, mountain breezes, valley breezes blow? Where can they be found?
6. What other types of winds do you know? What winds blow in your area?

LIGHTNING FACTS

A bolt of lightning can reach temperatures approaching 28,000 Kelvin (or about 50,000 degrees Fahrenheit) in a split second. This is many times hotter than the surface of the sun. The heat of lightning which strikes loose oil or sandy regions of the ground may fuse the soil or sand into channels called fulgurites. These are sometimes found under the sandy surfaces of

beaches and golf courses, or in desert regions. Fulgurites are evidence that lightning spreads out into branching channels when it strikes the ground.

Trees are frequent conductors of lighting to the ground. Since sap is a poor conductor, its electrical resistance causes it to be heated explosively into steam, which blows off the bark outside the lightning's path. In following seasons trees overgrow the damaged area and may cover it completely, leaving only a vertical scar. If the damage is severe, the tree may not be able to recover, and decay sets in, eventually killing the tree. It is commonly thought that a tree standing alone is more frequently struck, though in some forest areas, lightning scars can be seen on almost every tree.

Nearly 2000 persons per year in the world are injured by lightning strikes, and between 1/4th and 1/3rd of those struck die. Lightning injuries result from three factors: electrical damage, intense heat, and the mechanical energy which these generate. While sudden death is common due to the huge voltage of a lightning strike, survivors often fare better than victims of other electrical injuries which result in a more prolonged application of lesser voltage.

People may be hit in several different ways. In a direct hit the electrical charge strikes the victim first. Paradoxically, if the victim's skin resistance is high enough, much of the current will flash around the skin or clothing to the ground, resulting in a surprisingly benign outcome. Splash hits occur when lightning effectively bounces off a nearby object and strikes the victim en route to ground. Ground strikes, in which the bolt lands near the victim and is conducted through the victim via his grounded feet or other body part, can cause great damage.

The most critical injuries are to the circulatory system, the lungs, and the central nervous system. Many victims suffer immediate cardiac arrest and will not survive without prompt emergency care, which, it is worth noting, is safe to administer, due to the fact that the victim will not retain any electrical charge after the lightning has struck. (Of course, the helper could be struck by a separate bolt of lightning in the vicinity.) Others incur myocardial infarction and various cardiac arrhythmias, either of which can be rapidly fatal as well. The intense heat generated by a lightning strike can cause lung damage, and the chest can be damaged by the mechanical force of rapidly expanding heated air. Either the electrical or the mechanical force can result in loss of consciousness, which is very common immediately after a strike. Amnesia and confusion of varying duration often result as well. A complete physical examination by paramedics or physicians may reveal ruptured eardrums, and ocular cataracts may develop, sometimes more than a year after an otherwise uneventful recovery.

Lightning is responsible for approximately 100 deaths a year in the United States alone. Lightning ranks second only to floods for storm related casualties in the U.S. every year. Many of these deaths could be prevented if basic precautions were taken when thunderstorms are expected in an area. Listening to a radio to keep up to date on storms in the area is the first step in lightning safety.

One way to prepare is to install a lightning conductor (or, lightning rod) for preventing lightning damage to a building. A lightning conductor is a metal spike that is connected to earth by a low-resistance path. Should lightning strike a building, the current will travel through the conductor rather than through the fabric of the building, causing less damage.

Electrical equipment can be protected from lightning by a lightning arrester, a device that contains one or more gas-filled spark gaps between the equipment's cables and earth. Should lightning strike one of the cables, the high voltage will cause the gas in the spark gap to break down and become a conductor, providing a path for the lightning to reach the ground without passing through the equipment.

No place is 100% safe in a thunderstorm, but some are safer than others. Larger, better constructed structures are better than smaller or more open structures. Fully enclosed metal vehicles with the windows rolled up are good shelters, providing that no contact is made with any exposed metal inside or outside the vehicle.

When outside, avoid the following: high places and open fields; isolated trees; unprotected gazebos; rain or picnic shelters; baseball dugouts; communications towers; flagpoles; light poles; bleachers (stadium seating) (metal or wood); metal fences; open top vehicles such as convertibles, tractors (contrary to myth, rubber tires are not protective); golf carts; water (ocean, lakes, swimming pools, rivers, etc.); metal-shafted or conductive umbrellas, golf clubs, baseball bats, shovels, or fishing rods.

If you find yourself trapped in an open area during a storm, position yourself close to the ground by squatting with your feet close together and on the balls of your feet. Crouch in a ditch if possible. Avoid proximity to other people (minimum 5 meters or 15 feet). Since lightning spreads when it hits the ground, you want to minimize as much contact area between you and the ground. Remember, humans are good conductors of electricity, and lightning tends to strike the highest thing in an area, because electricity will always take the path of least resistance.

Lone tall trees are particularly dangerous; cattle often seek shelter under trees during a thunderstorm and are frequently killed by strikes.

When inside avoid the following: use of the telephone (cellular and cordless telephone use is safe); taking a shower or bath; washing your hands; doing dishes (basically anything to do with water); any contact with conductive surfaces with exposure to the outside such as metal door or window frames, electrical wiring, telephone wiring, cable TV wiring, plumbing, etc.; using electrical appliances that plug into the wall.

Questions for discussion:

1. What temperature can bolt of lightning reach?
2. What are fulgurites? When can they be observed?
3. Enumerate frequent and poor conductors to lightning.
4. How many persons per year are injured by lightning strikes? How many of them die?
5. How many people are hit? What are the most critical injuries?
6. What is the best way to prepare for storms and to protect electric equipment? Which place is 100% safe in such cases?
7. What is the advice during thunderstorms for people who are inside and outside?

THUNDERSTORM

A thunderstorm is a form of severe weather characterized by the presence of lightning and its attendant thunder. It is often accompanied by copious rainfall, or, on occasion, snowfall.

Thunderstorms form when significant condensation, resulting in the production of a wide range of water droplets and ice crystals, occurs in an atmosphere that is unstable and supports deep, rapid upward motion. This often occurs in the presence of three conditions: sufficient moisture accumulated in the lower atmosphere, reflected by high dew point temperatures; a significant fall in air temperature with increasing height, known as a steep lapse rate; and a force such as mechanical convergence along a cold front that will focus the lift.

Thunderstorms have had a lasting and powerful influence on mankind. Romans thought them to be battles waged by Jupiter, who hurled lightning bolts forged by Vulcan. Thunderstorms were associated with the Thunderbird, held by Native Americans to be a servant of the Great Spirit. In more contemporary times, thunderstorms now have taken on the role of a curiosity. Every spring, storm chasers head to the Great Plains to explore the visual and scientific aspects of storms and tornadoes.

A given cell of a thunderstorm goes through three stages: the cumulus stage, the mature stage, and the dissipation stage. This life cycle was

identified in 1949 as the result of the U.S. Weather Bureau's landmark Thunderstorm Project.

In the cumulus stage of a thunderstorm cell, masses of moisture are pushed upwards; the moisture rapidly cools into liquid drops of water vapor, which appears as cumulus clouds. Not only are the masses of water vapor warmer than the surrounding air, but water vapor is less dense than dry air, and for both of these reasons the warm humid air will tend to rise in an updraft due to the process of convection. This creates a low-pressure zone beneath the forming thunderstorm. In a typical thunderstorm, some 59108 kg of water vapor are lifted and the amount of energy released when this condenses is about equal to the energy used by a city (US-2002) of 100,000 over a month.

In the mature stage, the accumulated water vapor has become large, with the top layer often spreading out into an anvil formation. The resulting cloud is called cumulonimbus. The water vapor will coalesce into heavy droplets and ice particles, which will fall onto the area below as rain. If temperatures in the upper atmosphere are cold enough, some of these droplets may actually form into masses of ice and fall as hail. While updrafts are still present, the falling rain creates downdrafts as well. The presence of both updrafts and downdrafts during this stage can cause considerable internal turbulence in the storm system, which sometimes manifests as strong winds, severe lightning, and even tornadoes.

Finally, in the dissipation stage, updraft conditions no longer exist, and the storm is characterized largely by weak downdrafts. Because most of the moisture has precipitated out as rain or ice (precipitation) there is no longer sufficient moisture in the lower air to sustain the cycle.

Thunderstorms are often classified into a spectrum based on their cell structure: single cells, multicellular storms, and supercells. The type of storm depends on the instability and relative wind conditions at different layers of the atmosphere (shear).

The single-cell (unicell) thunderstorm is the singular three-stage situation as described above, usually lasting about 30 minutes from the start of significant precipitation. A severe unicell storm is often referred to as a pulse thunderstorm. The life cycle of the storm usually takes place within a one-hour span.

In a multicell thunderstorm, several thunderstorm cells merge into a larger system. The cloud becomes divided into updraft and downdraft regions separated by a gust front. The gust front may extend for several miles ahead of the storm, bringing with it increases in wind speed and atmospheric pressure, decreases in temperature, and shifts in wind direction.

The storm itself will have different portions sequentially going through the various thunderstorm stages. In many cases the immature cells develop along a line known as a flanking line, resulting in what is known as a line multicell.

The supercell is the most dangerous type of thunderstorm, as it typically contains violent gusts of wind, large hail, and damaging tornadoes. It is caused by strong instability or strong helicity in the flow feeding the storm. The supercell possesses a mesocyclone, the results of which are strong vertical shear, differences in wind speed at different layers and separate updraft and downdraft regions, with the effect being that the storm will both last longer and continue to grow larger and more dangerous.

In a thunderstorm, the Earth's Coriolis Effect can twist the huge vertical motions of air and moisture into horizontal rotation – a vortex – which can result in tornadoes in larger thunderstorms.

Geographic features (such as mountain ranges) or linear boundaries (such as warm or cold fronts) may create lines of thunderstorms which move across the landscape. A special case of this is the squall line, which usually occurs in the warm sector of a cyclone. The squall line is propelled by its own outflow, which reinforces continuous development of updrafts along the leading edge.

Multicell or squall line systems may form a meteorologically-important feature known as mesoscale convective system (MCS) stretching for hundreds of miles. They are large enough to have a pronounced effect on the upper-level and surface weather pattern, and may influence forecasts over half of a continent. MCS systems are common in the Midwest region of the United States during the summer months and produce much of the region's important agricultural rainfall.

Questions for discussion:

1. What is a thunderstorm? What is it often accompanied by?
2. What are three conditions to form thunderstorms?
3. Have thunderstorms had a lasting and powerful influence on mankind? Prove your answer.
4. Speak on three stages of thunderstorm. Who and when identified this life cycle? What happens in each stage?
5. How are thunderstorms often classified? Speak on each type of thunderstorms.
6. Has thunderstorm recently taken place in your area? What do you know about it? How would you characterize it?
7. What is MCS? How does it function?
8. Have you found facts you didn't know about thunderstorms?

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Objective with the Infinitive construction

Objective Participial construction

I. Suggest your translation of the following sentences.

- A) 1. It was the first time he had ever seen her weep. (*Buck*)
2. I came to get someone to tell me the truth. (*Hansford Johnson*)
3. I'll have Bertha bring you breakfast. (*Stone*)
4. I have never known Hector Rose behave like this, (*Snow*)
5. Conrad pulled out a chair and made her sit down. (*Greene*)
6. He... looked at his watch, rang the bell, and ordered the vehicle to be brought round immediately. (*Eliot*)
7. Paul felt his heart lift as at a great victory. (*Cronin*)
8. You make me think of spring flowers... (*Braine*)
9. She watched him go up the street and enter a door. (*Faulkner*)
10. Young men of this class never do anything for themselves that they can get other people to do for them. (*James*)
11. He heard the town clock strike twelve. (*Faulkner*)
12. I don't like him to be so long alone. (*Hansford Johnson*)
13. He decided to write her... and ask for an explanation, as well as have her meet him. (*Dreiser*)
14. Why can't he get a valet to stay with him longer than a few months? (*Shaw*)
15. He then ordered her horse to be put into the gig. (*Hardy*)
16. "I saw a lizard dart on that rock!" (*Lawrence*)
17. I felt Matty touch me on the shoulder... (*Maurier*)
18. I should like her to learn a little Latin. (*Mackenzie*)
19. "...I believed you to be writing letters in the morning room." (*Maurier*)
20. "In any case you won't expect me to give you an answer now." (*Bennett*)
21. "And what would you have me say to him if I did manage to see him?" (*Trollope*)
22. ... he struggled once more into his cab and caused it to be driven towards Millicent Villa. (*Galsworthy*)
23. She had not suspected him to be such a man of the world. (*Bennett*)
24. "I just wanted Fleur to see where I lived." (*Galsworthy*)
25. "I've never noticed them exert themselves much for anyone else." (*Snow*)
26. He heard Big Ben chime "Three" above the traffic. (*Galsworthy*)

27. She turned her head, he saw her hand make a little flitting gesture ...
(*Galsworthy*)

28. He was a slow thinker unable to let a subject drop when once he had started on it. (*Norris*)

29. She was brooding by the electric fire when she heard a car stop outside, and the bell rang. (*Galsworthy*)

30. "Soames is very fond of you – he won't have anything said against you." (*Galsworthy*)

31. Minny made Sarah sit in the one comfortable chair close to the fire.
(*Mazo de la Roche*)

32. She wished me to look after the house... (*Eliot*)

33. ...I felt the rain on my face turn to snow. (*Hemingway*)

34. "We understand your income to be two thousand pounds."
(*Galsworthy*)

35. "No, I did not mean you to think that." (*Maurier*)

36. He clearly preferred people to work for nothing. (*A. Christie*)

37. I knew him to be a brave lad. (*ibid*)

38. I'm always thinking about myself, and I expect everybody else to do the same. (*O. Wilde*)

39. Harry felt his stomach disappear. (*J. K. Rowling*)

40. None of them noticed a large, fawn owl flutter past the window.
(*ibid*)

41. As he smoked, ... he noticed a grasshopper walk along the ground and up on to his woollen sock. (*Hemingway*)

42. My orderly had... tied the strips to a stick to make a brush that swished the flies away. I watched them settle on the ceiling. (*Hemingway*)

43. I had expected him to take me along to the library – and had made up my mind that I would not admit to having been into it already – show me the Vane archive, and leave me alone to get on with my work. (*Hill*)

44. "I was just telling my mother," he said, "I never heard you sing so well, never. ...Upon my word and honour that's the truth. I never heard your voice sound so fresh and so... so clear and fresh, never." (*Joyce*)

45. I have never known her to wear anything but black. (*Murdoch*)

46. "She looked at me as though that were the end of the interview and she expected me to get up and take myself off. But I didn't. I thought I'd like to get a bit of my own back." (*Maugham*)

47. But he said nothing, only walked with me to the roadside, and watched me leave, before returning to the church. (*Hill*)

48. I expected the door to be locked like the rest, but it swung open slowly to my touch, so that involuntarily, I jumped back. (*Hill*)

В) 1. Russia wants the US to lift sanctions imposed on Iraq after its invasion of Kuwait. We expected the long-term agreements between Russia and the EU to be signed in the nearest possible future.

2. China urged the US to lift sanctions on export of the US high-tech goods to their country.

3. The Washington Administration consider this item on the agenda of the Congress to be of utmost importance.

4. The UN declared Europe to be the zone free of all kinds of N weapons.

5. In the period of 1939–1940 the US and some other states watched Hitler occupy many European states one by one, without making any steps to stop him.

6. He heard the rain stream against the leaves. He leaned far out of the window, and saw the first rays of the sun spread all over the garden.

7. The UN cannot make all member states refrain from use of threat or force in inter-state relations.

8. The people of Ukraine expect a majority of the newly elected MPs to support their fight against bureaucracy.

9. We want political and legal methods to prevail in solving whatever problems may arise.

10. A Palestinian said his torturers wanted him to say the Communists were terrorists.

11. The meeting organized by the South Cumbria British-Russian friendship Society heard their president say he was tremendously impressed by his visit to Russia.

12. Anyone who heard the Russian President speak at the Guild hall would have been left in no doubt about the way things are going to develop in future.

13. Public opinion in the country made the opposition leader get the Foreign Minister to arrive at a settlement with his foreign counterpart.

14. The transition from the observance of the ABM Treaty to the so-called regime with the emphasis on strategic defense, proposed by the US delegation, will not allow the parties to reach agreement on 50 percent cuts in strategic offensive weapons.

15. The wife of the assassinated Swedish Premier confronted the man accused of his murder and said she had seen him staring at her dying husband after the shooting.

16. Only 11 percent of Britons want the Government to press ahead with Trident submarines if the US and Russia agree to half their long-range nuclear missiles.

17. According to the poll 33 percent of Britons want the Government to cancel Trident if the US and Russia make a 50 percent reduction in their strategic weapons.

18. Some 32 percent of the population want Britain to introduce Trident – but hold it at current firepower levels.

19. Other observers believe murder to be just one element of a much wider strategy by local reactionary businessmen in their thirst for new markets.

20. Officials said that there were still issues to be discussed with PLO wanting the Israeli Troops to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories.

21. The Angolan representative said that he expected other delegations to support their proposal before it was debated in the committee.

22. The Council of Ministers confidently expected a majority of the MPs to support their plan for the country's renovation.

23. The recent session of the UN General Assembly declared the use of nuclear weapons to be a direct violation of the UN Charter.

24. Public opinion compelled the Administration to get the Pentagon to abandon their plans for additional subsidies.

25. Everybody thought that the US President would try to get the French President to begin negotiations with the Iraq issue.

26. He remained dubious whether the most powerful members of the UN would allow such a process to develop.

27. Mr. Tony Blair, the British Prime Minister, and his wife were greeted by Mr. Silvio Berlusconi, the Prime Minister of Italy, at his Sardinian villa, wearing a handkerchief over his head, a loose white shirt and white trousers that made him look like a surgeon.

28. A study from the University of Arizona says the average office desk had 400 times more bacteria than the average toilet seat – it's no wonder coming to the office makes me feel sick.

29. Until recently, MI5 had a staff of 2,100. Worries about Islamic terrorism prompted the government to fund an expansion expected to bring the total to about 3,100.

30. An air traffic controller allowed two aeroplanes to fly too close to each other as one took off from La Guardia Airport and the other arrived, the Federal Aviation Administration said.

II. Translate the following texts into Ukrainian, comment on your translation.

A)

A Warning

In a shady nook of the city park a young poet and his friend are having a rest. The poet is reciting some of his verses out loud. He seems **to enjoy** the

very sound of his voice. Suddenly he feels his friend's hand **touch** his shoulder.

"Tut, tut, tut, not so loud, please!" his friend says and points out a man sitting on the next garden bench and yawning sleepily. "He hears you *speak* and look how it makes him **yawn**."

B) A Cheap Secret

Young John: I saw you kissing my sister, Mr. Brown. Would you like me **to keep** silent on the subject?

Mr. Brown: Certainly, my boy! Here is a sixpence. And I expect you **to keep** it a secret.

Young John: A sixpence? Do you really mean I have to keep it a secret for a sixpence? I got two shillings for not telling I saw Mr. Jones kissing her.

C) A Different Feeling

A little girl saw her mother **kiss and pet** another child. She sulked for a time and then said: "Mummy, please let that child **go**. I don't want you **to kiss and hug** him." "Oh, don't you?" replied the mother a bit irritated. "Does it make you **feel** jealous?" "No, mummy, it doesn't make me **feel** jealous, but it makes me **feel** uncomfortable."

Subjective-with-the-Infinitive Construction

I. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.

- A)** 1. Never once had she been seen to cry. (*Mansfield*)
2. There was a rumour that at last they were likely to be married. (*Snow*)
3. Irving proved to be a long, sallow-faced butler chap, solemn as an undertaker. (*Priestley*)
4. Mr. Worthing is sure to be back soon. (*Wilde*)
5. Unfortunately, at this moment he chances to catch sight of Judith's face. (*Shaw*)
6. His "office" turned out to be in one of the back streets close by Olympia. (*Snow*)
7. ... people took an oath, a pledge, when they were married, and that was supposed to hold them together. (*Lindsay*)
8. At thirteen he began to read books that were said to be evil. (*Saroyan*)
9. He [Cowperwood] appeared to be an ideal home man. (*Dreiser*)
10. She doesn't seem to want to do anything I suggest. (*Dreiser*)
11. Cecily and Gwendolen are perfectly certain to be extremely great friends. (*Wilde*)
12. Nearly a year ago, I chanced to tell him our legend of the nun... (*Ch. Bronte*)

13. Harriet, pale and trembling... suffered her to go on uninterrupted. (*Dickens*)

14. He turned out to have no feeling whatsoever for his nephew. (*Snow*)

15. This appeared to amuse the policeman. (*Priestley*)

16. You can easily get in through a window if the door happens to be locked. (*Priestley*)

17. He was said to be one of the most promising of nuclear physicists. (*Snow*)

18. The tower seemed to rock in the wind. (*Lawrence*)

19. I happened to turn my eyes towards this place, as I was thinking of many things... (*Dickens*)

20. Alice didn't seem to have heard me. (*Braine*)

21. She had never earned more than thirty shillings a week, and yet her situation was considered to be exceptionally good. (*Bennett*)

22. ...from the cut of his clothes he is supposed to be a foreigner. (*Galsworthy*)

23. The Captain, meanwhile, who seemed to have quite forgotten his own dinner, laid down his knife and fork, and drew his chair to the sofa. (*Dickens*)

24. I heard Mounteney whisper to Martin: to my astonishment he seemed to be asking what was the matter with me. (*Snow*)

25. "Put it another way – we're unlikely to get everything we want in one man." (*ibid*)

26. On such an occasion one was expected to dress a little. (*Wells*)

27. Old Geibel was in the room, but he appeared to be absorbed in his newspaper, and the girls took no notice of him. (*Jerome*)

28. "I am not likely to see you again, the next time you come to town." (*Dickens*)

29. Mr. Critchlow had never been known to be glad to see anybody. (*Bennett*)

30. Steerforth was pretty sure to be there expecting me... (*Dickens*)

31. When she happened to feel ill no one could have been kinder or more thoughtful. She seemed to do him a favour when she gave him the opportunity of doing something tiresome for her. (*Maugham*)

32. There were repeated cheerings and salutations interchanged between the shore and the ship, as friends happened to recognize each other. (*Irving*)

33. At sea, everything that breaks the monotony of the surrounding expanse attracts attention. It proved to be the mast of a ship that must have been completely wrecked [...]. (*Irving*)

B) 1. Three Palestinians were reported to have died as a result of Israeli army actions yesterday – two from wounds sustained in previous clashes and one shot in the heart yesterday.

2. Later, after visiting Westminster Abbey, the President and his wife were reported to have stopped to chat with the cheering crowds.

3. Western Bank. About 200 people were reported yesterday to have been detained, on different charges.

4. The US President's address to the assembled press outside 10 Downing Street yesterday appeared to have been a success.

5. Syrian troops were reported to have been sent recently to the Kaura and Batroun districts of Northern Lebanon.

6. About 130 people were yesterday reported to have been arrested on different charges in Ulster.

7. The recent visit may be said to have been a new attempt for both Governments to participate more vigorously in the process of disarmament and particularly in relation to the question of tactical nuclear weapons.

8. Recently the US plans in that part of the world seemed to have assumed a new character and to have become more aggressive.

9. The first high-level talks since the new US administration came into the office appear to have got off to a reasonably good start, the State Secretary qualified them as "very useful and productive", the French Foreign Minister called them "good negotiations in a good atmosphere".

10. The meeting, which lasted just over half an-hour, is understood to have taken place at the Prime Minister's request.

11. Last month the President suffered a mild stroke from which he is reported to be recovering well.

12. Israeli army actions yesterday – two from wounds sustained in previous clashes and one shot in the heart yesterday.

13. Later, after visiting Westminster Abbey, the President and his wife were reported to have stopped to chat with the cheering crowds.

14. He [Isaac Newton] was, however, at home in Lincolnshire, the college having closed during the Great Plague, when he is supposed to have been inspired by a falling apple which led to his formulation of the law of gravity. A tree by the college gate is said to be a descendant of the famous tree.

15. Western Bank. About 200 people were reported yesterday to have been detained, on different charges.

16. The US President's address to the assembled press outside 10 Downing Street yesterday appeared to have been a success.

17. Syrian troops were reported to have been sent recently to the Kaura and Batroun districts of Northern Lebanon.

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22. The meeting, which lasted just over half an-hour, is understood to have taken place at the Prime Minister’s request.

23. So far the Prime Minister is said to have achieved half a success only.

24. The BBC is considered to play an important role in world news broadcasting.

25. Among the popular newspapers the Dally Mirror can be considered the best known.

26. He is understood to have held top administrative posts in the previous administrations.

27. The programme is called an intellectual programme because its style and presentation are intended to satisfy intellectual and cultural interests.

28. The police arrested a man who is stated to have been trying to sell the miniature and is said to have confessed to having stolen it.

29. Fresh from re-election victory, the French President appeared yesterday to be trying to form a centrist government rather than immediately call new elections.

30. The French Foreign Minister accompanying the President in this visit will take part in the talks expected to take place immediately after the President’s visit to 10 Downing Street.

31. India is known to possess such metals as copper, tin, lead, zinc but they are poorly prospected as yet. The country appears to have been acquainted with iron and steel from an early age.

32. Almost every university originating before 1250 received its formal recognition in a papal bull. One of the reasons for this was that the Pope was the only recognized international authority, and the universities were, from the start, quite cosmopolitan in their student population. [...] Learning, at least, was recognized to have no territorial frontiers. Accordingly, only the Pope could raise a centre of learning above provincial status.

33. The global demand for food is expected to grow at least as fast as if another Calcutta or Los Angeles were to appear on the planet every two months for the next several decades. Yet the world’s capacity to increase supply is approaching its limit.

34. In the vocabulary exercises, the selected words are those which the average intermediate student is unlikely to have come across but which

have a certain frequency and are therefore of some practical value. This does not always mean that they should become part of their active vocabulary, but the students should at least add them to the stock of “passive” words.

II. Translate the following texts into Ukrainian, comment on your translation.

NOT TO BE FRIGHTENED

A landlord is said **to have sent** the following message to his steward: “Tell my tenants that no threats to kill you are likely **to frighten** me. They are sure **to pay** the rent when they realize it.”

IS LOVE BLIND?

A young man had been talking to his friend about his future bride. The friend kept silent all the while. When at last the young lover asked him his opinion he said, “What am I expected **to say**? Love is said **to be blind**. But the statement seems **to be completely wrong**. For some fellows in love appear **to see** more virtues in their sweethearts than any other people are ever likely **to**.”

LISTENING EXERCISES

I. Listen to the text “Aeroplanes and global warming” and fill in the gaps. Be ready to translate the text.

Gimme a ticket for an aeroplane,
Ain't got time to take a fast train.
Lonely days are gone,
I'm a-goin' home,
'Cause my baby just a-wrote me a letter.

Wayne Carson Thompson – The Letter

Have you ever looked out of the window of a passenger plane from (1) at the vast expanses of empty ocean and uninhabited land, and wondered how people can have any (2)? I have. But it is now becoming pretty clear that we are causing a great deal of damage to (3). And the planes which rush us in comfort to destinations around the globe, contribute to one of the (4) that we face today – global warming.

For those of us lucky enough to have money to spend, and the free time to spend it in, there are a huge number of (5). The cost of air transport has (6) over the years, and for many people, especially in rich countries, it is now possible to fly around the world for little more than the contents of our (7).

Unfortunately, planes produce far more (8) than any other form of public transport, and CO₂ is now known to be (9), a gas which traps the heat of the sun, causing the temperature of the Earth to rise. Scientists predict that in the near future the climate in Britain will resemble (10), ironically a popular destination for British holidaymakers flying off to seek the sun. If global warming continues, we may also find that many tourist destinations such as The Maldives have (11) because of rising sea levels.

As usual, people in the developing world are having to deal with problems created mainly by those of us (12). Beatrice Schell, a spokeswoman for the (13) says that, "One person flying in an airplane for one hour is responsible for the same (14) as a typical Bangladeshi in a whole year." And every year (15) generate almost as much carbon dioxide as the entire African continent produces.

When you are waiting impatiently in a crowded departure lounge for a (16) or trying to find luggage which has gone astray, plane fares may seem unreasonably high, but in reality we are not paying enough for air travel. Under the "polluter pays principle", where users pay for the (17), the damage caused by planes is not being paid for. Aircraft fuel is not taxed on international flights and planes, unlike cars, are not inspected for (18). Also, the Kyoto agreement does not cover greenhouse gases produced by planes, leaving (19) to decide for themselves who is responsible.

So what can be done to solve the problem? Well, although aircraft engine manufacturers are making more efficient engines and researching (20), it will be decades before air travel is not damaging to the environment. Governments don't seem to be taking the problem seriously, so it is up to individual travellers to do what they can to help.

The most obvious way of dealing with the problem is to not travel by plane at all. Environmental groups like (21) encourage people to travel by train and plan holidays nearer home. However with prices of flights at an all time low, and (22) more popular than ever, it is hard to persuade British tourists to choose Blackpool instead of Bangkok, or Skegness over Singapore. Friends of the Earth also advise using teleconferencing for international business meetings, but most businesspeople still prefer to meet face-to-face.

However there is a way of offsetting the carbon dioxide we produce when (23). A company called Future Forests, whose supporters include Coldplay and Pink Floyd, offers a service which can relieve the guilty consciences of air travellers. The (24) website calculates the amount of CO₂ you are responsible for producing on your flight, and for a small fee will plant the number of trees which will absorb this CO₂. Another company, co2.org, offers a similar service, but invests your money in (25) such as providing efficient light bulbs to villagers in Mauritius.

Yesterday I returned to Japan from England, and was happy to pay Future Forests (26) to plant the 3 trees which balance my share of the CO₂ produced by my return flight. Now the only thing making me lose sleep is jet lag.

II. Listen to the text “Rainforests rule!” and fill in the gaps. Be ready to translate the text.

A world like no other – perhaps this is the best way to describe the world of the rainforest. No rainforest is exactly the same – yet most rainforests are now distributed in the small land area (1) and 22.5 degrees south of the Equator, between the Tropic of Capricorn and..... (2). You can find tropical rainforests in South America and..... (3). Other rainforests flourish further from the Equator, in Thailand and Sri Lanka. Despite occupying a relatively small area, rainforests have a (4) to play in maintaining the world as we know it. Tropical rainforests are home to a rich, colourful variety of (5), food, birds and animals. Can you believe that a single bush in the Amazon may have more species of ants than the whole of Britain! (6) may be found in just one hectare of rainforest. These forests sustain around (7) on Earth, and offer a way of life to many people living in and around the forest. Rainforests are (8) – storing vast quantities of carbon dioxide and producing a significant amount of the world’s oxygen. Rainforests have their own perfect system for ensuring their own survival; the tall trees make a canopy of branches and leaves which protect themselves, smaller plants, and the forest animals from heavy rain, (9) from the sun and strong winds. Amazingly, the trees grow in such a way that their leaves and branches, although close together, never actually touch those of another tree. Scientists think this is a deliberate tactic (10) of any tree diseases and make life more difficult for leaf-eating insects like (11). To survive in the forest, animals must climb, jump, fly or glide across the gaps. The ground floor of the forest is not all tangled leaves and bushes, like in films, but is actually fairly clear. It is where leaves decompose into food for the trees and other

forest life. They are not called rainforests for nothing! Rainforests can generate (12) of their own rain. At least 80 inches of rain a year is normal – and in some areas there may be as much as (13) annually. This is real rain – your umbrella may protect you in a shower, but it won't keep you dry if there is a (14). In just two hours, streams can rise ten to twenty feet. The humidity of large rainforests contributes to the formation of (15) that may travel to other countries in need of rain. Worryingly, rainforests around the world are disappearing at an alarming rate, thanks to deforestation, (16), and soil erosion as land is being claimed for agriculture and trees are felled for wood. A few thousand years ago, tropical rainforests covered as much as (17) on Earth, but today this has fallen to less than 5.3 %. We can only hope that the world governments work together with (18) and businesses to use their environmental knowledge and power to preserve the rainforests – awe-inspiring, beautiful and (19) for our existence.

III. Listen to the text “Weather!” and fill in the gaps. Be ready to translate the text.

It's hardly surprising that weather is a favourite topic for so many people around the world – it affects where we choose to live, what we wear, our moods, and perhaps even our (1). A sunny day can relieve the deepest depression, while extreme weather can destroy homes and (2).

The effects of weather. Palm trees bent double in (3), cars stranded in snow drifts, people navigating small boats down flooded city streets – images we are all familiar with from news reports of severe (4). But many of the effects of the weather are less newsworthy. “I'm feeling a bit (5)” is a common complaint in Britain, especially on Monday mornings, and it seems that weather really can be responsible for moods. Studies have shown that changeable weather can make it hard to concentrate, cloudy skies (6), and high humidity with hot, dry winds makes many people irritable and snappy. Some suggest that the weather also leaves its mark on character, giving people from the same region similar temperaments, although it seems that economic, political and social factors are likely to have a much stronger effect (7).

What causes changes in the weather? If you live in a place like Britain, where the weather seems to change daily if not hourly, you could be forgiven for thinking that (8). In fact the weather is controlled by systems which move around areas of the globe. In the UK the weather depends on depressions, often called “lows”, and (9), also known as “highs”. These systems start in (10), and make their way across the British Isles from the west to the east. Highs bring sunny

weather, while lows bring rain and wind. The weather systems in tropical climates are very different from those in mid and (11). Tropical storms develop from depressions, and often build into cyclones, violent storms featuring hurricanes and (12). In modern times, human activity seems to be altering weather patterns. Gases produced by heavy industry (13) of the Earth's surface, and affect cloud formation. Some researchers say that factories in Europe and (14) may have been one of the causes of the droughts in Africa in the 1980s.

Can we predict the weather? The human race has always tried to guess the weather, especially in areas of the world where there are (15). Traditional rhymes point to early attempts to identify weather patterns, popular poems include: Red sky at night, shepherds' delight; Red sky in the morning, shepherds' warning; Ash leaf before the oak, then we will have a summer soak; Oak leaf before the ash, the summer comes without a splash; Flies will swarm before a storm; Rain before 7, clear by 11. Two other popular traditional ways of (16) used pine cones and seaweed. When the air has a high level of (17) there is a higher chance of rain, when the humidity is low, there is more chance of fine weather. Pine cones and seaweed react to changes in humidity – pines cones open, and seaweed feels dry when the humidity is low, while high humidity (18). While folk wisdom can still provide a guide to help forecast weather, today's methods of (19) increasingly rely on technology. Satellites, balloons, ships, (20) with sensitive monitoring equipment, send data to computers. The data is then processed, and the weather predicted. However, even this system cannot predict weather for longer (21). A recent study by an Australian psychologist suggests that certain people may have a special gift for predicting the weather. However it is possible that these people would use their talent in another way, since the same group had considerable success in forecasting changes in another (22) – the stock market. It appears that a study of weather patterns may also enable scientists to predict the outbreak of disease. An Ebola epidemic in Uganda in the year 2000 came after the same rare weather conditions that had been present before an outbreak (23). Efforts to limit the spread of airborne diseases such as foot and mouth are also strongly dependent on favourable wind conditions.

Extreme weather. Although people in Britain often moan about the weather, we should spare a thought for the inhabitants of parts of the world where extreme weather regularly wreaks havoc on the environment and population. (24), tornadoes, blizzards and flashfloods regularly kill thousands of people and leave many others homeless. While most of us try

to avoid extreme weather, some adventurous souls actively seek out places where extreme (25). Sports such as surfing, kite boarding, ice-climbing and (26) are becoming increasingly popular with people seeking relief from the monotony of daily routine. Extreme sports are about exhilaration, skill and danger, and often harness the weather to provide (27) with their kicks. Even more extraordinary are storm-chasers – weather enthusiasts who risk their lives following (28) at high speed to witness the damage they cause at close hand.

IV. Listen to the text “Solar power” and fill in the gaps. Be ready to translate the text.

Which form of energy is free during the day, produces no dangerous waste products and will be available for the next (1)? Solar power, of course.

Here are just some of the things you can do with it, with a bit of simple technology.

Cooking. Get a metal box and put some mirrors and a pot inside. Hey presto, you’ve got an oven! The mirrors focus the sunlight onto the pot to cook the food. The temperature can go to (2). Somebody first invented a solar oven in Europe (3). They are very useful these days in places where there is lots of sunlight, like Africa. The (4) is to cut down more and more trees to make fires.

Heating water. This is the most common use of solar energy at the moment. It works like this. A system of tubes (5) in contact with sunlight. The tubes go into a tank with water in it. A few hours (6) will give most houses enough hot water for a whole day. Swimming pools can be heated this way, too.

Lighting. Many shops now sell small lights which collect the sun’s energy during the day using a (7). At night they can illuminate your garden. The lights on a mobile phone work on a similar principle. Recently, a university student used this idea in a common women’s accessory – she invented the (8). When you open it, a light comes on. Now it is much easier to look for your door key when you get home at night.

Operating small devices. If you put a small photovoltaic cell on top of a parking meter, an emergency telephone or a calculator, there is no need to be near an (9). Photovoltaic cells are also used to operate (10). There is a problem- they are expensive because they are made from silicon.

Keeping things cool. Solar-powered refrigerators are now available on the market. They are useful in places where there is no conventional

electricity supply. In the mountains of Kashmir, the survivors of a (11) got safe supplies of blood, (12) and other drugs because of these refrigerators.

Driving. Every two years, teams of car designers try to cross Australia. They drive from north to south, coast to coast, in the best time possible and they can only use the sun to power (13). The winners usually do the 3,000 km in under a week, going at about (14). Major multinational companies, including car makers, sponsor the event. They are hoping a solar car will become a (15). Then nobody needs to be dependent on oil.

Recharging your batteries. If you've got a laptop computer, a mobile phone or a portable music player and you can't find an (16), don't worry. There are now solar panels that fold up and go in a small bag so that you can carry them around with you. They only weigh (17).

Making buildings self-sufficient. Large solar panels are becoming common on the sides or tops of buildings to provide electricity for the people working inside. In Britain, there's an office block in (18) which is covered in them. In Greece, twenty per cent of houses have them.

Providing electricity to the masses. In the middle of Australia they have nearly finished the construction of a (19). It will make enormous amounts of electricity. It's called a solar tower, it's about 1,000m tall, and it works by sucking hot air upwards. The air has enough force to drive (20). This will create power for about (21).

Building your house the right way round. The easiest way of using the sun's energy is to make your house (22). Then you make sure that the rooms on that side are the ones where you spend the most time, like the kitchen or living room. It also helps to put lots of windows on this side of the building. In the winter they will catch the maximum (23).

V. Listen to the text "Half of world's beaches could disappear by 2100" and fill in the gaps. Be ready to translate the text.

Rising (1) could see the end of half the world's beaches by the end of the century. Scientists predict that half our sandy beaches (2) over the next eight decades if climate change continues. The scientists are from the (3). They warned that the shorelines of highly-populated areas and tourist hot-spots are threatened by (4) from increasing sea levels. Areas at risk of disappearing forever include well-known beaches in Australia's (5), the islands of Hawaii, Brazil's Copacabana Beach, and the Costa del Sol in Spain.

The scientists predicted that countries like The Gambia and Guinea-Bissau in Africa could lose (6) of their beaches. The worst affected country will be Australia, where (7) could end up underwater.

The researchers said: “A substantial proportion of the (8) is already eroding.” They added that we could see, “the near extinction of the world’s sandy beaches by the (9)”. A researcher said there were two important ways we could save the beaches. He said we had to, “..... (10) and manage our coastline in a more sustainable way”.

VI. Listen to the text “Onion emergency in Bangladesh” and fill in the gaps. Be ready to translate the text.

Onions are very important in Bangladesh cooking. However, it is more difficult to buy them. There is a(1). This means prices have gone up a lot. The price of one kilogram has risen from US36 cents to around (2). This is nearly a (3) increase. Many Bangladeshis now cannot afford to buy onions. Bangladesh usually imports them from its neighbor (4). Recent (5) rain in India damaged a lot of India’s (6). This made India ban exports to Bangladesh. Bangladesh’s (7) has called for nationwide protests because of the record prices.

The onion (8) is very serious. Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina Wazed has stopped using it in her cooking. She is using onion (9) in her dishes. Some onions are on sale in Dhaka markets (10) their usual price. Hundreds of people (11) to buy one kilo. One person said he would stand for two hours more to save some money. He has never seen onion prices so high. A Dhaka resident said people in her neighbourhood have (12). She last bought a kilo of onions (13). Many street-food sellers can no longer make their (14).

VII. Listen to the text “Scientists warn “insect apocalypse” is coming” and fill in the gaps. Be ready to translate the text.

Scientists say that global warming isn’t (1) to humans. Another major threat is the falling numbers of insects and the (2) of many species. Scientists say that half of all insects worldwide have been declining (3). A new warning is that over (4) could die out in our lifetime. Researchers said the number of insects is decreasing (5) every year. The scientists are calling it an “insect apocalypse”. Many species of (6) and other bugs are now extinct. In the U.K. researchers say (7) have gone extinct in the past century. Scientists say the apocalypse could trigger, “a (8) of Earth’s ecosystems”.

Lead researcher Professor Dave Goulson said a lot of insects are being killed by (9) used for farming and gardening. He said (10) of insects might mean we cannot feed people. He told

reporters: “Three quarters of our crops depend on (11). Crops will begin to fail. We won’t have things like strawberries. We can’t feed (12) without insects.” He said one of the most (13) is the decline of honeybees. In the USA, the number of honeybee colonies dropped from (14) to just 2.5 million in 2014. Professor Goulson warned people that: “We can’t wait another (15) before we do anything because it will be (16).”

VIII. Listen to the text “Arctic Wildfires” and fill in the gaps. Be ready to translate the text.

There are hundreds of wildfires all across the (1). The smoke from them can be seen from space. The Arctic is warming (2) anywhere else on Earth. The Arctic is having its (3) ever. It is also having its worst wildfire season (4). There are huge fires covering large areas of Greenland, (5), Scandinavia and Alaska. In Alaska, there are 400 fires burning out of control. The vast Greenland (6) has started melting a month earlier than usual. The (7) called the Arctic fires “unprecedented”.

Scientists say the fires and smoke could affect (8). A meteorologist explained what is causing the fires. He said: “Temperatures in the Arctic have been increasing at a much faster rate than the (9), and warmer conditions (10) fires to grow and persist once they have been ignited.” Dry ground, (11) and strong winds have caused the fires to spread. The flames have set fire to (12) below the ice. This is releasing huge amounts of (13) into the atmosphere. The fires have (14) and killed uncountable numbers of animals.

IX. Watch the video “Ocean Currents and Circulation: Their patterns and Effect on Climate”. As you watch it, fill in the gaps. Be ready to translate the sentences.

1. The mode expedition was the most (1) of its kind.
2. Mode was a combined British-American effort where the latest technology (2), much of it for the very first time.
3. It looks like the British Isles are being constantly subjected to south-westerly winds.
4. Over the course of two weeks the (3) develops as highs and lows sweep through the area causing (4) to vary from day to day giving us weather as opposed to climate.
5. Mode scientists believe that our wind system provides a useful analogy to (5).

6. Until about (6) what we really did in oceanography in studying currents you might classify as (7).

7. And then one spoke of basically two types of circulations: a relatively (8) circulation which is driven by the wind and a way deep circulation which is the result of density currents associated with (9) formed usually at very high latitudes.

8. And this map shows what we think (10) circulation looks like.

9. As you know the Earth rotation is an important fact that affects the (11) pattern.

10. As you'd expect it tends to keep (12) in the same direction.

11. And finally I'll move the (13) down to the equator. What will happen to the rotation there?

12. This time the pendulum bob doesn't appear (14) at all.

13. In moving from the (15) to the equator the component rotation about this axis (16).

14. If we move North from the equator the vorticity is (17).

15. In this lab meters are being given a final check before being attached to mooring. The meters record the north-south and east-west components of currents working much the same way as (18) measures wind speed and direction in the atmosphere, the data restored on a (19).

16. The top of the mooring is got by flashing light of radio beacon seen here in the (20).

17. This analysis of the data collected from the mode area over the whole period of the experiment reveal water movements that show the birth of a deep ocean storm. What we're looking at is a (21) of a 10-degree isothermal surface which lies 1000 meters (22) the sea surface.

18. The currents swirl around the high and low pressure regions just like wind in the atmosphere. The only difference is in time and space scales between the (23). The ocean moves much more slowly.

19. Computers can be used to solve these equations step by step, so that you can set an initial pattern of currents going and you can tell a computer (24) tomorrow, the next day and on in the future what these currents will do.

20. The discovery of these mesoscale circulation of eddies has presented the oceanographers with a (25). One way out would be to produce the ocean equivalent of weather maps. But the job in the ocean is much harder than in the atmosphere because the (26) are so

much more compact and so much smaller than the equivalent storms in the atmosphere but nonetheless there may be ways possibly by the use of (27) to produce such ocean weather maps but certainly many years away from it.

Unit 3

AN ACE UP THE SLEEVE

READING AND DISCUSSING

FASHION

A fashion consists of a current (constantly changing) trend, favoured for frivolous rather than practical, logical, or intellectual reasons.

Fashions are social psychology phenomena common to many fields of human activity and thinking.

Although that concept frequently applies to clothes and other aspects of appearance, it can apply also to: music, art, politics, philosophy; and even to mathematics, the choice of programming techniques; and also economic trends, such as those studied in behavioral finance, and so on.

Fashion exists in the interstices of aesthetics with innovation, coupled with pleasing details and expense.

Fashion in clothes has allowed wearers to express emotion or solidarity with other people for millennia. Modern Westerners have a wide choice available in the selection of their clothes. What a person chooses to wear can reflect their personality or likes. When people who have cultural status start to wear new or different clothes a fashion trend may start; people who like or respect them may start to wear clothes of a similar style.

Fashions may vary significantly within a society according to age, social class, generation, occupation and geography as well as over time. If, for example, an older person dresses according to the fashion of young people, he or she may look ridiculous in the eyes of both young and older people. The term “fashion victim” refers to someone who slavishly follows the current fashions (implementations of fashion).

One can regard the system of sporting various fashions as a fashion language incorporating various fashion statements using a grammar of fashion.

Fashion, by definition, changes constantly. The change may proceed more rapidly than in most other fields of human activity (language, thought, etc). For some, modern fast-paced change in fashion embodies many of the negative aspects of capitalism: it results in waste and encourages people *qua* consumers to buy things unnecessarily. Others, especially young people,

enjoy the diversity that changing fashion can apparently provide, seeing the constant change as a way to satisfy their desire to experience “new” and “interesting” things.

Materially affluent societies can offer a variety of different fashions, in clothes or accessories, to choose from. At the same time there remains an equal or larger range designated (at least currently) “out of fashion”. (These or similar fashions may cyclically come back “into fashion” in due course, and remain “in fashion” again for a while.)

Practically every aspect of appearance that can be changed has been changed at some time. In the past, new discoveries and lesser-known parts of the world could provide an impetus to change fashions based on the exotic: Europe in the eighteenth or nineteenth centuries, for example, might favor things Turkish at one time, things Chinese at another, and things Japanese at a third. The global village has reduced the options of exotic novelty in more recent times.

Fashion houses and their associated fashion designers, as well as high-status consumers (including celebrities), appear to have some role in determining the rates and directions of fashion change. Fashion can also suggest or signal status in a social group. Groups with high cultural status like to keep “in fashion” to display their position; people who do not keep “in fashion” within a so-called “style tribe” can risk shunning. Because keeping “in fashion” often requires considerable amounts of money, fashion can be used to show off wealth. Adherence to fashion trends can thus form an index of social affluence and an indicator of social mobility.

Fashion can help attract a partner. As well as showing certain features of a person’s personality that appeal to prospective mates, keeping up with fashion can advertise a person’s status to such candidates.

“Fashion sense” consists of the ability to tell what clothing and/or accessories look good and what doesn’t. Since the entire notion of fashion depends on subjectivity, so does the question of who possesses “fashion sense”. Some people style themselves as “fashion consultants” and charge clients to help the latter choose what to wear. Designers show the public what is new and in style by using people who do Fashion Modeling to display the clothing. Image consultants help people revamp or create fashion sense.

Questions for discussion:

1. What is fashion? What does fashion consist of? Do you have your personal understanding of fashion as it is?
2. Do you believe that person’s clothes can reflect his/her personality and social or cultural status?
3. What does the term “fashion victim” mean?

4. Why does fashion constantly change?
5. How has fashion changed with time?
6. What is the role of fashion houses and their associated fashion designers?
7. What are the pluses and minuses of fashion?
8. Speak on “fashion sense” and “fashion constants”.
9. Are you a fashionable person? Why do you think so? Is it necessary to be fashionable?

HEADGEAR

Headgear, headwear or headdress is the name given to any element of clothing which is worn on one's head. Common forms of headgear include hats, caps, bonnets, hoods, headscarves and helmets. Headgear can have great symbolic significance: in a monarchy, for example, royalty often have special crowns. Hair accessories and replacements, such as wigs, may also be included in the category of headgear.

Headgear can serve a variety of purposes: protection (against impact, cold, rain and other precipitation, heat, glare, sun burn, dust, infection, chemicals, noise, insects, etc.); to keep hair contained or tidy; decoration or fashion; religious purposes; modesty; social convention; hiding baldness; distinction; a badge of office.

Types of headgear:

Hats. Hats often have a brim all the way around the rim, and may be either placed on the head, or secured with hat-pins (which are pushed through the hat and the hair). Depending on the type of hat, they may be worn only by men, women or by either sex.

Caps. Caps are generally soft, and often have no brim, or just a peak (like on a baseball cap). For many centuries women wore a variety of head-coverings which were called caps. In the 18th and 19th centuries for example a cap was a kind of head covering made of a flimsy fabric such as muslin; they were worn indoors or under bonnets by married women, or older unmarried women who were “on the shelf” (e.g. mob-cap).

Bonnets. Bonnets, as worn by women, were generally brimless hats worn outdoors which were secured by tying under the chin, and which covered no part of the forehead. Some styles of bonnets had a large peak which effectively prevented women from looking right or left without turning their heads. Bonnets worn by men and boys are generally distinguished from hats by being soft and having no brim – this usage is now rare (they would normally be called caps today).

Helmets. Helmets are designed to protect the head, and sometimes the neck, from injury. They are usually rigid, and offer protection from blows.

Helmets are commonly worn in battle, on construction sites and in many contact sports.

Turbans. Turbans are primarily worn for two reasons. Firstly due to religious or cultural beliefs and secondly for protection from the elements, especially sun. So you will for example find that the Sikhs are required to wear a turban as a religious necessity while Arabs in the Middle-East wear it for protection and cultural reasons.

Hoods. Hoods today are generally soft head coverings which form part of a larger garment like an overcoat, shirt or cloak. Historically, hoods were either similar to modern hoods, often forming part of a cloak or cape, or a separate form of headgear. Soft hoods were worn by men under hats. Women's hoods varied from close-fitting, soft headgear to stiffened, structured hoods (e.g. gable hood) or very large coverings made of material over a frame which fashionable women wore over towering wigs or hairstyles to protect them from the elements (e.g. calash).

Masks. A mask is worn over part or all of the face, frequently to disguise the wearer, but sometimes to protect them. Masks are often worn as disguises at fancy dress parties, masque balls or at Halloween, or they may be worn by criminals to prevent people recognizing them as they commit a crime. Masks which physically protect the wearer vary from bars across the face in the case of ice hockey goalkeepers, to devices which purify or control the wearer's air supply, as in gas masks.

Wigs. Wigs are synthetic hair which may be worn to disguise baldness or as part of a costume. In most Commonwealth nations, special wigs are also worn by barristers, judges, and certain parliamentary officials as a symbol of the office.

Veils. Today a veil is normally a piece of fabric which covers all or part of the face. For centuries up until the Tudor period (1485), women wore veils which covered the hair, and sometimes the neck and chin, but not the face.

Protective hats. The most common use of a hat is as protection for the head and eyes. A baseball cap is used by sports players to keep the sun out of their eyes, and by some chefs to keep the hair out of their food. Traditionally, silk chef's hats are used for this purpose. A rain hat has a wide rim to keep the rain out of the wearer's face. Some traditional types of hat such as the Mexican sombrero also serve this purpose.

There is also the full range of helmets. There are also hats that are worn for protection from the cold. These include many varieties of fur hats, and also the Canadian tuque.

Tin foil hats are worn by some to protect against mind control rays, although the existence of any such threat has yet to be substantiated.

Fashionable hats. Hats are also an article of fashion; the formal man's black silk top hat was formerly an indispensable portion of the suit, and women's hats have, over the years, attained a fantastic number of shapes ranging from immense confections to no more than a few bits of cloth and decorations piled on top of the head. Recently, the hat as an article of formal wear has fallen out of fashion, though some kinds of hats other than baseball caps may be included in young people's subculture fashions.

Religious headgear. A number of hats are used for religious purposes. Observant Jewish men wear yarmulkes, small cloth skull-caps, because they believe the head should be covered in the presence of God. Some Jewish men wear yarmulkes at all times, others in the synagogue. Similar to the yarmulke is the zucchetto worn by Roman Catholic clergy. Other forms of apostolic head-gear include the mitre, biretta, tasselled cardinal's hat, and the papal tiara. A Jamaican Judge wearing a wig as a sign of his office Male Sikhs are required to wear turbans.

Questions for discussion:

1. What is a headgear? What is its significance? What purposes can headgear serve?
2. What types of headgears do you know? Who may wear them? What materials and fabrics are used to create them? Are all of them in fashion now? What cultures do they belong to and what history do they have?
3. Do you wear headgear? Tell about this.

ORIGINS OF JEANS

Jeans were invented in Genoa, Italy when that city was an independent Republic, and a naval power. The first jeans were made for the Genoese Navy because it required an all-purpose pant for its sailors that could be worn wet or dry, and whose legs could easily be rolled-up to wear swabbing the deck and for swimming. These jeans would be laundered by dragging them in large mesh nets behind the ship, and the sea water would bleach them white. The first denim came from France ... hence the name denim. The French word for these pants was very similar to their word for Genoa; this is where we get the term "jeans" today.

Jeans were developed in America in 1853, when Levi Strauss came to San Francisco to open a west coast branch of his brothers' New York dry goods business. One of Levi's customers was Jacob Davis, a tailor who frequently purchased bolts of cloth from the Levi Strauss & Co wholesale house. After one of Jacob's costumers kept purchasing cloth to reinforce torn pants, he had an idea to use copper rivets to reinforce the points of strain, such as on the pocket corners and at the base of the button fly. Jacobs did not have the required money to purchase a patent, so he wrote to Levi

suggesting that they both go into business together. After Levi accepted Jacobs offer, on May 20, 1874, the two men received patent #139,121 from the United States Patent and Trademark Office, and the blue jean was born.

Jeans have been often compared to four-wheel drive vehicles and hiking boots, because they can go anywhere. Levis are known for their rugged construction, personal “shrink-to-fit”, and versatility. Originally worn by miners, farmers, and cowboys, Levis are now worn in all walks of life.

Questions for discussion:

1. When and where were jeans invented? What was their original function?
2. When were jeans developed in America and under what circumstances?
3. Do you wear jeans? What colours do you prefer? Can jeans be worn in all situations?

SWIMSUIT

A **swimsuit** (also *swimmers*), **bathing suit** (also *bathers*) or **swimming costume** (sometimes shortened to *cozzie*) is an item of clothing designed to be worn for swimming. Swimsuits are typically skin-tight clothing, and range from garments designed to preserve as much modesty as possible to garments designed to reveal as much of the body as possible without actual nudity. They are often lined with fabric that assures that they do not become transparent when wet.

Men's swimsuits tend to be shorts or briefs, or cut-off jeans. Women's swimsuits are generally either one-piece swimsuits or bikinis. Also there is the monokini, in case the coverage of the breasts is neither required nor desired. However, special swimsuits for competitive swimming, designed to reduce skin drag, can resemble unitards.

For some kinds of swimming and diving, special bodysuits called dive skins are worn.

They are made from spandex and provide little thermal protection but simply protect the skin from stings and abrasion.

Swimsuits are also worn for the purpose of body display in beauty pageants. The magazine Sports Illustrated has an annual “swimsuit issue” that features models and sports personalities in swimsuits.

Swimsuits are also worn on beaches and around swimming pools (even if no swimming is involved). Many authorities believe that children of both sexes should also wear T-shirts outdoors on sunny days to protect from sunburn. Swimming without a bathing suit is a form of nudism; special beaches may be reserved for nude sunbathing and swimming (*nude*

beaches). Swimming in the nude is also known by the slang term *skinny-dipping*.

Styles of swimsuit:

1) One-piece swimsuits: maillot, tank, pretzel suit, plunge front, halter-neck, monokini;

2) Two-piece swimsuits: bikini, tankini (a tank top combined with a bikini bottom).

In Classical antiquity swimming and bathing was most often done nude. In some settings coverings were used. Murals at Pompeii show women wearing two-piece suits covering the areas around their breasts and hips in a fashion remarkably similar to a bikini of 1960. After this, the notion of special water apparel seems to have been lost for centuries.

In the 18th century women wore “bathing gowns” in the water; these were long dresses of fabrics that would not become transparent when wet, with weights sewed into the hems so that they would not rise up in the water. The men’s swimsuit, a rather form fitting wool garment with long sleeves and legs, similar to long underwear, was developed and would change little for a century.

In the 19th century, the woman’s two piece suit became common – the two pieces being a gown from shoulder to knees plus a set of trousers with leggings going down to the ankles. In the Victorian era, popular beach resorts were commonly equipped with bathing machines, with the purpose of avoiding exposure of people in swimsuits (even though these were very modest by today’s standards), especially to people of the opposite sex.

In 1907 the swimmer Annette Kellerman from Australia visited the United States as an “underwater ballerina”, a version of synchronized swimming, involving diving into glass tanks. She was arrested for indecent exposure, as her swimsuit showed arms, legs and the neck. Kellerman changed the suit to have long arms and legs, and a collar, still keeping the close fit revealing the shapes underneath. She later starred in several movies, including one about her life.

After this, bathing wear began being less conservative, first uncovering the arms and then the legs up to mid-thigh. Collars receded from up around the neck down to about mid-way between the neck and nipples. The development of new fabrics allowed for new varieties of more comfortable and practical swim wear. On some beaches in the United States, men were prohibited from going topless as late as the 1930s.

Due to the figure-hugging nature of these garments, glamour photography of the 1940s and 1950s often featured people wearing swimsuits. This subset of glamour photography eventually evolved into

swimsuit photography with the help of Sports Illustrated and swimsuit photographers around the world.

The first bikinis were introduced just after World War II. Early examples were not very different from the women's two pieces common since the 1920s, except that they had a gap below the breast line allowing for a section of bare midriff. They were named after Bikini Atoll, the site of nuclear weapons tests, for their supposed explosive effect on the viewer. Through the 1950s, it was thought proper for the lower part of the bikini to come up high enough to cover the navel.

From the 1960s on the bikini shrank in all directions until it sometimes covered little more than the nipples and genitalia, although less revealing models giving more support to the breasts remained popular. At the same time, fashion designer Rudi Gernreich introduced the monokini, a topless suit for women consisting of a modest bottom supported by two thin straps. Although not a commercial success, the suit opened eyes to new design possibilities.

In the 1980s the thong or "tanga" came out of Brazil, said to have been inspired by traditional garments of native tribes in the Amazon.

Questions for discussion:

1. What is a swimsuit? What fabric are they made of? Where are they usually worn?
2. What is the difference between men's and women's swimsuits?
3. What styles of swimsuits do you know?
4. How has the history of swimsuit been developing?
5. What kind of swimsuits do you wear? Why?

7 WAYS TO DRESS CONFIDENT AND CLASSY YET TRENDY

I started my own business in the fashion industry eight years ago as personal stylist – this would include meeting with women on a one-on-one basis to help them with their wardrobe, perform closet audits, and create looks for them based on their lifestyle that are classy yet trendy. Why? My number one reason was wanting to help these women feel better about themselves and boost their confidence. I've always told my clients and readers to dress in what they feel most confident in because – let's face it – confidence really is the best accessory a woman can wear!

There have also been a number of studies done on confidence and dressing; hence the famous quote: "Dress for the job you want, not the one you have." In one of the most recent studies, *The Cognitive Consequences of Formal Dressing*, subjects who dressed up in suits and more formal wear performed better on tests than people who were dressed in a more casual manner – in other words, dressing classy helps you fit the part. In fact, a

number of studies have been done supporting the theory that the way someone dresses has a major impact on their level of confidence.

I love this quote by Rachel Zoe: “Style is a way to say who you are without having to speak”; this is so true. Whether we like it or not, people are making judgments about us based on what we wear every single day. With that said, trends change all the time, so wholly depending on them probably won’t help you become more confident.

We know that the way you dress impacts your confidence level, so why not up your game and dress the best you can? This can best be achieved by a look that’s simultaneously confident and classy yet trendy. I’d like to help you achieve that with the 7 simple steps below:

1. Wear what you feel most comfortable in:

When I say this, I mean it in the literal sense – if you aren’t comfortable wearing 5-inch heels because they seriously aren’t comfortable, then don’t wear them; it’s that simple. But more importantly, I’m referring to how certain garments make you feel when you put them on. Do you feel like yourself a.k.a. comfortable in your own skin, or does it make you feel like you’re trying to be someone you’re not? The main goal is to always wear items that make you feel happy and proud of who you are. When you look good, you feel good too.

If you’re not sure what items you feel good in, try and remember a time when you had something on that you really loved. Maybe it was job interview you went on wearing a polished suit and some killer heels. Maybe it was when you were on a date wearing a pretty floral dress, or maybe it was even a casual event such as a picnic with your family. Whatever the event, the reason you remember what you wore is because that outfit must have made you feel good about yourself.

For me, I feel most like myself and most comfortable and confident when I wear jeans, a jacket of some sort, and heels (ALWAYS heels).

Why? When I follow this simple outfit formula, I feel my very best and can wear variations of this type of ensemble over and over again. Whatever that is for you (it’s different for everyone), identify it and wear it repeatedly! When you wear what makes you feel your best, your confidence is sure to shine through.

2. Know your body type:

Here are the 4 most common body types and my recommendation of how each one should dress:

1. Apple (triangle downwards)

This body shape describes a person who has broader shoulders and bust than they do hips. This person may consider wearing items that are bigger

on top, such as oversized jackets or shirts, and more fitted items on the bottom, such as skinny jeans, to accentuate their smaller hips.

2. Banana, or straight (rectangular)

This body shape describes a person who has basically the same measurements on their hips and bust, and their waistline isn't exceptionally well defined. This person should consider dressing proportionally on the top and bottom while also enhancing their waist.

3. Pear, spoon, or bell (triangle upwards)

This body shape describes a person who has hip measurements greater than their bust measurements. If you are this body type, you should consider wearing items that accentuate your waist as potentially your best feature.

4. Hourglass (triangles opposing, facing inwards)

This body shape (typically presented as the "ideal") describes a person with hip and bust measurements nearly equal in size and a narrower waist measurement. This person can usually pull off almost any outfit without much trouble.

3. Emphasize your best features and de-emphasize your least favorites:

Now that you've identified which body type you are, you should now consider what your best features are. Do you have really pretty long legs? Perhaps you possess a gorgeous long neck and well-defined arms? Or maybe it's your waistline that's your best feature? Whatever that is for you, identify it and dress accordingly. You also need to identify your least favorite areas – maybe your waist, hips, or arms. Mine is my height – I'm 5'4". To work around this, I almost always wear heels and high-waisted ankle length denim.

The heels obviously make me look taller, but the high-waisted ankle length denim also makes me look taller and thinner – that style of jeans makes my legs look longer with its higher waistline. I always wear a v-neckline too, which makes me look taller with more skin showing between my waistline and shoulders. It's these subtle tricks that make the biggest difference! The key is knowing which clothing items to wear that highlight your best features while drawing attention away from those you don't like. Finally, keep in mind that this is all about making you happy, so your own opinion matters more than what anyone else will tell you.

4. Know what colors look best on you:

Based on your hair color and skin tone, certain colors might suit you better than others. Blondes with fair skin might choose jewel tones because these bright colors add extra contrast. On the other hand, if you have darker or olive skin, then warmer colors such as corals and golds could look amazing on you.

If you're a redhead, then you probably look stunning in green, while I think blondes do really well with soft summer colors like pink and teal blue.

However, if you're not sure or don't have personal favorites, you can always go by which color you were wearing when you get the most compliments on your outfit. If someone has ever told you that "you look really good in that color", consider wearing that color more often! For me, that color is blue – a really pretty teal blue. Now that I think about it, every additional compliment is another reason to make me want to wear that color more often!

5. Find your signature style:

I love this quote by Anna Wintour: "Create your own style – let it be unique for yourself and yet identifiable for others". I've been told by many people since I was in high-school that I have a very particular style, and I couldn't agree more. From the very young age of four, I've loved wearing jeans. I even remember getting my first pair of heels from my sweet neighbor when I was just four-years old, and I literally wanted to wear them every single day!

Today, denim and heels are crucial parts of my go-to looks. For that reason, I'm very decisive about what to wear and how to put outfits together. I even named my personal blog "So Heather" because whenever my friends would see a piece of clothing that looked like something I would wear, they would call it "SO HEATHER!" For some of you, this look may not come as quickly or naturally. If that's you, my suggestion is to refer back to item number one on this list: go with whatever you feel most comfortable and yourself in, and that's your answer!

6. Dress for the occasion:

I get tons of emails on a daily basis from clients asking what they should wear to a certain event or party. I always ask this question first: what is the dress code? For most parties and events, a dress code is usually listed. If it's not listed, always err on the dressy side! I always say it's much better to be overdressed than underdressed. For example, if you're going on a job interview, the first thing you need to do is find out what type of company it is and what the environment is like.

If it follows the traditional corporate style where everyone wears a suit, wear a suit. If the environment carries a more laid-back, business casual vibe, then you could go with that; even so, I would still recommend erring on the dressier side. On the other hand, if you have a wedding to attend, find out where it is and what time of day it is before deciding what to wear. Weather also plays a large part in determining what you should wear to certain events, so be sure to check it out before picking out your chic

ensemble. When in doubt, seek advice from people who will also be attending the event and remember – always err on the dressy side!

7. Be trendy on a level that you're comfortable with:

Trying new trends is always fun, and I frequently recommend trying new things out. However, don't invest a ton into trends, especially if you will only wear them for a short time. Trends come and go, so try out just one or two a season – ones that you really love and will wear from time to time. Again, this depends on what you're comfortable and most confident in – if you find something trendy that you feel very confident in, then by all means wear it! However, if you're not sure or hesitant about trying a certain trend, there's probably a reason you don't fully love it; my recommendation would be to skip it. Remember: just because something is trendy doesn't mean you have to wear it. Only wear things you really love and, more importantly, wear things that make you love how you feel!

Confidence is our best accessory, and the way we dress impacts our confidence. Seven years ago, I started my own business with the goal of helping women look and feel their best. That's why my best suggestion is to go for a look that's confident and classy yet trendy. I hope these seven above tips help you achieve just that!

Questions for discussion:

1. Do you support the theory that the way someone dresses has a major impact on their level of confidence?

2. Enumerate 7 steps the author proposes to follow. Have all of them appeared to be applicable and useful for you? Do you have your own steps? Can every person follow them?

3. How do you think why the author decided to write this article? Is the author male or female? Why do you think so?

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

For-to Infinitive construction

I. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian. State the function of the infinitive construction in the sentence, comment on your translation.

A) 1. The boy had evidently come in from the garden and was waiting for him to wake. (*Galsworthy*)

2. Godfrey had from the first specified Eppie, then about twelve years old, as a child suitable for them to adopt. (*Eliot*)

3. "The letter was not meant for anyone but you to read." (*M. Wilson*)
4. ... he had longed for me to say it without prompting. (*Snow*)
5. "There is a train to-night at nine. I shall arrange for you to catch it."
(*Gordon*)
6. The scene had affected Isabel too much for her to be able to tell it to me without getting somewhat emotional ... (*Maugham*)
7. ... she stood at the garden gate alone, holding her baby up in her arms for me to see. (*Dickens*)
8. "There is nothing left for us to add." (*Snow*)
9. She stood waiting for the trolley-bus to take her down to the city...
(*Cusack*)
10. There was but little room for him to pass, and, as he rode, his horse scraped against the hub of the wheel. (*Norris*)
11. "I left something under your door for you to read it." (*Carter*)
12. He opened the study door, and held it for her to pass in. .. (*Voynich*)
13. I suppose it was natural for you to be anxious about the garden party.
(*Snow*)
14. And the second point was the one for us to give our minds to. (*Snow*)
15. We drifted down stream all the afternoon, and in the evening pulled into the reeds under the willow-boughs and lit a fire for her to cook by...
(*Galsworthy*)
16. ... I still thought it might be worth while for me to go round to Gay's.
(*Snow*)
17. ... and he would be pleased to withdraw till the proper time arrived for him to speak. (*Norris*)
18. "It's easy for you to talk so..." (*Shaw*)
19. He spread a rug for his wife to sit on... (*Galsworthy*)
20. There was no home for him to go to. (*I. Shaw*)
21. He waited for me to sit down. (*Hemingway*)
22. It seemed almost a shame for anyone to be as pretty as she was tonight. (*Snow*)
23. And it is not for you to make terms. It is for you to accept them.
(*Wilde*)
24. There's nothing for us to do but amuse ourselves. (*Maugham*)
25. But the pain in James' head asserted itself too cruelly for him to think of anything else for the moment. (*Young*)
26. He cordially extended one forefinger for Erik to shake. (*Wilson*)
27. Some trouble with the authorities had made it necessary for him to be much abroad. (*Maugham*)
28. There were plenty of papers for him to read, but he left them alone.
(*Priestley*)

29. Since you are so anxious for me to distinguish myself I have concluded to do so. (*Stone*)

30. It is impossible for me to write about that time in detail – I can't bear to. (*Hansford Johnson*)

31. He opened the door of his room for her to go out. (*Murdoch*)

32. Buttonwood street, where he spent the first ten years of his life, was a lovely place for a boy to live. (*Dreiser*)

33. She longed for night to come to bring sleep to her. (*Cronin*)

34. It was really warm for May, and still light enough for him to see his cows in the meadow beyond the river. (*Galsworthy*)

35. ... the idea is for us to give a special concert at the Festival Hall. (*Lessing*)

36. My house is always ready for anyone to come into. (*Shaw*)

37. My dear, this isn't the time for us to quarrel. (*Hansford Johnson*)

38. Erik saw that she was impatient for him to be gone. (*Wilson*)

39. He waited for Bert to say something. (*Caldwell*)

B) 1. The President was closeted in the White House today preparing his so called "Economic Renewal" package, as pressure from unemployed millions across the nation continues to build *for federal action to provide jobs*.

2. Chips are harder for hackers to modify than software.

3. Elitists highlight the tendency *for political power to be concentrated* in the hands of a privileged minority.

4. In Japan, the ultimate way *for a student to repay* his teacher is to beat him at his own game. And having learned so well from the West, it is flattering to the Japanese to be told that the West may now have something to learn from them.

5. *For Europe to drive forward* it needs leadership.

6. *For Egypt to get anywhere* near its growth target, it will have to persuade Egyptians to save and foreigners to invest.

7. The rise of homeless emphasizes the desperate need for *the Government to fulfil* its pledge to meet the problem with a lower rate of interest for housing.

8. Although the Minister of Health yesterday did not accept the conditions described as typical, the revelations made it hard for *reassuring phrases like "best in the world" and "tremendous step forward"* to avoid having a slightly hollow ring.

9. In these circumstances the party leaders had no plan *for the Prime Minister to make* a unity appeal when he attends today's party meeting.

10. An Atomic Energy Authority spokesman said it was not unusual *for one or two reactors to be shut down* at weekends under normal conditions.

But in view of possible staff shortages it had been decided to close down three.

11. And having made this guess, he thought it completely in order for *an MP to announce* it, as if it were a hard fact provided by a government official.

12. There is too much slackness in many key industries. Too many employers complain of short order books and too many firms give notice of redundancy *for there to be any complacency* among trade unionists.

13. [...] Chamberlain was inclined to feel that the great battle which had broken upon us made it necessary for him to remain at his post. (*Churchill*)

14. In December 1538 the Pope carried out the Bull of excommunication and preached a crusade. Henry's egoism was sufficiently shaken for him to take ostentatious counter-measures. One of these was a programme of castle building along the coast from Hull to Falmouth and Milford Haven to protect the more important harbours and estuaries. (*Saunders*)

15. "It is unwise and futile for some foreign countries to try to exert pressure on China through political and economic means" said a foreign office spokesman in Beijing.

16. Calls came from the Labour MPs for the next year to be made the year of clearing Europe of all kinds of weapons.

17. Now the very rumour that a nuclear power station might be build in an area is enough for a public campaign to be mounted against it.

18. The resolution allows for an emergency sessions of the General Assembly to be called at 24-hour notice by a vote of seven members of the Security Council.

19. It is for the US military to evaluate Russia's state of preparedness for war.

20. The first thing for the US President to do is to follow Russia's initiatives in solving the Iraqi problem.

21. It's neither for Russia nor for the US to decide the destiny of other countries and people.

22. The first thing for the US and Russia to do is to cold bloodedly evaluate the present situation in the world and arrive at a proper decision.

23. "It's high time for the torrents of words to be accompanied by the daily hard labour" – said one of the delegates.

24. The Trade Union spokesman said it was not usual for the discussion to be interrupted for a couple of days for a more detailed consideration.

25. Calls came yesterday from the leaders of the Labour Party and the Liberal Party for next year to be made the year of struggle against Tory domestic policy.

26. He dismissed calls by some right-wing politicians for Latvian territory to be integrated into NATO.

27. The draft constitution will be discussed in the assembly next week where two thirds of the deputies have to agree for it to be adopted.

II. Translate the following texts into Ukrainian, comment on your translation.

A BIT OF BACKBITING

Dr. Crisp was invited to a party in a country place. The dinner being late and the company not to his taste, the doctor strolled out into the garden and then to the near-by churchyard. When the dinner was served at last and the doctor had not yet returned, one of the guests wondered where he could have gone. The master of the house, annoyed by Dr. Crisp's absence, explained that as the churchyard was not far from there it was natural **for the doctor to have gone to visit his former patients.**

The gerund

(belles-letters and publicistic style)

I. State the function of the Gerund in the following sentences, translate them into Ukrainian and comment on your translation.

A) 1. ... without being obliged he prepared more than two dinners in the week. (P.W.)

2. She was not asked to being kept waiting ... (S.M.)

3. I had no difficulty in remembering which track to take. (Hartley)

4. The strain of entertaining and being entertained was over, there was no obligation to talk or listen. (Hartley)

5. Lancelot stood paralyzed. The feeling of being bound hand and foot, of being caught in a snare from which there was no escape, had become more poignant than ever. (P.W.)

6. I have only just discovered that I cannot bear being watched doing anything so badly. (How.)

7. Victoria displayed a distinct pleasure at being allowed to tell her story. (A.Chr.)

8. When I had asked him what first gave him the idea of being a painter, he was unable or unwilling to tell me. (S.M.)

9. We happened then to cross the street and the traffic prevented us from speaking. (S.M.)

10. I know you dislike being aroused early, but it is nine o'clock. Pagget insists on regarding 9 a.m. as practically the middle of the day. (A.Chr.)

11. "I don't very much like being touched," she said. (S.M.)

12. I do apologize for not having changed, but I was terrified of being late. (Bates)

13. It was not until the crowd had cleared away a bit that we got a chance of having a word together. (P.W.)

14. The cook left, having heard that she could earn three times her present wages in London. (P.W.)

15. She gave me the impression of having been through much and of being sure of herself. (P.W.)

16. You denied having asked Langton to get cyanide, or rather you expressed surprise at his having done so. (A.Chr.)

17. I felt proud of having been of use to her, but I couldn't think of anything to say to her except: "Does it only come down by accident?" (Hartley)

18. After starting at myself critically in the mirror, I had to admit that I didn't look too bad. (Susann)

19. You remember saying to me once that there wasn't anything in the world you wouldn't do for me. (P.W.)

20. This morning, the old servant Franoise, on descending to start her work, found the front door ajar. (A.Chr.)

21. On hearing the tragic news, she fell at once into an alarming state of agitation. (A.Chr.)

22. I remember reading about it in one of the historical novels. (P.W.)

23. But to my intense surprise, on getting down early the next morning, and eagerly opening the newspapers, there was not a word about the arrest. (A.Chr.)

24. After carefully examining the room several times I returned my attention to the mountain. (Susann)

25. Perhaps Enid was right in saying that he didn't understand young. (N.Sh.)

26. When she went on looking blank, I made my point a little clearer adding, "You won't be able to cast it." (Banks)

27. I'm getting on, you know, Dolly, it's no good denying it. (S.M.)

28. All I'm interested in is getting you better, see? (Cus.)

29. And certainly drawing is soothing for the nerves. (Cron.)

30. Moira was asleep. Sleeping was her latest discovery. (Mansf.)

31. Madame Daubreuil was in the habit of visiting him here in the evenings. (A.Chr.)

32. She couldn't go out of the room without saying something to him. (Mansf.)

33. Do you mind following me into the drawing-room, Constancia? I've something of great importance to discuss with you. (Mansf.)

34. I said I'd get in touch with him when I saw a chance of being free. (How.)

35. Reginald took a deep breath of his cigarette. "It's ghastly, this idea of going back," he said. (Mansf.)

B) 1. *Before embarking* on projects like DMU (a defence and military union), the European Union's big job is to bring in new members from the East. That will mean, among other things, more majority voting in the council.

2. A spokesman for the British Foreign Office said the meeting "provided useful opportunity for consultations" *before departing* for trips abroad.

3. The Belgian Prime Minister offered his resignation to the King in Brussels yesterday *after failing* to reconcile a cabinet split over tough new economic measures. The resignation followed a cabinet meeting at which the Premier again failed to gain agreement from his partners.

4. *After spending* most of the post-war era close to the nest, European women – and especially mothers – are taking jobs in record numbers.

5. *On arriving* at London Airport from the UN Security Council meeting, the Foreign Secretary said that he thought a practical and effective resolution would emerge as a result of his talks with African Commonwealth delegates.

6. The national governments will have to *stop behaving* like pigs at a trough, not just *in haggling* over cash but also *informing and guiding* the EU Commission itself.

7. The President's "kitchen cabinet" of wealthy advisers, which gave him his start in politics and has played a crucial role *in shaping* his administration, has disbanded after a controversy over fund raising.

8. *In regulating* family relations and sexual morality, political democracies may adopt restrictive or permissive policies regarding divorce, abortion, and pornography.

9. He insisted that France was as interested as anyone *in bringing* the budget and agricultural spending in the EU under control.

10. Ms. Dunn, has long been seen as one of the Republicans' best hopes *for broadening* their appeal to women, and that is one of the arguments she makes *in campaigning* to be the majority leader.

11. The US President is able to increase support for his policy *by explaining* it energetically.

12. The constitution [of France] qualifies many of the president's powers *by stipulating* that the government should "determine and conduct national policy" and *by making* the prime minister "responsible for national defense".

13. *By failing to* agree upon any substantial reform of the Common agricultural policy (CAP), the heads of government have guaranteed that little progress will be made in any world trade talks.

14. They have also made it unlikely that they will keep their own promise *of capping* spending at the current level in real terms.

15. *By putting off the* party elections, the Prime Minister will effectively prevent dissidents in the party *from mounting* an internal challenge to him before general elections.

16. Only *by bringing* tough measures to control spending, including the runaway cost of farm subsidies, can the EU hope to create the conditions to accept members from Eastern and Central Europe?

17. The IMF keeps itself in business *by winking* money out of rich nations such as the US and *handling* it out to poorer brethren, who usually are poor because of gross economic mismanagement.

18. The opposition Labor Party accused the ruling Israeli government *of abusing* the state broadcasting authority *by masking* party propaganda on television as an emergency government announcement.

19. *By not losing sight of* the long-term objectives they made themselves masters and not servants or victims of economic forces operating in the world.

20. The first lesson, surely, is that the successive Governments added greatly to the public anxiety *by declining* for so long to give reasonable information to Parliament and the people.

21. There is still time to let every new MP know what the British people want. It can be done *by sending* resolutions from trade unions and other organizations, and *by sending* deputations to MPs.

22. They expect that the Prime Minister will try to suppress criticism *by pleading* that matters are at a delicate stage.

23. "Time" journalism began *by being deeply interested* in people, as individuals who were making history. We tried to make our readers see and hear and even smell these people *as* part of a better understanding of their ideas – or lack of them.

24. *By agreeing to* an Italian proposal that this question be turned over to a committee of U.N. member states for study, the United States lured a number of wavering countries away from the Canadian position.

25. Meanwhile the people and their representatives did what they were told *without even the privilege of being informed* of the decisions taken by their leaders.

26. European fund-management companies are obsessed *with growing* their asset bases *by entering* new markets or *raising* their profiles in ones where they already do business.

27. The Fed chairman's carefully worded comments about the stock market drew few questions from committee members. They were preoccupied *with trying* to get him to take sides in the looming battle between the President and Congressional Republicans over Social Security, the federal budget surplus and tax cuts.

28. Out west, where a motorist may travel 100 miles *without seeing* another car, nine states will immediately jump to at least 70 mph.

29. A new anti-monopoly law could bring more competition to a few industries. Similar efforts would help curb the conglomerates *without creating* new government-sponsored outfits to replace them.

30. The United States, seeking to ease the plight of the Cuban people *without strengthening* its government, will allow a greatly expanded flow of cash donations to Cuba, authorize food sales and permit easier travel to the Carribean Island, the US President announced Tuesday.

31. "The three-point program, *instead of preventing* decentralization of Canada, *instead of being* a means of uniting the country was dividing it."

32. *Instead of being changed* the traditional strategy was merely reasserted and put into operation at the end of the war under the famous and accurate phrase about "negotiation from strength".

33. The US special envoy was scheduled to complete his fourth attempt *at mediating* the eight-month border conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia Monday and then return directly to the US.

34. The International Monetary Fund warned that improving economies might tempt Asian countries to put off reforms aimed *at strengthening* their banks and *trimming* corporate debt, leaving them open to more shocks.

35. Europe's spirit, Cardinal Martini fears, is in danger of *being undermined* by affluence and egoistical materialism.

36. There is no better time to perform the politically awkward feat *of raising taxes* than when oil prices are low and the money can be quickly handed back in lower taxes elsewhere.

37. The European Commission's life was cut short by an investigator's report *accusing it of tolerating* fraud, mismanagement or nepotism.

38. The report stopped short *of identifying* individuals responsible for various massacres.

39. The president (of the USA) called expanding the western alliance one way *of giving* other nations «incentive to deepen their democracy».

40. Television, meanwhile, has become a major means *of solidifying* power and *creating – or controlling –* national unity in the country.

41. Greek and Turkish Cypriots appear fundamentally ambivalent *about finding* a formula for coexistence. They are accustomed to the tensions and conveniences *of living apart*.

42. The conference was supposed to end its work next month, but the United States made that impossible. The U.S. administration insists *on reviewing* all the decisions taken so far.

43. A Senate labor subcommittee is discussing a measure to permit firms with U.S. contracts *to avoid paying* overtime for 10-hour, four-day work weeks.

44. The American press did not cover "reports, speeches or resolutions on UNESCO's basic activities" such as *fighting* illiteracy, *developing* alternate energy sources and *sponsoring* research in food production, the study said.

II. Pair-work. Complete the following sentences using the Gerund in the function of (A) the subject, (B) a part of a compound predicate, (C) the object, (D) the attribute, (E) the adverbial modifier, and ask your partner to translate them.

A) 1. ... is useful. 2. ... is pleasant. 3. ... is out of the question. 4. ... is like a dream come true. 5. ... is more difficult than swimming. 6. ... was painful. 7. ... was her constant passion.

B) a) 1. Her aim is 2. His ambition was 3. It was useless 4. Her hobby is 5. Do you feel like ...? 6. She said that her only regular duty was... . 7. My dream is... . 8. Her intention was... .

b) 1. He kept 2. She started 3. I went on 4. Suddenly she began 5. She immediately stopped 6. She cannot help 7. I just continued 8. He couldn't stop 9. Now I shall go on 10. At last he finished 11. In spite of herself she continued

C) a) 1. You remember 2. My friend saw it and couldn't help 3. I have practically given up 4. I was aware that he disliked 5. She suddenly remembered 6. He mentioned 7. I shall 8. Would you mind ...? 9. She badly needs 10. I don't mind 11. Presently she suggested 12 In spite of myself I mentioned

b) 1. He succeeded in 2. What prevented you from ...? 3. I am fond of 4. She is talking of 5. I offered to fetch his things, but he insisted on 6. They haven't thought of 7. Do you hate me for ...? 8. They discussed a new method of 9. He was quick at 10. Nothing in the world could keep me from 11. They got accustomed to 12. He put out his arm to prevent me from 13. My sister was never tired of 14. I am looking forward to

D) 1. She possessed to a remarkable degree the power of 2. He is sure to have an opportunity of 3. He spoke in the hope of 4. I have no means of 5. He had a better chance of 6. He described the methods of 7. I have the idea of 8. This gave me a sense of 9. I have really no intention of 10. I have already planned a way of

11. She has a scheme of 12. I am not much in the habit of 13. He has a reputation of 14. She has an opportunity of

E) 1. She went there immediately on 2. He lit a cigarette before 3. He proved it by 4. She finished it by 5. I shocked them by 6. She didn't make a mistake because of 7. We are in dreadful danger and you share it by 8. They looked at each other without 9. They worked without.... 10. You are trying to persuade me in spite of 11. I hope we'll come to our mutual understanding without 12. It can easily be made by 13. He went on reading a book instead of 14. He made his report after

III. Translate the following texts into Ukrainian, comment on your translation.

A) "Doctor," she said loudly into the room, "I want you to say frankly what's wrong with me."

He surveyed her from head to foot. "Madam," he said at length, "I've just three things to tell you."

"First, your weight wants **reducing** by nearly fifty pounds."

"Second, your beauty would be improved if you used about one tenth as much rouge and lipstick."

"And third, I'm an artist – the doctor lives on the next floor."

B) TIGER HUNTING

A man who had travelled in Bengal was asked if he liked tiger **hunting**. "Well!" said the man "I certainly enjoyed **hunting** tigers, but I must confess I hated **being hunted** by a tiger."

C) ONE CAN NEVER TELL!

The caterpillars were sitting on a grass when a butterfly flew by. One of the caterpillars said: "**Flying** is a foolish occupation. You'll never get me up in one of those things with wings!"

D) TRIAL OF PATIENCE

The greatest trial of patience is **hearing** a stammering barrister examining a stuttering witness in the presence of a judge hard of **hearing**.

E) Have patience with all things,

But chiefly have patience with yourself.

Do not lose courage in **considering** your own imperfections,

but instantly set about **remedying** them –

every day begin the task anew.

F) FIGHTING ONE'S ABSENT-MINDEDNESS

Professor (to his wife): This time you won't scold me for **having left** my umbrella in the club, for here it is.

His wife: Poor boy, I shall scold you again, for this time you left home without **taking one**.

LISTENING EXERCISES

I. Listen to the text “Kurt Cobain cardigan auctions for \$334,000” is coming” and fill in the gaps. Be ready to translate the text.

A cardigan that was worn by the singer Kurt Cobain during a live appearance on (1) has broken the record for the most (2) ever sold at auction. An anonymous buyer (3) an astonishing \$334,000 for the piece of apparel. The cardigan was part of a two-day sale of (4) at the Hard Rock Cafe in New York. It attracted a lot of attention pre-auction when the auction house described it as being “one of the most (5) in music history”. Cobain wore the (6) and mohair cardigan while performing live on the TV show MTV Unplugged in November 1993 with his band Nirvana. He played a largely acoustic set of his favorite songs and (7).

The cardigan was made by the maker (8). It has reportedly never been washed since Cobain last wore it and has a (9) in it from a cigarette burn. The cardigan was previously bought in (10) by a buyer who wished to remain anonymous but has since spoken about his (11). The owner described the responsibility he felt in owning such a famous piece of rock and roll history. He told reporters: “I thought, Oh, now I’m also going to be responsible for this.” It was kind of like when my children were born years ago – I was so happy to see them, but then I was like, ‘Oh no.’” For those who cannot afford (12), Mr. Cobain’s daughter has started a (13) called Kurt Was Here.

II. Listen to the text “High heels” and fill in the gaps. Be ready to translate the text.

Women across Japan are (1) with having to wear high-heeled shoes to work. One woman is so fed up that she started a movement to end the requirement for (2) to wear the shoes. The movement has the hashtag KuToo. This is a combination of the Japanese words “kutsu” (which means shoe) and “kutsuu” (which is the Japanese word for (3)). The movement was started by Japanese actress Yumi Ishikawa. She tweeted about her belief that employers in Japan (4) female workers to wear high heels. Ms Ishikawa also launched an (5). It asks Japan’s Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare to forbid employers from requiring women to wear certain (6).

Ishikawa’s tweet is now spreading across other parts of (7). Many women in China and (8) have started their own

campaigns against having to wear high heels. Ishikawa told (9) magazine: “I thought that if there are so many people who feel the same as me, why not start some sort of movement.” Many women supported Ishikawa on (10). They complained about sore feet, bleeding heels, (11) and other health issues. A visually impaired woman in her 20s who has to wear high heels at work said it is difficult for her to keep her (12) and not fall over. A recent survey found that over (13) of women working in Tokyo wear high heels to work at least (14).

III. Listen to the text “Kate Middleton is 2011’s ‘Hat Person’” and fill in the gaps. Be ready to translate the text.

British royal Catherine Middleton has been named “..... (1) of the Year” by the California-based Headwear Association. The Duchess of Cambridge is the third winner of this (2) for haute couture for the head. She won a whopping 91 per cent of the votes to be (3) declared the winner. Singers Justin Timberlake and Bruno Mars, and actor Charlie Sheen were among the (4) – each with one per cent of the vote or less. The duchess had a very special year in which there were many occasions to (5) her hats. She married Britain’s Prince William in April and then went on a succession of public appearances and royal tours – most requiring (6).

The duchess has brought about a revival in the (7). In Britain, wearing a formal hat has long been going out of fashion. A (8) is the most likely thing a woman might wear on her head. It seems Kate’s taste in hats has inspired many American women to once again don one. Fashion expert Jenny Pfanenstiel said: “Kate has allowed American women to...feel more (9) about wearing hats in public.” This has raised the profile of many established and (10) designers. This is not the first award Kate has picked up since marrying into royalty. Her 2011 titles include Queen of the High Street, (11), and Hair Icon.

IV. Listen to the text “Marilyn Monroe Dress Sells For \$4.6 Million” and fill in the gaps. Be ready to translate the text.

The dress worn by Marilyn Monroe in one of the most famous photos of her has been sold for (1). The image of Ms. Monroe’s (2) being lifted well above her knees by air coming from the subway below her is one of Hollywood’s most memorable. She wore the dress in the classic (3) movie The Seven Year Itch. As the gust of wind lifted it, she said: “Oh, do you feel the breeze from the subway? Isn’t it delicious?” The dress was sold by Hollywood legend Debbie Reynolds, who bought all of Monroe’s (4) in 1971. Ms. Reynold’s

decided to sell it, along with hundreds more items of Hollywood memorabilia, because it became too expensive to keep. She had failed to find a museum that would look after the (5).

The (6) price set two records. It beat the \$1.26 million paid for the dress Monroe wore when she sang “Happy Birthday” to President John F. Kennedy, and it became the most (7) ever sold. The (8) was created by designer William Travilla. He said: “I wondered what I could do with this most beautiful girl that Marilyn was to play to make her look clean, talcum-powdered, and (9).” In fact, the (10) further elevated Monroe as one of the biggest sex symbols ever. (11) in movies was a rare commodity in the early 1950s. The photo of Monroe trying to keep her (12) intact by stopping the wind from revealing more of her legs made the movie a (13).

V. Listen to the text “Justin Bieber gives advice on makeup” and fill in the gaps. Be ready to translate the text.

Teen (1) Justin Bieber delighted hundreds of his loyal fans on Thursday when he appeared at a party hosted by the (2) Dolce and Gabbana (D&G). He also gave his fans some advice on makeup. Hordes of young woman showed up outside D&G’s (3) in New York’s Upper East Side. He disappointed many by slipping in through the back door. The party was the prelaunch of D&G’s (4), called “Passion Duo”. Despite the “passionate duos” theme of the evening, Biber came alone, without his other half Selena Gomez. His makeup advice for women was: “A little’s fine, but at the end of the day, you have to be yourself. If there’s more (5) than your face, then that’s kind of weird,” he said.

In other Bieber news, the young singer and actor is now officially a (6). The young Canadian has become a (7) since hitting the big time in 2008. Amazon has a huge list of (8) products that feature Bieber on them. Schoolgirls around the world have been buying up (9), pencil cases, rulers, erasers and any other stationery they can get hold of with Bieber’s image on it. He even has a (10) for men named after him. Bieber has been nominated for and received (11) over the past few years. In 2010, he won Artist of the Year at the American Music Awards He was also nominated for Best New Artist and (12). It is likely his looks and clean-cut image will continue to bring in the (13) for merchandisers.

VI. Listen to the text “Alexander McQueen Fashion Label to Live On” and fill in the gaps. Be ready to translate the text.

The luxury goods maker PPR has announced it will continue with the Alexander McQueen (1). It was uncertain what would happen to the (2) after the death of its designer Alexander McQueen on February 11th. PPR is the world’s third largest manufacturer of (3). It’s chairman Francois Henri Pinault said: “The (4) Alexander McQueen will live on. This would be the best (5) that we could offer to him.” The British label is part of the Gucci (6). It has 11 boutiques and employs (7) worldwide. The (8) are in London, New York and Milan. Many celebrities love Alexander McQueen’s designs, including Nicole Kidman, Penélope Cruz and Rihanna. Pop star Lady Gaga often wears his (9) in her music videos.

The British (10) was born Lee Alexander McQueen in East London in 1969. He was the son of working class parents but became one of the fashion world’s (11). He took his own life in his London apartment, leaving a (12). People close to him believe he never recovered from the death of his mother in early February. McQueen graduated with a (13) in fashion at London’s most prestigious (14), Central Saint Martins College of Art and Design. He soon made a name for himself worldwide and very quickly became the (15) at Givenchy. He won the British Designer of the (16) four times. He will be remembered for his (17) and for his fashion shows being (18).

VII. Listen to the text “Kim Kardashian West angers Japan over «kimono»” and fill in the gaps. Be ready to translate the text.

Kim Kardashian West has angered people in Japan after (1) a new line of (2) called “Kimono Intimates”. People in Japan have reacted with anger and have accused Kardashian of (3). They say the lingerie greatly (4) Japanese culture. The kimono is an iconic symbol in Japan and is considered the (5). It is an exquisitely decorated, (6) tied with an ornate sash. It is usually made of (7) and is worn on special occasions. A Japanese woman explained to the BBC: “We wear kimonos to celebrate health, growth of children, (8), marriages, graduations, at funerals. It’s (9) and passed on in families through the generations.”

There has been a lot of (10) against Kardashian West on social media. Apart from the lingerie having no resemblance to real kimono or anything Japanese, the American socialite is also trying to (11) kimono-worded brands. She has filed trademarks for “Kimono Body”,

“Kimono Intimates” and “Kimono World”. One Twitter user wrote: “What a (12) thing to use the word “kimono”. It’s disrespectful to Japanese culture. True cultural appropriation.” Another person tweeted: “I feel very sad that the name “Kimono” is being used for something completely different from what we Japanese know about it. I feel this name choice is (13).” She ended her tweet with #KimOhNo.

VIII. Listen to the text “UAE tells citizens not to wear national dress abroad” and fill in the gaps. Be ready to translate the text.

The government of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) has advised its citizens not to wear the (1) when travelling overseas. This was after an (2) was mistaken for a member of ISIS in a hotel in the state of Ohio, USA. The businessman, Ahmad Al Menhali, 41, from Abu Dhabi, was making a phone call (3) of a hotel. The hotel receptionist called the police because he was wearing the (4) kandoura (Arab robe) and (5), and he was speaking Arabic, so she thought he might be a terrorist. Police armed with (6) wrestled a terrified Mr. Al Menhali to the floor. He needed (7) after the incident. He was shocked at how “brutal” the police were.

The police and the hotel (8) for the incident. The UAE’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs advised Emiratis to (9) the country’s national dress when travelling abroad. It said citizens had to think about their safety (10). Mr. Al Menhali reportedly blamed Donald Trump, for making people hate Muslims. The Council on (11) said it was worried about what happened to Al Menhali. It said: “The fact that the police referred to (12) in their report as a criminal [sign] is very concerning.” It added: “Police need more diversity training. This is shocking”. Mr. Al Menhali said: “I always wear my traditional clothes during all my travels and (13) such a thing”.

IX. Listen to the text “Sportswear maker accused of sexism” and fill in the gaps. Be ready to translate the text.

An Indonesian (1) has had to apologise for a (2) on its merchandise that people deemed to be sexist. The label appeared on the shirts of one of the country’s (3), Super League team Pusamania Borneo. It read: “Washing instructions: Give this shirt to a woman. (4).” The company, Salvo Sports, issued its apology on Sunday March 9th, which was unfortunate timing as Sunday just happened to be (5), an occasion to honour and celebrate (6) around the world. The company received a (7) on social media from people who thought the wording on the label was (8).

The company was quick to offer an apology and said it did not mean to (9). A Salvo Sports spokesperson said on Twitter: “The message is simply, (10) it in the wrong way, you might as well give it to a lady because they are more capable.” It added: “There is no intention TO (11) women. In contrast, we want to tell the men to learn from women on how to take care of clothes.” Many people felt the (12) was also sexist. On a more positive note for women, The (13) (AFC) launched its inaugural AFC Women’s Football Day on Sunday. This is designed to recognise events that develop and promote the (14) in Asia.

X. Listen to the text “Oxford University Changes Gender Dress Code” and fill in the gaps. Be ready to translate the text.

For centuries, students at Britain’s Oxford University had to stick to a (1) regarding who wore suits and who wore skirts. This will all change on August 4 after the university amended its rules related to formal (2). Students will soon (3) what they like. This means that women can attend formal events and exams (4) and bow tie and men can wear a skirt, blouse and (5). The new rules are in response to concerns that the old ones were unfair to the (6). They come after a motion by the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Queer Society (LGBTQ Soc.) was passed by the (7) earlier this year.

LGBTQ Soc. official Jess Pumphrey said the rule amendment would make quite a few students feel, “significantly less stressful by eliminating the need for trans students to (8) to avoid being... disciplined during their exam”. The old rules meant students who broke the dress code (9). Any student who wanted to wear clothing that was designated for the opposite sex previously needed to get (10) from their college. One student commented in the (11): “This seems a bit unnecessary. It only applies to a (12) of the student population and it seems unlikely that a trans student would really (13) about what they are wearing.”

XI. Listen to the text “Duchess of Cambridge on Vogue cover” and fill in the gaps. Be ready to translate the text.

A British princess has made her (1) as a model on the front cover of the fashion magazine Vogue. Kate, the Duchess of Cambridge, posed for seven photographs for the (2) of the world-famous style magazine. The publication’s June (3) will feature the photographs of the 34-year-old royal. They were taken by the (4) British photographer Josh Olins in January in the English countryside. Two of the pictures will also go on display at Britain’s (5)

in London in an exhibition called Vogue 100. By choosing British Vogue for her first ever cover, Kate is following in the (6) of her mother-in-law. Princess Diana graced the cover of the magazine (7).

A spokesman for the duchess spoke about Kate's happiness at appearing in the magazine. He said: "The duchess was delighted to play a part in celebrating the (8) of an institution that has given a platform to some of the most renowned photographers in this country's history." He added: "She would like to thank Josh Olins for being such a pleasure to work with. The duchess had never taken part in a (9) like this before. She hopes that people (10) the portraits with the sense of relaxed fun with which they were taken." Mr. Olins spoke about the photo shoot. He said: "This was the duchess's (11) for a magazine and she was a joy to work with. A natural."

UNIT 4

THE LION'S SHARE

READING AND DISCUSSING

THE WILD LIFE OF AMERICAN CITIES

One of America's hottest cities and one of its coldest may have more in common than you would guess. In places like Phoenix and Minneapolis, scientists think that cities are starting to look alike in ways that have nothing to do with the proliferation of Starbucks, WalMart or T.G.I Fridays. It has to do with the flowers we plant and the fertilizers we use and the choices we make every spring when we emerge from our apartments and homes and descend on local garden centers.

"Americans just have some certain preferences for the way residential settlements ought to look," Peter Groffman, a microbial ecologist with the Cary Institute of Ecosystem Studies in Millbrook, N.Y., recently told me. Over the course of the last century, we've developed those preferences and started applying them to a wide variety of natural landscapes, shifting all places – whether desert, forest or prairie – closer to the norm. Since the 1950s, for example, Phoenix has been remade into a much wetter place that more closely resembles the pond-dotted ecosystem of the Northeast. Sharon Hall, an associate professor in the School of Life Sciences at Arizona State University, said, "The Phoenix metro area contains on the order of 1,000 lakes today, when previously there were none." Meanwhile, naturally moist Minneapolis is becoming drier as developers fill in wetlands.

In the Twin Cities, scientists have found distinct differences between the plants that grow in urban neighborhoods and those that grow in more rural settings. This doesn't mean that in one place there are lots of potted geraniums and in another there are native tall grass prairies. Rather, it turns out that what grows wild in the city is very different from what grows wild just a few miles away. Researchers from the University of Minnesota surveyed 137 yards in Minneapolis and St. Paul, looking at the plants that grew there spontaneously, and found that the yards held more exotic species than rural areas outside the city. Plants that came from much warmer climates were able to thrive there because cities, filled with heat-absorbing

buildings and hard surfaces, are warmer than rural areas. They also found that the urban plants were more likely to be able to fertilize themselves, which was important in a place where growing spaces were separated by fences, streets and sidewalks. If you can't find another member of your species, it's handy to be able to breed with yourself.

Why does any of this matter to anyone who's not an urban ecologist? "If 20 percent of urban areas are covered with impervious surfaces," says Groffman, "then that also means that 80 percent is natural surface." Whatever is going on in that 80 percent of the country's urban space – as Groffman puts it, "the natural processes happening in neighborhoods" – has a large, cumulative ecological effect.

Scientists studying the function of urban ecosystems are developing theories of what they refer to as ecological homogenization. Places like Baltimore, Minneapolis and Phoenix appear to be becoming more like one another ecologically than they are like the wild environments around them. Groffman and Hall are currently part of a huge, four-year project financed by the National Science Foundation to compare urban ecology in six major urban centers – Boston, Baltimore, Minneapolis, Miami, Phoenix and Los Angeles. The purpose of the study is to determine how much cities are homogenizing and to create a portrait of the continentwide implications of individual decisions we make about our backyards.

As damaging as urbanization can be to its immediate environs, city living, on the whole, is greener than living in the suburbs. In fact, some ecosystems created by humans might offer us a tool to fight climate change, which brings us back to the Valley of the Sun. According to Hall, the most common "lawn" in Phoenix is what's called a "xeriscape," a desertlike environment with native, drought-tolerant plants and rock "mulch." Superficially, xeriscapes look a lot like the desert that surrounds the city, and they have come to replace many of the green lawns that were kept alive by massive consumption of water. But because xeriscapes are a product of human planning and maintenance, their ecosystems are much different from the surrounding desert.

But different in a better way. Hall and her team found that xeriscapes and the patches of desert preserved as parks within the city store more carbon in their soils than do wild desert. As a result of fertilization and consistent watering, a xeriscape's soil contains levels of organic materials and plant nutrients that are more similar to what you would find in a lawn than in the desert. That makes a big difference to the microbes that live there, which affect a patch of ground's carbon-absorbing capabilities.

Homeowner associations, which exist to protect property values in residential communities by enforcing regulations on things like color

schemes and holiday decorations, were slow to accept the ecological benefits of xeriscaping, for aesthetic reasons – a house with a well-maintained front lawn means one thing, but we don't have any associations to make from a front xeriscape, no matter how well maintained. Ecological homogeneity, perhaps not surprisingly, is reinforced by some of the same mechanisms that make our built environment so bland.

As attitudes change, though, it's possible that xeriscaping could prove to be one instance of human meddling that offers substantial benefits to the environment. Groffman and others think that the ecosystems created within a city like Phoenix might increase the amount of carbon stored in naturally dry places enough that it more than makes up for any decrease caused by development that extends into, say, the forested areas of Minnesota. This isn't an argument for some kind of carbon-swapping arrangement between the Sun Belt and the rest of the nation, but it does lead to the strange realization that a sprawling metropolis built in a desert might actually offer a path toward something like sustainability.

Questions for discussion:

1. Do one of America's hottest cities and one of its coldest have much in common? Prove your answer. Provide examples.
2. Why has Phoenix changed since 1950s and closely resembles the pond-dotted ecosystem of the Northeast?
3. Are there differences between the plants that grow in urban neighborhoods and those that grow in more rural settings?
4. Why do yards in the cities hold more exotic species than rural areas outside the city? Who found that out?
5. Are plants able to fertilize themselves?
6. How can a large, cumulative ecological effect be demonstrated?
7. What four-year project financed by the National Science Foundation is about? What's its purpose?
8. What is a "xeriscape? How does it look like? Where can it be found? What function does it perform? How does it affect environment?

Zoos are prisons for animals – no one needs to see a depressed penguin in the flesh

In an age when David Attenborough can virtually take us inside an elephant's bottom, is there any or conservational value to keeping animals in captivity?

That a zoo in Cumbria is having its license revoked as a result of nearly 500 animals dying there over a two-year period comes as no shock – but it still slightly surprises me that anybody thinks that we should have zoos at all. The animals always look miserable in captivity. If you don't believe me,

visit a farm park. It's as likely as not that you will see a goat, pleading with its eyes to be euthanized, while a sign on the enclosure says: "Gerry the goat is quite the character – he often plays a game in which he looks like he has been crying for many, many hours!"

A lot of zoos play the conservation angle, which is a rationale that has been reverse engineered. That's not really why zoos exist. Zoos exist so that we can wander round with our children and say: "No, don't bang the glass, Timothy, he's getting agitated," before going home to post on Facebook about the educational day that we have had.

The argument that zoos have educational merit might have once seemed convincing, but there is less reason to see animals in captivity than ever before. David Attenborough's Planet Earth shows you all the animals you could ask for in their natural habitat, with added drama and narrative arcs. We are surely only a few series away from filming inside the animals, with Attenborough using his dulcet tones to give the origin story of an elephant turd. Why, then, do we need to see them in prison?

On holiday recently, I was persuaded by my family to visit a marine theme park that bombards you with messages of preserving marine life. We spent the afternoon seeing seals and penguins that looked to be in varying stages of depression before taking in the dolphin show, which meant watching a two-minute video about saving dolphins, and a 10-minute demonstration of how the park has managed to enslave them and get them to perform tricks. I wondered about the message behind getting the dolphins to pull some kids around in a boat almost as much as I wondered why my own children hadn't been offered that experience.

When Cecil the lion was killed, the general public were so incensed that the dentist who shot him became an international hate figure; the perfect example of the public picking and choosing when to give a shit about animals. It's apparently really bad to shoot Cecil despite the fact he has had a much better life than the huge number of lions that we continue to keep in captivity. I am not suggesting that it is wrong to care about Cecil, but if we are in uproar about that, why aren't we as upset about the animals in tanks and cages, or the ones that we eat? I wonder if we would have been so upset if the lion didn't have a name. Or was called Piers.

There are counter-arguments, of course. After a visit to the Sea Life centre in Brighton, my eldest son took a passionate interest in marine life that has stayed with him, and I wouldn't be surprised if animal conservation went on to be one of his primary concerns. This is almost certainly as a direct result of our visit, but it's also first-world privilege in micro form: "We must have some animals in cages for little Stephen to look at, otherwise how will he learn?"

Similarly, the idea that kids only get excited about things they can see in the flesh is ridiculous. My kids are obsessed with dinosaurs that no longer exist, and Skylanders, which have never existed. One of our sons watches endless YouTube videos of Kinder Surprise eggs being opened, so the bar is set pretty low in terms of what will get him interested. I would, however, be delighted to hear that the YouTubers responsible for these videos had been put in a series of cages for our enjoyment.

I have no doubts that the people working in zoos, safari parks and conservation centres all really care about the animals. But there is a pretty strong argument that there is a negative effect on conservation awareness, given that children take away the message that “endangered species” are probably OK because they have seen them in the zoo. Plus, zoos and conservation spaces are impossible to effectively regulate. Have a look online and see the number of cases of animals being killed because of lack of space, horses being painted to look like zebras, animals in aquariums showing clear signs of distress.

Still, I was struck by my own hypocrisy when I was looking to get a family pet. When I found myself Googling: “How long will a puppy cry for its mother and siblings,” it occurred to me that I probably no longer wanted to do it. The idea that I don’t want animals to be imprisoned, but that I quite fancy having a prisoner of my own doesn’t sit comfortably. This might sound extreme and no doubt cat owners will tell me that their cats are free to go wherever they want but always return. I live in Crawley, however, and often when I’m out I immediately want to return straight home. I could never be sure if the cat coming back was a thumbs-up for the family, or a silent protest against the lack of amenities in town. I’m also starting to consider setting my children free.

Questions for discussion:

1. What happened in the zoo in Cumbria?
2. How do animals usually look in captivity?
3. What educational merit can zoos have?
4. What happened recently to the author of the article? What experience did author’s children receive?
5. Why was Cecil the lion killed?
6. How is a negative effect on conservation awareness explained by the author?
7. What is author’s attitude to zoos and pets? What do you think about the issues?

WHAT IS EXTINCTION?

The answer is complicated. From locally extinct to functionally extinct, here are the various ways scientists track species' decline.

Extinction is a natural phenomenon: After all, more than 90 percent of all organisms that have ever lived on Earth aren't alive today.

But humans have made it worse, accelerating natural extinction rates due to our role in habitat loss, climate change, invasive species, disease, overfishing, and hunting.

"We're losing whole suites of species that have distinct ecological roles to play," says Stuart Pimm, Professor of Conservation at Duke University. For instance, top predators such as sea otters and sharks have dwindled, throwing their ecosystems off-kilter.

Dozens of new species go extinct every day, and scientists say that more than 20,000 plants and animals are on the brink of disappearing forever. A quarter of known mammal species is at risk of extinction.

The main body that tracks species decline is the International Union for the Conservation of Nature. The organization evaluates species in the wild, and, along with data from a variety of sources, categorizes their vulnerability on its Red List of Threatened Species.

Here are some terms and concepts that biologists use when talking about extinction.

Critically endangered. These animals are facing a high probability of extinction. These species include the Sumatran rhinoceros and the Sumatran orangutan, whose habitat is being destroyed by logging and agriculture.

Extinct in the wild. These are species that no longer live in their native range, and exist only in captive environments such as zoos or breeding centers. In 1987, the 27 California condors left in the world were taken into captivity, making them extinct in the wild.

The Guam rail, a small, flightless bird, was nearly driven to extinction by the invasive brown tree snake, which was accidentally brought to the island by the U.S. military. The rails now live only in captive environments, including the National Aviary in Pittsburgh.

Locally extinct. This isn't an IUCN category, but a term meaning an animal is gone from part of its native range. Grizzly bears are locally extinct in California, but still live in the wild in other areas.

The American pika, a cold-loving relative of rabbits, is often erroneously reported to be moving to higher locations as the climate warms. It's true that the species is locally extinct – also referred to as extirpated – in some areas within the Great Basin Mountains of the western U.S, but a 2018 study in the journal *Arctic, Antarctic and Alpine*

Research found that pikas are adaptable, and still persist throughout the region.

“Pikas can be highly resilient, and continue to surprise us by their occupancy at hot, low-elevation sites,” Andrew Smith, co-chair of the IUCN Lagomorph Specialist Group, says via email. This species is listed as “of least concern” on the IUCN Red List.

In New England, less snowy winters are allowing a species of tick to live longer, which is in turn killing off the region’s moose. With their skinny necks, emaciated bodies, and big, hairless splotches, these “ghost moose” look like the walking dead as they stumble through the forest.

Functionally extinct. This term means there are too few members of a species to perform its function in the ecosystem, says Steve Beissinger, a professor of conservation biology at the University of California, Berkeley.

For instance, American chestnut trees were once widespread throughout North America, but a fungus killed 3.5 billion of them in the early 20th century. A few trees survived, making the species functionally extinct.

Extinct. This IUCN category means a species is “globally extinct,” or “gone everywhere,” Beissinger says, a determination made after time and exhaustive searches in their habitat.

Hunting and habitat loss likely wiped out the colorful Carolina parakeet, which was once abundant in the U.S. and is now officially extinct. These birds were especially vulnerable since they didn’t flee gunfire, but stayed with their wounded comrades, according to the Cornell Lab of Ornithology.

Extinct species rediscovered. Sometimes animals thought to be extinct emerge alive, often thanks to targeted surveys in remote habitats.

These so-called “Lazarus species” usually haven’t been seen in decades in their normal ranges, but may turn up in an unexpected place or just be hard to detect due to low populations.

In 2010, Conservation International and the IUCN’s Amphibian Specialist Group launched an effort to seek out 10 extinct amphibian species of high scientific and aesthetic value. The search did rediscover a few species, including the Hula painted frog.

Sometimes species are endangered even as they’re discovered.

The Manduriacu glass frog of the Ecuadorian Andes was newly discovered in mining area, so its survival is already dubious.

Questions for discussion:

1. Is extinction a natural phenomenon? Is it easy to explain this phenomenon?

2. What is human's role in animals' extinction?
3. How many plants and animals are on the brink of disappearing forever?
4. Speak on such terms and concepts as critically endangered, extinct in the wild, locally extinct, functionally extinct, extinct, extinct species rediscovered species. Provide examples.
5. What is your opinion about this article? Is it possible to change something?

PARK LIFE: THE WILDLIFE OF BRITAIN'S CITIES

Far from destroying the British love of nature, our cities have become urban oases for wildlife. Today, at the beginning of the 21st century, the British are more obsessed with nature and wildlife than any other nation on earth. Television programmes such as Springwatch have legions of loyal fans; the RSPB has more than one million members, while almost as many have joined their local wildlife trust; two out of three of us feed birds in our gardens.

And yet this national passion for wildlife is a very modern phenomenon. Its origins lie in a major change that occurred in British society around two centuries ago: the shift from a mainly rural society to a predominantly urban one, a change that at the time threatened to destroy our passion for nature altogether.

Until 1800, as many as three in four Britons lived in the countryside. A lucky few were rich landowners, living a life of leisure, but the vast majority were poor, and spent most of their waking hours working the land. If they thought about wildlife at all, it was probably with a very practical approach: was a particular creature dangerous, or simply good to eat? They certainly had little time for the appreciation of nature we take for granted today.

The industrial revolution changed our relationship with the natural world forever. Within a couple of generations, our ancestors moved lock, stock and barrel from the countryside into towns and cities. By the end of the 19th century, almost four out of five Britons lived in urban areas.

But they didn't forget their rural heritage. Indeed, Victorian Britons soon began to hanker after the life they had left behind. Excursions into the countryside, first by railway and later by road, became a regular part of people's lives. Societies such as the London Natural History Society, founded in 1858, and the West of Scotland Ramblers' Alliance, created in 1892, were formed to enable men and women to enjoy days out in the hills, woods and fields of rural Britain. By the beginning of the 20th century, an increase in mobility and leisure time saw a surge of interest in

outdoor hobbies such as rambling and birdwatching; pastimes that would see an even more rapid growth after the second world war.

Yet, for many people, the occasional visit to the countryside was not enough; they also wanted to bring nature into their daily lives. Town and city parks were created, where on summer evenings and weekends they could enjoy a breath of fresh air in a green space. Later, towards the end of the 19th century and during the early years of the 20th, the demand for private green spaces created a growing network of urban gardens. As time went on and Britons became more prosperous, they sought to attract wildlife to those gardens by providing food, water, and places to nest. In doing so, urban dwellers were creating a vital refuge for the wildlife itself.

The need to be self-sufficient in food in the years during and immediately after the Second World War led to the destruction of many of our most valuable natural habitats. Millions of acres of ancient hedgerows and hay meadows, fens and marshes were ploughed up, drained and destroyed.

Even when food rationing came to an end in the early 1950s, and self-sufficiency was no longer quite so crucial, the destruction of our countryside continued. The rise of chemical farming, driven by a demand by consumers for cheap food at any cost, led to vast swathes of lowland Britain turning into little more than a food factory. During this same post-war period, the rapid rise in Britain's population fuelled a demand for more houses and roads. This provided a vital boost for the economy, but often proved disastrous for Britain's wildlife.

By the closing decades of the 20th century the countryside of our grandparents' childhood had, to all intents and purposes, ceased to exist. In its place was a green desert: clean, efficient, yet in places almost totally devoid of wildlife.

The consequences for our rural plants and animals have been devastating. Bumblebees and butterflies, cuckoos and cornflowers, skylarks and lapwings – everyone an icon of our natural heritage – are all in rapid, and in some cases perhaps terminal, decline.

And yet this dark cloud does have one silver lining: the rise of what nature writer Richard Mabey has memorably called the “unofficial countryside” – Britain's roadside verges and railway cuttings, canal towpaths and brownfield sites. This also includes the million or so acres of private gardens – an area around the size of Suffolk, and bigger than all the nature reserves in Britain put together.

These places – many of them in the heart of our towns and cities – provide a vital oasis for Britain's wild creatures, a haven as important as anywhere in the British Isles for supporting a diverse range of plants and

animals. Perhaps because of the wide range of wildlife found in our urban areas, and the frequency with which we encounter these city creatures, urban Britons are just as connected to nature as – arguably sometimes more so than – their rural neighbours. The countryside and those who live there no longer have a monopoly on nature.

So, even as we have witnessed the wholesale destruction of some of our most precious habitats and their wildlife, our passion for nature has thrived and developed into something that now defines us as a nation. This has its roots in the events of two centuries ago, when our ancestors were wrenched away from life on the land, and herded together into cities. Far from losing our passion for nature, we city dwellers need it more than ever.

Two hundred years after the greatest change in British society, landscape and nature began, we and the wildlife are together again. Yet this is not in some bucolic, rural idyll, but in the heart of our biggest and busiest cities. These are the places where Britain's wild creatures can still be seen, loved and appreciated in all their beauty, diversity and wonder.

Questions for discussion:

1. Which nation is more obsessed with nature and wildlife than any other nation on earth?
2. What did the proportion of rural population until 1800? What approach to wildlife did people have then?
3. What changed our relationship with the natural world forever?
4. Why were such societies as the London Natural History Society and the West of Scotland Ramblers' Alliance formed?
5. How has the situation been changing with attracting wildlife to people's urban gardens?
6. What is Ukrainian people's attitude to nature and wildlife?

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

The Gerundial Construction

I. State the function of the Gerundial construction in the following sentences; translate them into Ukrainian, comment on your translation.

- A) 1. You don't mind my saying all this to you, Fleming. (*S.M.*)
2. Do you mean you object to my bringing Mr. Hopkins here? (*F.F.*)
3. What can be the possible use of Larry's learning dead languages? (*S.M.*)

4. Jane bit her lip till the blood came, and walked back to her seat without another word, but she couldn't help the tears of rage rolling down her face. (*Galsw.*)

5. "Well," he said, "I couldn't help Irene's having no money." (*Galsw.*)

6. He had called there three times now without her being able to see him. (*Galsw.*)

7. You remember my speaking of my friend Poirot? He has been a most famous detective. (*A. Chr.*)

8. It's no good your flying in a temper. You've just got to listen. (*S.M.*)

9. Mildly I said, "I'm sorry you object to my bringing in a few of my own things..." (*Banks*)

10. Emily was confused by our all observing her ... (*Dickens*)

11. There had been some talk on occasions of my going to a boarding school. (*Dickens*)

12. Without our having noticed the light go, the garden now lay in deep twilight... (*Show*)

13. "Anthony, don't mind my mentioning it." (*Gordon*)

14. She went to the door to listen for his coming up... (*Dickens*)

15. "There cannot be any objection to your seeing her presently, ma'am." (*Dickens*)

16. "Don't you remember your coming to the coach to meet me, and my having breakfast here, and our riding out to Blunderstone together?" (*Dickens*)

17. "I insist upon your telling me." (*Hardy*)

18. "You don't mind my being frank, do you?" (*London*)

19. ... in the event of her requiring a friend's support in future troubles there was none but himself left in the world to afford it. (*Hardy*)

20. ...it was so early that there was very little fear of his being seen... (*Dickens*)

21. There is not the remotest possibility of anyone's calling upon me... (*Gissing*)

22. ...John Dawkins objected to their entering London before nightfall ... (*Dickens*)

23. "What can be the possible use of Larry's learning dead languages?" (*Maugham*)

24. "You may depend upon my not mentioning it." (*Austen*)

25. "What if he really has the power to stop my going there, and means to turn them against me?" (*Galsworthy*)

26. "...Annette's being French might upset him a little." (*Galsworthy*)

27. "I do not like you going out at ten o'clock at night to a club." (*Bennett*)

28. "His coming down is really no excuse for his not writing on Sunday." (*Bennett*)

29. I was saved the disagreeable necessity of pursuing the subject, by Richard and Ada coming up at a round pace... (*Dickens*)

30. Fancy Uncle Jolyon turning out at this time of night! (*Galsworthy*)

B) 1. Despite much angry and sometimes ignorant talk, *about Japanese burying their guilty secrets*, there is a great deal of Japanese literature that deals honestly with the war.

2. The scandal has resulted in *the local station chief of America's CIA giving warning* that America might stop sharing intelligence with South Korea.

3. The U.S. State Department faulted the Muslim fundamentalist faction known as the Taleban for publicly *beating women for not being accompanied* by a close male relative.

4. Nominal sovereignty is no longer the valuable commodity it once was, and independence may actually lead to *people having less control* over decisions that crucially affect them.

5. Foreign exchange analysts, despite all the fanfare and pep talk *about the United States reasserting* its leading role as a bastion of free enterprise, remain extremely skeptical that the dollar's strength can be sustained without the support of high interest rates.

6. With consumer prices in the euro area only 1% higher than they were a year ago, there is little risk of *currency depreciation causing* a dangerous surge in inflation.

7. The next bad step will be to say that the WTO's test is wrong: *instead of the importer having to prove* that a product is dangerous, let the exporter show that it is safe.

8. The continued success of voluntary mass vaccination depends on *governments providing accurate information* about the risks and benefits.

9. The Europeans suspect the Americans of *cheating on the deal by funneling* indirect subsidies to Boeing, in contravention of the agreement to limit subsidies to 30% of a project's cost.

10. The supremacy of EU law over national law is also implicit in the treaties. Nor could the court's powers be repatriated by Britain or anyone else, *without a country leaving* the Union altogether.

11. The unions sought discussions with the company on supervisory grade matters, about which no understanding agreement existed with the unions, and insisted on *shop-floor employees being present* during these discussions.

12. Those trade unionists who believed the propaganda *about the freeze benefiting the lower-paid workers* got a shock just before Christmas, when

agreements affecting farm workers and shop assistants were referred to the Prices and Incomes Board.

13. France is the largest contributor to the offensive after the US and is fully committed to success. Yet at the same time politicians on both the left and right are profoundly wary of *France being so closely involved* in a military venture that is US dominated and orchestrated through NATO.

14. But if this experiment fails then it is obvious *that, far from there being an improvement* in the standards of life of the British people, there will be a steady diminution.

15. Jobs and living standards depend on *the industrial capacity of the nation being used* to the full.

16. The drift in the EU towards virtue should mean a better deal for taxpayers, and a more efficient commission, even if the spectacle of the *European parliament seizing the high moral ground* takes some *getting used to* America is still a place where most people react *to seeing a man in a Ferrari by redoubling* their own efforts to be able to afford one, rather than *by trying* to let down his tires.

17. Great wealth is generally seen as the byproduct of *cool ideas being put into practice*.

18. It is not the critics of the Minister of Economy who are cynical. That is a word which could be more accurately applied to a Minister who says he is for *prices being kept down*, and then supports a Budget which puts them up.

19. It is the considered opinion of the Government and people of India that to disturb the status quo must lead to *the forces of disorder being unleashed* in the entire sub-continent.

20. The Prime Minister said there might not be any question of *neonazis or fascists getting* power in Britain, but they could not be underestimated. They should be attacked and isolated from the rest of the community.

21. It is tiresome for *outsiders to keep being called upon* to put a lid on Cyprus. In any event, Russia had no justification for what it did in intervening for gratuitous, pseudo-historical nationalist purposes, in playing with fire.

22. They gathered to discuss the injustices of foreign trade as they affect the chances of *the poor countries ever becoming* less poor.

23. Another important American statement shows that the military chiefs object to any idea of *each country having* its own independent forces and are opposed to the *idea being discussed* at an international forum.

24. A shadow minister is to challenge the government over reports that prescription charges may be increased next April. An opposition front bench spokesman in health said: "It is evidence of *people being denied*

medicines on their doctors' advice by *the price being charged*, and is a tragic breach of the idea of the National Health Service."

25. Harm comes not from *people taking measures* to control their lives and destinies, but from government and corporate policies which threaten all forms of life, and mock our potential for human creativity and non-coercive problem-solving.

26. One hundred and thirty recruits have also joined the party since October *without any sort of recruiting campaign being needed*.

27. What police described as "appalling" weather conditions prevented *the two helicopters borrowed from the Army taking part in the search*.

28. The whole system was nothing but an alarm system designed to go off in case of *raw materials being illegally removed or utilized*.

29. One contributor to a debate on the Internet calls *for Hong Kong to stop being treated as "a diplomatic football or a fin-de-siecle floor-show"*.

30. The latest snapshot has *forecasters raising* their next year's growth estimates yet again and ordinary *Americans pondering* some of the likely consequences of that strength such as higher interest rates and a stronger dollar.

II. Pair-work. Complete the following sentences using the Gerund and the Gerundial Construction and ask your partner to translate them.

A) 1. He stopped 2. They looked forward to 3. The boy was afraid of 4. He remembered 5. He did not think there was any opportunity 6. He insisted on 7. They followed him without 8. At last he saw the chance of 9. You must get rid of the habit of 10. It's no good 11. They thanked her for 12. He continued to read without 13. He was used to 14. He started off by 15. I was sure he was wrong in 16. He didn't want to run the risk of 17. It's no good 18. He never got tired of... . 19. He has no experience in...

B) 1. He didn't mind his friend 2. He liked the idea of our 3. They didn't pay any attention to her 4. Will you object to my ...? 5. I don't seem to remember her 6. I wonder what prevents them 7. Why should you insist on her...? 8. She hated to think of his... . 9. I doubt her 10. I am sorry that I have prevented her 11. Everyone approved of our 12. You ought to have insisted on her 13. Do you mind my ...? 14. He was annoyed at their 15. I watched him without his 16. They all appreciated my 17. I can't bear you You should not blame her 18. They were surprised at her

III. Pair-work. Make up sentences using the following phrases with the Gerund. Ask your partner to translate them.

A) reading is ... ; interrupting people was ... ; looking at her is ... ; seeing you will be ... ; his going there was ... ; talking to him was ... ; asking my permission ... ;

B) a) ... is getting there; ... is soothing for the nerves; ... was becoming a painter; ... is pulling his leg;

b) stopped reading; kept on smiling; will stop quarrelling; began pacing up and down; continued reading; couldn't help smiling; began looking; went on arguing;

C) kept him waiting; couldn't bear thinking; dislike being made fun of; don't remember seeing; mind sitting here;

D) prevented from coming; will insist on doing; surprised at his being; glad of you being; used to being invited; apologized for having changed; objected to going; felt proud of being; tired of worrying;

E) on the point of bursting into tears; the habit of interfering; the intention of going; the impression of having been; the idea of being;

F) a) without meaning it; without looking back; without saying a word; without moving; without warning us; without showing any improvement;

b) on looking back; after pausing a few minutes; before answering; on arriving; before going to bed; before parting; on hearing that;

c) for fear of losing; for not being; for fear of being reprimanded.

IV. Translate the following texts into Ukrainian, comment on your translation.

IN THE TREATMENT ROOM

Five-year-old Billy is very fond of playing with medicine-bottles and pill-boxes. You can imagine how glad he is when he finds plenty of these nice toys in the doctor's treatment room. His young mother, who has come to consult her doctor, lets the child enjoy himself. He clatters the bottles, opens the boxes and generally puts everything out of order. The doctor frowns and looks askance at the unruly child. At last hearing some extra loud noise the mother says, "I hope, dear doctor, you don't mind **Billy playing with the nice shiny bottles there!**" "No," says the doctor, "I don't, if you don't mind **your Billy getting poisoned.**"

NO GROUNDS FOR OFFENCE

Doctor A. was very fond of speaking and was always greatly annoyed **at anybody being inattentive while he spoke**. Once when he was delivering a lecture on insomnia, Doctor A. caught one of his students nodding. After the lecture he started upbraiding the guilty one for going to sleep while his

professor was speaking. “Why should you be so angry, dear doctor?” said the good-natured young man. “You should be pleased **at your speech having such a strong healing effect.**”

AN EXPERIENCED PATIENT

A doctor insists on **his patient taking an emetic** as the man has eaten something which disagrees with him.

“It’s of no use **your giving me an emetic**, dear doctor,” says the patient. “I tried it twice in my life and both the times it refused *staying* in my stomach.”

KING HENRY THE SIXTH WANTED TO BE SPANKED

The first and only child in history who approved **of his own spanking** and who chose his own nurse for that purpose was King Henry the Sixth of England. He became king on September 1, 1422, when he was nine months old, and the baby’s first decree, which was certified with his thumbprint, appointed Alice Butler his nurse and allowed her “to spank us reasonably from time to time.”

LISTENING EXERCISES

I. Watch the video “Dogs-SD”. For statements 1–27 choose “T” if the statement is true according to the text or “F” if it is false.

1. Recent researches have shown that there are no connections between humans and dogs.
2. Dogs have thoughts and emotions of a family member.
3. Scientists try to find out whether dogs can really read humans’ emotions as their owner claim.
4. In order to understand people’s emotions we should look at their left side of the face.
5. When dogs look at dogs’ faces or objects they look randomly.
6. When dogs look at human faces they look right.
7. Scientists never consider barking to have some special content.
8. Having conducted some experiments Doctor Adam Miclosi proved that people don’t understand dogs’ emotions.
9. While communicating there is a rise of oxytocin in both owners and their dogs.

10. The rise of oxytocin reduces the level of stress and can extend your life.

11. Dogs are more related to grey wolves than any other species.

12. Civilization would be possible without dog domestication.

13. Owners converse with their dogs as they are sure to be understood by them.

14. Dogs think more like humans than chimpanzees do.

15. Dogs are better at responding to pointing than chimps.

16. The dog living in Vienna, Betsy, is remarkable because it can distinguish 340 objects by name.

17. Betsy's owner discovered the mentioned ability when the dog was 7 years old.

18. Betsy was trained to connect names with items because her owner wanted her to.

19. Dogs and wolves can't easily interbreed as they have different genes.

20. The scientists succeeded in raising wolf cubs as domestic dogs.

21. It is possible to turn a wolf into a dog though you should work hard.

22. Dogs' facial features make us love dogs.

23. Dogs are tuned to humans as no other animal.

24. Dogs can't help us tackle some of the most horrible diseases.

25. Some dog breeds are prone to some diseases and that is why we can't use them in our medical investigations.

26. Boxers are subject to cancer.

27. Dogs love their owners unconditionally.

II. Listen to the text "To Protect Fin Whales, Scientists Work on Their Listening Skills" and do the following tasks:

– For statements 1–10 choose "T" if the statement is true according to the text or "F" if it is false

1. Fin whales are the second largest animals on earth, second only to sharks.

2. The numbers of fin whales are recovering.

3. Fin whales are distributed all over the globe.

4. The sound is used as a tool to study whales and dolphins, their populations, sometimes their behavior, and their ecology.

5. It's the males that produce sound.

6. The scientists are sure that their sound is advertising for mates and to mark their territory and warn other males to stay away.

7. The notes in the song are different in different parts of the world.

8. A hydrophone is an underwater microphone, which is towed behind a ship, and animals can be heard.

9. Fin whales sing at such a low pitch, humans can't even hear them.

10. Fin whales migrate great distances. They cross entire ocean basins and as they do.

– **Fill in the gaps and be ready to translate the text.**

You could watch fin whales generally move from north and south in basins.

While the whales are moving they are all in their distinct

They're making predominately to note types. They're doing them at down swept and what's changing is the between.

To identify whether the groups that produce those songs correspond to ... of whales, genetics uses the sequencing to look at different ways to similarity and relatedness between The scientists get biopsy from fin whales from many and he's doing genetic analysis on them to understand their relatedness. Usually they're very small If there's a correlation between structure as revealed by DNA analysis and structure as revealed by, it means that can use song data to help reveal population structure.

Sound is a great way to study and other types of They use sound not only as their, but also of

By listening to whales, we're tuning into their and we're getting a much picture of what's going on

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By listening to whales, we're tuning into their ... and we're getting a much ... picture of what's going on

III. Watch the video “Ocean predators” and fill in the gaps. Be ready to translate the text.

1. Sharks have been on this earth for over million years. At this time, we know of about 500 different species. Sharks have strategies and tactics to catch Some of them hunt, some only..... .

2. The largest reef shark can reach a maximum of in length. There are species of reef sharks we take a look at: Their names imply, there is a band of on the tip of their mayor fins. Reef sharks can weigh from up to pounds. It is perfectly adapted for hunting in the Small fish,, and squid are its main prey. Their mouths contain teeth, times as many as a human, which makes them extremely The shark's skeleton is made of cartilage, and not That is why it's more pliable than most If they feel threatened, they would much rather than During the daytime, the reef sharkssleep on and in Unlike many other sharks, the different reef sharks do not necessarily have to be in to By opening and closing their....., they can create enough water passing through the gills to extract out of the water. All the different reef shark species only occupy the end, but they are still predators. They are completely for

3. The nurse shark can grow from making them the length of the white tip reef shark. The most unusual thing about the shark is its It can weigh up to because, unlike bony fish, sharks don't have swim bladders. These hunters can be found, not only in the, but also at the coast regions of the If the nurse shark decided to attack, he would only need The mouth construction of the nurse shark works like a, and sucks the prey in. These sharks can be quite during Caves, little sandy places, or under coral columns are places for a

4. The moray eel. She has no or cover. She, therefore, bears most resemblance to a, but, in fact, belongs to the eel-like bonefish family. The longest moray eel ever found was an incredible feet long. Their sense of smell is times as powerful as that of a She is

covered with a thick layer of slime which functions as an overall body layer that protects her well from external Their bite can be Their teeth are not only very, but also For that reason, an eel bite can be victims. Their teeth are also equipped with barbs. Morays live most of their lives in the..... Morays often live permanently with cleaner which remove from between the eel's teeth when the eel opens its mouth. The cleaners are not, as they are mutual benefactors. The moray prefers to eat

5. The barracuda can swim more than the speed of a over a short distance. He bares enormous canine primarily in the jaw. The teeth dig deep into the flesh of the, and cause very serious Adult barracudas are very They defend their territory They do not differentiate between other life or Barracudas don't leave their prey Their victims always need to be on If the barracuda has any appetite, its bite would only take milliseconds to close. The barracuda is not only native to the, they can be found in and oceans and have even been known to visit the area. More than any other shark, this species have to rely on and to catch their prey.

6. The hammerhead sharks, with their hammer-shaped head, are the most looking sharks. Up until today, we know about different types of hammerheads. But even more impressive than their size is their ability to sense electricity. This is equivalent to a human being sensing the electrical current given off by a 12 volt battery through two floors. Hammerhead sharks are present in almost every on earth, but they especially love the They feed on, crustaceans, and stingrays. Hammerheads are one of the rare species which can reproduce without a Genetically, the is a clone, because the genotype is identical to their's genotype. The hammerhead does not lay They instead give birth to The hammerhead has an advantage over other species as he has a wider for a better perception of his

7. Whale sharks are completely to humans, despite their colossal stature and predatory Although the

whale shark is the of all living fish, it is also the most

8. The tiger shark can be as heavy as reef sharks. The tiger shark's home is the Indo-Pacific, especially, but also near the It has an incredible nose that is capable of even from miles away if the is right. The tiger shark never intentionally humans. But he is still known as the of the sharks because as soon as it gets a it gets into a blood rage. With their jaws they can break The tiger shark can be a real, and that is why it's in place of our competition "Underwater Predators".

9. The bull shark occupies the place in the competition for the most dangerous animal in the ocean. This shark, when it is in a rage, can be of all sea creatures. Along with the and, the bull shark is among those shark species responsible for The international Shark Attack Files of the Florida Museum of Natural History describe unprovoked attacks and deaths since 1950. It is believed that many of the killings that are attributed to the have actually been carried out by A bull shark usually enjoys spending time in the near shores and in river mouths. Its skin is studded with When attacking prey, it is and Bull sharks mainly feed on, rays,, bonefish and other Humans are certainly

10. The undefeated, the peak of evolution, the absolute is the great white shark. The great white shark with its length of feet is not only among the, but also among the predators on earth. The biting power is times stronger than the biting power of a The great white shark owes its name to its Its white belly and the act as camouflage for the creature. The mixture on the of the shark make it extremely difficult for it to be by its prey. White sharks usually attack from and from The teeth of the great white shark stand in When a great white shark attacks, it ambushes its prey and attacks it by biting with the jaw and then the It shakes its head, tearing off

large pieces of meat, swallowing them A great white shark has up to teeth at any one time, and the great white may grow and use more than teeth in its lifetime.

IV. Listen to the text “Sea monsters” and fill in the gaps. Be ready to translate the text.

Question: What animal is over 30 feet long, has a big, enormous eyes, a mane like a, a long neck, a body like a and lots of arms like an

Answer: Nobody knows.

But sailors have been telling stories about of the sea for hundreds of years. The that sailors and fishermen describe are all slightly but it's often an animal like a giant snake, at least 30 feet long, with an enormous head and It sometimes actually attacks the Some of these sea monsters turned out to be big pieces of or wood, but other stories are not so easy to explain. So what can these monsters be?

They could be

There is an type of shark that is like an eel. It has a frill around its, which could look like a But the biggest one ever caught was only ... feet long. Another type of shark, the “basking shark”, can grow to about feet in length. In the a Japanese fishing caught an enormous “monster” with a long neck. Scientists tested some small of the animal and discovered that it was a basking shark. When these sharks die, parts of them rot very quickly, which gives them a very strange shape. But this doesn't explain stories about living, moving sea monsters.

They could be just very big

The biggest in the world is the anaconda. One was found in the that measured feet, but there are no photographs to prove it. American Indians tell stories of even ones. The problem with this theory is that the anaconda is To South America and can't in cold water.

They could be giant

This is an interesting theory. Scientists all accept that giant really exists but we don't see them very often because they live in, cold water. They can be up to feet in length and have the biggest eyes in the – over foot in diameter. (There are reports of much bigger ones too.) They have a strong like a bird's that can cut through steel, and pairs of arms, or One pair is longer and thinner than the others and is used to food. People have seen giant squid attacking for food. In the some Russian

sailors reported watching between a whale and a giant squid. Both animals; the whale was found dead with the squid's wrapped around its, and the squid's head was found in the whale's There are also reports of giant squid attacking ships, maybe thinking that they were whales. So the giant sea wrapped around ships could actually be one or two arms of a giant squid.

They could be giant

Giant also exist – there are varieties of octopus with bodies as much as feet around. But there are also stories about an unknown variety that grows much, much bigger. An enormous animal was found dead and rotting on a beach in in the Parts of it seemed to be over feet long. Scientists tested a small part of the body but couldn't agree whether it was a whale or an octopus. Like the giant squid, the giant octopus has a strong like the giant squid but it has only arms. It lives at the of the sea and uses its arms to move around over the This explains why we don't see giant octopuses very often.

Giant octopuses could be ancient sea animals that have survived from the time of the We know that strange animals lived in the sea during pre-historic times, and many of them were very big indeed. They didn't look like and they had to come up to the of the water to breathe air. Perhaps, when the dinosaurs died out, these sea creatures survived and have lived in the oceans ever since. Is that possible?

Well, maybe it is. In a strange fish was caught in Ocean. Scientists eventually identified it as a coelacanth (pronounced "seel-a-kanth"), which everyone thought had died out over million years ago. And another type of coelacanth was found in the in South East Asia.

So, do any of these explanations convince you? Or do you think that deep down at the bottom of the sea, where we have never explored, there are strange creatures that are still completely unknown to science?

V. Watch the video "The secret life of cats". For statements 1–22 choose "T" if the statement is true according to the text or "F" if it is false.

1. There are over 10 million cats in the UK.
2. The south-east of England was chosen for the experiment as there are very many cats in it.
3. Only fifteen cats took part in the experiment.
4. They were of the same age and breed.
5. The research will last for seven days.
6. The aim of the research is to find out how far cats travel each day and where they find their food.

7. The people gathered in the village hall to find out the benefits of the research.

8. Being in the village hall, the scientists instructed the cat owners how to breed their pets.

9. The device to track cats is a special collar, which has already been used while tracking some of the wild animals.

10. The surveillance crew was to film the cats.

11. The first question the scientists wanted to find out was how much the cats eat.

12. In the center of the village each male and female cats went out for one hundred meters.

13. To find out what the cats saw and where they really were cameras were put on fourteen cats.

14. Cats have an excellent long distance vision but they can't focus their eyes under twenty centimeters and that's why whiskers are used.

15. They can jump up to several times their own height and jump down much further.

16. Trouble begins when cats stray to each other's areas.

17. While being on other cats' territory they keep distance from each other by using special gestures.

18. Usually cats try to avoid scraps.

19. On average cats may spend twenty percent of the day time outside though some cats always stay inside.

20. Cats hunt well at night because they need only a sixth of the light that people need to see and can hear a broader range of sounds than almost any other mammal.

21. Cats get attention by purring.

22. The scientists were surprised to observe six unrelated cats living under one roof and having no scraps and tension.

VI. Listen to the text "Venomous animals" and fill in the gaps. Be ready to translate the text.

SEA WASP

Despite the climate, nobody swims at beaches in the northern half of Australia from September to May. For there, all but as it cruises in the calm tropical, is the world's most dangerous marine stinger – the chironex, or It is blamed for the deaths of more than people last century, exceeding the combined toll taken in the same region by and The stinging tips are astonishingly and packed: more than 1000 – injecting threads can be

fired from an area about the size of a pinhead. In total, each sea wasp has thousands of millions of these threads. A serious can kill within seconds. A less serious one results, at very least, in tissue destruction and horrendous subsequent scarring.

FUNNELWEB SPIDER

Rearing up, with of venom already glistening at the tips of its massive fangs (which are capable of biting through a), a big funnel web is an unnerving sight. The is no bluff. The monster will attack on sight, and until an antivenin was finally discovered in the mid-1980s, dozens of people living in the city of were killed, including one who died in just 15 minutes.

FIERCE SNAKE

.....yielded in an average milking of a big fierce snake could kill 250,000 mice, making it by far the most potent venom in the world. When they strike, fierce snakes snap repeatedly, pumping time after time, and can kill an in less than 10 minutes. There are another 20 snakes in Australia capable of killing a human being.

BLUE-RINGED OCTOPUS

Stranded in rock pools after big anywhere on Australian coasts, the blue-ringed octopus is a common sight. It is just the sort of that a toddler will pick up. If not seen, it is tiny enough to be hiding in a But it is the most lethal in the world. Its venom includes tetrodotoxin (TTX), a component found in no other Two ducts pass right through its....., bringing venom down to the from a pair of salivary glands. Each is as big as the brain. Each contains enough to inflict paralysis and eventual agonizing death on at least men.

CONE SHELL

These beautiful shells can earn collectors of dollars, and so are greatly But they produce and store continuous supplies of disposable darts, which can be extended for a distance as long as the shell. When its prey by, the cone shell propels a dart forward, rams it against the unsuspecting, and then draws the paralysed..... back into its snout. The larger can kill human beings.

VII. Listen to the text “Wild animal trivia” and fill in the gaps. Be ready to translate the text.

BEARS

At the end of last century, every house in St Petersburg would have at least one pet bear during the season. Lord kept a pet bear when he was at University. Bears have been observed to climb telegraph in their search for, mistaking the buzzing sound for that of bees. Bears have been taught to Dr Leon Smith, their coach, commented: “Food is now secondary to the thrill of making a score”. According to Mexican folklore, it is for a woman to catch sight of a bear in a zoo while she is, because her baby could take the Eskimo women never their hair on the day a is to be All polar bears are...

ELEPHANTS

The elephant may be distinguished from other animals by its knee, which are much lower down than in most creatures. It is thus able to bend its hind legs in the fashion of a kneeling man. Ivan the Terrible put an elephant because it bowed down before him. The elephant sleeps in a position. The elephant needs only two hours sleep The elephant cannot, but is the only animal apart from man that has been taught It is forbidden to lead an elephant through the approach tunnels of London’s Heathrow Airport. In Milwaukee, pet elephants must be when taken for a walk on streets.

GIRAFFES

Giraffes’ is seven times richer in than cow’s milk. Their weigh about 25 lb. (11.4 kgs.) and their is two or three times that of man, which is quite necessary considering how high the blood must be pumped. There is a unique valve in a giraffe’s neck to stop the rushing to its head when it down. Giraffes make no and show affection by pressing their together. The giraffe gives birth standing up, which means that the first experience of each baby giraffe is a to earth from a height of about 6 feet (1.83 metres). The neck of the giraffe has vertebrae, the same number as in the neck.

HIPPOPOTAMUSES

In the Nigerian Navy, there are twenty ships all of whose names mean 'hippopotamus' in various dialects of the country. Hippos can run than men. They give birth, and the first act of the newborn is to the surface for its first exports more hippos than any other European country. Hippos cannot

MONKEYS AND APES

Art school examiners in Pretoria, South Africa, once gave a pass mark to a 's drawings which had been submitted as a joke by a student. According to the United States customs office at Baltimore, "paint placed on a canvas by a sub-human animal" is not a work of art and therefore cannot be allowed to enter their country free of duty. This was decided in 1950 when an attempt was made to import paintings produced at London Zoo by the artist Congo. They were heading for an exhibition of A customs spokesman commented, however, "If we did not know they were produced by an animal we would have thought they were good modern art". The sleeps for fourteen hours a day, is a, and has no hair on its Gorillas never Chimpanzees often greet one another by

VIII. Listen to the text "Animal conservation" and complete it.

Many animal and plant have become and many more are in critical danger. Finding ways to protect the earth's and conserve the natural world they is now more important than ever.

..... is a natural process. Many had ceased to exist before evolved. However, in the last years, the number of animals and plants becoming extinct has reached Human population levels have risen in the same time period and man's instincts combined with his ruthless consumption of natural are directly responsible for the situation.

The Dodo is a classic example of how human can cause irreparable damage to the earth's biological The flightless Dodo was native to the Island of Mauritius in the Indian Ocean. It lived off fallen from the island's trees and liveduntil humans arrived in The docile became a source of for sailors and lacked the ability to itself from animals introduced to the island by humans such as, and The population of Dodos rapidly and the last one was killed in

In many animals remain with extinction as a result of human activity. The World Wildlife Fund works tirelessly

..... of the predicament facing these animals and find ways to protect them. By focusing on a number of high profile, “charismatic icons” such as the,, and, the WWF aims to communicate, “critically important environmental issues”. The organization’s ultimate goal is to, “stop the degradation of the planet’s natural and to build a future in which humans live in with nature”.

The Rhino is a highly prized item for practitioners of Asian, This has led to the animal being relentlessly in its natural Once widespread in Africa and Eurasia, most rhinos now live in protected Their numbers have rapidly in the last years, over half the remaining rhinos disappeared in the, and the animals remain under constant threat from

The future of the WWF’s symbol is far from certain. As few as remain in the wild, living in small groups. These groups have been from each other as a result of deforestation and in to their The Chinese government has set up panda to protect these beautiful animals and made them punishable with 20 years in However, the panda’s distinct black and white patched fetches a high price on the black and determined still one of the most serious to the animals continued existence.

The International Whaling Commission meets every year. The agenda covers ways to ensure the of the and the complex problems arising from countries such as Japan, wishing to hunt certain whales for ‘scientific’ purposes. Despite the fact that one third of the world’s have been proclaimed whale sanctuaries, 7 out of 13 whale species remain The plight of the North Atlantic Right Whale is particularly serious. Hunted for their rich supply of, their numbers have dwindled to just Collisions with ships, toxic and becoming entangled in fishing nets are other major causes of whale deaths.

The last years has seen a% reduction in the numbers of remaining tigers to between 5000 and 7000 and The Bali, Javan, and Caspian tigers are already The South China tiger is precariously close to disappearing, with only 20 to 30 still alive. Like the, tiger and are sought after for traditional Chinese These items are traded illegally along with tiger

The WWF is actively involved in many areas of the world fighting to protect the of endangered animals from further and curb the activities of They also work to influence governments and to introduce laws aimed at reducing the threat of and deforestation. Our own individual efforts at home and in the workplace can also make a difference. By reducing and pollution, saving, wood and energy, and reusing and recycling whenever possible, we can the possibility of even more animals being lost, never to return.

REVISION TEST

1. 1. 'A halter' is

- a) an item of warm clothes
- b) an item of women's underwear
- c) a type of coat
- d) an item of footwear
- e) an item of summer clothes

2. 'Suede' is

- a) an item of warm clothes
- b) an item of summer clothes
- c) an item of women's underwear
- d) an item of footwear
- e) a kind of fabric

3. 'Sable' is

- a) an item of warm clothes
- b) an item of summer clothes
- c) an item of women's underwear
- d) a kind of fabric
- e) an item of footwear

4. 'Culottes' are

- a) trousers
- b) dresses
- c) shoes
- d) coats
- e) suits

5. 'Hip-huggers' are

- a) trousers
- b) dresses
- c) shoes
- d) coats
- e) suits

6. 'Clogs' are

- a) trousers
- b) dresses
- c) shoes
- d) coats
- e) suits

7. *'Oxfords' are*

- a) trousers
- b) dresses
- c) shoes
- d) coats
- e) suits

8. *'Eagles, falcons, gulls, quails, pheasants' are*

- a) wild birds
- b) farm birds
- c) parts of birds
- d) domestic animals
- e) parts of domestic animals

9. *'Ducks, geese, pigeons, swans, turkeys' are*

- a) wild birds
- b) farm birds
- c) parts of birds
- d) domestic animals
- e) parts of domestic animals

10. *'Hooves, horns, paws, udders, snouts' are*

- a) wild birds
- b) farm birds
- c) parts of birds
- d) domestic animals
- e) parts of domestic animals

11. *'Cows, dogs, pigs, goats, sheep' are*

- a) wild birds
- b) farm birds
- c) parts of birds
- d) domestic animals
- e) parts of domestic animals

12. *'Claws, beaks, feathers, wings, tails' are*

- a) wild birds
- b) farm birds
- c) parts of birds
- d) domestic animals
- e) parts of domestic animals

13. *'Cod, haddock, anchovy, plaice, perch, trout' are*

- a) fish
- b) sea mammals
- c) reptiles with shells
- d) molluscs
- e) lizards

14. 'Whale, dolphin, walrus, seal' are

- a) fish
- b) sea mammals
- c) reptiles with shells
- d) molluscs
- e) lizards

15. 'Chameleon, crocodile, dinosaur' are

- a) fish
- b) sea mammals
- c) reptiles with shells
- d) molluscs
- e) lizards

16. 'Crayfish, shrimp, scorpion, prawn, crab, lobster' are{

- a) crustacean
- b) sea mammals
- c) fish
- d) molluscs
- e) lizards

17. 'A cowl neck' means

- a) круглий отвір светра для шиї
- b) високий закачаний комір, що не прилягає щільно до шиї
- c) комірець-хомутик
- d) круглий отвір з контрастним облямуванням
- e) виріз «бато» (оголена шия та частина плечей)

18. 'A frilled dress' means

- a) сукня, прикрашена оборками (шлярками)
- b) сукня вишита тамбурним швом
- c) сукня, оздоблена мереживом
- d) плісирована сукня
- e) сукня, розшита бісером

19. 'A collection of women's chinos' means

- a) колекція вельветових штанів для жінок
- b) колекція стретчевих штанів для жінок
- c) колекція джинсів для жінок
- d) колекція вельветових стретчевих штанів для жінок
- e) колекція твинових штанів для жінок

20. 'A hooded cardigan' means

- a) кардиган з великими кишенями
- b) кардиган з відлогою
- c) кардиган з маленькими кишенями
- d) кардиган з накладними кишенями
- e) кардиган з отороченими кишенями

21. 'A rustic slash-front hippie sweater' means

- a) вузлуватий хіповий светр, оздоблений тамбурним швом спереду
- b) смугастий хіповий светр, оздоблений рифленими рубцями спереду
- c) ворсяний хіповий светр з розрізом спереду
- d) грубо сплетений хіповий светр з розрізом спереду
- e) просторий хіповий светр з розрізом спереду

22. 'A henley' means

- a) хіповий светр
- b) светр, що спереду застібується на гудзики (кардиган)
- c) тонкий светр спортивного типу з круглим отвором для шиї, на гудзиках
- d) светр з розрізом спереду
- e) тонкий светр спортивного типу з відкладним коміром і планкою з трьома гудзиками

23. 'A stretch cotton snap henley with a kangaroo pocket' means

- a) стретчевий бавовняний генлі на кнопках з кишенею типу «кенгуру»
- b) грубо сплетений генлі з кишенею типу «кенгуру»
- c) ворсяний генлі на кнопках з кишенею типу «кенгуру»
- d) стретчевий бавовняний генлі із застібкою на гачках та з кишенею типу «кенгуру»
- e) стретчевий бавовняний генлі на гудзиках з кишенею типу «кенгуру»

24. 'A turtleneck sweater' means

- a) светр з коміром-хомутиком
- b) гольф (високий закачаний комір светра, що прилягає щільно до шиї)
- c) светр з круглим отвором для шиї
- d) светр з високим закачаним коміром, що не прилягає щільно до шиї
- e) светр з трикутним вирізом на шиї

25. 'A zip cable cardigan' means

- a) кардиган на гудзиках, оздоблений дрібним рифленим рубчиком
- b) кардиган на кнопках, оздоблений рифленням
- c) кардиган із застібкою-блискавкою, оздоблений рифленням
- d) кардиган із застібкою-блискавкою, оздоблений крупним рифленням
- e) кардиган із застібкою-блискавкою, оздоблений декоративними джгутами

26. 'A striped rugby sweater' means

- a) смугастий светр з комірцем-хомутиком
- b) грубо сплетений светр з трикутним вирізом на шиї
- c) смугастий спортивний светр, стилізований під фуфайку
- d) тонкий светр спортивного типу з відкладним комірцем і планкою з трьома гудзиками
- e) тонкий светр спортивного типу з круглим отвором для шиї, на гудзиках

27. 'A V-neck henley with side vents' means

- a) генлі з трикутним вирізом та бічними розрізами
- b) генлі з круглим отвором та бічною декоративною строчкою
- c) генлі з вирізом «бато» та бічними розрізами
- d) генлі з трикутним вирізом та бічною декоративною строчкою
- e) генлі з вирізом «бато» та з рифленими рубцями, що утворюють літеру «V»

28. 'A trench coat' means

- a) щільно прилягаюче пальто з цупкої тканини
- b) пальто у стилі ретро
- c) дорожнє пальто
- d) довге пальто вузького покрою типу «шинель»
- e) коротке пальто-куртка типу «бушлат»

29. 'Persian lamb' means

- a) штучне хутро, що імітує овечу вовну
- b) каракуль
- c) хутро
- d) норка
- e) соболь

30. 'Slip-on shoes' means

- a) черевики з шнурівкою
- b) черевики з відкритим передом
- c) черевики без задника
- d) черевики з закритим передом
- e) черевики без застібки

31. 'Slippers' means

- a) домашні черевики без задника
- b) черевики з відкритим передом
- c) черевики без задника
- d) черевики з закритим передом
- e) черевики без застібки

32. *'Thongs' means*

- a) бальні черевики («човники»)
- b) мокасини
- c) в'єтнамки
- d) сандалії
- e) кросівки

33. *'Extinct animals' means*

- a) рідкісні тварини
- b) сміховинні тварини
- c) вимерлі тварини
- d) безглузді тварини
- e) свійські тварини

34. *'A short-circuit' means*

- a) коротке замикання
- b) шахта
- c) шкідник
- d) арсенал
- e) розвідний міст

35. *'A swing bridge' means*

- a) коротке замикання
- b) шахта
- c) шкідник
- d) арсенал
- e) розвідний міст

36. *'A habitat' means*

- a) громадська організація
- b) ареал поширення тварин
- c) місце годування тварин
- d) прибічник охорони природи
- e) екологічна шкода

37. *'A conservationist' means*

- a) громадська організація
- b) ареал поширення тварин
- c) місце годування тварин
- d) прибічник охорони природи
- e) екологічна шкода

38. *'A poacher' means*

- a) відстріл
- b) заповідник
- c) браконьєр
- d) прибічник
- e) зернова культура

39. 'A cull' means

- a) відстріл
- b) заповідник
- c) браконьєр
- d) прибічник
- e) зернова культура

40. 'Vegetation' means

- a) відстріл
- b) заповідники
- c) браконьєри
- d) прибічники
- e) рослинність

41. 'A mongrel' means

- a) шотландська вівчарка
- b) німецька вівчарка
- c) пудель
- d) дворняга
- e) лайка

42. 'An Alsatian' means

- a) шотландська вівчарка
- b) німецька вівчарка
- c) пудель
- d) дворняга
- e) лайка

43. 'A collie' means

- a) шотландська вівчарка
- b) німецька вівчарка
- c) пудель
- d) дворняга
- e) лайка

44. The English for 'болотяні птахи' is

- a) wading birds
- b) insectivorous birds
- c) granivorous birds
- d) aquatic birds
- e) birds of prey

45. The English for 'комахоїдні птахи' is

- a) wading birds
- b) insectivorous birds
- c) granivorous birds
- d) aquatic birds
- e) birds of prey

46. The English for 'зерноїдні птахи' is

- a) wading birds
- b) insectivorous birds
- c) granivorous birds
- d) aquatic birds
- e) birds of prey

47. The English for 'водоплавні птахи' is

- a) wading birds
- b) insectivorous birds
- c) granivorous birds
- d) aquatic birds
- e) birds of prey

48. The English for 'хижі птахи' is

- a) wading birds
- b) insectivorous birds
- c) granivorous birds
- d) aquatic birds
- e) birds of prey

49. The English for 'гачкуватий гострий дзьоб та великі гострі лапи' is

- a) a sharp beak and big sharp claws
- b) a sharp bill and big sharp claws
- c) a sharp beak and big sharp wings
- d) a sharp bill and big sharp wings
- e) a sharp beak and big sharp paw

50. The English for 'зграя голубів' is

- a) a herd of pigeons
- b) a flock of pigeons
- c) a pack of pigeons
- d) a team of pigeons
- e) a tribe of pigeons

51. The English for 'овеча отара' is

- a) a herd of sheep
- b) a tribe of sheep
- c) a pack of sheep
- d) a team of sheep
- e) a flock of sheep

52. The English for 'лебедина зграя' is

- a) a herd of swans
- b) a tribe of swans
- c) a pack of swans
- d) a team of swans
- e) a flock of swans

53. The English for 'выводок курчат' is

- a) a herd of chickens
- b) a tribe of chickens
- c) a pack of chickens
- d) a brood of chickens
- e) a flock of chickens

54. The English for 'рохкання свиней' is

- a) pigs' bleating
- b) pigs' quacking
- c) pigs' grunting
- d) pigs' cooing
- e) pigs' hissing

55. The English for 'майстер по педикюру' is

- a) a conservationist
- b) a chiropodist
- c) a pointer
- d) a trigger
- e) a marksman

56. The English for 'спусковой гачок' is

- a) conservationist
- b) chiropodist
- c) pointer
- d) trigger
- e) marksman

57. The English for 'снайпер' is

- a) conservationist
- b) chiropodist
- c) pointer
- d) trigger
- e) marksman

58. The English for 'рятувальний круг' is

- a) a life ring
- b) a life jacket
- c) a life reel
- d) a life round
- e) a life vessel

59. The English for «буденна форма одягу» is

- a) outfit
- b) spa wear
- c) sleepwear
- d) loungewear
- e) underwear

60. The English for «стильні джинси» is

- a) revealing jeans
- b) snazzy jeans
- c) slouchy jeans
- d) peasant-style jeans
- e) cute jeans

61. The English for «що підкреслює» is

- a) outfitting
- b) outetching
- c) outlining
- d) outcrocheting
- e) outpuffing

62. The English for «невимушений одяг» is

- a) slouchy clothes
- b) peasant-style clothes
- c) party clothes
- d) classic clothes
- e) casual clothes

63. The English for «який щільно облягає» is

- a) close-fitting
- b) flimsy-fitting
- c) loose-fitting
- d) mesh-fitting
- e) cross-fitting

64. The English for «комір, що відгинається» is

- a) a stand-up collar
- b) a turndown collar
- c) an exaggerated collar
- d) an undetachable collar
- e) a detachable collar

65. The English for «пояс у вигляді шнурка, що затягується на талії» is

- a) a waistband
- b) a buckle belt
- c) a drawstring waist
- d) a cross-lace belt
- e) a stretch belt

66. The English for «коротка куртка з прямими плечами та вузькими лацканами» is

- a) a bell-shaped cardigan with narrow panels
- b) a baggy-shouldered overtop with narrow hemlines
- c) a wrapover jacket with narrow yokes
- d) a shirt-waister trench with narrow flaps
- e) a square-shouldered bomber jacket with narrow lapels

67. The English for «класична спортивного покрою бавовняна сукня з довгими рукавами, оздоблювальним кантом, декоративною строчкою, з нагрудними накладними кишенями та відкладним коміром» is

- a) a classic adjustable long-puffed crocheted cotton dress with piping, breast inset pockets and a turndown collar
- b) a casual billowing long-neckline beaded cotton dress with piping, waist patch pockets and a reverse collar
- c) a classic button-through long-pleated frilled cotton dress with piping, decorative stitching, breast inset pockets and a detachable collar
- d) a classic button-through long-sleeved cotton dress with piping, decorative stitching, breast patch pockets and a reverse collar
- e) a casual loose long-folded cotton dress with piping, inverted pleat, breast patch pockets and an adjustable collar

68. The English for «з широким шкіряним поясом та металевою пряжкою, підбраною в тон» is

- a) with a broad leather belt and a matching metal buckle
- b) with a broad knitted belt and a trimming metal snap
- c) with a broad leathered belt and a fitting metal brace
- d) with a broad knitted belt and an outlining metal drawstring
- e) with a broad leathering belt and a shaping metal cross-lace

69. The English for «плісирована спідниця, довжиною до колін» is

- a) a pleating skirt of knee-length
- b) a pleated knee-length skirt
- c) a knee-length pleated skirt
- d) a skirt with pleats and ankle-long
- e) a pleated knee-longed skirt

70. The English for «прозора, розшита паетками бірюзова шифонова сукня з бретелями-спагетті» is

- a) a see-through braided purple chiffon dress with spaghetti patchworks
- b) a mesh sequined violet chiffon dress with spaghetti slits
- c) a see-through sequined turquoise chiffon dress with spaghetti straps
- d) a flimsy frilled burgundy chiffon dress with spaghetti panels
- e) a smocked plaited lilac chiffon dress with spaghetti lapels

71. The English for «широкі манжети виконані як відлоги» is

- a) broad turnover cuffs
- b) broad turnover flaps
- c) broad turnover lapels
- d) baggy turnover cuffs
- e) baggy turnover panels

72. The English for «темно-червоні з віскозного шовку брюки-кльош на стегнах» is

- a) floral tulle ankle-length billowing slacks
- b) purple dungaree hips-height close-fitting slacks
- c) burgundy satin seven-eighth baggy slacks
- d) burgundy viscose silk hips-high bell slacks
- e) scarlet viscose silk hips-high bell slacks

73. The English for «яскрава та стильна сукня-сарафан» is

- a) a revealing pinafore gown
- b) a trim dirndl overdress
- c) a snazzy apron overskirt
- d) an elaborate tunic dress
- e) a snazzy pinafore dress

74. The English for «тонкі тканини, що м'яко струменять» is

- a) mesh billowing fabric
- b) mesh billowing materials
- c) flimsy softly flowing fabric
- d) flimsy outlining fabric
- e) flimsy piping materials

75. The English for «жакет з високою талією та застібною на зачках» is

- a) a jacket with a high waistline and a button fastening
- b) a jacket with a high waistline and a buttonhook fastening
- c) a jacket with a high neckline and a buckle fastening
- d) a jacket with a high hemline and a cross-lace fastening
- e) a jacket with a high waistline and a snap fastening

76. The English for «розкльошена спідниця гофре» is

- a) a bell-shaped ruffled skirt
- b) a bell-shaped puffed skirt
- c) a bell-shaped smocked skirt
- d) a bell-shaped frilled skirt
- e) a bell-shaped sequined skirt

77. The English for «вельветові стретчеві штани прямого крою» is

- a) frayed stretch cords
- b) flared stretch cords
- c) flared stretch chinos
- d) bootcut stretch chinos
- e) bootcut stretch cords

78. The English for «твинові штани з широкими штанинами, без манжети» is

- a) slightly flared uncuffed cords
- b) wide-leg unpuffed chinos
- c) extra-wide uncuffed cords
- d) wide-leg uncuffed chinos
- e) bell bottom uncuffed chinos

79. The English for «твинові розкльошені штани з посадкою на заниженій талії та хлястиковою застібкою на поясі» is

- a) hip-sitting wide chinos with snap fastening
- b) low-waist frayed chinos with hook-and-bar belt closure
- c) low-waist flared chinos with tab fastening
- d) low-slung super-flare chinos with snap fastening
- e) low-rider flared chinos with loop fastening

80. The English for «вельветові стретчеві штани з великими кишенями на гудзиках» is

- a) stretch cords with cargo button pockets
- b) stretch chinos with flap button pockets
- c) stretch cords with cargo button fly pockets
- d) stretch chinos with patch tab pockets
- e) stretch cords with scoop snap pockets

81. The English for «фетровий капелюх з широкими полями, прикрашений пір'ям» is

- a) a trilby-style fur hat trimmed with ribbons
- b) a cartwheel felt hat trimmed with feathers
- c) a model knitted hat trimmed with flowers
- d) a cartwheel yarn hat trimmed with feathers
- e) a cartwheel mink hat trimmed with laces

82. The English for «кораловий топ з бретелями, довжина яких регулюється» is

- a) a poppy red top with adjustable straps
- b) a pink top with elaborate snaps
- c) a poppy top with detachable tabs
- d) a mango red top with revealing straps
- e) a poppy red top with detachable straps

83. The English for «двобортне коротке пальто-куртка типу «бушлат» на ґудзиках з кишенями на ґрудах» is

- a) a double-breasted tab pea coat with patch pockets
- b) a double-cloth button pea coat with slant pockets
- c) a double-breasted snap pea coat with interior pockets
- d) a double-weave button pea coat with handwarmer pockets
- e) a double-breasted button pea coat with chest pockets

84. The English for «шкіряна мотоциклетна куртка з застібною-блискавкою» is

- a) a snap mink traveler jacket
- b) a tab sherpa reefer jacket
- c) a button fake leather retro jacket
- d) a zip leather scooter jacket
- e) a flap fake fur utility jacket

85. The English for «модернова дублянка з відлогою та широкими косими кишенями з манжетами» is

- a) an elaborate hooded reefer coat with wide cuffed patch pockets
- b) a cute hooded suede coat with wide cuffed flap pockets
- c) a fashionable hooded sheepskin coat with wide cuffed slant pockets
- d) a revealing hooded Persian lamb coat with wide cuffed interior pockets
- e) a snazzy hooded mink coat with wide cuffed handwarmer pockets

86. The appropriate idiomatic expression for ‘we were very much surprised because we didn’t expect it to happen’ in the sentence “When Alan resigned, we were very much surprised because we didn’t expect it to happen” is

- a) it was a storm in a teacup
- b) it was a tempest in a teapot
- c) it was a bolt from the blue
- d) it was a wind of change
- e) it was a bolt from cloud nine

87. The appropriate idiomatic expression for ‘to waste his words’ in the sentence “He was not going to waste his words” is

- a) to sail close to the wind
- b) to lose his wind
- c) to hang in the wind
- d) to talk to the wind
- e) to spend the wind

88. The appropriate idiomatic expression for 'the general situation' in the sentence "Have you got any idea about the general situation here?" is

- a) the weather of thoughts
- b) the weather of opinion
- c) the climate of thoughts
- d) the reference library
- e) the climate of mind

89. The appropriate idiomatic expression for 'very long ago' in the sentence "It happened very long ago – nobody remembers anything" is

- a) before the Flood
- b) before the Cloudburst
- c) before the Drizzle
- d) before the Deluge
- e) before the Shower

90. The appropriate idiom for 'attacked' in the sentence "When she arrived at last, everybody attacked her with questions" is

- a) flooded
- b) breezed
- c) hurricaned
- d) showered
- e) cloudburst

91. The appropriate idiomatic expression for the sentence "There is always a good aspect in a bad situation" is

- a) Every weather has a silver eye
- b) Every cloud has a silver lining
- c) Every cloud has a golden lining
- d) Every breeze has a silver lining
- e) Every weather has a golden cloudburst

92. The appropriate idiomatic expression for 'like rough ships damaged by bad weather' in the sentence "Having lived through some difficult periods, they certainly looked like rough ships damaged by bad weather" is

- a) weather-evaporated
- b) weather-frozen
- c) weather-absorbed
- d) weather-beaten
- e) weather-slashed

93. The appropriate idiomatic expression for 'to make the people feel less shy or nervous at the meeting' in the sentence "He told a few jokes to make the people feel less shy or nervous at the meeting" is

- a) to fan the breeze
- b) to break the ice
- c) to shoot the breeze
- d) to grease the lightning
- e) to shoot the ice

94. The appropriate idiomatic expression for 'extremely happy' in the sentence "When the money came, she was extremely happy" is

- a) on wave seven
- b) on wave nine
- c) on cloud seven
- d) on cloud nine
- e) on her own wave

95. The appropriate idiomatic expression for 'got very sentimental. She felt as if she might cry' in the sentence "Listening to the song, she got very sentimental. She felt as if she might cry" is

- a) became misty-eyed
- b) became fog-eyed
- c) became frosty-faced
- d) became wintry-faced
- e) became misty-faced

96. The appropriate idiomatic expression for 'to generate creative ideas and solutions through intensive and freewheeling group discussion' in the sentence "When things aren't going well, you may need to generate creative ideas and solutions through intensive and freewheeling group discussion, so that you can solve the problems" is

- a) braindeluging
- b) brainstorming
- c) braintorrenting
- d) brainflooding
- e) brainbursting

97. The appropriate idiomatic expression for 'tell you lies and persuade you to do that' in the sentence "Don't let him tell you lies and persuade you to do that. You'll get into trouble" is

- a) give you a slush job
- b) give you a flurry job
- c) give you a snow job
- d) give you the wind
- e) give you a slash job

98. The appropriate idiomatic expression for 'control my temper' the in the sentence "I could hardly control my temper" is

- a) hit my shirt away
- b) keep my shirt on
- c) button it
- d) get cold under the collar
- e) wear my own trousers

99. The appropriate idiom for 'without preparation' in the sentence "I am not very good at making speeches without preparation" is

- a) off-the-cuff
- b) off-the-puff
- c) off-the-sleeve
- d) off-the-collar
- e) off-the-pocket

100. The appropriate idiomatic expression for 'a bit unfair' in the sentence "That remark about his weight was a bit unfair" is

- a) under the belt
- b) below the belt
- c) under the collar
- d) under the shirt
- e) below the collar

101. The appropriate idiomatic expression for 'not so harmless and even dangerous' in the sentence "The priest at our church seemed to be a very warm and caring man, but we later found out that he was not so harmless and even dangerous" is

- a) a dog dressed up for dinner
- b) a stuffed shirt
- c) a wolf in sheep's clothing
- d) a wolf in a fancy dress
- e) the cat's pajamas

102. The appropriate idiomatic expression for 'he has already received several literary awards' in the sentence "He seems to be successful, he has already received several literary awards" is

- a) he has several literary awards under the collar
- b) he has several literary awards up his sleeve
- c) he has several literary awards in his pocket
- d) he has several literary awards below his belt
- e) he has several literary awards under his belt

103. The appropriate idiomatic expression for 'has got an obsession' in the sentence "She has got an obsession about people keeping their dogs under control" is

- a) has got a feather in her cap
- b) has got a snap in her bonnet
- c) is pulling her leg
- d) has got a bee in her bonnet
- e) keeps her true attitudes under her hat

104. The appropriate idiomatic expression for 'It is a timely measure' in the sentence "If you don't repair the oil leak now, you might damage the whole engine. It is a timely measure" is

- a) It is a stitch in time
- b) It is a feather in the cap
- c) It is a nightcap in time
- d) It is a hat trick in time
- e) It is a hairpin bend in time

105. The appropriate idiomatic expression for 'was one of his achievements he was proud of' in the sentence "Peter's success in getting the first prize in English was one of his achievements he was proud of" is

- a) was a stitch in time
- b) was a feather in the cap
- c) was a nightcap
- d) was a hat trick
- e) was a hairpin bend

106. The appropriate idiomatic expression for 'will you keep it secret' in the sentence "I am getting married, but will you keep it secret, please" is

- a) keep it in your bonnet
- b) keep it under your cap
- c) keep it under your hat
- d) keep it under your collar
- e) keep it under your belt

107. The appropriate idiomatic expression for 'to deceive millions of customers' in the sentence "The company managed to deceive millions of customers" is

- a) to wrap millions of customers up in cotton wool
- b) not to fit millions of customers' bills
- c) to give vent to millions of customers
- d) to keep millions of customers in good trim
- e) to pull the wool over the customers' eyes

108. The appropriate idiomatic expression for 'is very easy to use' in the sentence "This new camera is very easy to use" is

- a) is a nightcap
- b) is a hairpin
- c) is a hat trick
- d) is a snap
- e) is a hem

109. The appropriate idiomatic expression for 'a great burden for him' in the sentence "The company that he founded in 1983 is now a great burden for him, making losses of several hundreds of thousands a year" is

- a) a grouse around his neck
- b) an albatross around his neck
- c) a lark around his neck
- d) a pigeon around his neck
- e) a lame duck around his neck

110. The appropriate idiom for 'excessively or arrogantly confident' in the sentence "Adolescents can be excessively or arrogantly confident sometimes" is

- a) loony
- b) henpecked
- c) albatrossy
- d) gullible
- e) cocky

111. The appropriate idiom for 'once and for all' in the sentence "She gave up her drinking habit once and for all and had no ill effects" is

- a) cold turkey
- b) lame duck
- c) cold crow
- d) cold horse
- e) cold goose

112. The appropriate idiom for 'scare me through the use of guilt or shame' in the sentence "You can't scare me through the use of guilt or shame into doing it. Those tricks don't work on me" is

- a) grouse me
- b) crow me
- c) horse me
- d) cow me
- e) rook me

113. The appropriate idiom for 'boasting of' in the sentence "Stop boasting of your successes" is

- a) horsing about
- b) cowing about
- c) crowing about
- d) rooking about
- e) larking about

114. The appropriate idiom for 'complaining' in the sentences "What are you complaining now? I am complaining about your carelessness!" is

- a) horsing about
- b) grouching about
- c) crowing about
- d) cowing about
- e) larking about

115. The appropriate idiom for 'easily tricked or fooled' in the sentence "He is so easily tricked or fooled that he believes everything you tell him" is

- a) gullible
- b) henpecked
- c) cocksure
- d) larky
- e) rooky

116. The appropriate idiom for 'being cheated' in the sentence "Customers are afraid of being cheated by unscrupulous shop assistants" is

- a) being horsed
- b) being groused
- c) being cowed
- d) being crowed
- e) being rooked

117. The appropriate idiom for 'just copy' in the sentence "You can't just copy other singers if you want to be a successful recording artist" is

- a) snake
- b) skunk
- c) lionize
- d) ape
- e) hound

118. The appropriate idiom for 'begging annoyingly' in the sentence "The naughty child kept begging annoyingly their parents for toys and a radio" is

- a) snaking
- b) dogging
- c) badgering
- d) aping
- e) hounding

119. The appropriate idiomatic expression for the sentence “Persistent back problems have caused him trouble over a long period of time” is

- a) He has been dogged by persistent back problems
- b) He has been snaked by persistent back problems
- c) He has been horsed by persistent back problems
- d) He has been skunked by persistent back problems
- e) He has been aped by persistent back problems

120. The appropriate idiom for ‘resisting’ in the sentence “They enjoy resisting the new system” is

- a) snaking
- b) bucking
- c) badgering
- d) aping
- e) ferreting

II. A) 1. The best synonym for ‘arched weapons’ in the sentence “People used to be hunting with arched weapons and arrows in ancient times” is

- a) pylons
- b) pillars
- c) bows
- d) halts
- e) turds

2. The best synonym for ‘rockets’ in the sentence “They sincerely believed that those rockets were exactly the type of weapons they needed” is

- a) missiles
- b) pillars
- c) bows
- d) halts
- e) turds

3. The best synonym for ‘have reproduced’ in the sentence “The birds have reproduced successfully for the past six years” is

- a) have secured
- b) have burrowed
- c) have bred
- d) have perched
- e) have pecked

4. The best synonymous expression for ‘accidentally caused the alarm to operate’ in the sentence “Jeff pushed open the front door, which accidentally caused the alarm to operate” is

- a) perched out the alarm
- b) pecked off the alarm
- c) blacked out the alarm
- d) blew off the alarm
- e) set off the alarm

5. The best synonym for ‘dug up a hole in’ in the sentence “The dog dug up a hole in the earth, looking for the bone” is

- a) perched into
- b) pecked into
- c) blacked out
- d) burrowed into
- e) set off

6. The best synonymous expression for ‘search for someone’ in the sentence “We will search for someone to do the work for us” is

- a) seek someone out
- b) bounce someone off
- c) knock someone over
- d) pop someone out
- e) swoop someone on

7. The best synonyms for ‘immediately’ and ‘wounded’ in the sentence “Four hundred and seven men and twenty-three officers were killed immediately, and one officer and eighty-one men wounded” is

- a) outright; suffered
- b) outright; injured
- c) outright; damaged
- d) acute; frustrated
- e) acute; bruised

8. The best synonym for ‘sleepy’ in the sentence “Another, tiny turtle climbed on her back. The small turtle bit her gently every time she felt sleepy” is

- a) cocky
- b) dingy
- c) clingy
- d) spotty
- e) drowsy

9. The best synonym for 'rotation' in the sentence "The Sun's heat and the Earth's rotation create the extensive atmospheric circulation that are called prevailing winds" is

- a) puff
- b) spread
- c) spin
- d) pattern
- e) speed

10. The best synonym for 'configurations' in the sentence "The maps show wind configurations for January and July and illustrate some interesting features of global wind movement" is

- a) patterns
- b) features
- c) wafts
- d) squalls
- e) puffs

11. The best synonym for 'a soft gentle wind' in the sentence "When the heavy winds eased to a soft gentle wind, I knew it was going to be a great day for a picnic" is

- a) waft
- b) breath
- c) puff
- d) zephyr
- e) squall

12. The best synonym for 'out-of-town' in the sentence "Out-of-town areas of the capital are densely populated, too" is

- a) outskirts
- b) out-of-city
- c) suburban
- d) suburbed
- e) outsuburban

13. The best synonym for 'interest' in the sentence "At present her main interest is getting good crops" is

- a) concern
- b) opportunity
- c) caution
- d) evidence
- e) chance

14. The best synonym for 'possessions' in the sentence "Having a lot of possessions means having a lot of worries" is

- a) fortune
- b) property
- c) propriety
- d) conditions
- e) terms

15. The best synonym for 'protect' in the sentence "National landscape parks are created to protect nature" is

- a) predict
- b) preserve
- c) affect
- d) flourish
- e) effect

16. The best synonym for 'result in' in the sentence "Rising Earth surface temperatures result in melting of some polar ice" is

- a) lead to
- b) are accompanied by
- c) are tied up with
- d) reduce to
- e) led to

17. The best synonym for 'to find a way to deal with' in the sentence "It is not so easy to find a way to deal with the greenhouse effect" is

- a) to lead to
- b) to reduce to
- c) to manege with
- d) to cope with
- e) to menage with

18. The best synonym for 'act on' in the sentence "Changing climate will act on the country's agriculture" is

- a) stimulate upon
- b) cut dow
- c) affect
- d) suburbed
- e) effact

19. The best synonym for 'careful' in the sentence "You'd better be more careful in your forecasts" is

- a) stable
- b) moderate
- c) compacted
- d) cautious
- e) caution

20. The best synonym for 'usual and ordinary' in the sentence "Rhododendrons, usual and ordinary in Britain, are exotic in our parts" is

- a) cumulus
- b) common
- c) favourable
- d) seasonal
- e) commonal

21. The best synonym for 'went through' in the sentence "Europe went through a period of enormously heavy rains in the late 1990s" is

- a) prolonged
- b) experienced
- c) shifted
- d) sped up
- e) absorbed

22. The best synonym for 'remains' in the sentence "The greatest sensation was the discovery of remains of early reptiles" is

- a) shards
- b) fossils
- c) splinters
- d) algae
- e) scraps

23. The best synonym for 'malfunction' in the sentence "The sudden drop in temperature is only a temporary malfunction" is

- a) evaporation
- b) spell
- c) blip
- d) stream
- e) shard

24. The best synonym for 'to pieces' in the sentence "Soft wood falls to pieces easily" is

- a) down
- b) through
- c) apart
- d) up
- e) away

25. The best synonym for 'changed' in the sentence "Her manners have not changed much over the years" is

- a) altered
- b) increased
- c) displaced
- d) shattered
- e) sharded

26. The appropriate idiomatic expression for 'to be in good condition' in the sentence "If you want to be in good condition in summer, try this diet" is

- a) to keep yourself in good trim
- b) to be a hairpin
- c) to fit the bill
- d) to give vent to yourself
- e) to hem and haw

27. The appropriate idiomatic expression for 'couldn't express his frustration' in the sentence "Bill couldn't express his frustration because he had been warned to keep quiet" is

- a) couldn't keep himself in good trim
- b) couldn't give vent to his frustration
- c) couldn't keep his frustration under his hat
- d) couldn't hem himself in
- e) couldn't pull his leg

28. The appropriate idiomatic expression for 'will suit you perfectly' in the sentence "If you want quieter entertainment, there are many excellent museums in town that will suit you perfectly" is

- a) will fit the bill
- b) will give you vent
- c) will fit your cap
- d) will fit your bonnet
- e) will fit your breeches

29. The appropriate idiomatic expression for 'difficult to cut and to eat' in the sentence "The steak I had was difficult to cut and to eat" is

- a) as hungry as a hunter
- b) as cool as cucumber
- c) as black as it was painted
- d) as red as a lobster
- e) as tough as old boots

30. The appropriate idiomatic expression for 'was forced to leave the job' in the sentence "He was useless and soon was forced to leave the job" is

- a) got the buckle
- b) got the boot
- c) got the turncoat
- d) got the bootstrap
- e) got the shoestring

31. The appropriate idiom for 'illegal' in the sentence "The illegal recording is not like the standard pop album, it is by nature released mainly for the die-hard fan or collector, and while there is a great deal of trash to sort through, there are a lot of wonderful moments if you take the time to find them" is

- a) bootcamp
- b) goody
- c) pieced
- d) bootleg
- e) tumbled

32. The appropriate idiomatic expression for 'begin to work seriously' in the sentence "If you don't begin to work seriously, you'll be fired" is

- a) suit down to your job
- b) keep your shirt on
- c) buckle down to your job
- d) keep your job under your hat
- e) give vent to your job

33. The appropriate idiomatic expression for 'spend as much money as you can afford' in the sentence "Please, be careful and spend as much money as you can afford" is

- a) cut your coat according to your cloth
- b) keep your money in good trim
- c) save your stitch in time
- d) button your pocket
- e) do not pickpocket

34. The appropriate idiomatic expression for 'fit my body perfectly' in the sentence "My new jeans contain Lycra so they fit my body perfectly" is

- a) are fitting like a glove
- b) fit like a glove
- c) fitted like a glove
- d) fits like a glove
- e) have fitted like a glove

35. The appropriate idiomatic expression for the sentence "Everybody stopped being calm and showed an intention of winning a dispute by any means" is

- a) The gloves were away
- b) The gloves were out
- c) The gloves were on
- d) The gloves were over
- e) The gloves were off

- B)** 1. Old-fashioned trousers that end at the knee are called
2. A loose belted double-breasted raincoat in a military style is called
3. Shoes you use for playing sports are called
4. 'To dress formally, to make oneself more attractive' means 'to dress
5. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets "The Caribbean is the place where ... (тропічні циклони/урагани) often happen."
6. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets "Three people were reported missing during the century's worst ... (завірюха). Nobody could recall a snowstorms as bad as that."
7. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets "The sun started breaking through the early morning ... (імла)."
8. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets "Relations between the husband and wife have almost reached ... (точка кипіння)."
9. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets "Ice sheets along the warmer coastal edges of Antarctica are ... (уразливий) to melting."
10. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets "The finding ... (вказує) that this part of the ice shelf had been open water at least once before."
11. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets "In sediments taken from the ... (морське дно) researchers found the tiny fossils of marine algae."
12. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets "In sediments taken from the sea floor researchers found the tiny fossils of ... (морські водорості)."
13. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets "The third component of Antarctic ice is a thin ... (шар) of frozen ocean, or sea ice, that grows and shrinks with the seasons."
14. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets "Scientists expect the remains of the ice shelf to ... (розвалюватися на частини) in the coming years."
15. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets "In general Antarctica shows no signs of ... (дуже поширений) warming."
16. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets "Don't you remember that rainy ... (період) we had in October?"
17. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets "Typewriters have been ... (витіснили, замістили) by word processors almost everywhere."
18. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets "Under the heat the water ... (випаровування) started."
19. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets "Gases are thought to trap heat above the Earth and cause the ... (парниковий ефект)."
20. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets "White tent is cooler because it ... (відбиває) the sunrays."

21. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets “There was a brownish ... (осад) at the bottom of the bottle he had found on the beach.”

22. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets “She ... (перемішала) her look from one dress to another unable to decide.”

23. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets “Plants ... (поглинають) water from the soil and air.”

24. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets “Europe ... (зазнала, відчула, пережила) a period of enormously heavy rains in late 1990s.”

25. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets “What is the ... (середня, звичайна кількість) snowfall for January?”

26. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets “The ... (теплова хвиля) caused the leaves to get yellow.”

27. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets “The production of sugar reached an ... (пічний) figure of a thousand tons.”

28. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets “This is an area with low ... (кількість опадів у вигляді дощу), that’s why water supply is very important.”

29. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets “The river has ... (розлилася, затопила) its banks following an unprecedented series of relentless and driving cloudbursts.”

30. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets “The ... (град) was battering on the windows having broken some glass at the verandah.”

31. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets “In Northern Italy many people evacuated their homes as continued downpours... (спричинили, привели в дію) floods and landslides.”

32. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets “After a week of heavy rain the river turned into a raging ... (бурхливий потік, злива).”

33. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets “The ... (раптова злива з сильним вітром) started unexpectedly and caught the people unprepared.”

34. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets “A light ... (мряка, мжичка) had started by the time they left, but they had their umbrellas so there was no problem about it.”

35. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets “The rain turned into... (сильна злива, схожа на потоп), she could not even distinguish the opposite side of the street.”

36. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets “The worst-hit areas were northeastern England and eastern Scotland, where several main roads were ... (відрізані).”

37. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets "Police and army officers woke scores of homeowners overnight in two villages, ... (наполягаючи, переконуючи) them to leave as the river threatened to burst its banks."

38. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets "The ... (сильний, несамовитий) rain was forecast to continue across much of Europe this week."

39. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets "Thin clouds were ... (прозорі) enough to see the sun."

40. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets "The phone was blackened by the ... (електричний заряд), estimated at 10 000 to 50 000 volts."

41. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets "... (приміські) areas of the capital are densely populated, too."

42. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets "Nowadays people can ... (проорокувати) weather for 90 days ahead."

43. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets "At present her main ... (турбота) is getting good crops."

44. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets "National landscape parks are created to ... (зберігти) nature."

45. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets "Having a lot of ... (майно, власність) means having a lot of worries."

III. A) 1. The best synonym for 'storm with a lot of snow and strong winds' in the sentence "Three people were reported missing during the century's worst storm with a lot of snow and strong winds. Nobody could recall a snowstorm as bad as that." is

- a) hurricane
- b) blustery
- c) blizzard
- d) gale
- e) deluge

2. The best synonym for 'violent storms with extremely strong winds and heavy rain' in the sentence "The Caribbean is the place where violent storms with extremely strong winds and heavy rain happen." is

- a) blizzards
- b) hurricanes
- c) downpours
- d) deluges
- e) blusteries

3. The best synonym for 'not clear and pleasant. It was rainy and cloudy.' in the sentence "The weather was not clear and pleasant. It was rainy and cloudy." is

- a) dull
- b) bleak
- c) hazy
- d) bright
- e) blustery

4. The best synonymous expression for 'does a lot of harm to the environment' in the sentence "This big chemical plant does a lot of harm to the environment." is

- a) is environmentally murdering
- b) is environmentally combating
- c) is environmentally abusing
- d) is environmentally damaging
- e) environmentally injuring

5. The best synonym for 'has boosted' in the sentence "The amount of business activities in the area has boosted dramatically as well." is

- a) has increased
- b) has decreased
- c) has deepened
- d) has disproved
- e) has damaged

6. The best synonym for 'take in' in the sentence "Plants take in water from soil and air." is

- a) evaporate
- b) prolong
- c) absorb
- d) shift
- e) expend

7. The best synonym for 'stream' in the sentence "The stream was very strong and the boat overturned." is

- a) seafloor
- b) shifting
- c) fossil
- d) current
- e) carrent

8. The best synonym for 'Light fine misty rain' in the sentence "Light fine misty rain had started by the time they left, but they had their umbrellas and there was no problem about it." is

- a) shower
- b) drizzle
- c) deluge
- d) cloudburst
- e) gale

9. The best synonym for 'persistent and heavy' in the sentence "After a week of persistent and heavy rains and hails the river turned into a powerful torrent." is

- a) average
- b) long-term
- c) relentless
- d) floating
- e) average-term

10. The best synonymous expression for 'causing avalanches' in the sentence "The nature struck the people overnight when the shower turned into a downpour with hail and then into a rough torrent, causing avalanches and ruining the river banks." is

- a) isolating landslides
- b) overflowing material goods
- c) displacing flood victims
- d) triggering landslides
- e) slashing landslides

11. The best synonym for 'coming' in the sentence "In the recent week there had been caution on the part of the emergency crews about the coming danger for people and property." is

- a) rough
- b) imminent
- c) violent
- d) disrupting
- e) tough

12. The best synonymous expression for 'sudden short snowfall is expected' in the sentence "Get ready to shovel snow in the morning: sudden short snowfall is expected overnight." is

- a) flurries are expected
- b) sleet is expected
- c) snowflakes are expected
- d) slush is expected
- e) deluge is expected

13. The best synonymous expression for 'small soft flat pieces of frozen water' in the sentence "She looked so romantic with small soft flat pieces of frozen water melting in her hair!" is

- a) hoar frost
- b) wintry flakes
- c) snowflakes
- d) flurry flakes
- e) furry flakes

14. The best synonymous expression for 'white frost' in the sentence "After the wintry night the grass was covered with white frost." is

- a) hoar frost
- b) wintry flakes
- c) snowflakes
- d) flurry flakes
- e) furry flakes

15. The best synonym for 'dirty melted snow' in the sentence "Snow had been melting so she could not walk without getting dirty melted snow over her shoes." is

- a) sleety
- b) frosty
- c) slushy
- d) snowy
- e) slashy

16. The best synonym for 'separate' in the sentence "The sky was clear except for a few separate clouds." is

- a) rounded
- b) ribbed
- c) ragged
- d) detached
- e) regged

17. The best synonymous expression for 'clear enough to see through' in the sentence "The clouds were clear enough to see through the sun." is

- a) wispy enough
- b) transparent enough
- c) patched enough
- d) uneven enough
- e) crispy enough

18. The best synonym for 'delicate' in the sentence "There was a delicate coating of mist on the surface of the river." is

- a) thick
- b) fine
- c) silky
- d) fluffy
- e) flurry

19. The best synonymous expression for 'have put parts of the island completely under water' in the sentence "Floods have put parts of the island completely under water, killing 29 people." is

- a) have spotted parts of the island
- b) have retrieved parts of the island
- c) have hauled up parts of the island
- d) have submerged parts of the island
- e) have drawned parts of the island

20. The best synonym for 'false belief' in the sentence "They worked hard under the false belief that success was at hand." is

- a) ladder
- b) delusion
- c) fleeting
- d) confines
- e) affection

B) 1. Match the types of climates with their descriptions:

- 1) *polar*
- 2) *cold temperate continental*
- 3) *cold temperate maritime*
- 4) *warm temperate*

a) This climate has cool or cold summers and very cold winters. Precipitation (rain or snow, depending on the time of year) varies considerably from place to place, but is typically low.

b) This climate is often called Mediterranean but occurs elsewhere, as in southern California. Its typical features are mild winters and hot, dry summers.

c) Averaged over the year, this is less cold than a polar climate. Winters are very cold but summers are warm or hot. Precipitation occurs all year, but is highest in summer when thunderstorms commonly occur.

d) This type of climate is neither very cold nor very hot. Winters are usually fairly mild and summers generally warm rather than hot. Precipitation (usually rain) is fairly evenly spread throughout the year.

2. Match the types of fronts with their definitions:

- 1) *occluded front*
- 2) *stationary front*
- 3) *cold front*
- 4) *warm front*
- a) neither air mass pushes against the other
- b) warm air mass pushes a cold air mass ahead of it
- c) warm air mass lies between two cold air masses and is forced to rise
- d) cold air mass pushes a warm air mass ahead of it

3. Match the types of winds with their definitions:

- 1) *gust*
- 2) *gale*
- 3) *cyclone*
- 4) *typhoon*
- a) an extremely strong wind
- b) a tropical storm with strong winds that move in circles
- c) a severe storm in which the wind spins in a circle
- d) a sudden powerful wind

4. Match the categories with the items of clothing: {

- 1) *jackets and jumpers*
- 2) *trousers and shorts*
- 3) *women's headgear*
- 4) *footwear*
- a) capri, culottes, knockers, hip-hugger
- b) bonnet, toque, beret, cloche, sombrero
- c) clogs, espadrilles, kilties, mules, sneakers, thongs
- d) cardigan, hoodie, overtop, trench

5. Match the categories with the items:

- 1) *fastenings*
- 2) *decorations*
- 3) *pockets*
- 4) *fabrics*
- a) inset, patch, cargo, flap, off-seam, scoop, welt
- b) bouclé, twill, chino, corduroy, fine-wale, pique, mink
- c) buckle, cross-lace, snaps, straps, loop, tab
- d) beads, sequins, pleats, cable, frill, plait, piping, rib

6. Match the nouns with their collocates:

- 1) *traffic*
- 2) *village*
- 3) *community*
- 4) *neighborhood*

- a) busy, heavy, light, commercial, international, commuter, island
- b) large, small, global, picturesque, quiet, nearby, remote, surrounding, deserted, native
- c) large, small, close, international, local, religious, rural, village, business, world, scientific
- d) nice, respectable, select, residential, middle-class, entire, whole

7. Match the nouns with their collocated adjectives:

- 1) *blouse*
- 2) *shoe*
- 3) *jacket*
- 4) *tie*
- a) long-sleeved, short-sleeved, silk, embroidered, frilled, see-through, school
- b) undone, loose, askew, bootlace, bow, kipper, club
- c) clumpy, heavy, stout, comfortable, fashion, flat, platform, lace-up
- d) baggy, heavy, loose, belted, padded, quilted, checked, corduroy, suede, flak

8. Match the animals with their categories:

- 1) *simian*
- 2) *feline*
- 3) *serpentine*
- 4) *rodents*
- a) cheetah, jaguar, leopard, lynx, puma, panther
- b) badger, beaver, hamster, hare, mole, rabbit
- c) adder, boa, cobra, grass snake, mamba, python, viper, rattlesnake
- d) ape, baboon, chimpanzee, gibbon, gorilla, orangutan, rhesus

9. Match the vegetables with their categories:

- 1) *leaf vegetables*
- 2) *root and tuber vegetables*
- 3) *vegetable fruits*
- 4) *brassicas*
- a) artichoke, kohlrabi, beetroot, horseradish, parsnip, potato, swede, turnip
- b) parsley, cress, fennel, lettuce, spinach, sorrel
- c) broccoli, sprouts, cauliflower
- d) chili, cucumber, aubergine, marrow, pumpkin, melon, zucchini

10. Match the nouns with their collocated adjectives:

- 1) *cloud*
- 2) *wind*
- 3) *rain*
- 4) *snow*

- a) heavy, light, thick, packed
- b) heavy, light, thick, cumulus
- c) strong, light, gusty, biting
- d) heavy, light, gentle, patchy

11. Match the nouns with their collocated prepositions:

- 1) *cloud*
- 2) *wind*
- 3) *rain*
- 4) *snow*

- a) out of the ~, against the ~
- b) above the ~s, below the ~s
- c) through the ~, across the ~
- d) out of the ~, through the ~

12. Match the categories with the items:

- 1) *colours and patterns*
- 2) *fit*
- 3) *quality*
- 4) *opening*

- a) ultralight, very soft, lightweight, premium, extended
- b) urban, old school, streaky, fatigue
- c) thigh, slim, hits at ankle, eases into wider leg, squared through hip
- d) bootcut, bell bottom, super-flare, slightly flared

13. Match the waist fit terms with their definitions:

- 1) *natural waist*
- 2) *low waist*
- 3) *lowrider*
- 4) *hip-sitting*
- 5) *low-slung*

- a) sits one finger under navel
- b) sits two fingers under navel
- c) sits three fingers under navel
- d) sits four fingers under navel
- e) sits five fingers under navel

14. Match the categories with the items:

- 1) *sweater types*
- 2) *fabrics*
- 3) *details*
- 4) *decorations*

- a) rib trim, yoke, jersey inset, cable, hidden placket, quilted shoulder
- b) acryl, twill, spandex, nylon, plush
- c) side vents, side seams, crocheted, tab, slash front
- d) cardigan, crewneck, rustic, snap henley, belted tunic

15. Match the items of clothing with their collocated verbs:

- 1) shoes
- 2) trousers
- 3) coats
- 4) gloves
- a) pull on, pull down, pull up
- b) pull on, pull off
- c) pull on, pull off, shrug into
- d) slip on, pull off, kick off

16. Match the items of clothing with their collocated adjectives:

- 1) suits
- 2) jackets
- 3) shirts
- 4) suits
- a) double-breasted, business, formal, bathing
- b) long-sleeved, fresh, baggy, polo
- c) loose, black, club, college
- d) double-breasted, leather, suede, life

17. Match the categories with the names of trees and bushes:

- 1) conifer trees
- 2) bushes and shrubs
- 3) nut trees
- 4) tropical trees
- a) cinnamon, ebony, lime, palm
- b) hawthorn, hazel, lilac, magnolia, olive
- c) cedar, fir, pine, spruce, cypress
- d) hickory, walnut

18. Match the categories with the fruit names:

- 1) core fruits
- 2) stone fruits
- 3) dry stone fruits
- 4) berries
- a) cherry, peach, mango, date
- b) apple, pear, quince
- c) currant, raspberry, grape, cranberry
- d) almond, coconut, pistachio, pecan

19. Match the nouns with their collocated adjectives:

- 1) forest
- 2) garden
- 3) flower
- 4) field

- a) scented, exotic, fresh, dried, fake
- b) natural, pine, coniferous, deciduous
- c) vegetable, cottage, public, town
- d) cultivated, arable, rice, fertile

20. Match the nouns with their antonyms:

- 1) *attire*
- 2) *haberdashery*
- 3) *inventory*
- 4) *label*
- a) tag
- b) catalogue
- c) fancy goods store owner
- d) clothes

C) 1. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets "Greenhouse effect is among the main global ... (серйозні проблеми) of scientists."

2. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets "The best alternative to see-through or mesh blouses is a viscose poplin waistcoat that ... (підкреслює) the figure."

3. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets "The tie belt on the waist allows you to ... (пристосувати/припасувати/відрегулювати) the width of the model as you wish."

4. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets "... (срібні кнопки) used instead of buttons make this model a charming one."

5. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets "The tops may be complemented by a ... (розкльошена/у формі дзвону спідниця гофре) or narrow white slacks."

6. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets "Some of the party guests turned up in ... (маскарадні костюми)."

7. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets "Her only relation was a brother of high standing as a ... (кишеньковий злодій)."

8. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets "You are an interesting, confident, multi-hued man, let others learn that from how you behave, not from the ... (ярлик/бирка) on your jacket."

9. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets "If you want a casual jacket, buy a sport-coat or a blazer. ... (Артисти розмовного жанру) are regularly shot over this rule."

10. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets "The suit, no matter the style, needs to fit your body, closely. This means all pieces should be cut and ... (покреслений кравцем на замовлення) appropriate to your form."

11. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets “The suit, no matter the style, needs to ... (пасувати за розміром) your body, closely.”

12. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets “Even in this sad age of casual-wear, the suit still carries an air of success, taste, and ... (витонченість).”

13. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets “The suit looks good everywhere you want to be. It is, in its best forms, a complete ... (одяг, вбрання) that will never fail you.”

14. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets “... (модні тенденції) have six-to-eighteen-month shelf lives.”

15. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets “A stylish gentleman’s ... (гаманець) suggests you conduct your affairs with aplomb and shows you have respect for money. A cheap one could be the crack in your nicely polished armour.”

16. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets “After the finish he ... (розшнуровав) his trainers and kicked them off.”

17. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets “The doctor had to ... (розстібнути гудзики) the patient’s shirt to listen to his heart.”

18. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets “He did not manage to ... (розстібнути застібку-блискавку) his jacket because there was something wrong with the zip.”

19. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets “The contender had a ... (строкате минуле) and did not want to talk about it.”

20. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets “Any frock made of this exquisite ... (тканина) will look gorgeous.”

21. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets “Nobody expected that ... (проста, скромна) girl to contradict the headmaster so bravely.”

22. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets “Everybody was shocked by her ... (зухвалий, скандальний) outfit and behaviour.”

23. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets “This furniture in ... (сучасний) does not go well with the wallpaper and the hangings.”

24. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets “Don’t you dare be ... (нахабний) with me – I am not going to put up with it.”

25. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets “Our institute trains ... (дизайнерів одягу, модельєрів).”

26. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets “My mother has been keeping her ... (парадну шкільну блузку) for twenty years already.”

27. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets “Before going to work the policeman checked his ... (куленепробивний) jacket.”

28. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets “There were very few ... (рятувальні жилети) on board and people began panicking.”

29. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets “They sincerely believed that those ... (пакети) were exactly the type of weapon that was needed to bring the Gulf crisis to a halt.”

30. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets “They sincerely believed that those missiles were exactly the type of ... (зброя) that was needed to bring the Gulf crisis to a halt.”

31. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets “While burrowing a hole under the fence, the rabbits accidentally set the fire off, pecked the power cable, caused a ... (коротке замикання) and blacked out the whole house.”

32. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets “While burrowing a hole under the fence, the rabbits accidentally set the fire off, pecked the power cable, caused a short-circuit and ... (відключили електроенергію) the whole house.”

33. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets “People used to be hunting with ... (луки) and arrows in ancient times.”

34. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets “People used to be hunting with bows and arrows in ... (стародавні) times.”

35. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets “The eagle ... (примостився, влаштувався) high on the electricity pylon, pecking at the alarm line, which was extremely dangerous.”

36. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets “On that secured territory rabbits ... (розмножуються) very quickly and that causes problems.”

37. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets “On this ... (що охороняється) territory rabbits breed very quickly and that causes problems.”

38. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets “The law also provides against ... (навмисний, умисний, нарочитий) neglect of domestic animals.”

39. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets “The cat ... (тихо пройшла, м'яко ступаючи лапами) softly across the kitchen and jumped onto her lap.”

40. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets “Belief in the ability of pets to substitute a human partner is increasingly seen as a ... (помилкова думка, ілюзія).”

41. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets “She was surprised at the amount of divorced ... (одинаки, одиначки) living there.”

42. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets “She used to calm herself by ... (погладжуючи, пестуючи) the cat's fur.”

43. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets “The dog’s owner turned out to be a ... (в окулярах) figure, his face half covered by sunglasses, and the other half – by a thick walrus moustache.”

44. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets “This area with various species of birds is perfect for bird watching in natural environment, so you can often see a ... (орнітолога) looking on birds here.”

45. Fill in the sentence gap translating the word in brackets “Herds of horned cattle were ... (приручили) here long ago.”

D)

1. Describe your likes and dislikes concerning the weather. Give specific reasons and examples to support your point of view.

2. Describe your likes and dislikes concerning the climate. Give specific reasons and examples to support your point of view.

3. Write an essay discussing the best kind of climate. What kind of climate is the best? Would you prefer living in the same climate all year long or would you like to change it? Should the people improve the climate or should they just deal with whatever they happened to have? Why or why not? Are there any problems about the earth’s climate? What may happen if we ignore these problems? Give specific reasons and examples to support your response.

4. Write an essay describing your friend’s personal or other (films, other people’s stories etc.) experience of a natural disaster (floods, thunderstorms, hurricanes, earthquakes etc). Give specific reasons and examples to support your response.

5. Write an essay discussing the problem of water shortage in the world. Are there many areas in the world, which are short of water? What can be done about it? Do you think people would ever be able to produce artificial clouds and regulate the precipitations everywhere around the globe? What may happen if we ignore the problem of water shortage? Give specific reasons and examples to support your point of view.

6. Write an essay on the prospects of the world climate change and its possible consequences. Give specific reasons and examples to support your point of view.

7. Write an essay comparing the standards of clothes people are wearing in big cities and small towns. Is there any difference in the standard of clothes people are wearing in the capital of Ukraine and other big cities, in big cities and small towns? What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in a big city or a small town in terms of clothes availability and the dress code? Are fashionable clothes important in life? In what way can the quality of clothes the people are wearing affect their self-comfort and self-esteem? What are the most serious problems in the teenage and young women’s

fashion? Do you think they can be solved? Why or why not? What should be done to solve the problems? What may happen if the problems are ignored? Give specific reasons and examples to support your point of view.

8. Write an essay describing the trends of women's clothes over the last 50 years. Have women's clothes changed in the last 50 years or so? How have they changed? Has the difference between men's and women's clothes decreased in the last 50 years or not? Do you believe there will come a time when men and women would be wearing the same type of clothes? Is the unisex fashion good or bad? Why or why not? Is there a problem there? What should be done to solve the problem? What may happen if the problem is ignored? Give specific reasons and examples to support your point of view.

9. Write an essay comparing and contrasting sportswear and formal shoes and coats. What are the basic differences between sportswear and formal shoes and coats? Can you say that sportswear fashion has been made acceptable even in the areas, which used to be considered formal in recent years? Do you approve of encouraging sportswear clothes instead of formal ones? Do you believe there will come a time when formal clothes would not be worn at all? Why or why not? Is there a problem there? What should be done to solve the problem? What may happen if the problem is ignored? Give specific reasons and examples to support your point of view.

10. Describe the way you/your friend would like to dress for: a) an informal party; b) your university classes; c) a job interview; d) a gaudy ball. Give specific reasons and examples to support your point of view.

11. Write an essay comparing and contrasting the ways domestic animals are treated in Ukraine and in the English-speaking countries. Is there any difference in the conditions people who look after the animals work in? Do many people want to raise animals like cattle, pigs or sheep at their farms? Why or why not? What are the most serious problems in raising domestic animals? Do you think they can be solved? Why or why not? What should be done to solve the problems? What may happen if the problems are ignored? Give specific reasons and examples to support your point of view.

12. Write an essay discussing the problem of people killing wild animals. What is your general attitude to people killing wild animals for sports and for food? Are you in favour of it? Why or why not? Give specific reasons and examples to support your point of view.

13. Write an essay describing your friend's personal or other (films, other people's stories etc.) experience of animal sabotage. Give specific reasons and examples to support your response.

14. Write an essay describing your attitude to hunting and people getting killed by the game. Do you think hunting should be banned? Why or why not? Sometimes during hunting the hunters get killed by the game. Do you

think that the game has the right to defend itself an attack the hunters? Why or why not? Give specific reasons and examples to support your point of view.

15. Write an essay describing your friend's preferences concerning wild animals. Give specific reasons and examples to support your response.

16. Write an essay discussing the advantages and disadvantages of keeping wild animals at the zoo. What is good and what is bad about hunting? Should it be completely banned? Why or why not? What are the most serious problems of wild animals? Do you think they can be solved? Why or why not? What should be done to solve the problems? What may happen if the problems are ignored? Give specific reasons and examples to support your point of view.

17. Write an essay describing your friend's preferences concerning pet animals. Give specific reasons and examples to support your response.

18. Write an essay discussing the advantages and disadvantages of keeping pets. What is good and what is bad about having wild animals as pets? Should it be allowed at all? Why or why not? What are the most serious problems of pets and people having pets in general? Do you think they can be solved? Why or why not? What should be done to solve the problems? What may happen if the problems are ignored? Give specific reasons and examples to support your point of view.

19. Write an essay describing your preferences concerning having a garden or an orchard. Which would you prefer? What would you plant in it? How would you plan it? Would you like it to be small or big? How big? Give specific reasons to support your choice.

20. Write an essay discussing the advantages and disadvantages of having a big garden. What kinds of work should be done in the garden? What instruments and machinery do you need for it? What damage may pests do? What are the names of potential pests? What are the means of protection against them? Give specific reasons to support your response.

21. Write an essay describing your friend's preferences concerning plants. Give specific reasons and examples to support your response.

22. Write an essay discussing the advantages and disadvantages of having a garden. What is good and what is bad about having a big garden? What kind of plants would you have if you had a big garden? Why? What are the most serious problems of people having gardens? Do you think they can be solved? Why or why not? What should be done to solve the problems? What may happen if the problems are ignored? Give specific reasons and examples to support your point of view.

23. Write an essay on the role of countryside in preserving the nature. Give specific reasons and examples to support your response.

24. Write an essay on the problems of the Ukrainian countryside. Give specific reasons and examples to support your response.

KEYS

LISTENING KEYS

TOWN AND GOWN

American cities

five; famous; nicknames; New York; “The Big Apple”; diverse; population; sleeps; historical; landmarks; date back; college; campuses; “the windy city”; located; pretty; tough and rugged; hard working; Jazz music; terrible; hurricane; Spanish; overseas; status oriented; laid-back; easy-going; warm weather.

LONDON

Correct answers

1. The legend says that the Tower will survive as long as the ravens remain within its walls.

2. Members of the British Royal family were never imprisoned and executed in the Tower.

3. The Tower consists of some towers which not connected to one another(with the help of the massive walls)

4. It took 36 years to build St Paul’s Cathedral

5. The Great Fire of London destroyed four fifths of the city and nothing reminds of the fact. It lasted for four days and nights.

6. There is a museum next to the Globe where the old stage costumes and city plans are displayed.

7. The column was built on the site of the bakery where the Great Fire of London began.

8. Westminster was originally London’s second City.

9. The Westminster Abbey was originally built as a Norman church and is London’s oldest and most important church.

10. Westminster cathedral is different from the Abbey. It is a catholic church that was reestablished 300 years after the reformation.

11. Big Ben dates back to 1859 and is one London’s most famous landmarks. It derived its name from its thirteen ton bell. When parliament is on session a lamp shines on the tower.

12. Only black horses take part in Horse guards’ parade which is a part of London’s daily changing of the guards.

13. Since the reign of Queen Victoria Buckingham palace has served as London's royal residence. The building contains 600 rooms and 1000 windows. Its building caused a financial scandal.

14. Trafalgar Square was designed as a large public area in the middle of the 19th century by John Nash. There is a 56 meter high column in honour of Admiral Nelson in the center of Trafalgar Square. It is a popular location for political demonstrations. People come here to welcome New Year.

15. National gallery is in the northern section of the square contains more than 2000 works of art. It is one of the largest art collections in the world.

16. Piccadilly circus is the centre of attraction for millions of tourists.

17. Soho is the city's most popular entertainment district since the 17th century.

18. Covent Garden used to be a lively fruit and vegetable market is a place of shops, restaurants and street entertainment

19. Camden market is crowded chaotic, multicultural, it is the home of cool and the latest fashions. It is here that extravagant designer shoes and clothing are sold before they come to the mass market place. It is also popular for a tattoo.

20. Kensington used to be a tiny village.

21. The Thames has always influenced London's life.

22. The Millennium bridge is the most recent bridge and one of the sixteen bridges to span the river

LOS ANGELES

Correct answers

1. LA is an enormous and multicultural action city on America's west coast

2. The sidewalk of fame is covered with bright stars that bear the names of famous people of both past and present

3. The Beverly Hills hotel is considered to be the embodiment of wealth and fame.

4. Rode drive is the most exclusive shopping mile in the world. It stretches for 4 blocks. All the world's greatest labels are represented here. A paradise of limitless shopping.

5. Universal Studios is the largest and most active film and television studios in the world. It is one of the most successful amusement parks in the USA. 8000 films have been produced here. Due to special effects the disaster scenes seem so realistic. The journey through Jurassic Park can prove to be a little wet.

6. The pavements of Venice Beach attract a lot of surfers who can show off their acrobatic skills.

7. The Griffith observatory is located on a hill in the center of Griffith park. It gives a perfect view of LA whenever fumes and smog permit. It is possible to view the night sky through the largest public telescope in California.

8. It was opened in 1955. Disney land has become a worldwide phenomenon. Walt Disney's famous characters greet the guests. It is the mix of shows, attractions and well-known cartoon characters. 60 000 of visitors come here each day.

9. The pavements of Venice Beach are popular with joggers and roller-skaters. The place is ideal for cyclists. It is the Mecca for the creative

10. The majority of the city's inhabitants live in detached houses. In 1876 the new era for LA began with the arrival of the railroad.

11. The sidewalk of fame is scattered with the names of 1 558 stars

12. The richest men in the world, The sultan of Brunei, has owned the hotel since 1987 14mln tourists come here each year this suburban hotel its well-attended parks and colorful flower-beds is the largest tourists' attraction in LA. It is an immaculate product of American dream.

13. The Angels Flight mountain railway is a good way to take view and to conquer the heights.

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15. Fishers' village is one of the world's largest artificial yacht harbours. It is a complex of shops and restaurants with fine views of the harbor, a good selection of boat trips from which to choose. The choice is vast.

16. 12 000 people live in Malibu. Ideal conditions make it a paradise for surfers. Beach volleyball is played on a picturesque sandy beaches.

17. Sunset boulevard snakes its way through the Hollywood hills.

18. It was a most famous residential area of the famous today it is a busy main traffic artery through this part of the city

19. They play basketball in the Muscle Beach

20. 200 years ago it was an isolated desert like region.

SAN FRANCISCO

Correct answers

1. The city is under a constant threat of devastation because of earthquakes. Nobody knows when and if the big one will strike.

2. An absolute must for every visitor is the journey in a cable car. Since 1873 the strange carriages have rumbled along the streets of the city pulled by an underground cable. At the end of the line the wagons are turned around.

3. Lombard Street should only be driven down the hill it is regarded to be the most crooked street in the world.

4. The prison island of Alcatraz can be reached on a boat. The prison seized to exist in 1963 for financial reasons. The island houses thousands of pelicans. Americans built a fort there and later it was converted into a military prison. It is a symbol of America's darker side.

5. In 1775 Presidio was founded as the first military fortification of the bay by a Spaniard. Later in 1974 the civilians were able to enter the premises. In 1994 this vast area was opened as the National Park.

6. Golden Gate Park is one of the largest city parks in the world. This area was originally made up of dry sand dunes. But due to the horticultural skills of John McClaren, a park chief, it is a garden work of art now.

7. Palace of the Legion of Honour is a museum situated in Lincoln Park. It offers a breathtaking view of the Pacific and the Golden Gate. The largest collection of European Art outside the old world can be found here.

8. The main attraction of Pier 39 is a herd of hundreds of male seals.

9. The adventure writer Rudyard Kipling was convinced the city had only one shortfall: "One can only remain detached from it with difficulty".

10. The Maritime Museum is in Fisherman's wharf. The history of west coast shipping is explained with superb exhibits of historic ships, furnished cabins and restored workshops.

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13. In 1775 Presidio was founded as the first military fortification of the bay by a Spaniard. Later in 1974 the civilians were able to enter the premises. In 1994 this vast area was opened as the National Park.

14. Everything in Japanese Tea garden was imported from Japan and created by Japanese experts. The landscape is based on the image of Kyoto.

15. The Golden Gate Bridge is San Francisco's orange-red landmark. The bridge was opened to traffic in 1937. It is counted as one of the most beautiful bridges in the world. It always portrays elegance and bold energy no matter what the weather is like. It was difficult to build it because of strong currents and deep water. It is one of the longest suspension bridges in the world. Richard Straus, the architect, was thought to be crazy when he infused about the Golden Gate. But his plans were realized.

16. Lombard Street should only be driven down the hill it is regarded to be the most crooked street in the world.

17. The adventure writer Rudyard Kipling was convinced the city had only one shortfall: "One can only remain detached from it with difficulty".

18. An absolute must for every visitor is the journey in a cable car. Since 1873 the strange carriages have rumbled along the streets of the city pulled by an underground cable. At the end of the line the wagons are turned around.

19. The city is under a constant threat of devastation because of earthquakes. Nobody knows when and if the big one will strike. Nowadays only three lines are in use and 37 wagons remain in service.

UNDER THE WEATHER

Aeroplanes and global warming

1. 30,000 feet. 2. major effect on the Earth. 3. the natural environment. 4. biggest environmental problems. 5. fascinating places to explore. 6. decreased rapidly. 7. weekly pay packets. 8. carbon dioxide (CO₂). 9. a greenhouse gas. 10. that of the Mediterranean. 11. disappeared under water. 12. in developed countries. 13. European Federation for Transport and Environment. 14. greenhouse gas emissions. 15. jet aircraft. 16. delayed flight. 17. bad effects they cause. 18. CO₂ emissions. 19. governments. 20. alternative fuels such as hydrogen. 21. Friends of the Earth. 22. exotic destinations. 23. we travel by plane. 24. Future Forest. 25. energy saving projects. 26. 25 pounds.

Rainforests rule!

1. 22.5 degrees north. 2. the Tropic of Cancer. 3. Indonesia. 4. colossal role. 5. medicinal plants. 6. 480 varieties of trees. 7. 50% of all the species. 8. the lungs of the planet. 9. intense dry heat. 10. to prevent the spread. 11. caterpillars. 12. 75%. 13. 430 inches of rain. 14. full rainstorm. 15. rainclouds. 16. river pollution. 17. 12% of the land surface. 18. environmentalists. 19. vital.

Weather

1. national characteristics. 2. threaten lives. 3. hurricane force winds. 4. weather spells. 5. under the weather. 6. slow down reflexes. 7. than the weather. 8. the weather is random. 9. anticyclones. 10. the Atlantic Ocean. 11. high latitudes. 12. torrential rain. 13. change the temperature. 14. North America. 15. frequent changes. 16. forecasting the weather. 17. humidity. 18. has the opposite effect. 19. prediction. 20. aircraft and weather centres. 21. than about week. 22. chaotic system. 23. 6 years earlier. 24. Sandstorms. 25. weather conditions exist. 26. whitewater rafting. 27. adrenaline addicts. 28. tornadoes and thunderstorms.

Solar power

1. 4 billion years. 2. at least 200°C. 3. a few centuries ago. 4. alternative. 5. heats up. 6. sunshine. 7. small solar panel. 8. solar-powered handbag. 9. electricity supply. 10. satellites in space. 11. recent earthquake. 12. vaccines. 13. their vehicles. 14. 100km/h. 15. reality one day. 16. electric socket. 17. 250 grams. 18. Manchester. 19. huge chimney. 20. 32 large turbines. 21. 200,000 homes. 22. face south. 23. amount of sunlight.

Half of world's beaches could disappear by 2100

1. sea levels. 2. could vanish. 3. European Commission. 4. erosion. 5. Surfers' Paradise. 6. 60%. 7. 12,000km of coastline. 8. world's sandy coastline. 9. end of the century. 10. reduce emissions.

Onion emergency in Bangladesh

1. shortage. 2. \$3.25. 3. ten-fold. 4. India. 5. monsoon. 6. onion harvest. 7. opposition party. 8. crisis. 9. alternatives. 10. at twice. 11. queued for hours. 12. stopped eating onions. 13. 15 days ago. 14. onion-based snacks.

Scientists warn "insect apocalypse" is coming

1. the only serious threat. 2. extinction. 3. since the 1970s. 4. 40 per cent of insect species. 5. by 2.5 per cent. 6. butterflies, bees. 7. 23 bee and wasp species. 8. catastrophic collapse. 9. pesticides. 10. fewer numbers. 11. insect pollinators. 12. 7.5 billion people. 13. worrying trends. 14. 6 million in 1947. 15. 25 years. 16. too late.

Arctic Wildfires

1. Arctic Circle. 2. twice as fast as. 3. hottest June. 4. on record. 5. Siberia. 6. ice sheet. 7. World Meteorological Organization. 8. global warming. 9. global average. 10. encourage. 11. lightning. 12. methane. 13. carbon dioxide. 14. destroyed habitat.

**Ocean Currents and Circulation:
Their patterns and Effect on Climate**

1. ambitious undertaking. 2. was put to work. 3. pattern. 4. the wind direction. 5. currents in the ocean. 6. 10 years ago. 7. climatology. 8. shallow ocean. 9. water masses. 10. bottom. 11. circulation. 12. vibrating. 13. pendulum. 14. to rotate. 15. North Pole. 16. has decreased. 17. increasing. 18. anemometer. 19. magnetic cassette. 20. foreground. 21. contour map. 22. below. 23. atmosphere and ocean. 24. to predict. 25. very tough problem. 26. ocean eddies. 27. satellite observations.

AN ACE UP THE SLEEVE

Kurt Cobain cardigan auctions for \$334,000

1. MTV. 2. expensive cardigan. 3. forked out. 4. rock memorabilia. 5. famous sweaters. 6. olive green acrylic. 7. cover songs. 8. Manhattan. 9. hole. 10. 2015. 11. purchase. 12. auctions. 13. fashion collection.

High heels

1. fed up. 2. female employees. 3. pain. 4. should not require. 5. online petition. 6. types of shoes. 7. Asia. 8. South Korea. 9. TIME. 10. social media. 11. back pain. 12. balance. 13. 70 per cent. 14. once a week.

Duchess of Cambridge on Vogue cover

1. debut. 2. 100-year anniversary. 3. issue. 4. eminent. 5. National Portrait Gallery. 6. footsteps. 7. four times. 8. centenary. 9. photography shoot. 10. appreciate. 11. first sitting.

Kate Middleton is 2011's 'Hat Person'

1. Hat Person. 2. prestigious award. 3. unanimously. 4. runners-up. 5. show off. 6. headwear. 7. hat industry. 8. baseball cap. 9. comfortable and confident. 10. up-and-coming hat. 11. Best-Mannered Person.

Marilyn Monroe Dress Sells For \$4.6 Million

1. \$4.6 million. 2. white dress. 3. 1955. 4. wardrobe. 5. entire collection. 6. auction. 7. expensive film costume. 8. legendary dress. 9. adorable. 10. wind-blown image. 11. Bare flesh. 12. modesty. 13. smash hit.

Justin Bieber gives advice on makeup

1. heartthrob. 2. fashion brand. 3. trendy boutique. 4. new lipstick. 5. makeup on your face. 6. major brand. 7. merchandising sensation. 8. back-to-school. 9. backpacks. 10. fragrance. 11. numerous awards. 12. Best Pop Vocal Album. 13. big bucks.

Alexander McQueen Fashion Label to Live On

1. fashion label. 2. brand. 3. luxurious goods. 4. trademark. 5. tribute. 6. fashion group. 7. 180 people. 8. top stores. 9. creations. 10. fashion designer. 11. leading lights. 12. suicide note. 13. Master's degree. 14. fashion school. 15. chief designer. 16. Year award. 17. unconventional designs. 18. unforgettable experiences.

Kim Kardashian West angers Japan over “kimono”

1. launching. 2. lingerie. 3. cultural appropriation. 4. disrespects. 5. country's national dress. 6. long-sleeved robe. 7. silk. 8. engagements. 9. celebratory wear. 10. backlash. 11. trademark. 12. disgusting. 13. simply ignorant.

UAE tells citizens not to wear national dress abroad

1. country's traditional clothes. 2. Emirati businessman. 3. in the lobby. 4. traditional white. 5. headdress. 6. assault rifles. 7. hospital treatment. 8. have apologized. 9. avoid wearing. 10. outside of the UAE. 11. American Islamic Relations. 12. his clothing. 13. never encountered.

Sportswear maker accused of sexism

1. sportswear manufacturer. 2. label. 3. top football clubs. 4. It's her job. 5. International Women's Day. 6. women's achievements. 7. flood of complaints. 8. highly inappropriate. 9. denigrate women. 10. instead of washing. 11. humiliate. 12. apology. 13. Asian Football Confederation. 14. women's game.

Oxford University Changes Gender Dress Code

1. dress code. 2. academic clothing. 3. be allowed to wear. 4. in a suit. 5. stockings. 6. transgender society. 7. students' union. 8. cross-dress. 9. would be punished. 10. special permission. 11. university newspaper. 12. tiny percentage. 13. be confronted.

THE LION'S SHARE

DOGS-SD

1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. T 6. F 7. F 8. F 9. T 10. T 11. T 12. F 13. T 14. T 15. T 16. T 17. F 18. F 19. F 20. F 21. F 22. T 23. T 24. F 25. F 26. T 27. T.

SEA MONSTERS

Head; a lion, a snake, an octopus, giant creatures, monsters, different, neck, ship, seaweed, sharks, unusual, shaped, neck, a lion's mane, 25, 40, 1970s, boat, dead, pieces, snakes, snake, 1940s, 35, South, bigger, native,

survive, squid, Squid, deep, 50, biggest eyes in the animal kingdom, 1, mouth like, beak, cables, 5, tentacles, catch, whales, 1960s, a fight, died; arms, stomach, snakes, octopuses, octopuses, 23, Florida, 1890s, huge arms, 30, mouth, 8, bottom, rocks, dinosaurs, fish, surface, 1938, Indian, 70, 1990s.

THE SECRET LIFE OF CATS

1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T 6. T 7. F 8. F 9. T 10. T 11. F 12. F 13. F 14. T
15. F 16. T 17. F 18. T 19. T 20. T 21. T 22. T 23. T.

VENOMOUS ANIMALS

Sea wasp

glorious semi-tropical, invisible, shallows, jellyfish, sea wasp, 60, sharks, crocodiles, tiny, densely, venom, sting

Funnelweb spider

Beads, a leather boot, spider, threat, Sydney, victim,

Fierce snake

Venom, land snake, venom, adult,

Blue-ringed octopus

Tides, pretty toy, can of drink, octopus, creature, brain, mouth, venom, ten.

Cone shell

Thousands, prized, poison, passes close, violently, passer-by, victim, species.

WILD ANIMAL TRIVIA

Bears

tenth, cub, Byron, Cambridge, poles, honey, to play basketball, dangerous, pregnant, bear, comb, polar bear, killed, left-handed.

Elephants

joints, hoofed, to death, African, standing, a day, jump, to stand on its head, kept on a lead, public.

Giraffes

Milk, protein, hearts, blood pressure, blood, bends, noise, necks, fall, seven, human.

Hippopotamuses

Faster, underwater, to float breath of air, Hungary, swim.

Monkeys and apes

chimpanzee's, chimpanzee of monkey art, gorilla, vegetarian, chest, snore, shaking hands.

ANIMAL CONSERVATION

Species, extinct, wildlife, inhabit; extinction, species, humans, 400, crisis point, dramatically, predatory, resources; behavior, diversity, fruit, unthreatened, 1505, bird, food, protect, pigs, monkeys, rats, decreased, 1681; 2002, threatened, to raise awareness, the rhino, panda, whale and tiger, environment, harmony; horn, medicine, hunted, habitat, natural parks and reserves, decreased, 50, 1970s, poachers; 1000, isolated, cut off, human expansion, natural habitat, 33, reserves, poaching, prison, coat, market, poachers, pose, threats; survival, species, oceans, endangered, oil, 300, pollution; 100, 95%, extinct, Rhino horn, bones, organs, medicines, skins; the natural habitats, damage, poachers, policy makers, pollution, waste, water, reduce.

REVISION TEST KEYS

I. 1. an item of summer clothes; 2. a kind of fabric; 3. a kind of fabric; 4. trousers; 5. trousers; 6. shoes; 7. shoes; 8. wild birds; 9. farm birds; 10. parts of domestic animals; 11. domestic animals; 12. parts of birds; 13. fish; 14. sea mammals; 15. lizards; 16. crustacean; 17. комірець-хомутик; 18. сукня, прикрашена оборками (шлярками); 19. колекція твинових штанів для жінок; 20. кардиган з відлогою; 21. грубо сплетений хіповий светр з розрізом спереду; 22. тонкий светр спортивного типу з круглим отвором для шиї, на гудзиках; 23. стретчевий бавовняний генлі на кнопках з кишенею типу «кенгуру»; 24. гольф (високий закачаний комір светра, що прилягає щільно до шиї); 25. кардиган із застібною-блискавкою, оздоблений декоративними джгутами; 26. смугастий спортивний светр, стилізований під фуфайку; 27. генлі з трикутним вирізом та бічними розрізами; 28. довге пальто вузького покрою типу «шинель»; 29. каракуль; 30. черевики без застібки; 31. домашні черевики без задника; 32. в'єтнамки; 33. вимерлі тварини; 34. коротке замикання; 35. розвідний міст; 36. ареал поширення тварин; 37. прибічник охорони природи; 38. бракон'єр; 39. відстріл; 40. рослинність; 41. дворняга; 42. німецька вівчарка; 43. шотландська вівчарка; 44. wading birds; 45. insectivorous birds; 46. granivorous birds; 47. aquatic birds; 48. birds of prey; 49. a sharp beak and big sharp claws; 50. a flock of pigeons; 51. a flock of sheep; 52. a herd of swans; 53. a brood of chickens; 54. pigs' grunting; 55. a chiropodist; 56. trigger; 57. marksman; 58. a life ring; 59. loungewear; 60. snazzy jeans; 61. outlining; 62. casual clothes; 63. close-fitting; 64. a turndown collar; 65. a drawstring waist; 66. a square-shouldered bomber jacket with narrow lapels; 67. a classic button-through long-sleeved cotton dress with piping, decorative stitching, breast patch pockets and a reverse collar; 68. with a

broad leather belt and a matching metal buckle; 69. a pleated knee-length skirt; 70. a see-through sequined turquoise chiffon dress with spaghetti straps; 71. broad turnover cuffs; 72. burgundy viscose silk hips-high bell slacks; 73. a snazzy pinafore dress; 74. flimsy softly flowing fabric; 75. a jacket with a high waistline and a buttonhook fastening; 76. a bell-shaped ruffled skirt; 77. bootcut stretch cords; 78. wide-leg uncuffed chinos; 79. low-waist flared chinos with tab fastening; 80. stretch cords with cargo button pockets; 81. a cartwheel felt hat trimmed with feathers; 82. a poppy red top with adjustable straps; 83. a double-breasted button pea coat with chest pockets; 84. a zip leather scooter jacket; 85. a fashionable hooded sheepskin coat with wide cuffed slant pockets; 86. it was a bolt from the blue; 87. to talk to the wind; 88. the climate of thoughts; 89. before the Flood; 90. showered; 91. Every cloud has a silver lining; 92. weather-beaten; 93. to break the ice; 94. on cloud nine; 95. became misty-eyed; 96. brainstorming; 97. give you a snow job; 98. keep my shirt on; 99. off-the-cuff; 100. below the belt; 101. a wolf in sheep's clothing; 102. he has several literary awards under his belt; 103. has got a bee in her bonnet; 104. It is a stitch in time; 105. was a feather in the cap; 106. keep it under your hat; 107. to pull the wool over the customers' eyes; 108. is a snap; 109. an albatross around his neck; 110. cocky; 111. cold turkey; 112. cow me; 113. crowing about; 114. grouching about; 115. gullible; 116. being rooked; 117. ape; 118. badgering; 119. He has been dogged by persistent back problems; 120. bucking.

II. A) 1. bows; 2. missiles; 3. have bred; 4. set off the alarm; 5. burrowed into; 6. seek someone out; 7. outright; injured; 8. drowsy; 9. spin; 10. patterns; 11. zephyr; 12. suburban; 13. concern; 14. property; 15. preserve; 16. lead to; 17. to cope with; 18. affect; 19. cautious; 20. common; 21. experienced; 22. fossils; 23. blip; 24. apart; 25. altered; 26. to keep yourself in good trim; 27. couldn't give vent to his frustration; 28. will fit the bill; 29. as tough as old boots; 30. got the boot; 31. bootleg; 32. buckle down to your job; 33. cut your coat according to your cloth; 34. fit like a glove; 35. The gloves were off.

B) 1. breeches; 2. trench coat; 3. sneakers, trainers; 4. up; 5. hurricanes; 6. blizzard; 7. mist; 8. boiling point; 9. vulnerable; 10. indicates; 11. sea floor, sea bottom; 12. marine algae; 13. layer; 14. fall apart; 15. widespread; 16. spell; 17. displaced; 18. evaporation; 19. greenhouse effect; 20. reflects; 21. sediment; 22. shifted; 23. absorb; 24. experienced; 25. average; 26. heat wave; 27. annual; 28. rainfall; 29. overflowed; 30. hail; 31. triggered; 32. torrent; 33. cloudburst; 34. drizzle; 35. deluge; downpour; 36. cut off; 37. urging; 38. driving; 39. transparent; 40. charge; 41. suburban; 42. predict; 43. concern; 44. preserve; 45. property.

III. A) 1. blizzard; 2. hurricanes; 3. dull; 4. is environmentally damaging; 5. has increased; 6. absorb; 7. current; 8. drizzle; 9. relentless; 10. triggering landslides; 11. imminent; 12. flurries are expected; 13. snowflakes; 14. hoar frost; 15. slushy; 16. detached; 17. transparent enough; 18. fine; 19. have submerged parts of the island; 20. delusion;

B) 1. 1a, 2c, 3d, 4b. 2. 1c, 2a, 3d, 4b. 3. 1d, 2a, 3c, 4b. 4. 1d, 2a, 3b, 4c. 5. 1c, 2d, 3a, 4b. 6. 1a, 2b, 3c, 4d. 7. 1a, 2c, 3d, 4b. 8. 1d, 2a, 3c, 4b. 9. 1b, 2a, 3d, 4c. 10. 1b, 2c, 3d, 4a. 11. 1b, 2a, 3d, 4c. 12. 1b, 2c, 3a, 4d. 13. 1a, 2b, 3c, 4d, 5e. 14. 1d, 2b, 3c, 4a. 15. 1d, 2a, 3c, 4b. 16. 1a, 2d, 3b, 4c. 17. 1c, 2b, 3d, 4a. 18. 1b, 2a, 3d, 4c. 19. 1b, 2c, 3a, 4d. 20. 1d, 2c, 3b, 4a.

C) 1. challenges; 2. outlines; 3. adjust; 4. silver snaps; 5. bell-shaped ruffled (ruffling) skirt 6. fancy dresses; 7. pickpocket; 8. label; 9. stand-up comedians; 10. tailored; 11. fit; 12. sophistication; 13. outfit, gear; 14. trends; 15. wallet; 16. unlaced; 17. unbutton; 18. unzip; 19. checkered history (past); 20. fabric; 21. humble, modest; 22. outrageous; 23. contemporary; 24. cheeky; 25. clothes designers; 26. smart school blouse; 27. bulletproof; 28. life jackets; 29. missiles; 30. weapon(s); 31. short-circuit; 32. blacked out; 33. bows; 34. ancient; 35. perched; 36. breed; 37. secured; 38. deliberate; 39. padded; 40. delusion; 41. singletons; 42. stroking; 43. bespectacled; 44. bird watcher; 45. domesticated.

СПИСОК ВИКОРИСТАНИХ ДЖЕРЕЛ

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