

МІНІСТЕРСТВО КУЛЬТУРИ УКРАЇНИ КАМ'ЯНЕЦЬ - ПОДІЛЬСЬКИЙ  
КОЛЕДЖ КУЛЬТУРИ І МИСТЕЦТВ

# **АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА**

(за професійним спрямуванням)

## **МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ**

для вищих навчальних закладів культури і мистецтв  
I-II рівнів акредитації  
3 курс

## Пояснювальна записка

Методичні рекомендації «Англійська мова за професійним спрямуванням» призначені для вищих навчальних закладів культури і мистецтв I-II р.а.

Дані методичні рекомендації відповідають навчальному плану та програмі навчальної дисципліни «Англійська мова за професійним спрямуванням».

Методичні рекомендації укладені з метою забезпечення студентів третього курсу програмним матеріалом, що використовується під час занять і є доступним при самостійному вивченні. Навчальна тематика складається з п'яти розділів, які поділені тематично (Велика Британія, США, Австралія, Нова Зеландія, Канада).

Кожний розділ містить в собі цікавий матеріал універсального спрямування, як для підготовлених студентів, так і для студентів з індивідуальними особливостями. Увесь матеріал спрямований на формування принципів комунікативності, особистісної орієнтації, автономії студента. Зміст завдань передбачає інтерактивний характер спілкування, співпрацю в парах, командах, групах. Завдання моделюють пізнавальні процеси пошуку та вибору інформації, сприйняття іншомовної інформації, осмислення, запам'ятовування та форми висловлювання чи повідомлення: Граматичні чи лексичні завдання базуються переважно в контексті виконання завдань, з метою вирішення комунікативних цілей.

Тексти мають інформативний та пізнавальний характер і підібрані з оригінальної літератури за фахом. Вони відображають світ культури та музики.

Кожне заняття забезпечено робочою програмою навчальної дисципліни. Ця програма чітко визначає зміст заняття, а саме, кількість годин, вид заняття, тему, лексичний та граматичний матеріал, види мовленнєвої діяльності, самостійну роботу, домашнє завдання.

Розмовним темам передують ключові факти та словник-мінімум, що значно полегшує запам'ятовування студентами нових лексичних та мовленнєвих зразків.

Тематика занять, їх структура, передбачає використання мультимедійних засобів навчання.

## Unit 7

### The United States of America. Culture and Art.

#### Punctuation

#### Topic 7.1. GEOGRAPHY OF THE USA.

#### AMERICAN MUSIC

##### I. Key facts:

The Union: 50 states.

Location: the North America.

Total area: 9.364. 000 square kilometers.

Oceans: the Atlantic Ocean, the Pacific Ocean.

Rivers: the Mississippi, the Missouri.

Mountains: the Great Rocky Mountains.

Separate parts: major part – the Hawaiian Islands, Alaska.

Borders: the Canadian territory, Mexico, the Gulf of Mexico.

Big cities: New York, San Francisco, Washington, Chicago,  
Los Angeles.

##### II. Learn active words and expressions:

located – розташований

consist of – складатися з...

separated – відокремлений

on the north – на півночі

on the south – на півдні

##### III. Read and translate these texts. Retell the texts

#### GEOGRAPHY OF THE USA

The United States of America is one of the largest countries of the world. The Union has 50 states. It is located in the North America which lies between the two oceans: the Atlantic Ocean in the east and the Pacific Ocean in the west. The country is bordered on the north by Canada, on the south by Mexico and by the Gulf of Mexico. The total area of the United States is 9.364.000 square kilometers.

The USA consists of three separate parts. They are the Hawaiian Islands, situated in central part of the Pacific Ocean, Alaska separated by the Canadian territory and the rest major part of the USA.

The Great Rocky Mountains run north and south. The Mississippi and the Missouri are two of the world's longest rivers. New York, San Francisco, Washington, Chicago, Los Angeles are the biggest cities in the USA.

## **AMERICAN MUSIC**

Music is an important part of American life. Each generation tends to associate itself with a particular style of music.

People in the United States tend to be very specific about the kind of music they like, and divide themselves up into small groups, depending on their taste in music. For example, right now in the US you can choose between pop, soul, jazz, blues, country, classical, classical rock, modern rock, heavy metal, punk, rap, hip-hop, r and b (rhythm and blues), folk, new age and many others kinds of music.

Big cities all have a local music "scene" made up of small clubs, bars and theatres where local bands meet and play concerts, scouts from the large record companies will go to this small venues looking for talented bands that might be the next hit. These bands are sometimes offered a contract with the record company and may possibly become popular, rich and a successful part of the American music industry.

### **Questions on the text**

1. What is music in America?
2. What does each generation tend to associate itself with?
3. What kinds of American music can people choose between?
4. How bands become well-known?

## КРАПКА

Крапка ставиться в кінці розповідних та наказових речень і після скорочених слів та ініціалів:

*The mini was designed by A.C. Issigonis. – Міні спідниця була створена Ісігонісом.*

*Co. – Company. - Ко. – Компанія.*

*Ltd. – Limited. – Лтд. – Товариство з обмеженою відповідальністю.*

### IV. Listen to the text and retell it.

## UKRAINIAN TRADITIONS

In Ukraine, Christmas wouldn't be Christmas without kutia. This is a special dish made of wheat and poppy seed. We can put many tasty things in it such as nuts, raisins and honey. It is delicious. When the first star appears in the sky, the whole family gathers round the table for Christmas supper. They pray, eat special dishes (kutia being the first) and sing carols. Next morning people go to church, have Christmas breakfast and watch children and grown-ups performing verтеps. People enjoy these Christmas performances.

### Questions on the text

1. How is kutia cooked in your family?
2. What other traditions are associated with Christmas in Ukraine?
3. What is your favourite holiday? Why?
4. Have you ever participated in a verтеp?

## САМОСТІЙНА РОБОТА LOUIS ARMSTRONG

1. The black man with the wonderful smile finished singing, mopped his forehead with a huge white handkerchief, raised the gleaming trumpeted to his leaps and played. 2. The music was jazz. 3. It was exciting and happy music 4. That was Louis Armstrong, one of the most famous and best-loved jazz musicians of all the time. 5. The cradle city of jazz was New Orleans. 6. Louis Armstrong was born there on July 4, 1900. 7. His family was very poor. 8. He loved music from a very early age and would follow street bands at parades and even funerals just to hear the music. 9. On New Year's Eve, when he was twelve, he and his friends were having fun with shooting a small gun. 10. Louis had brought his own gun and shot it off. 11. It made such a big noise that it scared everybody and suddenly Louis found himself in the arms of a tall policeman. 12. He was sent to the colored Waifs Home, a place for black children who got into trouble. 13. One of the teachers that Louis liked a lot was a music teacher named Mr. Davis. 14. Mr. Davis gave him bugle and cornet lessons, and the boy had never been happier. 15. In 1924 he got his own band. 16. He began travelling all over with his band. 17. Music was his whole life. 18. On his seventieth birthday a great tribute was paid to Louis. 19. A number of jazz clubs had birthday celebrations. 20. Many famous singers and musicians came and performed in his honour. 21. Everyone acknowledged that he was truly the " King of jazz".

### ACTIVE WORDS

mop	витирати піт
forehead	лоб
gleaming	блискучий
trumpet	труба
exciting	хвилюючий
fun	розвага
noise	шум
bugle	рожок, горн
cornet	корнет
tribute	данина
acknowledge	признати, підтвердити

### QUESTIONS ON THE TEXT

1. What do you know about Louis Armstrong ?.
  2. What was the cradle city of jazz ?
  3. What had happened with Armstrong on New Years' Eve ?
  4. Who was Louis' music teacher ?
- When did he get his own band ?

### ДОМАШНЄ ЗАВДАННЯ

1. Вивчити лексичний матеріал.
2. Вивчити граматичний матеріал.
3. Переказати текст.

**Unit 7**  
**The United States of America. Culture and Art.**  
**Punctuation**

**Topic 7.2. CLIMATE.**  
**POPULAR MUSIC. SCOTT JOPLIN**

**I. Key Facts:**

*Climatic regions:*

1. Continental-Forest Climate
2. Modified Continental Climate
3. Moderate Continental-Forest Climate
4. Subtropical Climate
5. Cool-Steppe Climate
6. Warm-Steppe Climate
7. Marine Climate
8. Mediterranean Climate

**II. Learn these words and expressions:**

kind of climate – різновид клімату

range – коливання

condition – умова

desert – пустеля

rainfall – кількість опадів

vary – змінюватися, відрізнятися

humid – вологий

meridian – меридіан

modify – видозмінювати, пом'якшувати

moderate – помірний

marine – морський

mediterranean – віддалений від берегів моря, внутрішній

inch – дюйм

spiritual – духовний, релігійний

by ear – на слух

beat – такт, відбивання такту, ритм

honky tonk – гучний звук

bugle – сурма, горн

**III. Read and translate these texts. Retell the texts.**

## **CLIMATE**

The United States has many kinds of climates. The weather ranges from the warm, wet conditions of the Appalachian Highland to the desert conditions of some of the western states. It varies from almost winterless climates in southern Arizona and southern Florida to long, very cold winters in the Dakotas and Montana.

The country's rainfall also varies greatly from place to place. The northern-western coast and the Gulf Coast receive large amounts of rain and have a humid climate. Most of the area between the Sierra Nevada and the southern coast of California on the west, and the 100<sup>th</sup> meridian, on the east, receives less than 20 inches of rainfall annually. It is possible to divide the United States into eight climatic regions.

## **POPULAR MUSIC.**

### **THE MUSICIAN OF RAGTIME SCOTT JOPLIN**

Scott was born in Texas in 1868, into a poor but musical black family. His father, who was a freed slave, played the violin, and his mother played the banjo and sang. Scott played the violin and bugle but his favorite instrument was his neighbour's piano. Scott played by ear negro tunes, blues and spirituals. Scott didn't learn to read music until he was 11. An old German music teacher gave him free, formal piano lessons. He learned to play the works of such composers as Bach, Beethoven and Mozart as well as his improvised music. When he started to write music, his tunes were a wonderful mixture of classical European and African beat.

This unique style was known as Ragtime, and was played everywhere in the USA in the early 1900s by both black and white musicians.

In 1882, when Scott was 14, his mother died and he left home to seek his fortune in St. Louis. The waterfront of the Mississippi River was full of gangsters, gamblers and sailors. The hot nights were filled with blues, working songs, banjos and honky tonk pianos. Scott grew up very fast and his musical talent continued to develop. He wrote about 50 piano rags.

Scott Joplin died in 1917. Today he is the undisputed king of Ragtime, thanks to his natural ability, his unusual musical education, and the popularity of the film, *The Sting*.

### **Questions on the text**

1. Where was Scott Joplin born?
2. When was he born?
3. What did you learn about his childhood?
4. Which people played a part in his career?



5. What do you think were the most important events in his life?
6. What did you learn of his works?
7. When did he die?

### **ЗНАК ПИТАННЯ**

Знак питання ставиться наприкінці питального речення.

*Do you understand me? – Ти мене розумієш?*

*Do you know where they will be? – Ти знаєш, де вони будуть?*

Інколи знак питання вживається у стверджувальних реченнях, мета яких – отримати відповідь, підтвердження думки.

*You haven't seen your cousin since you returned? – Ти не бачив свого двоюрідного брата відтоді, як повернувся?*

Знак питання ставиться в реченнях, які за змістом є стверджувальними (висловлюють ввічливе прохання), а за формою – прохальними.

*Will you please sit down? – Сідайте, будь-ласка.*

### **IV. Listen to the text and retell it.**

#### **LAKES**

The United States has thousands of lakes of all kinds and sizes. The Great Lakes make up the largest group of lakes in the country, as well as the greatest collection of fresh-water lakes in the world. Only Lake Michigan lies entirely inside the United States. Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario form a border between north-eastern United States and Canada. They stretch 1,160 miles from east to west.

### **Самостійна робота**

#### **Pop Styles**

Blues traditional black American music. 'Blue' means 'sad', and many blues song are about how hard life was for black people.

Gospel religious music sung in churches in the southern USA.

Rhythm and Blues black workers in the USA moved from farms to the cities. They played the blues with electronic guitars - this became 'rhythm and blues'.

Country and Western the music of poor white Americans in the 1930s and 1940s. It is sometimes called bluegrass, honky-tonk or mountain music. Each song tells a story about modern life, love and feelings. It is still the most popular music in the southern USA. Musicians play the banjo, and sometimes the violin or harmonica. Famous country singers are Patsy Cline, Dolly Parton and Willie Nelson.

Rock 'n' Roll many radio stations in the USA in the 1950s would not play 'black' music. Elvis Presley was one of the first white singers to mix 'rhythm and blues' and 'country and western'. The result was 'rock 'n' roll'.

Soul a mixture of 'gospel' and 'rhythm and blues'. The most successful soul singers are probably Stevie Wonder and Michael Jackson.

Heavy Metal a style based on 'rhythm and blues', but with the instruments amplified so they are extremely loud. Led Zeppelin was one of the first groups to do this.

Reggae music comes from Jamaica in the Caribbean. It is called the music of the poor, because the songs are about problems people have. The main instrument is the electric bass. Musicians also play the piano, drums and the guitar. Some famous reggae bands are Bob Marley and The Wailers, UB40 and The Maytals.

Celtic music is the traditional music of Celtic people; that is people from Scotland, Ireland and Wales, Cornwall and parts of France and Spain. It can be slow, to listen to, or fast, to dance to. The songs tell us sad or funny stories. Some have no words at all. In Celtic music you can hear violins, drums, harps and guitars. Two famous Celtic bands are Clannad and The Chieftans.

Rap in the 1980s, disc-jockeys in dance clubs began half singing and half talking over instrumental music - and 'rap' music was born.

House 1990s dance music based on very fast rhythms and modern electronic sounds. There are now various sub-styles of 'house music', such as 'techno pop', 'trance' and 'jungle'.

### **Read the text and answer these questions.**

1. What means "blues"?
2. What kind of music is gospel music?
3. Who started rhythm and blues music?
4. When did country and western music start?
5. Which two styles of music influenced rock 'n' roll?
6. What kind of music is soul music?
7. Which style of music did Led Zeppelin develop?
8. Who made reggae music popular?
9. What kind of music is Celtic music?
10. When did rap music originate?
11. What is "house" music based on?

### ***ДОМАШНЄ ЗАВДАННЯ***

4. Вивчити лексичний матеріал.
5. Вивчити граматичний матеріал.
6. Переказати текст.

## Unit 7

### The United States of America. Culture and Art.

#### Punctuation

#### Topic 7.3. POPULATION AND ECONOMY. JAZZ. DUKE ELLINGTON

##### I. Key Facts:

A long eight years struggle (1775-1783).

A talented soldier George Washington.

Population: 300 million.

American Indians: 1,5 million.

75 per cent of all people settled in the USA.

The USA has accepted more than 50 million newcomers.

##### II. Learn active words and expressions:

population – населення

indigenous – місцевий

isolated – ізольований

reservation – резервація

poverty - бідність

oppression - пригнічення

difference - різниця

pronunciation – вимова

unemployed - безробітний

obscure - невідомий

root - корінь

designate - визначити

contribute - доповнювати

gospel – релігійна музика чорних американців

consider - вважати

source - джерело

intermediate - допоміжний

butler - дворецький

inaugurated - відкривати

medium – засіб, спосіб, середовище

beige – колір беж

mood - настрої

Indigo - індиго

sophisticated - витонченный

statement - твердження

duke – герцог

### **III. Read and translate these texts. Retell the texts.**

#### **POPULATION AND ECONOMY**

The United States developed from the English colonies. After a long eight years struggle (1775-1783) the colonists gained their independence. The American colonists were led by a talented soldier George Washington who later became the first president of the USA. The capital was named after the first president.

The USA has very powerful industries, advanced technologies and science. Electronic and electric engineering, transport, communication and machine-tool industries can be found almost in all large cities of the USA.

The population equals 300 million.

At the time the first British colonists settled in America there were above 10 million Indians of the continental United States. Now there are only 1,5 million indigenous Americans who live in their isolated reservations.

The language of Americans is somewhat different from the English language spoken in Great Britain. There are new meanings in its vocabulary and marked differences in pronunciation.

The United States is a rich country. But millions of Americans are very poor.

#### **Questions on the text**

1. What is the history of the USA?
2. Who was the first president of the USA?
3. How was the capital named?
4. What industry has the USA?
5. What industries can be found in all large cities?
6. What is the population of the USA?
7. What can you say about Indians?
8. What is the language of Americans?
9. Is the USA a rich country?
10. Are there poor people in the USA?

#### **JAZZ: ITS ROOTS AND MUSICAL DEVELOPMENT**

The origin of the world jazz is obscure. The term came into general use in 1913-1915. It is used to designate a type of music which developed in the Southern States of USA in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Elements which contributed to jazz were the rhythms of Western Africa, European harmony, and American “gospel” singing.

As for linguists, they consider that the most likely source of the word “jazz” is some unrecorded West African word giving the intermediate English word “jazm” (“enthusiasm, energy”).

Edward Kennedy Ellington was born on April 29, 1899, in Washington, D. C., where his father worked as a butler. He had already started studying the piano in 1906 and at school showed signs of being gifted both musically and artistically. It was while he was at school that he gained the nickname “Duke” supposedly on account of his elegance in clothes. In 1917 he refused the offer of a scholarship from the Pratt Institute of Fine Arts in Brooklyn so that he could continue his music. The next few years he spent playing and organizing bands in Washington and New York. He was leading a band at the Kentucky Club and beginning to make a name for himself. He turned his attention to writing and composing. In 1927 he was invited to bring his band to the Cotton Club, where he stayed for five years. In 1932 he made a highly successful tour of Europe. In 1943 he inaugurated a series of annual concerts at the Carnegie Hall, at the first of which he presented a long work entitled Black, Brown and Beige.

Duke Ellington was undoubtedly the greatest composer in jazz. He always interpreted his own material through the medium of his orchestra. He was one of America’s best songwriters, having written such songs as “Mood Indigo”, “Caravan”, “Sophisticated Lady”, “I’m beginning to see the light”. A special evening was dedicated to him at the White House by President Nixon.

Duke’s constant statement was, “Good music is music that sounds good”.

Duke Ellington, the great jazz musician, died in New York on May 24, 1974, at the age of 75.

### **Recalling information**

Summarize the contents of the text using the following key questions as an outline.

1. Duke Ellington. Who is he? (personal data about age, education, where and how he worked).
2. How did he advance in his musical career? (data about concert tours, honours).
3. What are his main achievements in the sphere of music? (data about the significance of his compositions, his role in popularizing jazz music).

### **ЗНАК ОКЛИКУ**

Знак оклику ставиться наприкінці окличних речень, тобто висловлювань, яким властиве підвищення тону, емоційне забарвлення.

*How late you are! – Як пізно ти прийшов!*

Знак оклику інколи вживається наприкінці речень, які виражають не лише оклик, а й значне здивування, недовіру.

*O, does she think of me so often! – О, чи думає вона про мене так часто?!*

#### **IV. Listen to the text and retell it.**

### **Washington Irving (1783-1859)**

W. Irving is one of the outstanding people of the United States of America.

Born in New York City at the close of the American revolution, W. Irving had eleven years of elementary schooling, after which he studied law.

His interests included the theatre and travel including several trips up the Hudson and a two-year excursion to Europe in 1804 and 1805.

In 1815, he went to England to help with the failing family business. Remaining abroad until 1832, he went to live in Spain in 1826 but returned to England in 1829 to serve as secretary to the American Legation in London. In 1842, he was appointed U. S. Minister to Spain, where he remained until 1846, when he returned once again to the United States.

His best-known stories are “A history of the Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus” (1829), “Life of George Washington” (1855-1859) and “Tales of a Traveler”.

### **Vocabulary**

close - кінець

trip - подорож

failing business – невдалий бізнес

legation – дипломатична місія

appoint – призначати

### **Questions on the text**

1. When and where was he born?
2. What was his education?
3. What were his interests?
4. Where did he go to in 1815?
5. Where did he go to live in 1826?
6. Where did he serve as a secretary in 1829?
7. When did he return to the United States?
8. What are his best-known stories?

### ***ДОМАШНЄ ЗАВДАННЯ***

7. Вивчити лексичний матеріал.
8. Вивчити граматичний матеріал.
9. Переказати текст.

## Unit 7

### The United States of America. Culture and Art.

#### Punctuation

#### Topic 7.4. POLITICAL SYSTEM.

#### BLUES. KING OF THE BLUES RILEY KING

##### I. Key Facts:

Three branches of the Government: executive, legislative, judicial.

The White House.

The Capitol.

The Senate.

The House of Representatives.

The Congress.

##### II. Learn these words and expressions:

executive – виконавчий

legislative – законодавчий

judicial – судовий

to carry out – виконувати

to make sure – переконатись

relief – втіха

feeling – почуття

loneliness – самотність

longing – сильне бажання

resentment – образа

sorrow – смуток

consolation – втіха

sentiment – сентиментальність

debut – дебют

plunge – поринати

turbulent – бурхливий

fame – слава

##### III. Read and translate these texts. Retell the texts.

#### POLITICAL SYSTEM

The USA is a federal republic. The Government of the USA is composed of three branches – executive, legislative and judicial.

The executive branch sees that laws are carried out. The legislative branch makes new laws. The judicial branch makes sure that the laws and actions of the other branches agree with the Constitution.

In the White House the president carries out his many duties as head of the executive branch of the government.

Not far from the White House stands the Capitol. Here the Congress, the legislative branch of the government, meets to make laws to govern the country. The Senate and the House of Representatives form the Congress.

### **Questions on the text**

1. What state is the USA?
2. How many branches is the Government composed of?
3. What meaning has the executive branch?
4. What does the legislative branch make?
5. What meaning has the judicial branch?
6. What duties does the president carry out?
7. Where is the Congress of the US situated?

### **BLUES. KING OF THE BLUES**

The blues are the manifestation of Afro-American folk music in solo singing. Since the singer was giving relief to his feelings – of lonesomeness, or longing, or resentment, or sorrow – there was consolation in repeating the sentiment that he wanted to express. He began by telling what was on his mind, repeated it once for emphasis, and finished it off with a second repetition for good measure.

I've never seen such real hard times before  
I've never seen such real hard times before  
The wolf keeps walkin' all 'round my door.

Ella Fitzgerald, Mahalia Jackson, Diana Ross, Mary Wilson and Cindy Birdsong are real superstars of blues.

A heavyset, black and charming guitarist and singer is the most famous of all American blues kings. He has written and performed over 50 albums and has received the most important Grammy – the Lifetime Achievements Award – as well as three other Grammys.

Riley B. King was born on the Mississippi in 1925 and made his debut with record in 1945. In the 1950s he was a DJ (disc jockey) at a radio station. There he



plunged into the turbulent musical life of the United States. On the radio he was nicknamed Blues Boy King (B.B. King).

In the 1960s B.B. King befriended the young generation of rock musicians and has been equally interesting to both jazzmen and rock'n'roll fans.

In the 1970s he began to reap the fruits of worldwide fame and became a legendary figure of world music. Thanks to B.B. King blues has gained mass popularity. He has made a huge impression on the playing skills of both black and white musicians.

### Recalling information

**Summarize the contents of the text using the following key questions as an outline.**

1. What music are the blues?
2. What are the most famous singers of the blues?
3. Riley B. King. Who is he? (personal data about his birthplace, where, when and how he worked).
4. What are his main achievements in the sphere of music? (data about the significance of his role in popularizing the blues).

### GRAMMAR

#### THE COMMA. КОМА

✓ Кома розділяє однорідні члени речення, частини речення та відокремлює пряму мову від слів автора.

*Only buses, taxis and bicycles can use this street.*

*По цій вулиці можуть рухатися тільки автобуси, таксі та велосипеди.*

*The new road was supposed to reduce traffic jams, but they are even worse now.*

*Передбачалося, що завдяки новій дорозі зменшаться пробки, але зараз стало навіть гірше.*

*"I'll drive", said Linda.*

*"Я керуватиму машиною", - сказала Лінда.*

✓ Комою відокремлюють додаток з пояснювальними словами, що стоять після означуваного іменника:

*Mr. Simmons, the owner of the house, will be glad to see you*

*Містер Сіммонз, володар будинку, буде радий бачити Вас у*

*on Tuesday.*

*вівторок.*

✓ Як і в українській мові, в англійській кома використовується для відокремлення вставних слів, словосполучень і речень.

*Unfortunately, we haven't been able to find the solution.*

*Нажаль, ми не змогли знайти рішення.*

✓ Комою виділяється самостійний дієприслівниковий зворот:  
*Most of the jury being absent, the contest was delayed.*

*Оскільки більшість присяжних були відсутні, розгляд справи було відкладено.*

✓ Комою відокремлюють звертання.

*Jim, can you come tomorrow?*

*Джим, чи не міг би ти прийти завтра?*

✓ Якщо складнопідрядне речення починається з підрядного, після нього ставиться кома.

*If you know the right answer, tell me.*

*Якщо ви знаєте правильну відповідь, скажіть мені.*

#### **IV. Listen to the text. Retell the text.**

### **THE CAPITOL**

The Capitol is the seat of the Government of the United States of America. The cornerstone of the Capitol was laid by George Washington on September 18, 1793. The Capitol was built to the plans of William Thornton, an amateur architect, whose design was selected by competition.

The Capitol is in the very centre of Washington. It is located on Capitol Hill, the highest point in the city. The Capitol is the highest building in Washington. There is a law in Washington not to build houses higher than the Capitol.

The Capitol is the seat of Congress. The Congress first met in the Senate Chamber on November 21, 1800. The Capitol Building contains 540 rooms.

#### **Vocabulary**

cornerstone – наріжний камінь

amateur – аматор

competition – конкурс

### **Questions on the text**

1. What is the Capitol?
2. Who laid the cornerstone of the Capitol?
3. Whose design of the Capitol was selected by competition?
4. Where is it located?
5. What is a law in Washington?
6. When did the Congress meet first in the Senate Chamber?

### ***ДОМАШНЄ ЗАВДАННЯ***

10. Вивчити лексичні та мовленнєві зразки з теми
11. Переказати текст «Політичний устрій».
12. Виписати тези до тексту «Блюз. Король блюзу».

**Unit 7**  
**The United States of America. Culture and Art.**  
**Punctuation**

**Topic 7.5. ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION.**  
**DEVELOPMENT OF PAINTING IN THE USA.**  
**THE SEMICOLON**

**I. Key Facts:**

1775-1783 – the War of Independence;  
1776 – thirteen colonies declared their independence from great Britain;  
Governor – the head of each state;  
County – the chief unit of local government;  
Sheriff – the chief law enforcement officer of the county.

**II. Learn active words and expressions:**

admit – приймати  
gain – досягати, здобувати  
pattern – копіювати  
federal – федеративний  
division – розділ  
governor – губернатор  
elect – вибирати  
assist – допомагати  
secretary – секретар, помічник  
county – округ  
sheriff – шериф  
settler – поселенець  
unfavourable – несприятливий  
mercantile – комерційний, меркантильний  
people of wealth and position – багаті люди з становищем  
consider - думати, вважати  
necessary – необхідний  
portraiture – портрет  
achievement – досягнення

**Read and translate these texts. Retell the text.**

### **THE USA. ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION**

When the United States was formed there were only thirteen states. These were the thirteen colonies which in 1776 had declared their independence from Great Britain and fought eight-year War of Independence. The thirty seven other states were admitted to the nation one by one, as gained enough population.

Each of the fifty states of the USA has a constitution patterned after the federal Constitution, with its divisions of power: legislative, executive and judicial. The head of each state is the governor, elected for four or two years. The governor is assisted by secretaries.

Each state creates units of local government. The chief unit of local government is the county, of which there are more than 3.000. The counties maintain public order through the sheriff and his deputies.

#### **Questions on the text**

1. How many states did the Union consist of first?
2. What is power division of the states of the USA?
3. What is the head of each state?
4. What is the chief unit of local government?
5. What is the sheriff?

### **DEVELOPMENT OF PAINTING IN THE USA**

Art developed in America in other conditions than in any European nation. Instead of civilized society, here was a group of colonies with settlers from many countries. First conditions were unfavourable to the growth of any art.

Pictures of daily life were of no interest to the mercantile aristocracy. Up to the 18<sup>th</sup> century the only kind of art which people of wealth and position considered necessary was portraiture. And it was in portraiture that American artists made their first achievements.

The first important artist in the history of American painting is considered to be Benjamin West (1738-1820). Benjamin was the first to paint pictures of people dressed in their own clothes.

The first American artist to produce history paintings was John Trumbull (1756-1843). In Trumbull's "The Declaration of Independence" 36 figures (of the forty-eight) were painted of life.

America's first group of landscape painters came to be known as the Hundson River School. The greatest talent among the founders of the School was Thomas Cole (1801-1848).

The late nineteenth century was a brilliant period for American-born painters. Mary Cassatt used the Parisian technique to personal themes. James Whistler developed his own style based on impressionism. Winslow Homer and Thomas Eakins painted American life in realistic style.

## Recalling information

Summarize the contents of the text using the following key questions as an outline:

1. How did art develop in America?
2. What painting genre was the main in American art up to the 18<sup>th</sup> century and why?
3. Who was the first important artist in the history of American painting?
4. What kind of paintings did John Trumbull produce?
5. What was the first American landscape painters' school?
6. How did American-born artists begin?

## GRAMMAR КРАПКА З КОМОЮ THE SEMICOLON

Крапка з комою вживається для відокремлення досить великих частин речення. Крапка з комою відокремлює частини складносурядного речення, якщо в одному із сурядних речень (або в сурядних реченнях) є однорідні члени або підрядні речення.

*You had better go home, because it's going to rain; and then you may give me a call.*

*Тобі краще піти додому, тому що збирається дощ; потім ти зможеш мені зателефонувати.*

Крапка з комою розділяє речення, що входять до складу складносурядного, за відсутності сполучників:

*The long day was over; we went home tired, but pleased.*

*Довгий день скінчився; ми пішли додому стомлені, але задоволені.*

### III. Listen to the text and retell it.

## GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

George Washington was born in 1732 in a very rich family in what is now the State of Virginia. He received the major portion of his schooling under his father and his elder half-brother.

During the French and Indian wars (1755) Washington was colonel and commander-in-chief of the Virginia forces and defended the colony's frontier. During the War of Independence (1775-1783), George Washington was elected to command the American forces formed by the New England colonies to oppose the British troops concentrated at Boston. It was a long and cruel war, ended with the victory of the American forces.

George Washington was elected the first President of the USA. He always served the American nationhood, so he was called "The Father of the Nation". In 1797 he retired to Mount Vernon, where he died in 1799. Washington's monument stands at the national capital which bears his name.

## **Vocabulary**

a half brother – зведений брат  
frontier – кордон  
colonel – полковник  
nationhood – державність

## **Questions on the text**

1. When and where was George Washington born?
2. What was his part in the War of Independence?
3. Why was he called “The Father of the Nation”?
4. When and where did he die?

## **ДОМАШНЄ ЗАВДАННЯ**

1. Вивчити лексику та мовленнєві зразки з теми.
2. Виписати та вивчити тези до теми «Розвиток живопису у США».
3. Вивчити граматичний матеріал.

**Unit 7**  
**The United States of America. Culture and Art.**  
**Punctuation**

**Topic 7.6. THE CAPITAL OF THE USA – WASHINGTON.**  
**AMERICAN THEATRE.**  
**THE COLON**

**I. Key Facts:**

Washington, District of Columbia;  
Population – three million;  
Main output – laws and government decisions;  
The residence of the President and the Congress of the USA;  
A large scientific and cultural centre;  
Library of Congress;  
The Capitol – the seat of Congress;  
The White House – the President's residence;  
Pentagon – the residence of the US Military department;  
The Potomac River.

**II. Learn active words and expressions:**

output – продукція, випуск  
suburb – передмістя  
playwright – драматург  
creative work – творча діяльність  
success – успіх  
guarantee – гарантувати  
advertising signs – реклама  
entertaining show – розважальне шоу  
rent – орендувати; орендна плата, наймання  
hire – наймати, оренда  
feature – особливість, характерна риса  
highly paid – високооплачуваний  
enormous amount of money – велика кількість грошей  
split – розколювати  
imitate – наслідувати  
persuade – переконувати  
free of charge – безкоштовний

**III. Read and translate the texts. Retell the texts.**



## **WASHINGTON**

Washington, D.C., the capital of the United States of America, is situated on the Potomac River. Washington does not belong to a state. It is a city and district – the District of Columbia (D.C.). The district is a piece of land ten miles square. The district is named in honour of Columbus, the discoverer of America.

The city was founded in 1790 and named after the first US president. It was Washington who chose the place for the District and laid the corner-stone of the Capitol. It was decided that the new seat of government should be situated on the left bank of the Potomac River, between the states Maryland and Virginia – a compromise area, between the states of the North and of the South.

The city has a population of three million. The city industry is not well developed because its main output is laws and government decisions. Washington is the residence of the President and the Congress of the United States, all government departments and other institutions.

Washington is a large scientific and cultural centre where there are many research institutes, five universities, the National Academy of Science and Library of Congress. There are also two very important buildings – the Capitol (the seat of Congress) and the White House (the President's residence).

The third well-known building – Pentagon, the residence of the US Military department, is situated in the suburbs. Because of its size it couldn't be built in the city.

### **Questions on the text**

1. Where is Washington, D.C., situated?
2. Why was the city named Washington?
3. What is the population of the city?
4. When was the city founded?
5. What is the city industry?
6. What city is Washington?
7. What are very important buildings in Washington?
8. What is the name of the largest library of the world?

## **AMERICAN THEATER**

The American theater is over two hundred years old, but American drama became American only in the 20<sup>th</sup> century when such prominent playwrights as Eugene O'Neill, Robert Sherwood and others began their creative work.

The center of the US theatrical world is in a section of New York City on and near Broadway. Success on Broadway guarantees success elsewhere.

Broadway is a wide avenue cutting through New York's Manhattan Island as a diagonal. Broadway is a mass of glittering lights and advertising signs. This center

of theatrical life still keeps its leading position but the taste of the audience has changed. People show more interest about entertaining shows than about serious drama. A visit to Broadway has become a sign of prestige.

Unlike other countries, there is no nationally subsidized theater in the United States. Broadway theaters are rented to producers who hire directors and actors. As the rents are very high, the plays must attract large audiences willing to buy expensive tickets. Most Broadway theater-goers seem to prefer musicals and sophisticated dramas or comedies featuring one or two highly paid stars.

American theater goes through a period of crisis. To put a Broadway show costs an enormous amount of money at least four times more than in London.

As a reaction to the crisis in 1952 a new theater was formed – the Living Theater which produced experimental plays by new playwrights. It split away from Broadway and became known as the Off-Broadway theater. It used no stars and therefore had no problems with actors. Yet soon Off-Broadway began to imitate Broadway. The number of productions grew smaller, their quality went down.

As a result of this another trend came into being Off-Off-Broadway. Off-Off-Broadway theaters perform in coffee-houses, offices, stores and even churches. During the performances the actors speak to the members of the audience trying to persuade them to react in one or another way. The performances are free of charge.

America's most important playwrights are considered to be Eugene O'Neill, Thornton Wilder, Lillian Hellman, Tennessee Williams and Edward Albee. Eugene O'Neill was the first important American playwright of serious, nonmusical drama. He received the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1936, and he was the only dramatist to win the Pulitzer Prize in drama four times. Among his best known plays are *Anna Christie*, *Desire under the Elms*, and *Long Day's Journey into Night*.

## Recalling information

Summarize the contents of the text using the following key questions as an outline.

1. How old is an American theater?
2. Where is the center of theatrical life in the USA?
3. Do they have any nationally subsidized theaters in the USA?
4. How much does it cost to produce a show on Broadway?
5. What are the New York theater divisions?
6. Who are America's most important playwrights?

## GRAMMAR THE COLON ДВОКРАПКА

Двокрапка вводить пояснення, що входить до складу безсполучникових складнопідрядних речень, або перелік:

*It was unusually quiet: everybody was sound asleep.*

*Check the following things before a journey: fuel, tire pressure, oil and water.*

*Було незвично тихо: усі міцно спали.*

*Перевір такі речі перед по-дорожжю: пальне, тиск у шинах, мастило та воду.*

Речення, що іде за двокрапкою, зазвичай починається з маленької літери, за винятком тих випадків, коли пояснення складається з кількох речень.

### IV. Remember the following conversational formulas:

#### Congratulations and well wishes

I congratulate You.  
Happy holiday!  
Happy birthday to You!  
Happy anniversary!  
Merry Christmas!  
Happy New Year!

#### Поздоровлення і побажання

Поздоровляю Вас.  
Зі святом!  
З днем народження Вас!  
З ювілеєм!  
З Різдвом!  
З Новим Роком!

## **Listen to the text and retell it.**

### **THE WHITE HOUSE**

The White House is a pleasant, white-painted neoclassical-style house in which the President of the United States lives and works. The President's House was first occupied in 1800.

President George Washington decided that the President of the United States must have an official residence.

The building was based on a design by James Hoban. Washington died in 1799, before the house was completed, so the first President to live in the new official residence was John Adams.

In 1814, during the war with England, the White House was burnt down. After the war the charred remains of the building were whitewashed, so as not to spoil the view. Since that time the residence of the American presidents has been always painted white.

The White House has 132 rooms, 54 of which are reserved only for the private use of the First Family on the second and third floors.

### **Vocabulary**

occupy – зайняти

residence – резиденція, місце проживання

complete – завершити

charred remains – обгорілі останки

spoil the view – псувати вигляд

### **Questions on the text**

1. What building is the White House?
2. When was the President's House first occupied?
3. Whose design the building was based on?
4. Who was the first President to live in the new official residence?
5. When was the White House burnt down?
6. How many rooms has the White House?

### **ДОМАШНЄ ЗАВДАННЯ**

1. Вивчити лексичні та мовленнєві зразки з теми.
2. Розповідати тему «Вашингтон – столиця США».
3. Виписати і вивчити тези з теми «Американський театр».
4. Запам'ятати розмовні формули.

**Unit 7**  
**The United States of America. Culture and Art.**  
**Punctuation**

**Topic 7.7. ELVIS PRESLEY – STORY OF A SUPERSTAR.**  
**QUOTATION MARKS**

**I. Key Facts:**

Elvis Presley – the first real rock’n’roll star;  
January, 8, 1935, Tupelo, Mississippi;  
1953 – a job as a truck driver;  
1953 (summer) – two songs for mother’s birthday;  
1954 (July) - “That’s All Right”;  
1955 – manager colonel Tom Parker;  
1956 – the first film in Hollywood;  
1958 – the army;  
By the mid-Sixties \$1 million per movie;  
Death – August, 16, 1977.

**II. Learn active words and expressions:**

funeral – похорон  
truck – вантажівка  
record – записувати на платівку  
colonel – полковник  
earn – заробляти  
movie – кіно  
divorce – розлучатися  
heart attack – серцевий напад  
single – платівка з однією короткою піснею  
gold – золотий  
LP – довгограюча платівка (33 1/3)  
EP – платівка тривалої гри (45)  
background – походження, біографічні дані

**III. Read and translate the text. Retell the text.**

**ELVIS PRESLEY – STORY OF A SUPERSTAR**

When Elvis Presley died on 16<sup>th</sup> August, 1977, radio and television programmes all over the world were interrupted to give the news of his death. Eighty thousand people attended his funeral.

Elvis Presley was the first real rock and roll star. Elvis Presley was born on January, 8<sup>th</sup>, 1935, in Tupelo, Mississippi. His parents were very poor and Elvis

never had music lessons but he was surrounded by music from an early age. His parents were very religious, and Elvis regularly sang at church services. He left school in 1953 and got a job as a truck driver. In the summer of 1953 Elvis paid \$4 and recorded two songs for his mother's birthday at Sam Philips' Sun Records studio. Sam Philips heard Elvis and asked him to record "That's All Right" in July, 1954. 20 000 copies were sold mainly in and around Memphis. He made five more records for Sun, and in July 1955 he met Colonel Tom Parker, who became his manager in November. In 1956 he also made his first film in Hollywood. In March, 1958, Elvis had to join the army. When his hair was cut thousands of women cried. He spent the next two years in Germany where he met Priscilla Beaulieu, who became his wife eight years later. In 1960 he left the army and went to Hollywood where he made several films during the next few years. By the mid-sixties Presley was earning \$1 million per movie. By 1968 many people had become tired of Elvis. He became popular again, and went to Los Vegas where he was paid \$750.000 for four weeks.

In 1972 his wife left him, and they were divorced in October 1973. He died from a heart attack. He had been working too hard, and eating and drinking too much for several years. He left all his money to his only daughter Lisa Marie Presley. She became one of the richest people in the world when she was only nine years old. During his career Presley earned 94 gold singles, three gold EPs and over forty gold LPs.

### Questions on the text

1. Tell the story of Elvis Presley. What was his background?
2. Why is Elvis Presley sometimes called The King of Rock'n'Roll?
3. What was his contribution to the development of this type of music?
4. What accounts for the popularity of this singer during his lifetime and later?
5. What recordings by Presley have you heard?

## GRAMMAR QUOTATION MARKS

### ЛАПКИ

Лапки вживаються для виділення цитат і для прямої мови. Якщо слова автора розташовані в середині прямої мови, то кожна з її частин пишеться в лапках.

*"So you've read this story", he said.  
"Did you like it?"*

*"Отже, ти прочитав це опові-  
дання, - сказав він. – Чи спо-  
добалося воно тобі?"*

Лапками виділяють іронічні, незвичайні слова, терміни тощо.  
*They discussed what he called  
"philosophy".*

*Вони обговорювали, що він  
називав "філософією".*

**IV. Remember the following conversational formulas. Make up a dialogue.**

### Congratulations and well wishes

I wish You...

happiness

good health

every success.

Good luck!

May all Your dreams come true.

Have a good time!

### Поздоровлення і побажання

Бажаю Вам...

щастя

здоров'я

успіхів.

Хай щастить!

Хай здійсняться Ваші мрії.

Бажаю добре провести час!

### **V. Listen to the text. Retell the text.**

#### **AMERICA'S SYMBOL OF FREEDOM**

The Statue of Liberty is a splendid statue, which stands on a small Bedloes Island at the entrance to New York harbour. Its top reaches 305 feet (nearly 100 metres) above the water level.

The Statue of Liberty is the work of the well-known 19th-century French sculptor Frederic Bartholdi. The statue is made from copper sheets and it is hollow inside. 225 tons of metal were used for its construction. Inside there is a circular stairway from the base to the crown. There is also a lift in it.

The figure shows a young woman freeing herself from shackles. She holds a torch in her right hand above her head and in her left hand is a tablet with the date "June 4th, 1776" on it, which symbolizes the Declaration of Independence. The torch lights up at night, the statue stands on the east side of Manhattan Island.

The Statue of Liberty was built on funds collected in France and symbolizes the friendship of the United States and France of those days. The statue, presented to the United States of America in 1884, became national monument in 1924.

#### **Vocabulary**

a sheet – лист

a circular stairway – кругові сходи

shackles – кайдани

a torch – факел

a tablet – дошка (з написом)

funds – грошові кошти

### **Questions on the text**

1. Where does the Statue of Liberty stand on?
2. How many metres does it reach above the water level?
3. Who is the author of the Statue of Liberty?
4. What material is the statue made from?
5. How many tons of metal were used for its construction?
6. What is inside the statue?
7. How does it like?
8. What symbolizes the Statue of Liberty?
9. When did the statue become national monument?

### **ДОМАШНЄ ЗАВДАННЯ**

1. Вивчити лексичні та мовленнєві зразки з теми.
2. Переказати текст «Елвіс Преслі – історія суперзірки».
3. Скласти діалог з розмовними формулами «Поздоровлення і побажання».
4. Вивчити граматичний матеріал.



**Unit 7**  
**The United States of America. Culture and Art.**  
**Punctuation**

**Topic 7.8. CINEMA. HOLLYWOOD.**  
**APOSTROPHE**

**VI. Key Facts:**

“Hollywood” – the name of a Los Angeles district;  
American entertainment industry;  
1908 – “Patent Cinema Company” in the East;  
The “independent” producers – in the West;  
Hollywood – the “town where all dreams come true”;  
Hollywood – the centre of movie industry.

**VII. Learn these words and expressions:**

appear – з’являтися  
entertainment - розваги  
aimed - спрямований  
amuse - розважати  
patent - патентований  
independent - незалежний  
movie - кіно  
blossom - розквітати  
dream – мрія, мріяти  
world-wide market – світовий ринок  
convince - переконувати  
fate - доля  
advertisement - реклама  
release – випуск фільму на екран  
grand - величний  
cultivate - розвивати  
profit - прибуток  
goods - товари  
ability – здатність  
join – об’єднатися, приєднатися  
event - подія  
annual - щорічний  
figurine - статуетка  
award – присудження нагороди; нагородження  
title – заголовок, титр  
magnificent – величний, прекрасний  
script – сценарій  
footprint – відбиток (ноги), слід  
pavement – тротуар

## VIII. Read and translate the text. Retell the text.

### Hollywood

“Hollywood” is the name of a Los Angeles district which appeared in 1910, and it also stands for American cinematography. It is part of American entertainment industry aimed at amusing, educating and giving the public what it wants.

American cinema was born in the East when “Patent Cinema Company” was formed in 1908. It included 8 cinema-making firms.

Those who did not go into this company went to the west. The “independent” producers soon made half of the American movies. In the twenties American film industry blossomed. Unknown actors could become famous in a day, poor people became rich and Hollywood became the “town where all dreams come true”.

The 1920s saw Hollywood as the centre of movie industry with a world-wide market. The production of films began in Hollywood in the late 1920s and resulted in building huge sound stages many of which are used even now.

Hollywood helps to create the “American dream” and to convince people that the American way of life is the ideal one.

The fate of the movie often depends on advertisement. Before the release, grand shows, parties with big stars, interviews are organized. At the same time in 1980s more than 1/3 of American actors were unemployed. The star-system is also cultivated because it gives big profits. A star is a kind of goods that can be bought and sold.

In 1913 Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks, Charles Chaplin, Bill Hart founded their own company “United Artists”.

In the fifties several actors became producers – Lancaster, Douglas, Waine, Sinatra, Grant. Stars demonstrated their ability to be independent.

In 1969 Barbara Streisand, Sidney Poitiers, Paul Newman founded their own association “First Artists”. Later Steve McQueen and Dustin Hofman joined them.

One of the greatest events in Hollywood is the annual presentation of Oscar, the legendary figurine which is the highest Award of the American Cinema Academy. This organization was founded in 1927. Its aim was to further the development of cinematography. Every year in February the American press publishes the titles of films which have been chosen for the competition. On the presentation day there is a magnificent show in the Los Angeles Music Centre. Awards are given to the best actor, to the best actress, for the best script, for music, etc. Another tradition is the ceremony of leaving one’s footprints or handprints on the pavement in front of the Chinese Theatre.

## Recalling information

*Choose the correct word or phrase to complete the following sentences.*

1. Hollywood is the name which is considered to be synonymous to American... (*art/cinematography/business*).
2. American cinema was born in the ... (*east/west/south*) of the country.
3. American film industry began to develop rapidly in the ... (*20s/30s/40s*).
4. Hollywood became a symbol of the American... (*prosperity/ independence/ dream*).
5. The star-system is the basis of the Hollywood prosperity, because it gives ... (*a stimulus to competition/a possibility to reveal one's talent/big profits*).
6. "United Artists" company was established by some well-known American actors striving for their ... (*independence/success in movie industry/stability in film business*).
7. To receive an Oscar in Hollywood means to get the highest ... (*recognition/ award/appraisal*) of the American Cinema Academy.

## GRAMMAR APOSTROPHE АПОСТРОФ

Знак апострофа позначає пропуск букв у скорочених формах:

doesn't – does not  
she's – she is/she has.

Апостроф часто вживається перед закінченням множини слів, що зазвичай не змінюється за числами літер, слів, виражених цифрами, і скорочень:

*They agreed, but there are too many but's.*                      *Вони погодилися, але є занадто багато "але".*

Апостроф додається до іменника у присвійному відмінку:

*Alice's adventures*              *Алісині пригоди*  
*Olga's brother*                  *брат Ольги.*

## IV. Remember the following conversational formulas. Make up a dialogue.

### Congratulations and well wishes

Thank You, the same to You!  
Give my regards to Your wife.  
All the best!  
Have a nice trip!

### Поздоровлення і побажання

Дякую, і Вам того ж!  
Передавайте привіт дружині.  
Всього найкращого!  
Щасливої дороги!

## **V. Listen to the text. Retell the text.**

### **THE AMERICAN FLAG**

The United States' flag is called the "Stars and Stripes". It has thirteen stripes, seven red and six white, and fifty five-pointed white stars on a blue field in the upper left-hand corner. One star is for each state of the United States now (from 1959), and the stripes are for the first thirteen states of the union.

The United States began as a nation of 13 states. These were the colonies, which in 1776 declared themselves free and independent of Great Britain and fought an eight-year War for Independence. On the 14<sup>th</sup> of June in 1777 the Americans adopted their own flag. The first American flag had 13 red and white stripes and 13 white stars (a star and a stripe for each one of the former 13 colonies).

The new country began to grow and more states joined it. But there was no place on the flag for more stripes. So it was decided that the flag must always have 13 stripes. Every time a new State joined the Union, a new star was added to the national flag.

Americans enjoy their flag. They use the stars and stripes as a popular design anywhere and everywhere, including clothes, shoes, hats. As a reflection of patriotic feelings of the American people, the Stars and Stripes stand by the President's desk. It hangs in many offices, in every classroom. During national holidays the Stars and Stripes are everywhere, on the streets, on houses.

### **Vocabulary**

a stripe – стрічка

upper – верхній

reflection – відображення

### **Questions on the text**

1. How is the United States' flag called?
2. How many stripes has it?
3. How many stars has it?
4. What do the stars mean?
5. What do the stripes mean?
6. What is the beginning of the United States as a nation?
7. When did the Americans adopt their own flag?
8. What was the decision according to the stripes?
9. How do Americans enjoy their flag?

### **ДОМАШНЄ ЗАВДАННЯ**

1. Вивчити лексичні та мовленнєві зразки з теми.
2. Передати зміст тексту «Кіно. Голівуд» у вигляді тез.
3. Вивчити граматичний матеріал.
4. Вивчити розмовні формули і скласти діалог.

**Unit 7**  
**The United States of America. Culture and Art.**  
**Punctuation**

**Topic 7.9. WALT DISNEY.**  
**THE DASH**

**IX. Key Facts:**

Walt Disney (1901-1966);

Disney films – for family audiences;

1928 – the first Mickey Mouse movie, Steamboat Willie;

The Silly Symphonies – the first cartoon in color;

The first full-length animation – Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs;

Disneyland – created in 1955 in California.

**X. Learn these words and expressions:**

responsible for – відповідальний за

cartoon – карикатура; мультиплікація

live-action – жива дія

feature - художній

involve in – містити в собі

plenty of – велика кількість

excitement - захоплення

triumph - перемогти

signature - підпис

boyhood - дитинство

animated movies – анімаційне кіно

succeed – мати успіх

steamboat - пароплав

voice - голос

character – характер, роль, дійова особа

sound - звук

invention - винахід

full-length – повнометражний фільм

dwarf - карлик; гном

spectacular - ефектний

enchant - зачаровувати

amusement park – парк з атракціонами

draw - притягати

crowd – юрба; група людей

**XI. Read and translate this text. Retell the text.**

**WALT DISNEY**

Walt Disney (1901-1966) was responsible for some of the most magical movies ever made. At first he produced only cartoons. Then came live-action feature movies and nature movies involving animals in human-like dramas. There was plenty of excitement. Disney films were made for family audiences, who knew that good would triumph in the end. The famous Disney signature on a movie guaranteed it.

Young Walt spent much of his boyhood on a farm in the Midwest. Later, he took classes to learn to draw cartoons, hoping eventually to work for a newspaper.

After World War I, he found work drawing figures for animated advertising movies. Soon he set up his own movie company. He had clear ideas of what he wanted, and of what would succeed with the public.

In 1928 came the first Mickey Mouse movie, Steamboat Willie. It was the earliest cartoon with sound, and Disney himself provided Mickey's voice. Other much-loved characters – Donald Duck, Goofy and Pluto, all Disney's own inventions – soon followed. The Silly Symphonies series included the first cartoon in color.

The first full-length animation was Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs. Many more over the next four decades proved just as popular. The most spectacular was probably Fantasia, which gave animated interpretations of musical classics. Disney nature movies enchanted audiences everywhere.

Disneyland, the huge amusement park Disney created in 1955 in California, has been a major tourist attraction since it first opened.

The Disney Studio continued producing movies after the death of its founder. Wherever American movies are shown, the name "Disney" still draws the crowds.

### **Recalling information**

#### **Answer the questions:**

1. What was your favourite occupation in your childhood?
2. Who was the author of your favourite cartoons?
3. When did Walt Disney live?
4. What is the main idea of Disney's films?
5. What were Walt Disney's years of career?
6. When did the first Mickey Mouse movie come?
7. What was the first cartoon in color?
8. What was the first full-length animation?
9. What was the most spectacular animated movie?
10. What is Disneyland?

### **GRAMMAR**

#### **The Dash. Type**

Тире часто виконує ті самі функції, що й двокрапка, крапка з комою та дужки. Часто ставиться у тому випадку, коли в реченні міститься нова, несподівана, додаткова інформація:

*I don't often drive long distances –  
hardly ever, in fact.  
I was nervous – I didn't like the dark.*

*Я нечасто їжджу на великі  
відстані – фактично ніколи.  
Я нервувався – мені не подо-  
бається темрява.*

**XII. Remember the following conversational formulas. Make up a dialogue.**

**Parting**

I must be going.  
This is...  
    my card  
    my address  
    my phone number.  
I hope we meet again.  
Goodbye!  
See you (later).  
See you tomorrow!  
See you soon!  
Good night!

**Прощання**

Я мушу йти.  
Ось...  
    моя візитка  
    моя адреса  
    мій номер телефону.  
Сподіваюся, що ми ще побачимося.  
До побачення!  
Побачимось.  
До завтра!  
До швидкої зустрічі!  
На добраніч!

**XIII. Listen to the text. Retell the text.**

**THOMAS JEFFERSON  
(1743-1826)**

Thomas Jefferson, one of the American presidents of the past, was born in Virginia in 1743. When he was fourteen years old, his father died.

Jefferson studied literature and languages. He also studied to be a lawyer, and later he wrote many of the Virginia laws. One of the laws for which he worked very much was a law to allow every child to go to school free. Schools in America were only for the children whose parents were rich.

His most outstanding achievement was as chief author of the Declaration of Independence, a statement of human rights and liberties.

Jefferson also drew up the constitution for his state, Virginia, and served as its governor. He was sent to France as the foreign minister of the USA, and afterwards was President Washington's Secretary of State. A few years later he became the country's third president, serving in this position for two terms.

He worked out a plan for a university where the students and teachers could live and work together in a village built for them. Today it is the University of Virginia.

Thomas Jefferson did many useful things during his lifetime, and he always thought about helping ordinary people.

## Vocabulary

a lawyer – юрист, адвокат  
an achievement – досягнення  
chief – головний  
a statement – твердження  
liberty – свобода  
to draw up (drew, drawn) – складати (про документ)  
Secretary of State – державний секретар  
term – термін  
ordinary – простий

## Questions on the text

1. When and where was Jefferson born?
2. What profession did he choose?
3. What important documents did Jefferson write?
4. What did his political career consist of?
5. What was the main idea of his plan worked out for a university?
6. What useful things did Jefferson do for the American people?

## ДОМАШНЄ ЗАВДАННЯ

1. Вивчити лексичні та мовленнєві зразки з теми.
2. Передати зміст тексту «Уолт Дісней».
3. Запам'ятати розмовні формули і скласти діалог.
4. Вивчити \_\_\_\_\_ граматичну \_\_\_\_\_ тему.



**Unit 8**  
**Australia.**

**Правила вживання великої літери.**  
**Орфографія**

**Topic 8.1. GEOGRAPHY. CLIMATE.**  
**THE LAND OF BLUE MOUNTAINS.**

**Початок речення**

**I. Key Facts:**

Area: 7.700.000 sq.km.

Population: 20.000.000 people.

Capital city: Canberra (264 thousand inhabitants).

Major cities and main sea ports: Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide.

Main language: English.

Highest point: Mount Kosciusko (the Great Dividing Range) (2.228 m).

Longest rivers: the Murray, the Darling, the Multumbidgee.

Largest lake: Lake Eyre.

**II. Learn active words and expressions:**

commonwealth – співдружність, союз

Tropic of Capricorn – тропік Козерога

sea level – рівень моря

seldom - рідко

fresh water – прісна вода

monsoon – мусон, сезон дощів

south hemisphere – південна півкуля

vice versa - навпаки

eucalyptus oil – евкаліптова олія

duck-bill - качкодзьоб

emu - Ему

parrot - папуга

cockatoo – какаду

**III. Read and translate the text. Retell the text.**

The area of the commonwealth is 7.686.848 sq. km and the area of the continent alone is 7.636.233 sq. km, making Australia the smallest continent in the world. The federal capital of the country is Canberra. 20 million people live in Australia.

Australia is completely surrounded by water – the Indian Ocean to the west and south, the Pacific Ocean to the east, and the Gulf of Carpentaria to the north.

It is crossed by the Tropic of Capricorn. A third of the country is located in the tropics.

Australia's closest neighbours are Papua New Guinea, which is 100 miles north, New Zealand, 1.000 miles south-east. Antarctica is 1.700 miles to the south.

Geologically, Australia is the oldest of the continents. It is believed to have existed for more than one billion years.

The highest mountain is the Mount Kosciusko (7.310 feet above the sea level).

The main rivers in eastern Australia are the Murray, the Darling and the Multumbidgee. The largest Lake Eyre seldom holds fresh water.

The climate ranges from tropical (monsoonal) in the north to temperate in the south. In central and northern Australia average summer temperature range between +27 °C and +29 °C. The deserts of central and western Australia making up more than two-thirds of the area. January and February are the hottest month: +18 °C and +21 °C. June and July are the coldest month: +10 °C. As Australia is situated in the south hemisphere, it has winter when we have summer and vice versa.

Sydney is the best known place in New South Wales. In facts, it's the best known place in Australia. But New South Wales has more than cities. There are, for example, the Blue Mountains. They are covered with forests of blue coloured eucalyptus trees. The air above the forest contains millions of microscopic drops of eucalyptus oil. When the sun shines, the air of the Blue Mountains is a real, beautiful blue colour.

The best known peculiar animals and birds are kangaroo, duck-bill, dingo or wild dog, emu, parrots and cockatoos. The emu and kangaroo are represented on the national emblem of Australia.

### Questions on the text

1. What is the area of the commonwealth?
2. What is the area of the continent alone?
3. What oceans is Australia surrounded by?
4. Where is a third of the country located?
5. What are Australia's closest neighbours?
6. How old is Australia geologically?
7. What is the highest mountain in Australia?
8. What are the main rivers in Australia?
9. What climate is in Australia?
10. What is average summer temperature in the country?
11. What month are the hottest?
12. What month are the coldest?
13. What hemisphere is Australia situated in?
14. What have you learned about the Blue Mountains?

### GRAMMAR

#### Початок речення

Речення завжди починається з великої літери, так само, як і цитовані речення:

*The manager replied: "There*

*Менеджер відповів: "У цій кім-*

*must be no smoking in this room”.*

*наті не можна курити”.*

Якщо цитується частина речення, цитата починається з маленької літери:  
*The advertisements described the product as “made with cream”.*      *У рекламі пишуть, що цей продукт “зроблено з вершками”.*

#### **IV. Listen to the dialogue and discuss what new information you have learned about Australia.**

**Olha:** Victor, have you any idea what the word “Australia” means? It sounds Latin to me.

**Victor:** That’s because it is Latin. It means southern. Scholars used to call it Terra Australia Incognita (the unknown southern land). This name was used until the Dutch arrived a couple of hundred years ago. They went to lots of different places along the coast and some of the islands, too.

**Olha:** Why didn’t they settle there?

**Victor:** It just seemed too arid. You couldn’t grow anything – or so they thought. Immigration didn’t get going on a large scale till the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

**Olha:** It was a sort of British Siberia, wasn’t it ? They deported lots of their convicts.

**Victor:** Yes, of course.

**Olha:** And now Australia’s waiting for us! It’s supposed to be a great place for tourism. I can’t wait to see all those eucalyptus forests with their wonderful blue leaves!

#### **V. Listen to the text. Retell the text.**

### **BELLY DANCE**

Belly dance is a Western name for a style of female dance developed in the Middle East and other Arabic-influenced areas. In Arabic language it is known as *raqs sharqi*, translated as “Dance of the East”.

In Europe, it is also known as “Oriental dance”, “Exotic oriental dance”, “Oriental belly dance”. The term “*raqs sharqi*” is claimed to be originated in Egypt, although the dance itself could have been originated elsewhere. The dance has been known through the oral tradition in Egypt since the pre-Islamic times.

### **Vocabulary**

belly – живіт

female – жінка

influence – впливати

claim – претендувати

oral – усний

### **Questions on the text**

1. Where did Belly dance develop?
2. What name of Belly dance is known in Arabic language?

3. What name of Belly dance is known in Europe?

## САМОСТІЙНА РОБОТА

**Read and translate the text. Discuss what interesting information you have learned about animals of Australia.**

Australia's geological isolation has resulted in many species of animals and birds not found elsewhere. Most native mammals are marsupials. The best known marsupials of Australia are kangaroos, which include about 50 species. The kangaroo is vegetarian and can be tamed. The large red or grey kangaroo may stand as high as 213 centimetres and can leap 9 m. They can run at 56 kilometres per hour.

Wombats and koalas have many similarities and are probably related. Both have pockets inside their mouth to store food and neither has a tail.

Australia also has a lot of native marsupial mice that live in the desert. Many of these only come out at night.

There are many animals that are "unpopular" in Australia including spiders which are dangerous. You can find these in Sydney. If they are hungry, they will attack anything that moves. They have sharp teeth and poison. Luckily, there is an antidote if you can get to hospital quickly. There have been 12 deaths since 1927.

Another animal with sharp teeth and a fatal bite is the shark. However, there are normally a lot of beach patrols and protective nets to stop these from eating you for breakfast.

Other animals that are a problem for beach lovers are jelly fish. They look like bubbles of blue bubble gum and they have a painful sting therefore people do not swim when there are many in the water.

Other "unpopular" animals include dingoes. These are a cross between wolves and dogs. They are unpopular because they eat farmers' animals.

Now what about the ugly animals? A word that people often use to describe a cane toad is ugly. Other words include fat, noisy and disgusting. They are also as big as footballs! The Queensland Government brought cane toads to Australia to eat cane beetles. Unfortunately, cane toads can't fly but cane beetles can. Now the toads are more of a problem than the beetles. Hundreds of thousands are born every year. The toads eat everything including rare Australian animals. The toads are also poisonous to eat. Animals that eat them die. Though they are unpopular animals, some people like them and keep them as pets or write songs about them.

There are a number of types of crocodiles found in northern Australia.

They have got snakes of the poisonous types: the taipen and the tiger.

There is only a small selection of the creatures of the country. Others include penguins, turtles, seals and possums.

In the dry areas, you can see an amazing variety of lizards; some grow to a very hefty size.

### Vocabulary

ugly – потворний, неприємний

wombat – вомбат

kangaroo – кенгуру  
similarity – схожість, подібність  
pocket – кишеня  
tail – хвіст  
marsupial – сумчаста тварина  
spider – павук  
shark – акула  
dangerous – небезпечний  
poison – отрута  
antidote – протиотрута  
jellyfish – медуза  
sting – жало  
a cane toad – очеретяна жаба  
beetle – жук  
possum – опосум  
seal – тюлень, морський котик  
lizard – ящірка  
hefty – величезний  
turtle – черепаха  
penguin – пінгвін

### **Questions**

1. What animals are popular in Australia?
2. What animals have pockets inside their mouths?
3. What animals are “unpopular” in Australia?
4. What words do people often use to describe a cane toad?
5. Are dingoes in the “good” category?
6. How many cane toads are born every year?
7. Why do animals that eat cane toads die?
8. What snakes are worth keeping away from?
9. What other animals live in Australia?

### **ДОМАШНЄ ЗАВДАННЯ**

1. Вивчити лексичні та мовленнєві зразки з теми.
2. Передати зміст теми «Географія. Клімат. Країна блакитних гір» в усній формі.
3. Виконати самостійну роботу.

**Unit 8**  
**Australia.**  
**Правила вживання великої літери.**  
**Орфографія**

**Topic 8.2. THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.**  
**THE HISTORY OF DISCOVERY.**  
**ІМЕНА ТА НАЗВИ**

**VI. Key Facts:**

The Commonwealth of Australia.

Six states: New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania.

Two internal territories.

The external dependencies of Australia: the Australian Antarctic Territory, Christmas Island, Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

The British monarch is formally Queen of Australia.

The Governor-General and six State Governors.

Large continent in the Southern Hemisphere.

“Terra australis incognita” – “the unknown southern land”.

1770 – James Cook discovered the East Coast of Australia.

1778 – the first English colony (Sydney).

**VII. Learn these words and expressions:**

internal territory – внутрішня територія

external dependencies – зовнішні залежні країни

monarch – монарх

queen – королева

Governor-General – генерал-губернатор

historical tie – історичний зв'язок

Southern Hemisphere – південна півкуля

inhabited – населений

discover – відкривати

establish – засновувати

### **III. Read and translate the text. Retell the text.**

#### **THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA**

The Commonwealth of Australia is a self-governing federal state and a member of the Commonwealth of Nations. It is divided into six states: New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania and internal territories. The total area of the country contains 7.000.000 square kilometers.

The external dependencies of Australia are the Australian Antarctic Territory, Christmas Island, the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

The British monarch Queen Elizabeth II is also formally Queen of Australia. The Queen is represented in Australia by the Governor-General and six State Governors. But the Queen has little power in the Australian government. She serves mainly as a symbol of long historical tie between Great Britain and Australia.

Hundreds of years ago there were stories about large continent in the Southern Hemisphere. But no one could say what it was like and whether it was inhabited. People called this land “terra australis incognita”, or the “unknown southern land”. The Dutch were the first Europeans to visit Australia. When the Dutch found themselves on the west coast of Australia, they gave the name New Holland to this western part of the continent.

In 1770, the English captain James Cook discovered the East Coast of Australia.

In 1778 the first English colony was established in what later became the city of Sydney.

#### **Recalling information**

**Summarize the contents of the text using the following key questions as an outline.**

1. How many states are there in the Commonwealth of Australia?
2. What is the total area of the country?
3. Where is Australia located?
4. Who is formally Queen of Australia?
5. Who represents the Queen in Australia?
6. What power has the Queen in the Australian government?
7. Who were the first Europeans to visit Australia?
8. How did people call Australia?
9. When did the English captain James Cook discover the East Coast of Australia?
10. What was the first English colony?





## **V. Listen to the text. Retell the text.**

### **SLOW WALTZ**

Slow Waltz came into being in the twenties, in Boston, as an advancement of Viennese Waltz, which besides the known “round” movements already contained the new elements of “straight ahead” movement. Because of its origin it is also called “English Waltz”. This name was used first at competitions in 1929, though Slow Waltz was already danced at the world championship in 1922.

Only from 1922 onwards this dance became as fashionable as the Tango.

### **Vocabulary**

came into being – увійшов у життя

slow – повільний

advancement – поширення, прогрес

contain – містити (в собі)

straight ahead – прямо уперед

origin – походження

onwards – далі

fashionable – модний

### **Questions on the text**

1. When and where did Slow Waltz come into being?
2. Did it contain new elements?
3. Why is it called “English Waltz”?
4. When and where was this name used first?
5. When did this dance become as fashionable as the Tango?

### **ДОМАШНЄ ЗАВДАННЯ**

1. Вивчити лексичні та мовленнєві зразки з теми «Співдружність націй Австралії. Історія відкриття і заселення».
2. Підготувати бесіду по даній темі (усно).
3. Запам’ятати розмовні формули. Скласти діалог.
4. Виписати імена та назви з тексту «Співдружність націй Австралії. Історія відкриття і заселення».

**Unit 8**  
**Australia.**  
**Правила вживання великої літери.**  
**Орфографія**

**Topic 8.3. ECONOMY. POLITICAL SYSTEM. EDUCATION.**  
**НАЗВИ РОБІТ ТА ЗАГОЛОВКИ**

**I. Key Facts:**

The World's leading producer of wool.

Mineral resources: bauxite, coal, gold, silver, iron ore, nickel, oil.

The leading agricultural producer of oats, barley, rye, sugar, rice, hay and fodder crops.

Fruit: pine apples, bananas, papayas, citrus fruit, grapes for wine and raisins.

The country produces beef and dairy cattle.

Australians have high standard of living.

The most important trading partners of Australia are Japan and the USA.

Two chambers of Parliament: the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Education age from 6 to 15 (Tasmania 16).

Australia has 19 universities.

**II. Learn these words and expressions:**

mine – шахта

wool – вовна

bauxite – боксит, алюмінієва руда

silver – срібло

iron ore – залізна руда

oat – овес

barley – ячмінь

rye – жито

rice – рис

hay – сіно

fodder – фураж

pine apple – ананас

papaya – папайя, дине дерево

citrus – цитрус

grape – виноград

beef – яловичина, м'ясна худоба

dairy cattle – молочна худоба

income – прибуток

enable – давати можливість

standard of living – рівень життя

trade – торгівля

compulsory – обов'язковий

### III. Read and translate the text. Retell the text.

#### ECONOMY. POLITICAL SYSTEM. EDUCATION

Australia is one of the world's developed countries. Australia has modern factories, highly productive mines and farms, and busy cities. It is the world's leading producer of wool and bauxite (the ore from which aluminium is made). Australia is rich in coal, gold, silver, iron ore, nickel and oil too.

Big farms grow millions of tons of wheat every year. Oats, barley, rye, sugar, rice, hay and fodder crops are also important.

Many types of fruit are grown, including pine apples, bananas, papayas and citrus fruit. Special varieties of grapes are grown for the production of wine and raisins.

The country produces both beef and dairy cattle.

Most of the factories are situated near big cities in Australia: Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Brisbane. These cities are also the country's main ports.

Income from the export enables Australians to have high standard of living. The most important trading partners of Australia are Japan and the United States.

Australia has the Parliament. It has two chambers: the House of Representatives (the Lower House) and the Senate (the Upper House). The House of Representatives is the more important Chamber of the Australian Parliament. The Prime Minister is drawn from among its membership. The Government of the country is headed by the Prime Minister.

Education is compulsory beginning at the age of 6 and continuing to 15 in all the states except Tasmania, where the upper age limit is 16.

Secondary schools (high schools – age of 12), and junior technical schools, provide five- or six-year courses and enable students in their final year to prepare for the state examination for university entrance.

Australia has 19 universities. Among the leading universities are the Australian National University (founded in 1946 in Canberra); the University of Queensland (1910); the University of Adelaide (1874), in South Australia and many others.

#### Recalling information

**Summarize the contents of the text using the following key questions as an outline.**

1. What country is Australia in economy?
2. What mineral resources is Australia rich in?
3. What agricultural crops are important in Australia?
4. What types of fruit are grown in Australia?
5. What cattle does the country produce?
6. Where are the factories situated?

7. What standard of living do Australians have?
8. What are the most important trading partners of Australia?
9. How many chambers does the Australian Parliament consist of?
10. Who is the head of the Government?
11. What is the age of compulsory education in Australia?
12. What education provides secondary school?
13. How many universities are there in Australia?
14. What are the leading universities in Australia?

## GRAMMAR

### НАЗВИ РОБІТ ТА ЗАГОЛОВКИ

Як правило, усі слова-назви пишуться з великої літери (у тому числі підзаголовки), крім артиклів (*a, an, the*), прийменників, які складаються максимум з чотирьох літер (*to, for* та *with*), та сполучників (*and, or* та *but*):

*For Whom the Bell Tolls; What's on; The Music Makers; The English Musical Renaissance from Elgar to Britten;*

За цими правилами пишуться заголовки газет, журналів (у тому числі й наукових), книг, п'єс, теле- та кінофільмів, телепрограм, картин, музичних творів, оповідань, віршів, пісень, розділів книг, статей у газетах та журналах.

#### IV. Remember the following conversational formulas. Make up a dialogue.

##### Everyday Words and Expressions

Wait, just a moment

Will you give me ...

your card

your phone number

your address?

##### Повсякденні слова та вирази

Почекайте хвилинку.

Ви дасте мені...

Вашу візитку

Ваш номер телефону

Вашу адресу?

#### V. Listen to the text. Retell the text.

### VIENNESE WALTZ

This dance originally comes from the South German Alps Area. Its name is traced back to the German term “waltzen” and relates to the rotating movements of feet dragging across the floor. This was a dance in  $\frac{3}{4}$  rhythm. The first waltz melodies date from 1770. The Viennese waltz was introduced in Paris in 1775, but it took some time before it was danced everywhere.

In 1813 Lord Byron condemned the waltz as being dirty. In 1816 the waltz was also accepted in England. But the struggle against it was not yet over, and in 1833 a book about good behavior was published by Miss Celbart. According to her it was allowed for married ladies to perform this dance.

Through the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the dance stabilized, and was further popularized by the music of Josef and Johann Strauss.

In 1951 the connection of Austrian Waltz tradition and English style was made, and Viennese Waltz was accepted as Standard Dance having equal rights.

### **Vocabulary**

waltz – вальс

originally – оригінально, за походженням

trace – стежити

term – термін, вислів

relate – мати відношення

rotate – обертатися

movement – рух

drag – повільно рухатися

Viennese – Віденський

condemn – засуджувати

dirty – непристойний

behaviour – поведінка, манери

equal rights – рівні права

### **Questions on the text**

1. Where does waltz originally come from?
2. What does the German term “waltzen” mean?
3. When do the first waltz melodies date from?
4. When was the Viennese waltz introduced in Paris?
5. Who condemned the waltz?
6. When was the waltz accepted in England?
7. What book was published by Miss Celbart?
8. Whose music popularized waltz?
9. When was Viennese waltz accepted as Standard Dance?

### **ДОМАШНЄ ЗАВДАННЯ**

1. Вивчити лексичні та мовленнєві зразки з теми «Економіка. Політичний устрій. Освіта».
2. Передати зміст даної теми (усно).
3. Запам'ятати розмовні формули. Скласти діалог.

**Unit 8**  
**Australia.**

**Правила вживання великої літери.**  
**Орфографія**

**Topic 8.4. CANBERRA - THE CAPITAL OF AUSTRALIA.**  
**CULTURE, ART. CHRISTMAS IN AUSTRALIA.**  
**ЗАЙМЕННИК I**

**VIII. Key Facts:**

Canberra – the capital of Australia.

Heart of Australian's Capital Territory.

Population – 264,000 inhabitants.

The building of the city was started in 1913.

1927 – Canberra became the capital.

There are no industrial plants in the city.

Federal Parliament House.

The Australian Academy of Sciences.

The Opera House – Sydney.

The Centre of Festivals – Adelaide.

Australian writers: Colleen McCullough,  
Ethel Rychardson,  
Vence Palmer,  
Catherine Prichard.

**IX. Learn active words and expressions:**

quiet – спокійний, тихий

high hours – години пік

setting – оточення

lawn – газон

shrub – кущ

thorn – шип, колючка

witness – свідчити, доводити

identity – індивідуальність, тотожність

happen – траплятися

percentage – кількість

beach – пляж

indeed – дійсно

carnival – карнавал

load – кількість

**X. Read and translate the text. Retell the text.**

## **CANBERRA. CULTURE, ART. CHRISTMAS IN AUSTRALIA**

Canberra is the capital of Australia. The city of Canberra is the heart of Australian's Capital Territory and the seat of Federal Government. 264,000 people live in Canberra.

The city was specially planned as a capital. The building of the city was started in 1913 and in 1927, Canberra became the capital of Australia.

Canberra is a quiet capital, even in high hours. All the government buildings are situated in the city. There are no industrial plants in the city.

Now, Canberra is an international city, full of diplomats and government offices. It's a beautiful place, with parks, lakes, big open streets and fine buildings.

Federal Parliament House stands in the setting of trees, lawns and shrubs so typical of Canberra.

The building of the Australian Academy of Sciences is situated on the territory of the Australian National University.

The Opera House is situated in Sydney. There is the Centre of Festivals in Adelaide.

There are some educational and cultural institutions such as museums, libraries, theatres.

The most famous Australian writers are Colleen McCullough with her novel "The Thorn Birds" (1977), Ethel Florence Rychardson, Vence Palmer, Catherine Susanna Prichard.

The last ten years have witnessed some big changes in the Australian lifestyle. Now Australians see themselves as inhabitants of the Asia Pacific region. So now Christmas has got an Australian identify.

Christmas in Australia happens in summer. On Christmas day you'll find a large percentage of kids on the beach playing with their new surfboards, building sandcastles. Indeed one of the most typical Australian Christmas presents is a beach towel. Australians are usually outdoors in shorts and T-shirts. There are loads of summer festivals with people celebrating Christmas in carnival style.

### **Questions on the text**

1. What city is the capital of Australia?
2. What is the heart of Australian's Capital Territory?
3. What is the population of Canberra?
4. When was the building of the city started?
5. Are there industrial plants in the city?
6. Where does Federal Parliament House stand?

7. Where is the Australian Academy of Sciences situated?
8. Where is the Opera House situated?
9. Where is the Centre of Festivals?
10. What are the most famous Australian writers?
11. How is the Australian lifestyle changed?
12. When does Christmas happen in Australia?

## GRAMMAR

### Займенник І

Особовий займенник І (Я) завжди пишеться з великої літери:

*Can I help you?*

*Я можу Вам допомогти?*

*I may occupy this room.*

*Я можу зайняти цю кімнату.*

**XI. Remember the following conversational formulas. Make up a dialogue.**

#### **Everyday Words and Expressions**

Call me up/phone me (to the office).

Could you break a hundred dollar bill.

Please show me (my way on the map).

Please switch off.

#### **Повсякденні слова та вирази**

Зателефонуйте мені (на роботу).

Ви не могли б розмінити сто-  
доларову купюру.

Покажіть мені, будь ласка (дорогу  
на мапі).

Будь ласка, вимкніть.

**XII. Listen to the text. Retell the text.**

### BELLY DANCING IN THE WESTERN WORLD

The term “belly dancing” was invented by Sol Bloom, entertainment director of the 1893 World’s Fair, the World Colombian Exposition in Chicago. In the Egyptian Theater, Bloom presented “The Algerian dancers of Morocco”. The dancer who got most of the attention, and who continued to popularize this form of dancing was “Fatima”. Her real name was Farida Spyropoulos.

Belly dance today still retains much of the Hollywood reputation and many dancers and instructors are working hard to overcome this image. Because belly dance started out as a dance by women for women, as teaching aid to learn about bodies and prepare for child birth, the stories of women dancing for a sultan are not true. While Raqs Sharqi is still popular in the west, dancers here have also included other forms such as tribal or tribal fusion which borrows from gypsy and Spanish traditions as well as Egyptian styles.



## Vocabulary

World Fair – всесвітня виставка  
entertainment director – режисер розважальних заходів  
exposition – показ, експозиція  
attention – увага  
retain – підтримувати  
overcome – побороти  
child birth – народження дитини  
sultan – султан  
tribal – родовий  
fusion – злиття, об'єднання  
gypsy – циганський

## Questions on the text

1. Who invented the term “belly dancing”?
2. Where did Bloom present “The Algerian dancers of Morocco”?
3. What was the dancer’s name who got most of the attention, and who continued to popularize this form of dancing?
4. How did Belly dance start out?
5. Is Raqs Sharqi still popular in the West?
6. What other forms have dancers included into belly dancing?

## ДОМАШНЄ ЗАВДАННЯ

1. Вивчити лексичні та мовленнєві зразки з теми “Canberra. Culture, Art. Christmas in Australia”.
2. Передати зміст даної теми (усно).
3. Запам’ятати розмовні формули і скласти діалог.

## Unit 9 New Zealand

### Topic 9.1. GEOGRAPHY. CLIMATE. NEW ZEALAND WAY OF LIFE. НАЗВИ ЧЛЕНІВ РОДИНИ

#### I. Key Facts:

New Zealand – island country.  
Polynesia – a large island group.  
Two main islands – the North Island and the South Island.  
Total area – 268,680 sq. km.  
Mount Cook – the highest point (3,764 meters).  
Population: 3,910,000.  
Official state languages: English, Maori.  
Climate: mild.

#### II. Learn active words and expressions:

Maori – маорі  
hazard – небезпека  
earthquake – землетрус  
common – загальний, спільний  
volcanic activity – вулканічна активність  
bubbling mud – булькаючий бруд  
falls – водоспад  
drop – падати  
height – висота, пагорб, височина  
provide – забезпечувати, надавати  
health care – охорона здоров'я  
high standard of living – високий рівень життя

#### III. Read and translate the text. Retell the text.

### GEOGRAPHY. CLIMATE. NEW ZEALAND WAY OF LIFE

New Zealand is an island country in the Southwest Pacific Ocean. It lies about 1600 km southeast of Australia and about 10500 km southwest of California. New Zealand belongs to a large island group called Polynesia. The country is situated on two main islands – the North Island and the South Island – and several dozen smaller islands.

The total territory of New Zealand is 268,680 square kilometers. The landscape of the country is mountainous. The highest point is Mount Cook – 3,764 meters. The chief rivers are the Waikato, the Wairu, the Rangitata, the Rangitikei.

The population of New Zealand is about 3,910,000. English, Maori are both official state languages of the country.

Talking about natural hazards, earthquakes are common. There is a volcanic activity in New Zealand. Here you can find big volcanoes like Egmont and Tongariro, geysers and lakes of bubbling mud.

The climate is mild at all seasons.

The South Island is very beautiful with the Sunderland Falls, where water drops from the height of six hundred meters, making these falls one of the highest waterfalls in the world.

New Zealand has a high standard of living. New Zealanders eat more butter and meat per person than do the people of any other country. About 70% of New Zealand people own their houses. The government's medical program provides excellent health care. Almost every family has a car.

### **Recalling information**

**Summarize the contents of the text using the following key questions as an outline.**

1. Where is New Zealand situated? (its neighbours, name of island group, two main islands).
2. What is the total territory of New Zealand? (landscape, the highest point).
3. What is the population of New Zealand? (official state languages).
4. Natural hazards. What are they? (earthquakes, volcanoes, geysers, bubbling mud).
5. Describe the South Island. Is it beautiful? (the highest waterfalls).
6. What standard of living has New Zealand? (food, housing, health care).

### **GRAMMAR**

#### **Назви членів родини**

Назви членів родини пишуться з великої літери, коли вони вживаються як з іменем, так і без нього:

***Mother; Dad; Aunt Helen; Uncle Tom.***

**IV. Remember the following conversational formulas. Make up a dialogue.**

**Permission**

Yes.  
O.K. (All right).  
Good. (Fine).  
Please.  
Certainly (Of course).  
Yes, of course.  
I have (no) objection.

**Дозвіл**

Так.  
Гаразд.  
Добре.  
Будь ласка.  
Звичайно.  
Так, звичайно.  
Я (не) проти.

**V. Listen to the text. Retell the text.**

**MODERN TANGO**

Originally the Tango was Flamenco dance from Spain. With the Spanish conquest of much of South America, this Tango together with other Spanish folk dances naturally emigrated with settlers from Spain.

The origin of Tango is inseparably associated with the Argentine nation and its capital Buenos Aires. Modern Tango (Argentino) grew in the harbour quarters of Buenos Aires at the west banks of La Plata. The dances were accompanied by violin, flute and guitar or piano. After 1870 the accordion was imported from Germany.

The Spanish-Argentine melancholy had a strong influence on Tango with its contradiction between masculine and feminine, tender and tough, aggressive and sentimental. In the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Tango became socially acceptable in Argentina.

In 1907, Tango was imported to Europe and was a great sensation in Paris. The Paris teacher Robert made great efforts to make the Tango popular. The first Tango competition was held in Nizza.

There were many supporters but also many opponents. Especially the French bishops were against this dance. They pointed to the sensual nature of the Tango, and those who danced it were said to be sinners.

**Vocabulary**

conquest – завоювання, підкорення  
inseparably – нерозлучно  
harbour – гавань  
quarter – квартал міста  
melancholy – сум, меланхолія  
contradiction – протиріччя  
masculine – чоловічий  
feminine – жіночий

tender – ніжний  
tough – жорсткий; упертий  
bishop – єпископ  
sensual – хтивий, плотський  
sinner – грішник

### **Questions on the text**

1. Where was the Tango from?
2. Why did Spanish dances emigrate to South America?
3. Where did modern Tango grow?
4. What musical instruments were the dances accompanied by?
5. When was the accordion imported from Germany?
6. What influence had the Spanish-Argentine melancholy on Tango?
7. When was Tango imported to Europe?
8. Who made great efforts to make the Tango popular in Paris?
9. Where was the first Tango competition held?
10. Why were the French bishops against this dance?

### **ДОМАШНЄ ЗАВДАННЯ**

1. Вивчити лексичні та мовленнєві зразки з теми.
2. Розповісти про географію, клімат та рівень життя Нової Зеландії.
3. Скласти діалог з розмовними формулами на тему «Дозвіл».

## Unit 9 New Zealand

### Topic 9.2. ECONOMY. POLITICAL SYSTEM. АБРЕВІАТУРИ

#### VI. Key Facts:

80% of the population live in cities.

Minerals: natural gas, iron ore, sand, coal, timber, gold, limestone.

Heavy industry: a steel mill, an oil refinery, a copper rolling mill, the pulp and paper and rubber industries.

Main industries: mining, food processing, textiles, machinery, transportation equipment.

Agriculture and animal husbandry – 2/3 of the total area.

Auckland, Christchurch, Wellington – the biggest cities.

New Zealand is a constitutional monarchy.

The Parliament – the House of Representatives.

#### VII. Learn active words and expressions:

sand – пісок

timber – лісоматеріал

limestone – вапняк

significant feature – важлива риса

recent – недавній

establishment – заснування

in operation – у дії

steel mill – сталеварний завод

oil refinery – нафтопереробний

copper rolling mill – мідний прокат

pulp – деревообробний

rubber – каучуковий, гумовий

mining – добування корисних копалин

animal husbandry – скотарство

self-sufficient – самодостатній

currency – валюта

empire – імперія

#### VIII. Read and translate the text. Retell the text.

### ECONOMY. POLITICAL SYSTEM

New Zealand is an independent state and a member of the Commonwealth of Nations. About 80% of the population live in cities.

New Zealand is rich in such minerals as natural gas, iron ore, sand, coal, timber, gold, limestone. The most significant feature of New Zealand industry in

recent years is the establishment of heavy industry. Plants already in operation or being designed include a steel mill, an oil refinery, an aluminium plant, a copper rolling mill, etc. The pulp and paper and rubber industries are developed. The main industries are mining, food processing, textiles, machinery, transportation equipment.

Two-thirds of the total area of New Zealand are devoted to agriculture and animal husbandry.

New Zealand is mainly self-sufficient in horticultural products, and exports some of these, such as apples and honey. New Zealand's currency is New Zealand dollar. New Zealand's economy depends on trade with many countries – Australia, Britain, Japan and the United States.

The biggest cities of New Zealand are Auckland, Christchurch and Wellington.

The country once belonged to the British Empire. New Zealand is a constitutional monarchy. The British Monarch, Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom, is the monarch of New Zealand. She appoints a Governor-General for a five-year term to represent her, but the Governor-General has little power. Britain gave New Zealand a constitution in 1852, when it was a British colony. Today, the nation has no written constitution.

The Parliament consists of one House only, the House of Representatives. The Prime Minister is the head of the government.

### **Recalling information**

**Summarize the contents of the text using the following key questions as an outline.**

1. What state is New Zealand?
2. How many people do live in cities?
3. What minerals is New Zealand rich in?
4. What is the most significant feature of New Zealand industry in recent years?
5. What industries are developed in New Zealand?
6. What information have you learned about agriculture and animal husbandry of New Zealand?
7. How is New Zealand's currency called?
8. What are the biggest cities of New Zealand?
9. What is political system of New Zealand?
10. What is the Parliament of New Zealand?

## GRAMMAR

### Абревіатури

Абревіатури (слова, утворені шляхом складання перших літер слів) пишуться великими літерами, крім тих випадків, коли ці слова мають закінчення множини (наприклад, MPs):

**UNESCO; CBS; MPS; BBC; GHQ.**

Але деякі абревіатури, зокрема такі, як **radar** та **laser**, пишуться малими літерами.

**IX. Remember the following conversational formulas. Make up a dialogue.**

#### Refusal

You may not.

I do not agree.

Sorry, no.

It's impossible.

#### Відмова

Не можна.

Я не згоден.

На жаль, ні.

Це неможливо.

**X. Listen to the text. Retell the text.**

### SLOW FOXTROT

Slowfox is based on jazz music of black coloured people and Rag respectively. It was danced in New York City by black people before it was adopted by the white population. Slowfox was a typical “go-where-ever-you-want dance”, but as early as 1915 in Great Britain it was replaced by soft and calm motions: one slow step and two fast ones. Even today the typical rhythm is “slow-quick-quick”. The Foxtrot was introduced in Europe just before World War I, from its origin the Foxtrot was a passionate dance with slow and quick movements, they say the name comes from a musical dancer Harry Fox.

The European dance teachers were not enthusiastic about the “wild” character of the Foxtrot and started to polish it more.

Between 1922 and 1929 Frank Ford developed the basic movements of the Slow Foxtrot. With his interpretation he won the 1927 “Star Championships” with partner Molly Spain. Many of the figures they danced are still used by today's competitors.

#### Vocabulary

respectively – відповідно

adopt – засвоювати; приймати

replace – замінити

soft – м'який, ніжний

calm – спокійний

motion – рух

introduce – представляти

passionate – пристрасний

polish – полірувати



### Questions on the text

1. What music is Slowfox based on?
2. Who danced Slowfox in New York City?
3. What dance was Slowfox first?
4. What motions was it replaced by in Great Britain?
5. What is the typical rhythm of the Foxtrot today?
6. When was the Foxtrot introduced in Europe?
7. Where does the name Foxtrot come from?
8. Who developed the basic movements of the Slow Foxtrot between 1922 and 1929?
9. When did he win “Star Championships” with his interpretation?

### ДОМАШНЄ ЗАВДАННЯ

1. Вивчити лексичні та мовленнєві зразки з теми: «Економіка. Політична система».
2. Підготувати бесіду по даній темі.
3. Скласти діалог на тему «Відмова».

## Unit 9 New Zealand

### Topic 9.3. WELLINGTON – THE CAPITAL OF NEW ZEALAND. БОГ

#### XI. Key Facts:

Foundation of Wellington – 1840.

Population of Wellington – 350,000.

Educational and cultural institutions: 4 universities, the Dominion Museum, the Botanical Gardens, the National Art Gallery, Houses of Parliament, Town Hall.

#### XII. Learn active words and expressions.

harbour – гавань, порт

formal – офіційний

transfer – переводити, переміщати

vehicle – транспортний засіб

chemicals – хімічні препарати

woolens – вовняні вироби, тканини

rope – канат, трос

packed meat – консервоване м'ясо

match – сірник

brick – цегла

extensive – великий

hide – шкіра

skin – шкіра

dominion – домініон; володіння

antiquities – стародавності

sample – зразок

carving – різьблення по дереву

splendid – розкішний

#### XIII. Read and translate the text. Retell the text.

### WELLINGTON

Wellington is the capital city and a seaport. It is also a financial, commercial and transportation centre of New Zealand.

It is situated on a mountainous site at the head of Wellington Harbour (formally Port Nickolson). The city was founded in 1840. The population of Wellington is about 350,000 people.

Wellington was named after the first duke of Wellington. The first settlement of New Zealand colonists was founded in 1840. The capital of New Zealand was Auckland and in 1865 it was transferred to Wellington.

New Zealand manufactures motor vehicles, machinery, metal goods, textiles, chemicals, woolens, rope, packed meat, matches, soap and brick. Building stone is produced, and an extensive export trade is carried on in wool, meat, fish hides, skins, butter, cheese.

In Wellington there are many educational and cultural institutions. There are 4 universities: the University of New Zealand and Victoria University College are well known.

The Dominion Museum has rare biological collections, New Zealand antiquities and samples of native Maori carvings.

The Botanical Gardens and public parks are situated on elevated sites. They offer a splendid view of the city and port.

The principal public buildings include the Houses of Parliament, Town Hall, the railway station, the National Art Gallery.

### **Recalling information**

**Summarize the contents of the text using the following key questions as an outline.**

1. What city is Wellington?
2. Where is it situated?
3. When was the city founded?
4. What is the population of Wellington?
5. Whom was it named after?
6. What city was the capital of New Zealand first?
7. What does New Zealand manufacture?
8. What educational and cultural institutions are there in Wellington?
9. What principal public buildings are situated in the capital?

### **GRAMMAR**

#### **БОГ**

Коли говорять про Бога, то слова, якими він позначається, пишуться з великої літери (the Lord - Господь, the Almighty - Всемогутній). Також з великої літери колись писали займенники, які стосувалися Бога (Thou - Ти, He - Він).

Зараз останнє правило є застарілим.

**XIV. Remember the following conversational formulas. Make up a dialogue.**

#### **Invitation**

Are you free tonight?  
What are you doing tomorrow?

#### **Запрошення**

Ви вільні сьогодні ввечері?  
Що ви робите завтра?

I would like to invite You...	Я хотів би запросити Вас...
...to the cinema	...в кіно
...to a restaurant	...в ресторан
...to our party.	...на нашу вечірку
Would You like...?	Не хотіли б Ви...?
...to go to the city with me	...піти зі мною в місто
...to join me.	...приєднатися до мене.
Is that time convenient?	Цей час Вас влаштовує?
Where and when can we meet?	Де і коли ми зустрінемось?

## **XV. Listen to the text. Retell the text.**

### **CHARLESTON**

As Ragtime music evolved into Swing through the 1920's, new dances such as Quickstep, Charleston and the Shimmy became very popular.

Charleston was born in the port of Charleston. The first Negro musical played on a white stage "Shuffle along" had a great success. Looking for an attraction for the "New York Colonial Theatre", in 1923 the impresario found three boys (two coloured people and one Italian) in Harlem, dancing Charleston for money at a street corner. The next day the trio was on stage.

Charleston as well as Shimmy was a difficult dance with intensive body motions.

Charleston as well as Shimmy were known in the South of the United States before 1900. Puritan Dance Masters of America disapproved of Charleston. From 1928 the dance was refined, and soon became a white ballroom dance.

### **Vocabulary**

evolve – розвиватися
shimmy – танець; вібрація
shuffle – шаркати (ногами)
attraction – приваблення
stage – сцена
disapproved of – осудливо відноситися до
refine – очищати

### **Questions on the text**

1. What new dances did become very popular through the 1920's?
2. Where was Charleston born?
3. Where did the impresario find three boys dancing Charleston?
4. Why was Charleston a difficult dance?
5. When was the dance refined?

### **ДОМАШНЄ ЗАВДАННЯ**

1. Вивчити лексичні та мовленнєві зразки з теми «Веллінгтон - столиця Нової Зеландії».
2. Підготувати бесіду на дану тему.
3. Запам'ятати розмовні формули. Скласти діалог.

## New Zealand

### Topic 9.4. THE HISTORY OF DISCOVERY. A LIVING NATIONAL EMBLEM. ДЕЯКІ ВІДПОВІДНИКИ БРИТАНСЬКОГО Й АМЕРИКАНСЬКОГО ВАРІАНТІВ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

#### XVI. Key Facts:

Maoris – the first settlers of New Zealand.

Coopa – the Polynesian legendary navigator.

Abel Tasmane – the Dutch navigator.

1642 – Abel Tasmane discovered New Zealand for the second time.

New Zealand – one of the Dutch provinces.

1769 – James Cook discovered New Zealand for the third time.

#### XVII. Learn these words and expressions:

legendary navigator – легендарний мореплавець

in honour of – на честь

merchant – купець

adventurer – авантюрист

fugitive – втікач

convict – злочинець, в'язень

missionary – місіонер

Polynesia – Полінезія

settler – поселенець

#### XVIII. Read and translate the text. Retell the text.

### THE HISTORY OF DISCOVERY

The first people who settled in New Zealand were brown-skinned people called Maoris. They came from Polynesian islands located northeast of New Zealand. Maoris called this land “Aotearoa” that meant “A long white cloud”. The Polynesian legendary navigator Coopa was the first to visit New Zealand.

The Dutch navigator Abel Tasmane discovered New Zealand for the second time in 1642. It was called New Zealand in honour of Zealand, one of the Dutch provinces.

In 1769 the English captain James Cook discovered New Zealand for the third time. The first European settlers were merchants, adventures, fugitives, convicts and missionaries.

The majority of the population are of British origin, but there are small groups of Chinese, Indians, Dutch, Yougoslavs, Greeks and Poles. Maoris make up about 12% of the country's population.

In some English-speaking countries New Zealanders are known as Kiwis, because the bird is the symbol of the people of New Zealand.

### Recalling information

Summarize the contents of the text using the following key questions as an outline.

1. What were the first people who settled in New Zealand? (colour of skin, origin).
2. Who was the first navigator to visit New Zealand?
3. Who discovered New Zealand for the second time? (name, year of discovery, origin).
4. What settlers were the first Europeans?
5. What origin are the majority of the population?
6. What percentage of population do Maoris make up?
7. What bird is the symbol of the people of New Zealand?

## GRAMMAR

### Деякі відповідники британського й американського варіантів англійської мови

<u>British</u> <u>English</u>	<u>American</u> <u>English</u>	<u>Ukrainian</u>
autumn	fall	осінь
biscuit	cookie	печиво
got	gotten	мин. час <i>to get</i>
defence	defense	захист
sweets	candies	цукерки
cinema	the movies	кіно
chemists	drugstore	аптека
flat	apartment	квартира
kilometer	kilometre	кілометр
ground floor	first floor	перший поверх
holiday	vacation	канікули
tin	can	бляшанка
lift	elevator	ліфт
tap	faucet	кран
motorway	highway	автотраса
pavement	sidewalk	тротуар
petrol	gasoline	бензин
porridge	oatmeal	вівсяна каша
purse	handbag	жіноча сумочка
off-license	liquor store	магазин спиртних напоїв
queue	line	черга
seaside	beach	пляж
spectre	specter	спектр

### **XIX. Remember the following conversational formulas. Make up a dialogue.**

#### Invitation

(Продовження)

#### Запрошення

Good idea!	Чудова думка!
With pleasure.	З задоволенням.
That suits me.	Мене це влаштовує.
No.	Ні.
No, thank You.	Ні. Дякую.
Sorry, I can't.	Нажаль, не можу.
Thank You, but I will be busy then.	Дякую, але в цей час я буду зайнятий.
I don't want to.	Я не хочу.

## XX. Listen to the text. Retell the text.

### QUICKSTEP

The Quickstep is derived from the Foxtrot. During the twenties many bands played the Slow Foxtrot too fast, 50 Bars/min, the large open step from the Foxtrot could not be danced on this speed.

The English developed from the original Charleston a progressive dance without kicks and made a mixture with the fast foxtrot. They called this dance “the Quicktime Foxtrot and Charleston”.

The English couple Frank Ford and Molly Spain danced on the “Star” Championships of 1927 a version of this Quicktime Foxtrot and made it a dance for two instead of solo.

From 1930 influences of swing music made Quickstep rhythmically free and easy to dance. Quickstep is the most thrilling standard dance. It is nowadays the most favourite ballroom dance. Quickstep is danced in lines and circles. Quickstep is cheerful and sportive.

### Vocabulary

derive from – походити від...

fast – швидкий

bar – бар (одиниця акустичного тиску)

speed – швидкість

progressive – прогресивний, поступовий

kick – поштовх

quicktime – швидкий темп

couple – пара

version – версія

swing – вертатися, коливатися

thrilling – хвилюючий

### Questions on the text

1. What dance is the Quickstep derived from?
2. How did many bands play the Slow Foxtrot during the twentieth?



3. What dance the English developed from the original Charleston?
4. Who danced a version of the Quicktime Foxtrot on the “Star” Championships of 1927?
5. When did swing music make Quickstep rhythmically free and easy to dance?
6. What dance Quickstep is nowadays?

### САМОСТІЙНА РОБОТА

**Read and translate the text. Discuss what interesting information you have learned about living national emblem of New Zealand.**

Sometimes you can see a living national emblem. One of such “emblems” is the kiwi, a very unusual bird found only in some parts of New Zealand. It has no tail, almost no wings, and its nostrils are situated near the end of its bill which is used to find food.

The kiwi lives in thick forests and prefers to spend its time in the dark.

Although the kiwi weighs only a little over two kilogrammes, it has a very good appetite. It can eat as many as three hundreds worms a day which are its main food.

The female kiwi lays only one egg, but it is a very large egg – it is about one fifth of her own weight. After laying it, she loses all interest and leaves her husband to hatch the egg out. This takes seventy-five days and by the time the chick is hatched father kiwi has usually lost one third of his normal weight.

### Vocabulary

tail – хвіст

wing – крило

nostril – ніздря

weigh – важити

worm – черв’як

weight – вага

to hatch out – висиджувати пташенят

### ДОМАШНЄ ЗАВДАННЯ

1. Вивчити лексичні та мовленнєві зразки з теми «Історія відкриття Нової Зеландії. Жива національна емблема».
2. Підготувати бесіду по даній темі (усно). Виписати тези тексту «Жива національна емблема».
3. Запам’ятати розмовні формули. Скласти діалог.

## Unit 10

### Canada.

Деякі граматичні відмінності у вживанні британського й американського варіантів англійської мови

#### Topic 10.1. GEOGRAPHY. CLIMATE. OTTAWA – THE CAPITAL OF CANADA. Prepositions.

##### I. Key Facts:

Area: 9,976,190 sq. km.

Population: 25,100,100.

Capital city: Ottawa (760 thousand inhabitants).

Major cities: Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary.

Main sea ports: Vancouver, Montreal.

Official languages: English and French.

Highest point: Logan (Cordillera) (6, 050 m).

Longest rivers: the St. Lawrence River, the Mackenzie, the Yukon.

Largest lakes: Great Lakes, Lake Winnipeg, Great Slave Lake, Great Bear Lake.

##### II. Learn these words and expressions:

slightly – незначно

rocky shore – скелястий берег

shield – щит

Interior Plains and Lowlands – Внутрішні рівнини і низини

extend into – продовжувати

huge – величезний

valley – долина

mighty – могутній

empty – виливати

scatter – розкидати

severe – суворий, жорстокий

dairy farms – молочні ферми

truck gardens – городньо-садові ферми

lumber – пиломатеріали

##### III. Read and translate the text. Retell the text.

#### GEOGRAPHY. CLIMATE. OTTAWA – THE CAPITAL OF CANADA

Canada is the second largest country in the world. Only Russia has a greater land area. Canada is situated on the North of Northern America. Canada is slightly larger than the United States.

It is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the east, the Pacific Ocean in the west, and the Arctic Ocean in the north. In the south and in the north Canada borders on the USA.

The total area is about 10 million sq. km. It stretches for over 3,000 miles between the Pacific Ocean to the west and the rocky shores of the Atlantic to the east.

There are five natural regions of Canada:

- 1) Appalachian Region;
- 2) Canadian Shield;
- 3) Interior Plains and Lowlands;
- 4) Cordellian Region;
- 5) Innuitian Region.

The first four regions run north and south and extend into the United States. The fifth region includes the uninhabited northern islands in the Arctic Ocean.

Within this huge land between the oceans there are very high mountains and hills. There are fertile valleys and broad plains. Mighty rivers empty into three oceans, and thousands of lakes are scattered over the land. Forests cover the mountain sides.

There are summers when the sun is hot, and winters when the cold is severe.

The two largest provinces of Canada are Ontario and Quebec. Along Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River, large dairy farms and truck gardens are seen.

Canada is the land of ten thousand lakes. Great Lakes were formed in the Ice Age. They are five in number: Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. Waters from all the lakes reach the mighty St. Lawrence River.

The beauty and wonder of Canada is the Niagara Falls.

The leading cities of Canada are Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Quebec City, Hamilton, Calgary, London, and Halifax.

Ottawa is the capital city of Canada. It is situated on the Ottawa River. The population of Ottawa is about 760,000 people.

In 1613 the site was reached by S. Champlain (1567-1635), a French explorer and first Governor of French Canada. It was originally named Bytown. Ottawa was established as a city under its present name in 1854. It was elected by Queen Victoria as the capital in 1858.

Today Ottawa is an industrial and commercial centre of Canada. Chief among its manufactures are lumber, cement, furniture and paper.

Many notable public organizations, the national government and cultural organizations are situated in Ottawa. There are two universities in the city. The National Arts Centre is a complex of concert halls and theatres. The National Museum of Canada contains exhibits of geology, anthropology and natural history.

### **Recalling information**

**Summarize the contents of the text using the following key questions as an outline.**

1. What country is Canada? (size, location, compare with Russia and the United States).
2. What are the nearest neighbours of Canada? (oceans, country).
3. How large is Canada? (total area, length).
4. How many natural regions are there in Canada? (number, names, natural conditions).
5. Describe Canadian nature. (mountains, valleys, plains, rivers, lakes, forests).
6. What is the climate of Canada? (winters, summers).
7. What are the most favourable provinces in Canada? (dairy farms, truck gardens).
8. How many lakes are there in Canada? (age, number, names).
9. What have you learned about Niagara Falls?
10. What are the leading cities of Canada?
11. What is the capital city of Canada? (name, location, population, explorer, original name, establishment year).
12. What is Ottawa today? (manufactures; state, public, cultural, educational organizations).

## **GRAMMAR**

### **The Prepositions.**

#### **Прийменники**

#### **Британський варіант**

round/around the village –  
навколо села  
towards/toward the west –  
на захід  
looking out of the window –  
дивитися з вікна  
outside the town -  
за містом

#### **Американський варіант**

around the village –  
навколо села  
toward the west –  
на захід  
looking out the window/looking out  
of the window – дивитися з вікна  
outside the town/outside of the  
town – за містом

**IV. Remember the following conversational formulas. Make up a dialogue.**

#### **Thanks**

Thank You.  
Thank You very much.  
You are very kind.  
I am very grateful to You.  
Thank You for...

#### **Подяка**

Дякую (-ємо).  
Велике спасибі.  
Ви дуже добрі.  
Я Вам дуже вдячний (вдячна).  
Дякую (-ємо) за...

...Your hospitality.

...Вашу гостинність.

## V. Listen to the text. Retell the text.

### ROCK'N'ROLL

Three music styles had a main influence in the evolution of Rock'n'Roll: Jazz, Country & Western, Rhythm & Blues. The term Rock'n'Roll appeared when in 1954 the American disc jockey Alan Freed sang the refrain "Rock, rock, rock everybody – roll, roll, roll everybody".

With Rock'n'Roll not only a new music style was born, Rock'n'Roll had a great influence on an entire generation. In Germany the fans of Rock'n'Roll were called "Halbstarke", in England they were named "Teddy Boys".

In dancing schools, Rock'n'Roll was disapproved of for a long time. Rock'n'Roll was danced with devotion in discotheques and bars. With this dance numerous dancing contests were established. In 1961 the first world championship took place in Switzerland.

In 1975 the German Rock'n'Roll federation was founded, turning the dance in a well-ordered way. The jump step changed Rock'n'Roll from a life style into a type of sport.

### Vocabulary

refrain – приспів, рефрен

teddy boy – піжон

disapproved of – ставитись несхвально

devotion – захоплення

contest – конкурс

### Questions on the text

1. What music styles had a main influence in the evolution of Rock'n'Roll?
2. When did the term Rock'n'Roll appear?
3. What influence had Rock'n'Roll on an entire generation?
4. How was Rock'n'Roll approved in dancing schools?
5. When and where did the first world championship take place?
6. When was the German Rock'n'Roll federation founded?

### ДОМАШНЄ ЗАВДАННЯ

1. Вивчити лексичні та мовленнєві зразки з теми «Географія. Клімат. Оттава – столиця Канади».
2. Вміти вести бесіду по даній темі.
3. Вивчити прийменники і скласти з ними речення.
4. Вивчити розмовні формули і скласти з ними діалог.

## Unit 10 Canada.

Деякі граматичні відмінності у вживанні британського й американського варіантів англійської мови

### Topic 10.2. ECONOMY. POLITICAL SYSTEM. CANADIAN LITERATURE

#### I. Key Facts:

Fertile land in the Prairie provinces: Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan.

Canadian forests: 49 per cent.

Commercial fishing: 500 years.

Canada: great industrial nation.

Agriculture: major importance to the economy.

Provinces: 10.

Head of State: governor-general.

Parliament: two houses – the Senate, the House of Commons.

Official languages: English and French.

#### II. Learn active words and expressions:

enormous – величезний

fertile – родючий

low-lying – розташований у низовині

prairie – степовий

abound – бути багатим

stand – лісонасадження

despite – усупереч

supplier – постачальник

pulp – пульпа (пиломатеріали)

beverage – напій

primary metal – первинний метал

newsprint – газетний папір

nevertheless – однак

cultivate – обробляти

comprise – включати, охоплювати

legislature – законодавчий орган штату

sovereign – монарх

responsible to – відповідальний перед

serve – служити

#### III. Read and translate the text. Retell the text.

### ECONOMY. POLITICAL SYSTEM.

The country has enormous areas of fertile, low-lying land in the Prairie provinces (Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan) and bordering the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River in Southern Quebec and Southern Ontario.

Canadian forests cover about 49 per cent of the country's land area and abound in commercially valuable stands of timber.

Commercial fishing in Canada dates back nearly 500 years.

Despite its small population, Canada is a great industrial nation. Canada is a main supplier to the USA of oil, gas, pulp and paper and electricity produced at its hydro-electric stations.

The leading industries are foods and beverages, primary metals (iron and steel), transportation equipment, paper, petroleum and coal products, wood products, textiles, clothing, machinery, non-metallic minerals and furniture.

Canada leads the world in the output of asbestos, newsprint, nickel, platinum, aluminium, cobalt, zinc, gold, silver, uranium, iron ore, copper, wheat, lead etc. Nevertheless agriculture is of major importance to the economy as a whole and is basic to any areas. Three-fourth of the cultivated area is in the prairie region producing wheat, oats, sugar beet, soya-beans, tobacco, potatoes.

Canada comprises ten provinces, each with a separate legislature and administration: Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, and two territories.

The head of state of Canada is the sovereign of Great Britain. In theory the head of the national government is the governor-general, who represents the British monarch; the actual head of government, however, is the prime minister, who is responsible to Parliament.

The Canadian Parliament consists of two houses, the Senate composed of 112 members, and the House of Commons composed of 295 members. Senators serve until the age of 75, and members of the House are elected for five years.

Now Canada is a nation composed of two linguistic and cultural groups: French and English. The two official languages of Canada are English and French. British and French Canadians are separated greatly. They do not mix even when live in one town and in the same street.

### **Recalling information**

**Summarize the contents of the text using the following key questions as an outline.**

1. How is Canada rich? (fertile land, the Prairie provinces, the Great Lakes, St. Lawrence River; forests, valuable timber; commercial fishing).
2. Canada is a great industrial nation. (small population, main supplier of .. to the USA).
3. What are the leading industries of Canada?
4. What does Canada lead the world in?
5. What is agriculture to the economy of Canada? (major importance, three-fourth of the cultivated area is producing...).

6. How many provinces does Canada comprise?
7. What is the head of state of Canada? (the sovereign of Great Britain, the actual head of government).
8. The Canadian Parliament. (number of its membership, Senators' age, the House members' term).
9. Canada is a nation of two linguistic and cultural groups. (languages, separation).

## GRAMMAR

### The Prepositions. Прийменники

#### Британський варіант

in Bond Street –  
 на вулиці Бонд  
 at the weekend, at weekends –  
 у вихідні  
 stay at home –  
 залишатися вдома  
 a player in the team -  
 гравець у команді  
 ten minutes past four -  
 десять хвилин на п'яту

#### Американський варіант

on Fifth Avenue –  
 на П'ятій Авеню  
 on the weekend, on weekends -  
 у вихідні  
 stay home -  
 залишатися вдома  
 a player on the team -  
 гравець у команді  
 ten minutes past/after four –  
 десять хвилин на п'яту

#### **IV. Remember the following conversational formulas. Make up a dialogue.**

#### Thanks

Thank You for...  
 ... Your help  
 ... Your invitation  
 ... Your attention  
 ... congratulating  
 ... the advice

#### Подяка

Дякую (-ємо) за...  
 ... Вашу допомогу  
 ... Ваше запрошення  
 ... Вашу увагу  
 ... привітання  
 ... пораду

#### **Можливі відповіді:**

You are welcome.  
 Not at all.  
 Don't mention it.

Будь ласка.  
 Нема за що.  
 Не варто подяки.

#### **V. Listen to the text. Retell the text.**

## TWIST



Twist brought the last dancing wave to Europe, enjoyed by all generations. From 1961, it continued the Hula hoop wave of the previous year as Hula hoop without a hoop. The Twist motions are described very well in the hit “Hello Mister Twist” from 1962:

“Who swings their hips to and fro?  
Who puts his knees straight and across?  
Who shows all he can dance  
And doesn’t even touch his babe?  
You know exactly who it is,  
Only Mister Twist!”

Even in the twenties some kind of Twist existed, related to Shimmy and Charleston.

In 1958, the black American Hank Ballard had great success with his song “Let’s Twist Again” in the black charts.

### **Vocabulary**

twist – скручування  
hula hoop – обруч, обід  
previous – попередній  
to and fro – сюди-туди  
swing – гойдання, коливання  
knees – коліна  
hips – стегна  
babe – поет. baby  
chart – схема

### **Questions on the text**

1. What dance brought the last dancing wave to Europe?
2. Where are the Twist motions described very well?
3. What kind of Twist existed in the twenties?
4. When had the black American Hank Ballard great success with his song?

## **САМОСТІЙНА РОБОТА**

**Read and translate the text. Write out the names of the famous Canadian writers and their works.**

## **CANADIAN LITERATURE**

### **Colonial Period**

As a young country, Canada put more of its energies into economic development than into the arts. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century a growing sense of national identity was reflected in literature of maturity and distinction.

Among early Canadian works in English were the accounts of 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century (colonial period) explorers such as Samuel Hearne (1745-1792), Alexander Mackenzie, Simon Fraser (1776-1862), and David Thompson. The first novel produced in Canada, indeed in North America, was “The History of Emily

Montague" (1769), an account of contemporary Quebec, realistically written by Frances Moore Brooke (1724-1789), wife of an English army chaplain.

The first significant Canadian poet was Sir Charles G.D. Roberts (1860-1943) ("Orion and Other Poems", "Songs of the Common Day"). The poet described his native country.

The two principal novelists of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, William Kirby (1817-1906) and Sir Gilbert Parker, wrote historical romances concerning the trials and pleasures of life in a vast new land.

One of the first writers of sociological novels was the European-born Frederic Philip Grove (1871-1948). He described pioneer life in his novels "Over Prairie trails", "Fruits of the Earth".

Major novelists of the 1950s included Ernest Buckler, whose "Mountain and the Valley" concerns frustrated artists in Nova Scotia, and Ethel Wilson (1890-1980), who wrote of women's self-fulfillment in "The Equations of Love" (1952) and "Swamp Angel" (1954).

According to many critics, the best novelists of the 1960s and 1970s were Robertson Davies and Margaret Laurence.

Davies's most famous novels are "Deptford Trilogy", "The Rebel Angels", "What's Bred in the Bone". In "The Stone Angel", "A Jest of God", and "The Diviners", Laurence traces a heroine's progress toward self-realization.

### Vocabulary

national identity – національна індивідуальність

reflect – відображати

maturity – зрілість

distinction – оригінальність

account – звіт

explorer – дослідник

indeed – дійсно

contemporary – сучасник, сучасний

chaplain – священик

significant – важливий, багатозначний

romance – романтика

concerning – відносно, стосовно

trial – випробування

trail – слід, стежка

frustrated artist – розчарований митець

self – fulfillment – самовдосконалення

equation – рівняння

swamp – болотний, затопляти

rebel – повсталий

bone – кістка

jest of God – жарт, глузування Бога

diviner – богослов, пророк

self-realization – розвиток своїх здібностей

### **ДОМАШНЄ ЗАВДАННЯ**

1. Вивчити лексичні та мовленнєві зразки з теми.
2. Підготувати бесіду на тему «Економіка. Політичний устрій Канади».
3. Запам'ятати розмовні формули і скласти діалог.
4. Прочитати і перекласти текст «Канадська література». Вивчити лексичні зразки з тексту і виписати імена відомих канадських письменників і назви їхніх творів.

## CANADA

### Topic 10.3. POPULATION. THE HISTORY OF CANADA. MUSEUMS, ARTISTS OF CANADA. PREPOSITIONS

#### I. Key Facts:

Population: 25,000,000.

Canada – Iroquoian term meaning “village”.

Settlers from Europe came to Canada 500 years ago.

Southern part: fertile farm lands, large cities.

Northern part: the barren lands.

Indians: people with brown complexion and black hair.

Canada: nation of two linguistic and cultural groups – French and English.

The Scots’ part in the development of Canada.

Ukrainian immigration to Canada.

#### II. Learn these words and expressions:

derive – походити

barren lands – неродючі ґрунти

rapidly – швидко

explorer – дослідник

complexion – колір обличчя

independent – незалежний

backbone – основа

heritage – спадок

total – дорівнювати

remainder – залишок

origin – походження

respectively – відповідно

issue – випускати

comprehensive – всебічний

exceed – перевищувати

promote – сприяти

remain – залишитися

holding – володіння, майно

#### III. Read and translate the text. Retell the text.

### POPULATION. THE HISTORY OF CANADA. MUSEUMS, ARTISTS OF CANADA

The name Canada is derived from an Iroquoian term meaning “village”. Canada is a young country. It is called “young” because settlers from Europe came to this

country only about 500 years ago. Its population is still small for its size. The greatest number of its people live in the southern part, where there are many fertile farm lands and large cities. Only a few people live amongst the rocks and ice in the barren lands of the northern part. Canada is a growing country. Its population is growing, for people from many lands have come here to make there homes. Its industries are growing rapidly to supply the needs of its people. It wishes to be friendly with all nations.

The early European explorers found the sea coast of Canada inhabited by people with brown complexion and black hair. They were Indians.

Beginning in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, French Canadian agricultural settlements spread in Quebec. Now Canada is a nation composed of two linguistic and cultural groups: French and English. The two official languages of Canada are English and French.

Canada became independent from the United Kingdom on July 1, 1867. The French and English speaking Canadians created a united colony called the Dominion of Canada. Canada gained its independence from Britain in 1931.

The Scots have played an outstanding part in the development of Canada. They formed the solid backbone of the banking profession.

In 1891, some Ukrainians began a huge wave of Ukrainian immigration to Canada. There are about a million of inhabitants of Ukrainian origin in Canada now. Ukrainians are busy in all spheres of Canadian life. All Ukrainian customs and traditions including language heritage are kept.

About 34 per cent of the population is composed of people of British origin. People of French origin total about 24 per cent of the population.

The remainder of the population is composed of people of various ethnic origins, mainly German, Italian, Netherlands, Dutch, Scandinavian, Polish, Native Indian, Jewish, Hungarian, and Greek.

American Indians and Inuit (Eskimo) make up, respectively, about 1.7 per cent and 0.1 per cent of Canada's inhabitants.

There are more than 2100 museums, archives, and historic sites, the most important are in the National Capital Region. These include, in Hull, Quebec, the Canadian Museum of Civilization; and in Ottawa, the Canadian Museum of Nature, the National Museum of Science and Technology, and the National Gallery of Canada, which exhibits European art, Asian art.

The National Library of Canada, in Ottawa, issues the national bibliography and maintains union catalogs of the collections of more than 300 other libraries. Its holdings, including a comprehensive collection of Canadian newspapers, exceed 8 million items.

In the years just before World War I, a number of younger artists based in Toronto promoted painting that was distinctively Canadian in spirit. One of them was Tom Thomson. In 1920 the artists formed the famous Group of Seven. Original members included Lawren Harris, Alexander Young Jackson, J.E.H. Macdonald, Arthur Lismer, Frederick Horsman Varley, Frank Carmichael, and Frank Johnston. The group exhibited annually from 1920 to 1931. Many of their

canvases have become national icons and remain among the best loved works of Canadian art.

### Recalling information

Summarize the contents of the text using the following key questions as an outline.

1. What term is the name Canada derived from? (young country, settlers, population, the greatest number of its people. fertile farmlands, a few people, the barren lands).
2. What country is Canada? (growing country, population, industries, friendly with all nations).
3. What people inhabited Canada? (Indians, French Canadian settlements, two linguistic groups, two official languages).
4. When did Canada become independent? (date, country, a united colony, independence from Britain).
5. What origin is population composed of? (34%, 24%, the remainder of the population, American Indians, Inuit).
6. How many museums, archives and historic sites are there in Canada? (the most important of them).
7. The National Library of Canada. (its issue, holding).
8. Who promoted painting in Canada? (Tom Thomson, the Group of Seven, their canvases).

### GRAMMAR The Prepositions Прийменники

#### Британський варіант

twenty to seven –  
за двадцять хвилин сьома  
write to me –  
напиши мені  
talk to someone –  
говорити з ким-небудь  
meet someone –  
зустріти когось

#### Американський варіант

twenty to/of seven –  
за двадцять хвилин сьома  
write me/write to me –  
напиши мені  
talk to/with someone –  
говорити з ким-небудь  
meet with someone –  
зустріти когось

IV. Remember the following conversational formulas. Make up a dialogue.

#### Affirmation, agreement

Yes.  
Exactly.  
Certainly (US Sure).

#### Підтвердження, згода

Так.  
Саме так.  
Звичайно.

/Naturally/

Yes, of course.

Quite correct.

You are right.

I agree (with You).

I have no objection.

Так, звичайно.

Цілком вірно.

Ви маєте рацію.

Я (з Вами) згоден.

Я не заперечую.

## V. Listen to the text. Retell the text.

### LAMBADA

The term “Lambada” is a Portuguese word used in Brazil and means “wavelike motion”. This flowing wave motion is copied by the dancers bodies.

Being a summer season phenomenon, the Lambada did not disappear like a lot of other dances, because the French group “Kaoma” made “Lambada” the number one hit world-wide – 5 million singles were bought. Many other bands tried to copy the success of Kaoma – Hollywood produced several films one after another. In the summer of 1990 the movie “Dirty Dancing” with Patrick Swayze and Jennifer Grey aroused a whole generation’s enthusiasm, with excellent dancing scenes and a thrilling music and caused an international dancing boom. Many dancing schools followed the trend and offered dancing lessons. Today the focus is concentrated on the artistic potential of “Lambada” and it always is present in the dancing halls of Europe, Argentina and Australia.

### Vocabulary

wavelike motion – хвилеподібний рух

flowing – плавний

phenomenon – явище

disappear – зникати

worldwide – світовий

arouse – викликати

thrilling – хвилювання

cause – спричиняти

trend – напрям

### Questions on the text

1. What is the origin of the term “Lambada”?
2. What group made “Lambada” the number one hit worldwide?
3. What film caused an international dancing boom?
4. What schools followed the trend?
5. What is the status of “Lambada” today?

### **ДОМАШНЄ ЗАВДАННЯ**

1. Вивчити лексичні та мовленнєві зразки з теми.
2. Підготувати бесіду про населення, історію, музеї та художників Канади.
3. Скласти діалог з використанням розмовних формул на тему «Підтвердження, згода».