

**Міністерство освіти і науки України
Львівський національний університет
імені Івана Франка**



**Зарума-Панських О. Р., Михайленко Н. О.,
Сащин О. М., Тхоровська С. В.**

Методична розробка
для проведення занять з теми

**PLACES:
LOCATION AND SIGHTSEEING**

Львів

2003

Рекомендовано до друку кафедрою іноземних мов факультету міжнародних відносин Львівського національного університету імені Івана Франка. Протокол № 44 від 27 березня 2003 року.

Уклали: доц. Зарума-Панських Олена Романівна
ас. Михайленко Наталія Олександрівна
ас. Сащин Ольга Миколаївна
ас. Тхоровська Світлана Володимирівна

Методична розробка для проведення занять з теми Places: location and sightseeing для студентів першого курсу факультету міжнародних відносин.

Авторські права застережені.

Методична розробка призначена для проведення занять з англійської мови як першої іноземної зі студентами першого курсу факультету міжнародних відносин. Основна мета розробки - збагатити словниковий запас студентів (тематичний та активний), розширити межі його активізації, навчити студентів спілкуватися, висловлювати власну думку, підтримувати розмову, дискутувати іноземною мовою. Розробка передбачає також оволодіння певним обсягом екстралінгвістичних знань, що є необхідною передумовою для повноцінного активного володіння сучасною іноземною мовою.

Розробку складено згідно з програмними вимогами основного курсу іноземної мови. Основна увага зосереджена на опануванні тематичним словником та активною лексикою. Система вправ розрахована як на самостійну роботу вдома чи в аудиторії, так і на колективну роботу на заняттях з англійської мови. Розробка не передбачає спеціальних вправ, які б базувалися на граматичному матеріалі. Навчання та практичне опанування граматики здійснюється на основі підручників і посібників з граматики англійської мови, виданих як в Україні, так і за кордоном.

Урок складається з 5 розділів і двох додатків.

Перший розділ (Pre-text Activities) переважно спрямований на усне мовлення. Студенти ознайомлюються з темою уроку, повторюють існуючий у них вокабуляр та засвоюють новий лексичний мінімум тематичного матеріалу. Мета цього розділу - психологічно ввести студентів у пропоновану тему, даючи початкову уяву чи загальну схему, відштовхнувшись від якої вони зможуть поглиблювати свої знання з теми, одночасно збагачуючи мовленнєву компетенцію.

Другий розділ (Pronunciation Practice) складається з фонетичних вправ, робота у яких ведеться над звуками у слові та словосполученні. Мета цього виду вправ не стільки розвиток і закріплення артикуляційних навичок, скільки розвиток техніки читання окремих незнайомих слів та словосполучень, що підводить студентів до самостійного читання незнайомого тексту.

Третій розділ складається з тексту та комплексу вправ. Завдання мають на меті контроль розуміння змісту тексту, а сам текст містить пізнавальний матеріал і служить основою для бесіди, дискусії. Завдання на розуміння змісту тексту поділені на три групи. Перша - безпосереднє розуміння змісту тексту; друга - глибинне розуміння та аналіз як лінгвістичного, так і екстралінгвістичного матеріалу,

поданого у тексті; третя - робота над текстом, яка вимагає творчого підходу, підводить студентів до самостійного читання ширшого текстового матеріалу на споріднену тематику, реферативних довідок, реферування та представлення здобутої інформації, що своєю чергою стимулює мислення іноземною мовою. У цьому ж розділі подаються різноманітні вправи на переклад з англійської на українську і з української на англійську мову, на тлумачення окремих слів і словосполучень, синоніміку, перефразування.

Четвертий розділ присвячений роботі над активним вокабуляром і містить комплекс вправ на сполучуваність слів, розуміння слів та словосполучень у найтипівіших структурних моделях у контексті, перефразування, переклад, розуміння і вживання ідіоматичних виразів.

П'ятий розділ спрямований на збагачення тематичної лексики, (вводить великий тематичний словник) і широко представлений вправами на правильний добір лексики, розвиток усного мовлення, логічної пам'яті, асоціативного мислення, а також вміння граматично вірно та логічно осмислено висловлювати свої думки іноземною мовою як в усній, так і письмовій формі. Текстовий матеріал вправ до цього розділу підбирався з урахуванням того, щоб попри знання мови, дати студенту дані на побутову, країнознавчу та культурологічну тематику. Робота над вправами передбачає подальше поглиблення та закріплення активного та тематичного словника, розвиток навичок студентів вільно викладати думки англійською мовою.

Перший додаток до уроку (Appendix I) містить активний словник, у якому розкриваються зміст і вживання ключових слів та їх дериватів, а також прийменникових виразів, фразеологізмів, ідіом. У другому додатку (Appendix II) подається глосарій синонімів, мета якого - допомогти студентам зрозуміти диференційні ознаки і особливості вживання одиниць одного синонімічного ряду.

Основне завдання розробки - навчити студентів ефективно використовувати увесь арсенал лінгвістичних засобів для продуктивної комунікації.

Вправи у розробці за рівнем складності поділяються на три групи:

вправи без позначок

- рівень intermediate,

вправи, позначені *

- рівень upper intermediate,

вправи, позначені **

- рівень advanced,

що дозволяє використовувати її на заняттях зі студентами різного рівня початкових знань.

Матеріал, поданий у розробці, пройшов апробацію на кафедрі іноземних мов факультету міжнародних відносин Львівського національного університету імені Івана Франка.

В уроці використано такий матеріал:

- підручники

1. McKeag Tsukamoto C., LaLuzerne-Oi S. Tell Me About It. - Heinle & Heinle, 1993. - 116 p.
2. Misztal M. Tests in English Thematic Vocabulary. -Wydawnictwa Szkolne i Pedagogiczne, 1995. - 351 p.
3. Parashchuk V.,Hrytsiuk L. English. - Nova Knyha Publishers, 2001. - 350 p.
4. Vince M. Advanced Language Practice. - Heinemann, 1994. - 297 p.
5. Wellman G. Wordbuilder. - Heinemann, 1992. - 266 p.

- словники

1. ABBYYLingvo 7.0. ABBYY Software House (computer version).
2. The All Nations English Dictionary. - All Nations Literacy and Literature, 1990. - 756 p.
3. Context for Windows. Version 3.51.9 (Win 32). Informatic Corporation (Moscow, Russia) (computer version).
4. Longman Idioms Dictionary. - Longman, 1998. - 398 p.
5. Longman Language Activator. - Longman, 1993. - 1587 p.
6. The Newbury House Dictionary of American English. – Heinle & Heinle Publishers, 1999. – 1032 p.
7. Oxford Collocations. - Oxford University Press, 2002. - 897 p.
8. Oxford Talking Dictionary. – Learning Company Properties Inc, 1998 (computer version).
9. Pocket Oxford Dictionary. – Oxford University Press, 1994 (computer version).

I. PRE-TEXT ACTIVITIES

1. The ABC of the city/country descriptive words.

a) Try to give the adjectives describing the city, town, countryside beginning with each letter of the alphabet.

L e t t e r	City	Town	Country- side	L e t t e r	City	Town	Country- side
A	ancient		attractive	N	new	neighbouring	nearby native
B	busy	big boom boarder		O		old	open
C	capital coastal crowded cosmo- politan	county		P		provincial	picturesque peaceful
D		dormitory	delightful	Q			quiet
E				R		resort	rolling rugged
F		fortified	flat	S		small sleepy satellite shanty	spectacular stunning surrounding
G	great	ghost	glorious green	T		thriving twin	tranquil
H	historic	holiday home	hilly	U		university	unspoilt undulating
I		industrial		V			
J				W	walled		wild wonderful wooded
K				X	xeno- phobic		
L	large	little	local	Y		youthful	
M	major	medieval market	magnificent mountainous	Z			

b) Using the word above, say why your native city/town is (isn't)... (follow the ABC above).

2. Recollect the town or village where you were born, and

a) think of three things you *like* about it and the three things that you *dislike*:

LIKE

DISLIKE

b) Compare your answers with the answers of your fellow-students. Do you have some answers in common? If yes, comment on this phenomenon.

c) How would you change your town if you could? Speak about at least two suggestions.

3. Can you name the most popular cultural facilities in your own city? What is your personal favourite haunt?

4. What is the prime tourist attraction in your city/town which is worth a visit?

5. Traffic is a part of city life. Which part is it in your city? Is your city centre comfortable for pedestrians?

II. PRONUNCIATION PRACTICE

1. Consult a dictionary and practise the pronunciation of the following words.

a) ancient, lively, medieval, refined, spacious, well-fortified;

b) antiquities, architecture, arsenal, branch, carnival, chronicles, ethnography, expansion, fountains, furniture, harmony, heritage, interior, masterpiece, mansion, porcelain, suburbs, treasurehouse;

c) to command, to inscribe, to reveal, to refer, to launch, to maintain, to survive.

2. Practise fluent reading.

a) buildings and landscape, hands and talent, herbs and old herbals, foundation and development, palaces and mansions, preserve and restore, splendour and flavour;

b) alchemist's lab, alien structures, ancient reference books, architectural ensembles, artillery fire, cobble-stone streets, ecological neglect, elaborate ornamentations, feudal lords, great damage, irretrievable

losses, literary soiree, magnificent panorama, major stronghold, numerous tourists, old developments, picturesque nooks and outskirts, principality frontiers, protracted sieges, residential districts, shrewd politician, state-preserved area, symphonic orchestras, Teuton knights, trade contacts, unique collections, valuable articles;

c) domes of churches, illnesses of our time, rapid progress of urbanization, routes of commerce, sight to admire, spires of towers;

d) to be popular with tourists, to get acquainted with, to command a magnificent panorama, to succeed in capturing, to withstand an expansion.

3. Practise fluent reading of the text.

III. WORK WITH THE TEXT

TEXT

The city of L'viv is always **referred to with affection**. It couldn't be mentioned otherwise, for its **splendour and flavour** all its own **are revealed to numerous tourists** in the **maze of cobble-stone streets, carefully restored ancient structures, large flower beds, bubbling fountains** and **lush greenery**. The city of **old squares** and **new spacious residential districts in the suburbs**, old, yet ever young, it is beautiful at any time of the day and in any season.

According to the chronicles L'viv **was founded** in 1256 by Prince Danylo Halyts'kyi. A wise ruler and shrewd politician, Danylo Romanovych did his utmost to have his cities **well-fortified** and took much care of the stability of the **principality frontiers**. He also **maintained lively trade contacts** with many countries. The area was crossed by **routes of commerce**, L'viv became a **major trading centre**.

L'viv was a **major stronghold** of Old Rus' land. It survived protracted sieges of the Golden Hord's troops, withstood an expansion of Teuton knights. Polish feudal lords who succeeded in capturing the city in 1349, tried to destroy everything created by hands and talent of our people. Sweden invaders shelled Rynok Square, **the city's heart**, as well as the **adjoining streets**, the artillery fire destroyed many **ancient buildings, unique collections of antiques** and other **valuable articles**.

Still there has **much survived to be proud of**. L'viv is the only city in Ukraine which preserved the **medieval structure** of its **layout** as well as

characteristic features of the **buildings** and **landscape**. Its **architectural monuments**, which are connected with the history of the city's foundation and development, represent practically all **building styles** from **ancient** to **modern**. **Preserved to the present day** (though it has **lost its original appearance**) is St.Nicholas' Church, the **monument** of the 13th-century **architecture**. The Latin Catholic Church proved to be the only **sample** of L'viv **Gothic style** to survive. **Monuments dating to the Renaissance period** are much more numerous. Of **special value** are **architectural ensembles** of Rynok Square, Rus'ka Street, Armenian Street and such **masterpieces** as the Chapels of Three Prelates, of the Boims, of the Campianos. Many **buildings** were built in the **Baroque, Empire, Classicist** and **Art Nouveau styles**.

In spite of **irretrievable losses** L'viv **museums** are known for their **rich collections**. The oldest of them are those of the Historical and of the Ukrainian art museums. The L'viv Picture Gallery opened a few of its **branches** within a short period of time, many other museums followed suit. **Opened to the general public** are the museums of Old Arms (Town Arsenal), of Ethnography, of the History of Religion (Dominican Church). The chemist's shop-museum is very **popular with tourists**. They can **get acquainted with** the alchemist's lab whose **interior** is **recreated** in the museum, see for themselves ancient reference books on various herbs and old herbals. The museum of Local Architecture and Rural Life, of Furniture and Porcelain **are also among the city's tourist attractions**.

L'viv **has much in store** for those who are **fond of** arts; you may **attend** a charity **concert**, a literary soiree, a concert of carols or a competition of old puppet shows, **admire street** carnivals, listen to night performances of symphonic orchestras, **visit art fairs**.

It's a pity that a **rapid progress of urbanization** and ecological neglect, the illnesses of our time, have caused great damage to L'viv's many **architectural masterpieces** as well as **parks, squares, picturesque nooks** and **outskirts**.

The **look-out platforms** on Vysoky Zamok (the Prince's Hill - Knyazha Hora) **command a magnificent panorama** of L'viv, really, it is a **sight to admire**. But the **harmony** of the **old developments** is sometimes upset by **alien structures of modern times**, which **destroy** the **impression** produced by the **refined domes of churches, spires of towers, elaborate ornamentations of ancient palaces and mansions**. The city's **old section**, a **treasurehouse of architectural skills**, is **proclaimed a state-preserved area** and is **inscribed onto the UNESCO World Heritage list**. Nowadays **extensive programmes** have been launched **to preserve and restore** what

has **survived**.

Vocabulary notes

1. Golden Horde's troops - Золота Орда.
2. Teuton knights - Тевтонські лицарі.
3. St.Nicholas' Church - Церква Святого Миколая.
4. The Latin Catholic Church - Римо-католицький катедральний собор.
5. Gothic style - готичний стиль.
6. Renaissance period- період епохи Відродження (Ренесанс).
7. Chapel of Three Prelates - каплиця Трьох Святителів.
8. Chapel of the Boims - каплиця Боїмів.
9. Chapel of the Campianos - каплиця Кампанів.
10. Baroque, Empire, Classicist and Art Nouveau styles - бароко, ампір, класицизм, модерн - стилі мистецтва.
11. The Museum of Local Architecture and Rural Life - Музей народної архітектури та побуту (Шевченківський гай).
12. The Museum of Furniture and Porcelain - Музей старовинних меблів та посуду.

1. Comprehension check

I

What feelings does L'viv evoke? 2. What are the characteristic features of L'viv? 3. Are there many tourists in L'viv? 4. Is the architecture of L'viv modern or old? 5. When is L'viv the most beautiful? 6. Where can we find the date of L'viv's foundation? 7. When was L'viv founded? 8. Who was the founder of L'viv? 9. What is the role of Danylo Halyts'kyi in the history of Lviv? 10. What kind of relations did Danylo Halyts'kyi have with other countries? 11. Why did L'viv become an important trading centre? 12. What was L'viv's role in Old Rus'? 13 L'viv used to be undisturbed from abroad, didn't it? 14. What happened in 1349? 15. What is Rynok Square famous for? 16. What damage did the artillery fire cause during the Swedish invasion? 17. Why can one be proud of L'viv? 18. What architectural styles are preserved in L'viv? 19. What samples of different architectural styles in L'viv can you name? 20. What are L'viv museums known for? 21. Which museum opened several branches within a short period of time? 22. Which museum is very popular with tourists? 23. What can one find in the chemist's shop-museum? 24. What does L'viv have in store for those who are fond of arts? 25. What are the major illnesses of our time and what is their impact on L'viv? 26. What can one see from Vysokyi Zamok? 27.

What may destroy the impression of harmony in L'viv? 28. What do you know about the city's old section? 29. What is the aim of programmes which have been launched in L'viv? 30. What title would you suggest for the text?

***II**

1. Why is L'viv called both old and young at the same time? 2. At the beginning of the text mention is made of "*new spacious residential districts*". Do you think that the idea of this phrase coincides with "*alien structures of modern times*"? Give your reasons. 3. What impression of Danylo Halyts'kyi can one gain from the text? 4. Why is there so much attention on architecture? How does it contribute to creating a favourable impression of L'viv? 5. How objective is the description of L'viv in the text? Would you add/leave out anything? 6. Various cultures have wielded influence – both salutary and pernicious – on L'viv. Can you produce some proof of it? 7. Which of the art events would you like to visit in L'viv? Which of them have you already visited? What are your impressions? 8. Was L'viv rightly included into the UNESCO World Heritage list? 9. What should be done in order to "*preserve and restore what has survived*"? Are the measures which are currently being taken sufficient?

****III. Creative work.**

1. Enlarge each paragraph of the text. Make use of additional information and vocabulary.
2. On the model of the text prepare a description of a city (native or any other).
3. Do you know anything about the architectural styles mentioned in the text? (You might consult an encyclopaedia.)

2. Find in the text the English for:

1. згадувати з любов'ю; 2. вулиці, викладені бруківкою; 3. великі житлові райони на околицях міста; 4. кордони князівства; 5. одна із головних твердинь Стародавньої Русі; 6. довготривалі облоги; 7. обстрілювати площу; 8. пам'ятки, що відносяться до періоду Відродження; 9. становити особливу цінність; 10. класицизм та модерн; 11. відкривати перед численними туристами; 12. лабіринт; 13. бути відкритим для широкого загалу; 14. бути популярним серед туристів; 15. довідники лікарських трав та старі трав'яники (книги з описом трав); 16. мальовничі куточки та околиці; 17. відкривати величну панораму; 18. вишукані бані церков; 19. ретельно виконані

оздоблення старовинних палаців та особняків; 20. проголошувати Державним історико-архітектурним заповідником; 21. вносити до переліку історичних пам'яток ЮНЕСКО; 22. порушувати гармонію старих забудов чужерідними спорудами; 23. великий торговий центр; 24. торгові шляхи; 25. пережити облоги; 26 феодали; 27. зберегти до наших днів; 28. філія (музею).

3. Find in the text and translate into Ukrainian:

1. for its splendour and flavour; 2. ancient structures; 3. a wise ruler and shrewd politician; 4. to do one's utmost; 5. to maintain lively trade contacts; 6. to withstand an expansion; 7. adjoining streets; 8. antiquities and other valuable articles; 9. the structure of its layout; 10. to prove to be the only sample of; 11. irretrievable losses; 12. to follow suit; 13. a chemist's shop-museum; 14. art fairs; 15. architectural masterpieces; 16. look-out platforms; 18. a treasurehouse of architectural skills; 19. to launch a programme; 20. lush greenery; 21. bubbling fountains; 22. building styles; 23. to lose one's original appearance; 24. to recreate an interior; 25. the city's old section; 26. a tourist's attraction; 27. a rapid progress of urbanization; 28. to command a magnificent panorama.

***4. Find in the text the words conveying the same meaning:**

a) a border; buildings; the centre of the city; decoration; a department; an example; fondness; a labyrinth; magnificence and spirit; an object, a thing; outer borders of the city; places of interest; a plan, a design; relations; vegetation; a way, a road;

b) abundant; active; awaiting; basic; elegant; exclusive; foreign, strange; intricate; irreparable; large; lovely and attractive; many, a number of; neighbouring; new; old; priceless; quick; splendid;

c) to build; to declare; to endure; to get familiarized; to keep up; to like; to mention; to reconstruct; to register; to ruin; to save; to show; to think much of; to visit.

****5. Find in the text words for the definitions:**

1. a tender or fond feeling towards another; 2. to make reference; 3. a display of wealth or magnificence; 4. to make known; to expose to view; 5. consisting of many persons or things; 6. a confusing network of walled or hedged pathways; a labyrinth; 7. a naturally rounded, smooth stone, formerly used for paving streets and walls; 8. to make smth look as it looked

originally by repairing; 9. antique, old-fashioned, belonging to times long past; 10. making gurgling sounds; 11. having very beautiful vegetation; 12. having much space; roomy; 13. outlying residential districts of a town or city; 14. a record of events in the order of their happening; 15. to establish the basis or lay the foundation; 16. having superior intelligence and deep understanding, capacity for sound judgement; 17. someone who commands or dominates, a sovereign; 18. intelligent and worldly wise; 19. to do the best of one's ability or power; 20. a border separating a small state whose ruler is called a prince; 21. to keep, defend and preserve from any changes; to keep in existence; 22. established communication in the business of distribution, selling and exchange; 23. active, busy; 24. a specific area covered regularly by those dealing with exchange of goods on a large scale; 25. a centre of support for a cause; 26. to withstand the isolating of a place by an attacking force; 27. to bring smth into existence without use of machinery; 28. those who enter by force with the intent to conquer; 29. lying next to another place; 30. remains of ancient times and culture; 31. a particular thing of a distinct class which is very precious; 32. to feel proper satisfaction; 33. prevent from ruin or decay; 34. the way in which things are placed in relation to one another; 35. the distinctive part or trait of a thing which is typical of this object or place; 36. inland scenery; 37. joined, linked, related to; 38. a portion which represents the whole; 39. to extend back in time; 40. a group of complementary parts that are in harmony; 41. something made with great skill and having notable excellence; 42. regardless of, notwithstanding; 43. damage that cannot be regained, made good again; 44. to imitate/act in accordance with the example; 45. liked or admired by people in general; 46. to get to know, get familiar with; 47. to change the inner part of something into smth different more amusing; 48. a book consulted for information; 49. a feature or thing which is pleasing to the eyes; 50. kept for future use; 51. to plan and cause to become operative; 52. to write in, to add to a list; 53. to have a view of a beautiful wide uninterrupted sight over a scene; 54. to be present; 55. a traditional market held on a specific date; 56. adding features characteristic of city life.

6. Insert prepositions where necessary.

1. His poetry reveals a new side ... his character. 2. We've always tried to maintain friendly relations ... our neighbours. 3. These rugs are made ... hand. 4. He succeeded ... finishing his thesis by the end of the year. 5. The custom dates the first century. 6. This painting is ... no value ... me. 7. ... spite ... the fact that I was late they were happy to see me. 8. He managed to see a lot ... landmarks ... the city ... two days. 9. This hotel is

known ... its perfect service and is very popular ... those who come to our town. 10. What does the future hold ... store ... us? 11. Their names are inscribed ... the memorial. 12. L'viv became very popular ... tourists ... a short period of time. 13. There are many monuments of architecture which should be inscribed ... the UNESCO World Heritage list, nevertheless they are not even open ... the general public because of the authorities' negligence. 14. ... spite ... the complications in your personal life you'd better attend ... your work. 15. You cannot refer ... his parents ... such anger, that is not acceptable for him. 16. This house dates ... the end ... the 19th century and is referred ... as the blend of new and old styles ... architecture. 17. ... special value ... us is his creative activity ... the last period. 18. There is much ... store ... the entrants to this university. For instance, even before they take the examinations they can get acquainted ... the advantages every faculty offers. 19. Many attractions are revealed ... tourists from look-... platforms. Domes ... churches, architectural monuments connected ... the history ... the city are ... them. 20. In his speech the president referred ... our contacts ... neighbouring countries, which are ... special value. 21. The storm did irretrievable damage ... the little houses near the beach. 22. We don't know what the future has ... store ... us. 23. Soon he got acquainted ... the neighbourhood. 24. He is known ... his extravagance when shopping for sports equipment. 25. This ancient church dates ... 1117. 26. He revealed his secrets ... his friend. 27. This art fair is extremely popular ... tourists especially ... those coming ... Germany, the USA, Canada and Poland as you can find there items ... special value because ... their regional specifics. 28. We definitely will succeed ... exploring the city's most precious historical site ... spite ... the coming storm.

***7. Consult the Appendix II and study the use of the following synonyms. Account for the choice of the particular word in each case:**

a) to reveal – to show – to display – to exhibit

1. After some hesitation she *revealed* the secret to us. 2. He *showed* the boy how to operate the machine. 3. Everyone has *to show* their identity cards at the entrance to the building. 4. I'll *show* you the way to the station – it's not far. 5. The election results *showed* that people weren't satisfied with the government. 6. Many developed countries often *display* their military power. 7. The computer *displays* the date in the bottom right corner of the screen. 8. The parking restrictions are *displayed* on a small yellow sign. 9. Big Brother is the mask in which the Party chooses *to exhibit* itself to the world. 10. There are twice as many nations *exhibiting* at the annual world

trade fair.

b) to restore – to repair – to mend – to fix

1. The city council has given money to help *restore* some older buildings. 2. These victories *restored* public confidence. 3. The plane was too badly damaged to be *repaired*. 4. He was trying hard *to fix* a broken lock but couldn't do it. 5. His wife says she has never *mended* her husband's socks.

c) route – course – way – road – itinerary – path

1. The *route* for ships bringing us iron ore lay along the coast. 2. They are planning a *route* for the new bus. 3. If you don't enjoy driving on the big highways, try to find another *route*. 4. His influence on the whole *course* of British political life was immense. 5. In sight of the harbour the captain changed his *course*. 6. Now that he had that cheque in his pocket, there was no *way* out. 7. There were two alternatives, the *way* to Rome, and the *way* to Atheism. 8. If you lose your *way*, ask the policeman. 9. I was on my *way* home when somebody called my name. 10. Could you look this *way*? 11. I think we've come the wrong/right *way*. 12. He went to the shop and asked the *way* to the hospital. 13. They were going across the fields because they couldn't find the *road*. 14. *Proverb*: The *road* to hell is paved with good intentions. 15. It is very noisy living on the main *road*. 16. His *itinerary* takes him through France. 17. I almost ran up the *path* to her house. 18. A narrow *path* took us down to the river.

d) to admire – to respect – to think much of – to appreciate – to value

1. You *admire* money and you idolise the people who have it. 2. They all *admired* his behaving in that manner. 3. His cleverness was much *admired*. 4. I don't agree with him but I *respect* him for sticking to his principles. 5. You've been kind to me and I certainly *appreciate* it, only don't spoil it all now. 6. I'd like to learn about music. Could you teach me how *to appreciate* it? 7. Their company's products are pretty good but I don't *think much of* their advertising campaign. 8. We *value* his contribution greatly. 9. He *valued* his own privacy sufficiently to have respect for someone else's.

e) rapid – quick – fast – swift

1. He did not run, he just walked at a *fast* steady pace. 2. He always liked *fast* cars and expensive clothes. 3. I'll just take a *quick* shower. 4. He had a *quick* glance at the newspaper before going to work. 5. You'll have to be *quick* – we don't have much time. 6. No one expected our economy to show such a *rapid* growth. 7. *Rapid* industrialization led to many changes. 8. They

introduced a *swift* change of a plan. 9. He is *swift* to react to any kind of remark.

f) to inscribe – to register – to enter – to enroll – to enlist

1. The names of all my husband's relatives were *inscribed* in the family Bible when they were born, married, or died. 2. The share markets *registered* record falls. 3. It seems that they haven't *registered* her birth. 4. In former times, only property owners could be *registered* as voters. 5. We *registered* our luggage while checking in. 6. In 1914 he *entered* the Cabinet as Minister of Agriculture. 7. Two boys from our village have *enlisted* in the navy. 8. She *enrolled* for a sixth-month business course. 9. The small boy wanted *to enroll* in the youth club, but he was too young.

***8. Insert the word best suited to the context. Account for your choice.**

a) to reveal – to show – to display – to exhibit

1. Our economy __ signs of recession. 2. A medical examination __ a deep cut. 3. He asked me __ the contents of the letter to no one. 4. The hostages __ great courage in a very frightening situation. 5. Could you __ him the usual office procedure? 6. He __ some tricks to attract their attention. 7. They __ all goods in a shop window. 8. To bring the subject up was __ bad manners. 9. She __ her paintings to the public. 10. All items of consumer electronics __ for sale. 12. He __ little dedication to his work. 13. Why don't you __ your thoughts to me? 14. He liked __ his erudition.

b) to restore – to repair – to mend – to fix

1. The radio isn't working. Can you __ it? 2. After a careful investigation they could __ the scene of the crime. 3. After the terrible shock he couldn't __ his calm. 4. A builder __ someone's leaking roof. 5. You'd better call someone __ that washing machine. 6. She never __ her stockings, she always buys a new pair instead. 7. We want __ the ground floor in the style of the period.

c) route – course – way – road – itinerary – path

1. There are two __ we can take: this one along the coast or this one through the mountains. 2. The President always returned by a different __, which was a part of the security arrangements. 3. In the __ of the discussion many views were heard. 4. She knew the __ home. 5. He always chose this __ to the river. 6. He made up his mind to a certain __ of action. 7. Are you coming my __? 8. According to our __ tomorrow we'll be in Chicago. 9.

They have been trying to clear the __ through the forest for some days. 10. The __ was blocked, so we came back a different __. 11. It's a busy __, so be careful when you cross it. 12. *Proverb*: Where there's a will there's a __. 13. Education and legislation are the __ to happiness.

d) to admire – to respect – to think much of – to appreciate – to value

1. You must __ other people's privacy. 2. The hotel was okay, but I didn't __ the food. 3. I always __ him for his determination and honesty. 4. I __ the way she's brought up those children on her own. 5. An employer should always __ good staff. 6. I hope you __ these Portuguese wines? 7. They __ the painting at five thousand pounds. 8. He __ money as a man __ it who has been poor. 9. Thanks for helping me on Friday; I really __ it.

e) rapid – quick – fast – swift

1. In some developing countries there is a __ increase in population. 2. They say he is the __ runner in the world. 3. Let's have a __ coffee and then continue our work. 4. The president promised __ and effective retribution against the terrorists. 5. I had to make a __ decision.

f) to inscribe – to register – to enter – to enroll – to enlist

1. The teacher __ all her students for the examination. 2. He __ in the airforce and eventually became a pilot. 3. The names of the candidates were __ in the book. 4. You should __ the date of arrival of every member. 5. She __ as an independent candidate. 6. We __ at the hotel near the beach. 7. He __ one of the most prestigious colleges in Great Britain. 8. The new course seemed to be interesting and they decided to __ for it.

***9. Translate into English using the most suitable word.**

1. Коли ти збираєшся залатати дірку у моєму светрі? 2. Ми попросили його розкрити нам деталі цієї справи. 3. Вона цінує свою незалежність. 4. Після поразки йому було важко відновити впевненість у своїх силах. 5. Будь обережним, коли переходиш дорогу. 6. Ми повинні розробити інший план дій. 7. Він з усіх сил намагався не показувати свій біль, але не міг стриматись. 8. Його двері були єдиним виходом з кімнати. 9. Саме у політиці він міг показати усі свої таланти. 10. На ярмарку будуть виставлені різні види товарів. 11. Яким світовим лідером ти захоплюєшся найбільше? 12. Він не виявив великого зацікавлення нашою роботою. 13. Скільки я маю заплатити, щоб мені відремонтували телевізор? 14. Цю територію завжди перетинали

торгові шляхи. 15. Він не хотів показувати дітям іграшки до свят. 16. Мій друг сказав, що спробує полагодити машину. 17. Цей замок недавно поновили після жахливої пожежі. 18. Пілот притримувався курсу. 19. По телебаченню детально повідомляють про хід подій. 20. Вони шли дорогою, яка була викладена бруківкою. 21. Це дорога до Лондона? 22. Вона побачила аварію по дорозі на роботу. 23. Ми пішли стежкою через ліс. 24. Ця промова покаже, якою людиною насправді є наш кандидат у депутати. 25. Я завжди цінував ваші поради. 26. Мені здається, що це найшвидший шлях до міста. 27. Навколо центру міста будують нову дорогу. 28. План подорожі президента включатиме дводенне перебування у нашому місті. 29. Цього року до армії вступило вже 20 000 чоловік. 30. Я захоплююсь його мужністю у даній ситуації. 31. Він дивна людина, але колеги поважають його. 32. Вона вирішила поїхати швидким поїздом. 33. При демократії треба поважати права інших. 34. Я ціную вашу допомогу. 35. Ти не цінуєш своєї чудової дружини. 36. Наступного року він вступатиме до університету. 37. Я не дуже високої думки про цього політика. 38. Ми лише щось швидко перекусимо і підемо. 39. Знайди мою сумочку і покvapся. 40. Це був період швидких змін. 41. Удар був блискавичним. 42. Обшук у будинку нічого не виявив. 43. В Україні є небагато міст, внесених до світової спадщини ЮНЕСКО. 44. Їм потрібно зареєструвати свій шлюб. 45. Він записався для участі у змаганнях? 46. Твоє зауваження виявило неповагу до колег. 47. Його зареєстрували від республіканської партії. 48. Скільки студентів записались на цей курс?

10. Match each word on the left with the most suitable word on the right. Translate the phrases.

1) to reveal	a) paintings	1) to display	a) smb's help
2) to exhibit	b) a hole in the floor	2) to show	b) shoes
3) to restore	c) a soldier	3) to repair	c) skills
4) to fix	d) a palace	4) to respect	d) a teacher
5) to mend	e) a film star	5) to appreciate	e) surprise
6) to admire	f) a car	6) to enroll	f) smb's death
7) to value	g) smb as a friend	7) to register	g) a student
8) to enlist	h) the truth		

1)	(a) sea	a)	snack
2)	(a) flexible	b)	itinerary
3)	the main	c)	path
4)	(a) grass	d)	routes
5)	(a) long	e)	way
6)	(a) fast	f)	blow
7)	(a) quick	g)	swimmer
8)	(a) rapid	h)	rise in prices
9)	(a) swift	i)	road

11. Express the same idea using different wording and grammar.

1. The city of L'viv is always referred to with affection. 2. Its splendour and flavour is revealed to numerous tourists. 3. He also maintained lively trade contacts with many countries. 4. The area was crossed by routes of commerce, L'viv became a major trading centre. 5. Polish feudal lords who succeeded in capturing the city in 1349, tried to destroy everything created by hands and talent of our people. 6. Still there has much survived to be proud of. 7. L'viv is the only city in Ukraine which preserved the medieval structure of its layout as well as characteristic features of the buildings and landscape. 8. The Latin Catholic Church proved to be the only sample of L'viv Gothic style to survive. 9. Monuments dating to the Renaissance period are much more numerous. 10. In spite of irretrievable losses L'viv museums are known for their rich collections. 11. L'viv has much in store for those who are fond of arts. 12. The look-out platforms on Vysokyi Zamok command a magnificent panorama of L'viv, really, it is a sight to admire. 13. The city of old squares and new spacious residential districts is beautiful at any time of the day and in any season.

12. Translate into English using words and phrases from the text.

1. Старовинна частина міста у 1975 році була оголошена Державним історико-архітектурним заповідником. 2. Сорок п'ять будинків на одній невеликій площі, сорок п'ять пам'ятників архітектури - це унікальна скарбниця архітектурної майстерності. 3. Під час численних воєн Львів зазнав невідновних втрат, проте первісний вигляд багатьох старовинних споруд на сьогоднішній день відновлено. 4. Львівська аптека-музей є однією із найдавніших у Львові аптек, яка датується 1735 роком. 5. В аптеці відтворено унікальний інтер'єр п'яти залів в усіх деталях та збережено приладдя лабораторій. 6. Вулиці, викладені бруківкою, довершують архітектурні ансамблі центральної частини міста. 7. До площі Ринок прилягає площа Катедральна, де розташована

велична будівля латинського собору. 8. У нашому місті кожен турист може відвідати численні виставки-продажі художніх виробів, літературні вечори, музеї, театри та мистецькі центри. 9. Можна порадити сучасним керівникам наслідувати приклад Данила Галицького, що був мудрим правителем та проникливим політиком. 10. Нещодавно Львівську ратушу, а саме її оглядовий майданчик, з якого відкривається велична панорама стародавнього Львова, відкрили для широкого загалу. 11. Львів відіграв важливу роль у забезпеченні стабільності кордонів князівства та торгівельних зв'язків Київської Русі. 12. Ретельно виконані оздоблення та вишукані бані церков справляють незабутнє враження на відвідувачів цього стародавнього міста. 13. Я завжди з теплотою згадую старі площі мого стародавнього міста. 14. Коли було засновано Львів? 15. Мені страшенно сподобалася Венеція, але я ледь не заблукав у лабіринтах її вузьких вуличок. 16. Наш житловий масив розташований на околиці міста і такої пишної зелені ви не знайдете ніде. 17. Середньовічні забудови, хоч і збереглися до сьогоднішніх днів, але подекуди втратили свій первинний вигляд. 18. Як пройти до оглядового майданчика? 19. Дзвони мені в будь-який час. 20. Скільки міст України внесено до списку Світової спадщини ЮНЕСКО? 21. Старанно відновлені будівлі поповнили список пам'яток, які датуються 15 століттям. 22. Доглянуті квітники і фонтани прикрасять будь-яке місто. 23. Кордони князівства було добре укріплено завдяки зусиллям мудрого правителя Данила Романовича. 24. Нас вчора не було вдома, бо ми ходили на благодійний концерт. 25. Багато іноземних фірм підтримує торгівельні контакти з нашими підприємствами. 26. Центральне відділення банку знаходиться в самому центрі (серці) міста. 27. Довгі роки Львів залишався основною твердинею Руських земель. 28. Нелегко було встояти перед загарбанням тевтонських рицарів, але мешканці міста не здавалися. 29. Безліч цінних речей вціліли лише завдяки щасливому випадку. 30. Цього тижня унікальні колекції старовини виставлять у Національному музеї. 31. З Високого замку відкривається чудова панорама міста. 32. Численні музеї міста користуються популярністю серед туристів. 33. Хоча стара частина міста і має історичну цінність, але мене приваблюють мальовничі куточки в парках і площах, що у передмісті. 34. Після довгого ходіння лабіринтами маленьких вуличок перед нами відкрилась велична панорама усього міста: вишукані бані церков, старовинні палаци та особняки – усе це було видно з оглядового майданчика. 35. Ми опинились у казковому місці: на вулицях, викладених бруківкою, дзюркотали фонтани, нас оточували старовинні

споруди, збудовані у різних стилях, і уся ця велич потопала у розкішній зелені. 36. Музеї міста відомі своїми унікальними колекціями старовини та мистецькими шедеврами, що приваблюють туристів з усього світу. 37. Оскільки ця споруда виявилась єдиним зразком готичної архітектури, вона особливо цінна. 38. Якщо ми змогли вистояти стільки іноземних вторгнень, довготривалих облог, коли наше місто обстрілювали з усіх боків, ми зможемо пережити усе. 39. Ми пишаємось нашими історичними пам'ятками, які датуються ще 10 століттям. 40. Незважаючи на швидкий процес урбанізації, наше місто все ще популярне серед туристів. 41. Все більше людей купують будинки у передмістях, відомих пишною зеленню. 42. Якщо правитель - мудра людина, він дбатиме про кордони своєї держави. 43. За короткий період було відновлено первісний вигляд багатьох споруд. 44. З оглядового майданчика чітко видно планування старої частини міста. 45. На околиці міста будують новий завод, який аж ніяк не додає гармонії його вигляду. 46. З цього пагорба відкривається надзвичайно мальовнича панорама західної частини міста. 47. Протягом віків кордони цього князівства декілька разів змінювались, оскільки завжди знаходились феодала, охочі загарбати його землі. 48. Зараз група художників працює над реставрацією колись ретельно виконаних оздоблень королівського палацу. 49. Необхідно знайти кошти для реставрації цього будинку, оскільки він справжній шедевр архітектури і датується ще 13 століттям. 50. Швидкий розвиток урбанізації зумовив занепад сільського господарства та спричинив масову міграцію із навколишніх сіл. 51. Цей художник наслідує приклад всесвітньо відомих митців, проте дотримується свого власного стилю у живописі. 52. Мені завжди було цікаво, що знаходиться в усіх залах старовинної аптеки-музею, проте їх відкрили для широкого загалу лише нещодавно.

IV. ACTIVE VOCABULARY *

1. Learn the following word combinations, translate them into Ukrainian. Make up your own sentences to illustrate their meaning.

to lose an accent; a battle; colour; courage; a document; election; a

**See Appendix I*

friend; one's head; health; one's heart; hope; interest; a job; patience; self-respect; speed; strength; one's temper; tongue; voice.

to attract attention; audience; curiosity; friends; insects; iron;

careful examination; look; person; plan; preparation; work; worker;

careless driver; handling; inspection; man; manner; mistake; spelling; talk; work;

attractive idea; offer; package; person; sight; woman;

appearance comical; general; healthy; magic; neat; outward; personal; public; satisfied; similar; strange; sudden; timely; untidy; weekly;

valuable advice; contribution to; experience; help; knowledge; painting; property; ring.

2. Examine the words and word combinations in different contexts. Translate them into Ukrainian and use them in the sentences of your own.

I

1. She **appeared** to him in a dream. 2. Don't **judge only by appearances** but make a right judgement. 3. She never **appears in society** now. 4. At first this reference book **appeared in print** last summer. 5. Suddenly the manager **appeared from** his office and asked us to be quiet. 6. He was disturbed by the **sudden appearance of** red spots on his skin. 7. I smiled, trying **to keep up some appearance** of being interested. 8. The vice-president will **appear at** the exhibition at 3 o'clock. 9. The city **appeared** calm after invasion. 10. It's difficult to ask a woman her age without **appearing rude**. 11. **It appeared** that everyone had heard about this unique collection of antiquities except me. 12. The lake at night **had the appearance of** a silver dish. 13. She is younger **in appearance** than I thought. 14. He has often **appeared on** the BBC sport programme. 15. Refined domes of churches and spires of towers suddenly **appeared** in the distance. 16. Sheila's car turned the corner and slowly **disappeared from view**. 17. The **mysterious disappearance** of Lord Lucan has never been solved. 18. You need time to get over it. Grief doesn't **disappear overnight**, you know. 19. Thousands of square miles of rainforest are **disappearing** each year. 20. It **appears** that they are unable to launch this programme in time.

II

1. What is the **attendance at** the meeting today? - About 200. 2. He promised **to attend to the matter** immediately on return. 3. She suddenly

had to cancel all her plans in order **to attend** her grandmother's funeral. 4. He was sent to England at the age of eight **to attend a school** in London. 5. We were working late, **attending to** last minute details. 6. The game **had an attendance of** over 50 000 people. 7. Over 2000 police were **in attendance** at yesterday's demonstration. 8. You are not **attending** at all. 9. It was the first exhibition I had ever **attended**. 10. The charity concert was **well attended**. 11. I was not **attending to the conversation**.

III

1. She **was attracted by** this magnificent panorama. 2. What **attracts me to** the job is high salary and the possibility of foreign travel. 3. Politicians **attract the massive media attention**. 4. Her campaign **has been attracting** a lot of **support**. 5. Leftover food **attracts** flies. 6. Long holidays **have no attraction for** him. 7. Banks have to think of ways of making long-term savings more **attractive to** individuals and business. 8. A lot of young people take drugs. Personally I can't **see the attraction**. 9. They will pay you well, you will get a company car and 30 days holiday each year - it's certainly an **attractive offer**. 10. I don't **find** this architectural ensemble **attractive** at all. 11. We hope to sell goods by packing them **attractively**. 12. He had **a gift of attracting** people. 13. He wasn't much **attracted by** the prospect. 14. The **unattractive** teenager I once knew was now a fine young woman. 15. Large **unattractive buildings** have appeared on the outskirts. 16. President said that his country would like **to attract investment from** private companies.

IV

1. Carry this antique vase **carefully!** Don't break it. 2. There are still a lot of things **to take care of** before we go on vacation. 3. **Take good care of yourself** while you are away. 4. They **were careful** not to touch anything until the police arrived. 5. You are making too many mistakes. You really must try and **take more care**. 6. They **gave** the map **a careful look** before walking in the direction of the church. 7. You'll be safe with Tom. He is a **careful driver**. 8. The whole interview will be recorded so **be careful** what you say. 9. You have plenty of time, so there is no excuse for **careless work**. 10. He was **careful** not to reveal the secret to them. 11. He **doesn't care** if the appointment is cancelled. 12. Some young people are **careless about** their untidy **appearances**. 13. The children were **left in the care of** their aunt. 14. Doctor **made a careful examination** and found nothing wrong. 15. It was very **careless of** you to leave your purse on the desk. 16. You have to be **under the care of** a doctor all the time. 17. Would the

children **care for** some more cake? 19. She is **careless about** her spelling.

V

1. For years he ran the company efficiently but he recently seems **to have lost all control**. 2. Coming round the corner, he almost **lost control of** his car. 3. We don't **lose hope** that we will be able to recreate the interior of this palace. 4. I think if he fails again he will just **lose heart** and give up. 5. I **have lost all interest in** my job and I feel constantly tired. 6. Will the shirt **lose its colour** if you wash it? 7. Don't **lose your heart**, all the problems will be solved in the long run. 8. We tried **to lose no time in** getting off the main road and finding a quiet place for a picnic. 9. Mr Blake was appointed as the new manager and **lost no time in** reorganizing the office. 10. Police **lost sight of** the man when he ran into a crowd of people. 11. He **has lost touch with** his army friends. 12. You look much better after **losing all that weight**. 13. Our insurance covers the **loss of** luggage. 14. Jane is not feeling too well and has **lost her appetite**. 15. Put your arms out to the side so that you don't **lose your balance**. 16. Many people don't complain about pay and conditions because they are afraid of **losing their jobs**. 17. "I've been waiting for hours", said Helen trying not **to lose her temper**. 18. She is a little child. Try not **to lose temper with** her. 19. During last elections he **lost by** 7,807 votes **to** Samuel's 13,897. 20. Certain members of the Nazi government knew that they were **losing the war**. 21. The **loser** walked away sadly. 22. Since the military government took control, the population **has suffered a general loss of** civil liberties. 23. She was **at a loss for words** to thank them for this gift. 24. The division **suffered heavy losses** at Brody in July 1944. 25. Derek was gazing out of the window, **lost in thought**. 26. Excuse me, **I'm lost**. Could you tell me where the station is? 27. It's easy **to lose your way** in the forest.

VI

1. The subject **has been referred to** in the preface. 2. **As referred to** in our letter of May 10th, we want to set up a new business. 3. "A cat" in the English language is usually **referred to** as "he" or "she". 4. She got angry when he **referred to** her friends so ironically. 5. He **referred to** the authority **for** the information about their investigation. 6. I have examined all the documents **referring to their trade contacts**. 7. People interpret events within their own **frame of reference**. 8. I can **refer** his actions **to** negligence. 9. This aspect doesn't **refer to** the monuments dating to the Renaissance period. 10. The receptionist **referred** the customer **to** the sales manager. 11. In our discussion about travel, George **made** several

references to his recent trip abroad. 12. Professor Smith wrote an excellent **reference for** his student who was applying for the job. 13. I must **refer** you **back to him for** further investigation. 14. The matter was outside the committee's **terms of reference**. 15. The rule **refers** only **to** special cases.

VII

1. Joyce gave us a lot of **valuable advice** when we first started the company. 2. Her most **valuable contribution to** our business was her leadership skills. 3. Margaret's suggestions were **invaluable to** us. 4. The company is offering discount to its **valued customers**. 5. The hotel management advises guests not to leave any **valuables** in their rooms. 6. As a child he admired his father's **values** and lifestyle. 7. She rejected the **traditional values of** her society. 8. Some people **value** fame and fortune **above** everything else. 9. The **current value of** property is very low compared with this time last year. 10. They have a painting which **has been valued at** a higher price than they paid for it. 11. Don't lose this ring - it's very **valuable**. 12. He has a few paintings **of great value**. 13. The builder **valued the work** already done **at** \$400. 14. When I sold my apartment it had almost **doubled in value** since I bought it. 15. This property is very **valuable**. 16. The **value of** the dollar has fallen in recent months. 17. We got a 50% discount; that's **real value**. 18. He doesn't seem **to have** any **values** at all. 19. Some fine wines increase **in value** as they get older. 20. There's a special ticket that means you can see six concerts, which is definitely **good value for money**. 21. The most **valued workers** in the factory are the technicians.

3. Insert the following words and their derivatives:

a) appear

1. As you go round the corner a wonderful view of the mountains ___ in front of you. 2. Their marriage was over but they still went out as a couple just ___. 3. Suddenly the cat ___ under the chair. 4. The matter ___ to me to be of some importance. 5. Can't you do something about your ___? I am ashamed to be seen with you. 6. We were just having breakfast when Clark ___. 7. All my worries have completely ___, and I feel much better now. 8. He ___ from behind the house. 9. When we reached the top of the hill, the town ___ below us. 10. He promised to be here at six but didn't ___ until seven. 11. This chapel preserved its original ___. 12. At that moment she ___ in the doorway. 13. Towns merged to take on the ___ of a city.

b) attend

1. Do you plan ___ the concert? 2. The hospital has a special clinic and patients can ___ it if they have any problems. 3. Several politicians were ___ at the meeting to discuss the crisis. 4. You won't succeed unless you ___ your work. 5. Several people were unable ___ because of the storm. 6. I was not ___ the conversation. 7. I would advise him not to press his young pupil ___, or he will lose interest in the subject. 8. Their mother was too upset to ___ the funeral arrangements.

c) attract

1. The offer of such a position is very ___. 2. Sophie was plainly the centre of ___ in the room. 3. You must choose the career you find most ___ in terms of pay, working conditions and job satisfaction. 4. This young senator is ___ a lot of attention. 5. Wearing an ___ blouse and old-fashioned skirt, Lisa looked older than she was. 6. He ___ a large number of followers. 8. French Classicism produced magnificent architecture which ___ numerous tourists to the country. 8. A lot of men find plump women ___. 9. She was crazy about him and couldn't understand why we found him ___. 10. There are few tourist ___ in Veracruz: there is an old fort and a beach. 11. The old red-brick houses and innumerable artistic associations of Hampstead ___ architects, artists and writers. 12. The idea of a vacation in Hawaii has a lot of ___ me.

d) care

1. I really don't ___ a piece of pie right now. 2. The committee made a ___ study of the problem before giving us their report. 3. Leave it to us, we'll ___ everything for you. 4. Don't worry, she is very ___ - you can trust her to do a good job. 5. Your work is full of spelling mistakes. Try not to be so ___ in future. 6. You should ___ your work. 7. The child ___her sister's ___. 8. The library is ___ Mr. Grey. 9. We must preserve ___ everything what has survived. 10. You should always be very ___ when dealing with him. 11. A ___ inspection showed cracks in the foundation of the building. 12. I don't mean that one has to love people, but simply that one should ___. 13. He was ___ not to reveal the secret.

e) lose

1. When people ___ their jobs, they ___ control ___ many other aspects of their lives. 2. Soon we ___ that magnificent view. 3. The picture hasn't ___ its colour over the centuries. 4. I always ___ when I play badminton with my sister. 5. His old hat completely ___ its shape. 6. I can't afford ___ my job. I have a family to support. 7. I was ___ to explain his sudden disappearance. 8. Janet shook the winners hand to show that she was a good ___. 9. The police

asked everyone to stay calm but a few people ___ and started screaming. 10. "Is John winning?" - "No, he is ___". 11. ___ of health is more serious than ___ of wealth. 12. Another bank closed, and a number of people ___. 13. He doesn't have much patience - he often ___. 14. This ___ is irreplaceable and trying to change something now is a ___. 15. The company is expected to announce 200 job ___. 16. The main ___ was the United Left, which ___ eight seats.

f) refer

1. For further details the reader is ___ Appendix I. 2. He never ___ the matter again. 3. This law only ___ non-citizens. 4. You may ___ the encyclopaedia ___ information about that country. 5. The firm offered to give her a ___. 6. The new constitution dropped all ___ previous wars. 7. I can ___ this victory only ___ his own hard work. 8. Does that remark ___ me? 9. In his speech the President ___ the achievements of the Olympic team. 10. Do not remove ___ from the library. 11. He was talking very confidently and didn't ___ his notes at all. 12. The statement contains several ___ me. 13. The matter was ___ the Committee ___ careful examination. 14. As he was looking for a job, he came to his former employer ___.

g) value

1. Her knowledge and experience will be very ___ us. 2. This beautiful antique vase has a market ___ over \$5000. 3. They bought a Ferrari knowing that it would increase ___. 4. Thanks for the ___ advice. 5. He ___ the house ___ \$95000. 6. There has been a serious decline in moral ___ among the children today. 7. He appeared not to ___ his life at all. 8. She ___ a lot her albums filled with pictures of churches, chapels, old bridges and picturesque cottages. 9. The ___ diamonds has gone up in recent years. 10. Every community tries to impose its understanding and ___ on its individual members. 11. Our shares became completely ___ overnight. 12. It is one of the most socially ___ roles in contemporary society. 13. We need to be guided by our moral ___. 14. These documents are enormously ___ scientists.

4. Insert prepositions where necessary.

1. She had to stay ... home to take care ... her family. 3. I can refer you ... a good book ... further information ... this subject. 4. Pavarotti will be appearing ... a number ... concerts over the summer. 5. He referred his success ... the good teaching he had had. 6. The book will be ... great value ... him ... his studies. 7. He is very careful ... his health. 8. Most of the

property was sold ... a loss. 9. I will leave this ... your care. 10. What do you value your house ... ? 11. The State must care ... the families ... soldiers killed ... the war. 12. That was careless ... you to lose the key. 13. Considering the seriousness of the matter to be debated there was an unusually low attendance ... the meeting. 14. Milan was losing ... two goals ... one. 15. We'll attend ... the matter as soon as we have some free time. 16. It appears ... me that she made a reference ... him. 17. We're utterly ... a loss to understand how it happened. 18. I was watching her until she finally disappeared ... view. 19. We lost sight ... him but soon he appeared ... the bushes. 20. When we leave for holidays we put the cat ... our neighbour's care. 21. An inscription on the box said: "To be handled ... care!" 22. I don't care ... other people's opinion. 23. Jane spent years caring ... her sick aunt. 24. I don't care ... instant coffee, I prefer strong and black. 25. This street map will be ... great value ... you in finding your way around the city. 26. He is a strange guy; you can often find him lost ... thought. 27. My nephew has been left ... my care. 28. She took care ... the children when their mother died. 29. She is ... the doctor's care. 30. Most European currencies fell ... value yesterday. 31. Everyone likes to be listened to ... care. 32. He doesn't seem to care ... having failed his exam. 33. I don't care much ... dancing. 34. He took care ... the luggage so we didn't have to worry. 35. He is usually careful ... his money. 36. He values this picture ... the sentimental associations. 37. She was lost ... her book. 38. I am ... a loss for words. 39. Many people feel attraction ... her and she certainly seems nice but you shouldn't judge ... appearances. 40. He referred the matter ... the manager. 41. The matter was referred ... the committee. 42. They did it ... reference ... me. 43. The idea of restitution seems to have disappeared ... our criminal law. 44. Our son attends ... all the correspondence and keeps the accounts. 45. A crowd was attracted ... the scene of the accident. 46. She doesn't take enough care ... her work. 47. In the end we only lost ... one point. 48. The parliament decided to refer a bill ... a committee ... further consideration. 49. The airline was accused of being careless ... the security. 50. Taking care ... young children is a full-time job. 51. I didn't expect you to do such a thing, that's why now I'm ... a loss ... words. 52. He referred ... me ... advice. 53. When she lost all her money, she was determined to keep ... appearances. 54. The emergency services were ... attendance within 22 minutes. 55. Feeding the animals proved a popular attraction ... visitors ... the farm. 56. He takes excessive care ... his appearance. 57. The boys were taken ... care ... when their father died. 58. Many historic sights are ... the care ... the National Trust. 58. The visiting side lost ... the home team. They lost ... five goals ... two. 59. This book is an invaluable source ...

reference ... the art historian. 60. The book is the best general reference ... natural history. 61. His published accounts ... his travels is ... dubious value ... other explorers. 62. They took several attempts to improve the appearance ... the town. 63. The report gives the appearance ... scientific credibility. 64. She is currently appearing ... the Liverpool Playhouse. 65. Though they are relatives they differ sharply ... appearance. 66. The relations between the countries were tense but the international community insisted on keeping ... the appearances.

***5. Paraphrase the sentences using active vocabulary.**

1. The sun vanished behind the clouds. 2. Your presence at the club meeting is necessary. 3. Try not to draw people's attention. 4. The mother's major worry was the safety of her children. 5. The ad will be published in the tomorrow's paper. 6. Be attentive while crossing the street. 7. A job applicant should try to have a neat look. 8. A negligent mistake cost the company millions of dollars. 9. In her biography there is no hint to her years as a singer. 10. Mother attaches a great deal of significance to good manners. 11. I really appreciate his personal opinion. 12. Each child must be accompanied by a parent. 13. New dress styles are very fascinating. 14. A knowledge of typing is of great importance in this job. 15. All the students must be present at the classes before Thanksgiving. 16. Suspense novels hold special magnetism for me. 17. Please consult the last page of the book for this information. 18. Primitive people have different moral code. 19. The student was unconcerned about his personal appearance. 20. We submitted the proposal to the board of directors. 21. The employees number present at the Super Bowl was more than 90,000. 22. Roberta Peters has performed in concert halls all over the world. 23. The sick man is still under the doctor's supervision. 24. He gave her an excellent recommendation when she resigned. 25. The tax assessor fixed the price of \$ 40, 000. 26. The team played well, but was defeated in the game. 27. It is obvious that supper will be late. 28. He gave the pretence that he was doing well until he was broke. 29. The spot came out when the shirt was washed. 30. I'll take care of the work tomorrow, I promise.

6. Translate into English.

1. Якийсь дивний звук в саду привернув мою увагу. 2. Сонце виглянуло з-за хмар. 3. Він надто переоцінює свої переклади. 4. Це зауваження стосується всіх вас. 5. Здається, його анітрохи не хвилює те, що він провалив іспит. 6. Не можна гаяти ні хвилини. 7. Вони виявилися

зовсім різними людьми. 8. Я не можу втрачати роботу. У мене сім'я, про яку я повинен піклуватися. 9. На жаль, ми не завжди цінуємо поради і досвід інших людей і тому часто повторюємо їх помилки. 10. Він втратив апетит, коли почув цю новину. 11. На мене не діють її чари. 12. Мене не хвилює, як це робиться. 13. Це для мене дороге лише як пам'ять. 14. У мого брата були відмінні рекомендації, тому він дуже швидко знайшов роботу. 15. Дивись не скажи йому нічого зайвого. 16. Ми всі цінуємо вашу думку. 17. Він прийшов лише о 9 годині і сказав, що йому байдуже, що він запізнився. 18. Ця справа була скерована в ООН. 19. Оголошення з'явилося дещо пізніше. 20. Він оцінив картину у 1000 фунтів стерлінгів, хоча її справжня вартість значно більша. 21. Він ніколи не втрачав нагоди сказати їй, яка вона приваблива. 22. Ця робота багато чим приваблює мене. 23. Вартість мого будинку весь час зростає. 24. Не хвилюйтесь, все владнається саме собою. 25. Вона намагалась не торкатись минулого. 26. Вони випустили з виду той факт, що газети вже давно висвітлили цю подію. 27. Його завжди пам'ятатимуть за неоціненний внесок у мирне вирішення конфлікту. 28. Вони дбали про неї з дитинства. 29. Місто виявилось красивішим, ніж ми сподівалися. 30. Енциклопедію можна використовувати як довідник з багатьох питань. 31. Не втрачай почуття гумору. 32. На обличчі Соамса з'явилася усмішка. 33. Я уважно переглянув усі папери, що стосуються вашої справи і, ви знаєте, мою увагу привернув один дуже цінний документ. 34. У виступі вона часто посилалася на праці античних філософів. 35. Мені запропонували роботу в Парижі. Пропозиція дуже приваблива. 36. Його ім'я виявилось у списку. 37. Він занадто багато хоче за свої послуги. 38. Ця ідея мені не подобається. 39. Команду врятували, але корабель потонув. 40. Виявляється, що це була помилка. 41. Він дійсно тебе любить, Олено. 42. Ці цифри стосуються минулого року. 43. Вона приходила на кожен концерт, на якому виступав цей співак. 44. Він ніколи не переймається, коли щось губить. 45. Товари, які з'явилися на ринку, не привернули уваги багатьох споживачів. 46. Думка цього вчителя є цінною для нас. 47. Не хочеш піти погуляти? 48. Працюючи він забуває про все. 49. Дітей залишили під наглядом бабусі. 50. Ми просто не знаємо, як це могло статись. 51. Ваша допомога була просто неоцінима. 52. Я намагався не образити його. 53. Вона завжди дивиться у словник, коли не знає слова. 54. Ця пропозиція дуже приваблива, але я не можу її прийняти. 55. Виявляється, що вони повністю втратили інтерес до цієї справи. 56. Будь обережним, щоб не заблукати у лісі. 57. Він пишається своїми знаннями. 58. Дитина здавалась хворою. 59. Він знає, що в житті є

справді важливим. 60. Страхове агенство виплатило нам повну вартість машини. 61. Я кудись поклав свої окуляри. 62. Ентоні запитав сестру, чи вона хоче піти з ним, але вона вагалася і не знала що відповісти. 63. Не втрачай нагоди поговорити з ним. Його порада може виявитися дуже цінною для тебе. 64. Мені здається, що він зовсім не дбає про свою зовнішність. 65. Щоденне відвідування студентів падало, оскільки лекції ставали одноманітними. 66. Том віддав картину експерту для оцінки, і він сказав, що ця картина нічого не варта, бо це не оригінал. 67. Дівчинка втратила будь-який інтерес до гри, коли її увагу привабила нова іграшка. 68. Ця машина прослужить вам ще років 10, якщо ви дбатимете про неї. 69. Вона загубила ключі і не могла потрапити до будинку. 70. Що стосується учорашньої зустрічі, то вона була успішною. 71. Ціна на землю постійно зростає. 72. Залучити інвестиції з розвинутих країн є справою надзвичайно великого значення для нас. 73. Якщо ви не зможете бути присутнім на співбесіді, повідомте нас, будь ласка, завчасно. 74. Я приєднаюсь до вас пізніше, але спершу мушу подбати про декілька речей. 75. Що мені тепер робити? – Мені байдуже. 76. Я вважаю її привабливою і мені байдуже, що думають інші.

****7. Match the English idioms with their definitions and find the Ukrainian equivalents. Illustrate the meaning of the English idioms with your own situations.**

1. to dance attendance on smb	to suddenly become angry or upset
2. not to lose any sleep over smth	to stop doing something, especially something that is making you lose money, in order to prevent the situation from becoming any worse
3. to lose one's cool	to do everything possible in order to please or take care of someone
4. to be at a loss	used in order to say you are not very worried about a problem or situation
5. to be a dead loss	not to know what to do or say in a difficult situation
6. to cut one's losses	to be completely useless

****8. Insert the proper idiom.**

1. Nobody in America wanted to buy this film, so the only solution was ___ and sell to the television. 2. Emily entered the judge's chambers and stood there ___, unsure of what she should say to him. 3. I like the way he refuses to flatter Belinda or ___ her. 4. Morley was a real gentleman who never ___. You could count on him. 5. That last conference we went to was a ___ - I didn't learn anything. 6. For once my mother appeared ___, so I sat her down and gave her a cup of tea. 7. The store was imaginatively designed, but it didn't attract enough customers, so Smiths quickly ___ and closed it. 8. We watched with interest how the politicians ___ the oil company executives. 9. Gary thinks he may lose his job in the New Year, but he is not ___ over it. 10. He may be doing all right now but he was ___ when he was running the mail room. 11. Wilson started getting confused and contradicting himself, until eventually he ___.

V. TOPICAL VOCABULARY AND COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES

CITY LIFE AND SIGHTSEEING

1. Streets, squares, traffic etc: a downtown (AmE) = a city centre (BrE); (the main) street; a back street; an avenue (Ave.); a boulevard (Blvd.); a (thoroughfare) square; a lane; a crescent; a drive; a one-way street; a no-through road; a cul-de-sac; a residential area; a housing estate; a borough; a suburb; pedestrian precinct; a neighbourhood; environs; an industrial estate; a sidewalk (AmE)/a pavement(BrE); a curb (AmE)/kerb (BrE); heavy/light traffic; snail-paced traffic; traffic lights; the traffic rules; a pedestrian crossing/zebra crossing; crossroads; an intersection; a junction; a fork; jaywalking; to follow/violate safety rules; (to) fine.

2. City houses: a block of flats; an apartment building (AmE); a high-rise apartment building; a single-family home; an office building; a mansion; an edifice; a cottage.

3. People: a city dweller; an inhabitant; a resident; a citizen; a pedestrian; a passer-by; a visitor; a commuter; a passenger; a traffic warden; a stowaway; a conductor.

4. Facilities in a city:

cultural: an art gallery; a concert hall; an exhibition; a museum; an opera house; a ballet house; a theatre(BrE); a cinema house (BrE)/a movie theater (AmE); an art fair; a concert hall;

dining, lodging and nightlife: a restaurant; a coffee shop; a bar; a pub; a nightclub; a disco; a hotel; a motel; a youth hostel; a bed & breakfast (B&B); a casino;

transportation: public transport; the subway (AmE)/ the underground ('tube') (BrE)/the metro; a station entrance; a ticket collector's booth; an entrance/exit turnstile; an escalator; a tunnel; a line map; a subway map; a directional sign; a bus stop; a taxi stand/taxi rank (BrE); a bus/subway/ taxi fare; a one way fare; a reasonable/expensive fare; reductions for (children, etc.); a farecard; a conductor;

other facilities: a clinic; a pharmacy (drugstore)/a chemist's; law courts/a courthouse; a city hall; a police station; a laundry; a childcare centre; a registry office; a car hire agency; an estate agency;

places of worship: a church; a synagogue; a mosque; a temple; a cathedral; a chapel;

kinds of shops: a shopping mall; a department store; a supermarket; a newsstand; a souvenir stall/shop; a street vendor.

5. Typical problems in modern cities: traffic jams; a congestion; the rush hours; slums; vandalism; an overcrowding; pollution; homelessness; a crime.

6. Sightseeing: to go sightseeing; to tour; a sightseeing tour of; to make a tour of; a sight/place of interest; a landmark; a heritage place; to explore smth; to be worth a visit/visiting; the main/prime tourist attraction; a tourist trap; (to) haunt; have an abundance of museums; art galleries; to suit all tastes; to provide a wealth of/the widest possible choice of tourist attractions; to provide the visitor with delightful sights and experiences; to offer first class entertainment; contain relics and manuscripts; (to) display; a fascinating display of; an impressive collection of; exhibits of fine arts, a masterpiece; a monument to smb; an amusement park (funfairs and rides); a travel agency/agent; tourist brochures/information; guide books to (London, etc.); to book a ticket; a booking office; an admission price; to find accommodation; to make reservations in advance; in the high season/off - season.

**** Understanding English idioms:**

a burg = a small town (disdainful). I can't stand another day in this burg. This burg is getting on my nerves;

a wide place in the road = a very small town. We stopped at a wide place in the road called Adamsville;

a stamping ground = one's favourite or customary location. Chapel Hill is my old stamping ground, I was born there, you know;

an armpit = any undesirable place, a nickname for an undesirable town or city. Who wants to spend a weekend in an armpit? This town should be called the armpit of the nation.

the main drag = the main street. The main drag is solid with traffic on Saturday nights.

a cliff-dweller = someone who lives in a tall apartment building. I could never survive as a cliff-dweller in a big city.

a fleabag = a cheap hotel. I won't stay in this fleabag for a minute. Dick never stays in fleabags.

a pad = a place to live; one's room or dwelling. Why don't you come over to my pad for a while? This is a nice pad you've got here. What's the rent?

You can't get there from here = Where you want to go is in a very remote location (a catchphrase). Adamsville? Sorry, you can't get there from here.

****1. Make up dialogues using the above given idioms recollecting your experiences.**

LOCATION AND DIRECTIONS

1. Location: to be situated; in the centre of; on the edge of the (forests); to be surrounded by; on the other side of the river; to stretch ... km in the direction of; to be adjacent to; to be at the far end of the street; ... km to the north of; just over the border; ... miles along the coast from; ... km down the river from; to lie on the coast; near the mouth of; on the banks of; deep in the interior; on the fringe of the agricultural region; in the centre of a holiday resort area; on the slopes of; at the foot of the mountains; on the side of a hill; on a long thin peninsula; on an island; beside a lake; directly opposite smth; to extend over an area of ... square kilometres; on the outskirts of the town; in one of the outing villages; in a very remote part; parallel to the canal; a few miles inland.

2. Direction: to turn left; to follow the main road; up (down) the hill; across the traffic lights; over the next crossroads; through a long tunnel; to get to

the street; under the railway bridge; second turning on the right; to be/to take a short cut through the back streets; to be the long way round; to keep to the minor roads; to go via smth; to bear right; to go straight on; to cross over; to follow the pavement; across the fields; along a country lane; to take the left fork at the junction; to leave the cathedral on your right; to follow the signs to; to head to/for the spire in the distance; a sharp turning to your left; towards the end of the street; on a bend in the road; next to a restaurant; just past a pillar box; a long drive leading to the house.

3. Distance: to be mid-way between; to be roughly half an hour's drive from; in the middle of; to be some distance from; it can be reached by road or rail; quite a long way from the bus station; just a stone's throw from the airport; quite a way out of a town; to be about two miles as the crow flies; about forty minutes on foot; a ten-minute bus ride; fifteen minutes on the underground; twenty minutes by taxi; two blocks away from the hospital; the third exit off the roundabout.

4. Miscellaneous: to get to; to get around by public transportation; to go by subway/bus, etc.; an efficient way to get around the city.

2. Insert the proper words and translate the following sentences:

private	foreigner	outskirts	edifice
downtown	suburban	exhibition	thoroughfare
environs	residential	neighbourhood	accommodation

1. Full of cafes and eclectic shops, ___ Lawrence is a delight to walk around. 2. He lived in one of the ___ streets with houses that all looked the same and he was a typical native kid from the suburbs. 3. A ___ is the main road through a city or village. 4. A ___ part of a town consists of ___ houses, with no offices or businesses. 5. Are there any places of interest in the ___? 6. New York City and its ___ attract many tourists. 7. A truly cosmopolitan traveller never feels like a ___ anywhere on earth. 8. A collection of paintings of Old Masters is on ___ at the Museum of Contemporary Art. 9. The UN building in NYC is an imposing ___. 10. Good-quality ___ is hard to find in Boston - any hotel room in walking distance of downtown for under \$100 is to be considered a bargain. 11. A succession of remarkably ugly buildings put up on its ___ during the 1950s rather blighted New Haven, but its downtown remains both attractive and walkable. 12. Does this bus go ___?

3. Give the English equivalents to the following Ukrainian words and word combinations:

a) центр міста; передмістя; головна вулиця; вулиця, яка знаходиться далеко від центру; бульвар; магістраль; провулок; тупик\глуха вулиця; житловий район; навколишня місцевість; вуличний рух; світлофор; правила вуличного руху; пішохідний перехід; перехрестя; переходити вулицю; переходити вулицю у неналежному місці; тротуар; штраф; багатоквартирний будинок; висотний будинок; будинок на одну сім'ю; особняк; будівля/споруда; міський житель; пішохід; перехожий;

b) церква; мечеть; синагога; собор; художня галерея; концертний зал; кінотеатр; ресторан; відділок поліції; торгівельний пасаж; супермаркет; універмаг; пральня; затори на дорогах; міський транспорт; метрополітен; вхід до станції; турнікет; ескалатор; карта метро; лінія метро; показник напрямку; автобусна зупинка; квиток в один кінець; плата за проїзд; проїздний талон; помірна ціна; знижки; стоянка таксі; міські нетрі; вандалізм;

c) оглядати визначні місця; історична пам'ятка; бути вартим відвідування; головні туристські принади; пастка для туристів; часто відвідувати якесь місце; культова споруда; мати величезну кількість музеїв; що задовольняють будь-які смаки; забезпечувати найширший вибір туристських принад; пропонувати першокласні розваги; містити реліквії та рукописи; виставляти; виставка/експозиція; експонати мистецтва; шедевр; пам'ятник комусь; парк атракціонів; карусель; сувенірний кіоск; бюро подорожей та екскурсій; туристичні проспекти; путівник-довідник; купувати квитки; каса; плата за вхід.

4. Choose the word that best describes each place.

modern	quaint	prosperous	industrial	noisy
cosmopolitan	flat	picturesque	mountainous	rural
peaceful				

1. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, has many plants, factories and enterprises. All kinds of products are manufactured there. Pittsburgh is a (an) ____ city.
2. Chicago, Illinois, is home to people of different races and nationalities and attracts visitors from all over the world. You can hear different foreign languages spoken in the streets and other public places. Chicago is a (an) ____ city.
3. Wisconsin is a state with many dairy farms. It has beautiful wide open

- spaces, lots of barns, fields and farmhouses. Wisconsin is a (an) ___ state.
4. San Francisco, California, is well-known for its beautiful views. Many visitors want to take photographs of this city which looks like a picture postcard. San Francisco is a (an) ___ city.
 5. Waikiki Beach in Honolulu, Hawaii is full of new hotels and condominiums. It is hard to find anything old and traditional there. Waikiki Beach is ___ .
 6. Williamsburgh, Virginia, is a historical city, so many of the stores, homes and businesses are built in an old-fashioned style to remind visitors of the past. Williamsburgh is a (an) ___ city.
 7. Silicon Valley in California has been growing rapidly, and in recent years, has become one of the richest areas in the United States. Silicon Valley is ___ .
 8. There are many cars in New York City. You can hear stereos blaring and horns honking all day and all night long. New York City is ___ .
 9. Vail, Colorado, is well-known for skiing. People also go there for the great view they can get from the high country. Vail is ___.
 10. It's very quiet along the shore of Lake Superior in Northern Minnesota. All you can hear are natural sounds. The shore of Lake Superior is a (an) ___ place.
 11. Driving in parts of South Dakota east of the Black Hills is like driving on a piece of paper or on a smooth board. You can see ahead of you for miles. Large parts of South Dakota east of the Black Hills are ___.
 12. Hong Kong is a ___ city with people and cultures from all over the world.
 13. They live on a farm in a ___ area of Montana.

5. Give a description of a typical:

noisy, prosperous, quaint, modern, picturesque, cosmopolitan, industrial, mountainous, depressed city/town.

Draw a picture if you can and ask your fellow-students to describe it and guess what city you meant.

6. Words to talk about sightseeing. Here are the sentences with some expressions you can use talking about sightseeing. Find the meaning of the expressions matching the sentences with their explanations.

make reservations in advance - call or write for a form before going;

go sightseeing	- visit places of interest as a tourist;
a tourist attraction	- places, things or activities that attract tourists;
be worth a visit	- to be likely to bring enjoyment, to be of interest;
a tourist trap	- a surprise situation for tourists planned to discomfort or harm tourists;
the high season	- a period of sudden and intense flow of tourists;
accommodation	- furnished, unfurnished room(s), e.g. in a flat, house, hostel or in a hotel, etc. lodgings, room(s) and food;
exhibits of fine art	- samples or collection of drawing or painting;
amusement park	- place with swings, roundabouts, shooting galleries and other means of amusing oneself;
haunt	- a place frequently visited by the person(s), named.

1. We bought souvenirs and then went sightseeing in London	a. These are places tourists often visit.
2. The Grand Canyon is worth a visit .	b. Visiting places of interest as tourists is interesting and exciting.
3. That boutique is a tourist trap .	c. It has important works in the area of painting and sculpture to display.
4. Finding accommodation during the high season is difficult, so it is important to make reservations in advance .	d. The place that has games, rides and other kinds of entertainment is the place where tourists like to go often.
5. This museum displays a lot of wonderful exhibits of fine arts.	e. You will not be disappointed if you visit it.

6. The Tower of London and Westminster Abbey are main tourist attractions in London.	f. It is difficult to find a place to stay during the busiest months, so it is important to call or write for a room before going.
7. The amusement park is a favourite haunt of tourists in this city.	g. It sells items at a high price because many tourists shop there.
8. Sightseeing is a thrilling experience.	h. We bought some things to remind ourselves of a special occasion of visiting the city and then visited famous... .

***7. Find the Ukrainian for:**

barrack; bungalow; block of flats; cabin; caravan; castle; condominium; cottage; detached house; hostel, houseboat; hut; lighthouse; mansion; palace; penthouse; semi-detached house; shack; skyscraper; tent; terraced house; villa.

Where would you like to live and why?

8. Explain and give the Ukrainian for the following city signs.

KEEP LEFT	NO ADMITTANCE
ONE WAY TRAFFIC	ADMITTANCE FREE
HORNS FORBIDDEN	KEEP OFF THE GRASS
PARKING (P)	FOR LITTER
NO PASSAGE	KEEP YOUR TOWN CLEAN (TIDY)
CROSS HERE LOOK OUT WHEN CROSSING	LADIES’/GENTS’ (BrE), WC (WATER CLOSET) RESTROOM (AmE)
QUEUE HERE FOR BUS	TAXI-STAND
KEEP OUT	NO TRESPASSING
SALES	BEWARE OF THE DOG

9. Complete the “City Guide” with information about your home city and dream city. Then compare your “City Guides” in groups. Ask the following questions and add your own ones.

1. What historical sight should you see?
2. What’s a cheap place to shop for clothes, food, souvenirs, etc?
3. What fun things can you do for free?
4. Where do people meet?
5. What’s a good place to eat ethnic food (national cuisine, fast food)?
6.

GUIDE FOR THE CITY

<p>City information:</p> <p>Location _____</p> <p>Population _____</p> <p>Coach, railway _____</p> <p>And air services _____</p> <p>Public transportation _____</p>	<p>Dining and nightlife:</p> <p>Fine dining restaurants _____</p> <p>Fast food restaurants _____</p> <p>Night clubs _____</p> <p>Live music clubs _____</p>
<p>Historical sights and heritage places:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>Shopping facilities:</p> <p>Clothing stores _____</p> <p>Souvenir stores _____</p>
<p>Cultural venues:</p> <p>Concert halls _____</p> <p>Theatres _____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>Free fun attractions: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>Lodging:</p> <p>Inexpensive hotels _____</p> <p>Expensive hotels _____</p>	<p>Local meeting places : _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>Special tourist attractions:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>Rules for visitors: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>

****10. Describe your favourite city, the city you have visited or the city you want to visit using this outline.**

INTRODUCTION	CULTURE	ACTIVITY	HISTORY
<p>a) offer the visitor a truly unique experience; b) be built on (spectacular hills and valleys); c) be famous for the elegance of its classical architecture, dramatic skylines, panoramic views, parks, open spaces, etc; d) steeped in history, ___ is nevertheless a modern city bustling with activity; e) constantly discover smth new to savour; f) you may leave but one day your memories will draw you back; g) Onse seen, never forgotten.</p>	<p>a) a city rich in culture; b) have an abundance of art galleries, libraries, museums to suit all tastes; c) the museum contains important collections of relics and manuscripts; d) hold a fascinating collection of ___; e) boast a number of exciting cultural venues; f) the city's main concert hall plays host to orchestras, musicians, singers from all over the world.</p>	<p>a) be a hive of activity; b) sports facilities of all kinds are available in ___; c) provide an abundance of indoor sports centres, tennis courts, etc; d) for shopping addicts who just want to spend, spend, spend there is plenty of choice in ___; e) revel in the discovery of ___'s antique areas, boutiques, etc; f) if you prefer evening to daytime activity an enormous choice of eating, drinking and dancing awaits you.</p>	<p>a) meander down the quaint little cobble-stone streets, visiting the wealth of historic buildings on the way; b) ___ graceful streets offer an opportunity to step back in time - to the era/period of ___; c) date back to...; d) stroll along the tree-lined avenues, keeping an eye out for commemorative plaques, marking the former residence of famous ___ citizens.</p>

****11. Make up dialogues ending them with the questions to the given answers.**

1. When you go sightseeing and there's so much to see and so little time, the best way out is to plan your itinerary beforehand, i.e. a list of places and how to get to them in the quickest way.
2. Personally, I don't like the idea of being cooped up in a museum on a fine morning. I'd prefer to do something outside, but not just wander around aimlessly.
3. I think you'd better not take the information from the tourist brochures and guide books to famous places and tourist attractions for granted. They make everything sound so terrific.
4. I guess, it would be nice to get a personal opinion on what places are

worth visiting. But you can't foresee and plan everything. Sightseeing can be such a hit-or-miss thing at times. And that's what adds spice and variety to a tourist's lot.

5. In my opinion, a nice way to get an introduction to a place is a free guided walking tour of the area. It's nice to have a guide to explain things, instead of always looking up the information in a brochure. Then you can stay and do some browsing on your own afterwards.

6. A thrilling idea of sightseeing for me is not just "been there, done and seen that". Of course, if you act according to this principle, sightseeing can be very mind-opening, you'll have new things to savour incessantly. But you can soon get worn out. Then I can go somewhere entirely new for a change.

7. As for a particular kind of sightseeing, I am not much after sticking in a museum all the time or gaping at architectural monuments in a crowded city or wasting money at tourist traps. I prefer exploring heritage places, medieval castles and palaces with country beauty spots around. Especially I like to explore such places when they are off the beaten track, so to say. It's a combination of indoor and outdoor activities, like visiting a museum and admiring beautiful natural scenery at the same time.

12. Answer the following questions using the topical vocabulary:

1. What's the main street of your city/town famous for?
2. Do you live in a friendly and safe neighbourhood?
3. Are residential areas in your home city/town well-planned and comfortable?
4. What kind of city would you like to live in? What facilities it must possess?
5. What tone do you think one must have when describing places they have visited (positive sounding; realistic; good, less good, bad points; neutral; factual information)?
Describe one and the same place (a country, a city, a village) you have been to in a positive, neutral and negative way.
6. Write an advertisement to your native city/town/village (supply it with factual information).
7. What are the things which a foreigner in your city would find difficult? Give examples.
8. Would you rather live in a big city, a medium-sized city, a small city, a village? Why?
9. What places do you feel most at home in (the place you were born; the place you grew up; the place you live now; any other place)?
10. Do you consider yourself rootless, well-rooted, something between the

two?

****13. Topics for discussion**

1. Cities are changing, as the society is changing, population shifts reflect the changing values:
 - population shifts in the 50-60s;
 - population shifts in the 80-90s;
 - population shifts in the 21 century.
2. Problems and benefits of population shifts.
3. Advantages and disadvantages of living in a big city.
4. Advantages and disadvantages of living in the country.
5. Advantages and disadvantage of living in
 - a) a condominium;
 - b) a house in the suburbs;
 - c) an apartment in the city.
6. What kind of souvenirs would you offer for tourists as representative of Ukraine? L' viv? Your town? Give your reasons.
7. Describe your hometown or community. In what ways has it helped shape you as an individual and helped determine what you want out of life?
8. Can you prove that your hometown is a “microcosm” of your country? Compare both positive and negative aspects.
9. Everyone’s community has its oddities. Describe some of the people, places, laws, rituals, etc., of your hometown that you find odd.
10. Recall a time when you were an outsider – for example, when you travelled to a foreign country or moved to a new community. What were your thoughts about and reactions to this new place? Do you think your outsider status allowed you to see the situation more clearly than the “natives” did? Try describing this situation so that these “natives” might see their culture in a new way.
11. What kind of stereotype do people have about your country? city? town? Do any of them correspond to reality?

***14. Challenge the following statements and give your reasons.**

1. Many young professionals prefer the city to the suburbs because their jobs are there or just they enjoy the excitements and opportunities that the city offers.
2. Most students prefer studying at colleges/universities far from their native town/city/village so as to live independently.

3. Nowadays most tourists are using credit cards or traveller's cheques instead of cash while visiting various places or touring.
4. In some countries there is a tendency to use bicycles instead of cars for getting to work, going shopping, etc.
5. Most people having families prefer living in their own houses in suburbs to living in a flat in the city centre.

***(*)15. Make a presentation (oral or written) on one of the following topics.**

1. Cities reflect values of culture and contain the best and the worst of society.
2. Typical problems of modern cities/towns. Which, in your opinion, are the most serious? How can they be got rid of?
3. How has your native city/town changed over the past 40 years?
4. Problems posed by urbanization.
5. City of the future.
6. Write a description of a historic building in your own town or region. Say where it is situated and the best place to view it from; dwell on its history and construction; do you know which special events were/are associated with it.
7. Write a letter to a friend who is planning his/her first visit to a city or area that you have been to and remember well. Make your letter a kind of a travel guide that will describe buildings, monuments, shops, markets, museums, natural phenomena, or other points of interest.

16. Work in pairs/groups. Act out situations using topical and active vocabularies.

1. Give directions how to get from
 - the railway station of your native town to your house;
 - from the railway station to the university;
 - from the airport to the centre of our city;
 - from the place you live in L'viv to the university;
 - from the airport to the railway station.
2. One of you is a stranger visiting the local town. He/she asks the other two for directions. They disagree.
3. Prepare and practise a conversation that takes place in a restaurant, post office, shop, museum, railway station, enquiry office, station booking office, petrol station. The conversation must involve three or four characters, and must include the following:

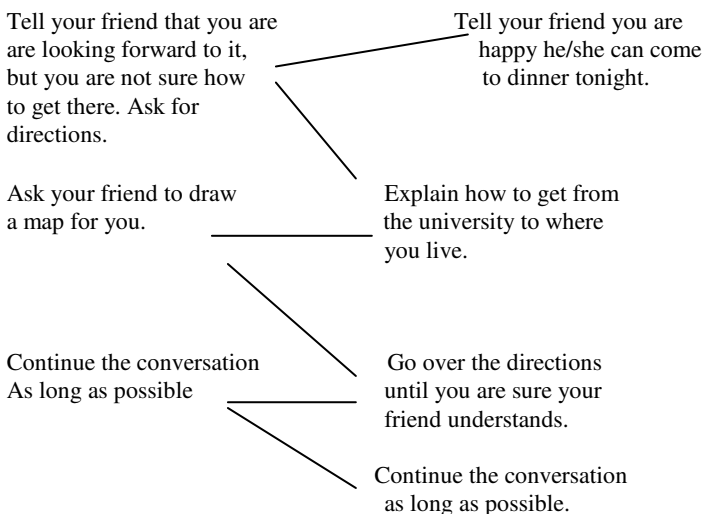
- a) a problem;
- b) a description;
- c) direction about how to get to a place.

17. Conversational tennis.

When your partner says a sentence, make sure you say something back within 30 seconds so that the conversation keeps going on.

1) Student A: Your classmate has just invited you to dinner. You need directions.

Student B: You have just invited your classmate to dinner. Give directions to your apartment.



2) Student A: You are a secretary to the director of some firm. Your firm has invited a representative of a firm from abroad. Unfortunately your guest missed the person who was to have met him at the airport/railway station/bus terminal. Give him the directions to get to your office.

Student B: You are a representative of a foreign firm. No one met you at the airport/railway station/bus terminal. You are calling to the office of the firm that has invited you. Ask for the directions to get to their office.

18. Look at the map.

Choose three places on it and mark them. Then work with another student. Each of you must tell the other how to get to one or more places you have chosen from a given starting point. Don't look at each other's maps or say what the destinations are.

19. Fill in the sentences with the following words.

major	castle	skyscrapers	cottage
architecture	rural	isolated	suburbs
country	bank	outskirts	castle
kinds	low	neighbourhood	detached house
block of flats	spread out		

1. Eerie is the capital of this region. It is, in fact, the only ___ in this rural area. 2. ___ life is healthy and quiet when compared with life in cities. 3. The house stood by itself in the middle of the fields. It was completely ___ . 4. Our city is situated on the west ___ of the river. 5. Last year we decided to move to the ___ as living here will cost much less than living in the centre of the town. 6. I'll always be a ___ person I can't stand the noise and smell of the city. 7. Our village is ___; some of the houses are very far apart. 8. The monastery is on the ___ of the town. 9. Many new apartments have been built in our neighbourhood. Our little house is now surrounded by monstrous ___ . 10. My brother lives on the eleventh floor of that ___ . 11. This small ___ is a sample of the local architecture of the 16th century. All the other buildings in the ___ date from at least one hundred years later. 12. He is a real prince and his family has lived in this ___ since the 14th century. 13. They live in a ___ which stands by itself in a field. 14. Many buildings in this part of the town date back from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and include fine examples of the ___ of those periods. 15. It was this section of the battlements, close to the Great Tower, which was undermined in the siege of 1286, when the ___ was captured by Duke Alfonso.

***20. Fill in the gaps with a proper word from the list below:**

shaped	view	ancient	various
darkness	planning,	mislead	bends
distinctly	way about	out	opposite
muddle	lane	numbering	even
towns	districts	side	straight
curves	odd	leave out	down
bungalows	sharp	neighbourhood	

1. An English town is a vast conspiracy to (1) ___ foreigners. You have to use century-old little practices and tricks.
2. First of all, never build a street (2) ___. The English love privacy and do not want to see one end of the street from the other end. Make sudden (3) ___ in the streets and build them S-(4)___.
3. Never build the houses of the same street in a straight line. The British have always been a freedom-loving race and the freedom to build a (5) ___ is one of their most (6) ___ civic rights.
4. Now there are further camouflage possibilities in the (7) ___ of houses. Primitive continental races put (8) ___ numbers on one side, (9) ___ numbers on the other side, and you always know that small numbers start from the north or west. In England you have this system too; but you may start numbering your houses at one end, go up to a certain number on the same side, then continue to the other side, going back in the (10) ___ direction. You may (11) ___ some numbers if you are superstitious; and you may continue the numbering in a (12) ___ street; you may also give the same number to two or three houses. But this is far from the end. Many people refuse to have numbers altogether, and they choose names. It is very pleasant, for instance, to find a street with three hundred and fifty totally similar (13) ___ and look for “The Bungalow”. Or to arrive in a street where all the houses have a charming (14) ___ of a hill and try to find “Hill View”. Or search for “Seven Oaks” and find a house with three apple-trees.
5. Give a different name to the street wherever it (15) ___; but if the curve is so (16) ___ that it really makes two different streets, you may keep the same name.
6. As some cute foreigners would be able to learn their (17) ___ even under such circumstances, some further precautions are necessary. Call streets by (18) ___ names: street, road, place, crescent, avenue, rise, (19) ___, way, grove, park, gardens, alley, arch, path, walk, Broadway, promenade, gate, terrace view, hill, etc.
7. Gather all sorts and (20) ___ of the same name in one (21) ___: Belsize Park, Belsize Street, Belsize Road, Belsize Gardens, Belsize Circus, Belsize Yard, etc.
8. Place a number of streets of exactly the same name in different (22) ___. If you have about twenty Princes Squares and Warwick Avenues in the town, the muddle will be complete.
9. Street names should be painted clearly and (23) ___ on large boards. Then hide these boards carefully. Place them too high or too (24) ___, in shadow and (25) ___, upside (26) ___ and inside (27) ___. In every country

people just build streets and (28) ___ following their own common sense. England is the only country of the world where there is a Ministry of Town and Country (29) ___. That is the real reason for the muddle.

****21. Choose the most suitable word for each space.**

In most capital cities which were build (1) ____ before the heyday of the private car, there is rarely enough (2) ____ for moving traffic, and certainly not enough for parked (3) ____ . Buses move slowly because of the volume of (4) ____ thus encouraging more commuters to abandon public (5) ____ . Banning traffic from some areas may help but such a (6) ____ may not actually diminish the number of cars coming into the city. What has happened in effect is that the (7) ____ of private car have become the number one priority, and the older functions of the city centre as meeting (8) ____ and focus for social life have been lost. The new city cannot (9) ____ without series of ring roads. Giant car parks are its new palaces and cathedrals. During the working hours of the day, there is the constant (10) ____ of traffic, but at night the centre is almost empty, apart from a few homeless in the doorways. Most people have (11) ____ back to the suburbs, and very few of those who live in the centre have cars, for often there is nowhere to park them. The old city, with its narrow streets, may still retain a lovely (12) ____ but that may be because it exists as an island, where no cars are (13) ____ . Unless the local authorities have not yet plucked up the courage to (14) ____ most traffic from the streets, in which case the city centre is (15) ____ by day, and a gigantic car park by night.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. A) far | B) long | C) much | D) even |
| 2. A) area | B) roads | C) space | D) speed |
| 3. A) vehicles | B) pedestrians | C) drivers | D) areas |
| 4. A) this | B) noise | C) congestion | D) traffic |
| 5. A) means | B) transport | C) order | D) restrictions |
| 6. A) area | B) issue | C) solution | D) way |
| 7. A) numbers | B) needs | C) car parks | D) uses |
| 8. A) people | B) others | C) place | D) this |
| 9. A) build | B) survive | C) plan | D) construct |
| 10. A) din | B) amount | C) parking | D) filling |
| 11. A) parked | B) left | C) commuted | D) got |
| 12. A) activity | B) role | C) air | D) opulation |
| 13. A) going | B) permitted | C) banned | D) entering |
| 14. A) leave | B) direct | C) ban | D) regulate |
| 15. A) deserted | B) surrounded | C) congested | D) sparse |

22. Choose the most appropriate word.

- a) The couple had their photo taken on the steps/ stairs outside the church.

- b) I still haven't found accommodations/lodgings for this term yet.
- c) Jim keeps his lawnmower in a shed/shack at the bottom of the garden.
- d) They are going to put a ten-floor/storey building opposite my house.
- e) Groups with guides should go to the side access/entrance.
- f) The children playing in the garden made a beautiful scene/scenery.
- g) It was an old house, with exposed oak beams/logs in all the rooms.
- h) My parents have just come from a tour/voyage of Scotland.
- i) A 50-story edifice/construction will be built on this lot.
- j) The bus fare/fee has gone up another nickel.
- k) The new shopping mall/department was opened last week in our city.
- l) We sell these clothes at a reduction/decrease of 10 per cent because of the season's close.
- n) The church on the hilltop had been a well-known landmark/sightseeing although it was destroyed during the war.
- o) I bought this statue at a souvenir shop/hall last year in Singapore. It is not of great value.
- p) Two cars crashed into each other at a busy intersection/interjection in the city centre.

*** 23. Complete each sentence with a word or compound word formed from two of the words given. Words may be used more than once. Some words may not be useful.**

bed bus fire green home lady place shelter station bridge fall foot
head house land path sit water

- a) That'll be the ___. She's calling to collect the rent.
- b) Although our house has central heating, there's a ___ in the living room.
- c) The river then comes to a ___ over a hundred meters high.
- d) We grow tomatoes in a ___ in the garden.
- e) I live in a tiny ___ because I can't afford a flat.
- f) The lighthouse is built at the end of the ___ above the sea.
- g) As soon as I saw smoke coming from the window, I called the ___ .
- h) Follow this ___ until you come to the wood, then turn left.
- i) We waited at the top in the rain, sitting in the ___ .
- j) I crossed the railway line by going over the ___ .

*** 24. Choose the most suitable word or phrase.**

- a) The area was neglected and soon turned into an overcrowded ___ .

- A) suburb B) slum C) quarter D) estate
- b) The explosion shattered hundreds of __ of glass in the building.
A) windows B) fragments C) sheets D) panes
- c) From the cliff top it was a/an __ drop to the beach below.
A) sheer B) straight C) upright D) erect
- d) The old cottage had bow windows and a __ roof.
A) plaited B) straw C) woven D) thatched
- e) The city takes its water supply from a nearby __ .
A) tanker B) pond C) reservoir D) sewer
- f) When my parents retired they bought a tiny __ in the country.
A) bungalow B) mansion C) shack D) barn
- g) The car skidded off the road and fell into a __ full of muddy water.
A) lake B) gutter C) ditch D) puddle
- h) The pointed __ of the church could be seen from miles away.
A) dome B) building C) summit D) steeple
- i) A tall building like this requires very deep __.
A) roots B) foundations C) basis D) establishment
- j) The house possesses extensive __ with gardens, tennis-courts and an orchard.
A) grounds B) property C) fields D) surroundings

****25. Work with proverbs and sayings:**

***a) give the Ukrainian equivalents and make up a dialogue using the proverbs and sayings below;**

****b) explain how you understand them. Illustrate them with the examples from your own experience;**

****c) write an essay taking one of the proverbs (sayings) below as a title.**

a) 1. Home is where the heart is. 2. East or West home is best. 3. I'll believe it when I see it. 4. A great city is a great solitude. 5. If each should sweep before his own door, we should have a great city.

b) 1. Never judge by appearances. Appearances are deceitful. 2. You must lose a fly to catch a trout. 3. Sometimes the best gain is to lose. 4. Fretting cares make grey hairs. 5. Care killed the cat. 6. Take care to get what you like or you'll be forced to like what you get. 7. Lost time is never found again. 8. We know not what is good until we have lost it. 9. What is lost is lost. 10. Winners never lose, losers never win.

**** 26. Agree or disagree with the quotations below. Be sure to provide sound arguments. Comment on the following statements and extend them whenever possible.**

1. "A man travels the world over in search of what he needs and returns home to find it". George Moore
2. "Art must be parochial in the beginning to be cosmopolitan in the end". George Moore
3. "There are no shortcuts to any place worth going." Beverly Sills

(* 27. Write an essay on one of the following topics (Conduct a library research whenever necessary).

1. Megalopolises: monstrous cities or paradise?
2. Ideal modern city planning.
3. Commuting: a problem or a lifestyle?
4. Rural-to-urban migration. Positive and negative aspects.
5. Transport: advantages and disadvantages for the owners and the environment.
6. City of the future.

APPENDIX I

APPEAR v

1. з'являтися, показуватися

to appear on the screen - з'являтися на екрані; виходити на екран;

to appear at a party - з'являтися/приходити на вечірку;

to appear in the distance/ to appear far away - з'являтися вдалині;

2. здаватися, виявлятися, створювати враження

smth appears to be interesting - щось виявляється цікавим;

it appears to me that ... - мені здається, що ... ;

3. виглядати, мати вигляд, здаватися

to appear sad (ill, satisfied, strange, etc.) - здаватися/виглядати сумним (хворим, задоволеним, дивним тощо);

APPEARANCE n

1. поява

sudden appearance - раптова поява;

to make a sudden appearance - раптово з'явитися;

the appearance of the solution to smth - поява рішення;

2. зовнішній вигляд, зовнішність

to judge by appearances - судити за зовнішністю;

neat appearance - охайний вигляд;

to contrast/differ sharply in appearance - контрастувати/різнитися виглядом;

to be alike in appearance - бути подібними ззовні;

to keep up appearances - додержувати пристойності;

DISAPPEAR v

зникати, пропадати; щезати

to disappear completely/without trace - повністю зникнути, зникнути безслідно;

to disappear gradually - зникати поступово;

to disappear from view - зникати з поля зору;

ATTEND v

1. бути присутнім; відвідувати

to attend a lecture (a meeting, a concert, a ceremony) - бути присутнім на лекції (зборах, концерті, церемонії);

to attend school - ходити до школи;

2. (to) турбуватися; дбати про; звертати увагу

to attend to what is said - уважно поставитися до того, що було сказано;
everything will be attended to - про все подбають;

3. займатися

to attend to one's business/duty - займатися своїми справами/обов'язками; не втручатися у чужі справи;

to leave smb to attend to the matter - дозволити комусь зайнятися цією справою;

ATTENDANCE n

відвідування; присутність

poor (low, average, perfect) attendance - погане (низьке, посереднє, відмінне) відвідування;

daily attendance - щоденне відвідування;

your attendance is requested - бажана Ваша присутність;

hours of attendance - години відвідування; робочі години;

ATTRACT v

приваблювати, притягати; полонити, чарувати

to attract attention/ interest/support - привертати увагу; викликати зацікавлення;

to be attracted by smth - бути привабленим, зачарованим чимось;

ATTRACTION n

потяг; привабливість; принада

to feel an attraction to - відчувати потяг до;

irresistible/strong attraction - сильний потяг;

mutual attraction - взаємна симпатія;

centre of attraction - центр уваги;

attractions of a big city - принади великого міста

to have little (great) attraction for smb/smth - бути мало (дуже) привабливим для;

ATTRACTIVE adj

привабливий, принадний

attractive smile - чарівна, приваблива усмішка;

to find smth/smb attractive - вважати когось/щось привабливим;

to be attractive to smb - бути привабливим;

CARE n

1. турбота, піклування, догляд

temporary/day-to-day care - тимчасовий/постійний догляд

to be under the care of - під керівництвом, наглядом;
to take care of smb/smith - турбуватися про когось/щось; дбати, доглядати;
to put smb in smb's care - залишити когось під наглядом;
to be in care of - бути на піклуванні;

2. уважність, обережність

great, utmost (excessive) care - велика (зайва, надмірна) уважність, обережність;
to give care to - приділяти увагу, уважно ставитися до;
to be handled with care! - поводитися обережно;
take care! - обережно, стережись;

CARE v

1. піклуватися, дбати; хвилюватися, турбуватися

to care about/of smb/smith - турбуватися про когось/щось;
not to care for anyone - ні про кого не турбуватися; бути байдужим до;
not to care what people say - не звертати увагу на те, що говорять люди;

2. мати бажання, хотіти; любити, виявляти зацікавлення

to care for smb/smith - любити когось/щось
Would you care to go for a walk? - I don't care - Ти хотів би погуляти? - Мені байдуже.
Who cares? - кому це цікаво?
for all you care - тобі все байдуже

CAREFUL adj

старанний, ретельний; уважний; обережний

to be careful about smth/doing smth - бути уважним, обережним до;
to give a careful look/inspection - уважно (о)глянути;

CARELESS adj

безтурботний; необережний; легковажний

to be careless of danger (warning, advice) - не зважати на небезпеку (попередження, порад);
careless work - недбало зроблена робота;
to be careless of smb to do smth - злегковажити, зробивши щось;

LOSE v (lost; lost)

1. губити, не знаходити

to lose one's key - загубити ключ;
to lose one's way - заблукати;
to lose sight of - втратити з вигляду;

to lose track of smb/smth - втратити будь-який зв'язок з кимось/втратити слід, орієнтацію;

to lose touch with reality - відірватися від життя;

2. втрачати

to lose one's job - втратити роботу;

to lose one's fears - позбутися/звільнитися від страхів;

to lose the right to vote - втрачати право голосу;

to lose nothing for asking - нічого не втратиш, якщо запитаєш;

to lose one's temper - розгніватися, втратити самовладання;

to lose touch with smb - втратити зв'язок, контакт з;

to have nothing to lose - не мати, що втрачати;

3. не скористатися, впустити

to lose an opportunity (chance) - не скористатися можливістю (нагодою);

4. програвати

to lose a game (bet) - програти гру (парі);

to lose by 3 points to smb - програти комусь, недобравши 3 очки;

5. зануритися у щось, заглибитися у щось

to lose oneself in smth - заглибитись у щось;

to be lost in thought - задуматися;

to be lost in other feelings - зникнути серед інших почуттів;

a lost cause - марна справа;

to fight for a lost cause - боротися за щось, приречене на поразку;

LOSS n

1. втрата

loss of vision (confidence, memory, value) - втрата зору (упевненості, пам'яті, вартості);

to have/to meet with a loss - зазнати втрати;

irreparable, irreplaceable, irretrievable loss to smb/smth - непоправна/невідновна втрата;

sense of loss - почуття втрати;

2. збиток, шкода; рі втрати

to inflict losses on - спричиняти втрати, завдати втрат;

to make up a loss, replace a loss - відшкодовувати втрати;

to sell at a loss - продавати зі збитком;

dead loss - чистий збиток;

losses in dead and wounded - втрати вбитими та пораненими;

to take heavy/light losses - зазнавати важких/незначних втрат;

to suffer losses - зазнавати втрат;

loss replacement - поповнення втрат;

to be at a loss for - вагатися, не знати, що робити; розгубитися;

to cut losses - зменшувати збитки, втрати;

REFER v

1. згадувати, говорити про

whom /who/ are you referring to? - кого ви маєте на увазі? про кого ви говорите?

I refer to you - я маю на увазі Вас; я говорю про Вас;

referred to as Smith - що іменується Сміт; на ймення Сміт;

2. відсилати, скеровувати, звертатися; посилатися

the footnote refers to page 26 - зноска відноситься до ст. 26;

to refer smb to smb - порадити комусь звернутися до когось;

to refer to a map (a dictionary) - подивитися на карту (у словник);

to refer to an authority - проконсультуватися у спеціаліста;

to refer to smb for smth - звернутися до когось за чимось;

3. відноситися, стосуватися

It refers to you - це стосується вас

REFERENCE n

1. відношення, зв'язок

in, with reference to - що стосується; стосовно;

in reference with your letter - що стосується вашого листа... ;

without reference to - незалежно, безвідносно до;

2. посилення; згадування

with/without reference to - посилаючися на;

to contain a reference - містити посилення;

to make reference to smb/smth - посилатися на когось/щось;

3. посилення, виноска

direct/indirect reference - пряме/непряме посилення;

4. довідка, довідкова інформація

reference book - довідник;

reference library - довідкова бібліотека (книги додому не видають);

5. порада, рекомендація

to give/provide a reference - давати рекомендацію (характеристику);

good (positive, satisfactory, negative) reference - хороша (позитивна, задовільна, негативна) рекомендація (відгук)

VALUE n

1. цінність, важливість; значення

to set a high/low value on smth - високо (низько) цінувати щось;

a discovery of great value - надзвичайно важливе відкриття;
to attach value to - надавати ваги чомусь, вважати важливим;
to be of value to smb - бути важливим комусь;

2. pl. цінності

moral (artistic, cultural, spiritual) values - моральні (художні, культурні, духовні) цінності;
to cherish values - плекати, пропагувати цінності;

3. ціна, вартість

relative value - відносна вартість;
at value - за ціною;
to drop/to lose/to go down in value - падати в ціні;
to rise/go up in value - підніматися в ціні;

VALUE v

1. оцінювати

to value a house at - оцінити будинок у ...;
to value smb for smth - цінувати когось за щось;
to value smb for doing smth - цінувати когось за те, що зроблено;

2. дорожити, цінити, цінувати

to value highly/very much - високо цінувати;

VALUABLE adj

1. цінний, коштовний, дорогий

to be valuable to smb - бути дорогим (цінним) комусь;

2. корисний, важливий

valuable information (advice, contribution) - важлива, цінна інформація (порада, внесок);

3. pl. коштовності, цінні речі

to deposit one's valuables in a safe - зберігати цінності у сейфі;

VALUELESS adj

нічого не вартий

to become completely valueless - цілковито знецінитися;

INVALUABLE adj

неоціненний, безцінний

invaluable help - неоціненна допомога;
invaluable source of inspiration - безцінне джерело натхнення.

APPENDIX II

1.

To show – to be, allow, or cause to be visible; to manifest; to offer for scrutiny etc.; to indicate (one's feelings); to demonstrate, point out, prove – показувати, виявляти: *to show smb a ring; to show a ticket; to show where/how, etc.; to show the temperature; to show interest/surprise.*

To reveal – to show smth which most people did not know or realize – виявляти, розкривати: *to reveal prejudice; to reveal a secret; to reveal an unexpected talent.*

To display – to clearly show smth; to show goods for sale or works of art or interesting objects in a public place – виставляти, демонструвати: *to display job vacancies on the notice board; to display the latest fashions; to display tremendous skills.*

To exhibit – to show a special collection of paintings, photographs, etc.; to display a quality – виставляти, експонувати: *to exhibit paintings; to exhibit sculpture; to exhibit extreme anxiety.*

2.

To restore – to bring back to the original state by rebuilding, repairing, etc. – відновити, відреставрувати: *to restore a building; to restore confidence.*

To repair – to restore to good condition after damage or wear – відремонтувати: *to repair a car; to repair a leaking roof.*

To mend – to repair smth that is broken or damaged, especially if it has a hole – залатати, відремонтувати: *to mend a fence; to mend socks; to mend a roof.*

To fix – to repair smth that is broken or not working properly, especially smth that can be repaired quite easily and quickly: *to fix a broken window; to fix a car; to fix a radio.*

3.

Way – a road, track, path, etc., for passing along; a course or route for reaching a place; a method or plan for attaining an object; a style, manner; travelling distance; length traversed or to be traversed – шлях, дорога; спосіб: *to ask the way to London; the way out; I like the way you dress.*

Road – a way with a prepared surface, for vehicles, pedestrians, etc.; a part of this for vehicles only; one's way or route – дорога, шлях: *to cross the road; the road to happiness; a country road.*

Route – a way or course taken (esp. regularly) from one place to another – маршрут, курс, шлях: *to take an alternative route; to plan one's route.*

Course – the direction taken – курс, напрям: *a changed course of actions; in the course of smth.*

Path – a way or track made for or by walking – стежка: *a narrow path; a path to the house.*

Itinerary – a detailed route; a record of travel – маршрут, план подорожі: *president's itinerary; according to one's itinerary.*

4.

To admire – to regard with approval, respect, or satisfaction – захоплюватись: *to admire smb's beauty/manners; to admire the city.*

To respect – to regard with deference or esteem; to treat with consideration – поважати: *to respect smb for smth; to respect smb's opinion.*

To think much of – to have a high opinion of – бути високої думки про: *to think much of smb; to think much of local food.*

To appreciate – to esteem highly; value; to be grateful for – (високо)цінувати: *to appreciate smb's help; to appreciate music.*

To value – to estimate the value of, esp. professionally; to have a high or specified opinion of – оцінити; цінувати: *to value the painting (at); to value smb's contribution; to value smb's advice.*

5.

Quick - taking only a short time; with only a short interval – швидкий; побіжний: *a quick worker; a quick breakfast/snack; a quick shower; a quick glance.*

Fast - quick-moving; capable of or intended for high speed – швидкий: *a fast car; a fast road; at a fast pace.*

Rapid - acting or completed in a short time – швидкий; прискорений: *rapid growth; rapid industrialization; rapid increase (in).*

Swift – done or made immediately – миттєвий: *a swift reaction; a swift response; a swift blow.*

6.

To register – to set down (a name, fact, complaint, etc.) formally; to record in writing – зареєструвати; зафіксувати: *to register smb's birth; to register record ran falls; to register smb as.*

To inscribe – to write or carve (words etc.) on a surface, page, etc.; to write a dedication in or on (a book etc.); to enter the name of on a list or in a book – вносити (у щось); приствячувати: *to inscribe smb in the family Bible.*

To enter – to write (name, details, etc.) in a list, book, etc.; to register, record the name of as a competitor; to become a member of (a society or profession); to enroll in a school etc. вступати; вписувати, вносити: *to enter for a competition; to enter a university.*

To enroll – to incorporate as a member; to join an educational institution, etc. by officially adding your name to the list of people who attend it – записатись; вносити у список, зареєструватись: *to enroll for a course of study.*

To enlist – to enroll in the armed service – завербувати(сь); записатись на службу: *to enlist in the navy.*

ЗМІСТ

1. Вступ	c.3
2. Розділ I Pre-Text Activities	c.6
3. Розділ II Pronunciation Practice	c.7
4. Розділ III Work with the Text	c.8
5. Розділ IV Active Vocabulary	c.21
6. Розділ V Topical Vocabulary and Communication Activities	c.32
7. Appendix I	c.52
8. Appendix II	c.58

