

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ХАРКІВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
імені В. Н. КАРАЗІНА

CITIES

SIGHTSEEING

***НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНИЙ ПОСІБНИК
З УСНОЇ ПРАКТИКИ ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТІВ МОЛОДШИХ КУРСІВ
ФАКУЛЬТЕТУ ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ***

ХАРКІВ

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Навчально-методичний посібник призначений для розвитку навичок та вмінь усного мовлення студентів молодших курсів факультетів іноземних мов. Головною метою даного посібника є розширення словникового запасу та вдосконалення монологічного та діалогічного мовлення студентів у межах теми «Місто. Огляд пам'яток». Посібник створено у відповідності до програми навчання.

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UNIT 1



PRE-READING TASK:

1. Have you ever been abroad? If you happen to go to London, which tourist attraction would you visit first?
2. What parts is London historically divided into?
3. What things are usually associated with Great Britain?
4. Do you know any places to go to in London?
5. Do you think it is costly to visit London? Why? Why not?

READING

TEXT 1

London is the capital of both England and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the largest metropolitan area in the European Union. An important settlement for two millennia, London's history goes back to its founding by the Romans. The city continued to grow and develop to what we see today, always combining the past with the present. The city's core, the ancient City of London, still retains its limited medieval boundaries; but since at least the 19th century, the name "London" has also referred to the whole metropolis that has developed around it.

London is one of the world's most important business, financial and cultural centres and its influence in politics, education, entertainment, media, fashion and the arts contributes to its status as a major global city. Central London is the headquarters of more than half of the UK's top 100 listed companies. The city is a major tourist destination for both domestic and overseas visitors.

Since 1965 Greater London has been divided into 32 London boroughs in addition to the ancient City of London.

The City of London is one of the world's three largest financial centres (alongside New York and Tokyo). The City has its own governance and boundaries, giving it a status as the only completely autonomous local authority in London.

The West End is London's main entertainment and shopping district, with locations such as Oxford Street, Leicester Square, Covent Garden and Piccadilly Circus acting as tourist magnets. The West London area is known for fashionable and expensive residential areas, where properties can sell for tens of millions of pounds.

The eastern region of London contains the East End and East London. The East End is the area closest to the original Port of London, known for its immigrant population, as well as for being one of the poorest areas in London.

The largest parks in the central area of London are the Royal Parks of Hyde Park and its neighbour Kensington Gardens at the western edge of central London and Regent's Park on the northern edge. This park contains London Zoo, the world's oldest scientific zoo, and is located near the tourist attraction of Madame Tussaud's Wax Museum.

London is home to many museums, galleries, and other institutions which are major tourist attractions. The Natural History Museum (biology and geology), Science Museum and Victoria and Albert Museum (fashion and design) are clustered in South Kensington's "museum quarter", while the British Museum houses historic artefacts from around the world.

COMPREHENSION CHECK

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

1. Is London the capital of England or the United Kingdom?
2. What do you know about the so-called London's core?
3. What makes London a major global city?
4. Where are the headquarters of more than half of the UK's top 100 listed companies?
5. How many boroughs has Greater London been divided into since 1965?
6. What are the world's largest financial centres?
7. What famous locations are there in the West End?
8. Which district is inhabited by the poor?
9. Which are major tourist attractions in London?

Exercise 2. Recall in what connection the following words and word combinations were used in the text.

Capital; for two millennia; founding; medieval boundaries; a major global city; headquarters; for both domestic and overseas visitors; since 1965; the only completely autonomous local authority; shopping district; for tens of millions of pounds; known for its immigrant population; the largest parks; home to; historic artefacts.

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Match the following words and word combinations with their definitions:

1. metropolitan	a) the most important or central part of something
2. core	b) affecting or including the whole world
3. global	c) relating or belonging to a very large city
4. artefact	d) the group of people responsible for the government of a particular area
5. property	e) the main building used by a large company or organization
6. local authority	f) the thing that someone owns
7. headquarters	g) an object that was made in the past and is historically important

Exercise 2. Say whether the following statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.

1. London is the capital of England and the largest metropolitan area in the world.
2. London's history goes back to its founding by the Greeks.
3. The city's core, the ancient City of London, doesn't retain its limited medieval boundaries.
4. London is one of the world's most important business, financial and cultural centres.
5. The city is a major tourist destination for domestic visitors only.
6. Since 1960 Greater London has been divided into 30 boroughs.
7. The City of London is the world's largest financial centre.
8. The West End is known for its immigrant population.
9. The largest parks are the Royal Parks of Hyde Park, Kensington Gardens and Regent's Park.
10. The British Museum houses pictures from around the world.

Exercise 3. Fill in the words or word combinations from the text.

1. London is the (1) _____ of (2) _____ England and the United Kingdom.
2. An important (3) _____ for two (4) _____, London's history goes back to its founding by the Romans.
3. The city continued to grow and develop to what we see today, always (5) _____ the past with the present.
4. The city's core, the (6) _____ City of London, still (7) _____ its limited (8) _____ (9) _____.

5. Central London is the (10) _____ of more than half of the UK's top 100 listed companies.

6. The city is a major (11) _____ (12) _____ for both (13) _____ and (14) _____ visitors.

7. The City has its own (15) _____ and boundaries, giving it a status as the only completely (15) _____ local authority in London.

8. This park contains London Zoo, the world's oldest scientific zoo, and (16) _____ near the (17) _____ (18) _____ of Madame Tussaud's Wax Museum.

9. London is (19) _____ to many museums, galleries, and other institutions which are major tourist attractions.

10. The Natural History Museum, Science Museum and Victoria and Albert Museum (20) _____ in South Kensington's "museum quarter".

Exercise 4. Choose a word or a word combination which completes each sentence best.

1. London is the _____ of Great Britain.

A. area B. capital C. district D. town

2. The City is the _____ part of London.

A. biggest B. hottest C. most important D. oldest

3. The East End includes the _____ of London.

A. air B. airport C. port D. rail

4. The most important gallery in London is the _____.

A. British Museum C. Post Office Tower
B. National Gallery D. St Paul's Cathedral

5. Some workers can only afford homes outside _____ areas.

A. ancient B. metropolitan C. global D. autonomous

6. The university has a large number of _____ students.

A. important B. expensive C. overseas D. residential

7. Several companies have their _____ in the area.

A. headquarters B. boroughs C. residential areas D. districts

8. Reporters _____ around the palace gates for news.

A. went back to B. clustered C. combined D. contained

9. The President's speech covered a range of foreign and _____ issues.

A. domestic B. present C. limited D. medieval

10. The Romans built a defensive wall _____ the city.

A. alongside C. around C. closest to D. at the western edge

Exercise 5. Find in the text English equivalents for the following.

Столиця; Євросоюз; брати початок; сполучати минуле з теперішнім; стародавнє лондонське Сіті; приписувати ім'я; Сполучене Королівство; вплив на політичне життя; освіта; інформаційні засоби; робити внесок; штаб-квартира; місцеві та закордонні туристи; Великий Лондон; мати самоврядування та кордони; автономний місцевий орган влади; головний торговельний район; фешенебельні та дорогі житлові райони; музей

природознавства; музей історії науки; галерея воскових фігур мадам Тюссо; Британський музей; місто, яке є найбільшим за площею і найважливішим центром у країні (2).

Exercise 6. Find in the text Ukrainian equivalents for the following.

An important settlement; founding by the Romans; to retain limited medieval boundaries; an important business, financial and cultural centre; an entertainment district; a major tourist destination; to divide into boroughs; to house historic artifacts; to play a research role; a location; properties; known for its immigrant population; neighbour; at the western edge; a zoo; scientific; an attraction; a gallery; an institution; to be clustered; fashion and the arts; two millennia; to grow and develop; a tourist magnet; a home to; in addition to; at least; to be located; to contain; a park.

Exercise 7. Study the idiom and its explanation. Then match the idiom to its example and translate the example into Ukrainian.

IDIOM	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLE
all over town	many places in town	Our dog got loose and ran all over town. Jane looked all over town for a dress to wear to the party.
Get out of town!	Get out of here!	Go away, you bother me! Get out of town! You'd better get out of town, my friend. You are a pest.
go to town	1. to travel into town or a city. 2. to work hard or very effectively.	1. I have to go to town today. 2. Look at all those ants working. They are really going to town. Come on, you guys. Let's go to town. We have to finish this job before noon.
hit town	to arrive at a place:	The minute he hit town, he checked into a hotel and took a long nap. They hit the main road two kilometres further on.

Exercise 8. Translate the following sentences from Ukrainian into English.

1. Лондон – це столиця Англії і Сполученого Королівства Великої Британії та Північної Ірландії. 2. Історія Лондона бере початок із часів його заснування два тисячоліття тому. 3. Лондон історично поділено на кілька частин, які до сьогодення зберігають свої середньовічні кордони. 4. Столиця Великої Британії є великим світовим центром, який приваблює багато іноземних туристів. 5. Столиця будь-якої країни є найважливішим діловим, фінансовим та культурним центром. 6. Штаб-квартири найбільших світових компаній розташовані у діловому центрі Лондона. 7. Адміністративно Лондон складається з 32 районів, а також старовинного Лондонського Сіті, яке має самоврядування. 8. Іммігранти зазвичай мешкають у найбідніших районах англійської столиці. 9. У Лондоні розташовані найвідоміші музеї і галереї, які відвідують сотні тисяч туристів кожного року. 10. Зможні люди витрачають десятки мільйонів фунтів у фешенебельних крамницях, які розташовані в західній частині Лондона. 11. Після об'яви про буревій (hurricane) в усьому місті не можна було побачити жодної людини. 12. Як тільки делегація прибула до міста, розпочався концерт. 13. Прибирайся звідси! Я більше не хочу мати з тобою ніяких справ. 14. Давайте займемося справою. Ми маємо закінчити проект до ранку.

SPEAKING ACTIVITIES

Exercise 1. Retell the text.

Exercise 2. Answer the following questions in groups of three to four students.

1. Who was London founded by and what influence did this fact have on Britain's history?
2. What do you know about what used to be the British Empire? Which countries of the world used to be its colonies?
3. The Commonwealth is an organization of about 50 countries that were once part of the British Empire? What was its original purpose?
4. What makes Great Britain one of the greatest tourist attractions in the world?
5. Is the difference between parts of London still retained? Why? Why not?

Exercise 3. Work in pairs.

In a few years' time you get a job in one of the tourist agencies, so it's interesting for you to get some new information about different places of interest in the world. A foreigner arrives in your country. Introduce yourself and ask him or her about the country he / she lives in and some outstanding places of the country. Ask your partner why it is worth visiting and thank him / her for the information.

Exercise 4. Work in pairs.

You are tourists. One of you is looking at some magnificent sight but knows nothing about it. The other one knows much about it. Make up your dialogues to share the necessary information.

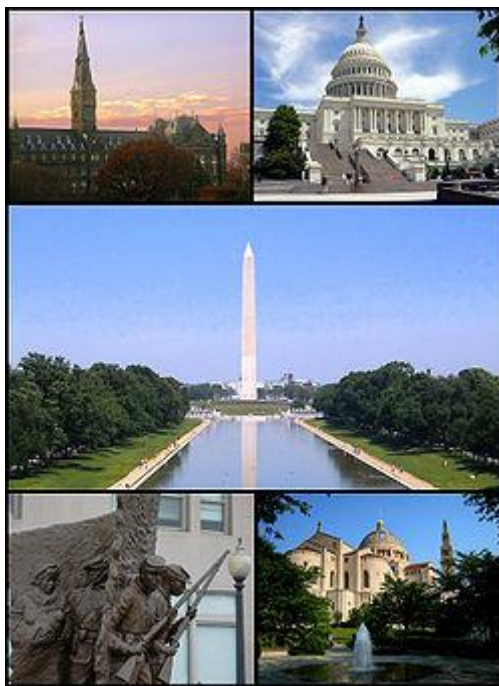
Exercise 5. Work in pairs.

Make up a dialogue using the idioms from exercise 7 (vocabulary exercises) and act it out.

Exercise 6. Work in groups of four students.

Discuss your experiences of visiting capitals of the world. Explain what makes these places important and worth seeing.

UNIT 2



PRE-READING TASK:

1. What is a cosmopolitan city?
2. What do you know about the man in whose honour the city was named?
3. What is the difference between Washington D.C. and the state of Washington?
4. What do you know about Washington?
5. How many states is the USA comprised of? Can you recall any?

READING

TEXT 1

Washington, D.C., formally the District of Columbia and commonly referred to as Washington, the District, or simply D.C., is the capital of the United States, founded on July 16, 1790. The city is located on the north bank of the Potomac River and is bordered by the states of Virginia to the southwest and Maryland to the other sides. The District has a resident population of 591,833; however, because of commuters from the surrounding suburbs, its population rises to over one million during the workweek. The Washington Metropolitan Area, of which the District is a part, has a population of 5.3 million, the eighth-largest metropolitan area in the country.

Washington cannot compete with New York or Los Angeles. It does not produce anything either. So what makes Washington so important? It is the city's so called "only industry" – the U.S. government. The centers of all three branches of the federal government of the United States are located in the District. Washington also

hosts 173 foreign embassies as well as the headquarters of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and other institutions.

Washington is also a cosmopolitan city. While it has always had foreign delegations from the countries of the world, it also boasts an increasingly diverse ethnic population.

Approximately 19.4% of Washington, D.C. is parkland, which ties New York City for largest percentage of parkland among high-density U.S. cities.

Washington is also one of the country's most beautiful historic cities and the site of many of its most popular tourist attractions. These include the White House, where the President lives and works; the United States Capitol, where the Congress meets; the Washington Monument and other historic structures; as well as a wide range of museums which together house an enormous collection of items from America's past.

Today, millions of visitors come to Washington, D.C. each year to see the Capitol, the Library of Congress, and the city's many museums and monuments. Many visitors come to Washington to see the White House, the official residence of the President. It is the greatest attraction for many of them. The White House, is situated at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.

French-born American engineer, architect, and urban designer Pierre-Charles L'Enfant designed the city's basic plan, which features wide avenues radiating from the Capitol building through a grid of streets with numerous circles and parks.

Other landmarks in Washington include memorials to three Presidents: The Washington Memorial, The Lincoln Memorial and The Jefferson Memorial. The Library of Congress, the National Gallery of Art, the John F. Kennedy center for the Performing Arts are also well worth seeing.

COMPREHENSION CHECK

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

1. Where is Washington located?
2. What is the resident population of the District?
3. Why does the population in the District rise to over one million during the workweek?
4. What is the main industry of Washington?
5. What institutions does Washington host?
6. Why is Washington a cosmopolitan city?
7. What are the most popular tourist attractions in Washington?
8. Who designed the city's basic plan?
9. What memorials are there in Washington?

Exercise 2. Recall in what connection the following words and word combinations were used in the text.

Referred to; founded on July 16, 1790; on the north bank of the Potomac River; has a resident population of 591,833; because of commuters; compete with; the U.S. government; hosts 173 foreign embassies; headquarters; diverse ethnic population;

approximately 19.4%; tourist attractions; the White House; the city's basic plan; memorials to.

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Match the following words with their definitions:

1. commuter	a) to provide the place and everything that is needed for an organized event
2. to host	b) an international organization that tries to encourage trade between countries and to help poorer countries develop economically
3. embassy	c) to talk with too much pride about something
4. the International Monetary Fund	d) of various kinds
5. to boast	e) a building or a place that is very important because of its history, and that should be preserved
6. diverse	f) someone who travels a long distance to work every day
7. enormous	g) a group of officials who represent their government in a foreign country
8. urban	h) very big in size or in amount
9. avenue	i) relating to towns and cities
10. landmark	j) a street in a town or city

Exercise 2. Say whether the following statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.

1. Washington is located on the south bank of the Potomac River.
2. The District has a resident population of 591,833.
3. The population of Washington rises to over one million during the workweek because of tourists.
4. Washington can compete with New York and Los Angeles in industry.
5. There are no important business institutions in Washington.
6. Washington is a cosmopolitan city.
7. Approximately 19.4% of Washington is lakes.
8. The most popular tourist attractions include Madame Tussaud's Wax Museum, the White House and the United States Capitol.
9. The US President lives and works in the United States Capitol.
10. French-born American engineer, architect, and urban designer Pierre-Charles L'Enfant designed the White House.

Exercise 3. Fill in the words or word combinations from the text.

1. Washington, D.C., formally the District of Columbia and commonly (1) _____ to as Washington, the District, or simply D.C., is the capital of the United States.
2. The city is (2) _____ by the states of Virginia to the southwest and Maryland to the other sides.
3. The District has a (3) _____ (4) _____ of 591,833.
4. Because of (5) _____ from the surrounding suburbs, its population rises to over one million during the workweek.
5. The city's so called 'only industry' – the U.S (6) _____.
6. Washington (7) _____ 173 foreign (8) _____ as well as the (9) _____ of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and other (10) _____.
7. A wide range of museums and historic structures together (11) _____ an enormous collection of (12) _____ from America's past.
8. The city has always had (13) _____ (14) _____ from the countries of the world.
9. Washington also boasts an increasingly (15) _____ (16) _____ population.
10. Other (17) _____ in Washington (18) _____ (19) _____ to three Presidents: the Washington Memorial, the Lincoln Memorial and the Jefferson Memmorial.

Exercise 4. Choose a word or a word combination which completes each sentence best.

1. They were building a new theatre on the south _____ of the Thames.
A. district B. state C. bank D. side
2. The Black Sea _____ a half-dozen countries.
A. borders B. refers C. founded D. rises
3. Athletes from 197 countries _____ in the Olympic Games in Atlanta.
A. hosted B. competed C. boasted D. tied
4. New York is one of the most culturally _____ cities in the world.
A. cosmopolitan B. international C. diverse D. ethnic
5. My aunt discovered that her old doll was a collector's _____ and worth a lot of money.
A. item B. site C. attraction D. structure
6. The show features clothes by famous fashion _____ like Jean-Paul Gaultier.
A. engineer B. designer C. architect D. visitor
7. We first met at a cocktail party at the _____ of the American ambassador.
A. building B. district C. residence D. suburbs
8. Senator Blake is here on _____ business.
A. official B. formally C. simply D. surrounding

9. The Washington Monument is a popular historical _____ .

A. area B. landmark C. centre D. fund

10. _____ officials refused to comment on the story.

A. The White House B. Washington C. The Capitol D. the World Bank

Exercise 5. Find in the text English equivalents for the following:

Округ; звичайно; розташовуватись (2); штат; мешканець передмістя (який їздить на роботу до міста); важливий; промисловість; розміщувати на своїй території; закордонне посольство; установа; космополітичне місто; представники різних етнічних груп; паркові насадження; великий відсоток; місто з високою щільністю населення; місто, що має історичне значення; офіційна резиденція президента; визначна пам'ятка; населення; робочий тиждень; восьмий за розміром; минуле; проспект.

Exercise 6. Find in the text Ukrainian equivalents for the following:

To be bordered by; resident population; to compete with; to produce; branches of federal government; the International Monetary Fund; to have foreign delegations; to boast; approximately; to tie; beautiful; a site; an enormous collection; an item; urban; to feature; an avenue; to radiate from; to include; a memorial; because of; surrounding; to rise; increasingly; a monument; to be referred to as; to found; a bank; to design; a library.

Exercise 7. Study the idiom and its explanation. Then match the idiom to its example and translate the example into Ukrainian.

IDIOM	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLE
be the talk of the town (<i>old-fashioned</i>)	to be the person or subject that everyone is talking about and interested in	She's the talk of London's theatre-goers since her last performance.
one-horse town	a very small town; a small and backward town.	I refuse to spend a whole week in that one-horse town! I grew up in a one-horse town, and I liked it very much.
out on the town	celebrating at one or more places in a town.	I'm really tired. I was out on the town until dawn. We went out on the town to celebrate our wedding anniversary.
paint the town (red)	to go out and celebrate; to go on a drinking bout; to get drunk.	I feel like celebrating my promotion. Let's go out and paint the town.

Exercise 8. Translate the following sentences from Ukrainian into English.

1. Населення Вашингтону близько шестиста тисяч людей, але у робочі дні воно – понад мільйон. 2. Вашингтон було засновано 16 липня 1790 року. 3. Столиця Сполучених Штатів розташована на березі річки Потомак і межує з двома штатами. 4. Велика кількість мешканців передмістя кожного дня їздять на роботу до Вашингтону та повертаються додому. 5. За чисельністю населення Вашингтон не може змагатися ні з Нью-Йорком, ні з Лос-Анджелесом. 6. У Вашингтоні знаходяться усі три гілки федеральної влади, а також сто сімдесят три посольства закордонних держав. 7. Представники різних етнічних груп мешкають у столиці Сполучених Штатів. 8. Вашингтон – є одним із найкрасивіших і найвизначніших історичних міст країни, який приваблює багато туристів. 9. Багато музеїв зберігають колекції артефактів з історії Америки. 10. Туристам також варто відвідати Білий Дім, Капітолій, Вашингтонський Меморіал, Бібліотеку Конгресу та Національну Галерею Мистецтв. 11. Багато людей надають перевагу проживанню у невеликих містах, де вони відчують себе затишно і комфортно. 12. Після важкої роботи над проектом у стінах інституту вони пішли відсвяткувати його завершення. 13. Минулого вечора вона веселилася по повній програмі. 14. Невже ти не знаєш Джона? Про нього ж говорить усе місто.

SPEAKING ACTIVITIES

Exercise 1. Retell the text.

Exercise 2. Answer the following questions in groups of three to four students.

1. Who was Washington named after? Why?
2. What is the full name of Washington? What does it stand for?
3. How is Washington different from New York?
4. Why do you think the capital of the United States is not the biggest city of this country?
5. What, in your opinion, are the greatest tourist attractions in Washington?

Exercise 3. Work in pairs.

You and your friend are going to visit Washington in a few weeks' time. Discuss with your partner what is worth seeing in the capital of the United States. Why?

Exercise 4. Work in pairs.

You are tourists doing the sights of Washington. One of you is looking at some magnificent sight but knows nothing about it. The other one knows much about it. Make up your dialogues to share the necessary information.

Exercise 5. Work in pairs.

Make up a dialogue using the idioms from exercise 7 (vocabulary exercises) and act it out.

Exercise 6. Work in groups of four students.

The United States of America is often referred to as the New World. What is implied in this name?

UNIT 3



PRE-READING TASK:

1. Has Kyiv always been the capital of Ukraine?
2. Which places in Kyiv are worth seeing?
3. What are some of the advantages and disadvantages of living in Kyiv?
4. Can Kyiv be called a European city? Why? Why not?
5. What languages are spoken in Ukraine?

READING

TEXT 1

Kyiv is one of the biggest cities in Europe. It is a bustling capital of independent Ukraine, its administrative, economic, and cultural centre. This scenic city with a population of over 3 million people is located on the banks of the Dnepr River.

Kyiv is a city of invaluable historical and cultural monuments, a city of great events and outstanding people. Everyone will find there something especially interesting for himself.

The art and architecture of Kyiv are considered world treasures. Many famous artists, poets and writers estimated the unique beauty of this city. The most renowned landmarks include: Cathedral of St. Sophia with outstanding mosaics and frescoes dating back to the 11th century; Kievo-Percherskaya Lavra featuring several monasteries and cathedrals; Golden Gate of Kyiv, which dates back to 1037; Ukrainian Baroque Church of St. Andrew; the magnificent 19th-century Cathedral of St. Vladimir; and many other attractions. Kyiv is often referred to as "the mother of all cities" by Russians and Ukrainians. It is one of the oldest towns in Europe. In the historical centre of Kyiv you can feel the spirit of the past everywhere. In the 9th century Kyiv became the capital of the Ancient Rus.

Kyiv is distinguished for its rich cultural life. Theatre lovers will find many theatres offering various theatrical programs. Most performances are held in Ukrainian. The recently renovated Kyiv Opera House presents very good operas as well as a broad repertoire of ballets. Ivan Franko Theater is a centre of Ukrainian drama, comedy, and musicals. A lot of various exhibitions are carried out in the city's numerous museums and art galleries.

Kyiv is also a scientific and educational centre of independent Ukraine. Various universities and science academies including famous Kyiv-Mogilyanskaya Academy, which is one of the first scientific establishments in Eastern Europe, are located there.

Kyiv is a leading industrial and commercial centre of the country. Kiev's major industries include: food processing (especially processing of beet sugar), metallurgy, manufacture of machinery, machine tools, rolling stock, chemicals, building materials, and textiles. The development of Ukrainian economy gave impulse to business activity of the city.

“The city of 200 churches”, “the city of golden domes” and “the Jerusalem of the lands of Rus” – foreign merchants used these words to describe Kyiv and the glory and splendour in eastern and western lands.

COMPREHENSION CHECK

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

1. What is the population of Kyiv?
2. Where is Kyiv located?
3. What is St. Sophia’s Cathedral famous for?
4. What is Kyiv often referred to by Ukrainians and Russians?
5. Where are most theatrical programmes held?
6. What do major industries in Kyiv include?
7. When did Kyiv become the capital of the Ancient Rus?
8. How old is Golden Gate of Kyiv?
9. What words did foreign merchants use to describe Kyiv?

Exercise 2. Recall in what connection the following words and word combinations were used in the text.

Over 3 million people; the Dnepr River; renowned landmarks; mosaics and frescoes; monasteries and cathedrals; magnificent; referred to; the spirit of past; the capital of the Ancient Rus; various theatrical programmes; renovated; drama, comedy and musicals; carried out; scientific and educational centre; major industries; foreign merchants.

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Match the following words with their definitions:

1. bustling	a) to include as a part
2. scenic	b) very important objects
3. to feature	c) to make something available
4. offer	d) known and admired by a lot of people
5. treasure	e) having beautiful natural scenery
6. renowned	f) a picture, made by placing together small pieces of glass, stone, etc.
7. mosaic	g) a painting made on a wall while

	the plaster is still wet
8. fresco	h) impressive beauty
9. splendour	i) a large institution
10. establishment	j) very busy

Exercise 2. Say whether the following statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.

1. Kyiv is a large Asian city.
2. Kyiv is a city of invaluable historic monuments and outstanding people.
3. The architecture of Kyiv is considered a world treasure.
4. St. Sophia's Cathedral is known for its domes.
5. Kyiv is a leading trade centre of the country.
6. The major industries in Kyiv are tourist and film industries.
7. Kyiv is a quiet scenic capital of independent Ukraine.
8. Kyiv is distinguished for its rich cultural life.
9. There aren't many universities in Kyiv.
10. "The mother of all cities" – these words were used by foreign merchants to describe Kyiv.

Exercise 3. Fill in the words or word combinations from the text.

1. Kyiv is a (1) _____ capital of (2) _____ Ukraine.
2. This (3) _____ city with a (4) _____ of over 3 million people (5) _____ on the shores of the Dnepr River.
3. Kyiv is a city of (6) _____ historic and cultural monuments, a city of (7) _____ people.
4. The art and (8) _____ are considered world (9) _____ .
5. The most (10) _____ landmarks include: Cathedral of St. Sophia, Kyivo – Percherska Lavra, Golden Gate of Kyiv, Ukrainian Baroque Church of St. Andrew, Cathedral of St. Volodymyr and many other attractions.
6. Kyiv (11) _____ for its rich cultural life.
7. A lot of (12) _____ exhibitions (13) _____ in the city's (14) _____ museums and art galleries.
8. Kyiv's (15) _____ industries (16) _____: food processing, metallurgy, manufacture of machinery, machine tools, rolling stock, chemicals, building materials, and textiles.
9. Kyiv Opera House presents very good (17) _____ as well as a broad repertoire of (18) _____.
10. Ivan Franco Theatre is a centre of Ukrainian (19) _____, comedy, and (20) _____ .

Exercise 4. Choose a word or a word combination which completes each sentence best.

1. The flower market was _____ with shoppers.
A. economic B. interesting C. administrative D. bustling

2. We travelled to the coast by a very _____ route.
 A. cultural B. scenic C. historical D. especial
3. This book has been _____ as a source of teaching materials.
 A. invaluable B. great C. famous D. outstanding
4. A husband that cooks and cleans is a real _____.
 A. artist B. treasure C. spirit D. lover
5. Some of his compositions are based on songs _____ to the mid-fifteenth century.
 A. dating back B. locating C. finding D. considering
6. The exhibition _____ paintings by Picasso.
 A. refers B. dates back C. offers D. features
7. He plays a Russian spy in the comedy _____ “Sleepers”.
 A. program B. drama C. opera D. performance
8. This year’s conference will be _____ at the Hilton Hotel.
 A. held B. given C. used D. felt
9. There are _____ ways to answer your question.
 A. good B. broad C. foreign D. various
10. We need _____ more research.
 A. to refer to B. to carry out C. to describe D. to become

Exercise 5. Find in the text English equivalents for the following:

Метушливий; економічний; науковий; на березі (річки або озера); подія; мистецтво; скарб, що має світове значення; відомий; поет; фреска; відноситись (бути датованим); включати як частину; монастир (чоловічий); величний; багатий; різноманітний; опера; драма; комедія; численний; провідний промисловий та торгівельний центр; церква; купол; слава.

Exercise 6. Find in the text Ukrainian equivalents for the following:

Independent; administrative; scenic; invaluable; outstanding people; especially; architecture; to be considered; an artist; a writer; to estimate; unique beauty; to include; a mosaic; a century; a cathedral; spirit; to be distinguished for; to offer; a performance; to be held; to renovate; to present; a broad repertoire; a musical; an exhibition; to carry out; an establishment; splendour.

Exercise 7. Study the idiom and its explanation. Then match the idiom to its example and translate the example into Ukrainian.

IDIOM	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLE
town-and-gown	used to describe the situation in which the people living in a town and the students in a town seem to be separate and opposing groups	There is another town-and-gown dispute in Adamsville over the amount the university costs the city for police services. There was more town-and-gown strife

		reported at Larry's Bar and Grill last Saturday night.
a man-about-town	1) a rich man who usually does not work and enjoys a lot of social activities 2) a fashionable man who leads a sophisticated life.	He's a millionaire businessman and man-about-town who is seen in all the best places.
night on the town	a night of celebrating (at one or more places in a town).	Did you enjoy your night on the town? After we got the contract signed, we celebrated with a night on the town.
be/go out on the town	to go out and enjoy yourself at bars, restaurants etc. in the evening	She stayed in her hotel room while the others went out on the town.

Exercise 8. Translate the following sentences from Ukrainian into English.

1. Київ є європейською столицею, що швидко розвивається. 2. Столиця України – це мальовниче місто, яке знаходиться на берегах річки Дніпро. 3. Населення Києва перевищує три мільйони мешканців. 4. Київ є стародавнім містом, центром Київської Русі. 5. Київ – це місто неоціненних культурних пам'яток, місто великих подій і видатних людей. 6. Мистецтво та архітектура Києва належать до світових скарбниць. 7. Серед славетних пам'яток Києва варто згадати Софійський Собор, Києво-Печерську Лавру з її монастирями і церквами, Золоті Ворота, які датуються 1037 роком та величний Собор Святого Володимира. 8. Повсюди у місті можна відчути дух минулого. 9. Останнім часом велика кількість пам'яток була відреставрована, а в численних музеях та художніх галереях проводяться різноманітні виставки. 10. Київ – це провідний промисловий, торгівельний, культурний та освітній центр країни. 11. Вигравши в лотерею купу грошей, він тепер став справжнісіньким франтом. 12. У цьому університетському містечку стався новий конфлікт (dispute) між студентами та місцевими мешканцями. 13. Вона наразі нікуди не ходить. Сидить вдома та готується до сесії (examinations). 14. Після отримання дипломів студенти пішли розважатися.

SPEAKING ACTIVITIES

Exercise 1. Retell the text.

Exercise 2. Answer the following questions in groups of three to four students.

1. Kyiv has not always been the capital of Ukraine. What do you know about this fact?
2. What do you know about «Kyiv Rus»?
3. How is Kyiv different from your native place?
4. There is a popular opinion that Kyiv offers many opportunities to young ambitious people? Do you agree or disagree?
5. What, in your opinion, are the greatest tourist attractions in Kyiv which are worth seeing?

Exercise 3. Work in pairs.

Compare Kyiv to your native city or town. Would you like to live and work in capital of Ukraine? Why? Why not?

Exercise 4. Work in pairs. Do the task in turn.

You are a student who has just come back from a sightseeing tour in Kyiv. One day you went to do the sights with your fellow-tourists and fell behind them. You didn't want to come back to the hotel so early that's why you went sightseeing alone. You returned to the hotel at the same time with the other tourists tired but happy. But what were you doing all this time and what did you see? The beginning and the end of the story are given to you.

We left our hotel at 9 a.m. and went to the nearest park. It seemed to be very beautiful! I admired it greatly and since I had a camera I decided to take some photos and I managed to take them. But when I looked round I understood that you had already left and I made up my mind to do the sights alone. So, ...

... When I looked at my watch, it was 6 p.m. that's why I went to the hotel.

Exercise 5. Work in pairs.

Make up a dialogue using the idioms from exercise 7 (vocabulary exercises) and act it out.

Exercise 6. Work in groups of four students.

Unlike other Ukrainian cities Kyiv has changed immensely recently. Isn't there a controversy in this statement? What is it? Express your opinion on the matter?

UNIT 4



PRE-READING TASK:

1. Is your home town famous for anything? What is it?
2. Would you like to live in your home town after you graduate? Why? Why not?
3. Has your home town changed a lot since the time you were a kid? Have the changes been for the better or for the worse?
4. What is special about your home town? If you could live anywhere, where would you like to live?
5. Does anyone famous come from your home town?

READING

TEXT 1

Kharkiv is the second largest city in Ukraine. It is the administrative center of the Kharkiv region, as well as the administrative center of the surrounding Kharkivskiy district within the region. The city is located in the northeast of the country. It is one of the largest industrial, scientific and cultural centers of the country. It occupies more than 300,000 square kilometers and its population is over 1,500,000 people. The city rests at the confluence of the Kharkiv, the Lopan, and the Udy Rivers, where they flow into the Seversky Donets watershed.

The history of Kharkiv starts in the middle of the 17th century when the Kozaks created the Sloboda settlements, and since then the city has turned into one of the largest commercial and cultural centers in Ukraine. Kharkiv was the capital of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (from 1917 to 1934). Kharkiv was the cradle of

Ukrainian intelligentsia, most of the first literary works in the Ukrainian language were written and first performances of Ukrainian theatre were started here.

Present architectural pattern of Kharkiv has been developed for more than three centuries and has been influenced by various conditions of life, habits and traditions of Ukrainian people as well as of neighboring nations. The city has its own charm – narrow streets with old buildings of different architectural styles and small yards in the city downtown, the huge and impressive main square, majestic cathedrals and small churches, underground stations many of which can be considered as a separate work of art. Kharkiv has six outstanding professional theatres, a circus, several museums and many libraries. Kharkiv is a very green city, there are more than 100 parks on its territory.

There is also an underground rapid-transit system with about 35 km of track and 28 stations. Another landmark of Kharkiv is its Freedom Square ("Ploshcha Svobody"), which is currently the third largest city square in Europe, and the 5th largest square in the world.

The local population is peaceful and most hospitable. Many foreigners come to Kharkiv on pleasure or for business. There are many universities in Kharkiv. That's why Kharkiv is a city of 100,000 students and all foreigners are surprised to see so many young and beautiful girls on its streets.

Of the many attractions of the Kharkiv city are the Derzhprom building, Memorial Complex, Freedom Square, Taras Shevchenko Monument, Mirror Stream, Uspensky Cathedral, Militia Museum, Pokrova Cathedral, Taras Shevchenko Gardens, Blahovishensky (The Annunciation) Cathedral, Children's narrow-gauge railroad, and many more.

COMPREHENSION CHECK

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

1. How big is Kharkiv?
2. Where is the city located?
3. What is the population of Kharkiv?
4. When does the history of Kharkiv start?
5. What is the present architectural pattern of the city?
6. Freedom Square is currently the largest city square in Europe, isn't it?
7. What attractions of Kharkiv do you know?
8. What was Kharkiv the cradle of?
9. When was Kharkiv the capital of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic?

Exercise 2. Recall in what connection the following words and word combinations were used in the text.

The second largest; administrative; in the northeast; more than 300,000 square kilometers; over 1,500,000 people; at the confluence; in the middle of the 17th century; the Kozaks; the Sloboda settlement; from 1917 to 1934; intelligentsia; architectural pattern; influenced by; considered as a separate work of art; more than

100 parks; underground rapid-transit system; the third largest city square in Europe; hospitable; attractions.

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Match the following words with their definitions:

1. region	a) a large area of the country, usually without exact limits
2. district	b) to fill a particular amount of space
3. to occupy	c) an area of a country, city that has official borders
4. confluence	d) to make something exist
5. watershed	e) the place where two or more rivers flow together
6. hospitable	f) the place where something important began
7. to create	g) not liking violence
8. downtown	h) the main business area of a town or city
9. cradle	i) the high land separating two river systems
10. peaceful	j) friendly to visitors

Exercise 2. Say whether the following statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.

1. Kharkiv is only the administrative centre of the Kharkiv region.
2. The city is located in the south of the country.
3. Kharkiv occupies more than 300,000 square kilometers and its population is over 2,500,000 people.
4. The city rests at the confluence of the Kharkiv and the Lopan Rivers.
5. Kharkiv was the cradle of Ukrainian intelligentsia from 1917 to 1934.
6. Present architectural pattern of Kharkiv was developed in the middle of the 17th century.
7. Kharkiv is a very green city, there are more than 100 parks on its territory.
8. Freedom Square is the 4th largest square in the world.
9. The local population is peaceful and hospitable.
10. Kharkiv has two outstanding professional theatres, two circuses, several museums and many libraries.

Exercise 3. Fill in the words or word combinations from the text.

1. Kharkiv (1) _____ more than 300,000 square kilometers.
2. The city (2) _____ at the (3) _____ of Kharkiv, the Lopan, and the Udy Rivers, where they flow into the Seversky Donets (4) _____.

3. The (5) _____ of Kharkiv starts in the middle of the 17th century,
 4. Kharkiv was the (6) _____ of Ukrainian intelligentsia, most of the first literary (7) _____ in the Ukrainian language were written and first (8) _____ of Ukrainian theatre were started here.
5. Present architectural (9) _____ of Kharkiv has been developed for more than three centuries and has been (10) _____ by (11) _____ conditions of life, habits and traditions of Ukrainian people.
6. The city has its own charm – (12) _____ streets with old buildings of different (13) _____ styles and small yards in the city (14) _____.
7. Kharkiv has six (15) _____ professional theatres, a (16) _____, several museums and many libraries.
8. The local population is (17) _____ and most (18) _____.
9. Many foreigners come to Kharkiv (19) _____ or (20) _____.

Exercise 4. Choose a word or a word combination which completes each sentence best.

1. The job is mainly _____.
 A. surrounding B. administrative C. industrial D. cultural
2. Athens is often regarded as a _____ of democracy.
 A. cradle B. city C. centre D. country
3. We must try to find a _____ solution to the conflict.
 A. scientific B. peaceful C. literary D. commercial
4. The stairs were very _____.
 A. narrow B. middle C. various D. huge
5. This lovely village is surrounded by _____ mountain scenery.
 A. northeast B. neighboring C. majestic D. different
6. The banks had too much _____ over government policy.
 A. influence B. charm C. business D. importance
7. These gates regulate the amount of water _____ the canal.
 A. flowing into B. starting C. creating D. turning into
8. The President's speech to the _____ lasted about ten minutes.
 A. city B. nation C. region D. district
9. The ball landed in the neighbors' _____.
 A. settlement B. pattern C. downtown D. yard
10. We were _____ to see Drew's picture in the newspaper.
 A. surprised B. located C. occupied D. influenced

Exercise 5. Find in the text English equivalents for the following:

Район; злиття (річок); басейн ріки; історія; колыска; літературні твори; вистава; умова; звички та традиції; чарівність; архітектурний стиль; площа; кафедральний собор; підземний; витвір мистецтва; мирний; гостинний; університет.

Exercise 6. Find in the text Ukrainian equivalents for the following:

A region; to occupy; to flow into; to create; to turn into; a pattern; to influence; a nation; narrow; a yard; city downtown; huge; impressive; majestic; to be considered as; outstanding; a circus; currently; local; to come on pleasure or for business; to be surprised.

Exercise 7. Study the idiom and its explanation. Then match the idiom to its example and translate the example into Ukrainian.

IDIOM	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLE
ghost town	a town that used to have a lot of people living and working in it, but now has very few or none	After the disastrous earthquake few are still living in this ghost town.
go to town on something	to do something in a very eager way and as completely as possible, especially by spending a lot of money	Angie and Phil have really gone to town on their wedding.
be out of town	temporarily not in one's own town.	I'll go out of town next week. I'm going to be at a conference. I take care of Mary's cat when she's out of town.
home town	the place where you were born and spent your childhood	He hired a car and drove up to his home town. She's written for her hometown newspaper.

Exercise 8. Translate the following sentences from Ukrainian into English.

1. Харків – друге за розміром місто в Україні, адміністративний центр Харківської області. 2. Місто розташоване на північному сході країни. 3. Територія міста складає триста тисяч квадратних кілометрів, а його населення понад півтора мільйона людей. 4. Місто знаходиться на злитті річок Харків, Лопань та Уди, які належать до басейну річки Сіверський Донець. 5. Харків не належить до старовинних міст, його було засновано у 1654 році як Слобідське поселення. 6. У двадцятому сторіччі місто перетворилось на один із найбільших торговельних і культурних центрів у країні. 7. Після революції 1917 року Харків став столицею Радянської України та колискою української інтелігенції. 8. Ті, хто приїжджають до Харкова, стверджують, що це місто має свій неповторний шарм, а величні собори, церкви та різноманітні архітектурні стилі старовинних будівель є витворами мистецтва. 9. Місцеве населення гостинне та миролюбне. 10. У Харківських університетах навчаються понад сто тисяч студентів з України та закордону. 11. Вона кинула роботу і поїхала у своє рідне місто, де не

була двадцять років. 12. Там були тільки старі напівзруйновані (dilapidated) будинки. Це місто виглядало покинутим людьми. 13. Отримавши купу грошей, вона кинулася у місто скуповувати новий одяг. 14. Коли ми у від'їзді, сусідка завжди доглядає за нашими квітами.

SPEAKING ACTIVITIES

Exercise 1. Retell the text.

Exercise 2. Answer the following questions in groups of three to four students.

1. Kharkiv is often referred to as «the first capital». Explain what people mean by this.
2. Kharkiv is often called a students' city. How does this fact affect Kharkiv's life?
3. What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in Kharkiv?
4. Kharkiv is a major cultural centre of Ukraine. What can Kharkiv offer its citizens and guests in this respect?
5. What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in a big city and in the country?

Exercise 3. Work in pairs.

Mention in turn the most spectacular tourist attractions of Kharkiv giving facts about them.

Example: 1. The Square of Liberty is the biggest square in Europe. 2. The Derzhprom building is considered to be the first skyscraper in the former USSR.

Exercise 4. Work in pairs. Make up a dialogue.

One of you is a citizen of Kharkiv and the other has never been to Kharkiv and has just arrived here on his/her holidays. Make a plan to see the most prominent places of interest.

Exercise 5. Work in pairs.

Make up a dialogue using the idioms from exercise 7 (vocabulary exercises) and act it out.

Exercise 6. Work in groups of four students.

Some students in your group are Kharkiv residents, while others came to this city to get an education. Discuss what you like and dislike about this place.

GLOSSARY

1. ancient	стародавній
2. artefact	пам'ятка матеріальної культури
3. autonomous	автономний
4. be bordered by	межувати з
5. be distinguished for	бути відомим
6. be home (to)	бути місцем знаходження (чогось)
7. be located	розташовуватись
8. be (well worth) seeing	бути вартим подивитися
9. borough	район великого міста, який має самоврядування
10. boundary	кордон
11. branches of federal government	гілки влади
12. cathedral	кафедральний собор
13. chemical	хімічна речовина
14. church	церква
15. circus	цирк
16. combine	сполучати
17. commuter	мешканець передмістя (який їздить на роботу до міста)
18. confluence	злиття
19. contribute to	робити внесок
20. date back to	відноситись (бути датованим)
21. district	район
22. diverse	різноманітний
23. domestic	вітчизняний
24. embassy	посольство
25. featuring	включати як частину
26. food processing	харчова промисловість
27. founding	заснування
28. fresco	фреска
29. headquarters	штаб-квартира
30. high density	з високою щільністю населення
31. hospitable	гостинний
32. host	розміщувати на своїй території
33. institution	установа
34. invaluable	безцінний
35. go back	брати початок
36. global	світовий
37. glory	слава
38. landmark	визначна пам'ятка

39. local authority	місцевий орган влади
40. machine tool	верстат
41. major	важливий
42. manufacture of machinery	виготовлення устаткування
43. medieval	середньовічний
44. metallurgy	металургія
45. metropolitan	що відноситься до метрополії
46. merchant	торговець, комерсант
47. millennium	тисячоліття
48. mosaic	мозаїка
49. narrow-gauge railroad	залізниця з вузькою колією
50. outstanding	знаменитий
51. overseas	закордонний
52. own governance	самоврядування
53. region	область
54. renovated	відбудований
54. renowned	відомий
55. resident population	постійне населення
56. rest	знаходиться
57. retain	зберігати
58. rolling stock	рухомий склад
59. second largest	другий за розміром
60. settlement	поселення
61. scenic	мальовничий
62. shore of	берег (океану, озера)
63. splendour	розкіш
64. suburb	передмістя
65. tourist destination	місце, яке відвідує турист
66. transit system	транспортна система
67. watershed	вододіл

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Навчальне видання

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CITIES

SIGHTSEEING

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З УСНОЇ ПРАКТИКИ ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТІВ МОЛОДШИХ КУРСІВ
ФАКУЛЬТЕТУ ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ***

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