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Методичні вказівки містять систематизоване викладання навчальної дисципліни «Англійська мова», що складається з навчальних текстів, системи дотекстових та післятекстових завдань, лексичних вправ.

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UNIT 1. THE CONSTITUTION OF UKRAINE

PRE-TEXT EXERCISES

I. Mind the pronunciation of the following words:

1. sovereign	суверенний
2. autonomous	автономний
3. legislative	законодавчий
4. executive	виконавчий
5. judicial	судовий
6. supreme	верховний
7. gender	рід, стаття
8. ethnic	етнічний
9. origin	походження
10. ownership	майновий стан
11. noninterference	невтручання
12. inviolability	недоторканість
13. heritage	спадок

II. Translate the following international words: constitution, flag, emblem, service, personality, unitarian, horizontal, music, stand, territorial, political, status, structure, special, formal, symbols, element.

III. Pay attention to the semantics of the following words: state, capital, article, private, security, housing, environment, power, branch, body.

IV. Translate words with the same root:

to govern – governed – governor – government

to state – a state – a statement

to form – formal

to believe – a belief

person – personal – personality

to establish – establishment

to settle – settled – settlement

to adopt – adopted – adoption

V. Words and word combinations to remember:

governed by	керуючись
on behalf of	від імені
assure	гарантувати, забезпечувати
single citizenship	єдине громадянство
exercise	здійснювати, виконувати
body	орган, звіт, кодекс
anthem	гімн

obligation	обов'язок
full development	всебічний розвиток
banner	стяг
restriction	обмеження
dwelling	житло
insurance	страхування
taxes and duties	податки та збори

THE CONSTITUTION OF UKRAINE

The fundamental Law of Ukraine – the Constitution – was adopted on 28th of June, 1996.

According to the Ukrainian Constitution our country is a sovereign, independent, democratic, legal, social state. It has single citizenship, moreover it is a unitarian state.

The territory of Ukraine is composed of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and 24 regions, there are also districts, cities, towns, settlements and villages. Kyiv and Sevastopol possess a special status.

The structure of the national government is outlined by the Constitution, and it defines the privileges and duties of the state power. Under the Constitution the government is divided into three branches – the legislative (the Verkhovna Rada), the executive (the President and the Cabinet of Minister), the judicial (the Supreme Court). There are national bodies of power, and this power is exercised directly and through the bodies of the state power.

The state symbols are: the State Flag, the State Emblem, the State Anthem.

Under the Constitution all natural resources, the land, mineral raw materials, air space are the property of the Ukrainian people.

The Constitution is the basis for the laws and it assures rights, duties and freedoms of citizens. According to the Constitution each citizen has special rights, obligations and duties. The Constitution states that every person has the right to the free development of his/her personality. People have equal Constitutional rights and freedoms and are equal before the law. There are no privileges or restrictions based upon face, colour of skin, political and other beliefs, gender, ethnic and social origin, ownership, position, places of residence, language and religion. Among other Ukrainian rights one can name the following: the right to life, personal inviolability and inviolability of dwelling, noninterference in private and family life, free choice of residence, work, rest, education, social security, housing, health protection, medical care, etc.

However there are also duties, arising from the Constitutional articles, for example, defense of the Motherland, respect for the state symbols, nature, cultural heritage, every person must pay taxes and duties.

The Constitution of Ukraine comprises 15 chapters and 161 articles. And now we have a state holiday – the Day of the Constitution of Ukraine.

TEXT-BASED ASSIGNMENTS

I. Define what part of speech the following words are formed of: fundamental, self-government, obligation, noninterference, personality, independence, government, citizenship, democratic.

II. Choose the proper English word:

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1) обов'язки | a) rights | b) freedoms | c) duties |
| 2) власність | a) property | b) own | c) have |
| 3) захист | a) save | b) service | c) protection |
| 4) повага | a) love | b) respect | c) proud |
| 5) ґрунтуватися | a) to base | b) to stand | c) to arise |
| 6) встановлювати | a) to adopt | b) to establish | c) to stand |
| 7) громадянин | a) personality | b) dweller | c) citizen |
| 8) рівні | a) long | b) equal | c) flat |

III. Translate words with the same root:

to state – a state – statement

to respect – respect – respectful

to base – basis – basic

nature – natural

to defend – defence

to define – definition

to develop – developed – developing – development

private – privacy

to live – life – alive

IV. Use these expressions in the sentences of your own: a special status, a territorial structure, single citizenship, to assure rights, horizontal stripes, political beliefs.

V. Find in the text synonyms of the following words: help, formal, to govern, basic, to state, ground, existence, according to.

VI. Define whether the following statements are true or false:

1. The Constitution of Ukraine was adopted on the 24-th of August 1996.
2. The state symbols of Ukraine are the State Flag, the State Emblem and State Anthem of Ukraine.
3. The main element of the Great State Emblem of Ukraine is the Sign of Taras Shevchenko.
4. Citizens of Ukraine perform military services in compliance with the law.
5. People mustn't pay taxes.
6. There are 20 regions, districts, cities, settlements in Ukraine.
7. Ukraine is a sovereign and independent, democratic, social, legal state.
8. The Constitution of Ukraine consists of 15 chapters, 161 articles.

VII. Answer the questions:

1. When was the Ukrainian independence proclaimed? 2. What does the Constitution establish? 3. What does the Constitution assert? 4. What are the State Symbols of Ukraine? 5. What constitutional rights and obligations of Ukrainian citizens do you know? 6. How many chapters and articles are there in the Constitution? 7. How is the day of adoption of the Constitution called?

VII. Translate into English:

1. Структура національного керівництва окреслюється Конституцією. 2. Конституція складається з 15 розділів та 161 статті. 3. Згідно з Конституцією кожен громадянин має права та обов'язки. 4. За Конституцією немає привілей чи обмежень з приводу кольору шкіри, обличчя, політичних чи релігійних поглядів, власності, тощо. 5. Одним з обов'язків громадян є захист Батьківщини. 6. Усі громадяни України є рівними перед законом. 7. Територія України складається з автономної Республіки Крим та 24 областей.

VIII. Make up a plan of the text in the form of disjunctive questions.

IX. Write down the duties and obligations of the Ukrainian citizens in one column and the privileges in another.

X. Make up a dialogue: two foreigners discuss the articles of the Ukrainian Constitution.

UNIT 2. THE ECONOMY OF UKRAINE

PRE-TEXT EXERCISES

I. Read and translate the following international words: economy, business, machine, chemical, tobacco, gas, energy, center, partner, system.

II. Words and word-combinations to the text:

1. free enterprise	вільне підприємництво
2. run	вести, проводити
3. supply	добувати, поставляти
4. canned foods	консервовні продукти
5. breadbasket	житниця
6. rank	займати місце
7. sugar beets	цукровий буряк
8. barley	ячмінь
9. diary cattle	молочна рогата худоба
10. hog	свинина
11. manganese	марганець
12. pipeline	трубопровід
13. ground	область
14. pollute	забруднювати

III. How do you understand the term «chernozem»?

THE ECONOMY OF UKRAINE

Ukraine has a developed economy with strong industry and agriculture. In 1991 our country began changing its economy from one owned and controlled by the government to an economy based on free enterprises where individual owners and managers run their own businesses.

Ukraine's heavy industries produce iron and steel and such machines as tractors, machine tools and mining equipment. In our country automobiles, trucks, buses, locomotives and ships are also produced.

Ukraine also manufactures chemical fertilizers, refined sugar and canned foods. Ukraine is a producer of consumer goods, including TV-sets, washing machines, refrigerators, clothes and shoes.

Our country is famous for its agricultural production and is known as the breadbasket of Europe. Its moderate climate and rich black soil called «chernozem» have made the country one of the world's most productive regions. Ukraine ranks among the leading countries in the production of sugar beets and wheat. Other important crops include barley, corn, potatoes, sunflowers and tobacco. Ukrainian farmers also raise beef, diary cattle and hogs.

Ukraine is a leading producer of manganese which is used in making steel. The country also produces nickel and titanium. Huge coal deposits lie in the Donbass, the centre of Ukraine's heavy industry. Ukraine also mines iron ore, natural gas and salt.

Coal, natural gas and petroleum have long been important sources of electric power in Ukraine. The country also possesses hydroelectric plants which are located mainly on the Dnieper River. Nuclear power plants began providing an important new source of energy. Today these plants produce about a fourth of Ukraine's electricity.

The main fishing grounds are the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov, though the latter is heavily polluted by chemical fertilizers and pesticides. All the main rivers are full of fish but they suffer from pollution as well.

Ukraine has a well-developed transportation system. Most of the system is owned by the government. Ukraine's highways include about 147,000 km of paved roads. Large railroads connect major cities and industrial centers.

Ukraine's chief exports are wheat, sugar beets, coal, construction equipment and manufactured goods. Ukraine imports oil, natural gas, wood products and consumer goods. Ukraine's major trading partners include Canada, Germany, Hungary, Iran, Poland, Russia and Tajikistan.

TEXT-BASED ASSIGNMENTS

I. Find the contextual synonyms: a state, to start, to manufacture, to establish, tool, eats (chop), well-known, mild, a manufacturer, gasoline, to own, main.

II. Give English equivalents: розвинута економіка, вільне підприємство, хімічне добриво, ведуча країна, великі запаси, нове джерело, добре розвинута, головні експортні продукти, головні торгові партнери.

III. Match the following English words with their Ukrainian equivalents:

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. individual owner | a) помірний клімат |
| 2. mining equipment | b) рибні області |
| 3. raw materials | c) шахтне обладнання |
| 4. moderate climate | d) товари народного споживання |
| 5. sources of electric power | e) джерела електроенергії |
| 6. fishing grounds | f) приватний власник |
| 7. paved roads | g) сировина |
| 8. consumer goods | h) прокладені дороги |

IV. Define what part of speech the following words are formed of: individual, including, productive, farmer, natural, mainly, fishing.

V. Fill in the gaps in the following sentences with the verbs given in the box. Use the appropriate grammar form:

<i>to manufacture, to import, to be, to run, to rank, to include</i>
--

1. Individual owners and managers _____ their own businesses.

2. Ukraine also _____ chemical fertilizers, refined sugar and canned foods.

3. Ukraine _____ among the leading countries in the production of sugar beets and wheat.

4. Ukraine _____ much oil and natural gas from Russia and Tajikistan.

5. Ukraine's highways _____ about 147 000 km of paved roads.

6. Ukraine's chief exports _____ wheat, sugar beets, coal, construction equipment and manufactured goods.

VI. Complete the following sentences:

1. Ukraine has a developed economy with strong 2. Many of Ukraine's heavy industries are 3. Ukraine is a producer of consumer goods, including 4. Ukrainian farmers also raise 5. Coal, natural gas and petroleum have long been 6. The main fishing grounds are 7. Ukraine's major trading partners include

VII. Answer the following questions:

1. What kind of economy does our country have? 2. What do heavy industries of Ukraine produce? 3. What does Ukraine manufacture? 4. What can you say about agriculture in our country? 5. What is Ukraine a leading producer of? 6. What stations began providing an important new source of energy? 7. What are the main fishing grounds of our country? 8. What do you know about the transportation system of Ukraine? 9. What are the main Ukrainian exports and imports? 10. What are the major trading partners of our country?

VIII. Define which of these statements are true and which are false:

- a) Ukraine has a backward economy with weak industry and agriculture;
- b) Ukraine's heavy industries do not produce iron and steel and such machines as tractors, machine tools and mining equipment;
- c) Ukraine's subtropic climate and rich black soil called «chernozem» have made the country one of the world's most productive regions;
- d) Ukraine exports much oil and natural gas from Russia and Tajikistan;
- e) The main fishing grounds are the Mediterranean Sea and the Sea of Azov;
- f) Ukraine's highways include about 100 000 km of paved roads;
- g) Ukraine's major trading partners are Ethiopia, Greenland, Guatemala, Mali, Liberia, and Zanzibar.

XI. Translate into English:

1. Україна має розвинену економіку із сильною промисловістю й сільським господарством. 2. Українська важка промисловість виготовляє залізо й сталь і такі пристрої, як трактори, машинне й шахтне устаткування. 3. Наша країна займає місце серед провідних країн у вирощуванні цукрового

буряка й пшениці. 4. Вугілля, природний газ і нафта довгий час були важливими джерелами електроенергії в Україні. 5. У 1992 році Україна підписала угоду з Іраном про будівництво трубопроводу через Азербайджан, щоб доставляти нафту й газ у нашу країну. 6. Велика мережа залізниць з'єднує головні міста й промислові центри. 7. Україна імпортує нафту, газ, вироби з дерева й товари народного споживання.

X. Fill in the following table:

Ukraine's Economy	
<i>Industry</i>	<i>Products</i>

XI. Do you agree with the following statement «Ukraine has a developed economy with strong industry and agriculture»? Give your arguments.

XII. Fill in the following table:

<i>Ukraine exports</i>	<i>Ukraine imports</i>

XIII. Make up a dialogue: two foreigners discuss the main branches of industry and agriculture of Ukraine.

XIV. Discuss economic problems which Ukraine faces nowadays.

XV. Make up the plan of the text in the form of disjunctive questions.

UNIT 3. MY SPECIALTY

3.1 A mechanical engineer of the automobile transport

PRE-TEXT EXERCISES

I. Mind the pronunciation of the following words:

1. mechanical	механічний
2. automobile	автомобіль, автомобільний
3. vehicle	транспортний засіб
4. quality	якість
5. technical	технічний
6. science	наука
7. chemistry	хімія
8. hydraulics	гідравліка
9. foreign	іноземний

II. Translate:

a) international words: specialty, analysis, management, module, fundamental, special, programme, diploma, specific;

b) international word combinations: a mechanical engineer, the automobile transport, automobile industry, specialized modules, a programme in humanities;

c) subjects: physics, mathematics, chemistry, diagnostics, hydraulics.

III. While translating the following words pay attention to their semantics:

1. <i>demand</i>	1) попит; 2) вимога, наполегливе прохання; 3) потреба; 4) заявка претензія, позов.
2. <i>field</i>	1) галузь, сфера діяльності, простір, зона; 2) поле.
3. <i>bachelor</i>	1) магістр; 2) неодружений.
4. <i>master</i>	1) магістр; 2) майстер, кваліфікований робітник; 3) полігр. оригінал.
5. <i>term</i>	1) курсова робота; 2) семестр, сесія; 3) строк, період, час, тривалість; 4) термін, науковий термін; 5) умови (оплати, умови).
6. <i>even</i>	1) навіть; 2) вирівнювати; 3) робити рівним; 4) врівноважений, рівний, однаковий, парний.
7. <i>mark</i>	1) марка (автомобіля); 2) штамп, клеймо, мітка; 3) знак; 4) оцінка.

IV. Translate words with the same root:

1. to educate – education – educational
2. to depend – dependence – independence – independent
3. to employ – employer – employee – employment

V. Words to remember:

1. <i>vehicle</i>	транспортний засіб
2. <i>impact</i>	вплив
3. <i>repair</i>	ремонт
4. <i>maintenance</i>	технічне обслуговування
5. <i>reinforce</i>	посилювати
6. <i>research</i>	дослідження
7. <i>throughout</i>	протягом
8. <i>enterprise</i>	підприємство
9. <i>advantage</i>	перевага
10. <i>consequently</i>	внаслідок

A MECHANICAL ENGINEER OF THE AUTOMOBILE TRANSPORT

The automotive industry has a demand for highly trained engineering graduates with skills in vehicle market analysis, vehicle's design, manufacture and management. They must know how to combine the vehicle abstract-theoretical world and the vehicle technical-practical world.

Automobile Transport Department is aimed at providing students with the skills necessary to make an immediate impact in the automotive industry and related fields.

Specialty «A Mechanical Engineer of the Automobile Transport» is a specialty which combines core modules in fundamental sciences (physics, mathematics, chemistry) with more specialized modules in vehicle design, repair, maintenance and diagnostics; engine typology and combustion processes; hydraulics, etc. Apart from improving the quality of teaching fundamental sciences and special subjects educational training includes a wide programme in humanities, especially in foreign languages.

Educational training according to the specialty «A Mechanical Engineer of the Automobile Transport» composes the following stages:

= a bachelor – 3 years 10 months;

= a specialist – 4 years 10 months;

= a master – 5 years 5 months.

The course of educational training consists of lectures reinforced by laboratory classes, writing projects and computing work. Term papers, research work, graduation papers are of practical importance to automotive industry – they are the stages of turning students into highly-skilled and thinking engineers ready for independent work even before they get their diplomas.

Throughout their course of education students take practical training which prepares them for their new jobs in advance and helps to raise their professional level considerably. Students undertake their practical training at car care enterprises of such car marks as Opel, Peugeot, BMW, Mazda and Volkswagen.

It is a great advantage when a student knows two or three years before he/she graduates where he/she will be employed. This makes it possible for the student to

take into account the specific qualities of his/her future employment in his/her term and graduation papers and, consequently, to master his/her future job in advance.

TEXT-BASED ASSIGNMENTS

I. Find out all contextual equivalents of the Ukrainian word «АВТОМОБІЛЬ».

II. Match Ukrainian and English equivalents:

A	B
1. triangle	a) новички
2. contribution	b) ремонт
3. skill	c) покращити, вдосконалити
4. impact	d) підприємство
5. maintenance	e) трикутник
6. repair	f) семестр
7. to improve	g) рівень
8. level	h) вплив
9. an enterprise	i) технічне обслуговування
10. term	j) внесок

III. Solve the cross-word:

A U T O M O B I L E S

- A** – аналіз
- U** – проходити (практику)
- T** – трикутник
- O** – одометр
- M** – модуль
- O** – марка автомобіля (Ger–many)
- B** – бакалавр
- I** – промисловість
- L** – лекція
- E** – інженер
- S** – спеціальність

IV. Translate word-combinations with key words:

a) «an automobile»: automobile engineering students, automotive industry, automobile engineering, educational training in Automobile Engineering;

b) «a vehicle»: the vehicle abstract-theoretical world, vehicle technical-practical word, vehicle market analysis, vehicle design and manufacture.

V. Make up your own word combinations using words of Ex. II–III

VI. Complete the following sentences according to the text:

1. Technological and industrial progress depends on 2. The automotive industry has a demand for 3. Core modules in fundamental science are

4. A wide programme in humanities includes... . 5. Educational training in Automobile Engineering composes the following stages 6. Throughout their course of education 7. Students undertake their practical training

VII. Answer the following questions:

1. What is an automobile engineer's interest? 2. Whom has the automotive industry a demand for? 3. What is Automobile Engineering aimed at? 4. What are modules in fundamental science? 5. What are specialized modules? 6. What are main educational-training stages in Automobile Engineering? 7. What subjects does a programme in humanities include?

VIII. Write true (T) or false (F) for each of the sentences below according to the given information. If the information is not given, put a question mark (?). Correct statements if it is necessary using phrases in the table:

Agreement	Disagreement
<i>Yes, I agree with</i>	<i>No, you are wrong</i>
<i>That's quite right</i>	<i>I disagree with you</i>
<i>You are right</i>	<i>You are not right</i>
<i>Your statement is correct</i>	<i>Your statement is not correct</i>

1. Technological and industrial progress depends on the scientist, the engineer and the technologist. 2. Automobile engineer's interest lies in airplane's construction. 3. A bachelor course lasts 5 years and 5 months. 4. A specialist course lasts 4 years 10 months. 5. Traffic safety engineers know everything about traffic control and how to keep pedestrians and cars from road accidents 6. Core modules in fundamental science are physics, mathematics, chemistry. 7. A term paper is the last stage in the course of education. 8. Students don't undertake the practical training throughout the course of education. 9. Builders construct and reconstruct residential and industrial buildings, bridges, schools, palaces of culture, museums, theatres, kindergartens and hospitals.

IX. Fill in the table using the information from the text:

Modules		
<i>Fundamental science</i>	<i>Specialized</i>	<i>Humanities</i>

X. Translate into English:

1. Технологічний та промисловий прогрес автомобільної промисловості залежить від вченого, інженера та технолога. 2. Кожен з них робить свій

внесок у розвиток автомобільної технології та промисловості. 3. Інженер-механік автомобільного транспорту повинен застосовувати вивчену теорію на практиці. 4. Автомобільна промисловість має потребу у кваліфікованих спеціалістах зі знанням автомобільного ринку, конструкції та розробки автомобілей. 5. Студент-автомобіліст вивчає у ВУЗі наступні 3 групи дисциплін: фундаментальні (фізика, хімія, математика); спеціальні (діагностика та ремонт автомобілей, конструкція автомобілей); гуманітарні (іноземні мови, психологія, історія, ділова українська мова, соціологія). 6. Навчання у ВУЗі має 3 етапи – отримання ступення бакалавра, спеціаліста та магістра. 7. Протягом всього курсу навчання студенти проходять практику, готуючись заздалегідь до своєї майбутньої роботи.

XI. Comment on the following statement:

«Throughout their course of education automobile engineering students take practical training which prepares them for their new job in advance».

XII. Fill in the table answering the following question: what does a mechanical engineer of the automobile transport do?

At the plant	In the lab	In the designing office

XIII. Fill in the table:

Kinds of transport	Subjects to be studied	The place of practical training	Advantages	Disadvantages
<i>Automobile Transport</i>				
<i>Water Transport</i>				
<i>Air Transport</i>				
<i>Railroad Transport</i>				

XIV. Read the text, entitle it and give the plot of it:

The word «automobile» is not English. It consists of two words: *autos* and *mobilis*. *Autos* is a Greek word meaning «self», *mobilis* – a Latin word meaning «movable». The two words taken together mean «self-moving». Thus, an automobile means a self-moving vehicle. The synonyms of the automobile are: auto, car, auto-car, motor-car.

The role and importance of an automobile arise from the fact that it can

move along roads unprovided with rails. In this respect, it substantially differs from a railway car (train) or a street car (a tram). In fact, it often replaces trains, trams and other means of transportation and communication. In short, the automobile is a vehicle well adapted for ordinary road conditions.

The automobile has long since ceased to be a matter of luxury or sport and has become a decisive factor in the economic development of many countries. This accounts for the fact that the world at large uses a great number of automobiles. In some countries where automobiles are found in millions they are playing an important role in the solution of many transport problems.

The development of automobiles is also accountable to a large extent for the progress in road maintenance, improvement and construction.

3.2 A traffic safety engineer

PRE-TEXT EXERCISES

I. Translate the following international words: history, civilization, institute, inspector, function, conflict, effective, control, normal, profession, comfort, economic.

II. While translating the text keep in mind different meanings of the following words:

1. a field а) поле, простір; б) галузь, сфера діяльності; в) фон (картини);
2. late а) той, що спізнився; б) попередній; в) покійний, померлий;
3. dry а) тверезий; б) нецікавий; в) сухий;
4. to pass а) проходити, рухатися вперед; б) перетинати щось; складати (іспит);
5. a class а) суспільний клас; б) клас у школі; в) розряд, група, категорія.

III. Words to remember:

<i>ancient</i>	стародавній
<i>to evolve</i>	розвинутися
<i>rapid expansion</i>	швидке розповсюдження
<i>to emerge</i>	виникнути
<i>a crossing</i>	перехрестя
<i>road function</i>	схрещення, прилягання доріг
<i>a pedestrian</i>	перехожий
<i>an accident</i>	нещасний випадок
<i>fulfillment</i>	виконання
<i>signposting</i>	система дорожніх знаків
<i>directional control</i>	контроль за напрямком руху

<i>prohibitory signs</i>	знаки заборони
<i>mandatory signs</i>	приписні знаки
<i>to invent</i>	винаходити
<i>to be of benefit</i>	приносити користь
<i>symbols for danger warning</i>	попереджувальні знаки

A TRAFFIC SAFETY ENGINEER

Engineering is one of the most ancient occupations in history. Without the skills included in the broad field of engineering, our present day civilization never could have been evolved. One result of the rapid expansion of scientific knowledge is an increase in the number of engineering specialties. A new specialty, traffic safety engineer, has emerged and has been established by the middle of the twentieth century.

After graduating from the Institute traffic safety engineers can work as traffic inspectors regulating the movement at the crossings, road junctions etc.

Roads have always had a dual function: as traffic routes and as a means of approach to dwellings and other buildings. But since the growth of transport these functions have been seriously in conflict with each other. Today this conflict is extremely great and leads to great danger. Traffic safety engineers always realize that pedestrians and fast motor traffic will never and can never mix – they must be isolated.

Traffic safety engineers know everything about traffic control and how to keep pedestrians and cars from road accidents. In the fulfillment of this honourable task they are helped by signposting that is a very effective directional control.

Drivers should be acquainted with all types of road signs: symbols for danger warning, prohibitory or restrictive signs, mandatory signs, signs giving notice of facilities which may be useful to road users and some additional panels. In fact it is important for all signs and symbols used on the roads to be seen, well in advance, by drivers approaching at normal speed.

But sometimes road signs don't help to avoid road motor accidents so traffic inspectors invent interesting and important additional signs for drivers such as:

- check your brakes and your brakes will check you;
- it's better to be late, Mr. Motorist, than to be late Mr. Motorist;
- the driver is safer when the road is dry. The road is safer when the driver is dry;
- the average time it takes a train to pass this crossing is 4 seconds whether your car is on it or not;
- do you love your children? – So do we. Drive carefully.

Taking everything into consideration it must be said that traffic safety engineer is a very important and serious profession because urban traffic control is of benefit to the general public in the district concerned and result in greater comfort for road users of all classes, as well as bringing economic advantages to the community as a whole.

TEXT-BASED ASSIGNMENTS

I. Give English equivalents: найдавніший род занять, наукове знання, збільшувати кількість інженерних спеціальностей, рух на перехрестях, подвійна функція, дорожньо-транспортні пригоди, бути знайомим з усіма типами дорожніх знаків, перевірити гальма, беручи до уваги, надавати економічних переваг.

II. Mind the differences between the synonyms. Translate the sentences with them:

1. «job» – робота як конкретне заняття
 2. «occupation» – рід занять, професія (зазвичай в анкетах)
 3. «profession» – робота, яка вимагає вищої освіти
 4. «trade» – професія, ремесло (фізична робота)
- My brother is a traffic safety engineer by profession.
 What a pity that you are between jobs now!
 I am proud to say, that my father is a mechanic by trade.
 Please, don't forget to mention your occupation in your report.

III. Match the words with their antonyms:

ancient	to enter
rapid	ineffective
to graduate	to allow
great	boring
danger	modern
effective	worse
to prohibit	to hate
to approach	careless
interesting	small
better	rural
dry	to go away
to love	wet
careful	slow
urban	safety

IV. Solve the crossword:

C R O S S I N G

- C – століття
 R – швидкий
 O – професія
 S – система дорожніх знаків
 S – безпека
 I – збільшення
 N – ніколи
 G – давати

V. Complete the following sentences:

1. Engineering is one 2. One result of the rapid expansion of scientific knowledge is 3. After graduating from the Institute... . 4. Roads have always had a dual function ... 5. Drivers should be acquainted with 6. Traffic inspectors invent additional signs for drivers such as 7. Taking everything into consideration

VI. Correct statements if it is necessary:

1. Engineering is one of the most modern occupations in history. 2. One result of the rapid expansion of scientific knowledge is a decrease in the number of engineering specialties. 3. Roads have always had a triple function. 4. Traffic safety engineers always realize that pedestrians and fast motor traffic must be isolated. 5. Drivers should be acquainted with all types of road signs. 6. It is not important for all drivers to see all the road signs well in advance. 7. Urban traffic control is of no benefit to the general public in the district concerned. Urban traffic control brings economic advantages to the community as a work.

VII. Answer the following questions:

1. What specialty has emerged by the middle of the twentieth century? 2. Where can traffic safety engineers work after graduating from the Institute? 3. What functions do the roads have? 4. What must traffic engineer realize? 5. What road signs should drivers be acquainted with? 6. What additional signs for drivers do traffic inspectors invent? 7. Why is traffic safety engineer a very important profession?

VIII. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Одним з результатів швидкого розповсюдження наукового знання є збільшення кількості інженерних спеціальностей. 2. Дороги завжди мали подвійну функцію. 3. Але з розвитком транспорту ці функції стали конфліктувати одна з одною. 4. Сьогодні цей конфлікт надзвичайно великий та веде до значної небезпеки. 5. Водії повинні знати усі типи дорожніх знаків: знаки заборони, приписні та попереджувальні знаки. 6. Але інколи дорожні знаки не допомагають уникнути дорожньо-транспортних пригод, тому інспектори винаходять цікаві та важливі додаткові знаки для водіїв. 7. Беручи все до уваги, необхідно сказати, що інженер спеціальності ОДР – це дуже важлива та серйозна професія.

IX. Make up a plan of the text; prepare a short report on the topic in question going by your plan.

X. Read the dialogue and be ready to reproduce it. Think about other funny incidents on the roads that can take place between a roadsafety officer and a driver:

A street in an English town. A policeman stops a car. In the car is a visitor from another country.

Policeman: Stop!

Visitor: What's the matter?

P: Why are you driving on the right side of the road?

V: Do you want me to drive on the wrong side?

P: You are driving on the wrong side.

V: You said that I was driving on the right side?

P: That's right. You on the right, and that's wrong.

V: A strange country! If right is wrong, I'm right when I am on the wrong side. So why did you stop me?

P: My dear sir you must keep to the left. The right side is on the left.

V: It's like a looking-glass! I'll try to remember. Well, I want to go to Bellwood. Will you kindly tell me the way?

P: Certainly, at the end of this road, turn left.

V: Now let me think. Turn left! In England left is right, and right is wrong. Am I right?

P: You'll be right if you turn left. But if you turn right you'll be wrong.

V: Thank you. It's as clear as daylight.

XI. Motivate the following statements:

Statement from the text	Arguments
1. Engineering is one of the most ancient occupations in history. 2. Without the skills included in the broad field of engineering, our present day civilization never could have been evolved. 3. Drivers should be acquainted with all types of road signs. 4. Traffic safety engineer is a very important and serious profession.	

XII. Give the Ukrainian equivalents of the following British road signs:

1. «Intersection with secondary road».

2. «Dangerous bend».
3. «Steep descent».
4. «Two-way traffic».
5. «No entry».
6. «Passing without stopping prohibited».
7. «Overtaking prohibited».
8. «Compulsory roundabout».
9. «Priority over oncoming traffic».
10. «No through road».
11. «Breakdown service».
12. «Road works».

XIII. You are preparing for a driving test. Say what a driver must do when he sees the following road signs:



XIV. How do you understand the following signs?



XV. Read the text without a dictionary; entitle it and be ready to give a short summary of it:

In 1903 nobody was allowed to drive faster than 20 miles an hour, even on wide open roads. The police were anxious to catch all motorists who went too fast. So a group of «scouts» was formed to warn motorists, when there was a policeman waiting on the road in the front of them.

From this beginning, the Automobile Association started in 1905. Then it had less than 100 members; today it has more than 3 million.

The picture is quite different: now the Automobile Association patrols cooperate with the police and are on the road to help motorists who need them.

It may be a puncture, engine trouble, or an accident. The yellow uniform of the Automobile Association man, with his yellow motor cycle or van, is a familiar sight throughout Britain.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

XVI. State the parts of speech to which the following words belong. Pay attention to the word building elements: occupation, civilization, specialty, inspector, movement, growth, realize, fulfillment, affective, useful, additional, driver, consideration, user, economic, community.

XVII. Define the tenses of the underlined verbs:

1. Engineering *is* one of the most ancient occupations in history. 2. A new specialty *has emerged* and *has been established* by the middle of the twentieth century. 3. Roads *have* always *had* a dual function. 4. The inspectors *are helped* by signposting. 5. Check your brakes and your brakes *will check* you. 6. *Do you love* children? 7. Urban traffic control *is* of benefit to the general public.

XVIII. Put questions to the italicized words:

1. *Without the skills* included in the board field of engineering, our present day civilization have never been evolved.

2. *After graduating from the institute* traffic safety engineers can work as traffic inspectors.

3. In the fulfillment of this honorable task they are helped *by signposting*.

4. Sometimes *road signs* don't help to avoid road motor accidents.

5. The driver is safer *when the road is dry*.

6. The average line it takes a train to pass this crossing is *4 seconds*.

7. A traffic safety engineer is a very *important and serious* profession.

XIX. Analyze the forms and functions of the verbals:

1. After graduating from the Institute traffic safety engineers can work as traffic inspectors regulating the movement at the crossing. 2. Traffic safety engineers know how to keep pedestrians and cars from road accidents. 3. It is important for all road signs used on the highways to be seen, well in advance, by drivers approaching at normal speed. 4. Sometimes road signs don't help to avoid road motor accidents. 5. Its better to be late, Mr. Motorist. 6. Taking very thing into consideration it must be said that a traffic safety engineer is a very serious profession.

3.3 A transportation engineer

PRE-TEXT EXERCISES

I. Translate international words and word-combinations: modern, transportation, generally, infrastructure, socio-economic condition, management, profession, specialist, organization, public transport system, automobile construction, combination, information.

II. Pay attention to the semantics of the following words:

1. *to appear* – 1. (come into view) з'являтися, 2. (present oneself, show up) являтися, предстати, 3. (perform) виступати (на сцені), 4. (be published) виходити (в світ), 5. (seem) здаватися, представлятися.

2. *vehicle* – 1. (conveyance) транспортний засіб, машина: *a motor vehicle* автомашина, *a space vehicle* космічний корабель, 2. *fig* (means) засіб досягнення успіху.

3. *application* – 1. (applying, putting on) накладення, 2. (putting to use) застосування, додаток 3. (formal request) заява: *submit an application* подавати заяву, 4. (diligence) старанність.

4. *enormous* – величезний, здоровенний.

5. *to exist* – існувати.

6. *modal* – що стосується форми.

7. *evident* – очевидний.

8. *timely* – вчасний.

9. *to require* – вимагати: *to require constant care* – вимагати постійної уваги.

10. *to demand* – вимагати.

11. *ability* – здатність.

12. *to evaluate* – оцінювати.

13. *into the bargain* – до того ж.

14. *maintenance* – 1. (servicing) уход, 2. (support) підтримка.

15. *rolling-stock* – рухомий склад.

16. *to arise* – 1. (to get up) вставати, 2. (to come about) виникати, створюватися.

17. *apparent* – видимий.

18. *to possess* – 1. (to have own) володіти: *to possess talent* – мати талант, 2. (to come over) оволодіти: *fear possessed him* ним оволодів страх, *What possessed you to do that?* Що примусило вас зробити це?

A TRANSPORTATION ENGINEER

The first cars appeared at the end of the 19th century. Nowadays we can't imagine our life without a car. The spheres of application of vehicles are enormous. Needless to say, our modern society can't exist without transportation.

Ukraine as a country in transition has a great number of problems in the development of transportation. It is connected generally with poor infrastructure, little resources, high share of public transport, etc.

New socio-economic conditions have changed the way of life and modal split of transport. In present situation our transport system can't satisfy the considerable increase in mobility. One of the main effort is improving the economic efficiency of transport. On the whole this sphere of economy requires

great investments but not only them. Our country is interested in new qualified specialists in transportation planning and management. It's evident economically this profession is of great importance, because it's impossible to create a powerful state without good specialists. The possibilities of the future development depend upon the professional level of the specialists. The main aim of the specialists is the timely qualitative organization of transportation and undoubtedly the transportation management. It focuses mainly on solving the problems connected with the transportation of goods in towns, development a good public transport system.

The specialty in question requires a lot of efforts. This profession demands not only the full and deep knowledge of the automobile construction, the principle of the car operation, the ability to evaluate the new vehicle on the whole, but the ability to organize the work of the staff into the bargain. While studying at the Institute the students get acquainted with automobile transport maintenance and repair.

Among subjects trained by students there are «Specialized Rolling-stock», «Traffic Safety» and others. Foreign languages such as English, French and German are taught too.

As the transport system develops, so new problems will arise. It is useful to learn what has happened under special conditions in other countries and cities. It is apparent that knowing English or any other foreign language well, you are able to translate the special literature without any difficulty to learn what is happening elsewhere. The best results usually come from a combination of different kinds of knowledge. To be a good specialist means to possess the useful information.

TEXT-BASED ASSIGNMENTS

I. Define the part of speech of the following words and the way of word formation: application, considerable, maintenance, management, safety, needless, impossible, undoubtedly, useful.

II. Look through the text again and find the possible replacements (a round about way of saying something) to these words and word-combinations.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| – nowadays | – servicing |
| – while | – objective |
| – without | – at this point in time |
| – usually | – putting to use |
| – aim | – during such times as |
| – ability | – in most cases |
| – into the bargain | – to convey |
| – because | – in the absence of |

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| – application | – capacity |
| – to transport | – for the reason that |
| – maintenance | – in addition to |

III. Find out antonyms:

- a) increase, create, development, powerful, generally, improve, public;
 b) in detail, decrease, decline, make worse, weak, destroy, private.

IV. Match the words in columns A and B:

A	B
to depend	on solving the problems
to be interested	with automobile transport exploitation
to focus	without transportation
the ability	in new qualified specialists
to get acquainted	to evaluate the new vehicle
to exist	upon the professional level

V. Give the English equivalents of the following words and word combinations: не уявляти своє життя без машини; сфера використання; країна, що знаходиться у перехідному періоді; значне збільшення; покращення економічної ефективності; залежати від; безсумнівно; своєчасний; вимагати багато зусиль; до того ж; спеціальність, про яку йдеться; проблеми, пов'язані з; оволодіти повною інформацією.

VI. Make up your own sentences with the following words using their different meanings (see pre-text ex. II): to appear, to arise, to possess, to demand.

VII. Illustrate the difference in the semantics of the words «profession», «specialty», «work» with your own examples.

VIII. Fill in the missing words using the active vocabulary.

- Our society can't _____ without transportation.
- Our transport system can't satisfy the considerable _____ in mobility.
- The country is _____ in new qualified specialists in transportation planning and management.
- This profession demands the deep knowledge of the automobile _____, the principle of the car _____, the ability to _____ the new vehicle.
- To be a good specialist means _____ the useful information.
- Knowing English well, you are _____ to translate the special literature.

IX. Say if these statements are true or false:

1. The first cars appeared only in the XXth century. 2. In present situation our transport system can't satisfy the considerable increase in mobility. 3. Our country lacks qualified specialists in the transport management. 4. The main aim of the specialists is the timely qualitative organization of transportation. 5. The students get acquainted with automobile transport exploitation, maintenance and repair. 6. Foreign languages are not taught in the Technical Universities. 7. Ability to organize the work of the staff is useless for the specialists in question.

X. Answer the following questions:

1. What role do vehicles play in our life? 2. What kind of problems has our country run into? 3. What specialists is our country interested in? 4. What is the main aim of the specialists in question? 5. What problems does the transportation management focus on? 6. What knowledge does this profession demand? 7. What subjects do the students study? 8. How do you evaluate the role of English language in your life?

XI. Write the questions for the following answers.

1. _____? Without transportation.
2. _____? The considerable increase in mobility.
3. _____? The ability to organize the work of the staff.
4. _____? Transport exploitation, maintenance and repair.
5. _____? To translate the special literature without any difficulty.

XII. Express the same idea**a) less categorically**

Example: This method gives good results.

This method seems (appears, is likely, is said) to give good results.

1. First cars appeared at the end of the 19th century. 2. The spheres of application of vehicles are enormous. 3. Ukraine as a country in transition has a great number of problems in the development of transportation. 4. This sphere of economy requires great investments.

b) more categorically

Example: I believe that he will become a good specialist.

He is sure (certain) to become a good specialist.

1. I believe that the specialty in question requires a lot of efforts. 2. We suppose that students get acquainted with automobile transport maintenance and repair. 3. We assume that the main aim of the specialists is the timely qualitative organization of transportation. 4. We think the best results usually come from a combination of different kinds of knowledge.

XIII. Translate into English:

1. Перші машини з'явилися наприкінці 19 століття. 2. Україна як перехідна країна має велику кількість проблем у розвитку транспорту. 3. Нові соціо-економічні умови змінили спосіб життя. 4. Одне з головних зусиль – покращення економічної ефективності транспорту. 5. Наша країна зацікавлена у нових кваліфікованих спеціалістах з транспортного планування та менеджменту. 6. Спеціальність, що розглядається, вимагає багато зусиль. 7. Під час навчання в інституті студенти ознайомлюються з експлуатацією та ремонтом автомобільного транспорту. 8. З розвитком транспортної системи постають нові проблеми. 9. Бути гарним спеціалістом означає володіти корисною інформацією.

XIV. Fill in the table:

Specialty	Related Fields
<i>A mechanical engineer</i>	
<i>A traffic safety engineer</i>	
<i>A transportation engineer</i>	
<i>A civil engineer</i>	

XV. Make up a dialogue according to instructions given below. Use the words *necessary, useful, essential, etc.* and expressions of request and opinion:

Student A: you are going to enter the Institute. You want to become a transportation engineer. Prepare your questions and ask your friend for information.

Student B: help your friend to understand the importance of this profession. Get ready to answer his questions.

XVI. Speak about problems which a transportation engineer faces.

XVII. Read the text and give the plot of it:

British English has traditionally used transport for the system of conveying (Ministry of Transport) and for a means of conveying (Hospitals cannot provide transport for outpatients), for both of which American English uses transportation. The American form is coming into Britain but is still felt to be an Americanism. British and Americans alike speak of transports of joy (meaning «strong emotions»), and of the transportation of convicts to penal colonies.

Vocabulary:

convict – засуджений, ув'язнений;
penal – виправний.

3.4 A civil engineer

PRE-TEXT EXERCISES

I. Mind the pronunciation of the following words:

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. <i>knowledge</i> | знання |
| 2. <i>hydraulics</i> | гідравліка |
| 3. <i>mechanics</i> | механіка |
| 4. <i>surveying</i> | обстеження, огляд, топографічна служба |
| 5. <i>hydrology</i> | гідрологія |
| 6. <i>tunnel</i> | тунель |
| 7. <i>canal</i> | канал |
| 8. <i>aqueduct</i> | акведук, канал, труба |
| 9. <i>desert</i> | пустеля |
| 10. <i>hydro technicians</i> | гідротехніки |
| 11. <i>convenience</i> | комфорт, зручність |

II. Translate the following international words: structure, mechanics, hydrology, geology, economics, industrial, tunnels, canals, character, practical, profession.

III. While translating the text keep in mind the different meaning of the words:

- | | |
|----------|---|
| Power | 1) сила, потужність, енергія; 2) влада; 3) держава. |
| Occupant | 1) мешканець; 2) арендатор; 3) окупант. |

IV. Words to remember:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| <i>to embrace</i> – | охоплювати |
| <i>dam</i> – | дамба |
| <i>to irrigate</i> – | орошати |
| <i>to treat</i> – | обробляти |
| <i>to purify</i> – | очищувати |
| <i>to erect</i> – | споруджувати |
| <i>to satisfy needs</i> – | задовольняти потреби |
| <i>to reduce the cost of construction</i> – | зменшити витрати на будівництво |

A CIVIL ENGINEER

Civil engineering is claimed to be «the art of directing the great sources of power in nature for the use and convenience of man». The part played by civil engineers in pioneering work and in developing wide areas of the world has been and continues to be enormous.

Civil engineers must make use of many different branches of knowledge, including mathematics, theory of structures, hydraulics, soil mechanics,

surveying, hydrology, geology and economics.

The civil engineer's profession embraces many fields. Builders construct and reconstruct residential and industrial building, bridges, schools, palaces of culture, museums, theatres, kindergartens and hospitals. They build tunnels, canals, power stations, dams and reservoirs. They also construct aqueducts to store and transport water for populated areas and to irrigate desert lands. Very many irrigation systems have been built and are going to be built and modernized. Hundreds of dams, reservoirs, locks, pumping stations have been erected on the rivers of our country by our hydro technicians.

Civil engineers have to provide people with all modern conveniences, such as running water, gas, electricity, and central heating. A sanitary engineer protects the quality of water by treating and purifying this water when it is used for domestic purposes.

The efforts of an engineer, who designs a project, and the constructor, who builds the project, are directed toward the same goal, namely, the creation of something, which will serve the purpose for which it is built. Construction is the ultimate objective of a design. The application of engineering fundamentals and analysis to construction activities may reveal methods of improving the quality, while at the same time reducing the costs of construction.

An engineer is engaged to prepare the plans and specification of the project. It is the duty of the engineer to design the project, which will most nearly satisfy the needs of the occupant at the lowest practical cost. The work of the civil engineer is frequently of a pioneering character. The person entering this profession must have a scientific attitude, imagination and judgement, acquired by experience and serious work.

TEXT-BASED ASSIGNMENTS

I. Form nouns of the verbs by means of the following suffixes: *-ion, -tion, -ment, -ation*: to reduce, to construct, to apply, to direct, to protect, to erect, to irrigate, to imagine, to improve, to treat, to judge.

II. Chose English equivalents of the following words:

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. охоплювати | a) to develop | b) to embrace | c) to build |
| 2. орошати | a) to construct | b) to irrigate | c) to include |
| 3. захищати | a) to protect | b) to direct | c) to reduce |
| 4. обробляти | a) to design | b) to purify | c) to treat |
| 5. проектувати | a) to design | b) to construct | c) to direct |
| 6. очищувати | a) to improve | b) to reveal | c) to purify |
| 7. судження | a) judgement | b) attitude | c) imagination |
| 8. обов'язок | a) duty | b) project | c) application |
| 9. задовольняти | a) to satisfy | b) to acquire | c) to enter |
| 10. мета | a) goal | b) effort | c) cost |

III. Translate into Ukrainian: to be claimed, wide areas, to be enormous, different branches of knowledge, soil mechanics, survey, to construct residential and industrial buildings, populated areas, to irrigate desert lands, to provide people with all modern conveniences, to use for domestic purposes, the ultimate objective, to reduce the cost of construction, to satisfy the needs of the occupant.

IV. Make up sentences of your own. Follow the model:

Model: Civil engineers specialize in the building of industrial or dwelling construction.

1. An architect specializes in designing
2. A hydrotechnician specializes in
3. A road engineer specializes in
4. A sanitary engineer specializes in protection
5. A civil engineer specializes in

V. Define the tense of the verb in the following sentences:

1. The civil engineer's profession embraces many fields.
2. Very many irrigation systems have been built and are going to be built and modernized.
3. Civil engineers have to provide people with all modern conveniences.
4. An engineer is engaged to prepare the plans and specification of the project.
5. Builders construct aqueducts to store and transport water for populated areas.

VI. Answer the following questions:

1. What must civil engineers make use of?
2. What fields does the civil engineer's profession embrace?
3. What does engineer construct and reconstruct at present?
4. What purposes are aqueducts constructed for? What does a sanitary engineers protect?
5. What is the duty of the engineer?
6. The work of the civil engineer is frequently of a pioneering character, isn't it?

VII. Complete the following sentences:

1. Civil engineering is claimed to be.... .
2. Builders construct and reconstruct.... .
3. Very many irrigation system have... .
4. Civil engineers have to provide people with... .
5. Construction is the ultimate... .
6. An engineer is engaged to... .
7. The person entering this profession must have...

VIII. Correct statement if it is necessary:

1. The civil engineer's profession embraces many fields.
2. Builders construct and reconstruct residential and industrial buildings.
3. Civil engineers have to provide people with all modern conveniences.
4. A sanitary engineer builds aqueducts and tunnels.
5. The work of the civil engineer is frequently of a pioneering character.

IX. Translate into English:

1. Професія інженер-будівельник охоплює багато галузей.
2. Професія

інженера-будівельника – це шляхетна (honourable) професія. 3. Будівники конструюють та реконструюють промислові та житлові масиви, мости, школи, музеї, театри. 4. Вони будують тунелі, канали, дамби. 5. Людина, яка обирає цю професію, повинна мати науковий підхід, уяву та судження.

X. Prove that ...

1. Civil engineers must make use of many different branches of knowledge.
2. The civil engineer's profession embraces many fields.

XI. Explain your decision to become a civil engineer.

XII. Comment on the following statements:

1. The work of the civil engineer is of pioneering character.
2. The civil engineer's profession is an honourable one.

XIII. Discuss the following topic: «My future specialty and modern society».

3.5 An ecologist

PRE-TEXT EXERCISES

I. Translate the following international words:

nature, economy, revolution, energy, problem, global, ecological, technical, fundamental, programme, history, philosophy, management, ecology, industrial, university, lecture, function.

II. While translating the text pay attention to the semantics of the following words: energy, house, film, major.

III. Words and word combinations to remember:

<i>from time immemorial</i> –	з давніх давен
<i>to use smth. to the utmost</i> –	повністю щось використовувати
<i>almighty</i> –	з огляду на щось
<i>the correlation of forces</i> –	співвідношення сил
<i>depletion</i> –	зменшення
<i>acid rains</i> –	кислотні дощі
<i>greenhouse effect</i> –	глобальне потепління
<i>to solve</i> –	вирішувати
<i>to train</i> –	готувати (спеціалістів)
<i>to take into account</i> –	брати до уваги
<i>to improve</i> –	покращити
<i>domestic wastes</i> –	домашнє сміття
<i>pollution</i> –	забруднення

<i>leakage</i> –	витік, теча, просочування
<i>to dissolve</i> –	розчинювати
<i>fume</i> –	дим, випар
<i>to do one's best</i> –	зробити усе залежне від когось

AN ECOLOGIST

From time immemorial man was closely connected with Nature and used it to the utmost. Nature has always seemed to be almighty. But as economy developed, the scientific and technological revolution increased, the correlation of forces between man and nature changed.

Overpopulation, pollution and energy consumption have created such planet-wide problems as massive deforestation, ozone depletion, acid rains and the global warming that is believed to be caused by the green house effect.

In view of this, nature and environment protection is one of the major ecological problems to be solved now. That's why much attention is paid to restructuring higher technical schools.

Educational training in higher schools tries to take into account new economic conditions. Apart from improving the quality of teaching fundamental sciences they are now including a wider programme in humanities. Technical education departments give more time for such subjects as history, philosophy and economics, management, sociology, ecology, foreign languages, etc.

Let's take ecology, for example. People are beginning to realize that environmental problems are ours but not somebody else's. The volume of both industrial and domestic wastes has increased dramatically over the last 50 years.

Air pollution and soil pollution from industrial accidents occasionally cause major health problems.

Water pollution from industry can occur intentionally when factories discharge their effluents directly into rivers lakes and oceans, or unintentionally, when accidents cause leakage of toxic waste into water supply. The oil film over the sea surface reduces the level of oxygen dissolved in the water. We can't but mention exhaust fumes, noise pollution and domestic waste which are closely connected with the automobile industry and roads.

No wonder our government tries to do its best to train specialists capable of saving our earth and future generations.

Our Technical University, for example, trains highly qualified specialists – ecologists who in the nearest future, we hope, will be ready to solve ecological problems.

Throughout their course of education ecologists are trained quickly and thoroughly for their new job. Their professional standards are considerably raised through lectures, practical lessons and practical training at the advanced enterprises here and abroad. This makes it possible for them to take into account the specific

qualities of their future profession.

Nature and environment protection is one of the major functions of the state. All the countries both far and near one another are ecologically interdependent. Therefore all nations must cooperate in solving global problems of ecology.

TEXT-BASED ASSIGNMENTS

I. Give English contextual equivalents: повністю щось використовувати, співвідношення сил, з давніх давен, з огляду на щось, глобальне потепління, вирішувати проблеми, наприклад, домашнє сміття, плівка над поверхнею моря, висококваліфіковані спеціалісти, готувати спеціалістів, взаємозалежні.

II. Match words from column A with words from column B to make phrases related to the environment:

A	B
ozone	effect
global	pollution
air	layer
food	explosion
greenhouse	rain
acid	shortage
Chernobyl	warming

III. Match words from column A with words from column B to find out contextual antonyms:

A	B
purification	almighty
warming	pollution
weak	cooling
near	abroad
here	far
unintentionally	intentionally

IV. Form nouns of the given verbs by means of the noun-forming suffixes:

-ion, -tion, -ment, -ation: to manage, to pollute, to consume, to deplete, to protect, to educate, to govern, to revolve.

V. Form adjectives of the given nouns by means of the adjective forming suffix -al: education, globe, ecology, fundament, nature.

VI. Complete the following sentences:

1. Man was closely connected with
2. Environment protection is
3. Much attention is paid to
4. Technical education departments give more

time to 5. The oil film over the sea surface reduces the level of
 6. Exhaust fumes are closely connected with 7. Our University trains
 8. The students' professional standards are considerably raised through
 9. Nature and environment protection is one of the major 10. All nations
 must cooperate in

VII. Answer the following questions:

1. Were Nature and man closely connected? 2. The correlation of forces between man and nature changed, didn't they? 3. What is much attention paid to? 4. What subjects do technical education departments give more time for? 5. What are people beginning to realize? 6. The volume of industrial and domestic waste has increased, hasn't it? 7. What problems does the pollution cause? 8. What does our government do to save our Earth? 9. How are professional standards of the students raised? 10. What must all nations do to solve the ecological problems?

VIII. Choose the best answer:

1. The volume of industrial and domestic waste has increased over the past
 - a) 40 years;
 - b) 50 years;
 - c) 30 years.
2. What is meant by «unintentional water pollution»:
 - a) leakage of toxic waste into the water supply caused by accidents;
 - b) discharge of industrial waste into the water supply directly;
 - c) discharge of solid waste.
3. Why is oil a harmful pollutant:
 - a) it coats the feathers of birds and the scales of fish and reduces the level of oxygen dissolved;
 - b) it comes from accidents;
 - c) it comes from deliberate washing of tanks at sea.
4. How is soil pollution brought about:
 - a) it occurs only when industrial waste is dumped on the land;
 - b) it occurs when waste is buried or dumped on the land, and via polluted air and water;
 - c) it occurs only when waste is buried in land-fill sites.

IX. Translate the following sentences from Ukrainian into English:

1. Багато домашнього сміття може бути перероблено (to recycle).
2. Коли заводи скидають стічні води у водойми, це завдає шкоди навколишньому середовищу.
3. Нафта – велике джерело забруднення води, що знижує рівень кисню, який необхідний для життя.
4. Німецька компанія розробила обладнання, яке спалює майже будь-яке сміття.
5. 40 контейнерів з радіоактивними відходами було скинуто в море у берегів Одеси.
6. Повторне

використання та переробка продукції може знизити рівень забруднення. 7. Екологічні проблеми можуть бути вирішені за допомогою місцевих, національних та наукових організацій. 8. Вибух на Чернобильській атомній електростанції завдав багато шкоди навколишньому середовищу. 9. Науковці постійно попереджають про глобальне потепління. 10. Наслідки Чорнобильської аварії є дійсно руйнівними.

X. Make up a plan of the text, prepare a short report on the topic in questions going by your plan.

XI. Writing

Your University has decided to organize a service in your area to collect waste paper and glass for recycling. Write a letter to your local radio station, giving details of the planned service and asking them to pass on this information for the benefit of local residents.

Hints

A letter giving information is a formal piece of writing related to a particular situation. Its main purpose is to give information, usually when this has been requested by somebody else. It may also provide suggestions, request, and help, give an opinion, etc. Each point should be presented in a separate paragraph containing a clear topic sentence supported by examples.

Useful Language

I am writing to inform you that /advise you/ let you know that/ on behalf of smb. / in the hope that you could inform

It is hoped that be doing this

We would be extremely grateful

As you are doubtless aware

This would endure that

It would be greatly appreciated

This service will undoubtedly

I would like to express my thanks

Please do not hesitate to contact me should you require any further information.

3.6 A specialist in computer engineering

PRE-TEXT EXERCISES

I. Read and translate the international words: specialty, computer, information, program, practically, control, physically, effectively, office, resources, economic, nation.

II. Words and word-combinations to remember:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>flow</i> – | потік |
| 2. <i>lifeblood</i> – | кров, джерело життєвої сили, основа |
| 3. <i>millionfold increase</i> – | збільшення в мільйон разів |
| 4. <i>pursuing</i> – | наступні |
| 5. <i>require</i> – | вимагати |
| 6. <i>dissemination</i> – | поширення, розсіювання |
| 7. <i>tightly intertwine</i> – | тісно переплітатися |
| 8. <i>face</i> – | зіштовхуватися |
| 9. <i>trade off</i> – | угода |

A SPECIALIST IN COMPUTER ENGINEERING AND ECONOMICS

An outstanding characteristic of modern society is the powerful flow of knowledge and information in different fields of human activities. Information is often called the lifeblood of modern civilization. It plays an ever increasing part in everyday life, management of business, etc.

The computer with its millionfold increase in man's capacity to handle information, undoubtedly, holds the first place. Without computers, data and information processing would be impossible, say, in space programs. It is the phenomenal speed of computers that makes them practically well suited to pursuing activities that require instant solution to complex dynamic programs. They are extensively used in the control and monitoring of space vehicles. Computers are ideal for high-volume computing tasks such as the computation and analysis of statistical and mathematical data as well as scientific and engineering calculations.

Nowadays information and data processing is a special activity performed by the administrative organization for the business as a whole. It is concerned with the systematic recording, arranging, filing, processing and dissemination of facts relating to the physical events occurring in business.

From the above said it can be concluded that data processing systems provide information and information provides the basis for managerial control of business operations to achieve corporate objectives as effectively as possible. This means making the most suitable decisions based on the information provided.

Today it is impossible to imagine our life without computers. In every office, every firm, at every plant people use computers. Our country needs good specialists in computer engineering and economics. No wonder that computer science and economics are tightly intertwine. Economics became one of the most important branches in our country.

Knowledge of economics, the study of how people and countries use their resources to produce, distribute, and consume goods and services, is important to everyone now. Your understanding of economics will influence how you earn a living and help you make better economic decisions.

In economics you will know how people use their resources, to make the

goods and to provide the services they want. Economics is also the study of how people decide who will get the goods and services produced. Human wants tend to be unlimited, but human, natural, and capital resources are, unfortunately, limited.

The basic economic questions individuals and nations face are: What goods and services will be produced? How will they be produced? Who will get them? How much will be produced for now and how much for the future? The answers to the questions depend on a country's human, natural and capital resources and also on its customs and values. Each country will answer these questions in a different way.

One of the most important choices a society makes is between producing capital goods and producing consumer goods. Choosing between home computers and industrial robots is an example of a choice society must make. Society must decide what it wants and what it is willing to give up getting it. The same applies to you individually. Since every economic decision requires a choice, economics is a study of tradeoffs. When you analyze each side of a tradeoff, you can make better decisions.

TEXT-BASED ASSIGNMENTS

I. Find the contextual synonyms: extraordinary, contemporary, to demand, information, to interlace, solution, product, selection, goal.

II. Solve the following crossword:

C Y B E R N E T I C S

C – розрахунки
Y – ти
B – основний
E – ефективний
R – запис
N – потреби
E – економіка
T – угода
I – інформація
C – комп'ютер
S – послуги

III. Divide all terms from the text into the following groups: a) adjectives, b) nouns, c) verbs.

IV. Match the following English words with their Ukrainian equivalents:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1. <i>flow of knowledge</i> | a) ресурси капіталу |
| 2. <i>capacity</i> | b) негайне рішення |
| 3. <i>data and information processing</i> | c) можливість |
| 4. <i>instant solution</i> | d) управлінський контроль |
| 5. <i>managerial control</i> | e) потік знання |

6. *economic decisions*

7. *capital resources*

8. *consumer goods*

f) товари народного споживання

g) обробка даних та інформації

h) економічні рішення

V. Translate into Ukrainian: modern society, everyday life, data and information processing, space vehicles, managerial control, corporate objectives, suitable decision, to earn a living, capital goods, a study of tradeoffs.

VI. Define what part of speech the following words are formed of: powerful, processing, computation, relating, effectively, tightly, unfortunately, natural.

VII. Make up your own sentences with the following word combinations: to increase, to pursue, administrative organization, computer, goods and services, customs and values.

VIII. Complete the following sentences:

1. An outstanding characteristic of modern society is 2. Computers are ideal for 3. Information and data processing is concerned with 4. Data processing systems provide 5. In economics you will know how 6. The basic economic questions individuals and nations face are 7. One of the most important choices a society makes is

IX. Answer the following questions:

1. Why is information often called the lifeblood of modern civilization? 2. Why does the computer hold the first place? 3. What is data and information processing concerned with? 4. What does information provide? 5. What will you know in economics? 6. Why is knowledge of economics important to everyone now? 7. What are the basic economic questions individuals and nations face? 8. What is the one of the most important choices of society?

X. Define which of these statements are true and which ones are false:

1. Information doesn't play any part in everyday life, management of business, etc. 2. The computer with its millionfold increase in man's capacity to handle information, undoubtedly, holds the last place. 3. Today it is easy to imagine our life without computers. 4. Knowledge of economics, the study of how people and countries use their resources to produce, distribute, and consume goods and services, is important to everyone now. 5. When you analyze each side of a tradeoff, you cannot make better decisions.

XI. Translate into English:

1. Інформацію часто називають основою сучасної цивілізації. 2. Комп'ютери ідеальні для виконання обчислювальних завдань великого обсягу. 3. Обробка даних й інформації є особливим видом діяльності, що виконується адміністративною організацією для бізнесу в цілому. 4. Розу-

міння економіки буде впливати на те, як заробити гроші й допоможе прийняти правильні економічні рішення. 5. Економіка – це наука про те, як люди вирішують, хто отримує товари й надавані послуги. 6. Суспільство повинне вирішити, що воно хоче.

XII. Speak about:

- the importance of information in the life of a man;
- the main purposes of computers;
- knowledge of economics;
- basic economic problems.

XIII. Write down the schedule of your lessons. What are your favourite subjects? Motivate your answer.

XIV. Speak about economic cybernetics and related fields.

XV. Make up a plan of the text; prepare a short report on the topic in question going by your plan.

3.7 A manager

PRE-TEXT EXERCISES

I. Translate international words and word combinations: economy, management, marketing, service, product, organization, qualification, administer, local, commission, privilege, contract, discussion, office.

II. While translation the text pay attention to the semantics of the following words: level, needs, branch, centre, range, like, field, policy, direct.

III. Words to remember:

<i>increase</i> –	збільшення, зріст
<i>appropriate</i> –	підходячий
<i>satisfy</i> –	задовольнити
<i>verbal</i> –	усний
<i>moreover</i> –	більш того
<i>pressure</i> –	тиск
<i>enforce</i> –	впроваджувати
<i>enumerate</i> –	перерахувати
<i>involvement</i> –	захоплення
<i>ought</i> –	повинен
<i>supervise</i> –	спостерігати за ...
<i>measure</i> –	міра
<i>affair</i> –	справа
<i>indentify</i> –	визначати

A Manager

With the economic growth and development of our country on the independent principles and international levels the need in highly qualified specialists, representing such branch of economics as management, increases with every coming year.

Marketing managers set the direction of an organization by identifying customer needs, determining which markets to serve and designing appropriate products, services and programs to satisfy these markets. They are responsible for an organization's brand. This includes developing executing strategies, pricing, promotion, distribution, new product development and maximizing profitability.

You may find yourself working for sporting organizations, sport magazines, event management companies and fitness centers. To become a successful marketing manager you must have well developed written and verbal communication skills and be able to work under pressure to meet deadlines. You'll also need a pleasant personality as you'll be dealing with a wide range of people.

Moreover to become a marketing manager, tertiary qualifications in communication and marketing are useful.

Like any profession of any field of specialty the occupation of a manager faces several demands and duties. Thus, the manager enforces laws, ordinances and resolutions. On the other hand, he ought to perform the duties required of him by those law, ordinance or resolution. The manager will administer the affairs of the local government; direct, supervise all departments, agencies, offices of the local power.

A manager is demanded to carry out policies established by the commission, recommend measures to it on the affairs and financial condition of the local government

Among the manager's duties one can enumerate the following: executing bonds, notes, contracts, attending commission meetings, taking part in the discussions, preparing and presenting the budget adopted by the commission.

One of the manager's privileges is that he can appoint, suspend employees of the local government.

Having chosen the management specialty you should first remember that like any other profession it demands responsibility, creativity and involvement from you.

TEXT-BASED ASSIGNMENTS

I. Define the part of speech of the following words: enumerate, executing, adopted, preparing, employee, specialty, highly, determining, occupation, qualified.

II. State the words from which the following ones have arisen and the ways of word-building: development, approval, specialist, highly, manager, responsibility, resolution, useful, independent, designing, customer, discussion.

III. Find out synonyms: to manage, discussion, contract, several, manager, to adopt, verbal, to increase, affair, highly-qualified, organization, occupation, to response.

IV. Give English equivalents: комунікативні навички, потреби покупця, широкий ряд, володіти справами, підписувати контракти, відвідувати збори, вимоги та порядки, обираючи професію менеджера, звільняти службовців, представляти бюджет.

V. Translate words with the same root:

high – highly

to develop – developed – development

market – marketing

sport – sporting

to organize – organized – organizing – organizations

to order – ordinance

to execute – executing – executed – execution

to manage – a manager – managing – management

VI. Fill in the table using the text:

Noun-terms	Verb-terms

VII. Translate word combinations with key words «management», «a manager»: such branch of economics as management, marketing managers, event management companies, to become a successful marketing manager, the occupation of a manager, among the manager's duties, one of the manager's privileges, having chosen the management specialty.

VIII. Make up sentences of your own with the following word-combinations:

to execute bonds, to sign the contract, to remove employees, to have responsibility for, to satisfy demands, to enforce the each other.

IX. Agree or disagree with the statements:

1. Any profession demands responsibility, creativity, involvement from you. 2. One of the manager's privileges is that he can appoint, and remove all

employees of the local government. 3. You may find yourself working for museums, theatres. 4. The occupation of a manager faces several demands, duties. 5. The manager will not administer the affairs of the local government. 6. Moreover to become a marketing manager, tertiary qualifications in communication and marketing aren't useful. 7. A manager is demanded to carry out policies established by the commission, recommended measures to it, report to it on the affairs and financial condition of the local government.

X. Answer the questions:

1. What do marketing managers set? 2. What are they responsible for? 3. What should you do to become a successful manager? 4. Will you need dealing with a wide range of people as a manager? 5. Will you enumerate the demands the manager faces? 6. Will the manager enforce laws? 7. What are the main duties of the manager? 8. What is the manager's privilege? 9. What should you always remember having chosen the management specialty?

XI. Translate into English:

1. Одним з найважливіших обов'язків менеджера є підписання договорів. 2. Привілея менеджера в тому, що він владний над службовцями. 3. Начальник може звільнити робітника, якщо він спізнився. 4. Зростання ринкових відносин призвело до великого попиту на спеціалістів у області менеджменту. 5. Менеджер повинен завжди пам'ятати, що він, в першу чергу, взаємодіє з людьми. 6. Підписавши контракт, менеджер стає відповідальною особою.

XII. Give your understanding of the following notions:

- «an organization's brand»;
- «pricing»;
- «promotion»;
- «distribution»;
- «verbal communication skills».

XIII. Make up a list of demands to the manager.

XIV. Make up a dialogue according to the following situation:

a leaver of the economical department comes to the director of the organization to get the work. What demands will the director put to the employee?

XV. Do you think a manager has privileges? Motivate your answer.

XVI. Speak about qualities a manager should possess to be successful.

XVII. You are a future manager. Speak about factors influencing your choice of profession.

UNIT 4. ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION

PRE-TEXT EXERCISES

I. Mind the pronunciation of the following words:

1. <i>environment</i> –	довкілля
2. <i>ancient</i> –	давній
3. <i>harmony</i> –	гармонія
4. <i>pollute</i> –	забруднювати
5. <i>species</i> –	різновид, вид
6. <i>appall</i> –	жахливий
7. <i>desert</i> –	пустеля
8. <i>measure</i> –	міра
9. <i>agency</i> –	агенство
10. <i>threaten</i> –	загрожувати

II. Translate the following international words:

nature, harmony, material, millions, station, problem, test, population, problem, resource, speed, center, planet, organization, ecology, protection.

III. Words and word combinations to remember:

<i>UNO (United Nations Organizations)</i> –	ООН (Організація Об'єднаних Націй)
<i>to turn out</i> –	виявлятися, опинитися
<i>it is high time</i> –	зараз саме вчасно
<i>a garbage can</i> –	контейнер для сміття
<i>to dry up</i> –	висихати
<i>waste materials of industry</i> –	відпрацьовані матеріали промисловості
<i>nuclear power stations</i> –	ядерні електростанції
<i>to say nothing of</i> –	не кажучи вже про...
<i>a grave problem</i> –	серйозна проблема
<i>to take measures</i> –	вживати заходів
<i>to be aware of the real danger</i> –	усвідомлювати небезпеку
<i>to take care of</i> –	турбуватися про що-небудь
<i>ecological security</i> –	екологічна безпека

ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION

It turned out that the world we live in is very small. It is high time for us to realize it. Since ancient times Nature has served Man, being the source of his life. For thousands of years people lived in harmony with the environment. Nobody noticed that we were destroying Nature by using it as source of raw materials, and as the garbage can for our waste. Nature seemed to be boundless and endless... Far from it...

Millions of cars and smoky factories pollute and spoil the air we breathe, the water we drink, the land we live in. Pollution is hanging over big cities like an ugly brown cloud. It is hurting our lungs as well as the life of animals, birds and plants.

Our forests are cut and burnt in fire.

As a result rare species of animals, birds, fish and plants disappear forever, a number of rivers and lakes dry up.

We don't know what to do with waste materials of our industry, so we pour them into water, bury them into soil, shoot them into atmosphere.

With the appearance of nuclear power stations radiation represents one of the main problems nowadays, to say nothing of nuclear tests.

The rapid growth of population in the world may turn into another grave problem very soon.

Our natural resources are not unlimited and the speed with which we are using them up is appalling. In order not to find ourselves in a dirty desert in the near future we should take serious measures to create a system of ecological security.

Some progress has already been taken in this direction. As many as 159 countries – members of the UNO – have set up environmental protection agencies and research centers. It happened because more and more people are aware of the real danger threatening our planet. Such organizations as «Green Peace» and «Friends of the Earth» try to put pressure upon those governments that do not care for ecology in their countries.

The humankind will be able to survive only if we all understand that environmental protection is our universal concern.

The Earth is our home. We must take care of it for ourselves and next generations.

TEXT-BASED ASSIGNMENTS

I. Give all contextual equivalents of the word «земля».

II. Compare the words «ground» and «soil». What is the difference? Illustrate your answer with examples.

III. Choose the right English equivalent:

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. давній | a) new | b) ugly | c) ancient |
| 2. відпрацьований | a) serious | b) nuclear | c) waste |
| 3. жахливий | a) brown | b) ugly | c) grave |
| 4. зникати | a) to appear | b) to represent | c) to disappear |
| 5. забруднювати | a) to pour | b) to pollute | c) to hurt |
| 6. захищати | a) to protect | b) to find | c) to breathe |
| 7. загрожувати | a) to threaten | b) to survive | c) to line |
| 8. людство | a) people | b) humankind | c) animals |
| 9. безпека | a) danger | b) security | c) measures |
| 10. сировина | a) natural resources | b) waste materials | c) raw materials |

IV. Find in the text words with the negative connotation and divide them into the following groups: a) nouns, b) verbs, c) adjectives.

V. Give Ukrainian equivalents: it is high time, it turned out, since ancient times, the garbage can, far from it, as well as, as a result, waste materials, nuclear power stations, nuclear tests, grave problem, in the near future, to take measures, research center, to take care.

VI. Complete the following sentences:

1. The Earth is our ... 2. Since ancient times nature ... 3. Nature seemed to be ... 4. Millions of cars and smoky factories ... 5. We don't know what to do with ... 6. Nuclear power stations represent ... 7. We should take serious measures to ... 8. Some progress has already been taken ... 9. More and more people are aware of ... 10. We must take care of ...

VII. Answer the following questions:

1. What planet do we live in? 2. It is large, isn't it? 3. What is Nature for the Man? 4. For how long has it served Man? 5. What do we use Nature for? 6. What is a pollution? 7. What is the result of pollution? 8. What are the most serious problems we are to solve? 9. What ecological organizations do you know? 10. In what case shall we be able to survive?

VIII. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Протягом тисячоліть люди жили у гармонії з довкіллям. 2. Природа здавалася безмежною та безкінечною. 3. Смог висить над великими містами як потворна чорна хмара. 4. Він стає причиною загибелі тварин та людей. 5. Швидкий ріст населення може стати іншою серйозною проблемою, бо наші корисні копалини обмежені. 6. Люди усвідомлюють небезпеку, яка загрожує нашій планеті. 7. 159 країн вже утворили спеціальні організації, які піклуються про екологію своїх країн. 8. Земля – наш дім. 9. Ми повинні піклуватися про неї та наступне покоління.

IX. Learn Environmental Groups and their activities:

Groups	Activities
1. Green World (Zeleny Svit), an ecological association founded in 1987	Banning of nuclear power stations in Ukraine
2. The Mama-86, an ecological self-protecting society	Independent observation of children's health
3. The Union of Rescuing from Chernobyl (URC)	Independent radiation monitoring and survey of radioactive contamination
4. Ecological centre «Prosvita»	Different ecological projects (eg. ecovillage)
Green Party (a political party)	Governmental solution of ecological problems in Ukraine

X. Recall a recent action of yours or your friends having damaged the environment, for example:

- a) emptying your ashtray in an isolated mountain car park;
- b) changing the oil of your car in a lay using sprays, without realizing their poisonous effects;
- c) washing dishes in a river (while camping), using non-environmentally friendly liquid;

- d) throwing batteries away;
- c) smoking;
- d) driving.

XI. What can you do to protect the Earth's environment? Here's a list of practical ideas. Can all of them help you to protect the environment?

- buy fresh food that doesn't need a lot of packing;
- try to buy organic fruits and vegetables from farmers who do not use chemicals;
- save as much water as possible;
- find out more about Green organizations in your area;
- write letters to the government in your country about Green problems which worry you;
- use bottles more than once;
- try to save paper;
- avoid throw-away products;
- make sure that your family and friends use unleaded petrol in their cars;
- use public transport as often as possible;
- use batteries as little as possible;
- don't have on electric lights, TV, etc., if you are not using them;
- try to throw away at least 25 % less rubbish.

XII. Discuss the following topics:

1. Measures of governments, scientists, common people to reduce pollution.
2. Major ecological problems and their solution.
3. World ecological problems and their solution.
4. The main environmental groups in Ukraine.

XIII. Read and translate the text without a dictionary:

Environmental Groups in the UK

There are several groups in Britain which try to protect the environment. The most famous group is Greenpeace, which campaigns in many countries around the world. They have campaigned against whales hunting, pollution in the North Sea, nuclear power, testing nuclear weapons, and many other environmental issues. Greenpeace supports and organizes demonstrations and they also take direct action. For example, they block pipes that pour pollution into the sea. Another important environmental groups is Friends of the Earth. They have led campaigns against global warming, the destructions of forests, and the depletion of the ozone layer. There is also a Green Party which is a political one. It regularly fights elections and it has won seats in the European Parliament and on local councils.

There are many other groups, which are concerned with the protection of the environment, for example, the Royal Society for the protection of Birds (RSPB), which campaigns to protect against dangers such as pesticides and hunting. Some environmental groups are very old. The oldest is in the national Trust, which was set up in 1895 to protect parks, buildings and monuments in Britain.

UNIT 5. FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN OUR LIFE

PRE-TEXT EXERCISES

I. While reading and translating the text pay attention to the following geographical names: Great Britain, The United States of America, Canada, Australia, New Zeland, India, Japan, China, Africa, Europe.

II. While translating the text keep in mind the differences between the words «language» and «tongue».

III. Fill in the table:

Language	Country
English	
German	
French	
Spanish	
Italian	
Japanese is spoken in	
Chinese	
Russian	
Ukrainian	
Byelorussian	
Georgian	
Polish	

IV. Words to remember:

UNO (United Nations Organizations)

ООН (Організація Об'єднаних Націй)

to enhance

збільшувати, підсилювати

to spare no efforts

не шкодувати зусиль

to acquire

набувати

to feel at ease

почувати себе вільно

to have a good command of

мати гарні знання з ...

a familiar quotation

відома цитата

a truly learned person

дійсно вчена людина

to get acquainted with

знайомитися з

a joint venture

сумісне виробництво

to settle problems

вирішувати проблеми

FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN OUR LIFE

During a lot of centuries people learn foreign languages. People in Europe started to learn languages in the 11th century. It is said that Yaroslav the Wise knew several foreign languages. But at those times learning of foreign languages was a privilege of rich people. Today million of people all over the world learn foreign languages. At present the contacts between people of different countries are increasing. This enhances the importance of study foreign languages.

English is spoken practically all over the world. It is spoken as the mother tongue in Great Britain, the United States of America, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. Besides, a lot of other people speak English in Japan, India, China, Africa and many other countries.

English is one of the five official languages of the UNO (alongside of French, Russian, Spanish and Chinese). It is the working languages during the meetings of the General Assembly and Security Council of the UNO. No wonder that so many people in various countries spare no efforts to acquire English for communication.

The English language is a wonderful language. It is the language of the great literature. It is the language of William Shakespeare, Jonathan Swift, Walter Scott, Charles Dickens.

The great German poet Goethe once said, «He, who knows no foreign languages, doesn't know his own one». A person who has a good command of a foreign language feels at ease not only in his native country but abroad too, if he finds himself there. Here is a familiar quotation: «Language is the «dress» of our thoughts and the knowledge of two or more languages will help us to «dress» our thoughts better still». A truly learned person should know a foreign language, which will enable him to read English books in the original, to communicate with foreigners, to participate in culture and educational exchanges with other countries. People, who know foreign languages, are necessary for the development of the techniques, economy and art in the modern society. For example, a good engineer or qualified worker should be able to read some technical papers for the imported equipment. A person who learns a foreign languages, at the same time get acquainted with the culture of the country, its literature, history and geography. Learning of foreign languages is especially important in our country.

Taking into account the economic development in our country, hundreds of joint ventures have appeared in every city and town of our country recently. And a lot of good specialists and interpreters are required for this reason. Besides, a lot of foreign delegations keep coming to our country and most likely they don't know our language perfectly, and the thing is they want to settle their problems in our country and visit the places of interest. So, there is no doubt, foreign languages are worth studying.

TEXT-BASED ASSIGNMENTS

I. Form nouns of the verbs by means of the following suffixes: -ment, -ion, -ation, -ance: to acquire, to communicate, to command, to quote, to qualify, to equip, to develop, to acquaint, to appear, to require, to settle.

II. Translate into Ukrainian: privilege, to enhance, to spare no effort, to acquire for communication, to have a good command of, to exchange, the development of the techniques, a qualified worker, to take into account, to appear recently, to know language perfectly.

III. Choose English equivalents to the following words:

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. освічений | a) leaned | b) qualified | c) minded |
| 2. підсилювати | a) to enhance | b) to require | c) to participate |
| 3. знайомий | a) familiar | b) important | c) foreign |
| 4. обмінюватися | a) to acquire | b) to exchange | c) to communicate |
| 5. цитата | a) thought | b) quotation | c) effort |
| 6. спілкуватись | a) to exchange | b) to communicate | c) to develop |
| 7. обладнання | a) equipment | b) venture | c) techniques |
| 8. сумісний | a) joint | b) original | c) learned |
| 9. брати участь | a) to participate | b) to help | c) to require |
| 10. перекладач | a) foreigner | b) interpreter | c) specialist |
| 11. з'являться | a) to appear | b) to come | c) to visit |
| 12. розвиток | a) knowledge | b) development | c) exchange |

IV. Fill in each blank with a suitable word from the vocabulary of the text:

- At present the contacts between people of different ... are....
- English is spoken practically ...
- Many people in various countries spare no ... to acquire English for ...
- A person who has a ... of a foreign language feels at ... not only in his native country but ...
- People, who know foreign languages, are necessary for the development of ...
- A person who learns a foreign languages, at the same time ... with the ...
- Taking into account the ... in our country, hundreds of ... have appeared ... recently.

V. Answer the following questions:

- When did people start to learn languages in Europe?
- What enhances the importance of study foreign languages?
- What countries are English spoken?
- What did the great German poet Goethe once say?
- What should a truly learned person know?
- Why is learning of foreign languages important in our country?
- Why are foreign languages worth studying?

VI. Complete the following sentence:

- People in Europe started ...
- It is that Yaroslav the Wise ...
- English is one of the five ...
- The great German poet Goethe once said, ...
- Here is a familiar quotation: ...
- A good engineer or qualified worker should be able ...
- A lot of foreign delegations keep coming to ...

VII. Correct statements if it is necessary:

1. People in Europe started to learn languages in the 9th century. 2. At present the contacts between people are increasing. 3. English is one of the three official languages of the UNO. 4. No wonder that so many people in various countries spare no efforts to acquire English for communication. 5. A person who has a good command of a foreign language doesn't feel at ease abroad.

VIII. Prove that ...

1. People, who know foreign languages, are necessary for the development of the techniques, economy and art in the modern society.
2. Foreign languages are worth studying.

IX. Read and translate the text without dictionary. Entitle it:

Technical English is often said to be difficult to understand. One of the reasons for this is that main English words can have several meanings.

In order to master technical English the student must first acquire a thorough knowledge of everyday English with its grammar, vocabulary and rules of word-formation. Then it will be easy for him to learn, step by step, the peculiarities of technical English. The problem of the vocabulary also causes difficulty to the reader of technical English. Each branch of science and technology has its own separate vocabulary.

Ability to translate a foreign technical text demands sufficient technical knowledge to understand it and also a great linguistic knowledge and skill.

X. Speak about:

- a) the importance of learning foreign languages at present;
- b) your work at mastering technical English.

XI. Give some pieces of advice on how to learn English.

XII. Advertise the language you are studying now.

XIII. Read and dramatize the following dialogue:

A: I'd like a good Ukrainian-English dictionary on automobiles. I have to translate an article from Ukrainian into English.

B: Sorry, but we haven't any.

A: How disappointing! I must have this article translated as quick as possible.

B: I can recommend you a general Ukrainian-English dictionary. At least it may be of some help to you.

A: Yes, I'll take it, of course. It's a pity that you have not a specialized dictionary.

XIV. Discuss the following topic: «Foreign languages in my life».

UNIT 6. OUTSTANDING PEOPLE OF UKRAINE

PRE-TEXT EXERCISES

I. Mind the pronunciation of the following words:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. <i>humanity</i> – | людство |
| 2. <i>science</i> – | наука |
| 3. <i>genius</i> – | геній |
| 4. <i>architect</i> – | архітектор |
| 5. <i>civilization</i> – | цивілізація |
| 6. <i>gigantic</i> – | велетенський, гігантський |
| 7. <i>throughout</i> – | усюди |

II. Translate the following international words: history, contribution, culture, genius, engineer, architect, composer, poet, civilization, astronomer, philosopher, rocket, gigantic, emotion, airplanes, musical, tradition.

III. State the part of speech of the following words: outstanding, native, heart, soul, endless, growth, development, well-known, science, scientist, fame, famous, airplane, deep, gentle.

IV. Words and word combinations to remember:

to produce a great impact on somebody or something – мати великий вплив на когось або щось

devoted heart and soul – відданий серцем і душею

to make a great contribution to something – робити великий внесок у щось

that's why – ось чому

men of genius – генії

to do one's best – робити все можливе

to enrich – збагачувати

to raise one's life standards – підвищувати життєвий рівень

well-being – добробут, благополуччя

to go down in history – увійти в історію

from time immemorial – з давніх-давен

restlessly – невтомно

medicus – лікар

to pave the way into the world science – прокладати шлях у світову науку

outer space – космос

space engineering – космічні технології

we can't but mention – ми не можемо не сказати

to be brought into being – з'явитися

to say nothing of – не кажучи вже про...

thanks to them – дякуючи їм

OUTSTANDING PEOPLE OF UKRAINE

In the history of humanity there have always been people whose actions and ideas produced a great impact on the lives of other people. They have made a great contribution to the science, culture, social life of their country. That's why they are called outstanding.

Ukraine is rich in talented people, men of genius, devoted heart and soul to their native land. Scientists and inventors, engineers and architects, singers and composers, writers and poets did their best to raise national science, culture, art to the highest world standards. They did it in and out of Ukraine, within its borders and far away – in many parts of the whole wide world.

The sons and daughters of this blessed land made an endless row of contributions to other people's civilizations, stimulating their growth, enriching their spiritual world, raising their life standards and well-being. The Ukrainian people's cultural and economic ties with other nations went down in history for many centuries, they existed from time immemorial, growing, developing and strengthening. Within their native land and outside its borders Ukrainian men of genius have been restlessly making contributions to world science.

Yuri Kotermak – named Drohobych after his native land – a well-known astronomer, philosopher and medicus, Rector of Bologna University in the 15th century, was one of the first to pave the way into world science.

Ukraine has also given the world many outstanding scientists. Such names as Volodymyr Vernadsky, Olexander Bogomolets, Yevgen and Boris Patons, Filatov and Nikolay Amosov are known all over the world.

We can't but mention scientists connected with rocket and space engineering who either were born or lived and worked in Ukraine. They are: Olexander Zasyadko, Konstantin Konstantinov, Konstantin Tsyolkovsky, Sergei Korolyov, Mikhailo Yangel, Arkhyn Lyulka and others.

And it was in Ukraine that such gigantic airplanes as Antey, Ruslan and Mriya were brought into being and use.

There are also famous historians (M. Dragomanov and M. Grushevsky), linguists (Olexander Potebnya), scientists (V. Vernadsky and O. Bogomolets), to say nothing of writers and poets. There's hardly a country in the world which doesn't have Taras Shevchenko's poems translated into its language. Gentle melodies and deep emotions of Lessya Ukrainka's verses are dear to poetry-lovers throughout the world. Thanks to them the Ukrainian language is considered to be one of the most musical language. The Ukrainian culture has always developed human traditions of mankind.

TEXT-BASED ASSIGNMENTS

I. Translate the following words:

1. outstanding, 2. science, 3. scientists, 4. outer space, 5. space, 6. inventors, 7. borders, 8. mankind, 9. enrich, 10. gentle, 11. famous, 12. restless.

1. наука, 2. відомий, 3. науковий, 4. ніжний, 5. людство, 6. збагачувати, 7. космос, 8. кордони, 9. винахідники, 10. космічні технології, 11. невтомний, 12. видатний.

II. Find out synonyms:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. outstanding | a) throughout the world |
| 2. all over the world | b) well-known |
| 3. cosmic space | c) airplanes |
| 4. aircrafts | d) medicus |
| 5. doctor | e) outer space |

III. Define what words do not belong to the following logical group and give your arguments: outstanding, poor, contribution, talented, genius, to reduce, to devote, to raise, to stimulate, to enrich, well-being, unknown.

IV. Choose the right English equivalent:

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. виробляти | a) to make | b) to produce | c) to call |
| 2. давати | a) to give | b) to know | c) to work |
| 3. досягти | a) to develop | b) to discover | c) to achieve |
| 4. вважати | a) to connect | b) to know | c) to consider |
| 5. піднімати | a) to give | b) to raise | c) to grow |
| 6. існувати | a) to exist | b) to line | c) to say |
| 7. знати | a) to bring | b) to know | c) to give |
| 8. заохочувати | a) to enrich | b) to connect | c) to stimulate |
| 9. збагачувати | a) to develop | b) to bless | c) to enrich |

V. Write down all professions mentioned in the text and translate them.

VI. Translate the following English word-combinations into Ukrainian: men of genius, that's why, well-being, to say nothing of, from time immemorial, to go down in history, to do one's best, outer space, to raise one's life standards, devoted heart and soul, space engineering, to pave the way into something, we can't but mention.

VII. Complete the following sentences:

1. People who have made a great contribution to the scientific, social and cultural life of the country are called 2. Ukrainian men of genius have been restlessly making 3. We can't but mention scientists connected with 4. Antey, Ruslan and Mriya are 5. Gentle melodies of Lessya Ukrainka's verses are 6. The Ukrainian language is considered to be 7. Ukraine is rich in 8. Ukraine has also given the world 9. Such names as Vernadsky, Bogomolets, Paton, Filatov, Amosov are

VIII. Answer the following questions:

1. Why are people called outstanding? 2. Ukraine is rich in talented people, isn't it? 3. What do outstanding people do for their country? 4. What Ukrainian outstanding people do you know? 5. What scientists connected with rocket and space engineering do you know? 6. What are Yevgen and Boris Patons? 7. Yevgen Paton has done much in the field of building bridges, hasn't he? 8. Has Boris Paton done in bridge building or welding in outer space? 9. Who was a famous historian and the first Ukrainian President? 10. Thanks to whom the Ukrainian language is considered to be one of the most soft and musical?

IX. Find the correct occupation of the following outstanding people of Ukraine:

1. <i>Yuri Kotermak</i>	a) a bridge builder
2. <i>M. Grushevsky</i>	b) a historian, the first Ukrainian President
3. <i>Olexander Bogomolets</i>	c) an astronomer, a philosopher, a medicus
4. <i>Filatov</i>	d) the pioneer of rocket and space technology
5. <i>Boris Paton</i>	e) the founder of geochemistry and biogeochemistry
6. <i>Yevgen Paton</i>	f) General Designer of many space ships
7. <i>Konstantin Tsyolkovsky</i>	g) an oculist
8. <i>Sergei Korolyov</i>	h) the inventor of the longest bridges
9. <i>Volodymyr Vernadsky</i>	i) researches in welding in outer space

X. Fill in the table using the text:

Fields	Outstanding Ukrainians

XI. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. У 1962 році академік Борис Патон став президентом Академії наук України. 2. Українські науковці зробили великий внесок до науки, культури та громадського життя своєї країни. 3. Сини та дочки цієї благословенної країни невтомно працювали як у своїй країні, так і за її межами. 4. Їх імена увійшли в історію. 5. Ми не можемо не згадати імена К. Цюлковського та С. Корольова, Бориса та Євгена Патонів, В. Вернадського та М. Грушевського. 6. Саме в Україні з'явилися такі літаки-велетні як «Антей», «Руслан» та «Мрія». 7. Ніжні та зворушливі вірші Лесі Українки відомі у всьому світі. 8. Українська мова вважається найніжнішою та наймузичнішою мовою в світі. 9. Україна багата на талановитих людей, геніїв, серцем і душею відданих своїй країні.

XII. Write down a plan for retelling the text.

ЕЛЕКТРОННЕ НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНЕ ВИДАННЯ

Петров Костянтин Анатолійович
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**МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ
ДО ВИКОНАННЯ ПРАКТИЧНИХ РОБІТ З ДИСЦИПЛІНИ
«АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА» (ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТІВ 2 ТА 3 КУРСІВ
УСІХ НАПРЯМІВ ПІДГОТОВКИ)**

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