

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
Національний університет «Одеська політехніка»
Кафедра англійської філології та перекладу

Методичні рекомендації
та завдання до практичних занять та самостійної роботи
з навчальної дисципліни **“Практичний курс англійської мови”**
для здобувачів III курсу
денна (заочна) форма навчання

Для здобувачів інституту: українсько-німецького навчально-наукового

Рівень підготовки – перший (бакалаврський) рівень вищої освіти

Спеціальність – 035 Філологія

Освітня програма – Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша - англійська 2024

Затверджено
на засіданні кафедри
англійської філології та перекладу
Протокол № 1 від 29.08. 2024 р.

Одеса 2024

Методичні рекомендації до проведення практичних занять та завдання до самостійної роботи з навчальної дисципліни «Практичний курс англійської мови» для здобувачів III курсу, денна (заочна) форма навчання спеціальності 035 Філологія освітня програма «Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша – англійська» / Мітіна О.М., Майстренко Л.В., Чепелюк Н.І. Одеса.ОНПУ, 2024.68.С.

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Методичні рекомендації до проведення практичних занять та завдання до самостійної роботи з навчальної дисципліни «Практичний курс англійської мови» спрямовані на підтримку здобувачів у процесі освоєння англійської мови в контексті реальних комунікативних ситуацій. Вони покликані забезпечити комплексний підхід до навчання, що включає активне застосування мовних навичок, розвиток комунікативної компетенції та підготовку до практичного використання англійської мови у різних сферах діяльності.

Ці рекомендації мають на меті допомогти здобувачам не лише вдосконалювати свою граматичну та лексичну базу, а й розвивати здатність до ефективного спілкування, орієнтуючись на сучасні стандарти мовної практики. Вони містять конкретні поради щодо виконання завдань, розподілу часу для самостійної роботи, а також вказівки на основні аспекти, які слід враховувати під час практичних занять.

Практичні завдання, що включені до цього посібника, сприяють розвитку навичок аудіювання, говоріння, читання та письма, а також навичок критичного мислення і аналізу. Виконання цих завдань допоможе студентам підготуватися до реальних ситуацій спілкування англійською мовою, що є важливим аспектом у навчальному процесі і майбутній професійній діяльності.

Бажаємо успіхів у вивченні англійської мови і сподіваємося, що ці методичні рекомендації стануть корисним інструментом для досягнення високих результатів.

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ВСТУП

Наведені матеріали відповідають програмі навчальної дисципліни «Практичний курс англійської мови» для здобувачів 1 курсу першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти: спеціальність: 035-Філологія, Освітня програма: «Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша – англійська» (2024 р._ Національного університету «Одеська політехніка» і мають на меті методичне забезпечення проведення практичних занять та завдання до самостійної роботи .

Стосовно практичних занять, за змістом вони відповідають програмі навчальної дисципліни, мають обсяг відповідно :

денна форма здобуття освіти

Сем естр	Кількість					Індивідуальна робота	Форма підсумкового контролю
	аудиторних занять			годин			
	Лекції	Практичні	Лаборат орні	Аудиторні заняття	Самостійн а робота		
5		60		120	150		Екзамен
6		30		60	75		Залік

заочна форма здобуття освіти

Сем естр	Кількість					Контрольні роботи	Індивідуальна робота	Форма підсумкового контролю
	аудиторних занять			годин				
	Лекції	Практ ичні	Лабор аторні	Аудитор ні заняття	Самості йна робота			
5		2		4	266	1		Екзамен
6		2		4	266	1		Екзамен

Мета методичних вказівок полягає формування у здобувачів іншомовної комунікативної компетенції, що передбачає вміння:

- брати участь в усному спілкуванні іноземною мовою в діалогічній та монологічній формі;
- читати англомовні тексти, та використовувати їх як джерело нових знань, а також сприймати, інтерпретувати та повідомляти їх комунікативну цінність;
- розуміти сприйняте на слух мовлення;
- продукувати писемні твори і формулювати власні думки на письмі;
- використовувати фонові знання та національно-культурний компонент мови з метою спілкування;
- користуватися елементами невербальної поведінки на основі сукупності даних та відомостей про специфіку країни, мова якої вивчається, її національну культуру.

Практичне значення та використання отриманих знань: поглиблення та розвиток знань та вмінь:

- з аудіювання:
- розуміти об'ємні висловлювання та лекції, простежувати навіть за складною аргументацією на досить знайомі теми;
- розуміти більшість телевізійних новин та програм про поточні події;

- розуміти більшість фільмів на літературній мові;
з читання:
- володіти технікою читання;
- вільно читати вголос у нормальному темпі і перекладати підготовлений текст, робити лексичний і граматичний аналіз тексту в межах пройденого матеріалу;
- читати статті та повідомлення з сучасних проблем, автори яких займають особливу позицію або мають особливу точку зору;
- розуміти сучасну літературну прозу;
- ставити питання до тексту і вміти на них відповідати;
з діалогічного мовлення:
- знати основні закономірності фонетичного складу мови та оволодіти її звуковою стороною;
- слідкувати за збереженням навичок вимови, набутих після вивчення колективного курсу та контролювати себе за допомогою транскрипції, фонетичних правил та таблиць;
- опанувати визначену кількість слів та словосполучень: 1100 лексичних одиниць активно та 700-900 лексичних одиниць пасивно;
- брати участь у діалозі з достатнім ступенем невимушеності й спонтанності, так щоб відбулася природна інтеракція з носіями мови;
- брати активну участь у дискусії у знайомих контекстах, викладаючи й захищаючи свою точку зору;
- з монологічного мовлення:
- правильно вимовляти звуки і правильно використовувати основні інтонаційні моделі в підготовленому повідомленні та у вільному мовленні;
- переказувати прочитаний чи прослуханий текст;
- представити чіткі, детальні висловлювання про широке коло питань, що стосуються сфер власних інтересів;
- висловити точку зору на запропоновану тему, наводячи аргументи “за” і “проти”;
- з писемного мовлення:
- писати диктанти на засвоєний матеріал з незнайомими словами (на вивчені правила орфографії – 1000 друкованих знаків за 1 академ. годину);
- перекладати письмово з рідної мови на іноземну речення на вивчений лексичний і граматичний матеріал (20-25 речень за 2 академ. години);
- написати чіткий, детальний текст на широке коло тем, пов’язаних з власними інтересами;
- написати есе чи доповідь, узагальнюючи інформацію або наводячи аргументи “за” чи “проти” певної точки зору;
- писати листи, наголошуючи на особистому значенні минулих і теперішніх подій;
- підвищення загального рівня культури і мовлення здобувачів.

2 Результати навчання

ПРН 1. Вільно спілкуватися з професійних питань із фахівцями та нефахівцями державною та іноземною(ими) мовами усно й письмово, використовувати їх для організації ефективної міжкультурної комунікації.

ПРН 11. Знати принципи, технології і прийоми створення усних і письмових текстів різних жанрів і стилів державною та іноземною (іноземними) мовами.

ПРН 14. Використовувати мову(и), що вивчається (ються), в усній та письмовій формі, у різних жанрово-стильових різновидах і регістрах спілкування (офіційному, неофіційному, нейтральному), для розв’язання комунікативних завдань у побутовій, суспільній, навчальній, професійній, науковій сферах життя.

ПРН 21. Здійснювати усний послідовний переклад на базовому рівні в різних комунікативних ситуаціях.

Семестр 5

Практичні заняття

Практичне заняття № 1-4

Велика Британія. Краєвиди великої Британії. Географічне розташування Великої Британії та англомовних країн.

Мета заняття: розвивати у студентів пам'ять і мислення; вдосконалювати навички студентів при перекладі речень; розвивати діалогічне мовлення; вчити правильно давати відповіді на поставлені запитання; практикувати у читанні та перекладі тексту за темою заняття

Завдання до практичних занять:

1. Write an essay to the topic «Great Britain».
«Landscapes of Great Britain».
«Geographical location of Great Britain and English-speaking countries».
2. Answer the questions

Questions about the Geographical Location of Great Britain:

1. Where is Great Britain located in relation to mainland Europe?
 2. What bodies of water surround Great Britain?
 3. What countries make up the United Kingdom, and how are they geographically related?
 4. Which ocean lies to the west of Great Britain?
 5. How far is Great Britain from mainland Europe at its closest point?
 6. What is the name of the channel that separates Great Britain from France?
 7. What are the major mountain ranges found in Great Britain?
 8. Which river is the longest in Great Britain, and where does it flow?
 9. What is the capital city of Great Britain, and where is it located geographically?
 10. What is the climate like in Great Britain, and how is it influenced by its geographical location?
3. Read the text and decide whether the following statements are true or false. Find the words in the text that help you to answer each question.
 4. Match the highlighted words and phrases in the text with their meaning.
 5. Translate the sentences into English

САМОСТІЙНА РОБОТА

1. Match the words with their definitions:

- | Word | Definition |
|--------------|---|
| 1. Highland | a) A type of wide flat area of land, often covered with grass |
| 2. Peninsula | b) A large area of low, flat land, often near the sea |
| 3. Coastline | c) A country with a large expanse of land and few people |
| 4. Plain | d) A stretch of land next to the sea, especially the shore of a country |
| 5. Island | e) A large area of raised, often mountainous land |

2. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. The _____ (mountain) in Scotland offer stunning views.
2. The _____ (coast) of Wales is known for its dramatic cliffs.
3. The _____ (landscape) of England varies from flat plains to rolling hills.
4. Ireland is an _____ (island) located to the west of Great Britain.

5. The _____ (highland) of northern England are famous for their natural beauty.
3. Find synonyms for the following words in the context of geography and landscapes:
 1. Coast
 2. Plain
 3. Peninsula
 4. Island
 5. Mountain
4. Find antonyms for the following words:
 1. Flat
 2. Wide
 3. Lowland
 4. Urban
 5. Natural
5. Fill in the blanks with the correct article (a, an, or the):
 1. Great Britain is _____ island located to the northwest of Europe.
 2. _____ landscapes of Scotland are famous for their beauty.
 3. The United Kingdom consists of _____ island and its surrounding smaller islands.
 4. _____ geography of Ireland is very diverse, with mountains, plains, and coastline.
 5. _____ Great Wall of China is located far from the British Isles.
6. Complete the sentences with the correct preposition:
 1. Great Britain is located _____ the north-western coast of Europe.
 2. The English countryside is famous _____ its picturesque landscapes.
 3. Ireland is situated _____ the Atlantic Ocean.
 4. The mountains are located _____ the north of England.
 5. The coastlines of Scotland and Wales are famous _____ their beauty.
7. Use the following words to complete the sentences: (land, island, peninsula, coast, mountain)
 1. The _____ of Scotland are known for their rugged and wild beauty.
 2. A large _____ of Great Britain is surrounded by the sea.
 3. The _____ of Wales is characterized by cliffs and sandy beaches.
 4. The Lake District is a national park in the _____ region of England.
 5. Great Britain is an _____, surrounded by the English Channel and the North Sea.
8. Form the correct word from the base to complete the sentence:
 1. Great Britain is a highly _____ (mountain) country with many hills and mountains.
 2. The _____ (diverse) of the British landscape attracts tourists from around the world.
 3. The climate in the _____ (highland) region of Scotland is often cold and wet.
 4. The British countryside is known for its _____ (peaceful) and natural beauty.
 5. The _____ (geography) of the British Isles includes plains, hills, and coastal areas.
9. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verb in the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd conditional:
 1. If I visit Great Britain, I _____ (see) the famous landmarks.
 2. If there _____ (be) fewer mountains, the landscape of Britain would be much flatter.
 3. If you had seen the stunning views from the Highlands, you _____ (enjoy) it more.
 4. If the weather is nice, we _____ (explore) the coastline of Wales.
10. Answer the following questions in complete sentences:
 1. What is the geographical location of Great Britain in relation to other countries?
 2. Describe the different landscapes you can find in the United Kingdom.
 3. How does the geography of England compare to that of Scotland or Wales?
 4. How does the geographical location of English-speaking countries influence their climate and natural landscapes?
 5. Why do you think landscapes are important to national identity?

КОНТРОЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ

Questions about English-Speaking Countries:

1. Which countries are considered part of the "Anglosphere," where English is the primary language?
2. Which continent is home to the most English-speaking countries?
3. Which country has the largest population of English speakers in the world?
4. In what regions of the world is English spoken as an official language, but not the native language?
5. How did the spread of the English language influence the geographical locations of many English-speaking countries?
6. What is the relationship between English-speaking countries and their colonial history?
7. Which country in Africa has the most English speakers?
8. Which two countries in North America are primarily English-speaking?
9. In which country in the Pacific Ocean is English one of the main languages, despite it not being the most spoken language?
10. How does the geographical location of Australia impact the way English is spoken there, compared to other English-speaking countries?

Практичне заняття № 5-12

Лондон: історія, сучасність. Знайомство з Лондоном. Екскурсія Лондоном. Замальовки Лондону. Огляд Лондону. Видатні місця Лондону..

Мета заняття: розвивати у студентів пам'ять і мислення; вдосконалювати навички студентів при перекладі речень; розвивати діалогічне мовлення; вчити правильно давати відповіді на поставлені запитання; практикувати у читанні та перекладі тексту за темою заняття

Завдання до практичних занять:

1. Write out key words for the topic «London: history, present day», «Acquaintance with London», «Tour of London», «Sketches of London», «Overview of London», «Highlights of London» and write synonyms and antonyms to them/

History of London Exercises:

1. Create a timeline of London's history, marking significant events, such as:

- o Roman settlement (Londinium) in 43 AD.
- o The construction of the Tower of London in the 11th century.
- o The Great Fire of London in 1666.
- o The establishment of the London Underground (1863).
- o The Blitz during World War II.
- o The 2012 London Olympics.

2. Match the following events with the correct year:

- A. The Great Fire of London
- B. The Tower of London construction begins
- C. Roman London (Londinium) established
- D. The Queen's Diamond Jubilee
- E. The first London Underground opens

1. 43 AD
2. 1666
3. 1080s
4. 2012
5. 1863

3. Historical Research and Presentation

Research one of the following topics and prepare a short presentation:

- The impact of the Romans on London.
- The role of London in medieval England.
- London during the Victorian Era.
- The effects of World War II on London.

4. True or False: London History Edition

Read the statements below and determine if they are true or false:

- The Tower of London was originally a royal palace. (True)
- The first London Underground line opened in 1900. (False)
- London was established by the Saxons. (False)
- The Great Fire of London started in a bakery. (True)
- The first London Bridge was built by the Romans. (True)

Present-Day London Exercises:

1. London's Landmarks Matching

Match the following landmarks with their correct descriptions:

- **A. The Shard**
 - **B. Buckingham Palace**
 - **C. The London Eye**
 - **D. Tower Bridge**
 - **E. The British Museum**
1. A large Ferris wheel offering views over London.
 2. The residence of the British monarchy.
 3. A modern skyscraper, currently the tallest building in the city.
 4. A world-renowned museum with artifacts from around the globe.
 5. A famous bridge with retractable sections over the River Thames.
 - 6.

САМОСТІЙНА РОБОТА

1. Write a short essay or make a list explaining the key industries that drive London's economy today.

Consider areas like:

- Finance and banking (e.g., the City of London).
- Tourism.
- The tech industry (e.g., Silicon Roundabout).
- Education and research (e.g., universities like UCL and LSE).
- Cultural industries (theatre, music, and museums).

2. London's Public Transport System

Instructions:

- Create a map or diagram showing the main components of London's public transport system (Tube, buses, taxis, etc.).
- Write a paragraph explaining how the Oyster card works and its benefits to London residents and tourists.

3. Compare and Contrast: London Then and Now

- Write a short paragraph comparing London in the 19th century (during the Victorian era) with London today.
- Focus on areas such as transportation, architecture, population, and culture.
- Include at least three differences and three similarities between the past and present.
- Complete the following sentences with the correct cultural landmark or institution in London:

- The world-renowned art collection housed in a museum in South Kensington is called _____ (Answer: The Victoria and Albert Museum).
- This is the largest and most famous public square in London, located near the National Gallery and Nelson's Column. It is called _____ (Answer: Trafalgar Square).
- The famous theatre district in London is called _____ (Answer: West End).
- This iconic department store, founded in 1707, is one of the oldest and largest in London, located in Knightsbridge. It is called _____ (Answer: Harrods).

4. Guess the Landmark

- Read the descriptions below and guess which London landmark is being described.
- Descriptions:
 1. This structure is located across the River Thames and is known for its glass-and-steel design, creating a modern contrast to London's traditional skyline. (Answer: The Shard)
 2. This famous clock tower, part of the Palace of Westminster, houses the Great Bell known as Big Ben. (Answer: Big Ben)
 3. This famous London park is where you'll find the Serpentine Lake, Speakers' Corner, and is home to the Diana Memorial Fountain. (Answer: Hyde Park)
 4. This historic church, known for its spectacular dome, was designed by Sir Christopher Wren after the Great Fire of London. (Answer: St. Paul's Cathedral)
 5. This 120-meter-tall observation wheel along the Thames River offers spectacular views of the city and is a popular tourist attraction. (Answer: The London Eye)

5. London Highlights Quiz

- Instructions: Answer the following multiple-choice questions about London's highlights:
 1. Which London landmark houses the Crown Jewels?
 - o A) The British Museum
 - o B) Buckingham Palace
 - o C) Tower of London
 - o D) The London Eye
 Answer: C) Tower of London
 2. Which London square features a monument to Admiral Nelson?
 - o A) Piccadilly Circus
 - o B) Trafalgar Square
 - o C) Leicester Square
 - o D) Oxford Circus
 Answer: B) Trafalgar Square
 3. Which famous London landmark is known for being a royal residence?
 - o A) St. Paul's Cathedral
 - o B) Big Ben
 - o C) Buckingham Palace
 - o D) The Shard
 Answer: C) Buckingham Palace
 4. Which museum is located on Exhibition Road and is famous for its art, fashion, and design collections?
 - o A) The National Gallery
 - o B) The Tate Modern
 - o C) The Victoria and Albert Museum
 - o D) The Science Museum
 Answer: C) The Victoria and Albert Museum
 5. Which bridge, often mistaken for London Bridge, is famous for its bascule and suspension design?
 - o A) Tower Bridge

- o B) Westminster Bridge
- o C) Golden Jubilee Bridge
- o D) Blackfriars Bridge

Answer: A) Tower Bridge

6. Virtual London Tour

- Take a virtual tour of London's famous landmarks, such as the British Museum, the Houses of Parliament, or the Tower of London.
- After the tour, write a short reflection on what you learned. Which landmark would you like to visit most, and why?

7. Fill in the blanks with the correct facts about London's highlights:

- The London Eye was completed in _____ (year). (Answer: 2000)
- The famous clock known as Big Ben is actually the name of the _____, not the tower itself. (Answer: bell)
- The Tower of London has served as a _____, a royal palace, and a prison. (Answer: fortress)
- The tallest building in London is _____. (Answer: The Shard)

8. Travel Guide to London

- Create an itinerary for a 3-day trip to London. Include at least 5 landmarks or attractions you want to visit, and describe what makes each one special.
- Example:
 - o Day 1: Visit the Tower of London to see the Crown Jewels and explore the history of this iconic fortress.
 - o Day 2: Walk around Hyde Park, visit Buckingham Palace to watch the Changing of the Guard, and end the day at the London Eye for a sunset view.

КОНТРОЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ

Answer the following questions:

- What is the name of the river that flows through London?
- Which borough of London is known for being home to the West End theatre district?
- What is the name of London's largest park?
- Which London district is famous for its financial district?
- Which famous square in London is known for its large monument to Admiral Nelson?

Практичне заняття № 13-16

Відео про Лондон. Подорож до Лондона. Запропонуйте туристичний маршрут Лондоном.

Мета заняття: вдосконалювати навички студентів при перекладі речень; розвивати діалогічне мовлення; вчити правильно давати відповіді на поставлені запитання; практикувати у читанні та перекладі тексту за темою заняття

Завдання до практичних занять:

1. Write the plan of your discussion on the topic «Video about London», «Travelling to London», «Suggest the tourist routers to London».

2. London Transportation Quiz

Answer the following questions about London's transport system:

1. What is the main underground train system in London called?
 - o A) London Metro
 - o B) The Tube
 - o C) The Underground

- o D) The Subway
- o Answer: B) The Tube
- 2. Which card do visitors use to travel on public transport in London?
 - o A) London Pass
 - o B) Oyster card
 - o C) Visitor's Card
 - o D) London Travel Card
 - o Answer: B) Oyster card
- 3. What is the name of the famous double-decker red buses in London?
 - o A) Routemaster
 - o B) City Bus
 - o C) London Transport
 - o D) Red Flyer
 - o Answer: A) Routemaster
- 4. Which iconic London landmark is best reached by taking the Tube to Westminster Station?
 - o A) The Shard
 - o B) Tower of London
 - o C) Big Ben
 - o D) Covent Garden
 - o Answer: C) Big Ben

3. London Landmarks Match-up

Match the London landmarks to their descriptions:

- A. Buckingham Palace
- B. The British Museum
- C. The London Eye
- D. Covent Garden
- E. Tower Bridge
- 1. A large Ferris wheel on the South Bank of the Thames, providing panoramic views of the city.
- 2. A famous shopping and dining area in the West End, known for street performers and market stalls.
- 3. The official residence of the British monarch, located in Westminster.
- 4. A historic bridge that crosses the River Thames and is known for its lifting mechanism.
- 5. A museum housing a vast collection of art, antiquities, and cultural objects from around the world.

4. Packing for London

- Make a packing list for a one-week trip to London. Consider the following:
 - o Weather considerations: What might the weather be like in London during the season you are traveling?
 - o Comfortable clothing: What type of shoes should you bring for walking around the city?
 - o Essentials: Passport, travel tickets, travel adapter, etc.
 - o Cultural considerations: What should you wear when visiting religious or historic sites?
- Provide brief explanations for each item on your list.

5. London Travel Vocabulary/Match the London travel-related words to their meanings:

- A. Tube
- B. Oyster Card
- C. Platform
- D. Borough
- E. Hackney Carriage

1. The card used for paying for travel on public transport in London.
2. A train station area where you wait to board a train.
3. A traditional London taxi.
4. A subway system in London.
5. A local administrative district or area within London.

6. Travel Scenario Role Play

- Pair up with a partner and role-play a travel scenario where one person is a tourist, and the other is a London local. Use the following prompts:
 1. Scenario 1: The tourist asks for directions to the British Museum. (Focus on using landmarks, street names, and transport methods in your answer).
 2. Scenario 2: The tourist needs to buy an Oyster card at a station. One person plays the station clerk, and the other asks for instructions on how to use the card.
 3. Scenario 3: The tourist is planning a visit to Buckingham Palace and needs to know the best time to see the Changing of the Guard.
- Practice phrases like:
 - "Excuse me, can you tell me how to get to...?"
 - "Do I need to buy a ticket for the Tube?"
 - "How do I get to... from here?"

САМОСТІЙНА РОБОТА

7. Travel Costs in London

: Research or use a typical budget for a trip to London and calculate the total cost of a 5-day visit for one person. Include the following:

- Accommodation (budget hotels or hostels)
- Transportation (Oyster card charges or London Pass)
- Meals (on average, how much does it cost to eat at different types of restaurants?)
- Attractions (entrance fees for the British Museum, London Eye, Tower of London, etc.)

Write a paragraph with your total estimate and any cost-saving tips for traveling to London on a budget.

8. London Travel Advice

- Research and provide 5 important travel tips for visitors to London. Consider aspects like:
 - Safety tips (e.g., keeping an eye on your belongings).
 - Cultural tips (e.g., how to greet people or behavior in public spaces).
 - Transportation tips (e.g., how to use the Oyster card or when to avoid the Tube).
 - Money-saving tips (e.g., free attractions in London or discounts for students).

Example:

- "Avoid rush hour on the Tube if possible, as it can get very crowded."
- "If you plan to visit multiple attractions, consider buying a London Pass for discounted entry fees."

9. London's Weather and Packing

- Research the typical weather in London during different seasons (spring, summer, autumn, winter).
- For each season, list what clothes and accessories you would pack for a comfortable and enjoyable visit.
 - Summer: Light clothing, sunscreen, comfortable shoes for walking.
 - Winter: Warm clothing, an umbrella, and gloves.
 - Spring/Fall: Layered clothing, a raincoat, and waterproof shoes.

КОНТРОЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ

1. Where is London located?
 - What country is London the capital of?
2. What are some of the most famous landmarks mentioned in the video?
 - Can you name at least three iconic landmarks in London?
3. How do tourists typically travel around the city of London?
 - What modes of transport are most commonly used in London for sightseeing?
4. What is the historical significance of Buckingham Palace in London?
 - Why is Buckingham Palace important to the city and the country?
5. What kind of experience can visitors have at the British Museum?
 - What type of exhibits or collections are featured in the British Museum?
6. How would you describe the atmosphere of Covent Garden based on the video?
 - What makes Covent Garden a popular destination for visitors?
7. What are some famous parks or green spaces in London mentioned in the video?
 - Can you list any parks where tourists often go to relax or enjoy nature?
8. What time of year is considered the best for visiting London?
 - When would you suggest visiting London for the most pleasant experience?
9. What are some famous shopping areas in London?
 - Where do people go in London for high-end shopping or unique stores?
10. What local food or drinks are recommended for tourists visiting London?
 - What traditional British food should visitors try when in London?

Практичне заняття № 17-22

Транспортні системи, транспортні проблеми Великої Британії, Лондону. Індустріальні міста Великої Британії.

Мета заняття: вдосконалювати навички студентів при перекладі речень; розвивати діалогічне мовлення; вчити правильно давати відповіді на поставлені запитання; практикувати у читанні та перекладі тексту за темою заняття

Завдання до практичних занять:

1. Create a map of Great Britain and mark the following key industrial cities:
 - o Manchester
 - o Birmingham
 - o Liverpool
 - o Sheffield
 - o Glasgow
 - o Leeds
 - o Cardiff
2. For each city, write a brief description of its industrial significance during the Industrial Revolution. For example:
 - o Manchester: Known as "Cottonopolis" for its cotton industry.
 - o Birmingham: The center of the British metalworking industry, particularly in guns and tools.
 - o Liverpool: A major port city that played a vital role in global trade and shipbuilding.
3. Industrial Revolution in British Cities. Answer the following questions based on the role of industrial cities in the Industrial Revolution:
 1. Which city became the world's first industrial city and was known for its textile industry?
 - o A) Birmingham

- o B) Manchester
 - o C) Leeds
 - o D) Sheffield
 - o Answer: B) Manchester
2. Which city was known for its steel industry and is associated with the production of tools and machinery?
- o A) Sheffield
 - o B) Glasgow
 - o C) Liverpool
 - o D) Cardiff
 - o Answer: A) Sheffield
3. Which city had a major shipbuilding industry and was crucial to Britain's maritime dominance?
- o A) Manchester
 - o B) Leeds
 - o C) Liverpool
 - o D) Birmingham
 - o Answer: C) Liverpool
4. Which city was a center of the British coal and iron industries during the Industrial Revolution?
- o A) Birmingham
 - o B) Leeds
 - o C) Glasgow
 - o D) Sheffield
 - o Answer: C) Glasgow
 - o
4. Industrial City Research Project. Choose one of the following cities to research: Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow, or Sheffield.
- Write a report or create a presentation on the industrial history of the city. Include information on:
 - o The industries that drove its growth (e.g., textiles, coal, steel, shipbuilding).
 - o Major innovations or inventions that came from the city (e.g., the invention of the steam engine in Birmingham).
 - o The impact of industrialization on the city's population, economy, and environment.
 - o How the city has transformed in the modern era and what industries dominate it today.
 - o
5. Compare and Contrast: Industrial Cities Then and Now
- Compare two of the following cities: Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Leeds.
 - Write a paragraph or create a presentation comparing:
 - o The industries that each city was famous for during the Industrial Revolution.
 - o The current industries or economic activities that define each city.
 - o The social and environmental changes caused by industrialization in each city.
 - o How urbanization and modernization have shaped these cities today.
 - o
6. The Impact of Industrialization. Answer the following discussion questions:
- How did the growth of factories in cities like Manchester and Birmingham lead to rapid urbanization?
 - What were some of the social challenges faced by workers in industrial cities during the 19th century (e.g., overcrowded housing, child labor, pollution)?
 - In what ways did the development of the railways and ports impact the industrial growth of cities like Liverpool and Glasgow?
 - How did industrialization affect women and children in the workforce in cities like Leeds and Sheffield?

●

7. Industrial City Vocabulary .Match the following terms with their correct definitions:

1. A. Factory
2. B. Urbanization
3. C. Steam Engine
4. D. Mass Production
5. E. Coal Mining

Definitions:

- A. The process of creating large quantities of goods using machines and assembly lines.
- B. A machine that converts steam into mechanical energy, revolutionizing transportation and industry.
- C. The large-scale extraction of coal from the earth, fueling the Industrial Revolution.
- D. The process of people moving from rural areas to cities in search of work.
- E. A building where goods are produced on a large scale using machinery.

САМОСТІЙНА РОБОТА

8. Read about the decline of traditional industries in cities like Birmingham and Glasgow due to global competition and the shift to service industries.

- Write a short essay on:
 - o Why some industrial cities faced economic decline after World War II.
 - o What these cities have done to reinvent themselves in the modern economy (e.g., focusing on technology, education, or tourism).
 - o How these cities are tackling the environmental issues caused by heavy industrialization.

9. Industrial City Quiz. Answer the following multiple-choice questions:

1. Which city is known as the birthplace of the Industrial Revolution?
 - o A) Manchester
 - o B) Birmingham
 - o C) Glasgow
 - o D) Liverpool
2. Which city was famous for steel production and the invention of stainless steel?
 - o A) Sheffield
 - o B) Leeds
 - o C) Birmingham
 - o D) Cardiff
3. Which city became a major port during the Industrial Revolution, facilitating trade?
 - o A) Leeds
 - o B) Liverpool
 - o C) Birmingham
 - o D) Glasgow
4. Which of the following cities was an important center for coal mining and iron production?
 - o A) Glasgow
 - o B) Sheffield
 - o C) Leeds
 - o D) Manchester

КОНТРОЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ

- o How did the working class in cities like Manchester and Leeds adapt to factory life?
- o What were the key innovations that improved living standards in industrial cities?

- o How did industrialization affect family life, particularly in working-class neighborhoods?

Практичне заняття № 23-27

Міста Європи.

Мета заняття: формуванні комунікативних англомовних умінь студентів для застосування їх у вирішенні професійних завдань та у повсякденному житті. Розвивати у студентів пам'ять і мислення; вдосконалювати навички студентів при перекладі речень; розвивати діалогічне мовлення; вчити правильно давати відповіді на поставлені запитання; практикувати у читанні та перекладі тексту за темою заняття

Завдання до практичних занять:

1. European Cities Map Exercise

- Provide a blank map of Europe.
- Ask students to label the following cities on the map:
 - o Paris (France)
 - o Berlin (Germany)
 - o Madrid (Spain)
 - o Rome (Italy)
 - o London (UK)
 - o Athens (Greece)
 - o Amsterdam (Netherlands)
 - o Vienna (Austria)
 - o Lisbon (Portugal)
 - o Stockholm (Sweden)

Follow-up:

- Write a short description of each city, highlighting its historical significance, cultural importance, or notable landmarks.

2. Answer the following multiple-choice questions about European cities:

1. Which European city is known for its iconic landmark, the Eiffel Tower?
 - o A) London
 - o B) Paris
 - o C) Rome
 - o D) Berlin
2. Which city is the capital of Spain?
 - o A) Barcelona
 - o B) Madrid
 - o C) Valencia
 - o D) Seville
3. Which European city is famous for the Colosseum and the Vatican?
 - o A) Paris
 - o B) Rome
 - o C) Athens
 - o D) Vienna
4. Which city is the capital of the United Kingdom?
 - o A) Edinburgh
 - o B) Cardiff
 - o C) London
 - o D) Dublin
5. Which city is known as the 'City of Canals' and is famous for its waterways?

- o A) Amsterdam
- o B) Venice
- o C) Stockholm
- o D) Berlin

3. European Cities Vocabulary. Match the following terms with their definitions:

1. A. Capital City
2. B. Landmark
3. C. UNESCO World Heritage Site
4. D. Metropolitan Area
5. E. Old Town (or Historic Center)

Definitions:

- A. The central part of a city where you can find cultural and historic monuments, often protected for preservation.
- B. A famous or important location or structure in a city, like the Eiffel Tower in Paris or Big Ben in London.
- C. A city or region recognized by UNESCO for its cultural, historical, or scientific significance.
- D. The primary city in a country, often where the government is located.
- E. An urban area that includes surrounding areas and has a significant population, often in a major city.

4. Comparing European Cities. Choose two cities from the list below and complete the comparison chart:

- Paris and London
- Rome and Berlin
- Madrid and Lisbon
- Athens and Vienna

Aspect	City 1	City 2
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Capital City of

Famous Landmarks

Language(s)

Historical

Significance

Famous Cuisine

Modern Features

Follow-up:

- Write a short paragraph about the similarities and differences between the two cities you chose.

5. For each clue below, identify the European city where the landmark is located:

1. This city is home to the Parthenon, a symbol of ancient Greece.
This city features the iconic Brandenburg Gate, a symbol of reunification.
This city is famous for the Colosseum, a Roman amphitheater used for gladiatorial contests.
This city has the Eiffel Tower, an iron tower that is one of the most visited monuments in the world.
This city is known for its canals and gondolas, as well as St. Mark's Square and the Doge's Palace.

6. Discovering European Culture. Answer the following questions based on the cultural significance of European cities:

1. Which city is famous for its annual Carnival, featuring elaborate costumes and parades?
 - o A) Rome
 - o B) Venice
 - o C) Madrid
 - o D) Berlin
2. Which city is known for its world-renowned art museums, such as the Louvre and the Musée d'Orsay?
 - o A) Paris
 - o B) Vienna
 - o C) Amsterdam
 - o D) Berlin
3. Which city is the birthplace of classical music composers such as Mozart and Beethoven?
 - o A) Vienna
 - o B) Berlin
 - o C) London
 - o D) Athens
4. Which European city is famous for its flamenco dancing and cuisine, especially tapas?
 - o A) Lisbon
 - o B) Madrid
 - o C) Barcelona
 - o D) Seville

САМОСТІЙНА РОБОТА

7. European City Travel Planning

Plan a 5-day trip to one European city.

- Choose one of the following cities: Paris, London, Rome, Berlin, or Amsterdam.
- Create a 5-day travel itinerary for the city, including:
 - o Day 1: Key landmarks (e.g., museums, historical sites).
 - o Day 2: Cultural experiences (e.g., food tours, theater performances).
 - o Day 3: Day trips (e.g., visiting nearby towns or nature).
 - o Day 4: Shopping and modern attractions (e.g., markets, shopping districts).
 - o Day 5: Relaxing and leisure activities (e.g., parks, river cruises).
- For each day, write a short description of what to expect and why it's important for the city's culture.

8. European Cities Fact or Fiction

Decide whether each statement is True or False.

1. Paris is known for its historic medieval architecture, including the Notre Dame Cathedral.
2. Berlin is the capital of France and has the famous Eiffel Tower.
3. Rome has more than 280 fountains, including the famous Trevi Fountain.
4. London is located in the southern part of the United Kingdom, near the English Channel.
5. Madrid is the capital of Italy and is famous for the Colosseum.

КОНТРОЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ

1. What is the capital city of France?
 - Can you name any famous landmarks in Paris?
2. Which European city is known for its canals and gondolas?
 - What is the name of this city, and what is one famous attraction there?

3. What is the historical significance of Rome?
 - Can you name at least two famous historical landmarks in Rome?
4. Which city is known as the "Venice of the North" and why?
 - What makes this city similar to Venice in Italy?
5. In which European city can you find the famous Sagrada Família basilica?
 - What architect is associated with this basilica?
6. What is the capital of Germany, and what makes it a major cultural hub?
 - Can you name a famous museum or cultural site in Berlin?
7. Which European city is famous for its medieval architecture and the Charles Bridge?
 - What is the name of the city, and where is it located?
8. Which city is the capital of the United Kingdom?
 - What are some iconic landmarks in London?
9. What is the capital of Spain, and what are some popular tourist attractions there?
 - Can you list any famous places to visit in Madrid?
10. Which city is known for its beautiful beaches and nightlife, located on the Mediterranean Sea?
 - What is the name of this city, and what are some activities tourists can do there?

Практичне заняття № 28-32

Домашнє читання. Читання, переклад, переказ та обговорення художнього тексту. The Necklace by Guy de Maupassant.

Мета заняття: формуванні комунікативних англомовних умінь студентів для застосування їх у вирішенні професійних завдань та у повсякденному житті.

Завдання до практичних занять:

1. Vocabulary Matching. Match the words with their meanings.

Word	Meaning
A. Adorned	1. To repay or compensate for something.
B. Poverty	2. To decorate or beautify.
C. Debt	3. A state of being extremely poor.
D. Misfortune	4. An unfortunate or unlucky event.
E. Remarkable	5. Worth noticing or extraordinary.

2. Complete the sentences using the words provided below.

Words: poverty, adorn, necklace, borrowed, valuable, pride

1. Mathilde had a great sense of _____ and wanted to live a life of luxury.
2. She was unhappy with her simple life, living in a state of _____.
3. She _____ a beautiful diamond _____ from her friend, Madame Forestier, for the ball.
4. The necklace seemed extremely _____, and she thought it was a sign of wealth.
5. After the ball, Mathilde felt a deep sense of _____ because she had lost the necklace.

3. Character Analysis

Answer the following questions about the characters.

1. How would you describe Mathilde Loisel's personality at the beginning of the story?
2. How does Mathilde change by the end of the story?
3. What is Monsieur Loisel's attitude toward his wife's desires?

4. Do you think Madame Forestier is a sympathetic character? Why or why not?

4. Mark the following statements as true or false.

1. Mathilde was satisfied with her simple life before the ball.
2. The necklace Mathilde borrowed was made of real diamonds.
3. Monsieur Loisel worked hard to pay off the debt.
4. It took Mathilde and her husband several months to replace the necklace.
5. In the end, Madame Forestier reveals that the necklace was worth much more than Mathilde thought.

САМОСТІЙНА РОБОТА

1. Discuss the Theme of Appearance vs. Reality. Write a short paragraph discussing the theme of appearance versus reality in "The Necklace."

2. Use the following words in a sentence related to the story.

Words: debt, sacrifice, pride, borrow, disappointment

Example Sentences:

1. The Loisel family had to live in great **debt** after they replaced the necklace.
2. Monsieur Loisel made many **sacrifices** to help his wife pay off the debt.
3. Mathilde's **pride** made her ashamed of her modest life.
4. She had **borrowed** the necklace from Madame Forestier without realizing its true value.
5. The **disappointment** Mathilde felt when she realized the necklace was lost was overwhelming.

3. Write a short summary (5-6 sentences) of "The Necklace."

4. Debate: Was Mathilde's Vanity Justified?

Hold a debate or write an essay discussing whether Mathilde's desire for luxury and her actions to attain it were justified. Was she wrong to borrow the necklace, or was she simply dreaming of a better life?

5. Vocabulary Quiz: Context Clues. Choose the best meaning for the underlined word based on the context of the story.

1. "Mathilde was **dissatisfied** with her life, always dreaming of wealth and luxury."
 - o A. Happy
 - o B. Unhappy
 - o C. Grateful
2. "She was **shocked** when she realized the necklace had gone missing."
 - o A. Surprised
 - o B. Confused
 - o C. Angry
3. "They were living in a state of **poverty**, struggling to make ends meet."
 - o A. Wealth
 - o B. Richness
 - o C. Extreme lack of money

6. Write an alternative ending to "The Necklace." What would have happened if Mathilde had not lost the necklace?

7. Moral Lesson. What do you think is the moral of "The Necklace"? Write a paragraph explaining the lesson we can learn from Mathilde's experience.

КОНТРОЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ

1. What is Mathilde Loisel's main desire in life?
2. How does Mathilde react when she is invited to the ball?
3. How does Mathilde acquire the necklace?
4. What happens to the necklace after the ball?
5. How long does it take for Mathilde and her husband to pay back the debt they incurred?
6. What is the twist at the end of the story?

Практичне заняття № 33-36

США: культурне життя, урбанізм, архітектура.

Мета заняття: Закріпити знання студентів про правила безпеки вдома, на вулиці, в природі. Закріплювати вміння виконувати елементарну першу допомогу, розвивати об'єктивну самооцінку і впевненість в собі. Розвивати логічне мислення і пам'ять, практикувати у читанні та перекладі тексту за темою заняття

Завдання до практичних занять:

1. U.S. Cities Map & Landmarks

Objective: Identify key cities and landmarks in the United States.

Instructions:

- Provide a blank map of the United States.
- Label the following cities: New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Washington D.C., San Francisco, New Orleans, Miami, Boston, Seattle, and Atlanta.
- For each city, add at least one famous landmark or cultural feature (e.g., the Statue of Liberty in New York, the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco).

2. U.S. Architecture Quiz

Objective: Test knowledge about iconic American architecture.

Instructions: Answer the following multiple-choice questions:

1. Which U.S. city is home to the famous skyscraper, the Willis Tower (formerly Sears Tower)?
 - o A) Chicago
 - o B) New York
 - o C) Los Angeles
 - o D) Houston
2. What is the name of the large white building in Washington D.C. that serves as the residence of the President of the United States?
 - o A) The Capitol Building
 - o B) The White House
 - o C) The Lincoln Memorial
 - o D) The Washington Monument
3. Which city is known for the iconic Empire State Building?
 - o A) Boston
 - o B) Los Angeles
 - o C) New York
 - o D) Chicago
4. What is the name of the famous suspension bridge in San Francisco?
 - o A) Brooklyn Bridge
 - o B) Golden Gate Bridge
 - o C) Hoover Dam

- o D) Washington Bridge

3. Comparing Urban Landscapes

Objective: Understand the differences in urban development between U.S. cities.

Instructions: Compare the urban landscapes of two U.S. cities. Use the following questions as a guide:

- How do the skylines of New York and Chicago differ?
- What are the main features of Los Angeles' urban sprawl compared to New York's dense urban planning?
- How is public transportation integrated into the cityscape of cities like New York vs. Los Angeles?

САМОСТІЙНА РОБОТА

1. Urbanization and Its Effects. Write a brief essay or create a presentation discussing:

- The history of urbanization in the U.S. from the Industrial Revolution to today.
- How cities like Detroit, Cleveland, and Pittsburgh transformed due to the rise and fall of industrialization.
- The environmental and social challenges caused by rapid urban growth.

2. Cultural Diversity in American Cities

- Choose a city (e.g., **New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Miami**).
- Research the cultural influences that shape the city's life (e.g., immigrant populations, historical factors, arts scene).
- Create a presentation that includes:
 - o The major ethnic groups in the city
 - o Notable cultural festivals and events (e.g., **Chinese New Year** in San Francisco, **Mardi Gras** in New Orleans).
 - o Popular cultural spots (e.g., **Chinatown** in New York, **Little Havana** in Miami).

3. Famous American Architects. Research one of the following architects and create a report or presentation:

- Frank Lloyd Wright (e.g., Fallingwater, Guggenheim Museum)
- I. M. Pei (e.g., Louvre Pyramid, John F. Kennedy Library)
- Louis Sullivan (e.g., Carson, Pirie, Scott and Company Building)
- Philip Johnson (e.g., Glass House, AT&T Building)

4. Iconic American Buildings. Match the building to its architectural style:

- A. The White House – (Classical Revival)
- B. The Chrysler Building – (Art Deco)
- C. Fallingwater – (Organic Architecture)
- D. The Pentagon – (Modernist)
- E. The U.S. Capitol – (Neoclassical)
- F. The Gateway Arch – (Modernist, Structural Expressionism)

5. The Influence of European Architecture on the U.S.

- Compare the architectural styles of U.S. cities to those of their European counterparts.
 - o Washington D.C. and Paris (Neoclassical influence)
 - o New York and London (Skyscraper and Gothic Revival influences)
 - o San Francisco and Barcelona (Spanish Revival influences)
- Write a short analysis on how European styles have been adapted in American urban planning.

6. Urban Art and Public Spaces

- Research public art projects in U.S. cities, such as:

- o Chicago's Millennium Park (e.g., Cloud Gate sculpture, "The Bean")
- o New York's Times Square (e.g., digital billboards and public performances)
- o Los Angeles' murals (e.g., in the Arts District)
- Present a report on how public art reflects the culture and history of each city.

7. Gentrification in U.S. Cities

- Research gentrification in one U.S. city (e.g., **Brooklyn, San Francisco, Washington D.C.**).
- Write an essay on:
 - o What gentrification is and how it has affected the neighborhoods.
 - o The pros and cons of gentrification for local communities and businesses.
 - o Examples of specific neighborhoods undergoing gentrification.

8. Environmental Sustainability in U.S. Cities

Research one U.S. city (e.g., **Portland, Seattle, Chicago**) and discuss:

- Initiatives taken to improve sustainability in architecture and urban design (e.g., **green roofs, LEED certification**).
- How urban planning is attempting to tackle environmental issues (e.g., public transportation, renewable energy use).

9. Historical Architecture of U.S. Cities

- Choose a city (e.g., Boston, Philadelphia, Charleston).
- Research its historical buildings and architecture, including:
 - o Colonial buildings in Philadelphia and Boston
 - o Antebellum architecture in Charleston
 - o The Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell in Philadelphia.
- Create a presentation or report describing the architectural styles and historical significance.

10. Skyscrapers and the U.S. Urban Skyline

- Research the history and development of skyscrapers in U.S. cities like **New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles**.
- Write an essay on:
 - o The evolution of skyscraper design.
 - o The influence of skyscrapers on city skylines and urban life.
 - o The role of skyscrapers in economic and cultural development.

11. Suburbanization in the United States

- Write an essay on the history of suburbanization in the U.S., focusing on:
 - o The development of suburbs in post-World War II America.
 - o The rise of suburban sprawl and its impact on urban centers.
 - o How suburbanization has changed American lifestyles, architecture, and cultural trends.

12. American Cultural Festivals

- Choose one cultural festival from the following list and write a report:
 - o Mardi Gras in New Orleans
 - o Coachella in California
 - o Thanksgiving Day Parade in New York
 - o Albuquerque International Balloon Fiesta in New Mexico
- Discuss the origins, cultural significance, and impact of the festival on the local community.

КОНТРОЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ

1. What are some of the most important cultural influences in the United States?

- Can you name any cultural movements or trends that have shaped American society?
- 2. Which American city is known for being the center of the film industry?
 - What is the name of the city, and why is it significant in global cinema?
- 3. What role does music play in American culture?
 - Can you name any music genres that originated in the United States?
- 4. What are some of the key characteristics of American urbanization?
 - How has urbanization changed the landscape of U.S. cities?
- 5. What is the significance of New York City in American architecture?
 - Can you name any famous buildings or architectural styles associated with NYC?
- 6. Which city is known for its modernist architecture, including the works of Frank Lloyd Wright?
 - What is unique about this city's architectural heritage?
- 7. What is "The American Dream," and how is it reflected in American culture?
 - How does this concept influence the way Americans live and work?
- 8. What is the importance of Washington, D.C. in terms of American political architecture?
 - Can you name any significant buildings or monuments in Washington, D.C.?
- 9. How has the skyscraper influenced the architectural development of American cities?
 - Why did skyscrapers become such a prominent feature in U.S. cities?
- 10. What are some examples of American cultural festivals or events that celebrate the country's diversity?
 - Can you name any major festivals held in the U.S. that highlight cultural diversity?

Практичне заняття № 37-40

США, історія, населення, культура

Мета заняття: розвивати у студентів пам'ять і мислення; вдосконалювати навички студентів при перекладі речень; розвивати діалогічне мовлення; вчити правильно давати відповіді на поставлені запитання; практикувати у читанні та перекладі тексту за темою заняття

Завдання до практичних занять:

1. U.S. History Timeline Exercise

- Create a timeline with major events in U.S. history. Include the following events (you can add more):
 1. The Declaration of Independence (1776)
 2. The Civil War (1861-1865)
 3. The Emancipation Proclamation (1863)
 4. The Civil Rights Movement (1950s-1960s)
 5. The Moon Landing (1969)
 6. The September 11 Attacks (2001)
- Place these events in chronological order on a blank timeline.

Follow-up:

- Discuss the impact of each event on the development of the country and its people.

2. U.S. Population Growth and Trends Quiz. Answer the following questions based on the population and demographics of the United States:

1. Which U.S. state has the highest population?
 - o A) Texas
 - o B) Florida
 - o C) California
 - o D) New York
2. What is the current population of the United States (estimate)?
 - o A) 100 million

- o B) 150 million
 - o C) 200 million
 - o D) 330 million
3. Which population group is the largest minority in the U.S.?
- o A) African American
 - o B) Hispanic/Latino
 - o C) Asian American
 - o D) Native American
4. What is the median age of the U.S. population (approximate)?
- o A) 25
 - o B) 38
 - o C) 45
 - o D) 50

3. U.S. Cultural Regions

- Divide the United States into 4 regions: Northeast, South, Midwest, and West.
- For each region, research the following:
 1. Traditional foods
 2. Cultural characteristics (e.g., accent, traditions)
 3. Major cities and landmarks
 4. Famous events or festivals specific to the region

Example:

- Northeast:
 - o Foods: Clam chowder, lobster rolls
 - o Cultural Characteristics: New England accent, history of Puritanism
 - o Cities: New York, Boston, Philadelphia
 - o Events/Festivals: New York Fashion Week, Thanksgiving in Plymouth

Follow-up:

- Present your findings in a written report or a class presentation.

4. U.S. Constitution and Founding Principles

- Read the Preamble to the U.S. Constitution.
- Answer the following questions:
 1. What is the purpose of the Constitution as stated in the Preamble?
 2. List the key principles of the U.S. government mentioned in the Preamble.
 3. What does “We the People” signify in the context of the U.S. government?

Follow-up:

- Write a short essay on how the Constitution has shaped U.S. government and society.

5. U.S. Immigration History

- Research the major waves of immigration to the U.S. throughout its history. Answer the following questions:
 1. When did the first major wave of European immigration occur, and what were the main groups involved?
 2. How did the Immigration Act of 1965 change U.S. immigration policy?
 3. What role did Ellis Island play in immigration history?

Follow-up:

- Create a timeline or a visual presentation showing the key periods of immigration to the U.S. and how immigration policies evolved.

6. Famous American Historical Figures

- Choose one of the following figures and research their life and contributions:

- o George Washington
- o Abraham Lincoln
- o Martin Luther King Jr.
- o Eleanor Roosevelt
- o Franklin D. Roosevelt
- Write a biography of the person, including:
 0. Major accomplishments
 1. Impact on U.S. history and culture
 2. Key quotes or speeches

Follow-up:

- Present your biography in a class discussion, explaining how this person shaped American society.

7. U.S. Popular Culture Quiz. Answer the following multiple-choice questions:

1. **Which movie is considered the first "talkie" in American cinema?**
 - o A) Citizen Kane
 - o B) The Jazz Singer
 - o C) Gone with the Wind
 - o D) Casablanca
2. **Which U.S. city is considered the entertainment capital of the world?**
 - o A) Chicago
 - o B) New York
 - o C) Los Angeles
 - o D) Nashville
3. **Who is known as the "King of Rock and Roll"?**
 - o A) Frank Sinatra
 - o B) Elvis Presley
 - o C) Michael Jackson
 - o D) Bob Dylan
4. **Which U.S. city is the birthplace of jazz music?**
 - o A) New Orleans
 - o B) Chicago
 - o C) New York
 - o D) Detroit

8. U.S. Civil Rights Movement

- Research the Civil Rights Movement and answer the following questions:
 1. What was the purpose of the Civil Rights Movement in the 1950s and 1960s?
 2. Name three key leaders of the movement and describe their contributions.
 3. What laws or amendments were passed as a result of the movement (e.g., Civil Rights Act, Voting Rights Act)?

Follow-up:

- Write a short essay or create a poster showing the significance of the Civil Rights Movement in shaping modern American society.

9. U.S. Holidays and Traditions

- Choose two major U.S. holidays and answer the following questions:
 1. What is the history of this holiday?
 2. How is the holiday celebrated across the U.S.?
 3. What cultural or social traditions are associated with this holiday?

Examples of holidays:

- Thanksgiving

- Independence Day (Fourth of July)
- Labor Day
- Martin Luther King Jr. Day

САМОСТІЙНА РОБОТА

1. Native American Culture

- Research a Native American tribe (e.g., Cherokee, Navajo, Sioux) and answer the following questions:
 1. What is the history of this tribe?
 2. What are some traditional practices, languages, or crafts of this tribe?
 3. How did the tribe contribute to American culture or history?

Follow-up:

- Present your findings in a written or visual report, discussing how Native American culture has influenced modern U.S. society.

2. U.S. National Parks

- Choose one famous U.S. national park (e.g., Yellowstone, Grand Canyon, Yosemite).
- Research the park's history, natural features, and its cultural importance to Native American tribes or American history.

Follow-up:

- Create a brochure or presentation promoting the park, including key facts, attractions, and cultural significance.

3. U.S. Sports and Their Impact on Culture

- Research the history and significance of one of the following sports in the U.S.:
 1. American Football
 2. Baseball
 3. Basketball
 4. Ice Hockey
- Answer the following questions:
 - o How did this sport develop in the U.S.?
 - o What major teams or leagues are associated with it?
 - o What role does this sport play in American society today?

4. U.S. Music History

- Choose a genre of American music (e.g., blues, jazz, rock and roll, hip hop) and research:
 1. The origins of the genre
 2. Major figures or bands associated with it
 3. Its cultural impact and influence on other music genres

Follow-up:

- Create a playlist or music history timeline for the genre you researched.

5. U.S. Food Culture

- Choose a region of the U.S. (e.g., Southern cuisine, New England cuisine, Tex-Mex) and answer the following:
 1. What are the traditional dishes of this region?
 2. How did immigration and geography influence regional cuisines?
 3. What modern food trends have originated from this region?

6. U.S. Media and Television Influence

- Research the history of American television and answer the following:

1. What was the first major TV show to gain nationwide popularity?
2. How have television shows shaped social norms and political discourse in the U.S.?
3. Name one show that reflects American values and explain why.

КОНТРОЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ

1. Who were the first settlers of the United States, and when did they arrive?
 - Can you name some of the groups that first colonized America?
2. What was the main cause of the American Revolution?
 - What events led to the independence of the United States from Great Britain?
3. When did the United States officially become an independent country?
 - What document declared the independence of the United States?
4. What is the significance of the Civil War in American history?
 - What were the main causes of the Civil War, and what were the outcomes?
5. What is the current population of the United States, and how has it changed over time?
 - Can you describe the population growth in the U.S. since its founding?
6. How does the ethnic diversity of the United States contribute to its culture?
 - Can you name some cultural contributions from different ethnic groups in the U.S.?
7. What are some key aspects of American popular culture?
 - Can you name any major American cultural exports such as films, music, or literature?
8. What is the significance of the American Dream in U.S. culture?
 - How has the idea of the "American Dream" influenced the country's identity?
9. What are some important symbols of the United States, and what do they represent?
 - Can you describe the meaning of the American flag or the Statue of Liberty?
10. What role has immigration played in shaping American culture and society?
 - How has immigration contributed to the cultural diversity of the United States?

Практичне заняття № 41-45

Сполучені Штати: Міста – Вашингтон, Нью-Йорк, Чикаго.

Мета заняття: розвивати у студентів пам'ять і мислення; вдосконалювати навички студентів при перекладі речень; розвивати діалогічне мовлення; вчити правильно давати відповіді на поставлені запитання; практикувати у читанні та перекладі тексту за темою заняття

Завдання до практичних занять:

1. Washington, D.C.

1. Vocabulary Matching: Washington, D.C. Landmarks

Match the Washington, D.C. landmarks to their correct descriptions.

Landmark	Description
A. The White House	1. A monument dedicated to the 16th President of the United States, located on the National Mall.
B. The U.S. Capitol	2. The seat of the United States Congress, located on Capitol Hill.
C. The Washington Monument	3. The official residence and workplace of the U.S. President, located at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue.
D. The Lincoln Memorial	4. A marble monument honoring the leader of the nation during the Civil War.

2. Fill in the Blanks: Washington, D.C. Vocabulary, Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the list below.

Words: monuments, democracy, politics, government, national, museum, power

1. Washington, D.C. is home to many famous _____, such as the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial.
2. The city represents the heart of American _____, as it houses the government institutions and decision-makers.
3. The _____ Mall is a large, open space that stretches between the Capitol and the Lincoln Memorial.
4. Washington, D.C. is known for its many _____ buildings, including the U.S. Capitol and the White House.
5. The Smithsonian Institution, located in Washington, D.C., includes a vast number of _____ dedicated to American history and culture.
6. The _____ of the U.S. is divided among three branches: legislative, executive, and judicial.

3. True or False: Washington, D.C. Facts

Read the statements below. Decide whether they are true or false.

1. Washington, D.C. is the capital city of the United States. (True/False)
2. The U.S. Capitol is the home of the U.S. Supreme Court. (True/False)
3. Washington, D.C. is located in the state of Maryland. (True/False)
4. The National Mall is a park that features many important monuments and museums. (True/False)
5. The Pentagon is located in Washington, D.C., and is the headquarters of the U.S. Department of Defense. (True/False)

4. Synonyms and Antonyms: Washington, D.C. Vocabulary

Find synonyms and antonyms for the following words:

1. **Monument**
 - o **Synonym:** memorial, statue
 - o **Antonym:** plain, simplicity
2. **Democracy**
 - o **Synonym:** freedom, republic
 - o **Antonym:** dictatorship, autocracy
3. **Government**
 - o **Synonym:** administration, leadership
 - o **Antonym:** anarchy, lawlessness
4. **National**
 - o **Synonym:** federal, countrywide
 - o **Antonym:** regional, local
5. **Power**
 - o **Synonym:** authority, control
 - o **Antonym:** weakness, impotence

5. Word Formation: Washington, D.C.-related Terms

Using the base words provided, create new words by adding the appropriate prefixes or suffixes. Then, use the new words in sentences.

Base Words:

- **govern** → _____ (noun)
- **decide** → _____ (noun)
- **politic** → _____ (adjective)
- **nation** → _____ (adjective)
- **museum** → _____ (adjective)

6. Collocations with "Washington, D.C."

Match the words on the left with their appropriate partners on the right to form common phrases about Washington, D.C.

Left	Right
A. National	1. District of Columbia
B. The White House	2. Capitol Hill
C. Washington, D.C.	3. monuments and museums
D. U.S. President	4. speaks from the podium at events
E. The U.S. Congress	5. is located in Washington, D.C.

САМОСТІЙНА РОБОТА

1. Vocabulary Matching: New York Landmarks. Match the New York City landmarks to their correct descriptions.

Landmark	Description
A. The Statue of Liberty	1. A central park offering a green space in the middle of Manhattan, with walking paths and a large lake.
B. Times Square	2. A famous symbol of freedom, located on Liberty Island, welcoming immigrants to the U.S.
C. Central Park	3. Known for its bright billboards, theaters, and being a center of entertainment.
D. The Empire State Building	4. A historic skyscraper offering views of the city from its observation deck.

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2. Fill in the Blanks: New York Vocabulary. Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the list below.

Words: skyscrapers, boroughs, Broadway, diverse, Wall Street, multicultural, skyline

1. New York City is known for its stunning _____, which include buildings like the **Empire State Building** and **One World Trade Center**.
2. The city consists of five _____: Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, The Bronx, and Staten Island.
3. The _____ district is famous for its theaters and musicals, attracting millions of visitors each year.
4. Due to its large number of immigrants, New York City is one of the most _____ cities in the world.
5. The financial district is centered around _____, the global hub for banking and finance.
6. New York City's _____ is one of the most recognizable in the world, often featured in movies and media.

3. Read the following statements about New York City. Decide whether they are true or false.

1. New York City is the largest city in the United States by population. (True/False)
2. Times Square is located in the Bronx. (True/False)
3. The Brooklyn Bridge connects Manhattan and Brooklyn. (True/False)
4. Central Park is located in New Jersey. (True/False)
5. The United Nations Headquarters is located in New York City. (True/False)

4. Synonyms and Antonyms: New York Vocabulary. Find synonyms and antonyms for the following words related to New York.

1. **Skyscraper**
 - o **Synonym:** high-rise, tower
 - o **Antonym:** bungalow, cottage
2. **Diverse**
 - o **Synonym:** varied, varied
 - o **Antonym:** uniform, homogeneous
3. **Bustling**
 - o **Synonym:** busy, lively
 - o **Antonym:** quiet, calm
4. **Iconic**
 - o **Synonym:** legendary, famous
 - o **Antonym:** obscure, unknown
5. **Multicultural**
 - o **Synonym:** cosmopolitan, diverse
 - o **Antonym:** monocultural, homogeneous

5. Word Formation: New York-related Terms. Using the base words provided, create new words by adding the appropriate prefixes or suffixes. Then, use the new words in sentences.

Base Words:

- **culture** → _____ (noun)
- **act** → _____ (noun)
- **commerce** → _____ (adjective)
- **nation** → _____ (adjective)
- **create** → _____ (noun)

6. Collocations with "New York". Match the words on the left with their appropriate partners on the right to form common phrases about New York City.

Left	Right
A. New York City	1. subway system
B. The Big Apple	2. central park
C. The financial district	3. city life
D. New York's famous	4. landmarks
E. The skyline of	5. Broadway shows

7. Vocabulary Matching: Chicago Landmarks. Match the Chicago landmarks to their correct descriptions.

Landmark	Description
A. The Willis Tower	1. A famous park and recreation area with a lakefront, often associated with outdoor events.
B. Millennium Park	2. A skyscraper with a skydeck that offers panoramic views of the city.
C. Navy Pier	3. A major cultural and shopping hub located on the lakefront.
D. The Art Institute of Chicago	4. A museum known for its collections, including works by Van Gogh, Monet, and Picasso.

8. Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the list below.

Words: skyscrapers, jazz, architecture, lakefront, neighborhoods, downtown

1. Chicago is famous for its unique _____ and the innovative designs of its _____.
2. The city's _____ offers stunning views and a range of recreational activities.
3. The city has a rich history in _____ music, with several clubs hosting live performances.
4. Chicago is known for its diverse _____, such as the **South Side** and **Wicker Park**, each offering a different cultural experience.
5. The central area of the city is often referred to as _____, where businesses, theaters, and restaurants are concentrated.

9. Read the statements below. Decide whether each one is true or false.

1. Chicago is known for having the tallest building in the United States, the Willis Tower. (True/False)
2. Chicago is located on the West Coast of the United States. (True/False)
3. Chicago's skyline is famous for its modern skyscrapers. (True/False)
4. The Chicago River runs through the city and is known for being green on St. Patrick's Day. (True/False)
5. Chicago is a major center for the film industry in the United States. (True/False)

10. Find synonyms and antonyms for the following words:

1. **Skyscraper**
 - o **Synonym:** high-rise, tower
 - o **Antonym:** bungalow, cottage
2. **Jazz**
 - o **Synonym:** blues, swing
 - o **Antonym:** classical, opera
3. **Lakefront**
 - o **Synonym:** waterfront, shore
 - o **Antonym:** inland, countryside
4. **Neighborhood**
 - o **Synonym:** district, community
 - o **Antonym:** suburb, countryside
5. **Downtown**
 - o **Synonym:** city center, central business district
 - o **Antonym:** outskirts, suburb

11. Word Formation: Chicago-related Terms

Using the base words provided, create new words by adding the appropriate prefixes or suffixes. Then, use the new words in sentences.

Base Words:

- **culture** → _____ (noun)
- **celebrate** → _____ (verb)
- **modern** → _____ (noun)
- **create** → _____ (noun)
- **build** → _____ (adjective)

КОНТРОЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ

1. What is the capital city of the United States?
Which city serves as the political center of the country?
2. What is the significance of the White House, and in which city is it located?
Can you explain its role in American politics?
3. Which famous landmark in New York City is often associated with freedom and immigration?
What does this landmark symbolize for many immigrants to the U.S.?
4. What is Times Square, and why is it so famous?

Can you describe some key features or events that take place in Times Square?

5. What are some iconic skyscrapers in New York City?

Can you name any famous buildings located in Manhattan?

6. What role does Chicago play in the American economy?

How is Chicago important in terms of finance, industry, and transportation?

7. Which famous event occurred in Chicago in 1893 that had a significant cultural impact?

What was the name of the event, and what did it showcase?

8. What are some cultural institutions in Washington, D.C. that represent American history and heritage?

Can you name any museums, monuments, or memorials found in the U.S. capital?

9. What is the Chicago River known for, and what unique feature does it have in terms of its flow?

Why is the Chicago River considered a distinctive feature of the city?

10. What are some important landmarks or attractions in Washington, D.C.?

Can you list any key sites that tourists often visit in the U.S. capital?

Практичне заняття № 46-48.

Лос-Анджелес, Сан-Франциско – загальна характеристика.

Мета заняття: розвивати у студентів пам'ять і мислення; вдосконалювати навички студентів при перекладі речень; розвивати діалогічне мовлення; вчити правильно давати відповіді на поставлені запитання; практикувати у читанні та перекладі тексту за темою заняття

Завдання до практичних занять:

1. Match the landmarks with their correct descriptions.

Landmark	Description
A. Hollywood Sign	1. A large park and recreation area with hiking trails, lakes, and gardens.
B. Griffith Park	2. An iconic symbol of the entertainment industry, located in the Hollywood Hills.
C. The Getty Center	3. A world-renowned museum featuring European paintings, sculptures, and decorative arts.
D. Santa Monica Pier	4. A historic pier with an amusement park, aquarium, and family-friendly attractions.

2. Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the list below.

Words: entertainment, beaches, diversity, skyline, Hollywood, traffic, parks

- Los Angeles is a global hub for _____, especially in the film and music industries.
- The city is known for its beautiful _____, such as Venice Beach and Malibu.
- Los Angeles is famous for its cultural _____, with people from all over the world calling the city home.
- The iconic _____ is a symbol of the city's film industry.
- Los Angeles has a crowded _____, often causing delays during rush hour.
- The city offers many _____ for recreation, such as Griffith Park and Runyon Canyon.

3. True or False: Los Angeles Facts

Read the statements below. Decide whether each statement is true or false.

- Los Angeles is located on the east coast of the United States. (True/False)
- The city is home to the headquarters of the entertainment giant, Walt Disney. (True/False)
- Los Angeles is famous for its temperate, Mediterranean climate. (True/False)
- The Hollywood Walk of Fame features stars that represent famous musicians and movie stars. (True/False)
- Los Angeles has more than one professional basketball team. (True/False)

4. Find synonyms and antonyms for the following words related to Los Angeles.

1. Entertainment
 - o Synonym: amusement, fun
 - o Antonym: work, dullness
2. Diverse
 - o Synonym: varied, multicultural
 - o Antonym: homogeneous, uniform
3. Traffic
 - o Synonym: congestion, gridlock
 - o Antonym: flow, movement
4. Famous
 - o Synonym: well-known, renowned
 - o Antonym: unknown, obscure
5. Beach
 - o Synonym: shore, coastline
 - o Antonym: mountain, inland

5. Using the base words provided, create new words by adding the appropriate prefixes or suffixes. Then, use the new words in sentences.

Base Words:

- **create** → _____ (noun)
- **diverse** → _____ (noun)
- **culture** → _____ (adjective)
- **entertain** → _____ (noun)
- **act** → _____ (noun)

САМОСТІЙНА РОБОТА

1. Match the words on the left with their appropriate partners on the right to form common phrases about Los Angeles.

Left	Right
A. Los Angeles	1. Boulevard
B. Hollywood	2. international airport
C. Sunset	3. County Museum of Art
D. L.A. traffic	4. stars on the Walk of Fame
E. The Getty Museum	5. Beach

2. Word Association: Los Angeles

Match the words from column A with the related words in column B.

A	B
A. Film	1. Venice Beach
B. Music	2. Hollywood
C. Beach	3. Grammy Awards
D. Celebrity	4. Stars
E. Museum	5. Getty Center

3. Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the list below.

Words: Santa Monica Pier, Universal Studios, Venice Beach, Rodeo Drive, Griffith Observatory

1. _____ is famous for its luxury shops and is a popular spot for tourists in Beverly Hills.
2. _____ offers visitors a behind-the-scenes look at how movies and TV shows are made.
3. _____ is known for its vibrant boardwalk and muscle beach, located along the Pacific Ocean.
4. _____ is a public observatory offering stunning views of the city and the stars.
5. _____ is a well-known landmark and an iconic pier in Los Angeles.

4. Read the statements below. Decide whether they are true or false.

1. Los Angeles is home to several professional sports teams, including the Lakers and Dodgers. (True/False)
2. The Los Angeles Rams play soccer in the city. (True/False)
3. The L.A. Galaxy is a famous American football team. (True/False)
4. The Staples Center is a venue for basketball and concerts in Los Angeles. (True/False)
5. The Los Angeles Clippers are a professional baseball team. (True/False)

5. Synonyms and Antonyms: Los Angeles Terms

Find the synonyms and antonyms for the following words:

1. **Star (as in a movie star)**
 - o **Synonym:** celebrity, icon
 - o **Antonym:** nobody, unknown
2. **Vibrant**
 - o **Synonym:** lively, energetic
 - o **Antonym:** dull, lifeless
3. **Luxury**
 - o **Synonym:** opulence, extravagance
 - o **Antonym:** simplicity, modesty
4. **Iconic**
 - o **Synonym:** legendary, famous
 - o **Antonym:** obscure, forgettable
5. **Modern**
 - o **Synonym:** contemporary, new
 - o **Antonym:** traditional, old-fashioned

КОНТРОЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ

1. What is the most famous industry associated with Los Angeles?
 - What major industry is headquartered in Los Angeles and has a global influence?
2. Which landmark is considered the symbol of Los Angeles?
 - What is the name of the famous sign that overlooks the city from the Hollywood Hills?
3. What major landmark in San Francisco is known for its stunning bridge?
 - Can you name the iconic bridge that connects San Francisco to Marin County?
4. What is the significance of the Hollywood Walk of Fame?
 - What type of stars can be found on the Hollywood Walk of Fame, and why is it famous?
5. Which famous island is located near San Francisco, once home to a notorious prison?
 - What is the name of the island that housed the famous Alcatraz Prison?
6. What is Venice Beach known for in Los Angeles?
 - What are some activities or attractions that make Venice Beach a popular destination?
7. How does the climate of Los Angeles differ from San Francisco?
 - Can you describe the difference in climate between these two cities, especially in terms of temperature and fog?
8. What popular cultural event is held annually in Los Angeles and celebrates the film industry?
 - What event, hosted in LA, celebrates achievements in the film industry, and where is it held?

9. What is the historical significance of the cable cars in San Francisco?
 - Why are San Francisco's cable cars important to the city, and when did they first start operating?
10. How does the tech industry impact San Francisco?
 - Can you explain the role of Silicon Valley in San Francisco and its influence on the global tech industry?

Практичне заняття № 49-55

Нью-Йорк – визначний світовий центр, головні музеї. Сучасна архітектура Нью-Йорка. Театри Нью-Йорка.

Мета заняття: розвивати у студентів пам'ять і мислення; вдосконалювати навички студентів при перекладі речень; розвивати діалогічне мовлення; вчити правильно давати відповіді на поставлені запитання; практикувати у читанні та перекладі тексту за темою заняття

Завдання до практичних занять:

1. Match the museums to their correct descriptions.

Museum	Description
A. The Metropolitan Museum of Art	1. A museum featuring modern and contemporary art located in Chelsea.
B. The Museum of Modern Art (MoMA)	2. Known for its collections of ancient Egyptian art, European paintings, and more.
C. The American Museum of Natural History	3. A large institution dedicated to the study of natural history, including dinosaur fossils.
D. The Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum	4. Famous for its circular building and collections of modern art.

2. Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the list below.

Words: sculptures, exhibitions, gallery, art, collections, history, paintings

1. The _____ at The Metropolitan Museum of Art includes works by famous European artists.
2. The Museum of Modern Art is known for its extensive _____ of contemporary works.
3. The Guggenheim Museum features a unique _____ structure that is an architectural masterpiece.
4. The American Museum of Natural History showcases various _____, including dinosaur fossils and animal dioramas.
5. Visitors to the museum can view many traveling _____ that change throughout the year.

3. Read the statements below. Decide whether each statement is true or false.

1. The Metropolitan Museum of Art is located in the Financial District of New York City. (True/False)
2. The Museum of Modern Art (MoMA) is known for its collection of contemporary art. (True/False)
3. The Guggenheim Museum was designed by the famous architect Frank Lloyd Wright. (True/False)
4. The American Museum of Natural History is mainly known for its art exhibitions. (True/False)
5. The Museum of Modern Art (MoMA) is located on Fifth Avenue in Manhattan. (True/False)

4. Find the synonyms and antonyms for the following words:

1. Exhibition
 - o Synonym: display, showcase

- o Antonym: storage, concealment
- 2. Art
 - o Synonym: masterpiece, creation
 - o Antonym: ugliness, disorder
- 3. Collection
 - o Synonym: assortment, compilation
 - o Antonym: separation, dispersal
- 4. Historical
 - o Synonym: cultural, traditional
 - o Antonym: modern, contemporary
- 5. Architectural
 - o Synonym: structural, design-related
 - o Antonym: chaotic, disorganized

5. Using the base words provided, create new words by adding the appropriate prefixes or suffixes. Then, use the new words in sentences.

Base Words:

- create → _____ (noun)
- explore → _____ (noun)
- art → _____ (adjective)
- design → _____ (noun)
- history → _____ (noun)

6. Match the words on the left with their appropriate partners on the right to form common phrases about museums.

Left	Right
A. Art	1. exhibit opening
B. Famous	2. curator's talk
C. Museum	3. collection of sculptures
D. Historic	4. masterpiece
E. Temporary	5. museum tour

7. Match the words from column A with the related words in column B.

A	B
A. Painting	1. Natural History
B. Sculpture	2. Dinosaur Fossils
C. Ancient Egypt	3. Ancient Artifacts
D. Modern Art	4. Contemporary Artists
E. Museum Tour	5. Curator

8. Fill in the blanks with the correct name or artwork related to New York museums.

Words: Van Gogh, Picasso, The Starry Night, The Persistence of Memory, Rembrandt

1. One of the most famous paintings at The Museum of Modern Art is _____ by Vincent Van Gogh.
2. _____ by Salvador Dalí is an iconic surrealist painting on display at MoMA.
3. At the Metropolitan Museum of Art, you can find works by the Dutch master _____.

4. The Museum of Modern Art features many works by _____, including "Les Demoiselles d'Avignon."
5. "The Starry Night" is an iconic work painted by _____.

9. Decide if the statements below are true or false.

1. The American Museum of Natural History houses many famous works of Renaissance art. (True/False)
2. The Metropolitan Museum of Art has a large collection of European paintings. (True/False)
3. Picasso's "Guernica" is displayed at the Guggenheim Museum in New York. (True/False)
4. The Museum of Modern Art is known for showcasing works by contemporary artists. (True/False)
5. The Guggenheim Museum is designed in a unique spiral shape. (True/False)

10. Match the artists with their famous works found in New York museums.

Artist	Artwork
A. Vincent van Gogh	1. "Les Demoiselles d'Avignon"
B. Salvador Dalí	2. "The Persistence of Memory"
C. Rembrandt	3. "The Night Watch"
D. Pablo Picasso	4. "The Starry Night"
E. Claude Monet	5. "Water Lilies"

САМОСТІЙНА РОБОТА

1. Vocabulary Matching

Match the words with their definitions:

Word	Definition
1. Museum	a) A large building that houses collections of artwork and history
2. Landmark	b) A famous or important building, monument, or place in a city
3. Gallery	c) A place for exhibitions of art or photographs
4. Skyscraper	d) A very tall building that usually has many floors
5. Cultural heritage	e) The traditions, customs, and artifacts passed down through generations

2. Fill in the Gaps with the Correct Word

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. The _____ (museum) of Modern Art is a key cultural institution in New York.
2. One World Trade Center is an important _____ (landmark) in New York's skyline.
3. The _____ (architect) style of buildings in New York is known for its innovation and height.
4. New York is a _____ (global) center for art, finance, and fashion.
5. Central Park is a major _____ (attraction) in the heart of the city.

3. Synonyms Exercise

Find synonyms for the following words in the context of New York's landmarks and museums:

1. Museum
2. Skyscraper
3. Landmark
4. Gallery
5. Exhibition

4. Antonyms Exercise

Find antonyms for the following words:

1. Ancient

2. Old
3. Tall
4. Traditional
5. Narrow

5. Grammar Exercise: Articles

Fill in the blanks with the correct article (a, an, or the):

1. _____ Metropolitan Museum of Art is one of the most famous museums in New York.
2. _____ Guggenheim Museum is known for its distinctive architecture.
3. Many tourists visit _____ Museum of Modern Art each year.
4. _____ New York Public Library is an iconic landmark in Manhattan.
5. _____ Central Park is a famous green space in the heart of New York.

6. Prepositions Exercise

Complete the sentences with the correct preposition:

1. New York is famous _____ its towering skyscrapers.
2. The Museum of Modern Art is located _____ 53rd Street in Manhattan.
3. Many tourists take pictures _____ the Empire State Building.
4. The Guggenheim Museum is situated _____ the Upper East Side.
5. There are countless exhibitions _____ New York every year.

7. Fill in the Gaps with the Correct Word

Use the following words to complete the sentences: (museum, skyscraper, Broadway, landmark, exhibition)

1. The _____ on Fifth Avenue is known for its incredible collection of art.
2. The _____ district is famous for its theaters and musicals.
3. One World Trade Center is a significant _____ in New York's skyline.
4. The Guggenheim Museum holds an annual _____ of contemporary art.
5. Central Park is considered an iconic _____ of New York City.

8. Word Formation Exercise

Form the correct word from the base to complete the sentence:

1. The Museum of Modern Art has one of the best collections of _____ (imagine) art.
2. The new skyscraper in Manhattan is a true example of modern _____ (architect).
3. The exhibition was a _____ (success) and attracted thousands of visitors.
4. The city has _____ (numerous) attractions that are perfect for tourists.
5. The cultural _____ (diverse) of New York makes it a unique place to visit.

9. Grammar Exercise: Conditionals

Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verb in the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd conditional:

1. If I visit New York, I _____ (see) the Empire State Building.
2. If tourists _____ (go) to the Museum of Modern Art, they would learn a lot about contemporary art.
3. If I had known about the exhibition, I _____ (attend) it.
4. If New York had fewer skyscrapers, the skyline _____ (look) different.

10. Vocabulary Exercise: Collocations

Complete the collocations with the appropriate word:

1. Cultural _____ (heritage, landmark, attraction)
2. Iconic _____ (skyscraper, museum, gallery)
3. Art _____ (museum, collection, exhibition)
4. Famous _____ (building, district, monument)
5. World-famous _____ (artist, landmark, theater)

11. Fill in the Blanks with the Correct Verb

Use the following verbs to fill in the gaps: (host, visit, influence, dominate, design)

1. New York's skyscrapers _____ the skyline and make the city stand out.
2. The Museum of Modern Art _____ some of the most renowned exhibitions in the world.
3. Many tourists _____ the city every year to explore its museums and theaters.

4. New York has been known to _____ global culture in various ways, including art and fashion.
5. Architects from all over the world _____ innovative designs for buildings in New York.

12. Grammar Exercise: Past Simple vs. Present Perfect

Choose the correct tense (Past Simple or Present Perfect):

1. New York _____ (host) many international art exhibitions in the past.
2. I _____ (visit) the Metropolitan Museum of Art last year.
3. The Guggenheim Museum _____ (attract) millions of visitors since it opened.
4. They _____ (design) some of the most modern buildings in the world.
5. New York _____ (change) a lot in the past decade.

13. Discussion Questions

Answer the following questions in complete sentences:

1. Why is New York considered one of the world's most important cultural centers?
2. What are the main attractions for tourists visiting New York's museums?
3. How does New York's modern architecture compare to the historical architecture in other cities?
4. What role does Broadway play in New York's cultural identity?
5. Why do you think New York's skyline is so iconic?

14. True or False

State whether the following sentences are true or false:

1. The Guggenheim Museum is located in Los Angeles. (False)
2. New York has more skyscrapers than any other city in the U.S. (True)
3. The Empire State Building is a famous museum. (False)
4. The Museum of Modern Art is known for its collection of contemporary art. (True)
5. Broadway is in San Francisco. (False)

15. Word Search

Find the words related to New York's cultural landmarks in the word search below: (Example: *Museum, Art, Broadway, Skyscraper, Guggenheim, Empire*)

КОНТРОЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ

1. Why is New York considered an important world center?
 - What makes New York a global hub in terms of culture, finance, and media?
2. What are some of the most famous museums in New York City?
 - Can you name at least two museums that are key cultural landmarks in New York?
3. What is the significance of the Metropolitan Museum of Art?
 - What types of art are displayed at the Metropolitan Museum, and why is it so famous?
4. Which museum in New York is dedicated to modern art?
 - Can you name the museum that houses works by artists like Van Gogh, Picasso, and Warhol?
5. What is the main architectural style used in many modern buildings in New York?
 - Can you describe the types of buildings that characterize New York's modern architecture?
6. What is the importance of the One World Trade Center in New York's skyline?
 - Why is One World Trade Center a significant part of New York's modern architecture?
7. Which iconic skyscraper is located in New York and was once the tallest building in the world?
 - Can you name the famous skyscraper that was a symbol of American power before the 1970s?
8. What is Broadway, and why is it so important in New York's theater scene?
 - Can you explain what makes Broadway the heart of American theater?
9. What type of performances can be seen in New York's theaters, especially on Broadway?
 - What are some popular genres or shows that attract tourists and theater-goers to New York?
10. How does New York's theater scene influence global entertainment?
 - In what ways has Broadway and New York's theater scene impacted theater and film worldwide?

Практичне заняття № 56-60

Домашнє читання. Читання, переклад, переказ та обговорення художнього тексту 'Angels and Demons' by Dan Brown.

Завдання до практичних занять:

1. Match the characters with their roles in the story.

Character	Role
A. Robert Langdon	1. A scientist who discovers the Illuminati connection.
B. Vittoria Vetra	2. A physicist and Langdon's partner in solving the mystery.
C. Camerlengo Carlo Ventresca	3. A Vatican official who becomes a key player in the investigation.
D. Cardinal Rocher	4. A high-ranking member of the Vatican who is kidnapped by the Illuminati.

2. Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the list below.

Words: Illuminati, science, religion, conspiracy, Vatican, murder, symbol

1. The novel explores the conflict between _____ and _____.
2. The Illuminati, an ancient secret society, plays a central role in the _____.
3. The discovery of a _____ leads to a dangerous and intricate investigation.
4. The _____ City is at the heart of the novel's action and mystery.
5. The novel deals with themes of power, faith, and _____.

3. Find synonyms and antonyms for the following words related to the novel.

1. Secret
 - o Synonym: hidden, concealed
 - o Antonym: public, known
2. Mysterious
 - o Synonym: enigmatic, puzzling
 - o Antonym: clear, straightforward
3. Dangerous
 - o Synonym: risky, perilous
 - o Antonym: safe, secure
4. Faith
 - o Synonym: belief, trust
 - o Antonym: doubt, skepticism
5. Ancient
 - o Synonym: old, historical
 - o Antonym: modern, new

4. Form new words using the base words provided by adding prefixes or suffixes. Then, use the new words in sentences.

Base Words:

- conspire → _____ (noun)
- mystery → _____ (adjective)
- science → _____ (noun)
- detect → _____ (noun)
- illuminate → _____ (noun)

5. Match the words in column A with their appropriate partners in column B.

- | A | B |
|-----------|------------|
| A. Secret | 1. Vatican |

A B

City

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| B. Ancient | 2. Society |
| C. Illuminati | 3. History |
| D. | |
| Dangerous | 4. Weapon |
| E. Symbol | 5. Knowledge |

6. Read the statements below. Decide whether each statement is true or false.

1. Robert Langdon is a professor of history at Harvard University. (True/False)
2. The Illuminati are a modern-day group that is trying to take over the Vatican. (True/False)
3. The novel is set entirely in Rome. (True/False)
4. The murder victims in the novel are all associated with the Vatican. (True/False)
5. The Camerlengo is a major antagonist in the novel. (True/False)

7. Practice associations with words from the novel.

Instructions: Match the words from column A with the related words in column B.

A B

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| A. Vatican | 1. Science |
| B. Murder | 2. Symbol |
| C. | |
| Illuminati | 3. Catholic |
| D. Religion | 4. Secret Society |
| E. Clue | 5. Detective |

8. Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the list below.

Words: assassin, conspiracy, puzzle, power, symbol, solution

1. The plot centers around an ancient _____ and its secretive mission.
2. Langdon and Vetra must solve the _____ to stop the Illuminati's plan.
3. The murder of a _____ leads to a series of investigations.
4. As they investigate, they uncover clues related to ancient _____.
5. The ultimate _____ reveals the true mastermind behind the plot.

9. Find synonyms and antonyms for the following words:

1. Power
 - o Synonym: authority, control
 - o Antonym: weakness, impotence
2. Faith
 - o Synonym: belief, trust
 - o Antonym: doubt, skepticism
3. Truth
 - o Synonym: reality, fact
 - o Antonym: falsehood, lie
4. Motive
 - o Synonym: reason, intention
 - o Antonym: randomness, impulse
5. Mystery
 - o Synonym: enigma, puzzle
 - o Antonym: clarity, simplicity

10. Read the statements and decide if they are true or false based on the novel.
1. Robert Langdon is initially skeptical about the Illuminati's influence on the events. (True/False)
 2. Vittoria Vetra seeks revenge on the Illuminati for her father's death. (True/False)
 3. The Camerlengo is motivated by religious faith and a desire to save the Vatican. (True/False)
 4. The murder victims are selected based on their ties to secret societies. (True/False)
 5. Cardinal Rocher is the mastermind behind the Illuminati's plot. (True/False)

11. Using the base words provided, create new words and use them in sentences.

Base Words:

- Illuminati → _____ (noun)
- religion → _____ (adjective)
- power → _____ (adjective)
- murder → _____ (noun)
- conspiracy → _____ (verb)

12. Complete the sentences with the correct word from the list.

Words: assassin, Vatican, Illuminati, murder, truth, symbol

1. The _____ is a major setting in the novel, filled with secrets and mysteries.
2. The murder of a prominent figure is central to uncovering the _____.
3. Langdon and Vetra follow a series of clues involving the _____.
4. An _____ is hired to eliminate key targets and create chaos.
5. The _____ of the Illuminati is hidden in plain sight throughout the narrative.

САМОСТІЙНА РОБОТА

1. Match the words with their definitions:

Word

Definition

1. Illuminati a) A secret society believed to have significant power
2. _____ b) Matter composed of particles opposite in charge to normal
Antimatter matter
3. CERN c) A research facility for particle physics in Switzerland
4. Papal d) Relating to the Pope or the Catholic Church
5. Conclave e) A meeting of high-ranking officials, especially cardinals of the Church

2. **Word Formation.** Use the root word to form the correct word to complete the sentence:

1. The _____ (create) of antimatter is a huge scientific breakthrough.
2. The Illuminati's _____ (secret) activities have been rumored for centuries.
3. The Pope's _____ (choose) is always a highly publicized event.
4. The _____ (investigate) of the murder involved several experts in ancient symbols.
5. The Vatican is considered a key _____ (symbol) of the Catholic Church.

3. **Collocations Exercise.** Complete the following collocations using words from the list:

(list: *mystery, powerful, complex, secret, historical, scientific*)

1. The story weaves a _____ plot involving codes and hidden messages.
2. The protagonist faces _____ challenges while solving the murder.
3. The Illuminati are a _____ society with an ancient history.
4. The novel's action takes place in _____ locations like the Vatican.
5. The discovery of antimatter is a _____ breakthrough in science.

4. **Synonyms Exercise.** Replace the underlined word with a synonym from the list:

(list: *plot, unravel, sinister, clergy, figure*)

1. The **plot** of *Angels and Demons* involves the race against time to stop a catastrophic event.
2. Robert Langdon tries to **unravel** the mystery behind the Illuminati's plans.
3. The character of the villain is very **sinister** and manipulative.
4. The novel involves the **clergy** of the Vatican, including cardinals and priests.
5. The **figure** of the Pope is central to the political and religious intrigue.

5. Antonyms Exercise. Choose the correct antonym for the following words in the context of *Angels and Demons*:

1. **Ancient** – (Modern, New, Recent)
2. **Faith** – (Doubt, Belief, Hope)
3. **Reveal** – (Conceal, Discover, Expose)
4. **Order** – (Chaos, Peace, Silence)
5. **Alive** – (Dead, Living, Active)

6. Grammar: Passive Voice. Rewrite the sentences using the passive voice:

1. The scientists at CERN created the antimatter.
2. The Illuminati had planned the assassination.
3. Robert Langdon solved the riddle.
4. The Vatican organized the conclave to elect the Pope.
5. Vittoria Vetra discovered the connection between the antimatter and the Illuminati.

7. Grammar: Conditionals. Complete the sentences with the correct conditional form:

1. If Langdon had known the truth about the Illuminati, he _____ (act) differently.
2. If the antimatter had been used, it _____ (cause) a catastrophe.
3. If Vittoria had not helped, they _____ (fail) to solve the mystery.
4. If they find the hidden messages in time, they _____ (prevent) the disaster.
5. If Robert Langdon hadn't visited the Vatican, the case _____ (remain) unsolved.

8. Prepositions Exercise

Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions:

1. The Illuminati's actions have remained hidden _____ centuries.
2. The confrontation _____ the two characters is a pivotal moment in the story.
3. Robert Langdon is deeply involved _____ the investigation.
4. Vittoria Vetra is passionate _____ science and discovery.
5. The murder took place _____ the headquarters of the Vatican.

9. Fill in the Gaps with the Correct Word. Complete the sentences with words from the list: (*mystery, conspiracy, power, symbol, clue*)

1. The story revolves around the hidden _____ that leads to the Illuminati.
2. The novel uncovers a huge _____ that could change the world.
3. The Vatican represents a great _____ of religious influence.
4. Each _____ uncovered by Langdon brings him closer to solving the case.
5. The Illuminati are seen as a _____ of both danger and intrigue.

10. Grammar: Reported Speech. Convert the following sentences into reported speech:

1. "I know where the antimatter is hidden," said Langdon.
2. "The Illuminati are behind the attacks," Vittoria explained.
3. "We must reach the Vatican before it's too late," warned the Cardinal.
4. "I've discovered something about the symbol," Robert said.
5. "The conclave will take place tomorrow," the official announced.

11. Vocabulary: Contextual Meaning. Choose the correct meaning of the underlined word based on the context of *Angels and Demons*:

1. The Vatican holds great **influence** over the Catholic Church.
(a) power
(b) mystery
(c) conflict
(d) chaos
2. The **symbol** of the Illuminati is a mysterious and powerful icon.
(a) sign
(b) action
(c) secret
(d) person

12. Word Formation. Complete the following word families with the correct form of the word in parentheses:

1. The plot of the novel is full of _____ (complicate) twists and turns.
2. Robert Langdon's _____ (knowledge) of ancient symbols helps him throughout the story.
3. The novel explores the _____ (tension) between science and religion.
4. The main antagonist's motives are driven by _____ (power).
5. The Vatican's _____ (influence) extends beyond the church into global politics.

13. Phrasal Verbs Exercise. Fill in the blanks with the correct phrasal verb from the list: (find out, set up, take over, break into, run into)

1. Langdon had to _____ the ancient code hidden in the symbols.
2. The Illuminati wanted to _____ the Vatican's control over the Church.
3. The antagonist managed to _____ a top-secret area in CERN.
4. Langdon and Vittoria managed to _____ a dangerous situation just in time.
5. Robert Langdon had to _____ the truth behind the Illuminati's plan.

14. Use of Modals. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate modal verb (must, might, should, can't):

1. Robert Langdon _____ have made a mistake in deciphering the code.
2. The Illuminati _____ be a fictional creation, but their story has influenced many.
3. The discovery of antimatter _____ change the world of science forever.
4. The Cardinal _____ have been involved in the conspiracy.
5. The characters _____ have acted faster to prevent the tragedy.

15. Inversion in Conditionals. Rewrite the following sentences using inversion for emphasis:

1. If Langdon hadn't solved the riddle, the Illuminati's plan would have succeeded.
2. Had the antimatter exploded, the disaster would have been catastrophic.
3. Had they reached the Vatican sooner, they could have prevented the murder.
4. Were it not for Vittoria's knowledge, the case would not have been solved.
5. Were Robert Langdon to fail, the world might have suffered a terrible fate.

КОНТРОЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ

1. Who is the protagonist of *Angels and Demons*?
 - What is Robert Langdon's profession, and what role does he play in the story?
2. What secret society plays a central role in the plot of *Angels and Demons*?
 - What is the historical significance of the Illuminati in the novel?
3. What happens at the beginning of the story at the CERN laboratory?
 - How does the discovery at CERN set the stage for the events in the novel?
4. Where does much of the action of *Angels and Demons* take place?

- Can you name the two main locations where Robert Langdon investigates the events?
- 5. What is the key symbol that Langdon and Vittoria use to solve the puzzles throughout the story?
 - How do the symbols and clues guide their investigation?
- 6. What is the significance of the antimatter in the novel?
 - How does the antimatter threat relate to the larger conflict in the story?
- 7. How does Vittoria Vetra contribute to the investigation in *Angels and Demons*?
 - What is her background, and why is she crucial to solving the mystery?
- 8. Who is the antagonist in the story, and what is his goal?
 - Can you describe the motivations of the antagonist and how they impact the plot?
- 9. What role does the Vatican play in *Angels and Demons*?
 - How are the events connected to the Papal election and the Vatican's involvement?
- 10. What is the twist at the end of *Angels and Demons*?
 - How does the ending reveal hidden truths and change the outcome of the investigation?

Семестр 6

Практичні заняття

Практичне заняття № 1-4

Конституція – основний закон держави. Цивільне, сімейне, кримінальне право Англії. Конституція, Цивільне, сімейне, кримінальне право Англії, США.

Мета заняття: формуванні комунікативних англомовних умінь студентів для застосування їх у вирішенні професійних завдань та у повсякденному житті. Розвивати у студентів пам'ять і мислення; вдосконалювати навички студентів при перекладі речень; розвивати діалогічне мовлення; вчити правильно давати відповіді на поставлені запитання; практикувати у читанні та перекладі тексту за темою заняття

Завдання до практичних занять:

1. Match the legal terms to their correct definitions.

Legal Term	Definition
------------	------------

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| A. Constitution | 1. A law governing personal relationships such as marriage and divorce. |
| B. Civil Law | 2. A law governing the rights and duties of individuals and organizations. |
| C. Family Law | 3. A law that defines crimes and prescribes punishments for those who break them. |
| D. Criminal Law | 4. The fundamental set of principles and laws that govern the state and protect individual freedoms. |
| E. Trial | 5. A formal examination of evidence and arguments in court. |

2. Answer the following questions about the Constitution of the USA and England.

What is the main purpose of a constitution in a country?

How is the Constitution of the United States different from the constitution of the United Kingdom?

What rights are guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution's Bill of Rights?

How does the UK's system of government differ from the U.S. system in terms of the constitution?

3. Complete the sentences with the correct term from the list below.

Words: civil law, family law, criminal law, constitution, trial

_____ law deals with disputes between individuals or organizations, often involving contracts, property, and damages.

_____ law involves legal matters such as marriage, divorce, child custody, and inheritance.

The _____ is the supreme law of the United States, outlining the framework for the government and guaranteeing individual rights.

_____ law deals with offenses against society, such as theft, assault, or murder, and prescribes punishments.

A _____ is the process where a legal case is examined in court, and a decision is made based on evidence and law.

4. Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

The U.S. Constitution is a written document, while the UK does not have a single written constitution.

Both the USA and the UK follow civil law in the same way, using written codes and statutes.

In both the U.S. and the UK, criminal law deals with cases such as theft, assault, and murder.

Family law in the UK only deals with marriage, while in the USA, it also covers issues like child custody and adoption.

The U.S. system has a president, while the UK has a monarchy and a parliamentary system of government.

5. Read the case study and discuss or answer the following questions.

Case Study:

Sarah is going through a divorce and is concerned about the custody of her two children. She is seeking advice on how family law works in her country and what her rights are regarding the division of property.

What is Sarah likely to need in order to resolve her case in court?

What factors will the court consider in determining child custody?

What legal principles would apply in a case like this under family law in both the USA and the UK?

6. Match each legal scenario with the correct type of law (civil, family, or criminal).

A person is sued for not paying back a loan.

A woman is seeking a divorce and a fair share of the family assets.

A person is charged with murder and is going to court for trial.

A couple is fighting for custody of their children after separation.

A business is accused of unfair trade practices and deceptive advertising.

7. Complete the crossword puzzle using the clues provided. (Crossword puzzle can be created on a separate sheet or digital tool.)

Clues:

Across:

A system of government that divides powers between national and state governments (8 letters).

A type of law dealing with crimes (7 letters).

Down:

The law that governs individual rights and property disputes (5 letters).

A system in which laws are based on written statutes and previous decisions (5 letters).

Answers:

Across:

Federalism

Criminal

Down:

Civil

Common

САМОСТІЙНА РОБОТА

1. Write a short essay (150-200 words) comparing the legal systems of England and the USA. Focus on the differences in constitutional law, criminal law, and family law.

2. Pair up with a partner. One person will act as a judge, and the other will act as a lawyer. Create a scenario related to family law (e.g., divorce, custody) or civil law (e.g., contract dispute), and have a brief mock trial where each side presents arguments.

3. Word Search: Legal Terms

Create a word search that includes legal terms such as "criminal law," "civil law," "family law," "court," "judgment," and "rights."

КОНТРОЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ

1. What is the Constitution, and why is it considered the "basic law" of a state?

How does the Constitution define the structure of government and the rights of citizens?

2. How does the Constitution of the United States differ from the Constitution of the United Kingdom?

What is the main difference between the U.S. written Constitution and the UK's unwritten Constitution?

3. What is civil law, and how does it apply in both England and the USA?

Can you give an example of a civil law case in both England and the USA?

4. What are the key differences between civil law and criminal law?

What type of cases fall under civil law, and what type of cases are considered criminal law?

5. What is family law, and what issues does it address in both England and the USA?

Can you mention some legal matters that are covered by family law in both countries?

6. What are the main types of criminal law offenses in England and the USA?

What distinguishes a felony from a misdemeanor in the context of criminal law?

7. How does the court system differ in England and the USA when dealing with civil cases?

Are there differences in how civil lawsuits are handled in the two countries?

8. What rights are protected by the U.S. Constitution, particularly under the Bill of Rights?

Can you list three rights that are guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution?

9. What role does the jury play in criminal cases in both the USA and England?

In which type of cases is a jury used in both countries, and how do the jury systems differ?

10. What is the role of a judge in civil and family law cases in England and the USA?

How do judges' responsibilities in family law cases differ from those in criminal law cases?

Практичне заняття № 5-7

Організація міністерств оборони США та України. Види Збройних Сил, роди військ, служби, з'єднання, частини, підрозділи Військово-Морських Сил.

Мета заняття: формуванні комунікативних англомовних умінь студентів для застосування їх у вирішенні професійних завдань та у повсякденному житті. Вдосконалювати навички студентів

при перекладі речень; розвивати діалогічне мовлення; вчити правильно давати відповіді на поставлені запитання; практикувати у читанні та перекладі тексту за темою заняття

Завдання до практичних занять:

1. Match the role with the correct description for each ministry.

Role/Position	Description
A. Secretary of Defense	1. The chief military advisor to the President in Ukraine.
B. Minister of Defense	2. The head of the Department of Defense in the United States.
C. Joint Chiefs of Staff	3. The group of senior military officers who advise the U.S. President on defense matters.
D. Defense Intelligence Agency	4. The organization responsible for gathering defense-related intelligence in the USA.
E. National Guard	5. A military reserve force in both the USA and Ukraine.
F. Armed Forces General Staff	6. The organization overseeing the entire Ukrainian military.

2. Read the following statements and decide if they are true or false.

1. The Secretary of Defense is the highest-ranking military official in the United States.
2. In Ukraine, the Minister of Defense is appointed by the President, but is subject to the approval of the Parliament.
3. The U.S. Department of Defense includes all branches of the military, such as the Army, Navy, and Air Force.
4. Ukraine's Ministry of Defense is responsible for the National Police and civilian security.
5. The U.S. Department of Defense is located in Washington, D.C., and is responsible for military strategy, defense planning, and national security.

3. Complete the sentences using the correct terms from the list below.

Words: Ministry of Defense, Armed Forces, National Guard, Secretary of Defense, General Staff, Joint Chiefs of Staff

1. The _____ in the USA is responsible for coordinating military activities and advising the President on defense matters.
2. The _____ of Ukraine oversees the country's military strategy and operations.
3. In the USA, the _____ is the civilian head of the Department of Defense.
4. The _____ in Ukraine provides advice and coordination for the country's military operations.
5. The _____ serves as a reserve force for both Ukraine and the United States, mobilizing when needed.

4. Write a short paragraph comparing the organization of the Ministry of Defense

5. In pairs or small groups, role-play a scenario in which a defense minister (either from the USA or Ukraine) has to brief the President or the Prime Minister on military readiness. Discuss key defense priorities, such as troop deployments, intelligence assessments, and national security.

Example Scenario:

- The Minister of Defense (or Secretary of Defense) presents a situation where a foreign military threat is increasing near the border. The president asks for a recommendation on how to handle the threat.

Key Points to Discuss:

- The role of military intelligence (e.g., Defense Intelligence Agency in the U.S.)
- Coordination with the National Guard
- Steps to strengthen the Armed Forces or Armed Forces General Staff
- Budget allocation for defense needs

6. Choose the correct answer for each question.

1. Who is the head of the Ministry of Defense in Ukraine?
 - o A) The President of Ukraine
 - o B) The Minister of Defense
 - o C) The Chairman of the Armed Forces
 - o D) The Prime Minister of Ukraine
2. What is the primary responsibility of the U.S. Secretary of Defense?
 - o A) To oversee the U.S. military intelligence operations
 - o B) To advise the President on military matters and national defense
 - o C) To manage the National Guard and reserve forces
 - o D) To lead the Joint Chiefs of Staff
3. The Ministry of Defense of Ukraine is responsible for which of the following?
 - o A) Domestic law enforcement
 - o B) Military strategy and defense policy
 - o C) Immigration and border control
 - o D) Civil aviation policy
4. Which body in the United States advises the President on military strategy?
 - o A) National Security Council
 - o B) Joint Chiefs of Staff
 - o C) Department of Homeland Security
 - o D) Defense Intelligence Agency

7. Create a timeline for the U.S. and Ukrainian Ministries of Defense. Include major historical events, such as changes in leadership or significant reforms in defense structure.

Suggested Events to Include:

- Formation of the U.S. Department of Defense (1947)
- The appointment of the first female Secretary of Defense in the U.S.
- Ukrainian Independence and the establishment of the Ministry of Defense in 1991
- Recent reforms in Ukraine's Ministry of Defense due to ongoing military conflicts

САМОСТІЙНА РОБОТА

1. Discuss in groups or write a short essay on the following topics:

1. What are the main challenges the Ministry of Defense faces in both the USA and Ukraine today? Consider factors like funding, modern warfare technology, and international relations.
2. How do the U.S. and Ukraine's defense ministries coordinate with other government agencies in times of national emergency?

2. Write a brief explanation of the legal framework that governs the Ministries of Defense in both the USA and Ukraine. Include the Constitution (for the USA) or relevant legislation (for Ukraine), and describe how these frameworks influence military decision-making.

3. Draw a diagram showing the structure of the Ministry of Defense for both the USA and Ukraine. Include the major components (e.g., Secretary of Defense, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Armed Forces, General Staff, National Guard, etc.) and the connections between them.

КОНТРОЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ

1. What is the role of the Ministry of Defense in the USA and Ukraine?
 - How do the functions of the Ministry of Defense differ between the USA and Ukraine?
2. What are the main types of armed forces in both the USA and Ukraine?
 - Can you list the primary branches of the armed forces in both countries?
3. What are the different types of military forces within the armed forces?

- How do ground forces, air forces, and naval forces differ in terms of their roles and responsibilities?
- 4. What are the communication services within the armed forces, and why are they important?
 - How do communication services contribute to military operations in both the USA and Ukraine?
- 5. How are military units organized in the USA and Ukraine?
 - What are the typical hierarchies of military units in both countries (e.g., squads, platoons, brigades)?
- 6. What is the structure of the U.S. Navy and Ukrainian Naval Forces?
 - What are the main components of the naval forces in both countries, and how do they differ?
- 7. What are the key differences in military forces between the USA and Ukraine?
 - How do the size, equipment, and strategies of the armed forces differ between these two nations?
- 8. What is the role of special forces in both the USA and Ukraine?
 - How are special operations forces utilized in both countries, and what types of missions do they undertake?
- 9. What is the significance of the military-industrial complex in the USA and Ukraine?
 - How does each country's defense industry support its armed forces?
- 10. What is the command structure of the armed forces in the USA and Ukraine?
 - How are military leaders appointed, and who holds the highest authority in the military of each country?

Практичне заняття № 8-12

Державний устрій США. Гілки влади в США. Національна безпека. Загальне поняття безпеки та оборони. Північноатлантичний альянс або НАТО.

Мета заняття: формуванні комунікативних англомовних умінь студентів для застосування їх у вирішенні професійних завдань та у повсякденному житті; вдосконалювати навички студентів при перекладі речень; розвивати діалогічне мовлення; вчити правильно давати відповіді на поставлені запитання; практикувати у читанні та перекладі тексту за темою заняття

Завдання до практичних занять:

1. Match the branch of government with its correct function.

Branch	Function
A. Executive Branch	1. Interprets the laws and ensures they are applied fairly.
B. Legislative Branch	2. Makes laws and oversees government spending.
C. Judicial Branch	3. Enforces laws and administers national defense.
D. National Security	4. Protects the country from external and internal threats.

2. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the list below.

Words: Executive, Legislative, Judicial, President, Congress, Courts

1. The _____ Branch is responsible for making laws in the United States.
2. The _____ Branch, led by the _____, is in charge of enforcing laws and defending the nation.
3. The _____ Branch interprets laws and ensures they are applied correctly through the _____ system.

3. Read the following statements and decide if they are true or false.

1. National security focuses solely on military defense against other countries.
2. The U.S. Department of Homeland Security is part of the executive branch and is responsible for internal security.
3. National security is concerned only with the protection of the country from external threats.
4. The concept of defense includes not only military protection but also economic and cybersecurity concerns.

4. Complete the sentences using the following terms: **defense, cybersecurity, intelligence, military, homeland, diplomacy, terrorism, deterrence.**

1. The _____ strategy involves preventing attacks through the threat of retaliation.
2. _____ involves the protection of computer systems and networks from cyberattacks.
3. _____ agencies play a crucial role in gathering information to protect national interests.
4. The U.S. _____ forces are responsible for the defense of the country from military threats.
5. _____ refers to efforts to prevent attacks from foreign or domestic terrorist groups.
6. Effective _____ can help manage international relations and avoid conflicts.

5. Choose the correct answer for each question.

1. Which branch of the U.S. government is responsible for making laws?
 - o A) Executive
 - o B) Legislative
 - o C) Judicial
 - o D) National Security
2. Who leads the Executive Branch of the United States?
 - o A) The President
 - o B) The Chief Justice
 - o C) The Speaker of the House
 - o D) The Senate Majority Leader
3. Which of the following is a primary responsibility of the U.S. Judicial Branch?
 - o A) Writing new laws
 - o B) Enforcing the law
 - o C) Interpreting the law
 - o D) Managing military defense
4. The U.S. Department of Defense primarily deals with:
 - o A) Domestic affairs
 - o B) National security and military defense
 - o C) Education policies
 - o D) Trade regulations

6. Solve the crossword puzzle using the following clues:

Clues:

- 1 Across: The act of keeping the country safe from threats (9 letters)
- 2 Down: A government organization tasked with collecting security-related information (10 letters)
- 3 Across: A force used to protect the nation from military threats (8 letters)
- 4 Down: The President's role as the top leader of the nation's military (10 letters)

7. Match the security-related terms with their synonyms.

Security Term	Synonym
---------------	---------

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. Defense | 1. Safety |
| B. Intelligence | 2. Surveillance |

Security Term	Synonym
C. Terrorism	3. Combat
D. Homeland Security	4. National Safety

8. Fill in the blanks with the correct agency names from the list below.

Words: CIA, NSA, FBI, DHS, Pentagon

1. The _____ is responsible for national security intelligence gathering and analysis.
2. The _____ is tasked with cybersecurity and protecting U.S. critical infrastructure.
3. The _____ is the central agency that handles domestic law enforcement, including counterterrorism.
4. The _____ serves as the headquarters for the Department of Defense and coordinates military strategy.

9. Read the following statements and mark them as true or false.

1. National security encompasses only military defense against foreign nations.
2. Economic stability is a key component of national security in the U.S.
3. National security refers solely to the protection of U.S. citizens within the country's borders.
4. Diplomacy plays a significant role in maintaining national security by managing international relations.

САМОСТІЙНА РОБОТА

1. Discuss or write a short essay (150-200 words) about the biggest challenges to national security today. Consider factors such as terrorism, cyberattacks, and international conflicts.

Possible Discussion Points:

- The impact of cybersecurity on national defense.
- The role of intelligence agencies in preventing terrorist attacks.
- How international relations influence national security.

2. In pairs, one person will play a U.S. government official (e.g., the President, Secretary of Defense) and the other will play a National Security Advisor. The scenario is that a potential security threat (e.g., cyberattack, military aggression) has been detected. The official must ask for a report on the situation, and the advisor will outline recommendations.

2. Create a concept map that links the following terms: **National Security, Military Defense, Intelligence, Cybersecurity, Terrorism, Diplomacy, Homeland Security, Executive Branch**. Show how these concepts are related to one another.

КОНТРОЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ

1. What are the three branches of government in the United States?
Can you describe the primary functions of the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial branches?
2. How does the system of checks and balances work in the US government?
What role does this system play in preventing any one branch of government from becoming too powerful?
3. What is the role of the President of the United States in national security?
How does the President contribute to the formulation and execution of national security policy?
4. What is the function of the Department of Defense in the US government?
Can you explain the responsibilities of the Department of Defense in protecting national security?
5. What is the National Security Council (NSC), and what is its role in the US government?

Who are the key members of the National Security Council, and how does it coordinate national security policy?

6. What does the concept of national security encompass?

How does national security in the US extend beyond military defense to include economic, cyber, and environmental factors?

7. What are some of the key threats to national security that the United States faces today?

Can you list examples of threats like terrorism, cyberattacks, and geopolitical conflicts?

8. How does the concept of defense differ from security in the context of the US?

What is the primary focus of defense, and how does it relate to broader security concerns?

9. What is the role of intelligence agencies in maintaining US national security?

How do agencies like the CIA, NSA, and FBI contribute to protecting national security?

10. How does the US Constitution impact national security and defense policies?

What constitutional principles guide the protection of national security, and how do they ensure the protection of individual rights?

Практичне заняття 13-16

Home reading. Домашнє читання. Читання, переклад, переказ та обговорення художнього тексту.

"The Gift of the Magi" by O. Henry

Мета заняття: формуванні комунікативних англомовних умінь студентів для застосування їх у вирішенні професійних завдань та у повсякденному житті. Вдосконалювати навички студентів при перекладі речень; розвивати діалогічне мовлення; вчити правильно давати відповіді на поставлені запитання; практикувати у читанні та перекладі тексту за темою заняття

Завдання до практичних занять:

1. Match the words from the story with their correct definitions.

Word	Definition
A. Imputation	1. To sell something for less than its value.
B. Truant	2. A person who is absent without permission.
C. Cascade	3. A large quantity of something flowing downward, like a waterfall.
D. Parsimony	4. Extreme reluctance to spend money.
E. Ravages	5. Destruction or damage caused by something.

2. Read the following statements and mark them as true or false.

1. Della sells her hair to buy a gift for Jim.
2. Jim sells his watch to buy a gift for Della.
3. Della's gift to Jim is a beautiful chain for his watch.
4. Jim's gift to Della is a set of combs for her hair.
5. The story ends with Jim and Della being unhappy about their sacrifices.

3. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the list below.

Words: watch, hair, combs, sacrifice, love, Christmas

1. Della sells her _____ to buy a gift for Jim.
2. Jim sells his _____ to buy a gift for Della.
3. The story takes place during the _____ season.
4. The theme of the story is about _____ and selflessness.
5. Della buys a set of beautiful _____ for her hair, but Jim sells his watch to buy a chain for her gift.

4. Write a brief (100-150 words) character analysis of Jim or Della, describing their personality traits, their motivations, and their sacrifices in the story.

5. Find the following words in the word search:

Words: love, sacrifice, watch, hair, Christmas, gift, comb, treasure

(Provide a word search grid with these words hidden in various directions.)

6. Discuss the following questions in pairs or small groups:

1. What does the story suggest about the value of material possessions versus love?
2. Why do you think Jim and Della are willing to sacrifice their most treasured possessions for each other?
3. How do you feel about the ending of the story? Is it bittersweet? Why or why not?

7. Choose the correct answer for each question.

1. Why does Della sell her hair?
 - o A) To pay for rent
 - o B) To buy a Christmas gift for Jim
 - o C) To buy a new dress
 - o D) To buy a watch
2. What does Jim sell to buy Della's gift?
 - o A) His car
 - o B) His watch
 - o C) His ring
 - o D) His clothes
3. What does Della buy for Jim?
 - o A) A chain for his watch
 - o B) A new suit
 - o C) A tie
 - o D) A wallet
4. What does Jim buy for Della?
 - o A) A chain for her watch
 - o B) A set of combs for her hair
 - o C) A necklace
 - o D) A dress

САМОСТІЙНА РОБОТА

1. Write a short essay (150-200 words) discussing how the theme of love is portrayed in "The Gift of the Magi." Focus on how Jim and Della's sacrifices demonstrate the depth of their affection for each other.

2. Mark each statement as true or false based on the themes of the story.

1. The story suggests that material wealth is the most important factor in a successful marriage.
2. The ending of the story shows that love is more valuable than material possessions.
3. Both Jim and Della regret their sacrifices at the end of the story.
4. The story teaches that gifts need to be expensive to be meaningful.

3. Imagine a different ending for "The Gift of the Magi." How would the story change if Jim and Della's gifts were still useful to each other? Write a brief alternative ending.

4. Compare and contrast Jim and Della's sacrifices in the story. Write a short paragraph (100-150 words) explaining the similarities and differences in their sacrifices.

5. In pairs, role-play the scene where Della and Jim exchange their gifts. Afterward, discuss how the characters feel when they realize what the other has done. How do they react to the irony of the situation?

КОНТРОЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ

1. Who are the main characters in The Gift of the Magi?
Can you describe the two central characters and their relationship?
2. What are the main gifts that Jim and Della buy for each other?
What are the gifts they choose, and why are these gifts significant to the story?
3. Why does Della sell her hair, and what does she buy with the money?
What motivates Della to make such a sacrifice, and how does this show her love for Jim?
4. What does Jim sell to buy a gift for Della, and why does he make this decision?
How does Jim's sacrifice reflect his love for Della?
5. How do the sacrifices made by Jim and Della symbolize the theme of love in the story?
In what ways does their selflessness highlight the depth of their affection for each other?
6. What is the twist at the end of the story, and how does it affect the outcome?
How does the revelation about their sacrifices bring a sense of irony to the conclusion?
7. How does O. Henry use irony in The Gift of the Magi?
Can you explain the irony in the story's ending?
8. What is the significance of the title The Gift of the Magi?
How does the title relate to the sacrifices made by the characters and the theme of giving?
9. What role do material possessions play in The Gift of the Magi?
How do Jim and Della's possessions reflect their love for each other, and what does this say about the importance of material things?
10. What moral lesson does O. Henry convey through the story?

How does The Gift of the Magi teach readers about love, sacrifice, and the true meaning of giving?

Практичне заняття 17-20

Історія прав людини. Декларація прав людини і громадянина. Недискримінація. Права і свободи громадян згідно конституції. Права і свободи громадян в умовах воєнного стану.

Мета заняття: з'ясувати суть понять «права людини» і «свободи людини»; опрацювати та розкрити особливу роль «Загальної декларації прав людини»; розкрити особливу роль прав і свобод людини у відносинах людини і держави, значення захисту прав людини і громадянина; аналізувати зміст статей Загальної декларації прав людини; Виховувати правосвідомого громадянина України та активну політичну позицію студентів; практикувати у читанні та перекладі тексту за темою заняття

Завдання до практичних занять:

1. Vocabulary Matching

Match the words with their correct definitions.

Word	Definition
A. Non-discrimination	1. A set of legal protections granted to all individuals.
B. Civil rights	2. The principle of treating all people equally and fairly.
C. Constitution	3. The right to express one's opinions freely.
D. Freedom of speech	4. A document outlining a country's fundamental laws.
E. Child protection	5. Laws and practices ensuring the safety and rights of

Word**Definition**

children.

2. Read the following statements and decide whether they are true or false.

1. Non-discrimination means everyone should be treated equally, regardless of race, gender, or disability.
2. Children's rights include the right to education, but they do not include the right to be protected from harm.
3. The Constitution guarantees all citizens freedom of speech and the right to vote.
4. In a state of war, the rights of citizens are completely suspended.
5. The rights of children are outlined in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).

3. Fill in the blanks with the correct terms from the list below.

Words: discrimination, children's rights, freedoms, Constitution, state of war, equality

1. The principle of _____ ensures that everyone is treated fairly, regardless of their background.
2. According to the _____, every citizen is guaranteed fundamental rights such as freedom of speech and the right to a fair trial.
3. In times of conflict, the _____ may justify certain restrictions on civil liberties to ensure national security.
4. The _____ guarantees that children are protected from exploitation and harmful practices.
5. The _____ ensures that all people have equal access to opportunities and are not judged based on race, gender, or disability.

4. Choose the correct answer.

1. During a state of war, which of the following rights can be restricted?
 - o A) Right to free speech
 - o B) Right to privacy
 - o C) Right to a fair trial
 - o D) All of the above
2. Which of the following is **not** a right specifically guaranteed under the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)?
 - o A) The right to education
 - o B) The right to work at any age
 - o C) The right to protection from violence
 - o D) The right to express their views freely

5. In small groups, discuss the following questions:

1. What are some examples of discrimination that still exist in the world today?
2. How can non-discrimination policies in schools, workplaces, and governments be improved?
3. Why is it important to promote non-discrimination, especially in regard to race, gender, and disabilities?

6. Practice speaking and exploring the effects of war on citizens' rights.

Instructions: In pairs, role-play a conversation between two citizens in a country at war. One citizen believes that the government's restrictions on rights (e.g., curfew, freedom of speech, etc.) are necessary for national security, while the other feels that these restrictions violate fundamental freedoms. Discuss the pros and cons of these measures and come to a conclusion about their necessity.

7. Complete the chart below by comparing the rights of citizens during peace and in a state of war.

Right/Freedom	In Peace	In a State of War
Freedom of speech	Citizens can express their opinions freely.	Freedom of speech may be restricted.
Right to privacy	Citizens are protected from unwarranted searches.	Citizens' privacy may be violated for security reasons.
Right to a fair trial	All citizens are entitled to a fair trial.	Military tribunals may replace civilian courts.
Freedom of movement	Citizens can move freely within the country.	Curfews or travel restrictions may be imposed.

САМОСТІЙНА РОБОТА

1. Write a short (150-200 words) essay on how non-discrimination can be practiced in your school, community, or workplace. Include examples of policies or actions that can promote equality for all individuals.

2. Brainstorming: Rights and Freedoms During Wartime

Brainstorm and discuss the following:

1. Which rights are most likely to be restricted during wartime?
2. How can governments balance national security and citizens' rights during war?
3. Should there be limits to certain freedoms during war? If so, which ones and why?

КОНТРОЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ

1. What is the historical significance of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen, and when was it adopted?

What key principles were established by this declaration, and how did it influence human rights worldwide?

2. How does the concept of non-discrimination play a role in the protection of human rights?

Can you explain the importance of non-discrimination in ensuring equality for all citizens, regardless of race, gender, or background?

3. What are the core rights and freedoms guaranteed to citizens under modern democratic constitutions?

How do these rights, such as the right to life, liberty, and property, ensure the protection of citizens' dignity?

4. How does the Constitution of a country protect citizens' rights and freedoms?

What specific rights does the Constitution of a country typically protect, and what role does it play in safeguarding these rights?

5. What rights do citizens have during times of war or national emergency?

How do governments typically balance national security with the protection of individual rights during a state of war?

6. What are the limitations to citizens' rights during wartime, and how are they justified?

How do governments limit certain rights, like freedom of movement or freedom of speech, during times of war for national security purposes?

7. What is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and when was it adopted?

How did the Universal Declaration of Human Rights influence global human rights laws?

8. How does the right to non-discrimination relate to other fundamental human rights?

Why is the prohibition of discrimination central to the protection of rights like the right to education, employment, and public services?

9. Can the rights and freedoms of citizens be suspended in times of war?

In what circumstances, if any, can a government limit individual freedoms or suspend rights during a state of war?

10. What role do international human rights organizations play in defending citizens' rights during conflicts or wars?

How do organizations like the United Nations or Amnesty International work to ensure the protection of human rights even during periods of war?

Практичне заняття 21-23

Права дитини.

Мета заняття: ознайомити студентів із Конвенцією про права дитини, поглибити знання про права і обов'язки дітей; сприяти розвитку критичного мислення учнів, вихованню патріотичних почуттів, поваги до Конституції України, прав і обов'язків людини та громадянина; поширенню правової культури та освіченості в студентському середовищі

Завдання до практичних занять:

1. Match the words with their definitions.

Word	Definition
A. Child soldier	1. A person or organization that provides aid during wars.
B. Refugee	2. A child who is recruited by an armed group to fight in wars.
C. Humanitarian aid	3. A child who is forced to flee their home because of conflict.
D. Protection	4. Measures to safeguard children's rights during times of war.
E. Exploitation	5. The act of using a child for labor or as a soldier in war.

2. Read the following statements and mark them as true or false.

1. In times of war, children have the same rights to protection and education as in peacetime.
2. Children in conflict zones may face the risk of recruitment as soldiers.
3. Refugee children are protected under the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).
4. Children should be protected from being used in armed conflict, but this right is often violated during war.
5. International humanitarian organizations like UNICEF are not involved in supporting children in conflict zones.

3. Complete the sentences with the correct terms from the list below.

Words: refugee, exploitation, education, protection, trauma

1. Children who are forced to flee their homes due to conflict are known as _____.
2. War exposes children to physical and emotional _____ that can have lifelong effects.
3. _____ is the process of ensuring children are kept safe from harm during conflict.
4. The right to _____ is often denied to children in war zones, leaving them without the chance to learn.
5. Children are vulnerable to _____ when they are forced into child labor or become soldiers during war.

4. Choose the correct answer for each question.

1. Which of the following is **not** a primary risk to children during war?
 - a A) Loss of family
 - b B) Forced recruitment as soldiers
 - c C) Access to quality education

- o D) Malnutrition and disease
- 2. According to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), which right must be upheld for children in conflict?
 - o A) The right to participate in military actions
 - o B) The right to access education and protection from violence
 - o C) The right to be separated from their families
 - o D) The right to bear arms

САМОСТІЙНА РОБОТА

1. Write a short essay (150-200 words) on the challenges faced by children in war zones. Consider their right to protection, education, and a safe environment.
2. Research and summarize a real-life case in which children were used as soldiers during war. In your summary (150-200 words), include the following:
 1. The conflict in which children were recruited.
 2. The impact on the children involved.
 3. The efforts to protect children from being used as soldiers.
3. In pairs, role-play a meeting between a humanitarian worker and a government official in a country affected by war. The humanitarian worker is advocating for stronger protection of children's rights in conflict zones. The government official is concerned about national security and might be reluctant to take action. Discuss the importance of child protection and propose measures to ensure children's safety.
4. Read the following statements and decide whether they are true or false.
 1. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) applies only to children in peaceful countries.
 2. The recruitment of children as soldiers is prohibited by international law.
 3. Children in war zones do not have the right to education under any circumstances.
 4. Humanitarian organizations can intervene to protect children's rights during armed conflict.
5. Design a poster that advocates for the protection of children's rights during war. The poster should highlight the importance of education, safety, and protection from exploitation. Include a strong message about the need for international action to protect children in conflict zones.
6. In small groups, discuss the following questions:
 1. What are some ways to prevent children from being recruited as soldiers in war zones?
 2. How can the international community better support children who are displaced by conflict?
 3. What role can education play in helping children recover from the trauma of war?
7. Research and write a report (200-250 words) on a specific international initiative or organization (e.g., UNICEF, Save the Children, UNHCR) that works to protect children during armed conflicts. Focus on the programs they run, the challenges they face, and the impact they have had.
8. Complete the cause and effect chart below, identifying how different events in war affect children's rights.

Cause	Effect
Armed conflict displaces children from their homes.	_____
	—
Children are recruited by armed groups to fight.	_____
	—

Cause	Effect
Schools are destroyed during bombings.	_____
	—
Humanitarian aid reaches conflict zones.	_____
	—

КОНТРОЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ

1. What are children's rights, and why are they important?
How do children's rights differ from the rights of adults?
2. What is the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, and when was it adopted?
What are the main principles outlined in the Convention?
3. What rights do children have regarding education?
Why is the right to education considered fundamental for every child?
4. How does the right to protection from violence and abuse apply to children?
What measures should be taken by governments to ensure children are protected from harm?
5. What is the role of parents or guardians in ensuring children's rights?
How do parents or guardians contribute to protecting and promoting children's rights?
6. What is the right to participation for children, and how is it implemented?
In what ways can children express their views and participate in decisions that affect them?
7. What are the economic rights of children, particularly regarding labor?
How does international law prevent child labor, and what are the conditions under which children should not work?
8. How does the right to health apply to children?
What specific health services should be provided to ensure children's well-being?
9. What is the significance of the right to a family for children?
Why is the right to live with one's family or in an appropriate alternative care setting so important for children's development?
10. What are the consequences for violating children's rights?
How do national and international legal systems enforce children's rights and address violations?

Практичне заняття 24-26

Особисті права і свободи. Громадянські та політичні права.

Мета заняття: розвивати у студентів пам'ять і мислення; вдосконалювати навички студентів при перекладі речень; розвивати діалогічне мовлення; вчити правильно давати відповіді на поставлені запитання; практикувати у читанні та перекладі тексту за темою заняття

Завдання до практичних занять:

1. Match the terms with their definitions.

Word	Definition
A. Freedom of speech	1. The right to be treated equally without discrimination.
B. Civil rights	2. The right to practice any religion freely.
C. Equality	3. The rights protecting individual freedoms from government interference.
D. Religious freedom	4. The right to express opinions freely without fear.
E. Political rights	5. The right to participate in the political life of a country, such as voting.

2. Read the following statements and mark them as true or false.

1. Civil rights protect individuals from unfair treatment by the government or other institutions.
2. Political rights are only for citizens of a country who are over the age of 21.
3. Freedom of speech allows people to say anything, even if it incites violence.
4. Equality before the law means that everyone is subject to the same laws, regardless of social status.
5. Religious freedom means that people are free to worship as they choose, but only in private spaces.

3. Fill in the blanks with the correct terms from the list below.

Words: equality, civil, rights, freedom, participation

1. _____ of expression is the right to voice opinions without fear of government retaliation.
2. _____ rights include the right to life, liberty, and personal security.
3. _____ is the principle that all individuals must be treated the same before the law.
4. _____ rights allow people to take part in the decision-making process of their country, such as voting in elections.
5. _____ of religion allows individuals to practice or not practice any religion.

4. Choose the correct answer for each question.

1. Which of the following is **not** a civil right?
 - o A) Freedom of speech
 - o B) Right to vote
 - o C) Right to a fair trial
 - o D) Right to privacy
2. Political rights include the right to:
 - o A) Access to healthcare
 - o B) Vote in national elections
 - o C) Protection from discrimination
 - o D) Freedom from unfair punishment

5. Write down a word or phrase related to each of the following terms.

1. Civil rights
2. Political rights
3. Freedom of expression
4. Equality before the law
5. Right to assemble

6. Choose the synonym or antonym for each word.

1. **Freedom**
 - o A) Liberty
 - o B) Oppression
2. **Equality**
 - o A) Discrimination
 - o B) Fairness
3. **Civil rights**
 - o A) Individual freedoms
 - o B) Collective responsibility
4. **Discrimination**
 - o A) Equality
 - o B) Bias
5. **Freedom of speech**
 - o A) Censorship

o B) Expression

7. In pairs, role-play a situation where one person is denied their civil rights (e.g., free speech, voting rights, or access to legal representation). The other person should advocate for the individual's civil rights using legal arguments.

8. Complete the table with examples of civil and political rights.

Category	Example
Civil Rights	_____ (e.g., freedom from discrimination)
Political Rights	_____ (e.g., right to vote)
Personal Freedoms	_____ (e.g., freedom of movement)
Economic Rights	_____ (e.g., right to work)

САМОСТІЙНА РОБОТА

1. Write a brief essay (150-200 words) about the importance of political rights in a democratic society. Discuss how political rights (like voting) empower citizens and ensure fair governance.

2. Solve the crossword puzzle with the following clues:

Across:

1. The right to vote (9 letters)
2. Protection from discrimination (5 letters)
3. The right to express oneself freely (7 letters)

Down: 2. Freedom from government control (9 letters) 5. The right to a fair trial (4 letters)

3. In groups, discuss the following questions:

1. What challenges do countries face in protecting civil and political rights?
2. How can individuals advocate for their civil and political rights?
3. How can international organizations help protect these rights globally?

4. Find the following words related to personal, civil, and political rights in the word search below:

- Freedom
- Equality
- Rights
- Speech
- Vote
- Justice
- Liberty
- Protection

КОНТРОЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ

1. What are personal rights and freedoms, and how are they different from other types of rights?

Can you provide examples of personal rights and freedoms?

2. What is the relationship between civil rights and personal freedoms?

How do civil rights, such as the right to equality, interact with personal freedoms, such as freedom of expression?

3. What are civil rights, and how do they protect individuals in society?

How do civil rights ensure individuals are treated fairly and equally under the law?

4. What are political rights, and why are they important for democracy?
Can you list some key political rights, such as the right to vote and run for office, and explain their importance in a democratic society?
5. How does the right to freedom of speech fit within personal freedoms?
Why is freedom of speech considered a fundamental personal right?
6. What is the right to privacy, and how does it protect individuals from government interference?
How does the right to privacy relate to personal autonomy?
7. What is the significance of the right to a fair trial within civil rights?
Why is the right to a fair trial crucial for maintaining justice and fairness in society?
8. What are the limitations to civil and political rights in cases of national security?
How might civil and political rights be restricted during times of national emergency or war, and what protections exist to prevent abuse?
9. What is the right to assembly, and how does it contribute to political participation?
How does the right to peaceful assembly allow individuals to express their opinions and engage in political activism?
10. How do international organizations protect personal, civil, and political rights?
What role do organizations like the United Nations or Human Rights Watch play in ensuring the protection of these rights globally?

Практичне заняття 27-30

Домашнє читання. Читання, переклад, переказ та обговорення художнього тексту. **The Sniper** by Liam O'Flaherty

Мета заняття: розвивати у студентів пам'ять і мислення; вдосконалювати навички студентів при перекладі речень; розвивати діалогічне мовлення; вчити правильно давати відповіді на поставлені запитання; практикувати у читанні та перекладі тексту за темою заняття

Завдання до практичних занять:

1. Match the words from the story with their definitions.

Word	Definition
A. Turret	1. A small, high, and often round structure used for shooting or observation.
B. Parapet	2. A low protective wall at the edge of a roof, balcony, or trench.
C. Lament	3. A passionate expression of grief or sorrow.
D. Recoil	4. The backward movement of a gun after firing.
E. Beleaguered	5. Surrounded and under attack by enemy forces.

2. Read the following statements and decide whether they are true or false.

1. The story takes place during the Irish Civil War.
2. The sniper is positioned on a rooftop in the middle of a busy city.
3. The sniper successfully kills the enemy without any complications.
4. The sniper later discovers that the enemy he killed was his brother.
5. The sniper is relieved after the battle and feels triumphant.

3. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the list below.

Words: rooftop, regret, brother, sniper, gunfire, war

1. The story takes place during the _____ in Ireland.
2. The main character is a _____ fighting on the side of the Republicans.
3. He is stationed on a _____ and is watching for enemy soldiers.

4. After killing the enemy soldier, the sniper experiences _____ upon realizing the true identity of the man he killed.

5. The sniper hears distant _____ as the battle rages on around him.

4. Write a brief (100-150 words) character analysis of the sniper. What motivates him? How does he change throughout the story? What does his reaction to the battle reveal about his character?

5. Find the following words in the word search:

Words: sniper, rooftop, gunfire, regret, war, recoil, brother, enemy

(Provide a word search grid with these words hidden in various directions.)

6. Choose the correct answer for each question.

1. What is the sniper doing when the story begins?
 - o A) Taking a break from the battle
 - o B) Observing enemy movement from a rooftop
 - o C) Hiding from enemy soldiers
 - o D) Talking to his comrades
2. How does the sniper first injure his enemy?
 - o A) By shooting him from the rooftop
 - o B) By throwing a grenade
 - o C) By hitting him with a rifle butt
 - o D) By setting a trap
3. Who does the sniper discover the enemy soldier is at the end of the story?
 - o A) His commander
 - o B) His brother
 - o C) His best friend
 - o D) His cousin
4. What emotion does the sniper experience after discovering the identity of the enemy?
 - o A) Relief
 - o B) Joy
 - o C) Regret
 - o D) Anger

7. Discuss the following questions in pairs or small groups:

1. How does "The Sniper" portray the effects of war on soldiers?
2. What does the sniper's regret at the end of the story tell us about the impact of war on the individual?
3. Do you think the story suggests that all wars are futile, or does it offer a more nuanced view?

8. Read the following statements and mark them as true or false.

1. The story emphasizes the personal toll of war and the internal conflict soldiers face.
2. The sniper is unbothered by the violence of war and views it as a routine part of life.
3. The story contrasts external conflict (the battle) with internal conflict (the sniper's emotions).
4. The sniper's feelings after killing the enemy soldier demonstrate the dehumanizing effect of war.

9. Complete the chart below by identifying the causes and their effects based on the events in "The Sniper."

Cause	Effect
The sniper shoots the enemy soldier.	_____
	—
The sniper hears gunfire from another sniper.	_____
	—

Cause**Effect**

The sniper discovers the identity of the enemy soldier.	_____
The sniper feels regret after realizing the enemy is his brother.	_____

САМОСТІЙНА РОБОТА

1. Imagine an alternate ending for "The Sniper." How would the story change if the sniper didn't kill the enemy soldier? Write a brief alternative ending.
2. In pairs, role-play a conversation between the sniper and his brother after the battle. Imagine that both soldiers survived and were able to meet afterward. How would they feel? What would they say to each other? Write and perform a short dialogue.
3. Find synonyms and antonyms for the following words used in *The Sniper*. Use context from the story to help you:

- **Sentinel**
- **Recoil**
- **Ruse**
- **Clamor**
- **Flesh**

Task: Write a sentence using both the word and its synonym or antonym.

4. Answer the following questions based on *The Sniper*:

1. What is the setting of *The Sniper*?
 - o a) A rural village
 - o b) A war-torn city
 - o c) A military camp
 - o d) A neutral zone
2. What is the sniper's primary objective in the story?
 - o a) To protect his comrades
 - o b) To kill an enemy soldier
 - o c) To escape from enemy forces
 - o d) To rescue a civilian
3. What dramatic twist occurs at the end of the story?
 - o a) The sniper kills a high-ranking officer.
 - o b) The sniper is ambushed by multiple enemies.
 - o c) The sniper kills his own brother.
 - o d) The sniper successfully escapes the battlefield.

5. Task: Discuss the central themes of *The Sniper*. Write an essay (150-200 words) analyzing the following:

- The impact of war on the individual
- The idea of dehumanization in combat
- The tragic irony of the ending

6. Task: Analyze the protagonist's inner conflict in *The Sniper*. In 150-200 words, explain:

- The psychological and emotional state of the sniper throughout the story.
- What drives the sniper to make the decisions he does during the story?
- How does the revelation at the end of the story affect the reader's understanding of his character?

7. Task: Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verb in brackets (first, second, or third conditional) based on events in *The Sniper*.

1. If the sniper _____ (know) that the person on the roof was his brother, he would never have fired.
2. If the sniper _____ (not shoot) so quickly, he might have had a chance to escape before being noticed.
3. Had the sniper not acted as quickly as he did, the enemy sniper _____ (take) the first shot.
4. If the sniper _____ (feel) any sense of hope during the story, he would not have been so emotionally detached.
5. If the sniper _____ (not be) so focused on killing the enemy, he might have noticed the danger of his own position.

КОНТРОЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ

Answer the following questions:

1. What is the main example of irony in "The Sniper"?
2. Why is the discovery of the sniper's identity so ironic?
3. How does the story's irony contribute to the theme of the futility of war?

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