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UKRAINE WE LIVE IN

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CONTENT

Introduction	4
Ukraine we live in	
Kyiv	5
Askaniya-Nova	23
Chernobyl	26
The Crimea	35
Dnipropetrovsk	48
Kharkiv	60
Lviv	67
Mirgorod	87
Mukachevo	90
Odessa	93
Poltava	103
Sevastopol	112
Truskavets	117
Uman'	121
Literature	127
List of educative sites	127

Introduction

The book “Ukraine We Live in” is a piece of information about some Ukrainian places worth visiting and analyzing.

With the help of informative texts we tried to show the beauty and national identity of the towns in different parts of the country.

The main aim of our book was to develop students’ patriotism, love to the country they live in, and pride for its historical past and modern tendencies in its development while learning English.

From the methodological point of view all the texts have got various tasks which can constantly develop students’ reading skills. The pre-reading part of the texts motivates students on speaking and expressing their ideas based on the knowledge got from other educative sources. The post-reading part stimulates students writing skills of different kinds based on the received information from the texts. The texts contain not only the tasks concerning good understanding but as well as enriching students in lexica and in grammar practice.

We think that the book might be used by students of pre-intermediate and intermediate levels in 9–11 grades.

UKRAINE WE LIVE IN

KYIV

I. Pre-reading tasks

1. Look at the title, the first and the last paragraph and discuss the following.
 - What is the text about?
 - What do you expect to read?
 - Is the history of Kyiv over with the date of 24 August 1991?

II. While-reading tasks

History of Kyiv

According to the ancient legend, the capital of Ukraine, was founded by three brothers, Kyi, Schek and Khoryv, and their sister Lybed, at the end of the 5th-beginning of the 6th centuries. The city was named after the eldest brother Kyi means the city of Kyi.

Many ancient tribes gathered around, and at the end of the 9th century the city became the political center of the Eastern Slavs. In the year 988 Christianity, introduced by Great Prince Vladimir, became the official religion of the Rus. This helped to establish political and cultural relations with such states as the Byzantium Empire and Bulgaria. At that time almost 50,000 people lived in the city; there were about 400 churches and 8 markets. When Vladimir Monomakh died in the year 1152, the mighty Rus began to decay. In 1240 was demolished by Baty-khan. Only in the 14th century began to revive. But in 1362 Great Duke of Lithuania captured the city. For more than one hundred years it was under the command of Lithuanian and Polish dukes. People's liberation war of 1648–1654 against the Lithuanian-Polish Yoke led to liberation. But Cossack armies, headed by Hetman Bogdan Khmelnytsky, couldn't manage to conquer the enemy without help from Russia. As a result, Ukraine plunged under a long period of domination by the Russian Empire. Since that time the history of Ukraine and was closely connected with Russian history.

Archeological excavations show evidence of the first settlements on the territory of 15,000 to 20,000 years ago.

The early settlers of built their citadel on the steep right bank of the Dnipro River to protect themselves from Nomadic tribes. Later Grand Dukes built their palaces and churches on Staroskiy Hill, while artisans and merchants settled next to the wharf on the Dnipro. By

the end of the 9th century, when the Grand Dukes of united scattered Slavic tribes, became the political center of the Eastern Slavs. The city maintained wide foreign and commercial trade links due to its favorable position in the middle of trade routes between the Vikings and the Greeks (strict way from Northern Europe and the Baltics to the Mediterranean) development accelerated during the reign of Grand Duke Vladimir the Great (980–1015). In 988 Vladimir established Orthodox Christianity as the official religion of the realm in order to strengthen the power of on the broader international arena. During that time the first stone temple in Russia, Desyatinnaya church, was constructed.

During the 11th and 12th centuries ancient Rus reached its greatest period of ascendancy. By the 11th century was one of the largest centers of civilization in the Eastern Christian world. At that time, there were about 400 churches, 8 markets and more than 50,000 inhabitants. For comparison, at the same time the population of London, Hamburg and Gdansk was about 20,000 people. was among the most prospering craft and shopping centers of Europe. After the death of 's great Prince Vladimir Monomakh in 1125, Rus became involved in a long period of feudal wars. Foreign powers were quick to take advantage of this situation. In the fall of 1240, the Tatar-Mongols headed by Baty-khan, captured after series of long and bloody battles.fell into a prolonged period of decline. The Tartar-Mongols ruled for almost a century. Despite a foreign rule, retained its artisan, trade and cultural traditions and remained an important political, trade and cultural center. In the 14th century, the region became the cradle for the modern Ukrainian nation.

In the 15th century was granted the Magdeburg Rights, which permitted greater independence of the city in matters of international commerce.

Until the 14th century paid tribute to the Golden Horde. Then it passed under the control of Great Lithuaninan Duchy, which in 1569 was united with Poland. With the establishment of the Mogilyanskaya Academy in 1632, the city became a center of Ukrainian learning and scholarship.

The long road to the independence of Ukraine began with Cossack military campaigns. In 1648–1654 Cossack armies, headed by Hetman Bogdan Khmelnsky, Ukraine's Cossack leader waged several wars to liberate Ukraine. In 1648, when the Ukrainian Cossacks rose against Poland, became for a brief period the center of the Ukrainian State. But soon, confronted by the armies of Polish and Lithuanian feudal lords, Bogdan Khmelnsky sought the protection of the Russian Tsar in the Treaty of Pereyasavl. After Ukraine's union with Russia in

1654, however, the city was acquired by Moscow. During a long period of domination by the Russian Empire Ukraine in the 17th and 18th centuries managed to preserve and enjoy some of its rich political, economic, cultural, and religious achievements.

In January 1918 after the fall of Russian Empire, the independence of Ukraine was proclaimed and the Ukrainian National Republic was established.

During the Civil War that followed the October Revolution Bolshevik Party seized power and expanded their sphere of control into Ukraine. Ukraine becomes a part of the Soviet Union and suffered severely during the World War II, when many unique architectural and artistic treasures were destroyed. Earlier, in the 1930s, the Soviet authorities systematically destroyed many churches. Extensive restoration of the after-war days has revived much of historical and cultural heritage. Despite repressions, suffering, political turmoil, and ecological disasters, Ukraine's spirit and national identity have never died. On August 24, 1991, after the collapse of the Soviet Union, Ukraine proclaimed its independence. This was the beginning of the whole new period in the history of Ukraine and its beautiful capital.

1. Skim the text and check if your guesses were correct.

Answer the questions by TRUE or FALSE.

- Kyiv was founded by 3 people. (F)
 - In the 9 century Kyiv was a citadel of Nomadic tribe. (F)
 - Desyatinnaya church was constructed during the reign of Vladimir the Great. (T)
 - In the 12 century Kyiv was as large as London, Hamburg, Gdansk. (F)
 - Between the 14 and 17 centuries Kyiv was under the control of Asian and European states. (T)
 - 14–17 centuries were the centuries of the beginning of the Ukrainian nation. (T)
 - Ukraine's spirit and national identity were developing in the 1930 of the 20 century. (F)
2. Fill in the numbers into the sentences.
- In the year ... Christianity was introduced. (988)
 - At that time there were ... churches and ... markets in. (400, 8)
 - The first settlements on the territory of modern appeared ... years ago. (20 000)
 - In the ... century Kyiv reached its greater period of development. (12)
 - The region became the centre of modern Ukrainian nation in ... century. (14)

- The establishment of Mogilyanskaya Academy became in (1632)
- The first independence of Ukraine was proclaimed in (1918)
- The new period in Ukraine's history started in (1991)

3. Lexical work

Write synonyms to the following words:

Mighty (strong, powerful), to demolish (to ruin, to destroy), to capture (to conquer), domination (control), to preserve (to keep), to proclaim (to announce)

Write antonyms to the following words:

To decay (to develop), closely (slicely), prospering (declining), advantage (disadvantage), independence (dependence).

III. Post-reading tasks

Do you know the history of the place where you live? Write a comparative article about and your native town or village by the criteria:

- Pre-historic period
- Date of appearance
- Relations between the town and neighbors
- Development of trade, crafts, agriculture, education
- Modern existence and plans for the future

From the 19 century to up-to-date...

I. Pre-reading tasks

1. You are going to read about the town in the past.
2. What do you think the text is going to tell about?
3. What important events in the history of our country took place in this historic period?

II. While-reading tasks

1. Read the text and put the removed sentences in their correct places.

From the late 18th century until the late 19th century, city life was dominated by Russian military and ecclesiastical concerns. Russian Orthodox Church institutions formed a significant part of infrastructure and business activity at that time. In the late 1840s, the famous historian, Mykola Kostomarov (Nikolay Kostomarov in Russian), founded the secret political society, the Brotherhood of Saints Cyril and Methodius whose members put forward the idea of federation of free Slavic people with Ukrainians as a distinct group among them rather than a part of the Russian nation (the society was quickly suppressed by the authorities).

Following the gradual loss of Ukraine's autonomy, experienced growing Russification in the 19th century by means of Russian migration, administrative actions and social modernization.

1

However, enthusiasts among ethnic Ukrainian nobles, military and merchants made recurrent attempts to preserve native culture in (by clandestine book-printing, amateur theater, folk studies etc.)

During the Russian industrial revolution in the late 19th century, became an important trade and transportation center of the Russian Empire, specializing in sugar and grain export by railroad and on the Dnieper River. As of 1900, the city also became a significant industrial center, having a population of 250,000.

2

The first electric tram line of the Russian Empire was established in (arguably, the first in the world).

The development of aviation (both military and amateur) became another notable mark of distinction of early 1900s. Prominent aviation figures of that period include ites Pyotr Nesterov (well-known aerobatics pioneer) and Igor Sikorsky. The world's first helicopter was built and tested in by Sikorsky.

In 1917 the Central Rada (*Tsentralna Rada*), a Ukrainian self-governing body headed by the famous historian Mykhailo Hrushevsky, was established in the city. Later that year, Ukrainian autonomy was declared.

3

During this short period of independence, experienced rapid growth of its cultural and political status. An Academy of Sciences and professional Ukrainian-language theaters and libraries were established by the new government.

Later became a war zone in the lasting and bloody struggle between Ukrainian, Polish and Russian Bolshevik governments in the time of Russian Revolution, Ukrainian-Soviet War, Polish-Ukrainian War and Polish-Soviet War.

The Bolsheviks took control of in 1918 and then finally in 1920.

4

being an important industrial center, continued to grow. In 1925 the first public buses run on streets, and ten years latter — the first trolleybuses. In 1927 the suburban areas of Darnytsia, Lanky, Chokolivka, and Nikolska slobidka were included into city. In 1932 became the administrative center of newly created Oblast.

In 1932–33, the city population, as most of the other Ukrainian territories, suffered from Holodomor.

5

In 1934 the capital of Ukrainian SSR was moved to, opening a new page in history. At that time, the process of destruction of churches and monuments, which started in 1920s, reached the most dramatic turn. Many hundreds year old churches, and structures, such as St. Michael's Golden-Domed Cathedral, Fountain of Samson, were demolished. The other, such as Saint Sophia Cathedral was confiscated. City population continued to increase mostly by migrants. The migration changed the ethnic demographics of the city from the previous Russian-Ukrainian parity to predominantly Ukrainian, although Russian remained the dominant language.

In the 1930s it also suffered from the controversial Soviet political policy of that time. While encouraging lower-class Ukrainians to pursue careers and develop their culture (see Ukrainization), the Communist regime soon began harsh oppression of political freedom, Ukraine's autonomy and religion.

In the late 1930s, clandestine mass executions began in. Thousands of its (mostly intellectuals and party activists) were arrested in the night, hurriedly court-martialed, shot and buried in mass graves.

6

In the same time, the city's economy continued to grow, following Stalin's industrialization policy.

In the late 1930s, clandestine mass executions began in. Thousands of its (mostly intellectuals and party activists) were arrested in the night, hurriedly court-martialed, shot and buried in mass graves. The main execution sites were Babi Yar and the Bykivnia forest. Tens of thousands were sentenced to GULAG camps. In the same time, the city's economy continued to grow, following Stalin's industrialization policy.

During the Second World War, Nazi Germany occupied Kyiv on 19 September 1941. Overall, the battle proved disastrous for the Soviet side but it significantly delayed the German advances.

7

Before the evacuation, the Red Army planted more than ten thousand mines throughout, controlled by wireless detonators. On 24 September, when the German invaders had settled into the city, the mines were detonated, causing many of the major buildings to collapse, and setting the city ablaze for five days. More than a thousand Germans were killed in what was "the biggest and most sophisticated booby trap in history."

Babi Yar, a location in, became a site of one of the most infamous Nazi WWII war crimes. During two days in September 1941, at least 33,771 Jews from its suburbs were massacred at Babi Yar by the SS Einsatzgruppen, according to their own reports.

8

An underground resistance quickly established by local patriots was active until the liberation from Nazi occupation. During the war, was heavily bombarded, especially in the beginning of the war and the city was largely destroyed including many of its architectural landmarks (only one building remained standing on the Khreschatyk, a main street of).

The city was liberated by the Soviet Army advancing westward on 6 November 1943. For its role during the War, the city was later awarded the title *Hero City*.

Post-wartime in was a period of rapid socio-economic growth and political development. The arms race of the Cold War caused the establishment of a powerful technological complex in the city, specializing in aerospace, microelectronics and precision optics.

9

Dozens of research institutes in various fields formed the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR also became an important military center of the Soviet Union. More than a dozen military schools and academies were established here, also specializing in high-tech warfare. This created a labor force demand which fed migration from rural areas of both Ukraine and Russia. Large suburbs and an extensive transportation infrastructure were built to accommodate the growing population. However, many rural-type buildings and groves have survived on the city's hills, creating's image as one of the world's greenest cities.

The city grew tremendously in the 1950s through 1980s. Some significant urban achievements of this period include establishment of the Metro, building new river bridges (connecting the old city with Left Bank suburbs), and Boryspil Airport (the city's second, and later international airport).

Systematic oppression of pro-Ukrainian intellectuals, conveniently and uniformly dubbed as "nationalists", was carried under the campaign against a resurrected by propaganda "Ukrainian nationalism" threat to a Soviet way of life.

10

Switching to Russian, as well as choosing to send children to Russian schools was expedient for educational and career advancement. Thus the city underwent another cycle of gradual Russification.

Every attempt to dispute Soviet rule was harshly oppressed, especially concerning democracy, Ukrainian SSR's self-government, and ethnic-religious problems. Campaigns against "Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism" and "Western influence" its educational and scientific institutions were mounted repeatedly. Due to limited career prospects in, Moscow became a preferable life destination for many years (and Ukrainians as a whole), especially for artists and other creative intellectuals. Dozens of show-business celebrities in modern Russia were born in.

The Chernobyl accident of 1986 affected city life tremendously, both environmentally and socio-politically. Some areas of the city have been polluted by radioactive dust.

11

Moreover, on May 1, 1986 (a few days after the accident), local CPSU leaders ordered (including hundreds of children) to take part in a mass civil parade in the city's center — "to prevent panic". Later, thousands of refugees from accident zone were resettled in.

- A In cultural sense it marked a new waive of Russification in the 1970s, when universities and research facilities were gradually and secretly discouraged from using Ukrainian.
- B On 7 November 1917 it was transformed into an independent Ukrainian People's Republic with the capital in.
- C After the Ukrainian SSR was formed in 1922, Kharkiv was declared its capital.
- D At the beginning of the 20th century, the city was dominated by Russian-speaking population, while the lower classes retained Ukrainian folk culture to a significant extent.
- E In bread and other food products were distributed to workers by food cards according to daily norm, but even with cards, bread was in limited supply, and citizens were standing overnight in lines to obtain it.
- F The delay also allowed the evacuation of all significant industrial enterprises fromto the central and eastern parts of the Soviet Union, away from the hostilities, where they played a major role in arming the Nazi fighting Red Army (see, for example, Arsenal).
- G Babi Yar was a site of additional mass murders of captured Soviet citizens over the following years, including Roma, POWs and anyone suspected in aiding the resistance movement), perhaps as many as 60,000 additional people.
- H However, people were neither informed about the actual threat of the accident, nor recognized as its victims.

- I Landmarks of that period include the railway infrastructure, the foundation of numerous educational and cultural facilities as well as notable architectural monuments (mostly merchant-oriented).
- J The main execution sites were Babi Yar and the Bykivnia forest. Tens of thousands were sentenced to GULAG camps.
- K Dozens of industrial companies were created employing highly skilled personnel. Sciences and technology became the main issues of intellectual life.

Keys: 1 D; 2 I; 3 B; 4 C; 5 E; 6 J; 7 G; 8 F; 9 K; 10 A; 11 F.

2. Lexical revision

A) Circle the correct item

- 1) Kyiv's history can be ... to pre-historic times.
a) Traced b) followed
c) found
- 2) V. Monomah changed ... of history.
a) Way b) road
c) course d) route
- 3) Systematic ... of pro-Ukrainian intellectuals was a threat to a Soviet way of life.
a) struggle b) fight
c) oppression d) contradiction
- 4) M. Kostomarov founded a secret political ...
a) Community b) society
c) club d) opposition
- 5) ... enthusiasts among ethnic Ukrainian nobles made attend to preserve native culture.
a) Moreover b) otherwise
c) all in all d) however
- 6) The development of aviation became a ... mark of early 1900.
a) Peculiar b) notable
c) interesting d) remarkable
- 7) The process of ... churches reached the most dramatic turn.
a) Reunion b) foundation
c) construction d) destruction
- 8) In the late 1930 ... mass executions began.
a) Secret b) global
c) unfinished d) clandestine
- 9) An ... resistance was active until the liberation from Nazi occupation.
a) Underground b) enthusiastic
c) mass d) youth

- 10) Sciences and technology became the main ... of 's intellectual life.
- a) Criteria b) points
c) resources d) issues
- 11) The city grew ... in the 1950 through 1980s.
- a) Surprisingly b) fast
c) tremendously d) independently
- 12) The Chernobyl accident in 1986 ... city life tremendously.
- a) Influenced b) affected
c) followed d) impacted
- B) Fill in the correct word derived from the word in caps.
- He is writing a (historical) novel about the 19 century Ukraine. HISTORY
 - Following the gradual (loss) of Ukraine's autonomy experienced growing Russification. LOSE
 - The foundation of (numerous) educational and cultural facilities were the main feature of the city in the 19 century. NUMBER
 - Later became a zone of the lasting (bloody) struggle among Ukraine, Poland and Russia. BLOOD
 - In 1922 was (declared) the capital. DECLARATION
 - The evacuation of industrial enterprises was from (hostilities) where they played a major role in the Red Army. HOST
 - More the ten thousand mines throughout controlled by (wireless) detonators were planted. WIRE
 - An underground (resistance) was active until the liberation from Nazi occupation. RESIST
 - Post-war time was a period of rapid socio-economic (growth). GROW
 - Dozens of companies (employing) highly skilled personal were created in 1950. EMPLOY
 - Every attempt to dispute the Ukrainian SSR's (self-government) was harshly oppressed. GOVERN
 - Moscow became a preferable destination for many Kievans especially for artists and other (creative) intellectuals. CREATE

3. Communication

Using the expressions below make a dialogue about the main historic events which happened in.

- I heard the other day that...
- You will never guess...
- Who would have thought it?

- It does not cause any doubt that...
- I object to listening it.

III. Post-reading tasks

1. Use the adjectives below and make up some sentences based on historic facts about: ordinary, tiny, dreadful, huge, terrible, miserable, and pacific.
2. Your teacher has asked you to write a report about the capital of our country in the period of 1950–1980s of the 20 century and the role of Ukrainian language in it.
3. Try to use as many facts as you can and make your own conclusion about this historic period.

The Motherland complex

I. Pre-reading tasks

There are the dates: 01.09.1939, 22.06.1941, 09.05.1945.

- What do you know about these dates?
- What date do people celebrate on 09.05.2010?
- What battles of the Great Patriotic War do you know?
- How do Ukrainian people commemorate human heroism if this war?

II. While-reading tasks

1. Read the text below and decide which answer a, b, c, d best fits each space.

The National Ukrainian State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War of 1941–1945) is a memorial complex (1) ... the Great Patriotic War located in the southern outskirts of the Pechersk district of Kyiv, the capital of Ukraine, on the picturesque hills on the right-bank of the Dnieper River.

The museum has moved two times before ending up in the (2) ... location where it was ceremonially opened on May 9 (the Victory Day), 1981, by then Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev. On June 21, 1996, the museum was accorded its current status of the National Museum by the special decree signed by Leonid Kuchma, then the President of Ukraine.

It is one of the largest museums in Ukraine (over 300 thousand exhibits) centered on the now famous 62-meter tall Motherland statue, which has become one of the best (3) ... landmarks of Kyiv. The museum has been attended by over 21 million visitors.

The memorial complex covers the area of 10 hectares (approximately 24.7 acres) on the hill, overlooking the Dnieper River. It

contains the giant bowl “The Flame of Glory”, a site with World War II military equipment, and the “Alley of the Hero Cities”. One of the museums also (4) ... the armaments used by the Soviet army post World War II. The sculptures in the alley depict the courageous defense of the Soviet border from the 1941 German invasion, terrors of the Nazi occupation, partisan struggle, devoted work on the home front, and the 1943 Battle of the Dnieper.

The Motherland monument

The monumental sculpture of the “Motherland, built by Yevgeny Vuchetich stands 62 meters tall upon the museum building with the overall structure measuring 102 m and weighing 530 tons. The sword in the statue’s right hand is 16 m long weighing 9 tons, with the left hand holding up a 13 m by 8 m shield with the Coat of arms of the Soviet Union. The Memorial hall of the Museum displays marble plaques with (5) ... names of more than 11,600 soldiers and over 200 workers of the home-front honored during the war with the title of the Hero of the Soviet Union and the Hero of Socialist Labor. On the hill beneath the museum, the traditional flower shows are held.

In June 1943, in the middle of the battle for liberation of Ukraine, the republic’s government made a decision to create a museum of the Great Patriotic War of the Ukrainian people. However, other priority issues, like reconstruction and development of the economy, (6) ... the implementation of this decision till 70s of the previous century.

The Republican exhibition named The Guerillas of Ukraine in Their Fight against Fascist German Invaders, opened in 1946, is considered to be one of the main predecessors of the modern museum. At the time of opening, the collection included 13 thousand exhibits. After closure of the exhibition in 1950, its materials were transferred (7) ... the exhibits depository of the State Historic Museum based, upon which established was a task force with the mission of founding a museum of the war history in 1970.

The Ukrainian State Museum of the Great Patriotic War of 1941–1945 was established in (8) ... of 30th anniversary of Ukraine’s liberation from the Nazi invaders on Pechersk hills in the former Klovsky Palace on 17 October 1974. It immediately (9) ... attention of the public and numerous visitors. It became (10)... that scale of the topic and rich collection demand different scientific concept and special premises. The work started to establish Memorial complex named The Ukrainian State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War of 1941–1945, which was finally opened on 9 May 1981.

The museum is the biggest in Ukraine in (11) ... of its size and importance. Its collection, which is permanently replenished, includes

more than 300 thousand exhibits. This enables to refresh the main exposition and permanent relic expositions named Tragedy and Valor of Afghanistan and Wars on Foreign Soil, as well as to create numerous annual exhibitions. Nowadays, the Memorial is a leading research, scientific, methodological, cultural and educational center of military history of Ukraine. Over 21 million visitors from almost 200 countries have familiarized themselves with its expositions.

Taking (12) ... account the importance of the Memorial Complex as a unique memory sight of the national culture, as well as to preserve its historic and cultural values, the museum was granted National status by a decree of the President of Ukraine dated 21 June 1996. Since then, the museum bears the name of the Memorial complex The National Ukrainian State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War of 1941–1945.

1	a) representing	b) advertising	c) commemorating	d) underlining
2	a) current	b) up to date	c) modern	d) usual
3	a) well known	b) recognized	c) adopted	d) valuable
4	a) locates	b) shows	c) displays	d) concentrates
5	a) ornamented	b) emphasized	c) underlined	d) carved
6	a) relayed	b) delayed	c) pushed	d) postponed
7	a) to	b) up	c) in front of	d) beneath
8	a) declaration	b) proclamation	c) unnonstation	d) commemoration
9	a) forced	b) pulled	c) drew	d) tired
10	a) obvious	b) clear	c) strict	d) strong
11	a) ranks	b) length	c) terns	d) meaning
12	a) in	b) into	c) to	d) with

Keys: 1 c; 2 a; 3 b; 4 c; 5 d; 6 d; 7 a; 8 d; 9 c; 10 a; 11 c; 12 b.

2. Fill in the missing words.

The (1) ... opening of the Memorial complex The National Museum of the Great Patriotic War of 1941–1945 took place on the Dnipro hills on 9 May 1981.

Creative concept and draft design by the famous sculptor V. Vuchetych and architect Y. Stamo (2) ... the basis for the museum construction.

A team of sculptors and architects from and Moscow has accomplished the design work. Hundreds of well-known enterprises, research

institutes and establishments from Ukraine and other republics of the former Soviet Union contributed greatly to its (3)

The Memorial occupies the area of 10 hectares and (4) ... the Museum with the monument to Motherland, the main square with valley of hero-cities, sculptural compositions named Forging the Dnipro and Transfer of Weapons, Heroes of the Front and the Rear with bronze high relief compositions, Fire of Glory Cup, Exposition of Fighting Vehicles and Weaponry, (5) ... separate building with exhibitions of war relics compositions, Fire of Glory Cup, Exposition of Fighting Vehicles and Weaponry, as well as separate building with exhibitions of war relics named Tragedy and Valor of Afghanistan and Wars on Foreign Soil. The visitors can explore Li-2 aircraft, Mi-24B helicopter, and MiG-23 jet fighter.

The main exposition block is a three-(6) ... building which is simultaneously a pedestal for Motherland Monument. The Memorial complex is one of the most popular memorials of Ukraine; it represents an integral part of the historic and architectural landscape of that (7) ... and guests of the city.

Approaching the capital of Ukraine by car, train, boat or plane, one can see from everywhere the noble pile of the Motherland monument. The author of the monument is the people's artist of the USSR Vasyl Borodai. Other sculptors, architects, many experts, scientists and workers took part in its (8)

The main sculpture — the figure of a woman with a shield and a sword in (9) ... — was made of slab stainless steel and erected on a 40-meter cone pedestal. The pedestal is 62 meters high from the bottom up to the point of the sword, the total (10) ... is 102 meters, and the weight is approximately 500 tons. Motherland Monument is a unique structure. It was the first time in the country when the sculpture of such size was (11)... at plant named after Commune of Paris based on recommendations of Electric Welding Institute named after Y. Paton whose representatives advised on how to weld junctions of stainless steel blocks 25–30 tons of weight each. Some thirty kilometers-long welding junctions were laid during the assembling work. The uppermost point of the sword has a special device for extinguishing wind loads.

Keys: 1 ceremonial; 2 laid; 3 foundation; 4 includes; 5 as well as; 6 storey; 7 attracts; 8 construction; 9 hands; 10 height; 11 manufactured.

III. Post-reading tasks

You are going to take part in an essay-competition devoted to 65 anniversary of the Great Patriotic War.

Describe the legendary places in your native town (village) which show the glory of people in this historical period. Try to use numbers, proper names or dates. If it is possible take an interview of some of the veterans who took part in this war. Use 150–180 words.

Pechersk Lavra

I. Pre-reading tasks

The Kremlin, the Vatican, the Kyiv Pechersk Lavra...

- What is in common in these proper names?
- Can you continue the list?
- What unites and separates these sights?

Kyiv Pechersk Lavra, also known as the Kyiv Monastery of the Caves, is a historic Orthodox Christian monastery in Kyiv, Ukraine. Since its foundation as the cave monastery in 1015 the Lavra has been a preeminent center of the Eastern Orthodox Christianity in Eastern Europe. Together with the Saint-Sophia Cathedral, it is inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. It was named one of the Seven Wonders of Ukraine on August 21, 2007, based on voting by experts and the internet community.

Currently, the jurisdiction over the site is divided between the state museum, National Kyiv-Pechersk Historic-Cultural Preserve, and the Ukrainian Orthodox Church as the site of the chief monastery of that Church and the residence of its leader, Metropolitan Volodymyr.

The word *pechera* means *cave*. The word *lavra* is used to describe high-ranking monasteries for (male) monks of the Eastern Orthodox Church. Therefore the name of the monastery is also translated as Kyiv Cave Monastery, Kyiv Caves Monastery or the Kyiv Monastery of the Caves.

According to the Primary Chronicle, in the early 11th century, Antony, a Greek Orthodox monk from Esphigmenon monastery on Mount Athos, originally from Liubech of the Principality of Chernihiv, returned to Rus' and settled in Kyiv as a missionary of monastic tradition to Kievan Rus'. He chose a cave at the Berestov Mount that overlooked the Dnieper River and a community of disciples soon grew. Prince Iziaslav I of Kyiv ceded the whole mount to the Antoni's monks who founded a monastery built by architects from Constantinople.

The Kyiv Pechersk Lavra contains numerous architectural monuments, ranging from bell towers to cathedrals to underground cave systems and to strong stone fortification walls. The main attractions of the Lavra include the *Great Lavra Belltower*, the notable feature of

the Kyiv skyline, and the *Dormition Cathedral*, destroyed in World War II, and fully reconstructed in recent years. Other churches and cathedrals of the Lavra include: the Refectory Church, the Church of All Saints, the Church of the Saviour at Berestove, the Church of the Exaltation of Cross, the Church of the Trinity, the Church of the Nativity of the Virgin, the Church of the Conception of St. Anne, and the Church of the Life-Giving Spring. The Lavra also contains many other constructions, including: the St. Nicholas Monastery, the Kyiv Theological Academy and Seminary, and the Debosquette Wall.

The Great Lavra Belltower is one of the most notable features of the skyline and among the main attractions of the Lavra. It was the tallest free-standing bell tower at the time of its construction in 1731–1745, and was designed by the architect Johann Gottfried Schädell. It is a Classical style construction and consists of tiers, surmounted by a gilded dome. Its total height is 96.5 meters.

The Gate Church of the Trinity is located atop the *Holy Gates*, which houses the entrance to the monastery. According to a legend, this church was founded by the Chernihiv Prince Sviatoslav. It was built atop an ancient stone church which used to stand in its place.

The Church of the Saviour at Berestove is located to the North of the Kyiv Pechersk Lavra. It was constructed in the village of Berestove at the turn of the 11th century during the reign of Prince Volodymyr Monomakh. It later served as the mausoleum of the Monomakh dynasty, also including Yuri Dolgoruki, the founder of Moscow. However being outside the Lavra fortifications, the Church of the Saviour at Berestove is part of the Kyiv Pechersk Lavra complex.

The Kyiv Pechersk Lavra caverns are a very complex system of narrow underground corridors (*about 1–1½ meters wide and 2–2½ meters high*), along with numerous living quarters and underground chapels. In 1051, the Reverend Anthony had settled in an old cave in one of the hills surrounding the Kyiv Pechersk Lavra. This cave apparently grew, with numerous additions including corridors and a church, and is now what we know as the *Far Caves*. In 1057, Anthony moved to a cave near the *Upper Lavra*, now called the *Near Caves*.

Foreign travelers in the 16–17th centuries had written that the catacombs of the Lavra stretched for hundreds of kilometers, reaching as far as Moscow and Novgorod, which had apparently brought about to the knowledge of the Kyiv Pechersk Lavra around the world.

- Ilya Muromets — in the caves (ca. 11–12 century)
- Nestor the Chronicler — in the Near Caves (ca. 1114)
- Saint Kuksha — in the Near Caves (ca. 1114)
- Alipy of the Caves — in the Near Caves (ca. 1114)

- Agapetus of Pechersk — in the Near Caves (ca. 11 century)
- Oleg son of Volodymyr II Monomakh — in the Church of the Savior at Berestove (ca. 12 century)
- Eufemia of Kyiv daughter of Vladimir II Monomakh — in the Church of the Savior at Berestove (1139)
- Yuri Dolgoruki — in the Church of the Savior at Berestove (1157)
- Skirgaila — regent Grand Duke of Lithuania (1397)
- Vasily Kochubey — near the Refectory Church (1708)
- Ivan Iskra — near the Refectory Church (1708)
- Pyotr Stolypin — near the Refectory Church (1911)

During the Soviet era, the bodies of the mummified saints that lay in the caves were left uncovered due to the regime's disregard for religion. However, after the fall of the Soviet Union, the bodies were covered with a cloth and to this day remain in the same state.

Museums

The Kyiv Pechersk Lavra is also one of the largest Ukrainian museums. The exposition is the actual ensemble of the Upper (*Near Caves*) and Lower (*Far Caves*) Lavra territories that houses many architectural relics of the past. The collection within the churches and caves include articles of precious metal, prints, higher clergy portraits and rare church hierarchy photographs. The main exposition contains articles from 16 to early 20th centuries which include chalices, crucifixes, and textiles from 16–19th centuries with needlework and embroidery of Ukrainian masters. The remainder of collection consists of pieces from Lavra's Printing House and Lavra's Icon Painting Workshop. The museum also provides tours to the catacombs, which contain mummified remains of Orthodox saints or their relics.

Museums on the Lavra territory are:

- Museum of Historical Treasures of Ukraine
- Book and print history museum
- Museum of Ukrainian folk art
- Theater and film arts museum
- State historical library

I. While-reading tasks

1. Answer TRUE or FALSE.

- Kyiv Lavra was proclaimed one of the seven wonders of the world. (F)
- The word “pechera” means “cave” what is a synonym to “to dig” or “excavate”. (T)

- St. Antony was presented a special place to build the monastery. (T)
 - Kyiv lavra was used in a double purpose: as a centre of religion and a military construction. (T)
 - Modern status of the Lavra is different: it is used for both aims-religion and culture. (T)
 - All towers and churches of the Lavra are designed by foreign architects. (F)
 - The word “cave” symbolizes a catacomb which stretches for many kilometers. (T)
 - Cave tours tell tourists about textiles and embroidery of Ukrainian masters. (F)
2. Rewrite the sentences using a key-word.
- Currently the jurisdiction over the sight is divided between the state museum and the Ukrainian Orthodox Church.
DIVISION There is a strict ... in spheres of activity.
 - The word “lavra” is used to describe high-ranking monasteries.
MEANING There is only... of high rank.
 - According to the Primary Chronicle Antony settled in Kyiv as a missionary of monastic traditions.
MISSION The ... to settle down in Kyiv monastic traditions.
 - The Lavra contains numerous architectural monuments ranging from bell towers to cathedrals, from cave system to strong fortification walls.
RANGE There is a ... from bell towers to cathedrals and fortification walls.
 - The Great Lavra Bell tower is one of the main attractions of the Lavra.
ATTRACT The features ... tourists’ attention.
 - However being outside the Lavra the Church of the Savoir at Berestove is part of the Kyiv Pechersk Lavra.
OUTSIDE The ... however makes it part of the Kyiv Pechersk Lavra.

II. Post-reading tasks

Read the rubric.

Your teacher and the school where you study is planning to write a brochure to be distributed to the public. The headmaster has asked you to write a report suggesting one religious place in our country worth visiting. You have to assess and recommend one of three Lavras. Give the main reasons of your choice. Your report may be presented with photos. You should write between 150–160 words.

While writing pay attention to the next questions:

- Who is the target reader?
- What aspects of Lavras life should you write about and assess?
- What linking words are the most appropriate for this report?
- How many paragraphs will you write?

ASKANIYA-NOVA

I. Pre-reading tasks

1. Match the proper names to the countries.

King Kruger national Park	Australia
Biosphere reserve Askaniya-Nova	South Africa
Ayers Rock national Reservation	Ukraine

2. Answer the questions:

- What national parks are there in Ukraine?
- What do people usually do when they visit them?
- What sort of development is allowed in national parks?
- What zoos have you already visited?
- Do you think that it is right to keep animals in zoos or in safari parks? Why? Why not?

II. While-reading tasks

1. Skim the text and choose the best heading to it.

- a) Natural Habitat
- b) The Wild
- c) Precious Heritage

2. Scan the text and fill in the missing words.

The natural reserve was established in 1874 by the Ukrainian-born landowner *Friedrich Eduardovych Falz-Fein* around the German settlement of khutir Askania-Nova (1) ... which only in 1890 became an organized settlement. On March 1919 the Askania-Nova was confiscated from the Falz-Fein family by the Red Army as part of the state nationalization program. The last owner (2) ... refused to evacuate to Germany was the wife of Friedrich Falz-Fein, Sofia-Louise Bohdanivna (Gotlieb) Knauff, (3) ... was shot by two Red Army Guardsmen for refusing to surrender her estate. On April 1, 1919 the Askania-Nova was declared the People's preserve park.

During both *World War I* and *World War II* the reserve was devastated.

The reserve consists of the acclimatization zoo, botanical garden (2.1 km², or 518.9 acre), and virgin *steppe* preserve (110 km², or

42.5 sq mi), the last such area in Europe) and has total area of 825 km² (318.5 sq mi). In addition to local species it hosts ostriches, bisons, antelopes, wild horses, llamas, zebras and many bird species. More than 200 species of fallacious and coniferous plants were brought from different parts of the world and planted in the dendrologic garden during 1885–1902. About 600 higher plants (both perennial and annual), 16 species of (4) ... were entered to the Red Data Book of Ukraine, have been preserved in their primary natural form.

The reserve is known for the group of Przewalski's Horse, the largest group kept in captivity, living on area around 30 km² (11.5 sq mi).

Today's official name of the reserve is "Ivanov Institute of Animal Husbandry in Steppe Regions Askania-Nova".

In 2008, Askania was named one of 7 Natural wonders of Ukraine. The reserve became the only Ukrainian national nominee in the New7-wonders of Nature campaign (group E — Forests, National Parks, Natural reserves).

One-day tour to Askania-Nova

One-day tour to a well-known biosphere reserve "Askania-Nova" named after F. Falz-Fein.

Biosphere reserve "Askania-Nova" — a green oasis in the dry Tavriya steppe, well-known all over the world. It was founded by a well-known landowner Friedrich Eduardovych Falz-Fein more than 100 years ago.

It consists of a Zoo, a dendrologic garden and a large area of the virgin *Festuca Stipa* steppe.

"Askania-Nova" Zoo has a territory for about 30 sq. km., where Przhevalsky horses peacefully graze together with droves of black bison, Grevy's zebras, blue antelopes and Turkmenian koulans. The Askania steppe is the only place in Europe, where American buffaloes are kept.

The birds' kingdom represented by white and black swans, flamingoes, graylag, bar-headed and white geese, mallards, pilchards, mandarin ducks, etc. The personnel of the reserve oversee their nesting and hatching, and provide feed.

A dendrologic garden of the reserve amazes numerous tourists coming to Askania. This garden was founded in the former unwatered steppe. More than 200 species of fallacious and coniferous plants were brought from different parts of the world and planted in the period from 1885 to 1902.

One of the most precious parts of the natural reserve is the largest in Europe area of the virgin *Fistula Stipa* steppe. About 600 higher

plants (both perennial and annual), 16 species of which were entered to the Red Data Book of Ukraine, have been preserved in their primary natural form.

Tourists complex “Fregat” offers the complete set of services for the tour to Askania-Nova: transfer, feeding, residence, meetings with specialists, guide-interpreters services, individual tours, tours to virgin steppe by horse and mini-bus.

Keys: 1 which, 2-who, 3-who, 4-which

3. Read the advertisement once again then match these sentences as TRUE or FALSE.

- Askaniya-Novais located near the sea shore. (F)
- The reserve was founded at the beginning of the 19 century (F)
- The reserve consists of several items. (T)
- It is a unique place where some not-typical for this area animals are kept. (T)
- The Botanic garden is a result of human activity and artificially created favorable conditions for numerous plants. (T)
- Several species of plants which grow on this area are written in the Red Data Book. (T)
- There is a tourist complex which offers several sets of services during your visit to the park. (T)
- Tourists are given different data about Askaniya-Nova including e-mail, fax and telephone numbers. (F)

4. Explain the words:

Reserve — place where it is not allowed to hunt

In addition — plus

Captivity — being taken under the guard

Primary — authentic

III. Post-reading tasks

1. Read the postcard below and find out:

- where they are staying
- what their plans for tomorrow are
- when their holiday is going to finish
- if they really enjoy the holiday

Iryna,

Hi, there! As you can see we're in Askaniya-Nova.

It's an interesting place.

We're having a great time. There's a big group of us and we're staying at the Fregat Hotel. It's a nice place-the food's good, the rooms are fine and I've met some nice people.

The weather is fantastic. I've done some tours in the steppe, but the others just lie around having a great time.

The girls are off tomorrow because Anna wants to visit the local zoo. I don't really like zoos because I enjoy when I can see animals living in their natural habitat's, I'll stay in a hotel.

Back on Friday-will give you a call then.

Lots of love, Mike

To: Iryna Suvorova

16 Sumskaya str.

61105 Kharkiv

Ukraine

2. You are on holiday. Follow the instructions and write a postcard to an English-speaking friend telling him about your tour in Askaniya-Nova.

Open the postcard in the correct way and say where you are.

Give a few details about who is with you and where you are.

Give some information about how you spend your time and some of the things you have already done.

Tell your friend about any plans for other trips you are going to make.

Finish the postcard in a suitable way.

Write the postcard. Remember to use informal language.

Use about 90–100 words.

CHERNOBYL

I. Pre-reading tasks

1. Match the items in column A and in column B.

A	B

Overuse of

Climate

Urban

Global

Genetically modified (GM)

Toxic

Solar / wind

Recycling

foods

scheme

warming

waste

development

power

pesticides

change

2. What topic do they correspond to?

3. Are there among them the words related to the topic “Radiation”?
4. Why there isn’t any?

II. While-reading tasks

The Chernobyl disaster

1

The Chernobyl disaster was a well-known nuclear accident of catastrophic proportions that occurred on 26 April 1986, at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant in Ukraine (then in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, part of the Soviet Union). It is considered the worst nuclear power plant accident in history and is the only level 7 event on the International Nuclear Event Scale.

The disaster occurred on 26 April 1986, 1:23 A.M., at reactor number four at the Chernobyl plant, near the town of Pripyat, during an unauthorized systems test. A sudden power output surge took place, and when an attempt was made at an emergency shutdown, a more extreme spike in power output occurred which led to the rupture of a reactor vessel as well as a series of explosions. This event exposed the graphite moderator components of the reactor to air and they ignited; the resulting fire sent a plume of radioactive fallout into the atmosphere and over an extensive area, including Pripyat. The plume drifted over large parts of the western Soviet Union, and much of Europe. As of December 2000, 350,400 people had been evacuated and resettled from the most severely contaminated areas of Belarus, Russia, and Ukraine. According to official post-Soviet data, up to 70% of the fallout landed in Belarus.

Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus have been burdened with the continuing and substantial decontamination and health care costs of the Chernobyl accident. A 2006 report prepared by the Chernobyl Forum, led by the World Health Organization (WHO) states, “Among the 134 emergency workers involved in the immediate mitigation of the Chernobyl accident, severely exposed workers and firemen during the first days, 28 persons died in 1986 due to ARS (Acute Radiation Syndrome), and 19 more persons died in 1987–2004 from different causes. Among the general population affected by Chernobyl radioactive fallout, the much lower exposures meant that ARS cases did not occur”. It is estimated that there may ultimately be a total of 4,000 deaths attributable to the accident, due to increased cancer risk.

2

On 26 April 1986, at 01:23 a.m., reactor 4 suffered a catastrophic power increase, leading to explosions in the core. This dispersed large

quantities of radioactive fuel and core materials into the atmosphere and ignited the combustible graphite moderator. The burning graphite moderator increased the emission of radioactive particles, carried by the smoke, as the reactor had not been contained by any kind of hard containment vessel (unlike Western plants). The accident occurred during an experiment scheduled to test a potential safety emergency core cooling feature, which took place during the normal shutdown procedure.

3

The reactor consisted of about 1,600 individual fuel channels, and each operational channel required a flow of 28 metric tons (28,000 liters (7,400 US gal)) of water per hour. There had been concerns that in the event of a power grid failure, external power would not have been immediately available to run the plant's cooling water pumps. Chernobyl's reactors had three backup diesel generators. Each generator required 15 seconds to start up but took 60–75 seconds to attain full speed and reach the capacity of 5.5 MW required to run one main cooling water pump. This one-minute power gap was considered unacceptable, and it had been suggested that the mechanical energy (rotational momentum) of the steam turbine could be used to generate electricity to run the main cooling water pumps while the turbine was still spinning down. An initial test carried out in 1982 showed that the excitation voltage of the turbine-generator was insufficient; it did not maintain the desired magnetic field during the generator spin-down. The system was modified, and in 1984 the test was repeated, but again proved unsuccessful. In 1985 the tests were attempted a third time, but also yielded negative results. The test procedure was to be repeated again in 1986, and scheduled to take place during the maintenance shutdown of Reactor Four. The Chernobyl power plant had been in operation for two years without the capability to ride through the first 60–75 seconds of a total loss of electric power. The operators conducted an unapproved experiment, even though The State Committee on Safety in the Atomic Power Industry who could approve the test had representatives at the plant.

4

The conditions to run the test were established prior to the day shift of 25 April 1986. The day shift workers had been instructed in advance about the test and were familiar with procedures. A special team of electrical engineers was present to test the new voltage regulating system. As planned, on 25 April a gradual reduction in the output of the power unit was begun at 01:06 a.m., and by the beginning of the day shift the power level had reached 50% of its nominal 3200 MW

thermal. At this point, another regional power station unexpectedly went off-line, and the Kiev electrical grid controller requested that the further reduction of Chernobyl's output be postponed, as power was needed to satisfy the peak evening demand. The Chernobyl plant director agreed and postponed the test. At 11:04 p.m., the Kiev grid controller allowed the reactor shut-down to resume. This delay had some serious consequences: the day shift had long since departed, the evening shift was also preparing to leave, and the night shift would not take over until midnight, well into the job. According to plan, the test should have been finalized during the day shift, and the night shift would only have had to maintain decay heat cooling systems in an otherwise shut-down plant; the night shift had very limited time to prepare for and carry out the experiment. Further rapid reduction in the power level from 50 % was actually executed during the shift change-over. The test plan called for the power output of reactor 4 to be gradually reduced to 700–1000 MW thermal. The power level established in the test program (700 MW) was achieved at 00:05 on April 26; however, because of the natural production of a neutron absorber, xenon-135 in the core, reactor power continued to decrease, even without further operator action. And as the power reached approximately 500 MW, the engineer committed an error and inserted the control rods too far, bringing the reactor to a near-shutdown state.

5

The reactor power dropped to 30 MW thermal (or less) — an almost completely shutdown power level that was approximately 5 percent of the minimum initial power level established as safe for the test. Control-room personnel therefore made the decision to restore the power and extracted the reactor control rods, though several minutes elapsed between their extraction and the point that the power output began to increase and subsequently stabilize at 160–200 MW (thermal). In this case the majority of control rods were withdrawn to their upper limits, but the low value of the operational reactivity margin restricted any further rise of reactor power. The rapid reduction in the power during the initial shutdown, and the subsequent operation at a level of less than 200 MW led to increased poisoning of the reactor core by the accumulation of xenon-135. This made it necessary to extract additional control rods from the reactor core in order to counteract the poisoning. The operation of the reactor at the low power level with a small reactivity margin was accompanied by unstable core temperature and coolant flow, and possibly by instability of neutron flux. The control room received repeated emergency signals of the levels in the steam/water separator drums, of relief valves opened to relieve excess

steam into a turbine condenser, of large excursions or variations in the flow rate of feed water, and from the neutron power controller. In the period between 00:35 and 00:45, it seems emergency alarm signals concerning thermal-hydraulic parameters were ignored, apparently to preserve the reactor power level. Emergency signals from the Reactor Emergency Protection System (EPS-5) triggered a trip which turned off both turbine-generators. After a period, a more or less stable state at a power level of 200 MW was achieved, and preparation for the experiment continued. As part of the test plan, at 1:05 a.m. on 26 April extra water pumps were activated, increasing the water flow. All these actions led to an extremely unstable reactor configuration. Nearly all of the control rods were removed.

6

At 1:23:40, as recorded by the *SKALA* centralized control system, an emergency shutdown or scram of the reactor was initiated. The scram was started when the EPS-5 button (also known as the AZ-5 button) of the reactor emergency protection system was pressed thus fully inserting all control rods, including the manual control rods that had been incautiously withdrawn earlier. The reason the EPS-5 button was pressed is not known, whether it was done as an emergency measure or simply as a routine method of shutting down the reactor upon completion of the experiment. There is a view that the scram may have been ordered as a response to the unexpected rapid power increase, although there is no recorded data convincingly testifying to this. Some have suggested that the button was not pressed but rather that the signal was automatically produced by the emergency protection system; however, the *SKALA* clearly registered a manual scram signal.

7

A few seconds after the start of the scram, a massive power spike occurred, the core overheated, and seconds later resulted in the initial explosion. Some of the fuel rods fractured, blocking the control rod columns and causing the control rods to become stuck after being inserted only one-third of the way. Within three seconds the reactor output rose above 530 MW. The subsequent course of events was not registered by instruments: it is known only as a result of mathematical simulation. First a great rise in power caused an increase in fuel temperature and massive steam buildup with rapid increase in steam pressure.

8

A second, more powerful explosion occurred about two or three seconds after the first; evidence indicates that the second explosion re-

sulted from a nuclear excursion. The nuclear excursion dispersed the core and effectively terminated that phase of the event. However, the graphite fire continued, greatly contributing to the spread of radioactive material and the contamination of outlying areas. According to observers outside Unit 4, burning lumps of material and sparks shot into the air above the reactor. Some of them fell onto the roof of the machine hall and started a fire. About 25 per cent of the red-hot graphite blocks and overheated material from the fuel channels was ejected. ...Parts of the graphite blocks and fuel channels were out of the reactor building. ...As a result of the damage to the building airflow through the core was established by the high temperature of the core. The air ignited the hot graphite and started a graphite fire. Contrary to safety regulations, a combustible material (bitumen) had been used in the construction of the roof of the reactor building and the turbine hall. Ejected material ignited at least five fires on the roof of the adjacent reactor 3.

9

The radiation levels in the worst-hit areas of the reactor building have been estimated to be 5.6 roentgens per second (R/s) (1.4 mill amperes per kilogram), which is equivalent to more than 20,000 roentgens per hour. A lethal dose is around 500 roentgens (0.13 coulombs per kilogram) over 5 hours, so in some areas, unprotected workers received fatal doses within several minutes.

10

Shortly after the accident, firefighters arrived to try to extinguish the fires. First on the scene was a Chernobyl Power Station firefighter brigade under the command of Lieutenant Volodymyr Pravik, who died on 9 May 1986 of acute radiation sickness. They were not told how dangerously radioactive the smoke and the debris were, and may not even have known that the accident was anything more than a regular electrical fire: “We didn’t know it was the reactor. No one had told us”. Grigorii Khmel, the driver of one of the fire-engines, later described what happened: We arrived there at 10 or 15 minutes to two in the morning ... We saw graphite scattered about. Misha asked: “What is graphite?” I kicked it away. But one of the fighters on the other truck picked it up. “It’s hot,” he said. The pieces of graphite were of different sizes, some big, some small enough to pick up ... We didn’t know much about radiation. Even those who worked there had no idea. There was no water left in the trucks. Misha filled the cistern and we aimed the water at the top. Then those boys who died went up to the roof —Vashchik Kolya and others, and Volodya Pravik... They

went up the ladder... and I never saw them again. However, Anatoli Zakharov, a fireman stationed in Chernobyl since 1980, offers a different description: I remember joking to the others, "There must be an incredible amount of radiation here. We'll be lucky if we're all still alive in the morning." 20 years after the disaster, he claimed the firefighters from the Fire Station No. 2 were aware of the risks. Of course we knew! If we'd followed regulations, we would never have gone near the reactor. But it was a moral obligation—our duty. We were like kamikaze. The immediate priority was to extinguish fires on the roof of the station and the area around the building containing Reactor No. 4 to protect No. 3 and keep its core cooling systems intact. The fires were extinguished by 5 a.m., but many firefighters received high doses of radiation. The fire inside Reactor No. 4 continued to burn until 10 May 1986; it is possible that well over half of the graphite burned out. The fire was extinguished by a combined effort of helicopters dropping over 5,000 metric tons of materials like sand, lead, clay, and boron onto the burning reactor and injection of liquid nitrogen. Ukrainian filmmaker Vladimir Shevchenko captured film footage of a Mi-8 helicopter as it collided with a nearby construction crane, causing the helicopter to fall near the damaged reactor building and kill its four-man crew.

1. Look at the title. What do you think it means?
2. Which service has to be fond of radioactive disasters?
 - a) firefighters
 - b) ecologists
 - c) rescue service
 - d) doctors
 - e) some of them
3. Match the headings to the paragraphs:
 - 1) a) Delay consequences.
 - 2) b) Unexpected changes.
 - 3) c) The end beginning.
 - 4) d) Initial explosion.
 - 5) e) Immediate crisis management.
 - 6) f) Dangerous test.
 - 7) g) Power changes.
 - 8) h) Double explosion.
 - 9) i) Work by technological process.
 - 10) j) Fire containment.

Keys: 1 f; 2 i; 3 b; 4 a; 5 g; 6 c; 7 d; 8 h; 9 e; 10 j.

4. Answer the questions:

- 1) What did the burning graphite moderator increase?
 - a) Emission of smoke.
 - b) Emission of fire.
 - c) Emission of particles.
- 2) Why were in 1982–1985 the modification measures with generator unsuccessful?
 - a) Because some engineering ideas were not right.
 - b) Because there were not enough equipment with the power.
 - c) Because there was a small amount of generators.
- 3) Why was the reduction of the output postponed?
 - a) Because it took more time then it has to be.
 - b) Because of an unexpected event in the neighborhood of the station.
 - c) Because the evening demand of the power was very high.
- 4) When did the delay of the experiment happen?
 - a) At the beginning of the shift.
 - b) Between the shifts.
 - c) At the end of the shift.
- 5) Why did the power in radiator continue to increase instead of decreasing?
 - a) There was a mistake in technological process.
 - b) Some further actions were made.
 - c) Neutron absorber has already been naturally made.
- 6) Why did both generators stop?
 - a) Power level decreased.
 - b) Temperature began to fall down.
 - c) Emergency signals turned them off.
- 7) What led to the reactor's deformation?
 - a) High power level.
 - b) High water level.
 - c) Both.
- 8) Why did the turning off of the reactor happen?
 - a) Protecting system started its work.
 - b) Experiment was over.
 - c) Unexpected rapid power increasing was monitored and fixed.
- 9) Why did the explosion take place?
 - a) Power level was very high.
 - b) Power level was very low.
 - c) Because of sudden scram.

Keys: 1 c; 2 a; 3 b; 4 b; 5 c; 6 c; 7 c; 8 a; 9 c.

III. Vocabulary practice

1. Give the synonyms to the following words:

Disaster — syn. catastrophe

To occur — to happen to take place

Contaminated — syn. sick, dirty

Core — syn. radioactive

Shut down — syn. to turn off, to scram

To require — syn. to exaggerate

Regulation — syn. rule, law

To eject — syn. to throw away

2. Using negative prefixes make up the opposites.

Authorized, sufficient, successful, acceptable, approved, stable, stability.

Keys: Unauthorized; insufficient; unsuccessful; unacceptable; unapproved; unstable; instability.

3. Fill in correct prepositions.

1) spike ... (of) ... power output

2) radioactive fall out ... (into) ...

3) to be resettled ... (from) ... the most contaminated areas

4) to consist ... (of) ... fuel channels

5) the test was carried ... (out) ...

6) gradual reduction ... (in) ... the output

7) very limited time to prepare ... (for) ... and carry ... (out) the experiment

8) operation ... (at) ... the low power level

9) preparation ... (for) the experiment

10) as a response ... (to) ... the power increase

11) contribute ... (to) ... the spread ... (of) ...

12) the damage ... (to) ... the building

IV. Post-reading tasks

You have been doing a class project on technology. Your teacher has now asked you to write a composition about a following statement: "Nuclear power has changed our lives".

You should state whether you agree or disagree with the statement, explaining your reasons clearly.

Before writing pay attention to the following questions:

- What type of composition is this?
- How formal does your writing has to be?
- Do you agree or disagree with the statement of your teacher?
- Which of the following statements are true or false?

- a) You should write mainly about people's lives.
- b) You must include advantages as well as disadvantages of using nuclear power in modern life.
- c) You should divide your piece of writing into clear paragraphs each of which containing your separate idea.
- d) Your composition should include your personal ideas too.
The composition has to contain about 130–150 words.

THE CRIMEA

I. Pre-reading tasks

Answer the questions:

- How in another way such geographical names as the Apennines, the Pyrenees, and the Crimea may be called?
- Where do most of Ukrainians like to spend there summer holidays?
- What attracts them there and you in person?
- What do you know about your favourite place for spending holidays?

II. While-reading tasks

The Crimea is now governed by the Constitution of the Crimea in accordance with the laws of Ukraine. The capital and administrative seat of the republic's government is the city of Simferopol, located in the center of the peninsula. The Crimea's area is 26,200 square kilometers (10,100 sq mi) and its population was 1,973,185 as of 2007.

Taurica also known as Tauris, Taurida, Tauric Chersonese and Chersonesus Taurica was the name of the Crimea in Antiquity.

The Greeks named the region after its (1) ..., the Tauri. As the Tauri inhabited only mountainous regions of southern Crimea at first the name Tauris was used only to this southern part, but later it was (2) ... to name the whole peninsula. Sometimes Taurica is referred to as Tauric Chersonese or Chersonesus Taurica. This name is Greek for the "Tauric peninsula" (Chersonese literally means "peninsula"). This (3) ... the name should not be (4) ... with the city of Chersonesos. According to Greek legends, Tauris is the place to which Iphigeneia was sent after the goddess Artemis rescued her from the human sacrifice her father was about to (5) The goddess swept the young princess off to Tauris where she became a priestess at her temple. Here, she was forced by the Taurian king Thoas to perform human sacrifices on any foreigners who came ashore. Taurica was inhabited by a variety of peoples. The inland regions were inhabited by Scythians and the

mountainous south coast by the Taures, an offshoot of the Cimmerians. Greek (6) ... inhabited a number of colonies along the coast of the peninsula, notably the city of Chersonesos near modern Sevastopol. In the 2nd century BCE the eastern part of Taurica became part of the Bosporean Kingdom, before being incorporated into the Roman Empire in the 1st century BC. The land of Tauris and its rumored customs of killing Greeks are also described by Herodotus in his histories.

Two centuries later (438 BC), the Archon (ruler) of the latter settlers assumed the title of the Kings of Cimmerian Bosporus, a state that maintained (7) ... relations with Athens, supplying the city with wheat, honey and other commodities. The last of that line of kings, Paerisades V, being hard-pressed by the Scythians, put himself under the protection of Mithridates VI, the king of Pontus, in 114 BC. After the death of this sovereign, his son, Pharnaces II, was invested by Pompey with the kingdom of Bosporus in 63 BC as a reward for the assistance rendered to the Romans in their war against his father. In 15 BC, it was once again restored to the king of Pontus, but since ranked as a tributary state of Rome.

Taurica was eventually renamed by the Crimean Tatars, from whose language the Crimea's modern name (8) The word "Crimea" comes from the Crimean Tatar name Qırım, via Greek Krimeaia. After the annexation of the Crimea in 1783 the newly-installed Russian authorities made an attempt to (9) ... the ancient name, and the former lands of the Crimean Khanate were organized into the Taurida Governorate. But this name was used only in the official documents and "Crimea" remained a common name for the country.

Throughout the later centuries, the Crimea was invaded or occupied successively by the Goths (AD 250), the Huns (376), the Bulgars (4th–8th century), the Khazars (8th century), the state of Kievan Rus' (10th–11th centuries), the Byzantine Empire (1016), the Kipchaks (the Kumans) (1050), and the Mongols (1237).

In the mid-10th century, the eastern area of Crimea was conquered by Prince Sviatoslav I of Kiev and became part of the Kievan Rus' principality of Tmutarakan. In 988, Prince Vladimir I of Kiev also captured the Byzantine town of Chersones (presently part of Sevastopol) where he later converted to Christianity. An impressive Russian Orthodox cathedral marks the location of this historic event.

In 1346, the bodies of Mongol warriors of the Golden Horde who had died of plague were thrown (10) ... the walls of the besieged Kaffa (now Feodosiya).

After the destruction of the Golden Horde by Timur in 1441, the Crimean Tatars founded an independent Crimean Khanate under

Hacı I Giray, a descendant of Genghis Khan. He and his successors (11) ... first at Qırq Yer, and from the beginning of the 15th century, at Bakhchisaray.

The Crimean Tatars controlled the steppes that stretched from the Kuban and to the Dniester River, however, they were unable to take control over commercial Genoese towns. After the Crimean Tatars asked for help from the Ottomans, an Ottoman invasion of the Genoese towns led by Gedik Ahmed Pasha in 1475 brought Kaffa and the other trading towns under their control.

Crimean Tatars introduced raids into Ukrainian lands, which were used to get slaves to be sold on markets. For example, from 1450 to 1586, eighty-six Tatar raids were recorded, and from 1600 to 1647, seventy. In the 1570s close to 20,000 slaves a year were being sold in Kaffa.

In 1553–1554, Cossack Hetman Dmytro Vyshnevetsky gathered together groups of Cossacks, and constructed a fort designed to (12) ... Tatar raids into Ukraine. With this action, he founded the Zaporozhian Sich, with which he would launch a series of attacks on the Crimea peninsula and the Ottoman Turks.

The Crimean War (1853–1856) devastated much of the economic and social infrastructure of the Crimea. The Crimean Tatars had to flee from their homeland en masse, forced by the conditions created by the war, persecution and land expropriations. Those who survived the trip, famine and disease, resettled in Dobruja, Anatolia, and other parts of the Ottoman Empire.

1. Chose the most suitable word.

1	a) population	b) people	c) inhabitants	d) residents
2	a) given	b) extended	c) pushed	d) followed
3	a) example	b) pattern	c) module	d) variant
4	a) confused	b) mixed	c) varied	d) mistaken
5	a) play	b) perform	c) execute	d) make
6	a) tribes	b) warriors	c) settlers	d) invaders
7	a) close	b) permanent	c) military	d) economic
8	a) wakes up	b) rises	c) grows	d) derives
9	a) renovate	b) revive	c) restore	d) remake
10	a) into	b) under	c) over	d) through
11	a) reigned	b) ruled	c) directed	d) ordered
12	a) resist	b) object	c) obstruct	d) stop

Keys: 1 c; 2 e; 3 d; 4 a; 5 b; 6 c; 7 a; 8 d; 9 b; 10 c; 11 a; 12 c.

2. Say if the sentence is true or false and correct where it is necessary.
- Crimea is an autonomous republic except the jurisdiction of Ukraine. (F)
 - The first name of the peninsula is of Greek origin. (F)
 - Crimea sold many agricultural goods to different European countries. (T)
 - Russian authorities wanted to rename the peninsula according to its first authentic name. (T)
 - Crimea was the first land of modern Ukraine where Christianity made its first steps. (T)
 - During the period of complete control of the Tatars there were however some towns which continued to lead their independent policy. (T)
 - The first memory about Sich dates back to the last half of the 16 century. (T)
 - Tatar escape after the Crimean war led to the agricultural decreasing. (T)
3. Text analysis
Chose the correct meaning of the extract.
- a) ... is governed by the Constitution of Crimea in accordance with the laws of Ukraine.
 - I. adding the laws of Ukraine
 - II. by the laws of Ukraine — correct
 - b) ...where he later converted to Christianity
 - I. began learning Christianity
 - II. began praying to the God ant Christ-correct
 - c) Crimean Tatars introduced raids into Ukrainian lands
 - I. robbed, killed and took in captivity Ukrainian people-correct
 - II. conquered new lands
4. Using linking words, conjunctions and prepositions remake the sentences.
- a) The Tauri inhabited only mountainous part of the peninsula. The name Tauris was used to call the whole peninsula.
 - b) The goodness swept the princess into Tauris. She had to become a priestess.
 - c) In 1346 the bodies of Mongol warriors were thrown over the walls. They died of plague.
 - d) Crimean Tatars controlled the steppes. These steppes stretched from Cuban to the Dnister River.

- e) Russian government stopped the expropriation of Tatar's lands. Agriculture began to suffer due to the unattended fertile farmlands.
5. Match the words making word combinations. Make up all possible sentences with them.
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1) human | a) regions |
| 2) assumed | b) infrastructure |
| 3) obstruct | c) an attempt |
| 4) mountainous | d) raids |
| 5) devastate | e) peninsula |
| 6) make | f) the title |
| 7) coast | g) authorities |
| 8) newly-installed | h) sacrifices |
- Keys: 1 h; 2 f; 3 d; 4 a; 5 b; 6 c; 7 e; 8 g.*

III. Post-reading tasks

Making suggestion letter

You have just visited the local museum which shows historical stages in the place where you live. After your visit you decided to write a letter suggesting the top manager the ways of how to improve the work of the museum.

Try to use in it the next words as:

- I suggest (recommend) followed by gerund
- I think it would be a good idea followed by infinitive
- perhaps you could followed by bare infinitive
- If we (you were) followed by bare infinitive
- Another idea would be followed by infinitive

It would be a good idea to connect your ideas by the words and phrases that make your letter formal and logically built. These expressions are:

To start with, to continue, in addition, despite the fact that, lastly, finally, so on.

Use 130–150 words in your letter.

Geography and Climate

I. Pre-reading tasks

1. What types of climate do you know?
2. What types of climate are there in Ukraine and in the place where you live?
3. What places on the Earth have got the most extreme climate? Why?
4. Is the climate in the area where you live changing or not?

5. What proves and shows these changes?
6. Why Crimean peninsula is very popular among holiday makers?

II. While-reading tasks

Crimea is located on the northern coast of the Black Sea and on the western coast of the Sea of Azov, bordering Kherson Oblast from the North. Although located in the southwestern part of the Crimean peninsula, the city of Sevastopol has a special but separate municipality status within Ukraine. Crimea's total land area is 26,100 km² (10,077 sq mi).

Crimea is connected to the mainland by the 5–7 km (3.1–4.3 mi) wide Isthmus of Perekop. At the eastern tip is the Kerch Peninsula, which is directly opposite the Taman Peninsula on the Russian mainland. Between the Kerch and Taman peninsulas, lies the 3–13 km (1.9–8.1 mi) wide Strait of Kerch, which connects the waters of the Black Sea with the Sea of Azov.

The Crimean coastline is broken by several bays and harbors. These harbors lie west of the Isthmus of Perekop by the Bay of Karinit; on the southwest by the open Bay of Kalamita, with the ports of Eupatoria and Sevastopol; on the north by the Bay of Arabat of the Isthmus of Yenikale or Kerch; and on the south by the Bay of Caffa or Feodosiya, with the port of Feodosiya.

The southeast coast is flanked at a distance of 8–12 km (5.0–7.5 mi) from the sea by a parallel range of mountains, the Crimean Mountains. These mountains are backed by secondary parallel ranges. Seventy-five percent of the remaining area of Crimea consists of semiarid prairie lands, a southward continuation of the Pontic steppes, which slope gently to the northwest from the foot of the Crimean Mountains. The main range of these mountains shoots up with extraordinary abruptness from the deep floor of the Black Sea to an altitude of 600–750 m (1,969–2,461 ft), beginning at the southwest point of the peninsula, called Cape Fiolente. It was believed that this cape was supposedly crowned with the temple of Artemis, where Iphigeneia is said to have officiated as priestess. Uchan-su waterfall on the south slope of the mountains is the highest in Ukraine.

Numerous kurgans, or burial mounds, of the ancient Scythians are scattered across the Crimean steppes.

The terrain that lies beyond the sheltering Crimean Mountain range is of an altogether different character. Here, the narrow strip of coast and the slopes of the mountains are smothered with greenery. This "Riviera" stretches along the southeast coast from Cape Sarych, in the extreme south, to Feodosiya, and is studded with summer sea-bathing resorts such as Alupka, Yalta, Gurzuf, Alushta, Sudak, and

Feodosiya. During the years of Soviet rule, the resorts and dachas of this coast served as the prime perquisites of the politically loyal. In addition, vineyards and fruit orchards are located in the region. Fishing, mining, and the production of essential oils are also important. Numerous Crimean Tatar villages, mosques, monasteries, and palaces of the Russian imperial family and nobles are found here, as well as picturesque ancient Greek and medieval castles.

Most of Crimea has a temperate continental climate, except for the south coast where it experiences a humid subtropical climate, due to warm influences from the Black Sea. Summers can be hot (28 °C / 82.4 F Jul average) and winters are cool (-0.3 °C / 31.5 F Jan average) in the interior, on the south coast winters are milder (4 °C / 39.2 F Jan average) and temperatures much below freezing are exceptional. Precipitation in the interior is low with only 400 mm (15.7 in) a year. On the south coast precipitation is more than double of that, Yalta annually receives about 1,050 mm (41.3 in). Because of its climate, the southern Crimean coast is a popular beach and sun resort for Ukrainian and Russian tourists.

1. Fill in prepositions *to, in, with, across, by, on, at*.
 - To be located
 - To be broken
 - To be studded
 - To be scattered
 - To be connected
 - To be backed
 - To be smothered
2. Fill in the gaps with these expressions:
Keys: is located on, is connected to, is broken by, are scattered across, are smothered with, is studded with, is flanked at.
3. Choose the correct variant among 3 possible answers.
 - 1) The Crimea is located
 - a) in the South-West of Ukraine
 - b) in the North of Ukraine.
 - c) between Kherson oblast and the main land.
 - 2) The Crimea is connected with the main land by
 - a) the sea
 - b) the narrow line of the land
 - c) the strait.
 - 3) The relief of the Crimea is mostly
 - a) a steppe.
 - b) a prairie
 - c) mountains.

- 4) The word “Riviera” means
 - a) vineyards and fruit orchards.
 - b) greenery.
 - c) picturesque ancient castles.
- 5) The highest precipitation of the peninsula is
 - a) in the interior.
 - b) on the whole coast.
 - c) in Yalta.

Keys: 1 a; 2 b; 3 b; 4 b; 5 c.

4. Explain the underlined words:
 - a) status-special place with special rights
 - b) mainland-secluded large territory connected with the smaller one
 - c) harbor-bay with ships
 - d) slope-surface of the land which goes down
 - e) exceptional-very rare
 - f) precipitation-humid air

III. Post-reading tasks

You are on holiday on the Crimean coast. Write a postcard describing the place where you are and explain your likes or dislikes on this place.

Before you start writing pay attention to the style.

It is an informal one because the post card is written to somebody who you know.

Characteristics of informal style include:

- Short forms.
- Simple even colloquial vocabulary.
- Use of active, rather than passive voice.
- Informal beginnings and endings.

Write about 80–100 words.

Sights in the Crimea

I. Pre-reading tasks

Discuss the following questions:

- Have you ever heard about 7 wonders of the world? What are they?
- What 7 wonders of Ukraine do you know?
- Is (are) any of them located in Crimea?
- Is (are) any of them located in the area where you live?
- What sights of Crimea do you know?

II. While-reading tasks

1

Formerly granted to Lambros Katsonis and then a possession of the Potocki family, the Livadia estate became a summer residence of the Russian imperial family in the 1860s, when architect Ippolito Mognhetti built a large palace, a small palace, and a church there. The residence was frequented by Alexander II of Russia, while his successor Alexander III died in the smaller palace. It was perhaps disagreeable associations with the latter circumstance that induced his son Nicholas to have both palaces torn down and replaced with a larger structure.

In 1909 Nicholas and his wife traveled to Italy, where they were captivated by Renaissance palaces shown to them by Victor Emmanuel III. Upon their return, they engaged Nikolay Krasnov, Yalta's most fashionable architect, responsible for the grand ducal residences in Koreiz, to prepare plans for a brand new imperial palace. The tsar's diary testifies that the design was much discussed in the imperial family; it was decided that all four facades of the palace should look different. Construction works lasted for seventeen months; the new palace was inaugurated on 11 September 1911. Grand Duchess Olga celebrated her 16th birthday that November at Livadia.

The palace was once used as a mental institution, and now serves as a museum on the territory of Ukraine. Most of the historical artifacts have been lost, but anything that has been recovered can be seen for a small fee. In August 2007 the palace was recognized as a landmark of a modern history by the Seven Wonders of Ukraine project. Ukrainian pop singer Sofia Rotaru, who celebrated her 60th birthday at the palace in the company of the presidents of Russia, Ukraine and Moldavia — the second such meeting since the Yalta Conference — funded the reconstruction of Livadia Palace in 2008.

2

Mount Mithridat, located at the city center of Kerch, Ukraine, was one of the nominees for the seven wonders of Ukraine. To the top of the mountain with the height of over 90 m (91.4 m) leads the Great Mithridates Staircase in a series of flights and balustraded terraces, which was built in 1833–40 by the Italian architect Alexander Dighi. A well-built road goes all the way to the top.

The mountain is named after Mithridates VI of Pontus, ruler of the Kingdom of Bosphorus; for a long time he stood up to the great Roman Empire until he was deceived by his own son. After a long siege of Panticapaeum he tried to kill himself several times until finally was killed by the leader of his own guardsmen.

From the top of the mountain spreads a scenic outlook across the Strait of Kerch and the city. Sometimes it is possible to see the Caucasus shore. In the 19th century a museum was erected on the top of the mountain in the form of a Greek temple, but it was destroyed during the Crimean War. In 1944 the obelisk was built to commemorate the soldiers that defended Kerch in World War II.

3

Built in 1912, the Swallow's Nest is a decorative castle near Yalta on the Crimean shore in southern Ukraine. It was built between 1911 and 1912 near Gaspra, on top of 40-metre (130 ft) high Aurora Cliff, to a Neo-Gothic design by the Russian architect Leonid Sherwood.

The first building on the Aurora Cliff was constructed for a Russian general circa 1895. The first structure he built was a wooden cottage romantically named the "Love Castle." Later on, the ownership of the cottage passed to A. K. Tobin, a court doctor to the Russian Tsar.

In 1911, Baron von Steingel, a Baltic German noble who had made a fortune extracting oil in Baku, acquired the timber cottage and within a year had it replaced by the current building. The Scottish baronial and Neo-Moorish styles had been introduced in the Crimea in the 1820s by Edward Blore, the architect of the Alupka Palace (1828–1846). Compared to Alupka and Koreiz, Swallow's Nest is closer in style to German architectural follies, such as Neuschwanstein, Babelsberg, and Stolzenfels, although its precarious setting on the cliffs by the sea-side may also suggest the Belém Tower.

In 1914, von Steinheil sold the building to P. G. Shelaputin to be used as a restaurant. For a short time after the Russian Revolution of 1917, the building was used only as a tourist attraction. In the 1930s, the building was used by a reading club of the nearby Zhemchuzhina ("Pearl") resort.

In 1927, Swallow's Nest survived a serious earthquake rated at 6 to 7 on the Richter scale. The building was not damaged, except for some small decorative items that were thrown into the sea along with a small portion of the cliff. However, the cliff itself developed a huge crack. For a long time, Swallow's Nest was closed to the public due to the damage it suffered in that quake. The building would remain closed for the next forty years.

Renovation and restoration on the building was started in only 1968. Since 1975, an Italian restaurant has operated within the building. Swallow's Nest was also featured in several Soviet films. It was used as the setting of *Ten Little Negroes*, the Soviet screen version of Agatha Christie's *And Then There Were None*. The Swallow's Nest

Castle and the surrounding landmarks such as the Massandra palace were also shortly featured in a Jackie Chan film.

4

The Vorontsovsky Palace is an historic palace located in the town of Alupka, Ukraine. It is situated at the foot of the Crimean Mountains.

The Vorontsovsky Palace was constructed from 1830–1848, to be used as a summer residence of the governor-general of the Novorossiysk Krai, Prince Mikhail Semyonovich Vorontsov.

The palace was built according to a project by English architect Edward Blore (1789–1879). The architect did not visit Alupka, but was well informed about the area's mountainous landscape. When construction began, it was discovered that a foundation and the basement of the first portion of the building was already in position, as the palace was first supposed to be constructed on different plans, by architects Francesco Boffo and Thomas Harrison.

Serfs from the Moscow Governorate and the Vladimir Governorate were brought in to build the palace. Masons with expertise in “white stone” constructions were also brought in to help. The blocks used on the construction of the palace were made of diabase, found within the region. All other materials were brought in from far away. Work carried out on the place was done by hand, with the use of primitive tools.

The first room to be constructed of the Vorontsovsky Palace was the dining room, built from 1830–1834. The main and central wing of the building was constructed from 1831–1837. During 1841–1842, a billiard room was added to the dining room. During 1838–1844, the guest wing, the east wing, towers, the maintenance wing, and the front entrance were added on to the building. The last wing built of the castle was the library wing, constructed from 1842–1846. The remaining years on the construction of the palace were spent on the interior decor.

The largest of the landscaping jobs carried out on the palace's grounds were done from 1840 to 1848 with the help of soldiers helping to construct the park's terraces located in front of the building's southern entrance. The parks plant life was brought in from the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, from North and South America, and eastern Asia. Currently over 200 species of plant life exist within the palace's grounds.

In the summer of 1848, white marble sculptures of lions were installed on the central staircase leading up to the castle. The sculptures were carried out by the Italian sculptor Giovanni Bonnani. The construction of the palace ensemble was finished with the addition of the lion sculptures.

View of the palace's walls

For three generations, the Vorontsovsky Palace belonged to the Vorontsov family. After the Soviets came to power after the October Revolution, the palace was transformed into a museum, which took up the main, dining, and library wings. In 1927, a resort was opened in a wing of the palace, and a polyclinic and rest facility was opened within the palace's technical wing.

When World War II began in 1941, the museum expositions were evacuated from Alupka in fear of damage from attacking armies. However, other museums in Crimea were not evacuated due to a lack of time. Occupants of the museum had also evacuated many architectural pieces, including some 537 items of art and graphics, 360 pieces of the building's decor, sets of unique furniture, and a series of historic books. After the war, a small collection was recovered and was placed back in the palace.

From February 11–14, 1945, the Yalta Conference took place in the neighbouring Livadia Palace between the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union. During the time, the Vorontsovsky Palace served as the residence of Winston Churchill and the British delegation to the conference.

In 1965, the Vorontsovsky Palace was once again reinstated as a museum. The territory of the palace and neighbouring park were commonly used as sets for movies, like “Nebesnye lastochki”, and “Zhenitba Figaro”.

1. Read the text and answer the questions:

Which sight:

- | | |
|--|------|
| 1) ...was built in the Renaissance style? | 1 |
| 2) ...has changed its name? | 3 |
| 3) ...was among the nominees for 7 wonders of Ukraine? | 2 |
| 4) ...was used differently? | 3, 4 |
| 5) ...was damaged because of natural disaster? | 3 |
| 6) ...was built by people from central Russia? | 4 |
| 7) ...was designed by Russian architect? | 1, 3 |
| 8) ...was used as scenery in films? | 3, 4 |
| 9) ...has got some wings? | 1, 4 |
| 10) ...belonged to the imperial family? | 1 |
| 11) ...was built by foreign architect? | 4 |
| 12) ...received the Yalta Conference in 1945? | 1, 4 |
| 13) ...was built in a neo-Gothic style? | 3, 4 |
| 14) ...was decorated with the help of military men? | 4 |
| 15) ...was built in honor of a foreign ruler? | 2 |

2. Lexical work

Find the synonyms to the following words:

Granted — syn. offered

Possession — syn. property, ownership

To frequent — syn. to visit

To engage — syn. to hire

To deceive — syn. to betray

Attraction — syn. sight

To transform — syn. to change

3. Match the words. Make your sentences with them.

1) formerly

a) family

2) summer

b) associations

3) imperial

c) works

4) timber

d) granted

5) serious

e) cottage

6) construction

f) earthquake

7) disagreeable

g) residence

8) plant

h) life

Keys: 1 d; 2 g; 3 a; 4 e; 5 f; 6 c; 7 b; 8 h.

4. Fill in the gaps with the words given.

Favor, agree, appears, concerned, believe, feel, disagree, mind, see, view.

- I think... , I am of the opinion that...
- In my opinion, ...
- It seems, ... to me that...
- To my...
- I am in... of...
- I (strongly)...
- As far as I am...
- The way I... it...

III. Post-reading tasks

1. Make the summary of each part of the text.
2. Describe one sight which you like most of all.
3. Write a letter to your pen-friend expressing your opinion about the sights which you have seen his week.
4. Use words and phrases in your letter.
 - To list points: to begin with, to start with firstly, finally, in conclusion
 - To add more points: furthermore, in addition, secondly, also, moreover
 - To give examples: for example, for instance, such as

- To show cause, reason: because, that is why, therefore
- To show results, consequences: therefore, consequently, to sum up, in this way
- To introduce the opposing viewpoint: on the contrary, on the other hand however whereas
- To conclude: therefore, all in all. To sum up, all things considered

Write about 120–150 words.

DNIPROPETROVSK

I. Pre-reading tasks

1. Look at the title of the text and the pictures and discuss how they are related.
2. Underline the words related to your mind to the topic.
Population, third city, inhabitants, beach, embankment, machine-building, agriculture, fortress, prince, railway station, bridge, fur-tree.
3. Try to make as many sentences with these words as you can.

II. While-reading tasks

Read the text and choose the answer you think fits the best for each question.

The city of Dnipropetrovs'k is situated on the river Dnipro in Central Ukraine and has a population of 1.04 million inhabitants. It is the third city in the country by population. Dnipropetrovs'k — simply Dnipro, as it is called by local inhabitants is a dynamic and lively city. The city is surprisingly green along the wide and slow-mowing Dnipro River and has remarkable embankments, long boulevards and spacious parks. It is also the major centre of high-technological industries, education, machine-building, metallurgy and trade.

The city is not only famous for its commercial industry, but also for its green hills and parks. The old fortress settlement has existed since the middle of the 16th century. The new town was founded in 1776 by the Russian Prince Potyemkin by the order of Catherine II, Empress of the Russian Empire, and was called Yekaterinoslav from 1776 to 1926. During 1918 the town's name was Sicheslav (the glory for Sich' fortress of Cossacks). Dnipropetrovs'k has been the major centre of steel industry from the beginning of the 20 century until the present. It has also dominated in the machine building and aero-space building industry since the 1950.

Climate and weather

The city is very warm in summer (average daily temperature in July is +25–27 °C) and cold in winter (–3–4 °C).

The best time for visiting is late spring-April and May (nice nature and fresh air), first part of June and early in autumn, mostly in September and October (beauty of yellow parks).

Period of rains is normal in the middle of autumn. Other seasons are mainly dry with a few showers or storms in the summer time.

Places of interest

The central streets of the city were renamed during the Soviet time in honor of outstanding revolutionaries. So, the central street of the city has the name of Karl Marx. It is a very beautiful, wide, long parkway, which stretches from East to West through the central part of the city. It was founded in the XVIII century and parts of its buildings are the actual decoration of the city. In the centre of the city there is Zhovtneva square, on which there is a majestic Cathedral that was founded by the order of Catherine II in 1787. There are some remarkable buildings on the square: the Museum of History, Diorama “Battle for the Dnipro River” and also the beautiful park in which you can rest in hot summer.

Walking down the hill to the Dnipro River, you will arrive in the large Taras Shevchenko Park and on the Monastyrsky Island. This island is one of the most interesting places in the city. In the IX century the Byzantine monks based a monastery here. It was destroyed by Mongol-Tatars in the XIII century.

The compact “old town” does not exist in Dnipropetrovsk any more. Many historic buildings and churches were ruined during the World War II and in Stalin’s communist times in the 1930s.

Another interesting street is named after marshal Malinovsky. It is remarkable by its arch bridge which is part of the railway Merefa-Kherson and crosses Monastyrsky Island.

The Dnipro River is a wonderful creation of nature that keeps the climate in the city mild and fresh. You can see it from many points of the city.

There was no need to build huge skyscrapers in the city in Soviet times. Powerful factories and plants preferred to construct offices close to the main factory building which was far away from the center of the town. In the last ten years of independence the price of the land in Ukraine has considerably grown. All new office buildings are now being built in the same architectural style as the old buildings and are mostly located in the centre of Dnipropetrovsk.

1. What part of Ukraine does Dnipropetrovs'k belong to?
 - a) Eastern part.
 - b) North Eastern part.
 - c) East central part.
2. What is the city famous for?
 - a) Historical past.
 - b) Beautiful places to walk.
 - c) Industrial and agricultural up-to date.
3. What is the best period for visiting the city?
 - a) Late in autumn.
 - b) In the middle of autumn.
 - c) Early in autumn.
4. Monastyrsky park was named because
 - a) monks settled there.
 - b) monks built the church on this place.
 - c) monks were poisoned there.
5. Why do new offices appear in the center of the city?
 - a) Because there is no place in outskirts.
 - b) Because the price of the land became higher.
 - c) Because their fissionable design is good for town's central part.

Keys: 1 e; 2 b; 3 c; 4 a; 5 b.

II. Vocabulary practice

1. Match the words and then make up sentences using them.

1) main	a) inhabitants
2) local	b) moving
3) wide	c) parks
4) remarkable	d) technology
5) spacious	e) city
6) high	f) embankment
7) deep	g) history

Keys: 1 e; 2 a; 3 f; 4 b; 5 e; 6 d; 7 g.

2. Choose the synonym.

1) Main	a) principle	b) largest
2) Dynamic	a) rapid	b) energetic
3) Surprising	a) chocking	b) attractive
4) Spacious	a) enormous	b) vast
5) Pleasurable	a) exiting	b) amusing
6) Powerful	a) strong	b) dominative

Keys: 1 a; 2 a; 3 b; 4 b; 5 a; 6 b.

3. Reading for specific information. Complete the sentences:
- The town has a population of about 1 mln or is ... (the 3-d city in Ukraine).
 - The city is surprising green along the ... (wide and slow moving Dnipro river).
 - The town was founded by the ... (order of Catherine II).
 - Yekaterinoslav and Sicheslav are ... (the former names of the city).
 - Period of rains is usual in ... (some days of summer and in the middle of autumn).
 - The Dnipro is a wonderful creation of ... (nature that keeps the air mild and fresh).

IV. Post-reading tasks

1. Summarize the text in 5–6 sentences using the main information about the city.
2. Compare Dnipropetrovsk and your native city or town by the following criteria:
 - geographical position
 - population
 - historical past
 - modern life
 - main sights

History of the city

I. Pre-reading tasks

Answer the questions:

- What do you know about the dates 1774, 1775, 1776? Do you know the proper names as G. Potyomkin, Sich?
- What and who do they refer to?

Yekaterinoslav — new town in Russian Empire

“The City of Yekaterinoslav — entirely the creation of Prince Grigory Potyomkin” — wrote the famous Ukrainian historian Dmytro Yavornitsky. In the 1770s the Russian empire became anxious with the problem of Turkish domination in Asia. The last Slavic fortified territories were Cossacks’ forts-Zaporiz’ka Sich which protected Russian borders. In 1774 Prince Grigory Potyomkin (1739–1791) was nominated the governor of Novorossiysk gubernia. That year the Turkish-Russian war was settled. After it the Cossack army as a relied military force was not so necessary for the Empire. The fertile lands of Zaporizhyya had attracted landowners for a long time and the new plan of Catherine II was devoted to gradual destruction of the Cossacks’

state. In 1775 Sich was destroyed. Division of Zaporizhian lands and its gradual settling by foreigners of all nations required construction of new towns and settlements. Realization of large projects of glory of Catherine II began. Kherson, Nikolaev and Yekaterinoslav appeared on the map of the Russian Empire. But the first sight of the settlement in 1776 was chosen rather unsuccessfully. In 1783 the city's population was 2194 inhabitants, however the next year the settlement had to change its dislocation because of unfitness for further construction and residing. (Spring waters transformed the settlement into a bog). Yekaterinoslav-2 was based in 1783 in the Zaporizhian village of Polovytsia between the settlements of Old and New Kodaki. The construction plans of the town were huge: 30 verstas in length, 25 in width up to the Mokra Sura River. The main constructions were settled down on the hill. At the crown of it Preobrazhenskiy Cathedral should appear (its size was unique in the world). In addition to the Cathedral there were construction plans to build a huge "magnificent university". The streets of the town were to be direct and wide. On Monastyrsky Island a botanical garden was supposed to appear. Unfortunately many of these plans were lost because of bad management and stealing. Many buildings such as Potyomkin Palace were under construction very slowly. Finally the building was bought by retired Cossack colonel Lazar Globa who possessed a lot of lands up to the borders of a new-built town. It was completed only in 1835. Prospering larceny and change of authority (both Prince Potyomkin and Catherine died and the inheritor Paul I hated all creations of his mother) caused all the constructions to stop by the end of the century. The plans about further development of the town were reduced and changed. That is why a lot of buildings were left unfinished. From 1797 to 1802 the town was called Novorossiysk. It eventually decayed and became a silent village. The great plans were in the past. The spirit of what had to appear had only left. So it was until 1870 when the town became alive again...

II. While-reading tasks

1. Skim reading

Read the text quickly and choose the best title for it.

- Entire creation of Prince Potyomkin.
- Destruction of Sich.
- Catherine's large project.

2. Reading for specific information. Fill in the gaps with the words or numbers.

- In ... Russia did not agree with Turkish policy in Asia. (1770s)

- The Turkish-Russian war was settled in (1774)
 - By 1782 the population of Yekaterinoslav was ... inhabitants. (2194)
 - The village of Polovitsia was the second place where the town ... originated. (Yekaterinoslav-2)
 - Potyomkin palace was finished in construction only in (1885)
 - The ... name of the town was Novorossiysk. (3-d)
 - The town began to increase since (1870)
3. Correct the mistakes.
- In the 1770s the Russian Empire became satisfied with Turkish policy.
 - The first Slavic fortified territories were Cossacks forts-Zaporiz'ka Sich.
 - In 1774 Prince Potyomkin was nominated as ambassador of Novorossiysk gubernia.
 - This year the Turkish-Russian war was over.
 - The limited lands of Zaporizhya did not attract Russian landowners any more.
 - The plan of Catherine II was the gradual growth of the Cossack's state.
4. Fill in the missing word.
- Division of Zaporizhian lands and its (gradual) settling by (foreigners) of all nations (required) construction of new towns and settlements.
 - The first (site) of the new town was (chosen) rather unsuccessfully.
 - The next year the site was (transferred) because of the (unfitness) of the place for construction and reside ring.
 - The second site was (absorbed) by the growing town limits.
 - Potyomkin Palace was bought by (retired) Cossack Lazar Globa.
5. Vocabulary practice. Replace the words in brackets of the previous task into their synonyms.
- Gradual — continuous
 Foreigner — stranger
 Require — demand
 Site — place
 Chosen — found
 Transfer — replace
 Unfitness — inappropriateness
 Absorb — destroy
 Retired — pensioner

6. While reading the text choose the best word to replace the space.

Development of capitalism
(end of XIX — beginning of XX century)

At the beginning of the 19 century the city of Yekaterinoslav had only 6389 (1) ... , in 1865 — 22,816, in 1887 — 48,000 and in 1897 the population (2) ... to 121,200 people. For the last 30 years of the century the population increased in 5 times. What was the reason of such population (3) ... ?

Two men: the Englishman Mr. John Hughes who developed Donetsk coal deposits and Ukrainian Alexandr Pol', who opened the Kryvyi Rih iron ores were the people who helped to boom the population. A.Pol' found ore (4) ... in 1866 while involved in archaeological research. The Donetsk coal was (5) ... for melting the pig iron of Kryvyi Rih ore and there was a need for a connecting railway. It wasn't until 1881 that the sanction for its construction received and in 1884 a new railway began its work.

The (6) ... constant metal bridge through the Dnipro was opened. Since this moment the town began to grow quickly.

New settlements appeared: Amour, Nizhnedniprovsk and also a vast factory area was rapidly growing. In 1899 the high Mining School was opened and by 1913 it had grown to be the Mining Institute.

The end of 1905 was (7) ... filled with blood of the anti-tsar revolts. Some tens of people were killed and hundreds were wounded. The wave of devastation of the Jews had passed. The atmosphere in society was (8)

After the revolution of 1917 and the Civil War the city was in ruins and an (9) ... change of authorities for some years.

During 8 months of 1918 under the decree of Hetman Pavlo Skoropad'skyi the town was called as Sicheslav. By Skoropads'kyi initiative the university in Yekaterinoslav was opened (10) ... the basis of High Female School. Finally the power of the Bolshevik Party had been established in Pridneprovye by the end of 1920, but there were several armed revolts up to the middle of 1921.

In 1926 the city of Yekaterinoslav was renamed into Dnipropetrovsk. This word (11) ... of two words: "Dnipro" (the river) and: "Petrovsk" (named for Petrovsky (1878–1958) who was the first Parliament leader of the new Ukrainian Communist republic.

7. Choose the best word to replace the space.

1	a) people	b) citizens	c) inhabitants
2	a) grown	b) increased	c) vusted

3	a) boom	b) growth	c) increase
4	a) occasionally	b) suddenly	c) casually
5	a) necessary	b) in need	c) important
6	a) modern	b) constant	c) strong
7	a) covered	b) rich	c) filled
8	a) heated	b) grown	c) risen
9	a) constant	b) infinitive	c) permanent
10	a) in	b) on	c) at
11	a) contains	b) composes	c) consists

Keys: 1 c; 2 b; 3 a; 4 c; 5 a; 6 b; 7 c; 8 a; 9 b; 10 b; 11 c.

III. Post-reading tasks

Writing (transactional letter) for requiring information in indirect questions

1. Read the advertisement and the notes. Then use appropriate words to help you write a letter of asking for further information.

Dnipropetrovs'k Rock Festival
 Shevchenko Park
 19-20 July 2010
 Two days and nights of continuous music
 from top rock bands based on folk poetry.
 Entry free.
 For more information call:
 056-321714
 PO Box 127
 Dnipropetrovs'k
 Ukraine
www.festive.com.ua

Useful expressions:

- Could you please tell me...
 - Could you let me know...
 - I would appreciate it if you could let me know...
 - I would like to know...
 - I would be grateful if you could let me know...
2. Choose direct questions into indirect ones using prompts written above.
 - Is there an accommodation near by?
 - Will foreign bands also take part in the festival?
 - How far is Shevchenko Park from the center and the hostel?
 - Is participation in the festival free?

- What criteria should the participant band correspond?
- What is the content of the jury?
- Are there any perks for student bands?

Dnipropetrovs'k Museum

I. Pre-reading tasks

1. Look at the following sentences and make your decision if they are true or false.
 - History of the museum numbers more than 150 years. (T)
 - The first building of the museum was located in Yekaterinoslav University. (F)
 - The restoration of the museum started in 1977 with the creation of the Diorama. (F)
2. Look at the title and think what the text might be about.

II. While reading tasks

Welcome

History of the museum of science in Dnipropetrovs'k area numbers 150 years. Dnipropetrovs'k region is known for its rich historical past and cultural traditions. Associated with our region are the names of the prominent historic figures who worked in the different fields of life in Ukraine.

It was in Yekaterinoslav (currently Dnipropetrovs'k) that one of the first museums in Pridneprovya Public Yekaterinoslav museum was founded in 1849. The inauguration of this museum is associated with the names of A. Fabr, the governor of Yekaterinoslav and J. Grakhov, the director of schools of Yekaterinoslav province. It was housed in Yekaterinoslav classical gymnasium till the beginning of 1890s.

In 1887 A. Pol private Museum of History and Archeology was formed. (A. Pol was an outstanding public figure, a lawyer, Maecenas and businessman.)

On May 6, 1902 the regional museum after A. Pol, housed in the building of the Commercial school, was inaugurated. It was established from the merging of the first Yekaterinoslav public museum.

In 1929 the museum collection numbered 49000 exhibits. In 1929–1932 it was enlarged by archeological finds-40,000 items-from Dniprovsky archeological expedition organized by D. Yavornitsky. During the years of the Great Patriotic War (1941–1945) the museum lost 90 per cent of its exhibits, the museum building was ruined.

But the real revival of the museum took place in 1970 when the new roomy building for museum was elected according to the project of the local architect O. Zuev. The diorama "Battle for the Dnipro-

river”, a movie and a public lecture hall, 9 exposition halls are housed in this building.

In 1975 the diorama “Battle for Dnipro-river” was opened for visitors.

Nowadays a number of exhibits of the museum are more than 220,000, including 30,000 archeological finds of Dnipro area.

The museum exposition is accommodated in 8 halls. It elucidates material and spiritual culture of the people inhabiting the territory of Pridneprovya from the ancient past to the present day.

Now the complex of Dnipropetrovs’k historic museum named after D. Yavornitsky comprises:

- the historic museum
 - the diorama “Battle for Dnipro-river”
 - Dmitro Yavornitsky memorial house museum
 - the literary museum.
1. Read the text and choose the most suitable heading for each paragraph. There is one extra heading you do not need.
 - a) Association with famous locals.
 - b) Movement to a new place.
 - c) Modern changes.
 - d) Numerous archeological findings.
 - e) Glory of the past.
 - f) Enlargement and loss surprising numbers.
 2. Match the words and make sentences with them.

1) cultural	a) the building
2) associated with	b) numbered
3) housed in	c) revival
4) collection	d) tradition
5) real	e) house
6) roomy	f) culture
7) material and spiritual	g) region

Keys: 1 d; 2 g; 3 a; 4 b; 5 c; 6 e; 7 f.
 3. Choose the correct meaning of the phrase.
 - 1) ...are the names of the prominent historic figures...
 - a) outstanding people
 - b) charismatic persons
 - 2) ... from the merging of...
 - a) cooperation
 - b) union
 - 3) ...but the real revival...
 - a) growth
 - b) enrichment

Keys: 1 b; 2 b; 3 a.

4. Use the word given in capitals to form the word that fits the space.

The history of the Steppe Pridneprovya

Assembled here are the archeological artifacts found on the territory of Dnipro area. The museum archeological collection elucidates the 1 ... (peculiarity) and vivid ancient history of our land from Paleolithic times to the XIII century.

Water and land routes of 2 ... (variety) tribes, ethnic groups and peoples once were intersected in here, in Pridneprovya. The coming century saw the formation of new ethnic and cultural communities, various ethnic tribes. The territory of Pridneprovya used to be a steppe borderland to Rus, the interface between the West and East which played an important role in the history of Europe. In the XIII century the formidable Mongol hordes came 3 ... (empty) wheat fields and ruining ancient settlements.

The 4 ... (appear) of Zaporizka Sich is bound with the 5 ... (form) of Cossacks as a separate social status with its own order, traditions and way of life. The Cossack period was a second period of Ukrainian national statehood. Zaporizhian Sich was an important factor of 6 ... (formation) the Ukrainian people, its ethnic territory.

A lot of artifacts trace the history of Ukrainian Cossacks, deal with the 7 ... (economic) of the Sich, trade, craft, 8 ... (description) the armed forces of Zaporizhian Cossacks, their military equipment, their land and sea campaign, their 9 ... (religion) traditions, culture and education, their everyday habits, home life in the Sich, reflect 10 ... (participate) of Cossacks in the liberation war of the Ukrainian people which took place in the middle of the XVIII century.

The exhibition "This is never repeated", which was opened at the museum 8 years ago, is very popular among visitors. It is devoted to the memory of numerous victims of Stalin repressions.

The 11 ... (exhibit) includes 1000 museum articles dealing with the life of people-our citizens whose names were obliterated by the mass reprisals of the 1930s, 1940s and the early 1950s by 12 ... (violent) of 13 ... (legal) conducted by Soviet regime.

A great number of human lives were 14 ... (lose) these years. A forced collectivization of agriculture prepared the basement for what became known as the Holodomor genocidal Famine of 1932–33, killing 5.000000 Ukrainian people.

Keys:

- 1) peculiarity — peculiar
- 2) variety — various

- 3) empty — emptying
- 4) appear — appearance
- 5) form — formation
- 6) formation — forming
- 7) economic — economy
- 8) description — describe
- 9) religion — religious
- 10) participate — participation
- 11) exhibit — exhibition
- 12) violent — violations
- 13) legal — legality
- 14) loss — lost

The diorama “Battle for the Dnipro-river”

The diorama depicts a forced crossing over the Dnipro-river in the vicinity of the villages Volskove-Vovnigi in 1943.

The crossing of the Dnipro was affected in difficult situation under constant artillery and air bombardment. The enemy launched counter attack after counter attack, aiming to dislodge the Soviet soldiers from the bridgeheads they have already seized and to hurl them back into the river.

Soviet soldiers making a forced crossing over the Dnipro displayed staunchness and heroism.

The battle for the Dnipro on the bridgehead Voiskove-Vovnigi lasted almost the whole month. Dnipropetrovsk was liberated from Nazi on October, 1943.

79 soldiers and officers of the Red Army, representing 43 nationalities, were rewarded the most prestigious title, “Hero of the Soviet Union”, for participations in battles for bridgehead Voiskove-Vovnigi their name are written on the memorial wall of the Diorama.

5. Answer the questions on the text.

- What does the Diorama depict?
- What were the military conditions for the Soviet soldiers while crossing the Dnipro?
- How long did the battle last?
- How many heroes were awarded after the battle?
- What do the numbers and the dates such as: October 25, 1943, 79 men, 43 nationalities refer to?

6. Match the sentences:

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1) The Diorama depicts | a) effected in difficult situation. |
| 2) The crossing was | b) counter attack after counter attack |

- 3) The enemy launched c) about a month
 4) Soviet soldiers displayed d) the most prestigious title
 5) The battle lasted for e) a forced crossing over the river
 6) 79 soldiers and officers f) staunchness and heroism
 Keys: 1 e; 2 a; 3 b; 4 f; 5 c; 6 d.

II. Post reading tasks

- Answer the questions:
 - What is the date of liberation in your city or town?
 - Do you know how it happened?
 - What a d how many heroes appeared in your town during the period of its liberation?
 - How is this event celebrated or glorified in your place?
- Write a comparative composition about this event using 120–150 words.

KHARKIV

I. Pre-reading tasks

Put the towns from the list according to a time-line beginning with the oldest one:

Poltava, Lviv, Kyiv, Chernigiv, Kharkiv, Odessa, Sebastopol.

- What age of a town makes people think that it is an ancient one?
- What is the oldest town in Ukraine?
- Why many towns founded earlier then Kharkiv (e.g. Tchuguyiv, Lozova) did not become as big and developed as Kharkiv?

II. While-reading

- Answer the questions.
 - How did Kharkiv appear on the map?
 - Who in that period of time formed the majority of its population?
 - What was the purpose of the foundation of Kharkiv?
 - Why did many Ukrainians assimilate into Russia and nearby, lose their national authenticity and started borrowing Russian habits?
 - What made Kharkiv one of the most important cities of the former USSR?
 - What is the main idea of the text?

Kharkiv Oblast (region) of Ukraine has about 3 million people. Over half of the oblast population resides in the city of Kharkiv, primarily in high-rise apartment buildings. One block of apartments may be home to as many as 3,000 people. Ivan Karkach who was the

chief of some Ukrainian settlers founded Kharkiv in 1654. This happened when Ukraine came under the control of Moscow. The city was settled where the Kharkiv River flows into the Lopan. So the name of the city is said to come from the name of the river or the name of the founding settler. The city was at first settled by Ukrainians, Cossacks in particular, but started drawing Russian military to help protect the town from Tatars. The town's early makeup consists of military personnel and craftsmen. Kharkiv soon began to lose its Ukrainian culture and become influenced by Russian culture from the 18th century on. First, Kharkiv came under the control of a regional ruler and then a governor, which was accompanied by Russian governmental institutions. Ukrainian Cossack leaders became part of the Russian nobility; Queen Catherine II gave the status of nobility to those born at this time. The Cossacks were reduced to ordinary laymen. There was increase of Russian businessmen that was not present with the Cossacks. There was a rise of Russian craftsmen, which made Ukrainian craftsmen sell their goods to the lower class. This made their income decrease and they had to move from the center of town to the outskirts. Kharkiv fairs began to sell more Russian goods than Ukrainian goods. Kharkiv became a center of education and culture because of the influx of Russian teachers and national Ukrainian schools were replaced with Russian schools. In the next few decades and centuries, Kharkiv developed into a city of industry. Such industry included: engineering, making turbines, manufacturing tractors, producing guidance control systems for missiles, and more. It has developed into a strong education center that has 77 institutions of higher learning and approximately 250,000 students. Kharkiv has a population of 1.5 million people with 1.3 million people in the rest of oblast (state). Kharkiv celebrated its 350 year in existence in 2004. Kharkiv continues to grow and expand as it looks to a bright and hopeful future.

Different Pages in Kharkiv History

A. History

Archeological evidence discovered in the area of present-day Kharkiv indicates that a local population has existed in that area since the 2nd millennium BC. Cultural artifacts date back to the Bronze Age, as well as those of later Scythian and *Sarmatian* settlers. There is also evidence that the *Chernyakhov culture* flourished in the area from the 2nd to the 6th century. Founded in the middle of 17th century by the eponymous, near-legendary character called Kharko (a diminutive form of the name Chariton, Ukrainian: Харитон), the settlement

became a city in 1654. Kharkiv became the centre of the Sloboda Cossack legion. The city had a fortress with underground passageways.

B. Within the Russian Empire

Kharkiv University was established in 1805. The streets were first cobbled in the city centre in 1830. RA system of running water was established in 1870. In 1912 the first sewerage system was built. Gas lighting was installed in 1890 and electric lighting in 1898. In 1869 the first railway station was constructed. In 1906 the first tram lines.

From 1800 to 1917 the population grew 30 times.

Kharkiv became a major industrial centre and with it a centre of Ukrainian culture. In 1812 the first Ukrainian newspaper was published there. One of the first Prosvitas in Eastern Ukraine was established in Kharkiv. A strong political movement was also established there and the concept of an Independent Ukraine was first declared there by the lawyer M. Mykhnovsky in 1900.

C. Soviet period

Prior to the formation of the Soviet Union, Bolsheviks established Kharkiv as the capital of the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic (from 1919–1934) in opposition to the Ukrainian People's Republic with its capital of Kiev.

As the country's capital, it underwent intense expansion with the construction of buildings to house the newly established Ukrainian Soviet government and administration. *Derzhprom* was the second tallest building in Europe and the tallest in the Soviet Union at the time with a height of 63 m. In the 1920s, a 150 m wooden radio tower was built on top of the building. The radio tower was destroyed in World War II.

In 1928, the SVU (Union for the Freedom of Ukraine) process was initiated and court sessions were staged in the Kharkiv Opera (now the Philharmonic) building. Hundreds of Ukrainian intellectuals were arrested and deported.

In the early 1930s, the *Holodomor* famine drove many people off the land into the cities and to Kharkiv in particular, in search of food. Many people died and were secretly buried in mass graves in the cemeteries surrounding the city.

D. Hard times

In 1934 hundreds of Ukrainian writers, intellectuals and cultural workers were arrested and executed in the attempt to eradicate all vestiges of Ukrainian nationalism in Art. The purges continued into 1938. Blind Ukrainian street musicians were also gathered in Kharkiv and

murdered by the NKVD. In January 1935 the capital of the Ukrainian SSR was moved from Kharkiv to Kiev.

During April and May 1940 about 3,800 Polish prisoners of Starobelsk camp were executed in the Kharkiv NKVD building, later secretly buried on the grounds of an NKVD pansionat in Pyatykhatky forest (part of the Katyn massacre) on the outskirts of Kharkiv. The site also contains the numerous bodies of Ukrainian cultural workers who were arrested and shot in the 1937–38 Stalinist purges.

E. Nazi occupation

23 August Memorial

During World War II, Kharkiv was the site of several military engagements. The city was captured and recaptured by Nazi Germany on 24 October 1941; there was a disastrous Red Army offensive that failed to capture the city in May 1942; the city was successfully retaken by the Soviets on 16 February 1943, captured for a second time by the Germans on 16 March 1943 and then finally liberated on 23 August 1943. Seventy percent of the city was destroyed and tens of thousands of the inhabitants were killed. Kharkiv, the third largest city in the Soviet Union, was the most populous city in the Soviet Union captured by Nazis, since in the years preceding World War II, Kiev was by population the smaller of the two.

The significant Jewish population of Kharkiv (Kharkiv's Jewish community prided itself with the 2nd largest synagogue in Europe) suffered greatly during the war. Between December 1941 and January 1942, an estimated 30,000 people (slightly more than half Jewish) were killed and buried in a mass grave by the Germans in a ravine outside of town named *Drobitsky Yar*.

During World War II, four battles took place for control of the city:

- First Battle of Kharkiv
- Second Battle of Kharkiv
- Third Battle of Kharkiv
- Fourth Battle of Kharkiv

Before the occupation, Kharkiv's tank industries were evacuated to the Urals with all their equipment, and became the heart of Red Army's tank programs (particularly, producing the legendary T-34 tank earlier designed in Kharkiv). These enterprises returned to Kharkiv after the war, and continue to produce some of the world's best tanks.

2. Read the title of the article. Why does the author give the article such name? Skim the text and say.

3. Read the text and answer the questions. In which area(s) is written about
- the pre-historic era of the city? (A)
 - the role of Cossacks in the settlements' life? (A)
 - the industrialization and construction? (B, C)
 - the first steps in mass-media development? (B, C)
 - the ideas of Ukrainian independence? (B, C)
 - the execution of people of different nationalities on the territory of the city (D, E)
 - military fails and success of the Soviet Army? (E)
4. Find the opposites to the following words in the text.
To indicate (to hide), to flourish (to disappear, to die), to install (to destroy), to search (to lose), to execute (to obtain mercy), to capture (to liberate).
5. Find the words from the texts A–E that mean
To show — text A, to be covered by stones — text B, against to — text C, to exile — text C, starvation — text C, suburb — text D, numerous — text E, tools — text E.

Keys: To indicate, to be cobbled, in opposition to, to deport, famine, outskirt, significant, equipment.

EURO-2012

I. Pre-reading tasks

1. Read the sentences and decide whether you think they are true or false.
- Football as a game has got a lot of fans. (T)
 - Roads and tramway lines are already ready to meet future guests. (F)
 - Preparations for Euro 2012 are not limited by roads. (T)
 - The stadium will have brand-new equipment. (T)
 - Kharkiv as one of receiving cities has got enough hotels and hostels. (F)

II. While-reading tasks

Are we ready for Euro 2012?

It is really difficult to find a person who doesn't like such world-renowned and loved game as football. And the city of Kharkiv is not an exception too. As it was announced on May 13, executive committee of the UEFA decided that such Ukrainian cities as Kiev, Donetsk, Lviv and Kharkiv will continue their preparation for the EURO-2012 and are obliged to confirm their readiness of holding a European Football Championship of 2012 on November 30.

Kharkiv always was a city full of events, students and busy social life. But now it turned into some incredible bee hive. In different parts of the city you will notice wide scope of construction works the scale of which is pretty unusual for the locals. Many of the roads are completely renovated and broadened. Tramway lines were removed from Pushkinskaya Street, which is one of the main central streets of Kharkiv, in order to avoid traffic jams and to make driving easier to the soccer stadiums and other venues created for Euro 2012.

But Kharkiv preparation for the EURO-2012 is not limited by the roads renewal. It also involves renovation of the Metallist soccer stadium, reconstruction of the airport and improvement of the infrastructure.

There is different information about the exact sum of money which will be spent. According to different official returns the sum varies from 400 million to 10.6 billion hryvnias. It is planned to receive 822,5 million hryvnias from the state budget, 2.6 million from the local one and the money of investors will make up 7.2 million hryvnias.

Metallist stadium

After the reconstruction, Metallist stadium will be able to seat more than 40,000 soccer fans. Moreover there will be especially equipped areas for journalists and commentators.

DCH Holding will invest 2.3 million hryvnias in buying anti-vandal seats for Kharkov Metallist's Stadium. As it is announced Spanish Figueras Internacional *Seating* will place 20 seats of VIP-1 category and 100 seats of VIP-2 category which will be located at the VIP zones of the western stand. The main provider of seats for the main group of fans is company Elcon GmbH (Germany). It will install 360 seats of VIP-3 category for the zone of the privileged visitors and 42.000 tip-up seats for other people.

Besides, there are other pleasant improvements, I would rather say, revolutionary ones. At the stadium is already installed super camera Spider cam. It is the only such camera in whole Ukraine and post soviet countries. Placed at a height of the roof of the stadium, this unique camera is able to be at any point of the field, attentively watching the events and transferring the picture in HD format.

And Spider cam is "not a cheap pleasure", as we say in Ukraine. It costs 350.000 euro. For Ukraine it is something incredible, because the last time such kind of cams was installed in Rome for the final of the Champions League. But Spider cam is not the only gift for the Kharkiv EURO-2012 feast. From now on, the Metallist has two new

screens 86 m² each, produced by Barco, which is considered as the best manufacturer in this field.

This is one of the most painful aspects of the preparation of Kharkiv for the Euro-2012. UEFA made the following demands:

- 5 star hotels — 1240 rooms,
- 4 star hotels — 1315 rooms,
- 3 star hotels — 210 rooms.

Altogether in Kharkiv around 70 hotels are involved in preparation.

The problem with the lack of the hotels may be solved by improvement of existing hotels and giving them higher category and by constructing new hotels.

In general Ukraine and Kharkiv are doing well in preparation for the Euro-2012. Polish observers were pleased to see real positive changes in the main cities which pretend to hold the European Football Championship of 2012. Welcome to Ukraine, welcome to Kharkiv.

1. Read the text attentively and check your previous answers.
2. Look at the titles and headings. Think what the text might be about.
3. Choose the most suitable heading for each paragraph.
 - a) Historic decision.
 - b) Transport renovation.
 - c) Budget.
 - d) International cooperation.
 - e) High Tech.
 - f) Comfort demands.

Keys: 1 c; 2 b; 3 a; 4 e; 5 d; 6 f.

4. Fill in the gaps with the correct prepositions.
 - to continue preparations ... (for)
 - readiness ... (of) ... holding
 - to be turned ... (into) ... smth
 - according ... (to) ... smth
 - with the lack ... (of) ... smth
 - to do well ... (in) ... smth
5. Look at the following phrases and explain them in your own words.
 - ...are obliged to confirm their readiness... (must prove to be ready do smth)
 - ...it is turned into some incredible bee hive... (to become busy with smth)

- ...there are other pleasant improvements, revolutionary ones... (brand-new, debuting things)
6. Make up the summary of the text.

III. Post-reading tasks

1. Find some information about other main cities which are partners of Kharkiv in preparations to Euro 2012 and compare their achievements and results.
2. Make up a report which shows the best way in getting to the stadium from the airport, central bus station, the railway station.
3. Would you like to work as a volunteer during the Championship helping guests to feel themselves comfortable in Ukraine? If yes, where would you like to realize yourself best? Write a short essay about it.

LVIV

I. Pre-reading tasks

1. Read the title and the introduction to the text.
What are you going to read about? What was the reason to mention the historical facts in the text?
2. Think of three questions you would like to ask about the history of Lviv.
3. Read the text quickly and see if the questions were answered in it.

General Information

Imagine a couple who were born in Austria, got married and raised their children in Poland, lived in Germany, died in the Soviet Union and are buried in Ukraine. Yet during their entire lifetime they have never moved. That could have happened in Lviv, a fascinating city that has changed hands many times through its long history just in the last hundred years, it's been known as Leopoldis, Lemberg, Lwow and L'vov.

The Ukrainian name for this city literally means "of Lev". Lev or Leo was the son of Danylo, the city's founder. An enduring tribute to Lev are its numerous lions depicted in stone and metal throughout the city.

Located at the intersection of trade routes emanating from the Black and Baltic seas, as well as those from East Ukraine, Central and Western Europe and you could say on the boundary of civilizations, Lviv has always been an important trade and convergent centre of the cultures of many nations. The convenient geographical position of Lviv

attracted trades from various countries: Germans, Poles, Swedes, Armenians, Jews who created separate city regions and have left their mark on the history of the city.

Nowadays Lviv has about 757,000 residents. About 80 percent are ethnic Ukrainians with a diverse assortment of other ethnic groups. In its history Lviv was considered a second Babylon with Armenians, Greeks, Jews, Poles, Italians, Scots, Hungarians, Czechs, Germans, Russians, Tatars, Saracens and Karaims represented. The interaction of different cultures left an inheritance of originality and the town of Leo was formed. For this reason the architecture of the city encompasses Gothic and Baroque, Renaissance and Roman styles, Rococo and Ampere. From all this diversity and from all these styles modern Halythian city of Lviv was born.

The first document reference of Lviv was in 1256 chronicle. Part of Halytsia-Volyn, a western principality of an Rus, Lviv was founded by Danylo, a crowned prince from the Rurikovich dynasty who ruled Halytsis-Volyn. Its strategic position as a stop on east-west trade routes along the central Europeanways and Carpathian passes resulted in an influx of diverse cultural influences and a cosmopolitan ambience, but also made it vulnerable to siege.

So, in the 14 century under king Kazimir III Lviv fell under Polish domination. A major consequence of this European influence was the establishment the Uniate Church in 1596. Also known as the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church, the church was a compromise between Polish Roman Catholicism and Ukrainian Orthodoxy: the Ukrainians acknowledged the supremacy of Rome while maintaining the orthodox Byzantine from worship. In 1772 the first partition of Poland brought south-eastern Poland and western Ukraine (a region called Halytsya) under the jurisdiction of the Austro Hungarian Empire. Lviv was renamed into Lemberg and became the administrative centre of newly created province dominated by Poles.

With the collapse of the Hapsburg Empire at the end of World War I a newly formed Ukrainian national Rada proclaimed an independent government known variously as Ruthenium, West Ukraine or East Halytsya. Lviv was the seat of this government. Shortly however Polish troops occupied Lviv and returned western Ukraine to the Polish rule.

In 1939 German-Soviet nonaggression agreement (the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact) transferred most of Western Ukraine from Poland to the USSR. This transfer against the will of its residents marked the first period in its long history when Lviv was ruled by Moscow. The take over of the Red Army put a stop to the Ukrainian cultural and po-

litical activity and ushered in a climate of severe repression including mass arrests and executions. In 1941 Lviv was occupied by Germany and much of its large Jewish population was wiped out.

After the Nazis' retreat in 1944 Soviet forces regained Lviv and reinstated their campaign of repression against the nationalistic Ukrainian people. But all these events were not able to break the strong people's spirit. In Western Ukraine, particularly in Lviv, there was a cell of partisan movement against invaders which afterwards formed Ukrainian Insurgent Army.

Yet from the Middle Ages Lviv acted a considerable part in cultural development of Eastern Europe. In the XV–XVIII there were few schools at church fraternities and monasteries. Among them is the brotherhood school which a lot of names of prominent Ukrainians of the XVI–XVII centuries are tied with. Founded in 1661 Lviv University was one of the oldest in central Europe and the first higher educational establishment in Ukraine. First Ukrainian printed editions "Apostle" and "Abc-book" were also printed in Lviv by Ivan Fedorov.

"A small Paris" is the name of Lviv given to this magnificent city by its citizens for its historical, cultural, and architectural monuments that can be found there. Lviv could also be classified as a museum under the sky. More than 50 per cent of Ukraine's architectural monuments are located in Lviv.

House building in Lviv area was called a bourgeois house. They were mostly two and three-stored buildings rectangular in plan, often with internal yard. The logical, clear system of apartments division was well seen on facades: in the horizontal division, rhythm of windows, accents of main entrance and balcony with consoles in the form of head of lion or leaves.

On smooth surfaces are sculptural relieves of traditional ancient subject and more frequent is Halytsia merchant symbols: mercury, dolphins, horns of plenty for the owners luck. In niches are saint patrons. A large part of these houses was saved up to our times and surprises by simplicity and carefully are looked after.

In architecture Lviv which did not suffer strongly in the war times of the XX century, European styles and directions of different historical epochs are represented. After fires in 1527 and 1556 there is practically no gothic Lviv, next epochs however are well presented: Renaissance, Barocco, Classicism. Secession became characteristic styles for Lviv and there are also examples of Art-deco and Berlin-modern. The central part of the city was recognized by UNESCO which has added it to its list of protected cities and thus will ensure its place in world cultural inheritance.

II. While reading tasks

1. Reading for specific information.

Fill in the missing information.

- Lviv has about (757 000) residents.
- About (80 per cent) are ethnic Ukrainians.
- At first the proper name of Lviv appeared in a (1256) chronicle.
- The city was founded by Danylo from the (Rurikovich) dynasty.
- Under the king Kazimir III Lviv fell under (Polish) domination.
- In 1772 the first Partion of Poland brought Lviv under the Jurisdiction of the (Austro-Hungarian) Empire.
- Lviv was renamed into (Lemberg).

2. Skim reading

Choose the best title for the text.

- a) Origin of the city.
- b) Multicultural life of Lviv.
- c) “Small Paris”.

3. Scanning

Answer the questions choosing the correct variant.

- 1) Lviv has always been an important trade centre because
 - a) it is far from Eastern Ukraine.
 - b) it is located on the trade routs.
 - c) different crafts were represented by its citizens.
- 2) Speaking about the citizens of Lviv we can say
 - a) they are pure Ukrainians.
 - b) they are mostly Ukrainians.
 - c) they are represented by all European nations.
- 3) A major consequence of European influence on Lviv was in
 - a) creation of Roman Catholicism.
 - b) creation of Ukrainian Orthodoxy
 - c) creation of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic church.
- 4) How many times from 1939 to 1945 did Lviv transfer from one country to another?
 - a) 2 times.
 - b) 4 times.
 - c) 3 times.
- 5) Lviv is called “Small Paris” because
 - a) more then 50 per cent of Ukraine’s architectural monuments are located in it.
 - b) different European styles and directions of different epochs are represented there.
 - c) it looks like Paris in the past.

Keys: 1 b; 2 b; 3 c; 4 c; 5 a.

4. Decide if the sentence is true or false.
- The founder of the city was Prince Leo. (F)
 - The city is located on the route leading to the Baltic Sea. (T)
 - Multinational communities were created in the Middle-aged Lviv. (T)
 - Different architectural styles including gothic are presented in buildings of the city. (F)
 - At the end of the XVI century the Uniate Church was established in Lviv. (T)
 - Lviv was renamed into Lemberg by the Poles. (F)
 - From 1939 to 1945 the campaign of repression against nationalistic Ukrainians took place twice. (T)
 - I. Fedorov was a professor of Lviv University. (F)
 - House building in Lviv is called a “merchant style”. (T)
 - Today Lviv is going forward without looking back at the historical past. (F)
5. Match the words of two columns into combinations and make up your own sentences with them.
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1) entire | a) emanating from |
| 2) routes | b) reference |
| 3) boundary of | c) a plan |
| 4) diverse | d) inheritance |
| 5) documented | e) civilization |
| 6) influx of | f) lifetime |
| 7) rectangular in | g) influences |
| 8) secular | h) assortment |
- Keys: 1 f; 2 a; 3 e; 4 h; 5 b; 6 g; 7 c; 8 d.*

III. Vocabulary task

Give synonyms to the words.

- 1) Raise — bring up
- 2) Entire — complete
- 3) Depict — describe
- 4) Emanate — follow
- 5) Boundary — border
- 6) Interaction — communication
- 7) Maintaining — support
- 8) Resident — inhabitant, citizen
- 9) Regain — occupy.
- 10) Fraternity — Brotherhood
- 11) Frequent — often

IV. Text analysis

Look at the extracts from the text and say what the meaning of underlined words is.

- 1) ...on the boundary of civilizations
- 2) ...second Babylon
- 3) ...influx of cultural influences
- 4) ...vulnerable to siege
- 5) ...acknowledged the supremacy

Keys:

- 1) — end of the world
- 2) — multinational overcrowded town
- 3) — addition, penetration and spreading of different cultures
- 4) — different to exist and cooperate in compromise
- 5) — agreed with leading position

V. Post-reading tasks

1. Imagine yourself to be a tour guide. Make a guided survey on historical past of Lviv using the information got from the text.
2. Imagine that you are a manager in a travel agency which organized a competition for the best poster about Lviv. Take part in these competitions writing your own poster.
3. You are going on a one day trip to Lviv as part of a group of students.

The person organizing this trip, Mr. Smith, has sent you a list of interesting places your group may visit during your trip. While reading you made the notes. Write a letter to Mr. Smith suggesting which places you think you should visit.

List of sights

Historical sights:

- Rynok Square
- Cathedral of Virgin Mary's Dormition
- Kampian's Chapel
- Boim's Chapel
- Town Arsenal

General Interest:

- Opera House
- Lychakiv Cemetery
- Vysoky Zamok park
- The Pharmacy Museum
- the Museum of Falk Architecture and Rural Life

NOTES:

1. Thank Mr. Smith — good variety of places to visit.
 2. Rynok, Town Arsenal—definitely yes (interesting and exiting).
 3. Opera House — in the evening.
 4. Lychakiv Cemetery — no, lack of time.
 5. Ask about the main street in Lviv and its sights.
- Remember about the target reader and the style the most appropriate for this situation. Use about 150 words.

Sights of Lviv

I. Pre-reading tasks

1. Look at the list of the words and think about what unites them:
Amphitrite, Diane, Neptune, Adonis.
2. Answer the questions.
 - Is there a market square in your native place?
 - What is there on it?

II. While reading tasks

Rynok

1. Cloze task. Read the text and fill in the word which fits the best. Use only one word.

Having had a look at Lviv's oldest (1) ... , it is about time to move to the heart of the city, Rynok Square.

This (2) ... small square has become part and parcel of almost six centuries of Lviv's history.

The square appeared in the present location in the second half of the 14th century. The Town hall became the centre of Rynok Square, and 44 houses of various architectural (3) ... , representing different periods, were built around it. To build the square the king invited artisans from Germany. The square was (4) ... in ring, meaning "circle, closed space". Influenced by local pronunciation the word (5) ... into "Rynok", meaning "market" in Ukrainian. From each corner of Rynok Square, there (6) ... two streets segmenting the town and drawing up a grid of streets. For centuries Rynok Square was a (7) ... of Lviv economic, political and cultural life and was a place for an animated (8) Being the central part of the town, Rynok Square saw many momentous events. In 1793 four fountains were built in Rynok Square and they are still (9) Two of them were constructed over the walls. Each fountain got its octahedral cup, topped with a (10) ... of a Greek god — Amphitrita, Diana, Neptune, Adonis.

Keys: 1 sights; 2 relatively; 3 styles; 4 entitled; 5 transformed; 6 sprang; 7 centre; 8 market; 9 there; 10 sculpture.

2. Scan the text and answer if the sentences are true or false.
- Rynok Square is huge. (F)
 - The square was rectangular in shape in the 14th century. (F)
 - There are more than 44 houses around the square. (F)
 - Eastern architects were invited to build the square. (F)
 - Nowadays the square is a location place of the Town Hall. (T)
3. You continue reading the information about the main square in Lviv. For questions choose the best answer.
- 1) The square dates back to the 14th century and
 - a) all the buildings also located on it and date back to this date.
 - b) unfortunately there are no monuments left of this time.
 - c) buildings of different époques are represented on the square.
 - 2) The square has a rectangular shape because
 - a) there are 4 fountains in each corner.
 - b) H. Vitser worked in a geometrical style.
 - c) all old squares have always been built in this shape.
 - 3) The word "Ratusha" originates from
 - a) Ukrainian.
 - b) German.
 - c) Italian.
 - 4) Citizens of Lviv can listen to the tower bell since
 - a) 1827.
 - b) 1835.
 - c) 1851.

Keys: 1 b; 2 a; 3 b; 4 c.

Rynok Square is one of the oldest squares in Lviv. Its history dates back to the 14th century. No monuments of that time have been preserved-the oldest building originates from the 16th century. At present the square has a rectangular in shape composed of 44 mansions. Their numeration starts from number 2 at the juncture with Stavropihiyvska Street which is the north-eastern external corner of Rynok Square. Each corner of the square extends into two streets. The fountains of four Greek gods performed by the sculptor H. Vitver are symmetrically arranged in all the four corners of the square. Every building of Rynok Square preserves its delightful history.

The landmark of the square is the Ratusha or Town Hall, building number 1. The first reference to existence of Lviv's Town Hall dates from 1381.

The name of the Town Hall the symbol of municipal government- originates from the German word "Rathaus" which means "Council

House “. In their turn German towns borrowed this word from the Italians.

The modern Town Hall was built in 1827–1835 by the design of Viennese architects Y. Mark and F. Tresher. The building constructed by them contains 156 rooms and 9 big halls. 350 stairs leap up to the 65 meter tower. Climbing the stairs you may take an opportunity to view operation of the clockwork mechanism functioning since 1851. In 1948 stone lions guarding the entrance to the town hall were replaced with the new ones carved by Lviv sculptor Y. Dzyndra. Since 1994 the front of the Town Hall has been embellished with municipal arms of Lviv developed by A. Hrechylo, I. Turetsky and V. Turetsky.

III. Grammar practice

Use correct prepositions and make sentences with the word combinations.

To originate (1) ... , (2) ... the juncture (3) ... , to extend (4) ... , to be crowded (5) ... , to be performed (6) ... , to date (7) ... , (8) ... turn (9) ... , to be replaced (10) ... , to be embellished (11)

Keys: 1 from; 2 at; 3 with; 4 into; 5 with; 6 by; 7 from; 8 in; 9 of; 10 with; 11 with.

IV. Post reading tasks

Write a composition of comparison of the main square in your place with Rynok Square of Lviv.

Around Rynok. Churches and Cathedrals

I. Pre-reading tasks

Odd the words which do not correspond the topic “Religion” Chapel, cathedral, bell, water, priest, monk, virgin, church, baroque, orthodox, saint, mother, brother.

II. While reading tasks

Read the text and answer the questions.

1. Which church was constructed outside the town walls?
2. Which interior is decorated in the baroque style?
3. Which church had got the bell hundred years later after it started its service?
4. Which church was built by the national principle?
5. Which church has got some patterns unique for European Renaissance architecture?
6. Which church has got some numerous chapels inside?
7. Which church was closed in Soviet times?
8. Which church organizes concerts?

9. Which church was reconstructed in stones after the fire?
10. Which church has got its entrance through the yard?
11. Which church was built nearby the cemetery?
12. Which church was restored and started its service by the jubilee year?

Keys: 1 A; 2 A, D; 3 A, C; 4 B; 5 D; 6 D; 7 A; 8 C; 9 C; 10 B; 11 D; 12 B.

Text A

The Franciscan Observentists known in the religion as Bernadine's after their monastery in Krakow in order to distinguish them from Franciscan Conventual's were invited to Lviv by Andrei Odrowaz in 1462 and settled in it. In 1509 the monastery was plundered by the Moldovan hospodar Bogdan III. In the 17th century a church and a monastery were constructed in the same place in the style of Italian and Dutch mannerism and were consecrated in 1630. As the complex was located outside Lviv city walls it was equipped with its own fortification from the east to south and mainly taken apart at the beginning of the 19th century. In 1733 the bell was added to the complex and in 1736 a monument to Saint John of Dukla who died in the monastery in 1484 was built in front of the church.

The interior of the church was refurbished in the Baroque style in the years 1738–1740. The church managed to avoid being closed by the Austrian emperor Joseph I although a large part of the monastery was taken over for the city archive. After the World War II the church was closed by Soviets and fell into ruins approximately till the collapse of the Soviet Union when it was returned to faith. Since 1991 the complex is under the care of Ukrainian Greek Catholic Basilian Order and has undergone through renovation.

Text B

Armenian Church is one of the most ancient churches in Lviv. In 2001 this sacral place was returned to the renewed Armenian Apostle church. The name of the church was also renewed and became the Virgin Mary's Dormition church.

The Armenian Diaspora in Ukraine has around 150,000 people. One of the most important places where Armenians lived for a long time is Lviv. Armenians have lived here since the 14th century; most of them were merchants or craftsmen. Many of them dwelled in the Armenian street or Vulytsa Virmenska in the centre of the old town. This street is now very popular among tourists.

The bell tower is very easy to find, it was built in 1571 and is very impressive. Its four corners are formed like a column and have a small

tower each. The entrance to the church is located in the yard which can be entered from two sides.

The church was built in 1363 and underwent many reconstructions. So, it is obvious that it does not resemble any typical Armenian church.

The inner yard shows an impressive wooden altar of the 18th century and has many tombstones, some of them are older than the church itself and are more than 600 years.

For many years the interior was closed and every access was forbidden, valuable icons were stored in the rooms. Now the church can fulfill its proper aim: to serve for service and prayers. On January 5, 2001 the first service after long years was celebrated and made a happy beginning for the Armenian jubilee year "1700 years of Armenian Christianity".

Text C

Roman Catholic Church of Corpus Christi Dominicans in Museyna Square was built of wood late in the 14th century. After the fire of 1408 it was reconstructed in stones and bricks in the Gothic style. The present looking building was constructed at the expense of Hetman Pototsky and under the supervision of Jan de Vitte, the general and commandant of Kamenets-Podolsky between 1749 and 1769. In a hundred years a tower bell was added to the left side of the building.

The church is one of the most expressive Baroque buildings in the city. The interior is decorated in 18 wooden sculptures of the sanctimonious persons of St. Dominic order. Nowadays the concerts of orphan music are held in the church.

Text D

Many different cathedrals are located around the Rynok. Among them is a Latin Cathedral of Virgin Mary's Dormition. The cathedral was once occupied by the cathedral cemetery. According to some researches, it dates back to the 14th century. The Cathedral has eight chapels, each unique in its own way. Still, what they have in common is the great number of tombstones, epitaphs, icons, carvings and other works of art.

The St. Joseph's chapel retains valuable memorial sculptures that were found in demolished cemetery chapels. Among them there are two figures of angels of death and alabaster tombstones of Archbishop Jan Zamojaki and Jan Narnovski. The next is the Chapel of Christ Crucified, or the Jablonovski's Chapel. Above its altar there is a wooden crucifix of 1473, and by the walls there are the tombstones of Lviv archbishops.

The Holy Sacred Chapel is also called the Vyshnevskis' Chapel. In the altar there is the icon "The Removal from the Cross" of the Flemish school of the 18th century.

The Rococo altar dates back to 1733–1747 and is one of the most valuable monuments of the Renaissance period. The Kampian's Chapel that was a mausoleum of the Kampians' family and the families of their relation: the Ostrogorskis the Grosswalers and others belong to this cathedral. In the chapel there is an unforgettable altar of alabaster and marble of different colors decorated with ornamental patterns and sculptures. In the oval cartouches on the side walls there are four epitaphs with unconventional portraits of Evangelists as philosophers surrounded by books. The façade of the chapel is an example of late Renaissance. In the margins between the pilasters there are three relieves by J. Pfister "Entombment", "Resurrection", "Appearance of Christ before Magdalene in shape of a clock". Each relief includes the symbols: a sarcophagus and a dog symbolize fidelity, a bird and a vase — the brevity of life, phoenix on a burial urn — immortality of the soul.

On the cathedral's main altar there is a statue of the Merciful Virgin Mary. Originally it was an epitaph for Katarzyna Domagalowichova who died as a child. It was done by the girl's grandfather Joseph-Scholtz-Wolfowicz at the end of the 16th century. The king Jan Kazimierz prayed to it on many occasions and on April 1, 1656 when the Swedes came to plunder Poland he made his historic pledge in front of it. Another tomb, placed separately, belonged to a burger family of Boims, originally from Transylvania. The Boim's Chapel was built in 1609–1611 in late Renaissance style. The chapel's peculiar patterns are unique not only for Lviv but generally for European Renaissance architecture.

So, the Ensemble of Latin Metropolitan Cathedral consists of the cathedral (14th–15th centuries), Kampian's Chapel (1629), Boim's Chapel (1609–1615).

The cathedral has three naves and a stretched presbyter built of stone and bricks. The restoration that took place in 1760–1778 added to its façade and interior some Baroque forms. As for the construction and special composition, it is a cube building crowned with a Renaissance dome on octal. The exterior and interior are richly decorated with stone carvings and sculptural décor.

The Catholic Church in Ukraine is part of the worldwide Roman Catholic Church under spiritual leadership of the Pope and curia in Rome.

There are about four million Catholics in our country. It is about 8 per cent of total Ukrainian population. Roman Catholic Church in Ukraine has 905 communities, 88 monasteries, 656 monks and nuns,

527 priests, 713 churches, 39 missions, 8 educational institutions, 551 Sunday schools, 14 periodical editions.

II. Post-reading tasks

1. Your class had had a discussion about the role of religion in modern world.

Write an analyzing composition based on this situation.

You have to express your opinion on the following statement:

“Today religion and faith are less important then they were centuries ago”.

2. You may use some linking words from the list:

To begin with, nevertheless, furthermore, to start with, therefore, on the other hand, for instance, in addition, all in all, in this way, what is more, this would mean that, consequently, finally, as a result, however, to sum up, moreover, all things considered.

3. You may use the phrases to make your composition more persuasive.

- In my opinion...
- It appears to me...
- My matter is...
- It is my considered opinion that...
- I am in favor of...
- I strongly disagree...
- I am opposed to...
- On the other hand...
- In contrast...

Lviv Opera and Ballet Theatre

I. Pre-reading tasks

Answer the questions.

- Do you often go to the theatre?
- What theatre are there in your place?
- What theatres of your country are considered to be good?
- What theatres of abroad would you like to visit and why?
- What do you know about the theatre on the photo? Have you ever been it?

II. While-reading tasks

Read the text and choose from the list A–E the sentence which best fits each gap 1–5 in the text.

Lviv Theatre of Opera and Ballet is an opera house and theatre located in Lviv. The building was built between 1897 and 1900. Lviv Opera was originally called the Grand Theatre until it was renamed in 1939 by Soviet authorities.

History

At the end of the 19th century, Lviv felt the need for a large city theatre. In 1895, the city announced an architectural competition for the best design, which attracted a large number of projects.

1

In June 1897, the first stone was placed. Gorgolevski directed construction, earthwork and decorating tasks, employing the leading masters from Lviv and abroad.

2

Marble elements were manufactured in Vienna, whereas Belgium provided special linen for painting the foyer. The Austrian company “Siemens” was responsible for assembling the electric lights, while the hydraulic mechanization of the stage was built by the Polish railway workshop company in Sanok.

3

Funds came from Lviv, the surrounding communities, and from voluntary donations. The cost of the works totaled 6 million Austrian crowns.

There is a story that was told that despite the engineering innovations used by Gorgolevski to construct the foundation of the building, it began to sink slowly because of the Poltva River running underneath it in a tunnel. Learning of the flaw, the architect took it to heart and fell into depression. In the end, in the story, he hanged himself 3 years after the construction was finished (not borne out by facts — he died of heart disease). Shortly afterwards, the building stopped sinking and remains stable nowadays.

Grand Opening

Lviv Opera was opened on October 4, 1900. The cultural elite — painters, writers, and composers, as well as delegations from various European theaters — attended the opening festivities. Among the guests attending the ceremony were Henry Sinkevich (writer), Ignacio Jan Paderevsky (composer) and Henry Semiradsky (painter), Godzimir Malohovsky (president of Lviv), Governor Leon Pininsky and Marshal of Galicia Count Stanislaw Badeni. A delegation from the city of Prague was headed by Mayor Vladimir Serb and former headmaster of the National Theatre Frantisek Adolph Schubert.

4

Architectural Style

Lviv Theatre of Opera and Ballet is built in the classical tradition with using forms and details of Renaissance and Baroque architecture, also known as the Viennese neo-Renaissance style.

5

The Opera's imposing facade is opulently decorated with numerous niches, Corinthian columns, pilasters, balustrades, cornices, statues, relieves and stucco garlands. Standing in niches on either side of the main entrance are allegorical figures representing Comedy and Tragedy sculpted by Anthony Popiel and Thaddeus Baronch; figures of muses embellish the top of the cornice. The building is crowned by large bronze statues, symbolizing Glory, Poetry and Music.

The theatre beautifully decorated inside and outside, became a centerfold of the achievements in sculpture and painting of Western Europe at the end of the 19th century.

- A Due to the fact that both the Catholic and Orthodox archbishops had died recently, the building was blessed by the archbishop of the Armenian rite Isaac Mikolay Isakovich, in presence of rabbi Ezekiel Carol and the Protestant pastor Garfel.
- B An independent jury unhesitatingly chose the design by Sigmund Gorgolevsky, a graduate of the Berlin Building Academy and the Director of the Lviv higher art-industrial school.
- C Local materials were used for the construction.
- D The stucco moldings and oil paintings on the walls and ceilings of the multi-tiered auditorium and foyer give it a richly festive appearance.
- E Construction continued for three years.

III. Vocabulary practice tasks

1. Fill in the column of adverbs or adjectives making these parts of speech where it is possible.

Adjective	Adverb

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1) independent | 4) special |
| 2) traditional | 5) responsible |
| 3) local | 6) cultural |

Keys: 1 independently; 2 traditionally; 3 locally; 4 specially; 5 responsibly; 6 no adverb.

Adverb	Adjective

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1) unhesitatingly | 6) shortly |
| 2) pleasantly | 7) recently |
| 3) densely | 8) richly |
| 4) boldly | 9) opulently |
| 5) slowly | 10) beautifully |

Keys: 1 unhesitating; 2 pleasant; 3 dense; 4 bold; 5 slow; 6 short; 7 recent; 8 rich; 9 opulent; 10 beautiful.

2. Using the text make up possible word combinations and use them in your own sentences.

- Architectural (competition) — surrounding (community)
- space (problem) — engineering (innovation)
- traditional (foundation) — cultural (elite)
- decorating (tasks) — opening (festivity)
- local (materials)

3. Transform the sentences from active into passive.

- In 1895 the city announced an architectural competition for the best design.
- Gorgolevsky pleasantly surprised the jury by planning to locate the building in the centre of the city.
- He boldly proposed to enclose the Poltva River underground.
- Gorgolevsky directed construction, earth work and decorating tasks.

4. Transform sentences from passive into active.

- The first stone was placed in June 1897.
- Local masters were used for the construction.
- Marble elements were manufactured in Vienna.
- The hydraulic stage mechanism was built by the Polish railway workshop company.
- The building was blessed by the archbishop of the Armenianrite.
- The façade is opulently decorated with numerous niches.
- The building is crowned with large bronze statues symbolizing Glory, Poetry, and Music.

IV. Post-reading tasks

1. Choose any of the following sights of Lviv and write your own review on one of them: St. George Cathedral, St. Anthony from Padua Roman Catholic Church, the Pharmacy Museum, and Golden Rosa Synagogue.

2. Try to use as many adjectives as it is possible to make your review interesting.
3. Which of the adjectives can be used to describe the nouns concerning the sight mentioned above?
Dull, excellent, terrible, suburb, awful, fantastic, fascinating, touching, dreadful, thrilling, amusing, hardworking, brilliant, initiative, tolerant, spectacular.
4. Writing your review pay attention to the questions:
 - What type of review do you have to write?
 - Who will be a target reader?
 - What style is the most appropriate for the review?
 - How will you start?
 - What information should be included in the main body?
 - How would you finish your review?

Lychakiv Cemetery

I. Pre-reading tasks

St. Genevieve de Bois, Arlington Cemetery, Lychakiv Cemetery, Novodevichev Cemetery.

Answer the questions before you start reading the text.

1. Why are these cemeteries famous and popular among visitors?
2. What unites all of them?
3. Have you ever been at any?

II. While-reading tasks

Since its creation in 1787 as Łyczakowski Cemetery, it has been the main necropolis of the city's intelligentsia, middle and upper classes. Initially the cemetery was located on several hills in the borough of Lychakiv, following the imperial Austro-Hungarian edict ordering that all cemeteries be moved outside of the city limits. The original project was prepared by Karol Bauer, the head of the Lviv University botanical garden.

In mid-1850s the cemetery was expanded significantly by Tytus Tchorzewski, who created the present network of alleys and roundabouts. It then became the main city cemetery, and soon most other cemeteries were closed. The two largest that remained were the Yanivskiy Cemetery and the adjacent New Jewish Cemetery. Lychakivskiy Cemetery was used by all Christian sects in the city: in addition to Roman Catholics, it also included Eastern Rite Catholics, Protestants and Orthodox.

Cemetery of the Defenders of Lviv

In 1925 the ashes of one of the unknown defenders of Lviv were transferred to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Warsaw. Since 1999 there is also a monument to the Sich Riflemen located just outside the mausoleum of Polish defenders of the city in 1918.

After World War II the city was annexed by the Soviet Union to the Ukrainian SSR and the majority of the surviving pre-war inhabitants of the city were expelled to the former German areas awarded to Poland after the Yalta Conference. This started a period of devastation of historical monuments located at the cemetery. Up to 1971 many of the sculptures were destroyed; the cemetery of Lviv Eagles was completely destroyed and turned into a truck depot. However, in 1975 the cemetery was declared a historical monument and the degradation ended. Since the late 1980s, the cemetery has seen constant rebuilding and refurbishment and continues to be one of the principal tourist attractions of Lviv. Due to the history of complex Polish-Ukrainian relations, the Polish Eagles Cemetery was neglected because the Ukrainian authorities did not want to rebuild this monument of little Polish soldiers defending the city in 1920s. Though in the late 1980s, workers of a Polish company which were working in *Khmelnyskyi* started to redecorate and rebuild the necropolis from its ruins (which was not always legal according to Ukrainian law). Although the Ukrainian authorities tried to stop the works several times, the Poles managed to renovate this important memorial of great Lvivians.

1. Answer the questions.
 - What was the purpose of creation of the Lychakiv Cemetery in 1787?
 - Why the cemetery was not located in the town limits?
 - People of which nationalities are buried on this cemetery?
2. Choose the best title to the text. Explain your choice.
 - Famous landmark of Ukraine.
 - Multinational island of Culture.
 - Ukrainian pride.
3. Read the statements below and say which of them are correct and which are not.
 - Since its creation Lychakiv Cemetery was the main cemetery for all residents of Lviv. (F)
 - Lychakiv Cemetery was used as a burial place for all religions existed in Lviv. (F)
 - Most monuments were not taken care of after the World War II. (T)

- The era of renovation of the cemetery began in late 1980. (F)
- Polish-Ukrainian military complex appeared between 1918–1920. (F)
- Lychakiv Cemetery is a historical monument and there are no tombs of people on it who have recently died. (F)
- There is a small part of the cemetery which is devoted to military heroes. (F)

III. Post-reading tasks

Writing (an opinion essay)

1. Read the rubric and underline the key words then answer the questions that follow.

A local newspaper has asked its readers to write an article giving their opinion on following subjects:

“A cemetery is a place only for private relative visits. There is no place for tourist groups in them”.

- What is the reason for writing?
- Who is the target reader?
- Where would you state your opinion?
- What should be included in the main body of the review?
- How would you express your viewpoints?

Use the linking words and expressions.

For introduction reason: because, for this reason, such as, for example.

For listing, adding points: firstly, in addition, furthermore, also, moreover.

For contrasting: although, however, on the other hand, in spite of

2. Write you opinion article for the local newspaper (120–150 words) using the linking words written above.

Lviv Town Arsenal

I. Pre-reading tasks

Poltava Battle Museum, Museum of the Great Patriotic war, Sevastopol Diorama, Marshal Konev Elevation, Lviv Town Arsenal.

Guess what is in common among these museums from the list above. What differs them?

Which museum in the list may stand separately? Why?

If you are tired after cathedrals and churches it would be a good idea to visit the town arsenal which is a part of Lviv’s history museum one of the oldest and the richest in Ukraine.

Centuries ago there used to be a fortification wall but nowadays only a part of it survived.

As a defense structure the Town arsenal was built of huge stone blocks and had small window loop-holes in compliance with the rules of that time. Many of Lviv's heroic and tragic stories have dealt with the Town Arsenal.

In 1981 this place became the Arms Museum the only one of its kind in Ukraine. The visitors are offered valuable exhibits. Among them one may find exquisite knives from Caucasus and Arabic east, a collection of swords with a crusader's sword being one of the most interesting items, numerous chain armors, coats of mail, cuirasses, shields, helmets, one of the biggest world collection of "winged husars' coats of mail" (Polish heavy cavalry).

Now there are near 5000 exhibits in the museum .Some of them are dated back to the 11th century. This collection is unique, as exhibits are made by masters nearly from all continents (more then 30 countries).

In the museum you can find all kinds of ancient weapon — plain weapon (white hit-weapon and weapon on pikestaff), fire-arm (guns, pistols cannons), throw weapon and also different kinds of helmets armor and shields.

A small shop is located near the museum. There you can buy different things made by masters working in Arsenal.

II. While-reading tasks

1. Read the text about the Town Arsenal and put the statements (A–D) in the correct order according to what the text tells.
 - A International collection.
 - B Purpose of the fortification construction.
 - C Richness of exhibits.
 - D Workshop of local craftsmen.
2. Correct the mistakes using the sentences from the text.
 - Museum Arsenal is a separate museum which does not belong to any museum branches in Lviv.
 - The museum is located in a fortress which has been completely kept.
 - Fire armament is not exhibited in the museum.
 - 5000 exhibits are dated back to the 11 century.
 - Modern weapons on Ukrainian army are also exhibited in some halls of the museum.

III. Vocabulary practice

Complete the columns by the armament:

Cold weapons	Fire weapons	Military uniforms

Knife, sword, cuirass, shield, helmet, winged hussar's coats of mail, pistol, cannon, gun.

IV. Post-reading tasks (report)

You are working on a summer camp for visiting students.

It starts the next week.

The group leader has asked you to write a report about interesting places the students can visit in the area during their stay.

Pay attention to:

- Reports usually begin with the next information which has to be written in the top left hand corner.

To...

From...

Subject...

Date...

- The first paragraph usually contains the purpose of the report you are going to write.
- The main body contains several paragraphs.
- The conclusion should contain your personal point of view.
- Formal style in present tenses is used.

You may use the next linking words and expressions:

- To list points:
Firstly, to begin with, furthermore, last...
- To make concessions:
Although, despite the fact that...
- To express your opinion:
I feel, I believe, I consider...
- To make suggestions:
I would suggest..., it would be a good idea to...

Write your report in 120–150 words.

MIRGOROD

I. Pre-reading tasks

- What small ancient towns do you know?
- What is in common among such towns as Truskavets, Mirgorod, Svalyava?
- The novel of what writer made the name of the town of Mirgorod famous in Russia?

II. While-reading tasks

1. Read the text. Six sentences have been removed from it. Choose from the sentences A–F the one which fits each gap.

Mirgorod is one of the most ancient settlements of the Left-Bank Ukraine. The explorers of the antiquity hypothesize that Mirgorod was founded in the 12th–13th centuries, in the time of Kievan Rus, as an observation post of the Eastern area of the Old-Rus State. It was a convenient place for conducting peace negotiations between neighboring peoples and tribes. (1) ... The history of the city is closely connected with the formation and development of Ukrainian Cossacks. Since the times of old it was a regimental city of the Mirgorod Cossacks who took an active part in the liberation war of Ukrainian people against foreign invaders. We know from literary sources that the Mirgorod Cossacks, led by hetman Yakiv Ostryanytsya, also participated in the peasant-Cossack revolt against Polish gentry in 1638. The Mirgorod Cossack regiment was one of the most battle-worthy and stable in Bohdan Khmelnytsky's army during the liberation war of 1648–1654. In 1695, Mirgorod Cossacks included into Peter's I Russian army stormed the Azov and Taman Fortresses, and other Turkish fortifications. (2) ... With the resurrection of hetmandom in 1727 the Mirgorod colonel Danylo Apostol was elected hetman of the Left-Bank Ukraine. He held this respected by Cossacks post till 1734. Danylo Apostol is buried in Gogol's Velyki Sorochyntsi in the Preobrazhenska Church whose foundation he laid, which still remains one of the best samples of religious building of the Left-Bank Ukraine of the early 18th century. The Church is outstanding for its lavishly decorated in the Ukrainian baroque style facades and its unique wood-carved iconostasis. (3) ... The talented icon-painters D. I. and V. L. Borovykovskys, well-known far beyond the Ukrainian boundaries, take their origin from Mirgorod Cossack families. This city was often visited by V. V. Kapnist, a prominent Russian and Ukrainian writer and public figure, the author of *The Ode about Slavery* and *The Talebearer*. In 1802, Mirgorod became the district centre of the newly established Poltava province. During the Patriotic war of 1812 the Mirgorod people took an active part in the struggle against Napoleonic invaders. In that very time Mirgorod was the quarter-site of the Siversky dragoon regiment where the future author of *The Aeneid*, I. P. Kotlyarevsky, served. In Khomutets, a neighboring town of Mirgorod, an interesting landmark has been preserved till nowadays — the mansion of a local nobleman, I. M. Muravyov-Apostol, the father of the brave Decembrists Matviy, Serhiy and Ipolyt who actively struggled

against the Russian autocracy. In 1845, Mirgorod was visited by the man of genius Taras Shevchenko. (4) ... Mirgorod is the mother town of the gifted Rudchenko brothers known as writers Ivan Bilyk and Panas Myrny. In the late 19th century a railway Kyiv-Poltava was laid through Mirgorod. Davyd Huramishvili, a renowned classic Georgian writer, had lived in Mirgorod for 32 years. A monument to him was erected on his grave and another one — at the entrance to the literary-memorial museum. In 1896, the Gogol artistic-industrial school was founded in Mirgorod. Here O.H.Slasyon, an outstanding Ukrainian artist and ethnographer, worked. Nowadays the Mirgorod Gogol State Ceramics Technical School is recognized all over Ukraine as an important centre of studio pottery. Mirgorod became famous in world literature through a cycle of stories Mirgorod by Nikolai Gogol. Since the beginning of the 20th century, Myrgorod is also known as a resort town for its underground mineral waters lodged inside the layer of rocks deposited during the Jurassic era. (5) ... Myrgorodska” (or “Mirgorodskaya”) water is rated as “slightly mineralized chloride-natrium water”. (6) ... For its unique health curative effects, the “Myrgorodska” water is recommended by doctors for people suffering from gastritis, colitis, and other disorders of the digestive system. It is also used as table water because it effectively quenches thirst and produces the general health-beneficial effect. There are several health resorts in Myrgorod and the vicinity.

- A It is clear, and tastes a little bit salty.
 - B Later a monument to Kobzar was erected in the street that had been named after him.
 - C Commercial drilling for this ecologically pure water started in 1927.
 - D In those battles “Danylo Apostol, colonel of Mirgorod, displayed his braveness better than others”.
 - E In this Church in 1809 Nikolai Gogol, a great writer, was christened.
 - F This is presumably where the name of the city takes its origin from — Mirgorod (“The City of Peace”).
- Keys: 1 F; 2 D; 3 E; 4 B; 5 C; 6 A.*

2. Answer TRUE, FALSE, DOES NOT SAY.

- The town was founded in the middle-aged period of Russia. (T)
- Mirgorod Cossacks were an important part and played a great role in the countries history. (T)
- The town centre is built in the Ukrainian baroque style which underlines the age of the town. (Does not say)

- N. Gogol lived in Mirgorod. (Does not say)
 - In 1802 Mirgorod became the main town of the newly established province. (F)
 - Mirgorod is the birthplace of many famous Ukrainians. (T)
 - Since the XVIII century Mirgorod became a water resort which is still popular nowadays. (T)
 - Mirgorodskaya water is good for skin and bones. (F)
3. Match the words and make up sentences with them.
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1) cycle of | a) town |
| 2) digestive | b) effect |
| 3) observation | c) system |
| 4) foreign | d) post |
| 5) wood-caved | e) stories |
| 6) curative | f) iconostasis |
| 7) resort | g) origin |
| 8) take | h) brothers |
| 9) gifted | i) rocks |
| 10) layer of | j) invaders |

Keys: 1 e; 2 c; 3 d; 4 j; 5 f; 6 b; 7 a; 8 g; 9 h; 10 i.

4. Find the mistakes in each sentence.
- Mirgorod became famous in the world literature threw (through) a cycle of stories “Mirgorod”.
 - Science (since) the beginning of the XX century Mirgorod is known as a resort town for it’s (its) underground mineral waters.
 - Danylo Apostol displayed his braveness better then (than) others.
 - People no (know) many talented personalities born in Mirgorod.
 - In 1845 Mirgorod was visited by the men (man) of genius T. Shevchenko.

III. Post-reading tasks

1. Describe what your dream town would look like.
2. Imagine you are in this town. Write a postcard to a friend of yours sharing your impressions on it.

MUKACHEVO

I. Pre-reading tasks

Warwick Castle, Abbey Mont Saint Michel, Palanok Castle, Pidgorodsky Castle, Zolochiv Castle, Kamenets-Podolsky Castle.

- What castles in this list belong to Ukrainian ones?
- When did they appear?

- What was the main of their construction?
- How well did they cope with it?
- How do they serve and how are they been used nowadays?

II. While-reading tasks

1. Complete the article with these verbs in the correct form:
Catch, get off, get on, land, park, ride, miss, get into, take, drive.

See Mukachevo in 24 hours

Join us for an unforgettable day and night in this beautiful town.

Here is how we do it.

Meet us at the airport for your own flight. We'll ... the 12.00 plane, arriving in Uzghorod at 12.45, and ... the train strait into the centre of Mukachevo. After a splendid thee-course lunch in a restaurant on the banks of the River Latoritsa, we'll ... our bus and spend three hours exploring the city, seeing the sights and landmarks for which the city is famous for. During the tour, there'll be plenty of opportunities to ... the bus and take photos.

There will be two hour stop at the Palanok Castle, when the bus will park and wait for us. Then we'll take you to the hotel .In the evening we'll have dinner in the charming café at the Town hall. The next morning, after breakfast, you are free to stroll round boulevards or perhaps hire a bike for an hour to ... round the beautiful parks and gardens.

If you are not feeling so energetic, you could ... a taxi and ... round the Mt. Sinyak. We meet again at 10.30 to take you to the airport — don't ... the bus! The return flight ... at 12.00 exactly 24 hours after you left.

2. You are going to read the plan about the main historic facts of the town of Mukachevo. Using the chart make up the text about the town.
 - 2008 — 93.738 inhabitants
 - 77,1 % Ukrainians
 - 9.0 % Russians
 - 8.5 % Hungarians
 - 1.9 % Germans
 - 9–11 centuries — part of Kievan Rus
 - 1018 — was captured by the Hungarians
 - 1395 — was granted to the Ruthenium territory
 - 15 century — craft and trade centre

- 16 century — was granted the rights of Magdeburg, became part of Transylvania
- 1604–1711 — Anti Habsburg revolts
- April 1648 — first gymnasium was established
- 18 century — revolt lead by Ferenc Racoczi
- 1726 — was given to be ruled by Shonborn family
- 1821–1823 — Greek national hero A. Ypsilanti was imprisoned at the Palanoc Castle
- 1796–1897 — town castle became an all — European political prison
- 1919 — was captured by Czechoslovak troops
- June 4, 1920 — officially became part of Czechoslovakia
- November 1938 — was re-annexed by Hungary
- 1944 — city's Jewish population was deported to concentration camps in Germany
- 1945 — the town was ceded to the Ukrainian SSR

Writing the text try to use as many of these words as you can:
Nevertheless, all in all, according to, without any doubt, apart from, unfortunately.

III. Post-reading tasks

1. Write a short article about 200–250 words describing your visit to a building of historical interest in your country, (Palanok Castle) Do not forget to mention:
 - when the visit took place
 - who were you with
 - where you went
 - how you got there
 - what you saw
 - how you felt about your visit

You should include a photo; draw a map of your itinerary.

This is an example of such article.

Last month our class traveled by coach to the historic castle Palanok. The castle is over 500 years old and according to the guides books, the secrets of its past are hidden in the shadows of its walls.

At first we stopped at the motorway service station for a short breakfast. The meal was delirious and in a good mood we went on our trip.

Finally we arrived in good time for our guided tour of the castle.

The castle itself is quite magnificent and they have models to create what everyday life must have been like centuries ago.

While learning about Racozis life from the costumed guides, we saw for Iryna Zrydi preparing for her final battle, and we listened to the chilling tale of the ghost who is said to haunt the tower.

Everyone was exhausted by the end of the day. Nevertheless we had a great day.

Without any doubt, the visit was a perfect way to discover our history and enjoy ourselves with our classmates and teachers.

1. Using the article about Palanok Castle write a short advertisement for a travel agency and also include some questions the client may ask.

Example:

See Palanok Castle in your 2 day tour across the Transcarpathian region in spring!

Visit the castle to be persuaded it contains the mystery of the past and experience medieval life first-hand.

Being a fortress and a prison as well as the castle is full of romantic and horrible stories which you will be told as well as you will be shown spectacular landscapes of the nearest town of Mukachevo.

1 night in a hotel with half board and a trip by bus of the Eurostandart is included into the price of 1000 UAH.

Writing your advertisement you should use the following phrases as:

- I would like to book...
- When would you...
- I am afraid that it is not available, but you could...
- I was wondering if...
- Could you tell me...
- What is the price...
- Does the price include...
- Can I pay by...

ODESSA

I. Pre-reading tasks

How much do we know about Odessa?

1. What is the second name of the city?
 - a) Black Pearl
 - b) Pearl of the Black Sea
 - c) Diamond of the Black Sea
2. The founder of Odessa was:
 - a) P. Zubov
 - b) Catherine II
 - c) Duke de Richelieu

3. Potyimkin Stairway comprises
 - a) 205 steps
 - b) 210 steps
 - c) 200 steps
4. Odessa Opera Theatre was designed by the same architect as the architect of :
 - a) Berlin Opera
 - b) Vienna Opera
 - c) Paris Opera

II. While-reading tasks

Multinational masterpiece

1

A colony from ancient Greece may have once occupied the site of the city. Numerous monuments of antiquity confirm links between this territory and the Eastern Mediterranean. In the Middle Ages these lands were a part of the Kiev Rus, Galich and Volyn Principality, the Golden Horde, the Great Lithuanian Principality, the Crimean Khanate and the Osman Empire. Crimean Tatars traded there in the 14th century. In the course of Russian-Turkish wars these lands were captured by Russia at the end of the 18th century.

2

Odessa was founded in 1794 by Catherine the Great. In 1764 the Empress formed the territories newly acquired in the south-west other empire into a province called Novorossiya. During the Russian-Turkish war of 1787–91, Don Josef de Ribas, a soldier of fortune born in Naples of Spanish and Irish stock and one of many adventures in Catherine's service, stormed the fortress of Yeny-Dunai at Khadzhibei. De Ribas and his close collaborator, a Dutch engineer named Franz de Volan, recommended Khadzhibei as the site for the region's principal port. Its harbor was deep and nearly ice-free. Breakwaters, on the model of those found at Naples, Livorno and Ancona, could be cheaply constructed and would render the harbor safe even for large fleets. The Governor General of Novorossiya, Prince Platon Zubov — one of Catherine's favorites — gave decisive support to the latter proposal. In 1794, Catherine gave it her approval. She immediately sent twenty-six thousand roubles to de Ribas and de Volan to build a harbor. This new settlement was given the name Odessa.

An avant-garde commander in the battle over Khadjibey and Akkerman (now Belgorod-Dnestrovskiy) and also the masterminded

of the successful storming of the nearby fortress of Izmail was a Spaniard (likely of the Catalan Jewish converso origin) in Russian service, Major General (promoted to Admiral in 1796) José de Ribas (Iosif (Osip) Mikhailovich Deribas). In 1793, de Ribas together with a Flemish army engineer Franz de Volan created the final plan for the port of Khadjibey. Osip Mikhailovich Deribas headed the port, oversaw the building of it and also participated in the building of the city of Odessa. The best known street in Odessa (and one of the few that has never been renamed) is the main street of Deribasovskaya named after Iosif Mikhailovich. The name “Odessa” itself, is likely to have been derived (as was customary at the time) from the Greek name of an ancient Greek colony of Odessos, which was thought to have been located somewhere nearby.

3

The city’s name came about as a result of an error. It was meant to be named after the ancient Greek city of Odessos or Ordissos, which was believed to have been founded in the vicinity. Actually, it was somewhere near the present day town of Varna in Bulgaria. But Catherine the Great liked “Adessa” — as it is pronounced by the Russians and Ukrainians.

4

In 1803, Tsar Alexander I appointed a young French emigrant, then 36 years old, the Duke de Richelieu to be the gradonachalnik, or the mayor, of Odessa. Eighteen months later, in 1805, the Tsar enlarged his authority by appointing him to serve simultaneously as the governor of the three provinces of Novorossiya. In the 11 years of his administration, the Duke de Richelieu acquired an extraordinary reputation for statesmanship and sense, both abroad and in Russia. Clothed inexplicably in a toga, his statue now points out to the sea, presumably to indicate the source of Odessa’s wealth. Duke left Odessa on September 26, 1814 for France. Even after his return to France to serve as prime minister under the restored monarchy, he retained cordial ties with the Imperial Russian Court and with the Russian ambassador to France, Pozzo di Borgo.

5

By 1820 Odessa had become an important commercial, industrial and cultural center in the southern part of Tsarist Russia and the greatest seaport on the Black Sea. The economy of Odessa was based on private businesses. They made the city a ‘dissident’ in the old feudal Russia.

6

The unique position of Odessa as a vital trade link between the West and the East, and the growth in importance of Russia's external trade through the Black Sea in the 19th century made way for the establishment of a big trade port center for the development of Odessa into an advanced European city. A crucial event in the trade policy was the declaration of a free port regime in Odessa in August, 1819, establishing a customs border in the vicinity. It was aimed at overcoming scarcity in the domestic market, by the attraction of investment capital. It has been also done because of absence of Russia's trade fleet in the Black Sea.

The free port was a guarantee of Odessa's financial security, a breakthrough into the civilized world, a dress rehearsal for the development of an open economy in the Russian Empire. The transformation of Odessa into an advanced European city was put forward by prominent administrators — experienced and cultured governor generals of the Novorossiia region. Their work was based on the activities of representatives of numerous nations and nationalities that came to Odessa bringing their cultures of manufacturing, trade and management. It resulted in a new culture comprising the best features of all its constituents.

7

Throughout the whole period of the free port in Odessa (1819–1858) there was a huge discussion between supporters and opponents of the privileged tax regime. Free trade influenced negatively the development of manufacturing in the region. Local products could not compete in quality with overseas goods.

8

The Crimean War (1853–56) revealed the bankruptcy of the closed economy in feudal Russia compared to the developed capitalistic economies of the Great Britain and France. The war prompted the reforms of the 1860's. With new trade regulations, the free port regime in Odessa was out of date, and was eventually abolished.

9

By its hundredth anniversary (1894), Odessa occupied the 4th place in the Russian Empire in size and economic power — after St. Petersburg, Moscow and Warsaw. Odessans were noted for their powerful economic and wonderful spirit of freedom which allowed them to achieve great success in the field of science, education and the arts.

1. Look at the title. What information do you think the article will include?
2. Match the headings to the paragraphs. There is one you do not need.
 - a) By mistake.
 - b) Porto Franco.
 - c) Centuries-old history.
 - d) Glorious within 11 years.
 - e) Economic growth.
 - f) Foreigners in administration
 - g) Appearance on the map.
 - h) Privilege in taxing: good or bad?
 - i) Multifunctional city.
 - j) Mixture of cultures.

Keys: 1 c; 2 g; 3 f; 4 a; 5 d; 6 I; 7 b; 8 e; 9 h.

3. Do you think the writer extended to be independent in telling different facts of the history of the city? Express your opinion and prove it by facts.
4. Answer the questions:
 - 1) There are numerous samples of:
 - a) antique settlers
 - b) Asian settlers
 - c) Russian settlers
 - 2) The harbor for building the port was recommended because:
 - a) it was close to some neighbor towns
 - b) it had many natural breakwaters
 - c) it was relatively warm
 - 3) The town has become a principle commercial centre because:
 - a) it has a sea port
 - b) it was ruled by a foreigner
 - c) it's economy was based on private business
 - 4) The trade link between Odessa and Eastern and Western countries was possible because of:
 - a) unique geographical position
 - b) clever economic strategy
 - c) absence of Russia's fleet in the Black Sea.
 - 5) The city approached to the highest European standards because of:
 - a) multicultural society in the town
 - b) highly qualified administrative staff
 - c) privileged tax regime

- 6) The city turned bankrupt because of:
- the Crimean War
 - free trade
 - feudal economy in Russia

Keys: 1 a; 2 c; 3 c; 4 b; 5 b; 6 c.

III. Lexical work

1. Choose the correct meaning of the expression by its position in the text.

- ... gave a decisive support
 - supported actively and enthusiastically
 - supported after a stormy discussion
- ... dissident in the old feudal Russia
 - unusual, untypical city
 - very close city
- ... advanced European city
 - city geographically closer located to Europe
 - progressive city

Keys: 1 a; 2 a; 3 b.

2. Among a group of words choose the synonyms.

- approval — support, direction
- error — fault, mistake, confuse
- vicinity — neighborhood, suburb
- appoint — recommend, send, order
- enlarge — improve, increase, widen
- crucial — important, famous, turning
- scarcity — advantage, lack, disadvantage
- domestic — rural, home, foreign

Keys: a support; b mistake; c neighborhood; d send; e widen; f important; g disadvantage; h home.

3. Using the following suffixes form new words.
-ance, -ence, -ion, -action, -ing, -ive, -ed, -able.

Example:

Create — creation, creative.

Form, prefer, protect, satisfy, economy.

Add this list by the words from your own list and practice it.

4. Fill in the correct preposition:

- to be captured ... (by) to make way ... (for)
- to be named ... (after) to put forward... (to)
- to retain ties ... (with) to compete ... (in) with
- to be based ... (on) to be ... (out) of date

Modern Odessa

Odessa is the 5th largest city in Ukraine and the most important city of trade. Odessa is the largest city along the (1) ... Black Sea. Many years ago, Odessa was once the 3rd (2) ... city in old Russia, after Moscow and St. Petersburg. Odessa looks more like a city located on the Mediterranean, having been heavily influenced by French and Italian styles. Odessa has always had a (3) ... of freedom, probably endowed to her by her location and by her ability to accept many different peoples. The city is a diversity of Ukrainian, Russian, Moldavian, Greek, Romanian, Bulgarian, Caucasian, Jewish, Turkish, Vietnamese and so forth. Modern Odessa is a city rebuilding (4) ..., and its (5) ... is slowly being revitalized. Odessa is well-known as the capital of humor, probably due to the great variety of people and her southern location on the Black Sea. Today, Odessa is referred to as the "Pearl of the Black Sea", "Odessa Mama" and "Southern Palmira" by many.

Nowadays the city of Odessa, with a (6) ... population of 1,050,000, is the capital city of Odessa region. Odessa in (7) ... with its satellite towns of Ilyichevsk and Yuzhny, forms an important port and industrial complex and one of the largest urban conurbations on the entire Black Sea coast. It is strategically located on one of the shortest and most convenient (8) ... leading from Northern and Central Europe to the Middle East and Asia through the Rhine and Danube river and canal system. This system, together with such waterways as the Dnieper, Dniester, and Volga-Don rivers combined with the three large ports of Odessa, Ilyichevsk and Yuzhny and the Odessa railroad (9) ... a unique opportunity for the economic processing of transit cargo (10) ... and passenger flows. Odessa is a leading center of learning and culture with many secondary, higher education, and training institutions. It is also a major resort area. The economic (11) ... of Odessa is dominated (12) ... the activities of the three major ports, but in addition to this there are industries such as: ship repairing, machine tool manufacturing, food processing and textile industries. Ilyichevsk (13) ... the largest fishing fleet in Ukraine.

Among the great cities of the world, Odessa can claim certain distinctions. One of the major cities of contemporary Europe, Odessa, officially founded in 1794, is among the youngest ones. (14) ... European city can match such growth (15) ... in the 19th century. It also developed in an area of the continent that has an ancient tradition of trade and a long, though discontinuous, history of urban settlement.

1. Choose the right word to fill each gap.

1	a) whole	b) entire	c) all
2	a) developing	b) new	c) leading
3	a) mood	b) spirit	c) sense
4	a) herself	b) itself	c) oneself
5	a) heart	b) centre	c) downtown
6	a) whole	b) numerous	c) total
7	a) conjunction	b) crossroad	c) meeting
8	a) waterways	b) canals	c) rivers
9	a) guaranties	b) provides	c) forms
10	a) movement	b) traffic	c) itinerary
11	a) profile	b) portfolio	c) portrait
12	a) on	b) by	c) across
13	a) occupies	b) becomes	c) runs
14	a) no	b) any	c) some
15	a) way	b) speed	c) rate

Keys: 1 b; 2 c; 3 b; 4 a; 5 c; 6 c; 7 a; 8 a; 9 b; 10 b; 11 a; 12 b; 13 c; 14 a; 15 c.

A

THE OPERA HOUSE is one of the best in Europe, goes after Vienna Opera House from architecture standpoint.

Exquisite inside decor in the style of Viennese baroque blended with elements of the Italian Renaissance and French rococo, sculptural groups taken from Greek mythology, the stucco moldings and gault friezes combined with the red velvet of the seats and boxes — all this tends to create a special atmosphere.

B

DUKE DE RICHELIEU. Statue of the Duke of Richelieu. The Duke of Richelieu was one of Odessa's founders. The bronze statue was first erected in 1828 by the St. Petersburg sculptor I. Martos and architect A. Melnikov. The Statue is located just before the Potemkin-skaya Stairs, one of the most famous attractions in Odessa.

C

Built in 1837, POTESKIN STEPS are the best place to view the busy harbors and the bay. The famous monument to Duke de Richelieu overlooks steps 142 m long.

Looking down from the top, the steps themselves become invisible, only the landings can be seen. On either side of the stairs there is a stone parapet and the two appear to run parallel.

This, however, is an optical illusion, because in reality the width of the stairs of the bottom flight is double that of the top flight. At the bottom of the steps is the city's brand new passenger ship terminal and convention center.

D

Shady platens and chestnut trees, numerous benches and magnificent sea view make the PRIMORSKY BOULEVARD irresistible both for tourists and Odessans. People coming here stay for hours — gazing at the Sea Port full of ships, boats and yachts, enjoying shade and sea breeze. At the west end of the Boulevard is Count Vorontsov Palace and a Grecian colonnade which overlooks the harbor and also provides a fine view of the bay. Next to the palace is so called 'Piece of Old Odessa' — steep bridge, the well and sculpture of girl with a jar. Newlyweds traditionally come here to have their pictures taken.

E

DERIBASOVSKAYA STREET is the very heart of Odessa. What lends Deribasovskaya its unique character is magnificent architecture, tons of people leisurely sitting on terraces of numerous cafes and restaurants, perfect cobblestones, no vehicle traffic and big shady linden trees. This special character has survived even through the Soviet times when conforming Soviet canons was highly recommended.

Deribasovskaya leads to the City Gardens with its fountain, old summerhouse and sculpture of lion and lioness. City Gardens were laid out shortly after the foundation of Odessa and were its first park. The Souvenir Market with a crowd of artists and craftsmen demonstrating their works is situated right here. Prices are really low, and some items are gorgeous. Bargains are common. Don't miss it if you want to get originally Odessan souvenirs.

The Potemkin steps were originally constructed in 1837 with greenish-gray sandstone imported from Trieste, Italy and consisted of 200 steps. The design creates somewhat of an optical illusion making the steps seem bigger than their actual size as upper flights are 44.22 feet (13.4 meters) wide while the lower flights are 71.28 feet (21.6 meters) wide bordered on each side by 6.6 foot (2 meters) wide steps and seven landings connecting the present day's 192 steps. The stairs name was taken from the battleship Potemkin and were to be later memorialized in the famous film of that name by the Russian producer Sergei Eizenstein.

F

Towards the south end of the boulevard are two important monuments, one a bust of A.S. Pushkin who was exiled to the south of what was Russia in 1820 and arrived in Odessa from Kishinev, Moldova in 1823. His life in Odessa is marked by some of his great literary achievements “The Fountain of Bakchisarai”, “The Gypsies” and “Eugene Onegin”. The other monument is the large cannon that was salvaged from the British frigate “Tiger” after it was set afire and sunk by Russian artillery in their altercation with Anglo-French fleet in 1854.

Sights in Odessa

1. Answer the questions:

Which sight(s)

- tells about international influence? A
- is made of different metals? B
- attracts people by its shade and coziness? D, E
- give a wonderful sea view? D, C
- Contains 4 styles? A
- attracts more tourists than any other sight? E
- is designed using physics laws? C
- became the main hero in the film of the Soviet director? C
- tells about outstanding poet, writer, dramatist? F

2. Read the extract from one of your friend’s letter and answer the questions.

“Guess what — my family and I have decided to visit your country for a holiday this summer. Can you tell me a good place to visit and when is the best time to go?

Also, do you have any ideas about the sights we should see?”

Give your answer to your pen friend giving some information and advice.

Mind:

- what type of writing it is.
- who you are and who you are writing to.
- what style you should use and why.
- how many subjects you should include and how to arrange them into paragraphs.
- what should be opening and closing remarks.

3. Read the letter (model) and answer the questions.

Dear Mike,

Thanks for your letter. It was great to hear all news about you and your parents.

I'm very glad that you're going to come to my place. It's so great you'll come in Ukraine.

If you want to have an enjoyable holiday on the beach, I would recommend you my favorite place, Odessa. It's a lovely seaside resort on the coast of the Black Sea and it's very popular among different tourists. It has many reasonable-priced hotels and good beaches. The sea's very clean and warm. So, I think it's suitable for diving as well as for swimming.

The best time to visit it is of course summer, but late spring and early autumn are also good. The weather is very nice from April to November. In autumn there are few tourists, so all places will be less crowded.

There are many places worth visiting. I recommend a walk along Deribasovskaya Street. It's a classical site and it's full of beautiful buildings. You can also visit and go down the outstanding Potyomkin stairs. There are amazing views from there.

I hope that you have a great holiday. If you want to know anything else, just drop me a line.

Best wishes,
Alex.

- a) Has the writer covered all points in his letter?
 - b) What style is the letter written?
 - c) What words or sentences you will exclude or add?
- The letter should contain about 120–150 words.

POLTAVA

I. Pre-reading tasks

1812, 1654, 1709, 1854.

- What do these dates mean?
- Which of them is related to Poltava?
- What countries took part in this war?
- What was the result of the Battle of Poltava?

II. While reading

Poltava Battle Museum

In 1907 a State Commission, (1) ... by General Alexander Bilderling, was appointed to plan and prepare the celebration of the battle's (2) ... that was going to take place in the presence of Tsar Nikolay II. Among the great number of events planned for the occasion was a ceremony for opening a new museum on the battlefield. (3) ... it had been planned to house the museum in an annex of St. Sampsoniy Church

located near the Common Grave of the Russian Warriors. However, it was decided to place the museum in a separate small single-storey building not far from the church. The Poltava Battle Museum was founded (4) ... the efforts its first director, Lieutenant Colonel Ivan Pavlovsky, who served at the time as a teacher of history at the Poltava Cadet School. The initial (5) ... of the one-room museum was not very large. It included old Russian and Swedish firearms and cold steel, regimental and uniforms as well as portraits of the Swedish and Russian commanders.

The Poltava Battle Museum was officially opened on June 26th 1909. After the Revolution of 1917, the Poltava Battle Museum, as so many other historical sights, was left unattended. As a result, thieves (6) ... the museum several times and stole items from the exhibits. To prevent further looting, in 1921 all of the remaining exhibits were transferred to the city's Regional Museum and the Poltava Battle Museum was closed. After World War II the Council of Ministers of the USSR resolved to resurrect the Poltava Battle Museum. In 1950 the museum was reopened in a late 19th century building that had been used as a hospital for disabled veterans of Russian-Turkish war. Many of the famous history and art museums of Moscow, St. Petersburg, Kiev, Kharkov, and Lvov sent items from their exhibits to share with the new museum. Since the late 1990s many valuable gifts have been delivered to the museum by the Swedish Society of Military History (SMB). In 1981 the entire Poltava battlefield was (7) ... a State Historical and Cultural Reserve. The museum is without doubt one of the most important sights commemorating the Battle of Poltava, the decisive battle of the Great Northern War, which continues to draw thousand of tourists to Poltava each year.

1. Fill in the gaps with the correct word.

1	a) directed	b) declared	c) headed
2	a) bicentenary	b) anniversary	c) victory
3	a) firstly	b) initially	c) later
4	a) thanks to	b) because	c) due to
5	a) exhibition	b) display	c) explosion
6	a) broke into	b) penetrated	c) burst into
7	a) announced	b) declared	c) proclaimed

Keys: 1 c; 2 a; 3 b; 4 c; 5 b; 6 a; 7 b.

2. Read the text and choose from the list A–E the paragraph which best fits each gap 1–6.

Because of the harsh winter of 1708/09 and a series of military defeats, the situation of the Swedish army in Ukraine became precarious. In late April 1709 Charles XII decided to lay siege to the fortress of Poltava.

1

The Swedish army cut off all access to the city, including any possible approaches by the Russians across the Vorskla River. In contrast, the Russian Tsar commanded 49,000 men and about 130 cannons. Thus, the Russians had a substantial numerical advantage on the eve of the battle. When Tsar Peter I arrived from the fortress of Azov to join his army on June 5th, he decided to move the army to the western bank of the Vorskla. On June 20th all Russian units crossed the Vorskla near the villages of Petrovka and Semyonovka. The army then moved south and set up a fortified camp near the village of Yakivtsy. In front of the camp was a one-kilometer wide open field of dry, sandy soil, bordered by the Budyschenski Forest. A hundred meters south of the fortified camp lay the Yakovetski Forest, an area of woodland, streams and gullies.

2

Each redoubt consisted of a high parapet with a trench in front of it. The redoubts were manned by 4,000 infantry men (8 battalions) and 16 guns. On the eve of battle, disaster struck the Swedes. Charles XII was wounded during a brief encounter with the Russians while on reconnaissance. This unfortunate incident deprived the Swedes of their charismatic and able leader — more than that, their talisman of victory.

3

Although the King retained nominal command of the army, he had to delegate direct control to Field Marshal Rehnskold. The Swedish plan was simple. The army would assemble during the night south of the Russian redoubts and move through the redoubt line before dawn. The infantry troops under the command of Lewenhaupt would be the first to move forward through the redoubt line, followed by the cavalry. The foot soldiers would then launch an attack on the Russians crammed inside their fortified camp. The 18 Swedish battalions were divided into four columns, supported by a battery of four regimental guns. The Swedish infantry moved into position soon after midnight. Their starting lines were about a kilometer south of the first Russian redoubt, from which the sound of sawing and hammering could be heard. There they waited. When the cavalry finally arrived after two hours dawn was already breaking. By the time the whole Swedish army

was assembled, the late start put the element of surprise at risk. After conferring with his two principal commanders, the King decided to go forward with the attack anyway.

4

The battle had begun.

The battle started with the Swedes advancing boldly against the Russian fortified lines. Two incomplete redoubts were taken rapidly and all the defenders killed. However, the Swedes' initial success was quickly brought to an end. All assaults on the third redoubt were repulsed and the dead lay in heaps in the trench surrounding it. The Russian dragoons retreated to the north, pursued by both wings of the Swedish cavalry. General Lewenhaupt's infantry attempted to attack the Russians and even reached the southern corner of their camp. But the Swedish advance soon faltered, because both infantry and advancing cavalry were ordered by Rehnskold to withdraw and reorganize.

5

When a column of about 4,000 Russian reinforcements reoccupied the fortified positions, General Roos and his forces were trapped. With over 1,000 casualties and ammunition running low, General Roos was forced to withdraw southward and later surrendered his command. As result of this lack of communication among the divisions, the Swedish army lost one third of its infantry before the real battle had even started. The Swedes delayed further action while waiting for Roos to return. Around 10 o'clock, when the Russians infantry started to move out of its fortified camp, the Swedes decided to also move forward. Because of their numerical superiority, the Russian front line was 400 to 500 meters wider than the Swedish one. In addition the Swedish flanks were not properly protected by the cavalry. When the Swedish infantry had advanced to within 200 meters of the Russian defenders, the Russian artillerymen switched to canister fire.

6

While the right wing of the Swedish army was pushed back by the Russian artillery, the Russian cavalry outflanked the Swedes' left wing. The Swedish cavalry tried to buy the infantry time to get away but failed. The soldiers of Charles XII started to flee the field. The battle had become a slaughter and it was not yet 11 o'clock. Charles XII had no choice but to gather the remainder of his troops and retreat to the south, thus abandoning the siege of Poltava. More than 6,900 Swedish soldiers lost their lives on the battlefield that morning. Another 2,800 were being taken prisoners. Russian losses have been estimated at 1,345 killed and 3,200 wounded.

- A. Although the Swedish army consisted of about 31,000 men at the time, the king decided to engage only 4 cannons and about 6,000 of his soldiers in the siege.
- B. To make matters worse, one Swedish detachment, commanded by General Roos, had not been informed about the overall strategy and, therefore, became separated from the rest of the Swedish troops.
- C. The effect of this was likened to “a hailstorm”, scything down entire lines of men.
- D. In the area between the two forests the Russians had built 10 redoubts to guard the approach to the camp.
- E. This unfortunate incident deprived the Swedes of their charismatic and able leader — more than that, their talisman of victory.
- F. The time was about 4.00 a.m.

Keys: 1 A; 2 D; 3 E; 4 F; 5 B; 6 C.

3. Multiple choice questions. Choose the correct variant of the answer.

- 1) The situation in the Swedish army was precarious because of
 - a) bad military supplies.
 - b) bad food supplies.
 - c) bad previous military results.
- 2) The display of the battle was chosen because of
 - a) the nearby river.
 - b) the wide and flat field.
 - c) the thick nearby forest.
- 3) The Swedes military defeat in the battle was predicted by
 - a) their bad strategy.
 - b) lack of chance.
 - c) accident with the king .
- 4) Some Swedish soldiers got into trap because
 - a) they were cut off the whole army.
 - b) they were not announced to withdraw.
 - c) their commander refused to withdraw.

4. Match the words and using the word combinations make up your sentences.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| 1) to lay | a) all access |
| 2) to cut off | b) boldly against |
| 3) substantial | c) further action |
| 4) to advance | d) numerical advantage |
| 5) each of | e) superiority |
| 6) to delay | f) the field |

- 7) numerical g) siege
8) to flee h) communication

Keys: 1 g; 2 a; 3 d; 4 b; 5 h; 6 c; 7 e; 8 f.

5. Say if the sentence is true, false or it does not say such information.
- The Swedish king decided to siege 6000 his soldiers in the fortress of Poltava because it was greatly fortified. (Does not say)
 - The position of villages, the field and the river nearby Poltava were good for the battle. (T)
 - The wounded Charles XII meant a future defeat. (T)
 - The Swedes planned to start the battle at night. (T)
 - The Swedish plans to start the battle at night failed. (T)
 - The beginning of the battle was not favorable for the Swedes. (F)
 - At the beginning of the battle the Swedes lost 30 per cent of their troops. (T)
 - At 10 a.m. the Russians started a counter attack. (T)
 - The fortress of Poltava was destroyed. (Does not say)
 - At the end of the battle the Swedes started to escape. (T)
6. Explain the difference between:
- a) numerous/numerical
 - b) incident/accident
 - c) to cancel/to delay
 - d) to push/to pull
 - e) to head/to lead
 - f) to pursue/to follow
 - g) to assemble/to pick up
- Find the sentences with these words in the text.
7. Give the synonyms to the words.
- Initially — syn.: at first, at the very beginning, to start with.
Display — syn.: exposition, exhibition.
To include — syn.: to contain.
To prevent — syn.: to exclude.
To declare — syn.: to proclaim, to announce.
Harsh — syn.: severe, frosty.
Boldly — syn.: bravely, courageously.
To flee — syn.: to escape, to withdraw, to retreat.
To abandon — syn.: to leave
8. Put the paragraphs into a logical order.
- a) In the Battle of Poltava on June 27–28, 1709 (Old Style), or 8 July (New Style), tsar Peter the First, commanding

53,000 troops, defeated a Swedish army of 19,000 troops led by Field Marshal Carl Gustaf Rehnsköld (who had received the command of the army after the wounding of the Swedish king Charles XII on June 17). “Like a Swede at Poltava” remains a simile for “completely defeated” in Russian. The battle marked the end of Sweden as a great power and the rise of Russia as one.

- b) In World War II, after the Red Army had cleared the Wehrmacht out of the Eastern Ukraine by the end of 1943 during the Dnieper–Carpathian Offensive, by the summer of 1944 the allied USAAF conducted a number of shuttle bombing raids against the Third Reich under the name of Operation Frantic, and used purpose-built bases in the Poltava area, as well as near Myrgorod, as eastern locations for landing B-17 Flying Fortress heavy bombers involved in those operations.
- c) In 1775, Poltava’s Monastery of the Exaltation of the Cross (Russian: Крестовоздвиженский монастырь, *Krestovozdvizhensky Monastyr*) became the seat of bishops of the newly created Eparchy (Diocese) of Slaviansk and Kherson. This large new diocese included the lands of the Novorossiia Governorate and Azov Governorate north of the Black Sea. Since much of that area had been only recently conquered by Russia from the Ottoman Empire, and a large number of Orthodox Greek settlers had been invited to settle in the region, the Imperial Government picked a renowned Greek scholar, Eugenios Voulgaris to preside over the new diocese. After his retirement in 1779, he was replaced by another Greek theologian, Nikephoros Theotokis.
- d) It is still unknown when the city was founded. Baltavar Kubrat’s grave was found in its vicinity, and its name derives from the title he, his predecessors and his successors bore. Though the town was not attested before 1174, municipal authorities chose to celebrate the town’s 1100th anniversary in 1999, for reasons unknown. The settlement is indeed an old one, as archeologists unearthed a Paleolithic dwelling as well as Scythian remains within the city limits.
- e) The present name of the city is traditionally connected to the settlement Ltava which is mentioned in the Hypatian Chronicle in 1174. The region belonged to the Grand Duchy of Lithuania from the 14th century. The Polish administration took over in 1569. In 1648 Poltava was captured by

the Ruthenian-Polish magnate Jeremi Wisniowecki (1612–1651). Poltava was the base of a distinguished regiment of the Ukrainian Cossacks. In 1667 the town passed to the Russian Empire.

Keys: 1 c; 2 e; 3 d; 4 a; 5 b.

9. Fill in the missing words.

The centre of the old city is a semicircular Neoclassical square with the Tuscan column of cast iron (1805–1811), (1) ... the centenary of the Battle of Poltava and featuring 18 Swedish cannons captured in that battle. As Peter the Great celebrated his victory in the Saviour church, this 17th-century wooden shrine was carefully preserved to this day. The five-domed city cathedral, dedicated to the Exaltation of the Cross, is a superb monument of Cossack Baroque, built between 1699 and 1709. As a whole, the cathedral (2) ... a unity which even the Neoclassical belltower has failed to mar. Another frothy Baroque church, (3) ... to the Dormition of the Theotokos, was destroyed in 1934 and rebuilt in the 1990s.

The city is divided into three raions, or districts.

- Oktiabrskiy (Zhovtneviy) raion, to the south-west with an area of 2077 hectares and a population of 147,600 in 2005. It's a largely residential area combining the Almazniy, Ognivka, Sadi-1 and Sadi-2 neighbourhoods, and also includes the city centre.
- Kyivskiy raion, is the largest by area, comprising 5437 hectares, or 52.8% of the city total situated in the north and north-west. Its census in 2005 was 111,900. This district has a large industrial zone and includes
- Leninskiy raion, to the east and south-east, in the valley of the Vor-ska River, with an area of 2988 hectares and a (4) ... of 53,700 in 2005.

Transportation in Poltava is well-developed. The city has two major (5) ... stations, and railway (6) ... with the cities of Kiev, Kharkiv, Kremenchuk and Krasnograd. The lines towards Kiev and Kharkiv are electrified and are used by an express train, a regular service with comfortable carriages. Electrification of the Poltava-Kharkiv line was completed in August 2008. Avtovokzal is the city's intercity bus station. Buses for local municipal routes depart from "AC-2" (autostation № 2 — along Shevchenko Street) and "AC-3" (Zinkivska Street).

Poltava has a (7) ... airport, situated in 5 km west outside the city limits near the village of Ivashki. The international highway M03 (E40), which links Poltava with Kiev and Kharkiv, passes

through the southern outskirts of Poltava city. There is also a regional highway P-17 crossing Poltava and linking it with Kremenchuk and *Sumy*.

Poltava has always been one of the most important science and education centres in Ukraine. Major universities and institutions of (8) ... education include the following:

- Poltava Pedagogical State University named after V. G. Korolenko
- Poltava National Technical University named after Yuri Kondratyuk
- Poltava Agrarian State Academy
- Ukrainian Medical Stomatological Academy (UMSA)
- Poltava University of Consumer Cooperatives in Ukraine
- Poltava Military Institute of Connections
- Poltavian Faculty Of National Juridical Academy Of Ukraine

Keys: 1 commemorating; 2 shows; 3 devoted; 4 population; 5 railway; 6 road; 7 local; 8 higher.

Archaeological evidence dates Poltava from the 8th to the 9th century, although the first documentary reference is from 1174, when Poltava was variously known as Ltava. At that time it was ruled by the Lithuanian Princedom. Destroyed by the Tatars in the early 13th century, Poltava was a center of a Cossack regiment by the 17th century.

According to Lyublin Union of 1569 Poltava was ruled by Poland. In the chronicle of 1641 Poltava was called a town. In the 17th century the Magdeburg Law was adopted in Poltava city.

In 1709 Peter I the Great inflicted a crushing defeat on Charles XII of Sweden outside Poltava city in battle of Poltava after Charles had laid siege to the town for three months. In 1654 Poltava with Left-bank Ukraine was joined to Russia. In 1802 Poltava city became a provincial center. Soviet power was established in Poltava in 1918.

Modern Poltava city is largely new, having been reconstructed after it (9) ... severe damage during World War II. Poltava is the focus of a fertile agricultural region and has a range of industries processing farm produce.

Poltava city textile and clothing industries include the largest cotton mill in Ukraine. There are also important engineering works engaged in diesel-locomotive repair and machine-building in Poltava city.

Poltava city has teacher-training, medical, agricultural and agricultural-engineering institutes and several research establishments.

Keys:

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| (1) — commemorating | (6) — links |
| (2) — presents | (7) — domestic |
| (3) — dedicated | (8) — higher |
| (4) — population | (9) — suffered. |
| (5) — railway | |

10. Answer the questions. (True, false, does not say)

- The city was founded in the XII century. (F)
- The 1100 anniversary in 1999 dates back to the exact date of Poltava's foundation. (F)
- The town belonged to several states. (T)
- Poltava was a multinational town even in the XVIII century. (T)
- The town was of strategic importance in the World War II. (T)
- There are different sights commemorating the victory of the Russians over the Swedes. (T)
- The town consists of a few parts. (T)
- Poltava is a giggly developed transport centre which contains a international airport. (F)
- The town continues to be an educational centre. (T)
- The Poltava battle changed the development of the town. (Does not say)

SEVASTOPOL**I. Pre-reading tasks**

Answer the questions:

- What big military ports in the world do you know?
- Brest (France), Gibraltar, Geneva ... what is in common of them with Sebastopol?
- Have you ever been to any military port?
- How many military ports (except Sebastopol) are there in Ukraine?
- What are they?
- Is Sebastopol more considered to be a military port or a seaside resort?

II. While-reading tasks

The city, formerly the home of the Soviet Black Sea Fleet, is now home to a Ukrainian naval base and facilities leased by the Russian Navy and used as the headquarters of both the Ukrainian Naval Forces

and Russia's Black Sea Fleet. In 1993, the city was the subject of a territorial dispute between the Russian Federation and Ukraine.

The unique geographic location and navigation conditions of the city's *harbors* make Sevastopol a strategically important naval point. It is also a popular seaside resort and tourist destination, mainly for visitors from the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries.

The trade and shipbuilding importance of Sevastopol's Port has been growing since the fall of the Soviet Union, despite the difficulties that arise from the joint military control over its harbors and piers.

1

Despite its Greek origin, the name is not old. The city was probably named after the Empress ("Augusta") Catherine II of Russia who founded Sevastopol in 1783.

2

In the west of the city, there are well-preserved ruins of an ancient Greek port city Chersonesos founded in the 5th c. BC. The name means "peninsula" reflecting its location and is not related to the ancient Greek name for the Crimean Peninsula, "the Taurian Peninsula".

History

Sevastopol together with Kronstadt and Gibraltar is one of the most famous naval citadels in Europe. It was founded in 1783 by Rear Admiral Makenzie, in Russian service, as a base for a naval squadron, when Russia annexed the Crimean peninsula. Five years earlier, Aleksandr Suvorov ordered that earth works be erected along the harbor and Russian troops be located there. At first, the place was called by its ancient name, Akhtiar. In February 1784, Catherine II (the Great) ordered *Grigory Potyomkin* (Grigoriy Potemkin) to build there a fortress and call it Sevastopol. The realization of the initial building plans fell to Captain F. F. Ushakov, in 1788 named commander of the port and of the Black Sea squadron. It became an important naval base and later a commercial port. In 1797 under an edict issued by Emperor Paul I, the military stronghold was renamed Akhtiar. Finally, on April 29 (May 10), 1826, the Senate returned the city's name to Sevastopol.

One of the most notable events involving the city is the Siege of Sevastopol (1854–1855) carried out by the British, French, Sardinian, and Turkish troops during the Crimean War, which lasted for 11 months. Despite its efforts, the Russian army had to leave its stronghold and evacuate over a pontoon bridge to the north shore of the inlet.

3

When the enemy troops entered Sevastopol, they were faced with the ruins of a formerly glorious city.

A panorama of the siege originally was created by Franz Roubaud. Later after its destruction in 1942 during WWII, it was restored and is being housed in a specially constructed circular building in the city. It portrays the situation in the height of the siege, on 18 June 1855.

During World War II, Sevastopol withstood bombardment by the Germans in 1941–1942, during the Axis siege which lasted for 250 days before it fell in July 1942.

4

It was liberated by the Red Army on May 9, 1944 and was awarded with the Hero City title a year later.

In 1957, the town of Balaklava was incorporated into Sevastopol.

During the Soviet era, Sevastopol, became a so-called “closed city”.

5

It was directly subordinate to the central Russian SFSR authorities rather than the local oblast and later (after 1978) to the Ukrainian SSR administration.

Like in the rest of the Crimea, Russian remains the predominant language in the city, although following the independence of Ukraine there have been some attempts at Ukrainization that have had very little success.

The Crimea is an autonomous Republic within Ukraine. Besides, 95 % of the respondents support the constant stationing of the Russian Black Sea Fleet in Sevastopol even after 2045, when the time of the corresponding agreement between Russia and Ukraine is up. Also, 100% of those polled are for the having the option for citizens of Sevastopol of dual citizenship, Russian and Ukrainian. It is notable, however, that of those expressing a desire to be able to obtain Russian citizenship only 16% of the Sevastopol citizens are ready to give up the Ukrainian one.

After World War II, Sevastopol was entirely rebuilt. Many top architects and civil engineers from Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and other cities and thousands of workers from all parts of the USSR took part in the rebuilding process which was mostly finished by the mid-1950s. The downtown core situated on a peninsula between two narrow inlets, South Bay and Artillery Bay, features mostly Mediterranean-style, three-story residential buildings with columned balconies and Venetian-style arches, with retail and commercial spaces occupying the

ground level. Some carefully restored landmarks date back to the early 20th c. (e.g., the Art Nouveau Main Post Office on Bolshaya Morskaya St and the Art Museum on Nakhimovsky Prospect).

6

Due to its military history, most streets in the city are named after Russian and Soviet military heroes. There are hundreds of monuments and plaques in various parts of Sevastopol commemorating its military past.

1. Skim the text and give the answer to the last question.
2. Scan the text and choose from the list A–F the sentence which best fits each gap (1–6).
 - A The Russians had to sink their entire fleet to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy and at the same time to block the entrance of the Western ships into the inlet.
 - B Sevastopol is also an important centre of marine biology research. In particular, studying and training of dolphins has been conducted in the city since the end of World War II. It was first conducted as a secret naval program to use the animals for special undersea operations.
 - C She visited the city in 1787 accompanied by Joseph II, the Emperor of Austria, and other foreign dignitaries.
 - D This meant that any non-residents had to apply to the authorities for a temporary permit to visit the city.
 - E During the German occupation the city was renamed as “Theodorichhafen” in 1942 and was administered by the *Wehrmacht* jurisdiction as the rest of the Crimea for the future colonization by Greater Germany.
 - F It has been a long-time tradition for the residents of surrounding suburbs to spend summer evenings by coming to the downtown area for a leisurely stroll with their families along the avenues and boulevards encircling the Central Hill, under the famous Sevastopol chestnut trees, and usually ending up on the waterfront with its famous Marine Boulevard.

Keys: 1 B; 2 C; 3 A; 4 E; 5 D; 6 F.

3. Say if the sentences are true or false.
 - Sevastopol is a military base for both countries: Ukraine and Russia. (T)
 - The role of the city as the city which life is based on the fleet is declining. (F)
 - Sevastopol continues to be a scientific town. (T)

- The city was visited by representatives of European royal families. (T)
- The city has 2 dates of its birth. (T)
- The city changed its name 5 times. (F)
- Only European countries took part in the Crimean war of 1854–1855. (F)
- The city is still in a special status which demands many documents for visiting it. (F)
- Citizens of Sebastopol have a double citizenship. (F)

4. Lexical work

Fill in the chart:

Noun	Verb

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1) fall | 6) entrance |
| 2) research | 7) face |
| 3) serve | 8) portrait |
| 4) edict | 9) application |
| 5) falling | 10) agree |

Keys: 1 fall — fall; 2 research — research; 3 service — serve; 4 edict — edict; 5 falling — fall; 6 entrance — enter; 7 face — face; 8 portrait — portray; 9 application — apply.

III. Post-reading tasks

You are to assess the itinerary and the service of one of Crimean tours which is going to be provided beginning with the next year.

Write an assessment report about the places, hotels, service you have visited and have got in a quality of an expert and express your recommendations on their improvement or praise.

Recommended words for a positive tone:

Excellent, well-heated, pleasantly surprising, clean and well presented, exiting, well balanced, plenty of varied, interesting and unusual, well worth it.

Recommended words for a negative tone:

Rudeness, unwilling to assist, low level, express disapproval, shabby, poor organized, impolite.

Write 2 variants of your report. Use the example as a prompt.

Speaking about the itinerary of the tour I would like to mention its saturation and variety. All main sights were included into the program and commented by a well qualified guide.

Furthermore I would like to stress the perfect unity of the tour with the free time affordable for every tourist at the end of the tour.

Transport standards were kept very well without any surprises like sudden break-downs and loosing the way. The bus drivers' service was worth promotion and respect.

The facilities of the five star hotel were of a very high standard too.

Both the swimming pools for adults and children were well cleaned and the bathroom was absolutely perfectly equipped with all toilet amenities.

The room service was perfect as the room was cleaned every day, fresh flowers were daily changed and the 24 hours room service was really at our disposal within 24 hours a day.

All chamber maids and waters were ready to help at any occasion.

So I am really positively impressed with the service in the hotel and with the work of all the staff during the tour and strongly recommend the tour be introduced on the market.

The report should contain 150–170 words.

TRUSKAVETS

If you open a reference book devoted to Ukraine's geography, and look up the entry about Carpathian Mountains, you will find all kinds of figures and other relevant statistical information: you will be informed that the Carpathians are shared by four states Ukraine, Romania, Poland and Slovakia, with the Ukrainian portion being 100–200 kilometers in length. You will find out that the highest mountain of the Ukrainian Carpathians is Hoverla which reaches to an altitude of 2,061 meters. Compared with the Himalayas or the Cordilleras in statistics of sizes, the Carpathians do not seem to be much of the mountain range. But it is not dizzy heights, or the snow-bound peaks that give the Carpathians their irresistible lure it's a kind of magic that you can not help feeling when you get there which draws you like a magnet.

One of such magnets is a mineral resort Truskavets situated near the town of Boryslav which is known thanks to I. Franko and his novel "Boryslav Laughs".

For many years the resort has attracted people of all ages, cultures, interests and social status by its unique beauty, climatic conditions, flora and fauna, kindness of local people and of course, by its various mineral waters ("Maria", "Sophia", "Edward", "Bronislava", "Yuzya"). But a real pearl on the crown of Truskavets which is made by

these waters is the water called “Naftusya” (from the Ukrainian word “nafta” which means “oil”).

“Naftusya” faintly mineral water with high contents of organic matters of oil origin differs from the other “naftusya like” waters.

During the contact between organic matters and air, where these organic matters go to ruin, it’s needed to drink “Naftusya” only in the buvet (pump-room).

“Naftusya” makes stones and salts go from kidneys and chole deflecting tracks prevents the stone formation, normalizes the gastrointestinal canal activity metabolism, especially if the person suffers from diabetes mellitus, regenerates liver cells, leads out radio nuclides and slags from the organism. Thanks to immune model activity, Naftusya rises the protective forces in the organism, prevents the oncological diseases.

So, welcome to Truskavets-one of the Carpathian’s treasures and you will leave your heart here forever.

I. Pre-reading task

Describe what you can see in this picture .Can you guess what it is and what all these people are doing.

II. While-reading task

1. Reading for specific information

Read the text quickly and fill in the missing information.

- The Carpathians belong to: (4) states.
- Ukraine possesses the Carpathians: (100–200 km) in width and (290 km) in length.
- The highest pick is: (2,061 m).
- Original number of water springs in Truskavets: (6).
- “Naftusya’s” mineralization: (faintly mineral).

2. Skim reading

Read the text quickly and choose the best heading for it.

- The Carpathians — a world lost between East and West.
- Carpathian treasures.
- Health care in the Carpathians.

3. Scanning

Read the text and find the answers to the following questions.

- What states do the Carpathians border on?
- What is the position of Hoverla in the other mountain range?
- Why Truskavets has been attracted by people for so many years?
- Why “Naftusya” should be drunk only inside?

4. Matching

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1) If you open a reference book | a) these matters go to ruin |
| 2) The highest mountain Hoverla | b) prevents the oncological diseases |
| 3) During the contact between organic matters and air | c) you will find all kinds of figures |
| 4) "Naftusya" rises the protective forces and | d) rises to an altitude of 2061 m. |

Keys: 1 c; 2 d; 3 a; 4 b.

4. Vocabulary task

A) Words that go together.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1) look up | 1) an altitude |
| 2) relevant statistical | 2) on the crown of |
| 3) reaches to | 3) of oil origin |
| 4) a real pearl | 4) the entry |
| 5) organic matters | 5) information |

Keys:

Look up the entry (1-4)

Relevant statistical information (2-5)

Reaches to an altitude (3-1)

A real pearl on the crown of (4-2)

Organic matters of oil origin (5-3)

B) Make up your own sentences with these words.

5. Factfile

Choose the best word which corresponds to the situation.

The city of Truskavets

Truskavets is a (1) ... and the oldest balneological resort in Europe.

Truskavets is a city of regional subordination. The resort is situated in the semi-mountainous part (2) ... the East Carpathians. The (3) ... of the city is 7 sq.km.

Truskavets had direct railway connection with Lviv, Dnipropetrovsk. Also it has the connection Zhytomyr, Ternopil Peremyshl (Poland), Prague (Czech Republic) etc.

The population of the city (4) ... of 25.8 thousand people.

The history of Truskavets is rich in interesting events. In 1911 (5) ... to hard effort of Raymond Yarosh the resort became more European. All these measures helped to attract more and more tourists. In 1913 Truskavets won the Great gold medal (6) ... the achievements

in the branch of medical basis development. The First World War brought an occupation to Truskavets and the development of the city temporary stopped.

Next years the life of Truskavets returned to its normal (7) Many new sanatoriums were established. In 1941–1944 Truskavets was occupied by fascist army and only in 1945 the resort renewed its functioning.

Now Truskavets is one of the best Ukrainian resorts. In 1999 the city was (8) ... as the best resort center in the Ukraine and it won a special reward “The Crystal Stork”.

In 2000 a special economic (9) ... in Truskavets was created. The event gave the opportunity for economic and cultural development and made the situation very (10) ... for foreign investment.

Truskavets is a quiet and ecologically clean place. It is rich in mineral waters, ozokeryt etc. It is a very beautiful city — a real pearl of the Ukraine.

1	a) one	b) unique	c) only
2	a) win	b) of	c) in
3	a) square	b) area	c) place
4	a) contains	b) occupies	c) consists
5	a) thanks	b) because	c) due
6	a) in	b) for	c) over
7	a) flow	b) road	c) rhythm
8	a) known	b) famous	c) recognized
9	a) zone	b) territory	c) aerial
10	a) interesting	b) favorable	c) profitable

Keys: 1 b; 2 b; 3 a; 4 a; 5 a; 6 b; 7 a; 8 c; 9 a; 10 b.

6. Compare Truskavets and the place where you live by following criteria.

YES	NO

- balneological resort
- rich in mineral recourses
- subordination
- population
- area
- connection
- awards
- economic development and investment

III. Post-reading tasks

Discuss the next questions:

- What brand new information have you learned about Truskavets?
- Did it change your opinion about it?
- Have you got any idea about visiting it?
- What would you like to see in Truskavets first of all?

UMAN'

I. Pre-reading tasks

Versailles, the Belvedere, Hellbrun, Peterhof, Sofiyivksa.

Think what unites these proper names.

What does each of them refer to?

If you can add some other names referring to the theme of parks do it.

II. While-reading tasks

Beautiful pleasing to the senses: very pleasing and impressive to listen to, touch, or especially to look at; very good or enjoyable; beautiful applies to whatever excites the keenest of pleasure to the senses and stirs emotion.

These dry definitions say too much and too little.

A good park is designed in such a way that it creates for people experiences that uplift their spirits, expand their vision, and invigorate their lives. In this respect parks are a form of art. Garden and landscape design is also a science that is directly related to and expressive of nature insofar as it incorporates natural materials and scenes. Art and science fully manifest themselves in the Sophiyivka Park where art, science, and nature are most intimately interlocked.

In some very special way, the beauty of the park reflects the beauty of the woman who gave the park its name.

Sophiyivka is situated not far from the town of Uman, Ukraine. Forests and the steppe, rivers and stone outcroppings, abundance of greenery and beautiful landscape — all combine to make the land of Umanshchyna highly picturesque.

No wonder a park of great scenic beauty was laid out there. It dates to the end of the eighteenth century. There are but a few other parks in the world that can rival Sophiyivka in the harmony of nature and design.

In the first quarter of the eighteenth century, Umanshchyna belonged to Frantyshek Salezy Pototski, member of one of the richest and aristocratic Polish families. In 1796, his son and heir Count Stanislaw

Szczesny (Felix) Pototski married Sophie de Witte. Sophie was said to have exclaimed on seeing the scenery of one of her husband's estates, "What a wonderful park it could be"! The husband, smitten with Sophie's beauty and perspicacity, reacted dutifully and issued an order to have a park laid out. He commissioned Ludwig Metzel, an architect, to provide a design and supervise the work. Metzel traveled around Europe, looking at parks and purchasing equipment and machinery needed for laying out a park that "would outshine any other park in Europe".

Count Pototski brought in serfs from his estates to work at the laying out of the park, and from the documents discovered in the archives it follows that at least 800 people were engaged in this work daily. Gardeners and park designers showed where they wanted trees planted or removed, where ponds should be dug, where dykes were to be built and where islands to be created. Age-old oaks, firs, maples and other trees were uprooted and then moved to be replanted in the park. It took six years to complete the stupendous work of creating and installing the architectural and sculptural features, ponds, streamlets, waterfalls and grottoes. In the valley near one of the ponds, spread a jumble of huge rocks as though thrown in by the enormous hand of a prehistoric giant. Trees, hundreds of years old, lined the alleys giving shade and places to find seclusion in. Shrubs of many species provided many shades of green in the summer and a riot of colors in the autumn. To enhance the natural and created beauty, marble statues were imported from Italy and erected at the most advantageous places.

Similar to some other famous parks of the time — Versailles, the Belvedere Park in Vienna, the Vatican Gardens in Rome, Hellbrunn in Salzburg, Blenheim in England, Drottningholm in Sweden and Peterhof (Petrodvorets) in Russia — Sophiyivka was largely planned in the Italian Baroque tradition with themes from the myths of the Greco-Roman antiquity in full display. Sophiyivka has its own Elysian Fields, its own River Styx; statues and busts of Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Apollo, Mercury and Venus grace the alleys and groves. The new, "English style" ideas in landscaping were also used with "wild sections" added in good measure.

When most of the work had been completed, Sophie was invited to visit "a very special gift" given her by her husband — an entire park of unparalleled beauty.

Count Pototski died in 1805 without seeing the park being completed in the way he visualized it. Neither were all of the plans of his architect Metzel realized. Pototski's children either did not care to have all the work the park completed according to the original design or did not have money for it. After an insurrection in Poland, in which

Alexander Pototski, one of the count's sons, took part, was brutally suppressed by the tsarist army, the park was confiscated to become property of Nicholas I who gave it as a present to his wife. The name was officially changed to The Tsar's Park but locally it continued to be referred to as "Sophiyivka". The local authority took the maintenance on itself and in 1848, the 84-year old Metzel was invited to come over from Warsaw where he resided to Uman to complete the work in the park. But the aged architect never made it to Sophiyivka — he was taken ill on the way to Uman and shortly died.

After the revolution of 1917 and the Bolshevik coup, the park was again renamed to suit the tastes of the new power ("Park of the Third International", whatever it may mean). Sophiyivka miraculously survived the Civil War, the Bolshevik excesses and negligence, the horrors of the Second World War, the post-war reconstruction — though not without sustaining some damage. When it was recognized as a major tourist attraction, efforts were taken to keep it in order, and after Ukraine's independence these efforts were doubled.

Sophiyivka is situated to the south-east of Uman. An alley leading from the main entrance and along the lively River Kamyanka is lined with horse chestnuts. In what looks like a forest, the eye is entertained by dark firs, tender and light birch trees, peaceful meadows and moss-covered rocks. At the end of the alley, the Flora Pavilion appears suddenly and unexpectedly. The alley turns to the right but from the steps of the Pavilion a pond comes into view. The pond with a dragon sitting in the centre of the pond and "vomiting water" high into the sky is surrounded by grim rocks with ivy reaching down to the water. Oaks, maples, linden, elms and black poplars in the dense wood give way to a more open space as the alley climbs to the top of a hill with a Chinese-style harbor welcoming the weary stroller.

A stroll through the park opens new vistas and new wonders almost at every step you take. Gazebos, statues, harbors, ponds, columns, grottoes, islands, exotic plants in the conservatory, chirping birds, meandering alleys and trails soothe the soul, rejoice the heart, and fill you with wonder — you cannot help being amused, amazed and fascinated by the artistic ingenuity and natural variety you will find in Sophiyivka, a beautiful park named after a beautiful woman.

1. Multiple choice. Answer the questions by choosing the correct variant.

- 1) Who did the park belong to?
 - a) Frantisek Pototsky, Russian count
 - b) Stanislaw Pototsky, Polish count
 - c) Frantisek Pototsky, Polish landowner

- 2) The park was laid out because of
 - a) Sophia's mind
 - b) Sophia's brave character
 - c) Sophia's attractiveness
- 3) Pototsky hired
 - a) 800 gardeners and designers
 - b) an architect
 - c) 800 peasants
- 4) To create the park it took
 - a) some years
 - b) a few years
 - c) many years
- 5) Sophiyivka Park is based on
 - a) the design of many European parks
 - b) Italian park traditions
 - c) Greco-Roman antique theme
- 6) The park has not been completed because
 - a) Sophia disliked it
 - b) the owner of the park died
 - c) the owner did not have enough money to complete it
- 7) For the whole period of its existence the park was renamed
 - a) 2 times
 - b) 3 times
 - c) has never been renamed

Keys: 1 c; 2 c; 3 b; 4 a; 5 c; 6 b; 7 b.

2. Choose the best title to the text.
 - a) An unforgettable park.
 - b) A park masterpiece.
 - c) A beautiful park for a beautiful woman.
3. Fill in the chart while answering the questions. (put a tick)
Pototsky Sophia Metzel
 - 1) Who owned the land of Umanshchyna?
 - 2) Who wanted the place where Sophiyivka is located to become a park?
 - 3) Who was busy designing and planting the park?
 - 4) Who brought hundreds of people to work in the park?
 - 5) Who invited Sophia to "have a first look"?
 - 6) Who did not see the park being completed?

III. Vocabulary work

1. Using the word combinations make up your own sentences.
 - pleasing to the senses

- impressive to listen to
 - very good and enjoyable
2. Key word transformation. Change the underlined words and re-make the sentences with them in a new way.
- a) A good park was designed in such a way that it creates for people experiences that uplift their spirits. (design)
 - b) Forest, steppe, rivers-all combine to make the land of Umanshchyna highly picturesque. (combination)
 - c) Sophia was said to have exclaimed "What a wonderful park it could be". (people)
 - d) The husband reacted dutifully and issued the order to have the park laid out. (reaction)
 - e) Trees hundreds of years lined the alleys giving shade and places to find seclusion. (to seclude)
 - f) Count Pototsky died without seeing the park being completed in the way he visualized. (death)
 - g) The local authority took the maintenance on itself. (maintained)
3. Finish the sentences using expressions:
Daily, highly picturesque, stupendous work, a form of art, supervise the world, advantageous places, the beauty of the woman
- The beauty of the park reflects ... (the beauty of the woman).
 - Rivers, steppe, forests make the land of Umanshchina ... (highly picturesque).
 - Count Pototsky hired L. Metzel to provide a design and ... (supervise the work)
 - It follows that hundreds of people engaged ... (daily).
 - It took some years to complete the ... (stupendous work).
 - Statues and rocks were erected at the most ... (advantageous places).
4. Fill in the gaps of the chart.

	Noun	Verb	Adjective
1			Impressive
2		enjoy	
3	definition		
4			special
5			abundance
6	wonder		
7		use	

Keys:

1) impression	impress
2) joy	enjoyable
3) define	definitive
4) specialty	specialize
5) abandon	abandoning (-ed)
6) wonder	wonderful
7) use	useful (-less)

5. Text analysis

Explain the underlined words:

- Art and science fully manifest themselves ... (cooperate)
- The husband smitten with Sophia's beauty and perspicacity re-acted dutifully ... (behaved in an adequate way)
- The local authority took the maintenance on itself ... (kept an eye on, took care of).
- Sophiyivka survived the excesses and negligence ... (ups and downs).

IV. Post-reading tasks

Write a comparative composition of your local park and the park in Uman by the next criteria:

- location
- size and shape
- date of foundation
- plants and alleys
- peculiarities
- perspectives and plans for the future

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4. <http://bestofukraine.com/ukraine-travel-center/north/kyiv/sightseeing/streets-squares.html>
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10. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Myrhorod>
11. <http://mirgorod.com.ua/index.php?module=Pages&func=display&pageid=91>
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