

IT'S OUR COUNTRY

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EXERCISE 1

Match the following English words and word combinations with their Ukrainian equivalents:

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. sovereign state | a) родовище, поклад |
| 2. mountains | b) законодавча гілка |
| 3. government | c) межувати |
| 4. to border on | d) герб |
| 5. population | e) виконавча гілка |
| 6. deposit | f) незалежність |
| 7. iron ore | g) громадяни |
| 8. autonomous republic | h) залізна руда |
| 9. coat of arms | i) створювати закони |
| 10. legislative branch | j) споживчі товари |
| 11. executive branch | k) судова гілка |
| 12. judicial branch | l) уряд |
| 13. consumer goods | m) тризуб |
| 14. anthem | n) автономна республіка |
| 15. to make laws | o) населення |
| 16. independence | p) гімн |
| 17. trident | q) гори |
| 18. citizens | r) суверенна держава |

EXERCISE 2

Find the odd word in each group and explain why.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. south | north | sea | west |
| 2. coal | iron ore | wheat | oil |
| 3. legislative | democratic | judicial | executive |
| 4. sugar beet | sunflowers | potatoes | nickel |
| 5. plane | chemical | metallurgical | machine-building |
| 6. anthem | flag | state | coat of arms |

EXERCISE 3

Read the statements below and say if they are true or false. Correct the false ones.

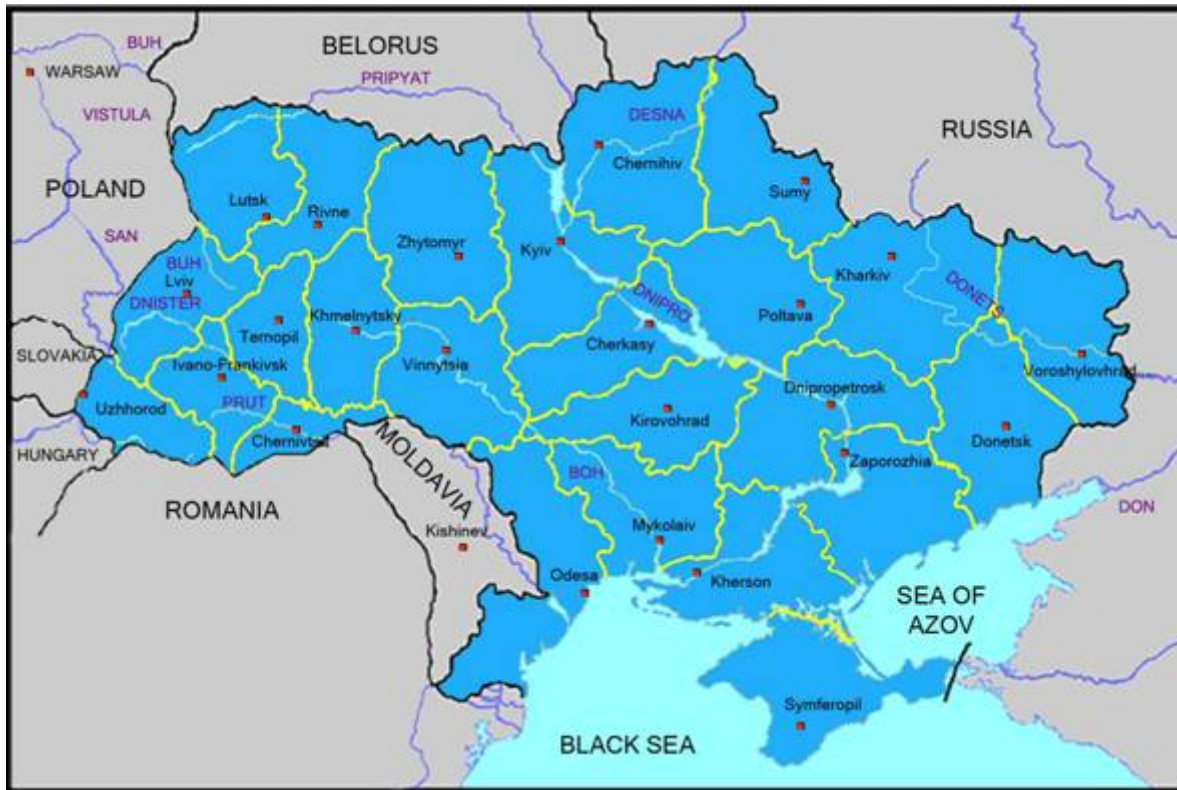
1. Ukraine is situated in the north of Europe.
2. There are the Crimean Mountains in the west and the Carpathians in the south.
3. Ukraine has deposits of coal, iron ore, natural gas, oil, salt.
4. Ukraine produces planes, turbines, different kinds of machines and equipment, and various consumer goods.
5. The territory of Ukraine is divided into 28 regions.
6. Ukraine is a monarchy.
7. Ukraine has three separate branches of power: legislative, executive and judicial.
8. The executive power is headed by the Supreme Court
9. The Verkhovna Rada's main function is to make laws.
10. The Speaker is the head of the state and the head of the executive branch.
11. The independence of Ukraine was proclaimed on the 28th of June.
12. The Ukrainian flag consists of two vertical stripes of blue and yellow colours.
13. The national coat of arms of Ukraine is a trident.
14. The anthem of Ukraine was written by Taras Shevchenko and was set to music by Mykola Lysenko.

EXERCISE 4

Read and translate the text.

Ukraine

Ukraine is a sovereign, independent, democratic state. It is situated in the south-east of Europe. It borders on Russia in the east, Belarus in the north, Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania and Moldova in the west. It is washed by the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov in the south.



The greater part of its territory is flat. The mountains cover only 5% of its area. There are the Carpathians in the west and the Crimean Mountains in the south. Goverla is the highest peak of the Ukrainian Carpathians, it is 2061 meters high.

Many rivers cross the territory of Ukraine. The longest rivers are the Dnieper, the Dniester, the Danube, the Southern Bug, and the Siverskiy Donets.

Ukraine is rich in mineral resources. It has deposits of coal, iron ore, salt, natural gas, oil, nickel, manganese, graphite and others.

It is an industrial country. Such branches of industry as metallurgy, machine-building, power, chemical are developed here. It produces planes, turbines, different kinds of machines and equipment, and various consumer goods. Ukraine is also an agricultural country. Wheat, rye, potatoes, sugar beets, sunflowers, fruit and vegetables are grown here.

The capital of Ukraine is Kyiv. The biggest cities of Ukraine are Kyiv, Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Zaporizhiya, Lviv, Odesa, Mikolaiv.

The territory of Ukraine is divided into 24 regions and the autonomous republic of Crimea. The population is about 46 million people. The representatives

of many nationalities live here: Ukrainians, Russians, Byelorussians, Romanians, Moldavians, Poles, Bulgarians and others.

Ukraine is a republic. Its independence was proclaimed on the 24th of August, 1991. The Constitution is the main law of the country. It was adopted on the 28th of June, 1996. It guarantees rights and freedoms to the Ukrainian citizens and determines their duties.

Ukraine has three separate branches of power: legislative, executive and judicial.

The President is the head of the state and the head of the executive branch. He is elected by popular vote for a five-year term. He governs the country with the help of his administration and the government. The government is called the Cabinet of Ministers and is headed by the Prime Minister.

The legislative branch is represented by a national Parliament called Verkhovna Rada. The main function of the Verkhovna Rada is to make laws. It consists of 450 deputies and is headed by the Speaker.

The judicial power is represented by the Supreme Court, the Constitutional Court and the system of courts.

The National symbols of the country are the flag, the coat of arms and the anthem. The Ukrainian flag consists of two horizontal stripes of blue and yellow colours. The national coat of arms of Ukraine is a trident. The anthem of Ukraine is "Ukraine has not died yet. It was written by poet Pavlo Chubinsky and was set to music by the composer Mykhaylo Verbytsky.

EXERCISE 5

Complete the gaps.

- a. Ukraine is a _____ and _____ state.
2. Ukraine _____ Russia in the east, Belarus in the north, Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania and Moldova in the west.
3. There are the Carpathians in the _____ and the Crimean Mountains in the _____.
4. The longest rivers are _____.
5. Ukraine has _____ of coal, iron ore, salt, natural gas, oil, nickel, graphite.
6. Such branches of industry as _____, _____, _____ are developed here.

7. _____, _____, _____, _____ are grown here.
8. The territory of Ukraine is divided into _____ regions and _____ of Crimea.
9. The _____ is about 46 million people.
10. Its _____ was proclaimed on the 24th of August, 1991.
11. Ukraine has three separate branches of power: _____, _____ and _____.
12. The _____ is called the Cabinet of Ministers and is headed by the Prime Minister.
13. The main function of the Verkhovna Rada is _____.
14. The judicial power is represented by _____.
15. The National symbols of the country are _____, _____, _____.

EXERCISE 6

Read the descriptions of Ukrainian towns and cities. Guess what town/city it is.

This old Ukrainian city is more than 700 years old. It was founded by Prince Danylo Halytsky. Historically it was first mentioned in 1256. Being located on the crossroads of trade routes from the Black to the Baltic seas, it grew very quickly as a major market centre which connected Moscow with Western Ukraine and Europe. Now it is a large city, a big economic, educational and cultural centre of the Western region of Ukraine. It is proud of its University, which is the oldest in our country and was opened in 1784.

It is the second largest city in Ukraine after Kyiv. According to some historical documents, the city was founded as a Cossack Fortress in 1654. In 1919 Soviet power was established in Ukraine and this city became its first capital. Until 1934 it was the main political, cultural, administrative and scientific centre of the country. Nowadays this city is proud of its fine streets and buildings, its well-planned underground, its 26 educational establishments and 6 theatres, its museums, libraries, its brightly-lit shops and huge markets.

In 1999 this town celebrated its 1100th birthday, but the actual date of its founding

is not clear. Its first name was Ltava. Its present name was first mentioned in the 15th century. It is situated on the right bank of the Vorskla River. It is not a very large city; its population is about 350,000. Now it is a busy regional centre with developed industrial and agricultural spheres. The people who live there are friendly and hospitable and their melodious Ukrainian language sounds like a song.

It is a comparatively young city. Founded in 1794, it received its current name in 1795. Being the biggest seaport of Ukraine, it is called “a Southern window to Europe”, and it is a leading centre of sea trade with all the countries of the world. It is also an administrative regional centre operating advanced machine building, metalworking, chemical, petrochemical and other industries. There is hardly a person in Ukraine who has never heard about its golden sandy beaches, noisy Derebasivska, high Potomkinska Lestnitsa (stairs), its beautiful Opera and Ballet theatre and its colourful and plentiful Privoz market.

It is the third largest city; more than one million two hundred thousand people live there. It was founded in 1776 during the reign of Catherine II and named after her – Katerynoslav. Nowadays it is the political, economic and industrial centre. It plays a great role in industrial life of Ukraine. Metal and steel, machines and tractors, TV sets and refrigerators, clothes and shoes, space rockets and many other things are produced there.

This city was started from a small mining town and grew up into a major administrative, industrial, scientific and cultural centre of the Eastern region due to the big stores of coal. It is known that this city was founded in 1869, its first name was Huhosofka. In 1924 it received the name Stalino and became the capital of Donbas coal basin. Only after the Great Patriotic War in 1950 it got its present name again. It is a working city; there are about 150 industrial enterprises there. It is a beautiful city. For many years it was called “the city of million roses”.

It is the largest city in Ukraine, with the population of more than three million people. It was founded more than 1500 years ago. It is the political centre of the country. Ukrainian parliament, government, president, Supreme Court and other political institutions are situated there. Ambassadors of many countries live there too. There are a lot of theatres, cinemas, museums, monuments, churches and cathedrals there. The most famous are: St. Sophia Cathedral, Bohdan Khmelnytsky monument, the Golden Gates, the Lavra, etc.

EXERCISE 7 **Presentation**

Step 1: Imagine you are going to present Ukraine at the international congress. Create a computer presentation about your native state. Be sure to mention Ukrainian landscapes, national symbols, the cities/places of interest worth visiting.

Step 2: Watch presentations of your classmates and estimate them according to the following form:

Criteria of estimation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
proper change of slides								
logical sequence of idea expression								
spelling and grammar								
single language style								
relevance of photo, video, audio								
individual conclusions, explanations								
creative non-standard attitude to the task								
fluency of oral speech								
awareness of the material								

Step 3: Discuss the presentations and give the general estimation.