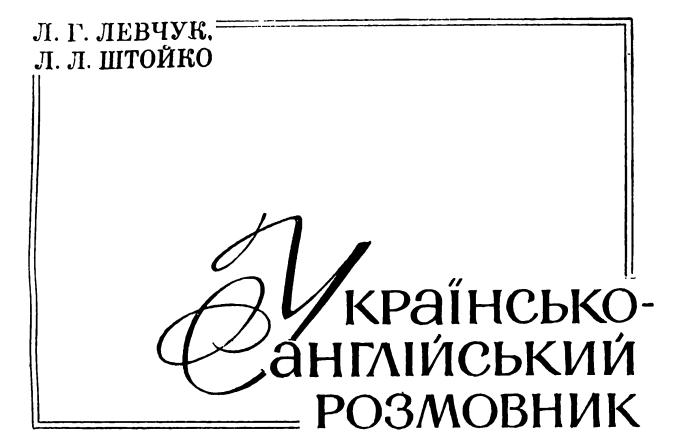
Л. Г. ЛЕВЧУК, Л. Л. ШТОЙКО





ВИДАВНИЦТВО «РАДЯНСЬКА ШКОЛА» КИЇВ — 1976

Відповідальний редактор Е. Р. Ліндер

Цей розмовник є довідковим посібником, який має на меті допомогти читачеві в розвитку навичок усного діалогічного і монологічного мовлення.

Посібник побудовано за тематичним принципом на базі суспільно-побутової лексики.

У першій частині розмовника подано матеріал для розвитку діалогічного мовлення: запитання, відповіді, повідомлення й зразки діалогів. Друга частина містить тексти тематично пов'язані з окремими розділами першої частини, а також тексти, що виходять за межі традиційної побутової тематики: "The 25th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union", "Struggle for Peace is the General Line of Soviet Foreign Policy", "The Komsomol" та ін.

Розмовник призначається для учнів усіх типів шкіл, вступників до вищих навчальних закладів, тих, хто вивчає англійську мову в гуртках або самостійно, а також іноземців, які вивчають українську мову.

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[©] Видавництво «Радянська школа», 1976.

ЛЮДИНА. CIM'Я MAN. HIS FAMILY



Як вас звати?
Мене звати Борис Петренко.
Хто ви?
Я — Ніна Іванова.
Хто ви (за професією і родом занять)?

Я — лікар (студент, учень).

Скільки вам років? Мені— п'ятнадцять. Коли ви народилися? Я народився 23 березня 1960 року.

Ваша сестра (брат, друг) молодша чи старша за вас?

Вона старша (молодша) за мене на рік.

Ми одного віку. Він удвічі старший за мене. Як він (вона) виглядає?

Він високий (низький).

What is your name? My name is Boris Petrenko.

Who are you? I am Nina Ivanova. What are you?

I am a doctor (a student, a pupil).

How old are you? I am fifteen.

When were you born?

I was born on the 23rd of March nineteen sixty.

Is your sister (brother, friend) younger or older than you?

She is one year older (younger).

She is my senior (junior) by a year.

We are of the same age. He is twice as old as I am. What does he (she) look like?

He is tall (short).

Вона середнього зросту. Його обличчя овальне (кругле, довге, худе, зморщене, покрите ластовинням, загоріле).

Риси його обличчя правильні, крупні, дрібні, суворі, тонкі).

У неї широкий (високий, відкритий, низький, вузький) лоб.

У неї щоки повні (бліді, рум'яні).

Якого кольору у неї очі? Вони голубі (темно-карі, чорні, сірі, світло-карі).

Якого кольору її волосся? Її волосся світле (чорне, темно-каштанове, русе, золотаве, сиве, руде).

У нього ніс орлиний (приплюснутий, кирпатий).

Він красивий чоловік.

Вона гарненька (красива, чарівна).

Вона схожа на матір. Що він за людина?

Охарактеризуйте його кіль-кома словами.

Він веселий (доброзичливий, добрий, великодушний).

Він суворий і серйозної вдачі.

У нього сильний характер. Він безвольна людина.

She is of medium height. His face is oval (round, long, thin, wrinkled, freckled, sunburned).

His features are regular (irregular, large, small, stern, delicate).

She has a broad (high, large, low, narrow) fore-head.

Her cheeks are plump (pale, rosy).

What colour are her eyes? They are blue (brown, dark, grey, hazel).

What colour is her hair? Her hair is fair (black, brown, light brown, golden, grey, red).

His nose is aquiline (flat, snub).

He is a handsome man.

She is pretty (beautiful, charming).

She is like her mother.

What is he like?

Give me a touch of his character.

He is bright (good-tempered, kind, generous).

He is of grave and serious nature.

He is a man of character. He is a man of no character. Вона скромна дівчина. Вона романтична натура.

М'який, добрий, лагідний. Сердечний, співчутливий. Довірливий. Бадьорий, веселий. Хитрий, підступний. Нечесний, непорядний. Безтурботний, легковажний. Безсоромний. Бездушний, безсердечний.

Жорстокий.

Вона не з тих, хто прощає.

Звідки ви родом?

Де ви народилися?

Якої ви національності? Я українець (росіянин, білорус). Чи велика у вас сім'я? Не дуже велика. Скільки осіб у вашій сім'ї? П'ятеро.

У мене є мати, батько, сестра і бабуся.

У вас є тітки, дядьки, двоюрідні сестри і брати? Ольга ваша родичка? She is a modest girl.
She is of a somewhat romantic nature.

Gentle.

Warm-hearted.

Trustful.

Cheerful.

Cunning.

Dishonest.

Careless.

Shameless.

Heartless (hard-hearted, stony-hearted).

Cruel.

She is not of a forgiving nature.

What country are you from? (Where are you from)?

Where were you born? (What is your birth-place)?

What is your nationality?
I am a Ukrainian (Russian,
Byelorussian).

Is your family large? It's not very large.

How many persons are there in your family?

There are five (persons in it).

I have a mother, a father, a sister and a grand-mother.

Have you any aunts, uncles, cousins?

Are you related to Olga?

Так, вона моя сестра (двоюрідна сестра, племінниця, тітка).

Ваш брат одружений? Так.

Дівер (чоловік сестри). Зовиця (дружина брата).

Зять (чоловік дочки).

Невістка (дружина сина).

Свекор; тесть (свекруха; теща).

У вас є племінники або пле-?іциннім

Так. У мене двоє племінни-KiB.

Вони близнюки.

Yes, she is my sister (cousin, niece, aunt).

Is your brother married? Yes, he is. Brother-in-law. Sister-in-law. Son-in-law. Daughter-in-law. Father-in-law (mother-in-

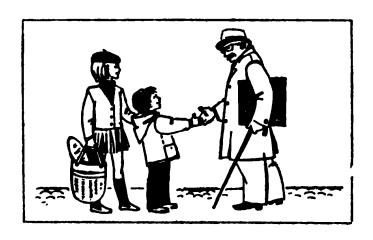
law).

Have you got any nephews or nieces?

Yes. I've got two nephews.

They are twins.

СПІЛКУВАННЯ **MEETING PEOPLE**



Звертання

Містер, пане (вживається перед прізвищем чоловіка або перед назвою посади).

Пане Браун!

Forms of Address

Mister ['mistə] (cκορ. Mr.).

Mr. Brown! ['mistə 'braun]

Пане секретар! Mr. Secretary! Сер (ввічливе звертання до Sir [sa:]. чоловіка, прізвище при цьому не називається). Місіс, пані (вживається пе-Mistress ['misiz] (cκορ. ред прізвищем заміж-Mrs.). ньої жінки). Пані Браун! Mrs. Brown! Madam ['mædəm]. Мадам (ввічливе звертання до жінки, прізвище при цьому не називається). Міс (вживається перед прі-Miss Brown! [mis 'braun] звищем дівчини або незаміжньої жінки). Мамо! Mama (ma)! Papa (pa, Daddy, Dad)! Тату! Дідусю! Grandpa! Бабусю! Granny (Grandma)! Тітонько! Auntie! Uncle! Дядечку! Ladies and Gentlemen! Дами і панове! Dear comrades (friends, lis-Дорогі товариші (друзі, слуteners)! хачі)! Панове! Gentlemen! Дорогий! Дорога! My dear! Darling! Юначе! Young man! Дівчино! Young lady! Вибачте, будь ласка, але... Excuse me, please, but ... Хвилинку! Можна вас Just a minute! Just a moхвилинку? ment! I say! Look here! Послухайте! Вибачте, що турбую вас. Sorry to trouble you. What is it? У чому справа? Listen you! Послухай-но! Hi! [hai] Hey! [hei] Стій! Почекай!

Вітання. Прощання

Здрастуйте! Доброго ранку! Добрий день! Добрий вечір! Як поживаеш? Дякую, добре. Дуже радий вас бачити. Здрастуй, друже! Як спра-8и3 Спасибі, добре. Чудово. Дякую, добре. А як ви? Дуже добре (як ніколи) Так собі, помаленьку. До побачення! До завтра! До скорої зустрічі! На добраніч! Передайте привіт вашому братові! Передайте мої щирі вітання Н. Щасливо! На все добре!

Бувай, друже! Ми будемо дуже скучати за вами. Спасибі, що ви нас провідали.

Greeting. Leave-taking

How do you do? Good morning! Good afternoon! Good evening! How are you? I'm very well, thank you. I'm very glad to see you. Hello, old man! How goes Quite well, thank you. Fine. I am fine, thank you. And you? Never better. So-so. Middling. Good-bye! See you tomorrow! See you soon! Good night! Remember me to your brother! My kindest regards to N.

Good luck!
Cheerio! (All the best! Best of luck!)
Well, so long, old man!
We shall miss you badly!

Thank you for your coming.

Прохання та можливі відповіді

Можна (дозвольте) подивитись це (сісти тут, допомогти вам)?

Так, будь ласка.

Так, можна.

Звичайно.

Безумовно.

Можна вас попросити допомогти мені? передати книжку моїй сестрі?

Звичайно!

Будьте ласкаві (такі добрі),

відчиніть вікно; скажіть, котра година; говоріть голосніше.

Будь ласка, зачиніть двері.

Я просив би вас трохи почекати.

Чи не можете ви зробити мені послугу?

Що я можу для вас зробити? Передайте мені хліб (сіль, цукор), будь ласка.

Ось, будь ласка.

Requests and Possible Answers

May I see this (sit here, help you)?

Please do.

Yes, you may.

Certainly.

Sure (surely).

May I ask you to

help me?

give the book to my

sister?

Of course!

Will you please (Be so kind

as to)

open the window;

tell the time;

speak louder.

Please shut the door. (Will you please shut the

door?)

Would you wait a little?

May I ask you to do me a favour?

What can I do for you?

Would you pass me (Pass me) the bread (the salt,

the sugar), please.

Here you are.

Подяка і можливі відповіді

Спасибі.

Велике спасибі.

Будь ласка, нема за що.

Я просто не знаю, як вам і віддячити.

Я вам дуже вдячний.

Це дрібниця.

Ви зробили мені велику послугу.

Мені дуже приємно було це зробити.

Це дуже люб'язно з вашого боку.

Я у великому боргу перед вами.

Як же мені віддячити вам за вашу допомогу?

Вибачения

Пробачте! Даруйте!

Пробачте, що турбую вас.

Мені дуже шкода.

Пробачте, що примусив вас чекати.

Будь ласка, не треба вибачатись.

Нічого, нічого! Та що ви! Не згадуйте про це.

Thanks and Possible Answers

Thank you.

Many thanks. (Thanks a lot. Thank you ever so much).

Not at all! (That's all right! Don't mention it!)

I simply don't know how to thank you.

I am very grateful to you. That's really nothing.

You've done me a great favour.

It was a real pleasure for me to do it.

That's nice of you.

I am much obliged to you. (I am deeply indebted to you.)

How can I ever thank you for your help!

Apology

Excuse me. (I'm sorry! Sorry!)

Sorry to trouble you.

Awfully sorry.

I'm sorry I kept you waiting.

No need to be sorry.

It's all right! Don't mention it. Пробачте, що я запізнився! Нічого, нічого. Я цілком розумію вас.

Мені дуже шкода.

Хай вас це не турбує.

Пробачте, що ви сказали? (Якщо ви недочули, що сказав вам співрозмовник і хочете, щоб він повторив сказане.)

Вибачте мені.

Я повинен вибачитись...

Чи варто про це згадувати? (Це дрібниця.)

Сподіваюся, що я вас не потурбував.

Звичайно, ні!

Вибачтеся за мене перед своєю матір'ю, що я завдав їй стільки клопоту.

Усе гаразд.

Вам нема чого хвилюватися.

Поздоровлення. Побажання

З святом! Бажаю вам весело провести канікули! Дякую, взаємно.

З днем народження!

Поздоровляю вас! З Новим роком! Бажаю вам успіхів! Удачі! Щастя! I am sorry for being late! Not at all, it's all right.

I quite understand you.

I do feel sorry.

Don't trouble about it.

I beg your pardon? (Beg pardon? Pardon? Pardon, what did you say?)

Forgive me.
I must apologize...
It's nothing to speak of.

I hope I'm not disturbing you.

Oh! Certainly not.

Give my excuses to your mother for having caused so much trouble.

That's quite all right.

You needn't worry about it.

Congratulations. Wishes

Happy holidays! Merry vacation!

Thank you, the same to you.

Happy birthday to you!

(Many happy returns of the day!)

Congratulations!

Happy New Year!

I wish you success! Luck! Happiness!

Вітаю вас з Міжнародним жіночим днем!

з святом 1 Травня! з Днем Перемоги!

з святом Жовтня!

Щиро дякую за ваші поздоровлення.

Хай збудуться усі ваші мрії!

Бажаю вам швидко (повністю) видужати! Бажаю вам повеселитися! Бажаю вам радості і щастя!

Бажаю вам добре провести час!

Щасливої дороги!

На все добре!

Знайомство

Дозвольте представити вам містера Н.

Ви знайомі з моїм другом? Ні, ми не знайомі.

Тоді ходімо, я вас позна-йомлю.

Із задоволенням.

Знайомтесь, це моя подруга Ніна.

Здрастуйте! Здрастуйте (відповідь).

Радий познайомитися з ва-

My best congratulations on International Women's Day! on May Day! on Victory Day! on October Day!

Hearty (cordial) thanks for your congratulations.

May all your dreams come true!

I wish you a speedy (full)
recovery! (Be well again!)
Enjoy yourself! (Have fun!)
I wish you joy and happiness!

Have a nice time!

Have a happy trip! Good journey (voyage)!
All the best!

Introducing People

Allow me to introduce Mr. N. to you.

Have you met my friend? No, we haven't met.

Come along then, I'll introduce you to him.

With pleasure.

Meet my friend Nina.

How do you do? How do you do? Glad to meet you! (Pleased to meet you!) Дозвольте відрекомендуватися. Я — Петров.

Радість. Захоплення

Я дуже радий. Моє серце сповнене радістю. Молодець! Дуже добре! Це добре! Незрівнянно! Чудово! Я радий до нестями. Якби ви тільки знали, який я щасливий. Це був найщасливіший момент у моєму житті. Новину зустріли радісними вигуками. Він аж стрибав від радості. Я захоплений. Це просто чудово! На нашу превелику радість... Це дає мені велике задоволення.

Удача. Успіх

Бажаю удачі. Це велика удача. Бажаю вам успіху. На щастя, я встиг на поїзд.

Мені щастить (не щастить). Він неодмінно досягне успіху. Let me introduce myself. I am Petrov.

Joy. Delight

I am very glad, indeed. My heart is full of joy. Good for you! Very good! It's a good thing! Nothing like it! Finel Great! I am full of joy. If you only knew how happy I am. It was the happiest moment in my life. The news was received with cries of joy. He jumped for joy. I am delighted. It's just splendid! To our utter delight... That gives me great pleasure.

Luck. Success

Good luck!
It's a great piece of luck.
I wish you success.
By good luck I caught the train.
I am in luck (out of luck)
He is bound to succeed.

П'єса мала успіх. На щастя, я...

Йому завжди таланить.

Усе пройшло краще, ніж я сподівався.

Надія

Надіятися. Сподіваюсь, що це так (не так).

Ще є надія. (Немає ніякої надії).

Я сподіваюсь на краще. Це моя остання надія. Я сподіваюсь на успіх.

Над усяке сподівання. Вона сповнена надії. Моя єдина надія. Нема підстав надіятися. Ми залишили усяку надію. Не втрачайте надії. Це безнадійно.

Заохочення

Все буде добре. Ну, ну! Заспокойтесь! (Годі, годі.) Веселіше! (Бадьоріше!) Не втрачайте мужності! The play was a success.

Luckily (fortunately, by good fortune) I...

He is always successful (lucky).

All went better than I had expected.

Hope

To hope. I hope so (not).

There is still room for hope. (There is no room for hope).

I hope for the best. It is my last hope.

I have all hopes of succeeding.

It is beyond expectation.
She is full of hope.
My one and only hope.
There is no room for hope.
We gave up all hope.
Don't lose hope.
It is past hope.

Encouragement

It will turn out well.
Come, come. (Well, well. Now,
now. There now.)
Cheer up!
Never say die!

Не занепадайте духом!

Візьміть себе в руки.

Не втрачайте самовладання. Нічого поганого не трапилось.

Не беріть це близько до серця.

Нічого!

Хай це вас не засмучує (не виводить з рівноваги).

Здивування

O! Невже?

Це так? Не може бути! (Та невже?)

Уявіть собі тільки! Хто б міг подумати? Ви мене дивуєте. Я здивований.

Я не можу повірити цьому. Як дивно! Як ви мене здивували!

Подумати тільки! (Ну і ну! Оце так!)

Keep up your spirits! (Keep your chin up! Make the best of it!)

Try to keep cool. (Pull your-self together.)

Keep your head cool. There's no harm done.

Take it easy. (Don't take it so much to heart.)
Never mind!
Don't let that upset you.

Surprise

Oh!

Indeed? (Not really? Dear me, is it so?)

Is that so?

You don't say so! (You don't mean it, do you? You don't mean to say it!)

Fancy that!

Who'd have thought it? I am surprised at you.

I am surprised. (I am astonished).

I cannot believe my ears.

How surprising!

What a surprise you've given me!

Oh, my eye! (My eye! My stars! My world! My aunt!)

Невпевненість

Uncertainty

Справді? Ви дійсно маєте це на увазі? Невже? Це правда? Чи це так? Це дійсно так? Ви впевнені? Хто його знає.

Я цьому не вірю.
Я в цьому сумніваюсь.
Я вагаюся.
Я майже вирішля...
Не думаю.
Я б цього не склав.
Занадто добре, щоб можна було повіриги.
Можливо.

Здається, що так. Схоже, що так. Вам видніше. До деякої міри. Важко сказати. (Хто його знає).

Застереження. Осуд

Обережно! (Стережися!)
Будьте обережні!
Запам'ятай мої слова!
Обережність ніколи не завадить.
Вас попереджали.

Really?
Do you really mean it?
Indeed?
Is it true?
Is that so?
Is it a fact?
Are you sure?
How can you be sure? (You can never tell.)
I don't believe it.

I doubt it.
I hesitate.
I have half a mind to...
I don't think so.
I shouldn't say so.
Too good to be true.

Perhaps (maybe, possibly, probably).
It seems so.
It looks very much like it.
You know better
To some extent.
Goodness knows.

Warnings. Blame

Look out! (Watch out!)
Be careful! (Take care!)
Mark my words!
One can never be too careful.

You've been warned.

Щоб я цього більше не чув. Не смійте! Ви поплатитесь за це! Дивіться, ще пошкодуєте! Як вам не соромно! Який сором! Сором! Чому ви не дивитесь мені в очі? Я ладен померти від сорому. Невже вам не соромно?

Мені соромно за вас.

Розмовні елементи

Hy... Почекайте... (Дайте подумати... Одну хвилинку...) Між іншим... Кажуть... Насамперед... На мою думку... Не буду приховувати від вас... Правду кажучи... Розумію. Ясно. Що ви хочете сказати? Що ви думаєте про...? Не зовсім так. Припустимо... Взагалі кажучи... Відверто кажучи... Наскільки мені відомо... Шодо мене...

I don't want to hear it again.
Don't you dare!
You'll pay for this.
You'll be sorry!
Shame on you!
What a shame!
For shame!
Why can't you look me in the face?
I am fit to die of shame.
Aren't you ashamed of yourself? (Don't you feel ashamed?)
I am ashamed of you.

Spoken Phrases

Well... Let me see...

By the way...
They say...
First of all...
In my opinion...
I don't mind telling you...

To tell the truth...
I see.
What do you mean?
What do you think of...?
Not exactly.
Suppose...
Generally speaking...
To be frank...
As far as I know...
As to me...

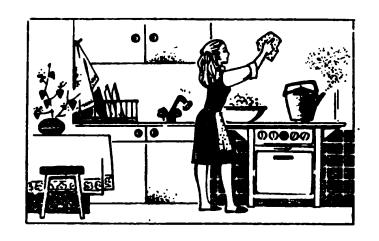
По суті... Справа в тому, що...

Справа ось у чому... За цих обставин... У разі... У цьому (тому) разі... У всякому разі... ... і таке інше. Ну, а зараз... Кінець кінцем... Коротко кажучи... Тоді зрозуміло. Ось і все. Годі вже про це. Дурниця! (Нісенітниця!)

> ДІМ. КВАРТИРА THE HOUSE.

As a matter of fact... The matter is that... (The thing is that ... The fact is that... The point is that ...) It's like this... Under the circumstances... In case... In this (that) case... In any case... ... and so on. And now... After all... In short... (To be short...) That explains it. That's all. So much for that. Nonsense! (Stuff! Rubbish!)

THE FLAT



Загальна частина

Я живу в п'ятиповерховому (дев'ятиповерховому) будинку.

На якій вулиці ви живете? Я живу на вулиці Горького.

General

I live in a five-storeyed (ninestoreyed) house.

What street do you live in? I live in Gorky Street.

Яка ваша адреса? Горького 5, квартира 20.

Скільки кімнат у вашій квартирі?

Ми живемо в двокімнатній (трикімнатній) квартирі з усіма вигодами: центральним опаленням, газом, гарячою і холодною водою, сміттєпроводом, телефоном.

На якому поверсі ваша квартира?

Наша квартира на сьомому поверсі (на першому, другому).

У вас є балкон?

Опишіть свою квартиру.

Вікна нашої квартири виходять на південь. Вона дуже сонячна. Стіни обклеєні шпалерами. У квартирі паркет. У настри кімнати (загальна, дитяча, спальня), кухня, ванна і невелика прихожа.

Які у вас меблі?

У загальній кімнаті є стіл з стільцями, два крісла, кілька книжкових полиць та буфет.

What is your address? Number 5, Gorky Street, Flat 20.

How many rooms are there in your flat?

We live in a two-room (three-room) flat with all modern conveniences: a central heating system, gas, hot and cold running water, a refuse chute, a telephone.

What floor is your flat on?

Our flat is on the sixth floor (on the ground floor, on the first floor).

Have you a balcony? Describe your flat.

The windows of our flat face (overlook) the south. It is very sunny. The walls are papered. The flat has a parquet floor. There are three rooms (a living-room, a nursery, a bedroom), a kitchen, a

What furniture have you got in your flat?

hall in our flat.

bathroom and a small

There is a table with a set of chairs, two armchairs, some bookshelves and a cupboard in the livingroom.

У буфеті ми тримаємо столовий (чайний, кофейний) сервіз.

Між вікнами стоїть телевізор (радіоприймач) на спеціальному невеликому столику. На підлозі лежить товстий килим. А що у вашій кімнаті?

Біля вікна (біля стіни) стоїть письмовий стіл. Праворуч книжкова шафа і піаніно.

У вашій кімнаті є картини?

На стіні є дві акварелі і великий календар.

Щодо нашої спальні, то це простора світла кімната, яка виходить вікнами у садок.

В ній два односпальних ліжка, дві шафи і туалетний столик.

На ліжках великі м'які подушки в гарних наволочках, простирадла і ковдри.

Кухня має всі сучасні вигоди: газову (електричну) плиту, холодильник, вбу довану шафу. A dinner (tea, coffee) set is kept in the cupboard.

Between the windows you can see a TV set (a radio set) on a special little table. There is a thick carpet on the floor. And what about your room?

There stands a desk near the window (at the wall). To the right of the desk there is a bookcase and a piano.

Are there any pictures in your room?

There are two water-colours and a large calendar on the wall.

As to our bedroom it is a spacious light room which faces the garden.

It contains two single beds, two wardrobes and a dressing table.

On the beds there are big soft pillows with neat pillow-cases, sheets and blankets.

The kitchen has all modern conveniences: a gas (an electric) range, a refrigerator and a built-in cupboard.

Звичайно ми їмо на кухпі.

Весь кухонний посуд (каструлі, сковорідки, чайник, тарілки, ложки, виделки, ножі, чашки і блюдця) ми тримаємо у шафі.

Домашні обов'язки

Які у вас домашні обов'яз-ки?

Насамперед я прибираю кімнати: застеляю ліжко, витираю пил, чищу килими пилососом, натираю підлогу полотером.

Як ви допомагаєте матері у домашній роботі?

Я накриваю стіл, мию посуд, чищу доріжки і килими, вішаю випрану білизну, роблю покупки, поливаю квіти, готую їжу.

А що робить ваша сестра? Вона штопає шкарпетки і панчохи, пришиває гудики, пере і прасує свої комірці (галстук, носові хусточки).

Чому такий розгардіяш у твоїй кімнаті?

We usually take (have) our meals in the kitchen.

Kitchen utensils [ju:'tenslz] (saucepans, frying-pans, kettle, plates, spoons, forks, knives, cups and saucers) are kept in the cupboard.

Duties about the House

What are your duties about the house?

First of all I tidy up the rooms:
make the bed, dust the
things in the rooms,
clean the carpets with
the vacuum cleaner, polish the floor with the
floor-polisher.

How do you help your mother about the house?

I lay the table, wash up, vacuum the mats and the carpets, hang out the washing, do the shopping, water the flowers, do some cooking.

And what about your sister? She darns (mends) socks and stockings, sews on buttons, washes and irons her collars (tie, handkerchiefs).

Why is your room in such a mess?

Не турбуйся, мамо. Я вмить приведу кімнату в порядок.

Які домашні обов'язки у твого старшого брата?

Він повинен тримати в порядку всі електроприлади.

Він міняє пробки та електролампи, якщо вони перегоряють.

Він також може відремонтувати праску (радіоприймач, магнітофон, програвач, пральну машину).

ПРОФЕСІЯ. POБОТА
TRADE. OCCUPATION.
PROFESSION. WORK

Хто ви за професією? Яка ваша професія?

Я робітник (конструктор, водій).

Ким ви працюєте?

Я працюю вчителем (секретарем, рахівником).

Don't worry, Mum. I put the room straight in no time.

What are your elder brother's duties about the house? He must keep in order all the electric appliances at home.

He changes fuses and bulbs if they burn out.

He can also repair an iron (a radio set, a tape-recorder, a record-player, a washing machine).



What are you? What is your profession (occupation)?

l am a worker (a designer, a driver).

What is your work (occupation)?

I work as a teacher (a secretary, a book-keeper).

Це чудова професія, чи не так?

Що ви вмієте робити? (Ким ви можете працювати?)

Я можу працювати токарем (механіком, муляром).

Де він працює?

Він працює на фабриці (у школі, в інституті, на шахті, у колгоспі, на залізниці), чи не так?

Ви помиляєтесь. Він працює на будівництві.

Що ви будете робити після закінчення школи?

Думаю, що піду працювати токарем. Я оволодів ці- єю професією у школі.

Де можна здобути виробничу професію?

У профтехучилищі.

Я буду працювати і заочно вчитимусь.

Ким ви хочете стати?

Я хочу стати будівельником (комбайнером, слюсарем-монтажником, геологом, зварником, ливарником).

Медицина (сільське господарство, техніка, архітектура) — це його покликання, чи не так? It's a very fine profession (occupation, trade), isn't it?

What can you do?

I can work as a turner (a mechanic, a bricklayer).

Where does he work?

He works at the factory (at school, at the institute, in the mine, on the collective farm, on the railway), doesn't he?

You are wrong. He works on a construction site.

What will you do after leaving school?

I think I'll go to work as a turner, I have learnt this trade at school.

Where can you get a professional trade?

At a vocational and technical school.

I'll work and study by correspondence.

What do you want to become? I want to become a construction worker (a combine operator, a fitter, a geologist, a welder, a founder).

Medicine (agriculture, technology, architecture) is his calling, isn't it?

Так. Безумовно, з нього буде хороший лікар (агроном, інженер, конструктор).

Він досвідчений робітник (вчитель, хірург, пілот, сталевар).

Він не може справитися з цією роботою.

У нього немає практики.

Ти задоволена своєю новою роботою, Ольго?

Дуже задоволена.

Тепер я працюю телефоністкою (стенографісткою, ткалею, друкаркою, кухарем, продавщицею).

ШКІЛЬНЕ ЖИТТЯ

SCHOOL LIFE

Загальна частина

Ви учень (учениця)? Так.

У якій школі ви вчитесь? Я вчусь у школі № 35. Oh, yes. No doubt he'll make a good doctor (agriculturist, engineer, designer).

He is an experienced worker (teacher, surgeon, pilot, steel worker).

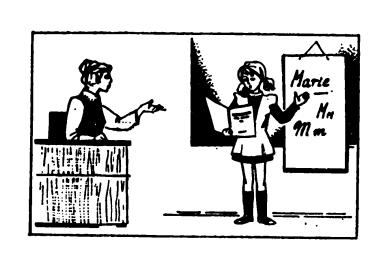
He is not equal to this task.

He is out of practice.

Are you pleased with your new job, Olga?

Yes, very much.

Now I work as a telephone operator (a stenographer, a weaver, a typist, a cook, a shop-girl).



General

Are you a pupil? Yes, I am.

What school do you study at? I study at school No 35 (number thirty-five).

Де знаходиться ця школа?

У центрі міста (у новому мікрорайоні).

Ваша школа нова (красива, велика)?

Це одна з найкращих будівель нашого району.

У школі багато світлих класних них кімнат, навчальних кабінетів, актовий зал, спортивний зал, бібліотека, медпункт, їдальня.

У якому ви класі?

Я у дев'ятому класі.

Заняття у нас починаються першого вересня.

Коли починається перший урок?

Урок починається о дев'ятій годині ранку.

Який ваш улюблений предмет?

Я найбільше люблю англійську мову (історію, математику).

Хто староста вашого класу?

Where is that school situated?

It is in the centre of the town (in a new micro-district).

Is your school-building new (beautiful, large)?

It is one of the most beautiful buildings in our district.

It has many light classrooms, laboratories, an assembly hall, a gymnasium, a library, a medical inspection room and a dininghall.

What class (form) are you in?

I am in form nine (I am in the ninth form).

Our classes (studies) begin on the 1st of September.

At what time does the first lesson begin?

It begins at nine a.m.1

What is your favourite subject?

I like English (history, mathematics) best of all.

Who is the monitor of your class?

¹ a.m. (ante meridiem) лат. — до полудня

Ніпа Петрова.

Чи всі учні вашого класу піонери (комсомольці)?

Так, усі.

Яку громадську роботу ви виконуєте?

Я староста (ланковий, вожатий загону, комсорг).

Чи берете ви участь у суспільно корисній праці?

Звичайно. Ми беремо також участь у всіх суботниках і недільниках нашої школи й усього міста.

Ми збираємо металолом і макулатуру.

Ми беремо участь у будівництві стадіону.

Ми працюємо у шкільному садку.

Ми садимо квіти (дерева, кущі).

Ми лагодимо парти (столи, стільці, лави).

Ми оправляємо книжки для нашої шкільної бібліотеки.

Ми фарбуємо стіни (двері, підвіконня).

Ми піклуємось про птахів. Весною ми робимо шпаків-

Nina Petrova is.

Are all the pupils of your class pioneers (members of the Komsomol)?

Yes, they are.

What kind of social (public) work do you do?

I am the monitor (unit leader, Young Pioneer team leader, Komsomol organizer).

Do you take part in socially useful labour?

Yes, of course. We take part in all the "subbotniks" and "voskresniks" of our school and the whole town as well.

We gather scrap-iron and waste (scrap) paper.

We take part in the construction of the stadium.

We work in our school garden.

We plant flowers (trees bushes).

We mend desks (tables, chairs, benches).

We bind books for our school library.

We paint walls (doors, window-sills).

We take care of birds.

We make bird-houses in spring.

Взимку ми підгодовуємо птахів крихтами хліба і зерном.

Птахи — бажані гості у полі, на городі, в садку.

Захищайте птахів! Ніколи не руйнуйте їхніх гнізд!

На уроці англійської мови

Доброго ранку!

Хто сьогодні черговий?

Я.

Хто сьогодні відсутній?

Немає Іванова.

Усі інші присутні.

Чому ви запізнились? В чому справа?

Треба приходити завжди

Треба приходити завжди вчасно.

Яке сьогодні число? Запишіть дату на дошці.

Візьміть ганчірку і витріть дошку.

Відчиніть вікно. У класі душно.

Увімкніть світло. Вимкніть світло.

Яке було домашне завдання на сьогодні?

In winter we feed birds with bread crumbs and corn.

Birds are always welcome in the fields, in the kitchen gardens, in the orchards.

Protect birds!

Never destroy their nests!

At the English Lesson

Good morning! Who is on duty today? I am.

Who is absent today? Ivanov is absent.

All the others are present.

Why are you late? What's the matter?

You must always come in time.

What is the date today? Mark the date on the black-board.

Take the duster and clean the blackboard.

Open the window. It's stuffy in the classroom.

Switch on (turn on) the light. Turn off the light (switch off the light, put out the light).

What was the homework for today?

Ми повинні були читати текст на сторінці 20 і зробити письмово вправу шосту.

Давайте перевіримо впра-

ву.

Наведіть приклад.

Я запропоную вам таку ситуацію. Уявіть, що ви голодні,

втомлені, хочете пити.

Що б ви зробили? Куди б ви пішли? Що б ви сказали?

Спробуйте розмовляти з уявним співрозмовником.

Відповідайте виразно і голосно.

Починайте читати з другого абзаца.

Чітко вимовляйте закінчення (не «ковтайте» закінчень).

Спробуйте здогадатися про значення слів з контек-CTY.

Давайте повторимо нові слова до тексту.

Тепер перекажіть текст за допомогою ключових слів.

Порядок слів (у реченні) неправильний. Треба починати з підмета.

Подивіться в словник.

We were to read the text on page 20 and do exercise six in written form.

Let's check up the exercise.

Give an example.

I am going to give you such a situation.

Imagine that you are hungry, tired, thirsty. What would you do?

Where would you go? What would you say?

Try to speak to some imaginary person.

Say answers loudly and clearly.

Begin reading from the second paragraph.

Don't swallow your endings.

Try to guess the meaning of the words from the context.

Let's refresh (review, brush up) the new words to the text.

Now retell the text from keywords.

The word order is wrong. You must begin with the subject.

Consult the dictionary.

Знайдіть значення незнайомих слів у словнику.

Пишіть акуратно.

Перш ніж виконати вправу, повторіть...

До кінця уроку залишилося 5 хвилин.

Дзвінок. Урок закінчено.

Перерва.

Робота з магнітофоном

Магнітофон.

Навушники.

Магнітна стрічка.

Записувати на магнітну стрічку.

Запис на магнітній стрічці.

Фонотека.

Надіньте навушники.

Давайте прослухаємо запис через навушники.

У нас є записи трьома мовами.

Оригінал запису.

Візьміть оригінал і зробіть кілька копій.

Тихіше, іде запис.

Доріжка запису.

Це — магнітофон з однією (двома, чотирма) доріжками). Look up the words you don't know in the dictionary.

Write neatly.

Before doing the exercise, review...

We have five minutes before the end of the lesson.

There's the bell. The lesson is over.

Break.

Work with the Tape-recorder

Tape-recorder.

Head-phones.

Tape.

To record.

Recording.

Tape library.

Put your head-phones (head-sets) on.

Let us listen to the recording through the head-phones.

We have recordings in three languages.

Master recording.

Take the master recording and make several copies.

Quiet, please! Recording in progress!

Track.

This is a single-track (a two-track, a four-track) tape-recorder.

У вас є магнітна стрічка? Чи вистачить стрічки для запису цього тексту? Стрічки залишилося на 5 хвилин запису. Стрічка стара, вона пошкоджена в кількох місцях. Якщо стрічка порветься, її легко можна склеїти. Перемотуйте обережніше, щоб не пошкодити стріч-Ky. Стирати запис. Надписи на магнітофоні: Відтворення. Запис. Перемотування. Гучність. Тембр. Увімкніть магнітофон на відтворення (запис). Натисніть кнопку відтворення запису. Прокрутіть стрічку. Зупиніть стрічку. Дуже голосно. Зробіть тихіше. Зробіть голосніше. Змініть бобіну, будь ласка. Я запишу, коли ви будете читати. Підійдіть до мікрофона.

Why is there no record-Чому немає запису? ing? (Why is the tape blank?)

Have you got a tape? Will there be enough tape for recording this text? There are five minutes of recording time left. The tape is old, it is broken in several places. If the tape breaks, you can easily stick it together. Rewind more carefully so as not to break the tape. Erase the recording. Instruction labelling: Play (playback). Record (recording). Rewind. Volume. Tone. Switch the tape-recorder to playback (record). Push the playback button Play the tape. Stop the tape. It's too loud. Turn down the volume.

Make it louder. Please change the spool. I'll record your reading on the tape. Come up to the mike (microphone).

Мікрофон зіпсований. Хто начитав цей текст: Цей текст начитав диктор Московського радіо.

The microphone is faulty.
Who has recorded this text?
This text has been recorded by a reader of Radio Moscow.

Піонерська організація

Всесоюзна піонерська організація— масова дитяча комуністична організація, яка об'єднує школярів Радянського Союзу віком від 10 до 15 років.

Коли день народження піонерської організації?

19 травня.

Коли був створений перший піонерський загін у нашій країні?

13 лютого 1922 року.

Чому ми відзначаємо народження Всесоюзної піонерської організації 19 травня?

У цей день у 1922 році друга Всеросійська конференція комсомолу прийняла постанову простворення піонерських

Young Pioneer Organization

The All-Union Young Pioneer Organization is a mass children's communist organization which unites schoolchildren of the Soviet Union between 10 and 15.

When is the birthday of the Young Pioneer Organization?

It is on the 19th of May.

When was the first young pioneer team (detachment) formed in our country?

It was formed on the 13th of February, 1922.

Why do we mark the birthday of the All-Union Young Pioneer Organization on the 19th of May?

It was the day when in 1922 the 2nd All-Russian conference of the Komsomol passed a resolution on creating Young Pioneer організацій по всій країні.

Коли піонерській організації присвоєно ім'я В. І. Леніна?

У 1924 році.

Яким повинен бути піонер? Піонер повинен гаряче любити свою Батьківщину, жити, вчитися й боротися, як заповідав великий Ленін, як вчить Комуністична партія.

Піонер повинен бути відданим справі комунізму, рівнятися на героїв боротьби й праці, шанувати пам'ять полеглих борців.

Піонер готується стати захисником Батьківщини.

Піонер — друг дітей трудящих усіх країн.

Піонер повинен добре вчитися, бути чесним, сміливим, ввічливим, показувати приклад усім дітям.

Піонерський загін. Вожатий загону. Рада загону. Голова ради загону.

Organizations all over the country.

When was the Young Pioneer Organization named after V. I. Lenin?

In 1924.

What must a pioneer be?
A pioneer must love dearly his Motherland, must live, study and fight as great Lenin bequeathed [bi'kwi:ðd], as the Communist Party teaches.

A pioneer must be devoted to the cause of Communism, must make the highest heroes' of fight and labour standard, honour the memory of fallen fighters.

A pioneer prepares himself to become a defender of his Motherland.

A pioneer is the friend of all workers' children throughout the world.

A pioneer must study well, be honest, brave, polite, must set a good example to all children.

Young Pioneer team.
Young Pioneer team leader.
Pioneer team council.
Pioneer team council chairman (president).

Вишикувати загін. Збір дружини.

Збір загону.

Проводити збір дружини (загону).

Піонерський зліт.

Палац піонерів.

Піонерська лінійка.

Проведення зборів

Товариші, дозвольте вважати збори відкритими.

Нам треба обрати голову та секретаря зборів.

Прошу висувати кандидатури.

Пропоную обрати товариша Н.

Я висуваю кандидатуру тов. Н.

Хто за цю пропозицію (за товариша Н.) — підніміть руки.

Хто проти?

Ніхто.

Хто утримався?

Ніхто.

Товариша Н. обрано одноголосно.

To line up the team.

Pioneer unit meeting (assembly).

Meeting of a Young Pioneer team.

To hold a Pioneer unit (a team) meeting.

Pioneer rally.

Young Pioneer Palace.

Young Pioneer parade (pioneer line up).

Conducting a Meeting

Comrades, permit me to declare our meeting open.

I suggest that we should elect the chairman and secretary of the present meeting.

I call for nominations.

I propose (nominate) Comrade N. for election.

I put forward Comrade N's candidature.

Those in favour of the motion (comrade N.) raise your hands.

Those against?

Nobody.

Are there any abstentions? No abstentions.

Comrade N. has been elected unanimously.

Просимо вас зайняти свої місця.

Голова веде збори.

Секретар пише протокол.

На порядку денному такі питання...

Яке перше питання порядку денного?

Доповідь про громадську роботу наших комсомольців.

Скільки вам треба часу для доповіді?

Є питання до доповідача?

Я хотів би запитати.

Переходимо до обговорення.

Хто бажає виступити? Я буду говорити дуже коротко.

Я спинюся на дуже важливому питанні.

На цьому збори закінчуємо.

Моє улюблене заняття

Яке твоє улюблене заняття? Моє улюблене заняття — збирання марок (нумізматика, вишивания, авіамоделювання).

A tboe?

You are requested to take your respective seats.

The chairman is conducting the meeting.

The secretary is writing the minutes.

We have the following items on the agenda...

What is the first item of the agenda?

A report on social work of our komsomol members.

How long will it take you to deliver the report?

Have you got any questions to the speaker?

I should like to ask a question.

Let us pass over to discussion.

Who'd like to take the floor? I'll try to be as brief as possible.

I'll dwell upon one most significant point.

I declare our meeting closed.

My Hobby

What is your hobby?
My hobby is collecting stamps
(numismatics, needlework, model aircraftmaking).

And what about you?

Я збираю поштові листівки з краєвидами (старовинні монети, етикетки з сірникових коробочок).

Яка гарна колекція значків (мінералів, репродукцій картин)!

Які гуртки (клуби) є у вашій школі?

У нас є гурток садівництва (теслярської справи, туризму, бальних танців, драматичний гурток, гурток англійської розмовної мови).

Який гурток ти відвідуєщ? Я відвідую літературний гурток (гурток юних натуралістів, гурток «Умілі руки»).

Ви актор-любитель (фотограф-любитель), чи не так? О, ні, я захоплююсь рибною ловлею.

Щодо моєї сестри, то її улюблене заняття шиття і вишивання.

А мій менший брат доглядає тварин у шкільному куточку живої природи. Які тварини є там?

У них є їжак, вуж, кролик, білка, черепаха, білі миші. I collect view postcards (old coins, match-box labels).

What a fine collection of badges (minerals, reproductions of pictures)!

What circles (clubs) do you have at your school?

We have a gardening circle (a carpentry circle, tourism circle, a ballroom dancing circle, a dramatic circle, an English-speaking club).

What circle do you attend? I attend the literary society (the young naturalists group, the "Skilful Hands" circle).

You are an amateur actor (photographer), aren't you? Oh, no, I'm keen on fishing.

As to my sister needlework is her favourite pastime.

And my young brother takes care of the pets in his school pets corner.

What pets do they keep in there?

They have a hedgehog, a grass-snake, a rabbit, a squirrel, a tortoise, white mice.

У твоїх батьків ϵ улюблене заняття?

Вони люблять подорожувати пішки.

КНИЖКИ. ПЕРІОДИЧНА ПРЕСА BOOKS. PERIODICALS What is your parents' hobby?

They are fond of hiking.



Що ви любите читати?

Я люблю читати журнали (газети).

Якими мовами ви читаєте?

Я можу читати українською, російською, англійською мовами.

Я люблю історичні романи (казки, оповідання, фантастичні оповідання, балади, вірші).

Яких англійських і американських письменників ви знаєте?

Я знаю Діккенса, Твена, Войнич, Лондона.

Ви читали «Олівера Твіста» Діккенса?

What do you like to read?

I like to read magazines (newspapers).

In what languages can you read?

I can read in Ukrainian (in Russian, in English).

I am fond of (I am a lover of) historical novels (fairy-tales, short stories, fantastic stories, ballads, poems).

What English and American writers do you know?

I know Dickens, Twain, Voynich, London.

Have you read Oliver Twist by Dickens?

Я прочитав цю книжку в оригіналі (у перекладі).

Яких англійських драматургів і поетів ви знаєте?

Шекспіра, Шоу, Байрона, Бернса.

Що ви можете сказати про В. Шекспіра?

Шекспір — один з найвидатніших поетів і драматургів світу. Він написав 37 трагедій, комедій та історичних драм.

Які п'єси Шекспіра вам подобаються?

Мені подобаються «Ромео і Джульєтта», «Дванадцята ніч», «Отелло», «Король Лір», «Гамлет».

Який ваш улюблений роман (вірш, оповідання)?

Ось книжка, яку я вам обіцяв.

Ви пересвідчитесь, що це захоплюючий твір.

Дія відбувається...

Автор майстерно будує фабулу.

Образи змальовані дуже добре.

Які газети та журнали ви передплачуєте?

I have read that book in the original (in translation).

What English playwrights and poets do you know? Shakespeare, Shaw, Byron, Burns.

What can you tell about W. Shakespeare?

Shakespeare is one of the greatest poets and playwrights in the world. He wrote 37 tragedies, comedies and historical dramas.

What plays by Shakespeare do you like?

I like Romeo and Juliet, Twelfth Night, Othello, King Lear, Hamlet.

Which is your favourite novel (poem, story)?

This is the book I promised to lend you.

You will find the book a real thriller.

The scene is laid (set)...

The author is skilfully building up the plot.

The characters are very well-drawn.

To what newspapers and magazines do you subscribe?

Я передплачую «Правду», «Литературную газету», «Москоу Ньюс» та «Всесвіт».

«Правда» — орган ЦК Комуністичної партії Радянського Союзу.

Вона виходить кожного дня. Газета «Морнінг Стар» — орган Комуністичної партії Великобританії.

«Москоу Ньюс» виходить раз на тиждень.

У цій газеті багато цікавих статей (нарисів).

Уранці я переглядаю ранкову пошту, ввечері читаю вечірню газету та журнали.

Я читаю останні новини, передову статтю, статті, у яких висвітлюються проблеми внутрішньої і зовнішньої політики.

ТЕЛЕБАЧЕННЯ. РАДІО

Кожного дня ми дивимося передачі Центрального телебачення.

Інколи ми дивимося телепередачі з Ленінграда та інших міст.

I subscribe to Pravda, Literaturnaya Gazeta, Moscow News and Vsesvit.

Pravda is the organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

It is a daily paper.

Morning Star is the organ of the Communist Party of Great Britain.

Moscow News is a weekly newspaper.

There are many interesting articles (essays) in this newspaper.

In the morning I look through my morning mail, in the evening I read the evening newspaper and magazines.

I read the latest news, editorial, articles dealing with problems of home and foreign policy.

TELEVISION. RADIO

Every day we watch Central TV programme.

Sometimes we receive telecasts from Leningrad and other cities. Я люблю дивитись по теле- I like to see on television візору останні новини з Москви; спортивні події; програму для дітей; фільми; інтерв'ю; репортажі; показ мод; програму за заявками телеглядачів. Чорно-білий (кольоровий) телевізор. Яка марка цього телевізоpa? Як працює ваш новий телевізор? Скільки каналів має ваш телевізор? Який розмір екрана? Екран розміром 67 см. У нас кімнатна антена. Наша телевізійна антена виведена на дах. Увімкніть телевізор. Коли починаються телевізійні передачі? О котрій годині наша місцева станція припиняє роботу? Кожного вечора об одинадцятій годині. Зараз нічого не передають.

the latest news from Moscow; sports events; children's programme; films; interviews; reportings; fashion show; viewers' request programme. Black-and-white (colour) TV set. What make is this TV set? How is your new TV set working? How many channels has your TV set? What is the size of the screen? The screen is 67 centimetres. We have an inside TV aerial. Our TV aerial is run up on the roof. Switch on the TV set. When do the TV programmes begin? What time does our local station shut down? Every night at eleven.

There is nothing on the air

now.

Що сьогодні йде по телевізору?

Що передають по телеба-ченню?

Будуть транслювати концерт.

Новий фільм йшов по телевізору у суботу ввечері.

Коли передають програму «Час»?

Ми любимо дивитись кольорові передачі.

Скільки програм приймає ваш телевізор?

Яка це програма?

Чи є щось цікаве по другій програмі?

Перемкніть телевізор на другу програму.

Ми придбали новий радіоприймач.

Він зроблений за останнім словом техніки.

Ваш приймач приймає Н.?

Увімкніть приймач, зараз передають цікаву лекцію.

Перемкніть на інший діапазон (іншу хвилю).

Довгі (середні, короткі, ультракороткі) хвилі.

Що передають сьогодні ввечері по радіо?

What is on the TV today?

What is being televised?

The concert will be televised.

A new film was on the TV Saturday night.

When do they show Information Programme "Time"?

We like to see colour TV broadcasts.

How many programmes does your TV tune in for?

Which programme is this?
Is there anything interesting on in the Second Programme?

Turn the TV on to the Second Programme.

We've got (bought) a new radio set.

It embodies all the latest features.

Do you get N. on your set?

Switch on the radio, an interesting lecture is being broadcast.

Switch over to the other dial.

Long (medium, short, ultrashort) waves.

What's on on the wireless (air) tonight?

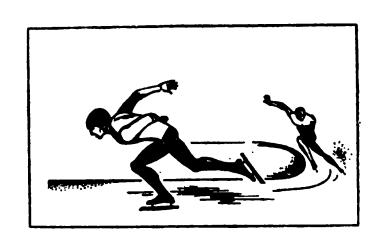
Цей приймач працює на мінатюрних електронних лампах (напівпровідниках).

Репродуктор.

This set works on miniature valves (semi-conductor).

Loud-speaker.

CHOPT SPORTS



Ви займаєтесь спортом?

Який вид спорту вам подобається?

Мені подобається легка атлетика (важка атлетика, гімнастика, водний спорт, катання на ковзанах, ходьба на лижах).

Чи знаєте ви, що до легкої атлетики входить 31 вид спорту, але найпопулярнішими є біг, стрибки, метання і спортивна ходьба?

Do you go in for sports? (Are you a sportsman?)

What kind of sports do you like?

I like track-and-field athletics (heavy athletics, gymnastics, water sports, skating, skiing).

Do you know that track-andfield athletics in itself has 31 different events, but the most popular are running, jumping, throwing and walking? У нашій країні футболом, боротьбою, боксом, підняттям штанги займаються тільки чоловіки.

Які види водного спорту найбільш вам подобаються?

Плавання (стрибки у воду, водне поло, парусний спорт, веслування).

Яким стилям плавання ви віддаєте перевагу?

Я віддаю перевагу плаванню вільним стилем (брасом, батерфляєм, на спині, кролем).

Де проходили останні змагання з плавання (бігу на ковзанах, гімнастики)?

Xто завоював першість? Н. встановив новий рекорд.

Чемпіон країни (світу, Олімпійських ігор).

Чемпіон СРСР з стрибків на лижах з трампліна (з швидкісного бігу на ковзанах, слалому).

Хокей і фігурне катання дуже популярні види спорту.

Ви граєте в футбол (теніс, волейбол, баскетбол, гольф, крикет, регбі, бейсбол, шахи, шашки)?

In our country football, wrestling, boxing and weight-lifting are for men only.

What kinds of aquatics (water sports) do you like best of all?

Swimming (diving, water polo, yachting ['jɔtɪŋ], boating).

Which strokes of swimming do you prefer?

I prefer free-stroke (breaststroke, butterfly stroke, back-stroke, crawl stroke).

Where was the last swimming (skating) contest, gymnastic competition?

Who won the championship? N. established (set) a new record.

The national (world, Olympic) champion.

The USSR record holder in ski jumping (speed skating, slalom).

Ice-hockey and figure skating are very popular kinds of sports.

Do you play football (tennis, volley-ball, basket-ball, golf, cricket, rugby, baseball, chess, draughts)?

Яка спортивна гра найпопулярніша в Радянському Союзі?

Гадаю, футбол.

До складу збірної СРСР з футболу входять найсильніші гравці з різних команд.

Радянські футболісти беруть участь у міжнародних змаганнях.

Хто найкращий футболіст (воротар) у цьому сезоні?

Радянські спортсмени домоглися видатних успіхів у спорті.

Вони тримають світову першість з багатьох видів спорту. Вони показують чудові результати на Олімпійських іграх та інших міжнародних змаганнях і зустрічах.

За яку команду ви вболіваєте?

Хто сьогодні грає? Хто забив гол? Який рахунок? Рахунок 3:2 на користь нашої команди.

Команда виграла (програла) гру.

Матч закінчився внічию.

What is the most popular sport game in the Soviet Union?

I think football.

A Soviet national football team is composed of the best footballers of different teams.

Soviet football teams participate in international matches.

Who is the best football player (goalkeeper) this year?

Soviet sportsmen have gained remarkable achievements in sports.

They are world champions in many events. They show remarkable performances at the Olympic Games and at other international competitions and meets.

What team do you fan for?

Who's playing today?
Who scored the goal?
What is the score?
The score is 3:2 (three to two) in favour of our team.

The team won (lost) the game.

The match ended in a draw.

Наша команда завоювала кубок (перше місце, золоту, срібну, бронзову медаль).

Хто тренер (капітан) команди?

Завоювати звання чемпіона світу.

Чи братимуть наші спортсмени участь у змаганнях на першість з...?

Кому належить рекорд з бігу на 100 метрів (стрибків у довжину, стрибків у висоту)?

Встановити рекорд.

Побити рекорд. Який результат у Н.?

Змагання відбуватимуться на стадіоні (у спортзалі, на спортивному майданчику, на катку, у басейні, на рингу).

Членом якого товариства ви є?

Our team won the cup (the first place, gold, silver, bronze medal).

Who is the coach (captain) of the team?

To carry off the world title.

Will our sportsmen take part in the... championship?

Who holds the record in the 100 metre sprint (the broad jump, the high jump)?

To set (to establish) a record.

To break a record.

What is N's achievement (result)?

The competition will be held at the stadium (in the gymnasium, on the playground, on the skatingrink, in the swimmingpool, in the ring).

What sports club (society)
are you a member of?
(What sports club do you belong to?)

ЗДОРОВ'Я НЕАLТН



Що з вами?

У вас сьогодні поганий вигляд.

Я себе погано почуваю.

У мене болить голова.

У мене болить зуб (вухо, живіт).

У мене болить горло (око, нога, палець на нозі).

У мене болить серце (бік, коліно, плече, лікоть).

Я відчуваю гострий біль у грудях.

Я вивихнув ногу.

Вам треба звернутися до лікаря.

У мене короткозорість (далекозорість).

What's wrong with you? (What's the matter with you?)

You don't look so well today.

I am rather unwell. (I feel seedy).

I have a headache. (My head aches.)

I have a toothache (an earache, stomach-ache).

I have a sore throat (a sore eye, a sore foot, a sore toe).

I have a pain in my heart (side, knee, shoulder, elbow).

I feel an acute pain in my chest.

My foot is out of joint.

You must consult a doctor.

I am short-sighted (far-sight-ed).

Я ношу окуляри. Іванов хворий?

Так. У нього грип (ангіна, скарлатина, запалення легенів).

Захворіти.

Хворіти.

Він захворів кілька днів тому.

Вона тиждень хворіє на грип.

Йому зробили операцію апендициту.

Вона лікується від захворювання серця (високого кров'яного тиску, бронхіту).

Ви застудились? Я захрип.

Мені важко ковтати.

Мені заклало ніс.

У мене кашель.

У мене нежить. Поміряйте температуру.

Яка у вас температура?

37,9.

У вас грип.

Доведеться полежати в ліж-ку кілька днів.

На вашому місці я б негайно ліг у ліжко. Лікар приходив? I wear spectacles (glasses). Is Ivanov ill?

Yes, he is. He's down with flu (quinsy, scarlet fever, pneumonia).

To fall ill.

To be ill.

He fell ill some days ago.

She has been ill with the flu for a week.

He was operated on for appendicitis.

She is taking treatment for heart disease (high blood pressure, bronchitis).

Have you caught a cold? I am hoarse.

It is hard for me to swallow.

My nose is stuffed up.

I have a cough.

I have a cold.

Take your temperature.

What is your temperature?

37.9 (Thirty-seven point nine).

It's the flu (grippe).

You'll have to stay in (keep in) bed for a few days.

If I were you, I should get into bed at once.

Has the doctor called?

Так. Він мене уважно оглянув і приписав ліки.

Шупати пульс хворого. Виписувати рецепт.

Ви дістанете пілюлі (порошки, краплі) в аптеці.

Приймайте по столовій ложці (по десять крапель) тричі на день перед їдою (через чотири години).

Мені треба лікувати зуб.

Один з передніх зубів турбує мене—випала пломба.

Ви повинні запломбувати зуб.

Вам треба вирвати зуб.

Видужати. Почувати себе добре. Надати першу допомогу. Перев'язати рану.

Пройти курс лікування.

Yes. He gave me a thorough ['θΔτθ] examination and prescribed some medicine.

To feel the patient's pulse.

To write out a prescription.

You will get some pills (powders, drops) at the chemist's.

Take a table-spoonful (ten drops) three times a day before each meal (every four hours).

I must have my tooth treated.

One of my front teeth is giving me trouble, the stopping (filling) fell out.

You must have your tooth stopped (filled).

You must have your tooth out (pulled out).

To recover (from illness).

To be quite fit.

To administer first aid.

To dress (bandage) a wound.

To take a course of treatment.

MICTO

TOWN



Засоби пересування

Скажіть, будь ласка, як швидше дістатися до вокзалу?

Прошу. Сідайте в трамвай № 10. Він довезе вас саме туди.

Скільки це забере у мене часу?

Гадаю, вам вистачить 15 хвилин.

Де знаходиться найближча трамвайна (автобусна, тролейбусна) зупинка? Це далеко звідси?

Зовсім близько. Вам треба лише перейти на другий бік вулиці.

Платити за проїзд.

Скільки коштує проїзд у трамваї (автобусі, тролейбусі, метро)?

Три копійки.

Means of Conveyance

Will you tell me the best way to the railway station?

Certainly. Take tram number 10. It will take you right there.

How long will it take me to get there?

It will take you 15 minutes, I suppose.

Where is the nearest tram (bus, trolley-bus) stop? Is it far from here?

It's quite near. You only have to cross the street.

To pay one's fare.

How much is the tram (bus, trolley-bus, underground) fare? (What's the fare?)

Three kopecks.

У мене немає дрібних грошей. У вас буде здача з карбованця? Звичайно.

Де мені виходити?

Вам треба вийти на останній (передостанній) зупинці.

Як дістатися до Центрального стадіону?

Сідайте в автобус № 3 і їдьте до вулиці Леніна.

Він іде прямо до стадіону?

Ні, на третій зупинці вам треба пересісти на тролейбус № 1.

Де мені зробити пересадку з трамвая № 2 на трамвай № 9?

Кондуктор скаже вам, де виходити.

Ви виходите на наступній зупинці?

Дозвольте пройти. Постороніться, будь ласка, ви заважаєте проходи-

ти.

Проходьте вперед. Я проїхала свою зупинку. Це місце вільне (зайняте)?

I have no small change. Can you change a rouble note?

Certainly.

Where do I get off? (Where am I to get off?)

You must get off at the last stop (at the last stop but one).

How can I get to the Central Stadium?

(Direct me to the Central Stadium.)

Get on a № 3 bus and go as far as Lenin Street.

Does it run (go) right to the Stadium?

No, at the third stop you'll have to change for (to) a trolley-bus № 1.

Where do I change a № 2 tram for № 9?

The conductor will tell you, where to get off.

Are you getting off at the next stop? (Getting off, please?)

Let me pass, please. Step aside, please. You are

blocking the aisle.

Move up to the front.

I've missed my stop.

Is this seat vacant (taken, occupied)?

У години «пік» тролейбуси переповнені.

Чи метро йде до річкового вокзалу?

Ви дістанетесь туди на метро за 10 хвилин.

Де знаходиться найближча станція метро?

За два квартали звідси.

Мені треба дістатися до аеропорту вчасно.

Давайте візьмемо таксі.

Вам зі мною по дорозі? Я можу підвезти вас.

Дякую, але я йду пішки до самого інституту.

Я йду прямо і через два квартали повертаю праворуч.

Будьте уважні, переходячи вулицю.

Пам'ятайте, що вулицю можна переходити при зеленому світлі світлофора.

Огляд визначних місць

Чи бували ви раніше в Москві?

Так, я тут вдруге.

Що б ви порекомендували мені подивитися насамперед? In the rush hours the trolleybuses are packed full (overcrowded).

Does the Metro run to the river station?

You can get there by the Metro in ten minutes.

Where is the nearest underground station?

It's only two blocks away.

I have got to get to the airport in time.

Let's hire (take) a taxi.

Are you going my way?

I caπ give you a lift.

Thanks, but I walk all the way to the Institute.

I go along the street and take the second turning to the right.

Look out when crossing the street.

Mind that you may cross the road only when the green light is on.

Sightseeing

Have you ever been to Moscow?

Yes, I have. It's the second time I am here on a visit.

What would you recommend me to see in the first place?

Я б запропонував насамперед оглянути Красну площу, Кремль, Мавзолей В. І. Леніна. Потім подивіться станції метро.

Московське метро вважається найкращим у світі.

Що справило на вас найбільше враження?

Стародавній Кремль з його вежами, палацами та соборами і величний Палац з'їздів, сучасна споруда із скла та сталі.

Мені дуже сподобалися велична споруда Московського університету на Ленінських горах, стадіон імені В. І. Леніна і Палац спорту.

Як вам подобаються московські вулиці (проспекти, автомагістралі)?

Як називається ця вулиця (провулок, площа, парк, міст)?

Це вулиця Горького.

Це будинок Верховної Ради СРСР.

Мені особливо сподобався будинок Московської міськради. For a start I should suggest Red Square, the Kremlin, the Lenin Mausoleum. Then make a tour of the Metro.

The Moscow Metro is the most beautiful metro in the world.

What impressed you most of all?

The ancient Kremlin with its peaked towers, the palaces, cathedrals and the huge Palace of Congresses, a modern structure of glass and steel.

I was mostly impressed by the majestic building of the Moscow State University on the Lenin Hills, the Lenin stadium and Palace of Sports.

How do you like Moscow streets (avenues, highways)?

What is the name of that street (by-street, square, park, bridge)?

This is Gorky Street.

That is the building of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

I especially liked the building of the Moscow Soviet.

Я оглянув Грановиту та Оружейну палати, бачив Цар-Дзвін та Цар-Гармату.

Я хотів би подивитися пам'ятник засновнику Москви Юрію Долгорукому.

На честь чого споруджено цей пам'ятник (обеліск, колону, меморіал)?

Його споруджено на честь героїчних подвигів радянських воїнів (героїчної оборони міста в роки Великої Вітчизняної війни).

Хто автори цього архітектурного ансамбля (пам'ятника)?

Коли він побудований? Ще у XVII столітті.

Які музеї є в місті?

Іх багато, але я рекомендував би вам відвідати Музей В. І. Леніна (Історичний музей, Музей образотворчого мистецтва ім. Пушкіна, Третьяковську галерею).

У Москві багато театрів (клубів, бібліотек, стадіонів, парків).

Великий театр.

I visited Granovitaya and Oruzheinaya (Armoury)
Palatas and saw the Tsar
Bell (King of the Bells)
and the Tsar Cannon.

I'd like to see the monument to Yuri Dolgoruky, the founder of Moscow.

What does this monument (obelisk, column, memorial) commemorate?

It was built (set up, erected) in commemoration of the heroic deeds of Soviet soldiers (heroic defence of the city during the Great Patriotic War).

Who are the authors of this architectural ensemble (monument)?

When was it built?

It dates back to the 17th century.

What museums are there in the city?

They are many, but I'd recommend you to visit the Lenin Museum (the Historical Museum, the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts, the Tretyakov Gallery).

There are many theatres (clubs, libraries, stadiums, parks) in Moscow.

The Bolshoy Theatre.

Малий театр. Кремлівський театр. Московський художній театр (МХАТ).

Театр імені Вахтангова. Театр музкомедії.

Концертний зал ім. Чайков-

Ви були на Виставці досягнень народного господарства СРСР?

Так. Там багато павільйонів і відкритих демонстраційних майданчиків.

В яких павільйонах ви були?

Я побував у 15 павільйонах союзних республік, у павільйонах «Атомна енергія», «Машинобудування», «Космос» та інших.

Багато експонатів показано в дії.

Що можна побачити в павільйоні «Атомна енергія»?

У ньому показано, як Радянський Союз використовує атомну енергію в мирних цілях.

Павільйон «Космос» завжди привертає увагу відвідувачів. The Maly Theatre.
The Kremlin Theatre.
The Moscow Art Theatre.

The Vakhtangov Theatre.
The Musical Comedy Theatre.

The Tchaikovsky Concert Hall.

Have you been at the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements?

Yes, I have. There are dozens of pavilions and open-air demonstration grounds.

What pavilions have you visited?

I visited 15 pavilions of the Union Republics, the Atomic Energy Pavilion, the Engineering Pavilion, the Cosmos Pavilion and others.

Many exhibits are shown in operation.

What can one see in the Atomic Energy Pavilion?

The Pavilion shows how the Soviet Union uses the atom for peace.

The Cosmos Pavilion always attracts crowds of people.

Його експонати демонструють досягнення радянської науки в галузі дослідження космосу.

Its exhibits demonstrate the Soviet science achievements in exploring space.

КІНО. ТЕАТР. КОНЦЕРТ

CINEMA. THEATRE. CONCERT



Ви любите кіно? Ви часто ходите в кіно?

Ходімо в кіно. Пропоную піти в кіно.

Що сьогодні йде у кінотеатрі «Київ»?

Я бачив цей фільм двічі.

Я хотів би подивитись новий художній фільм.

Що це за фільм?

Це новий кольоровий (чорно-білий) художній (документальний, науковопопулярний, мультиплікаційний, широкоекранний) фільм. Are you fond of the cinema? Are you a regular cinema-goer?

Let's go to the cinema.

I suggest we should go to the cinema.

What's on at the "Kiev" cinema today?

I have seen the film twice.

I'd like to see a new feature film.

What sort of film is that?
It's a new colour (black-and-white) feature (documentary, popular-science, animated cartoon, wide-screen) film.

Кінохроніку (кіножурнал) показують перед кожним художнім фільмом.

Цей фільм користується великою популярністю серед глядачів.

Які фільми вам найбільше подобаються?

Мені найбільше подобаються фільми про Велику Вітчизняну війну (пригодницькі фільми, історичні фільми, комедії, фільми, поставлені за романами наших та зарубіжних письменників, музичні фільми).

Чи варто подивитись цей фільм?

Про що цей фільм?

Цей фільм про життя школи (про воєнні роки, про революцію 1905 р.).

Ходімо до каси.

Які місця ви любите?

Я люблю сидіти ближче до екрана (не дуже близько до екрана, у п'ятнадцятому ряді, у передніх рядах, у задніх рядах, не далі 10-го ряду).

У вас немає зайвого квитка? A news-reel is shown before every feature film.

This film is very popular with the cinema-goers.

What films do you like best of all?

Best of all I like films about the Great Patriotic War (adventure films, historical films, comedies, screen versions of different novels by our and foreign writers, musical films).

Is this film worth seeing?

What is this film about?

It's a film about school life (about war times, about the revolution of 1905).

Let's go to the box-office. What seats do you prefer?

I like to sit nearer the screen (not too near the screen, in row 15, in front rows, in back rows, not farther then the 10th row).

Have you an extra (spare) ticket?

Коли починається сеанс?

Ще десять хвилин до початку. Почекаймо у фойе.

Це кольоровий фільм?

Хто з відомих акторів знімався у цьому фільмі?

У цьому фільмі чудовий склад виконавців, і Н. грає головну роль.

Хто з радянських кіноакторів (кіноактрис) вам найбільш подобається?

Хто грає головну роль у фільмі?

Що ти думаєш про цей новий фільм?

Це досить цікавий (сентиментальний, сумний, нудний, розтягнутий, забавний) фільм.

Хто поставив фільм? Це спільне виробництво радянських і польських кі-

нематографістів.

Хто написав сценарій? Хто режисер фільму?

Цей фільм побудовано на реальних фактах.

Фільм має великий успіх. Цей фільм дубльований на... What time does the show start?

We have ten minutes left before starting time. Let's wait in the lobby.

Is this a colour film?

Who stars in that picture (film)?

In fact it has an excellent cast with N. playing the leading part.

Which of the Soviet film actors (actresses) are your favourites?

Who plays the main part in the film? (Who stars in the film?)

What do you think of this new picture (film)?

It's rather interesting (sentimental, sad, boring, dragged-out, funny) film, I should say.

Who produced the film? It's a joint work of Soviet and Polish film studios.

Who wrote the script?
Who is the director (producer) of the film?

This film is based on real life.

The film is a great success. The film is dubbed in ...

В який театр ви хотіли б піти?

Я хотів би піти в оперний театр (драматичний театр, театр оперети, театр юного глядача, театр ляльок).

Я хотів би подивитися драму (хорошу комедію, веселий водевіль).

Що йде в драматичному театрі сьогодні ввечері? «Три сестри» А. П. Чехова.

Скільки дій у п'єсі?

Це п'єса на чотири дії. Чи можна купити квитки у касі?

Усі квитки продано. Коли початок вечірніх (денних) вистав?

Де наші місця? Наші місця у перших рядах партеру (партері, амфітеатрі, ложі, бельетажі, на балконі).

Я хочу залишити свої речі в гардеробі.

Під час антракту ми можемо вийти у фойє.

Світло гасне.

What theatre would you like to go to?

I would like to go to the Opera House (the Drama Theatre, the Operetta House, the Children Theatre, the Puppet Theatre).

I'd like to see a drama (a good comedy, a gay vaudeville).

What is on at the Drama Theatre tonight?

"The Three Sisters" by A.P. Chekhov.

How many acts are there in the play?

It is a four act play.

Is there any chance of getting tickets at the boxoffice?

The house is sold out.

When do the evening performances (matinees) begin?

Where are our seats?

Our seats are in the orchestra stalls (in the stalls, in the pit, in the box, in the dress-circle, on the balcony).

I want to leave my things at the cloak-room.

During the interval we can go into the foyer.

The lights are going down.

Завісу піднято. Декорації чудові. Як глядачі сприйняли п'єсу? П'єса мала великий успіх.

П'єса не мала успіху. Як грали артисти? Усі виконавці грали добре. Хто грав головну роль?

Хто поставив спектакль?

Чи не хочете піти на концерт?
Я хочу послухати концерт симфонічної (камерної, класичної, народної, легкої, джазової) музики.

Що у програмі? Це змішана програма. У програмі твори Чайковського, чи не так? Так. У першому відділі виконуватиметься фортепіанний концерт. Хто диригент?

Хто соліст?
Він видатний піаніст, чи не так?
У нього чудова техніка.
Мені подобається його ін-

терпретація концерту.

The curtain is up.

The scenery is beautiful.

How was the play received by the public?

The play was a great success.

The play was a failure.
What about the acting?
The cast was excellent.
Who was performing (playing) the leading part (the main character, the

title role)?
Who is the stage producer?

Would you like to go to a concert?

I want to go to a symphony concert (a concert of chamber, classical, folk, light, jazz music).

What's on the programme? It's a mixed programme.

It's a Tchaikovsky programme, isn't it?

Yes, it is. They will play the Piano Concerto in the first part.

Who is the conductor? Who's the soloist?

He is a great pianist, isn't he?

His technique is brilliant.

I like his interpretation of the concerto.

покупки **SHOPPING**



У гастрономі

Робити покупки. Вітрина. Розфасовані товари. Зважувати. Платити (в касу). Чек. Здача. Загортати. Продавець, продавщиця.

Самообслуговування.

У гастрономічному відділі широкий асортимент товарів: різні сорти ковбас і сосисок, шинка, бекон, буженина.

Зважте, будь ласка, півкілограма сосисок і двісті грамів буженини.

Скільки все це коштує? Підрахуйте, будь ласка.

At a Food Store

To do (go) shopping. Shop window. Ready-packed goods. To weigh. To pay (at the cash-desk). Check. Change. To wrap up. Shop-assistant (salesman,

saleswoman, sales-girl, shop-girl).

Self-service.

The grocery department is well stocked: a variety of sausages, ham, bacon, boiled pork.

Weigh half a kilo of sausages and two hundred grammes of boiled pork, please.

How much is it? Would you mind adding it up?

Два карбованці. Платити вам чи в касу?

Ось чек і здача.

Shall I pay you or at the cash-desk?
Here is the check and the change.

Two roubles.

У бакалійному відділі можна купити: борошно, різні крупи, цукор, чай, каву, сіль, олію.

At the dry groceries section one can buy: flour, various cereals ['siəriəlz], sugar, tea, coffee, salt, oil.

Усі ці товари розфасовані.

All these goods are readypacked.

Дайте, будь ласка, банку м'ясних (рибних) консервів, пачку какао і коробку розчинної кави.

Give me a tin of meat (fish), a packet of cacao [ka-'kα:ou] and a tin of soluble ['soljubl] coffee, please.

У молочному відділі завжди широкий вибір молочних продуктів: масло, сир, сметана, яйця, молоко (розливне, в пляшках, у пакетах), кефір, вершки.

There is a good variety of dairy products at the dairy section (department): butter, cheese, sour cream, eggs, milk (loose, bottled and in packets), yoghurt ['jouge:t], cream.

Я хотів би купити 200 г масла, 300 г сиру і пачку маргарину.

I'd like to buy two hundred grammes of butter, three hundred grammes of cheese and a packet of margarine.

Загорніть усе разом, будь ласка.

Make it up into one package, please.

У вас є молоко в пляшках?

Is there any bottled milk?

Так, ϵ і в пляшках, і в півлітрових пакетах.

Скільки коштує пакет молока? Чотирнадцять копійок. Два пакети, будь ласка.

У хлібному відділі (магазині) можна купити: білий (пшеничний) і чорний (житній) хліб, булочки, здобу, бублики. Хлібина.

Цукерки, шоколад, печиво, тістечка продаються у кондитерському відділі.

У магазині є окремий відділ, де продають м'ясо і птицю (м'ясний відділ).

Свинина (пісна, жирна). Яловичина. Телятина. Баранина.

Я хотів би купити маринованих оселедців, дві банки шпротів (сардин, тріскової печінки) і кілограм свіжої риби.

Зараз у нас немає свіжої риби, але нам скоро по-

Yes, there is bottled milk and some half-litre packets.

How much is one packet?

Fourteen copecks. Two packets, please.

At the bakery department (baker's) one can buy: white (wheat) and brown (rye) bread, rolls, buns, rings.

A loaf of bread.

Sweets, chocolate, biscuits, cakes are sold at the confectionary department.

There is a special section at the food store where they sell meat and fowl (meat department).

Pork (lean, fat). Beef.

Veal.

Mutton.

I'd like to buy some pickled herring, two tins of sprats (sardines, cod liver) and a kilo of fresh fish.

There is no fresh fish now but we are waiting for

винні привезти. Візьміть мороженої, якщо хочете.

Фрукти, свіжі і консервовані, та овочі продають в овочевому магазині.

Які фрукти є в магазині?

У нас є великий вибір фруктів: яблука, груші, сливи, виноград, апельсини, лимони і банани.

Може, вам треба овочі? Так, мені потрібна картопля і головка капусти.

Скільки кілограмів картоплі (цибулі, моркви, буряків) вам зважити?

Огірки (свіжі, солоні). Помідори. Редиска. Салат. Зелена цибуля.

В універмазі

В універмазі є такі відділи:

Взуття.

Готовий одяг. Головні убори. it. Take frozen fish if you want.

Fruits both fresh and preserved and vegetables are sold at the greengrocery shop.

What fruits are there in the shop?

There is a great choice of fruits in our shop: apples, pears, plums, grapes, oranges, lemons and bananas.

Do you want any vegetables? Yes, I want potatoes and a head of cabbage.

How many kilogrammes of potatoes (onions, carrots, beets) shall I weigh for you?

Cucumbers (fresh, pickled). Tomatoes.

Radishes.

Lettuce ['letis]. Spring onions.

At the Department Store

There are such departments in a department store: Footwear department (*cκop*. dept). Ready-made clothes dept. Hat dept.

Галантерейний. Парфюмерія. Тканини. Білизна.

Спортивні товари. Канцелярські товари. Господарчі товари. Сувеніри. Іграшки. Електротовари.

Фаянсовий і скляний посуд.

В якому відділі можна придбати ...?

Покажіть мені...
Я хотів би купити...
Покажіть мені щось
дешевше,
іншого фасону,
іншого кольору,
більшого (меншого)
розміру.

Скільки це коштує? Мені це не підходить. Можна поміряти? Який ваш розмір? Мій розмір... Де платити?

Загорніть, будь ласка.

Покажіть мені, будь ласка, це пальто (сукню, блузку, плащ, костюм). Haberdashery dept.
Perfumery dept.
Textiles dept.
Linen and underwear dept.
Sports goods dept.
Stationery.
Household goods dept.
Souvenirs dept.
Toy dept.

Dept for electrical appliances.

Crockery and glassware dept.

At what department can one buy...?

Please show me...
I want to buy...
Show me something
cheaper,
in a different style,
in a different colour,
one size larger (smal-

ler).
How much is it?
It doesn't suit me.
May I try it on?
What's your size?
I take size ...
Where shall I pay?

Wrap it up, please.

Will you please show me that coat (dress, blouse, raincoat, suit).

Я ношу 48 розмір.

Дозвольте мені поміряти це пальто.

Подивіться у дзеркало.

Як мені в ньому? Чудово.

Якраз.

Воно трохи малувате (тіснувате).

Воно занадто довге (коротке, вузьке, широке).

Це не мій розмір.

Дайте мені інше, на розмір більше (менше).

Це якраз добре. Скільки воно коштує?

Спідниця. Штани. Піджак. Вечірня сукня. Халат. Куртка.

Мені потрібні чорні (коричневі) черевики.

На шкіряній підошві чи на гумовій?

Який розмір ви носите? Будь ласка.

Можна поміряти?

Черевики трохи тиснуть (великі).

I wear size number 48. (My size is 48).

Let me try that coat on.

Look in the mirror.
How does it fit me?
It fits you wonderfully.
It fits you like a glove.
It's a little too small (tight).

It's too long (short, narrow, loose).

It's not my size.

Give me another one, a size bigger (a size smaller).

This one fits very well. What is the prize of it? (How

much is it? What does it cost?)

Skirt.

Trousers.

Jacket (coat).

Evening-gown.

Dressing-gown.

Jacket.

I need a pair of black (brown) shoes.

Leather-soled or rubber-soled?

What size do you wear?
Here you are.
May I try them on?
The shoes are a little tight
(too large).

Ці черевики дуже зручні.

Хто випускає ці черевики? Чоботи. Чоботи (на хутрі).

Гумові чоботи. Жіночі черевики. Босоніжки. Хатні туфлі. Туфлі на низькому (високому, середньому) каблуку.

Капелюх. Бриль, солом'яний капелюшок. Хутряна шапка. Кепка. Берет. Хустка, косинка.

Бавовняна тканина. Полотно. Шовк (натуральний, штучний). Оксамит. Шерстяна тканина. Нейлон. Твід.

Носова хусточка. Стрічка. Рукавички (шкіряні, шерстяні, на теплій підкладці).

My feet feel comfortable in these shoes.
What make are these shoes? High boots.
Fur-lined boots (winter boots).
Rubber boots.
Bootees.
Bare-heeled shoes.
Slippers.
Low (high, medium) -heeled shoes.

Hat. Straw hat.

Fur hat.
Cap.
Beret ['berei].
Kerchief.

Cotton.
Linen.
Silk (natural, artificial).

Velvet.
All-wool (pure-wool) cloth.
Nylon.
Tweed.

Handkerchief.
Ribbon.
Gloves (leather, woolen, with a warm lining).

Шарф.
Панчохи.
Шкарпетки.
Галстук.
Ремінь.
Шпилька (англійська).
Шпилька для волосся.
Нитки.
Сумка, портфель.

Покажіть мені цей радіоприймач (магнітофон, транзистор, програвач).

Якої марки цей телевізор? Який розмір екрана?

У вас є пластинки з записом симфонічної музики (народних пісень, популярних пісень, танцювальної музики)?

Поставте (програйте) мені цю пластинку.

Я беру її.

На неї зараз великий попит.

Покажіть мені, будь ласка, ковзани (лижі, ракетку для теніса, пінг-понга).

А мені треба шайба та ключ-ка для хокею.

Чи є у вас ласти і маски для підводного плавання?

Лижний костюм.

Scarf.
Stockings.
Socks.
Tie.
Belt.
Safety-pin.
Hairpin.
Thread.
Bag.

Please show me that wireless set (tape-recorder, transistor set, recordplayer).

What make is this TV set? What is the size of the screen?

Have you recordings of symphony music (folk songs, popular songs, dance music)?

Please play this disc (record) for me.

I'll take it.

It is in great demand now.

Please show me the skates (skis, tennis racket, ping-pong racket).

And I need a puck and a hockey stick.

Have you any frog's legs and aqua masks?

Skiing suit.

Спортивний костюм. Труси. Майка. Кеди. Купальник. Плавки. Туристське спорядження.

пошта. телефон

POST-OFFICE. TELEPHONE

Де тут поблизу поштове відлілення?

Я хочу купити листівки, конверти, марки.

Я хотів би відіслати цей лист авіапоштою.

Дайте мені, будь ласка, конверт з маркою.

Марка вартістю три (чотири) копійки.

Мені треба дві художні листівки з марками по три копійки і п'ять конвертів.

Скільки коштує пересилка цього листа? Дайте я зважу його.

Sports suit. Shorts.

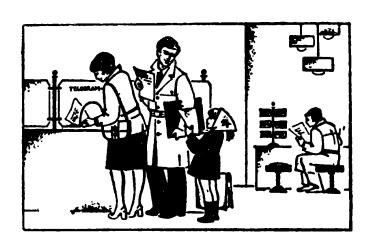
Singlet.

Baseball boots.

Bathing suit.

Slips.

Camping outfit.



Where is the nearest post-of-fice?

I want to buy some postcards, envelopes and stamps.

I'd like to send (to post) this letter by air mail.

Give me a stamped envelope, please.

A three-copeck (four-copeck) stamp.

I need two picture postcards with three-copeck stamps on and five envelopes.

What's the postage on this letter?

Let me weigh it, please.

З вас 20 копійок. Лист до запитання. Рекомендований лист. Місцевий лист. Доплатний лист. У цьому вікні приймають рекомендовані листи (надсилають телеграми, одержують посилки, бандеролі)? Мені треба відіслати посилку в Н. Вам її запакувати? Так, прошу. Скільки це коштує? Заповніть бланк.

Ось ваша квитанція. Я хотів би послати телеграму (термінову телеграму, телеграму з оплаченою відповіддю, грошовий переказ по телеграфу) в Н.

Де найближчий телефон-автомат? Мені треба подзвонити до товариша Н.

Мені треба поговорити з ним по телефону.

У нього є домашній телефон?

Чекати біля телефону.

Я не знаю номера його телефону.

The charge is twenty copecks. Poste restante letter. Registered letter. A local letter. "Collect" letter.

Is this the right window for posting registered letters (sending telegrams, receiving parcels, postal packets)?

I want to send a parcel to N.

Shall I pack it for you?
Do it, please.
How much is it?
Fill in the form.
Here's your receipt.
I want to send a telegram
(an express telegram, a
reply pre-paid telegram,
money by telegraph)

to N.

Where is the nearest call-box?

I have to ring up to comrade N.

I must speak with (to) him over (on) the telephone (phone).

Has he a telephone at home?

To be on the telephone.

I don't know his telephone number.

Подивіться у телефонну книжку.

Подзвоніть у довідкове бюро. Опустіть монету в проріз.

Зніміть трубку.

Наберіть номер. Не відповідають. Зайнято.

Телефон не працює.

Повісьте (покладіть) труб-ку.

Не кладіть трубку!

Алло, Н.! Хто говорить?

Говорить Н. Це знову я.

Ви слухаєте?

Подзвоніть, будь ласка, пізніше.

По якому номеру?

Передати йому трубку? (Попросити його до телефону?)

Вас просять до телефону.

Пробачте, я зараз зайнятий. Я подзвоню (передзвоню) вам хвилин через п'ятнадцять.

Я чекатиму вашого дзвін-

Нас роз'єднали.

Look it up in the telephone directory.

Call up the Information. Drop (insert) a coin into the slot.

Take off (pick up) the receiver.

Dial the number.

There is no reply. The number is engaged.

The telephone is out of order. Hang up (put down) the receiver.

Hold the line (wire)! (Don't hang up! Hold on!).

Hallo, N.!

Who is speaking? (Who is there?)

This is N. speaking. It's me again.

Are you there?

Would you mind calling later.

Number, please? Shall I give him the phone?

You are wanted on the phone.

Excuse me, I'm engaged now.
I'll ring you back in about 15 minutes.

I shall be waiting for your call.

We were cut off.

Я погано вас чую. Говоріть, будь ласка, голосніше.

Давайте подзвонимо йому. Алло!

Попросіть, будь ласка, Бориса до телефону.

На жаль, його немає. Слухаю.

Здрастуйте! Говорить Тамара. Можна попросити Аню?

Аня вийшла. Може щось передати?

Ні, дякую. Я подзвоню пізніше, якщо можна.

Будь ласка.

Листування

Ви листуєтеся з друзями (родичами, колегами)?

Від кого ви одержуєте листи?

У вас є друзі по листуванню за кордоном?

Якою мовою ви пишете листи своїм друзям?

Англійською.

Яка стандартна форма написання листа в англійців?

Вона майже така сама, як і наша, але англійці пишуть адресу відправни-

I can't hear what you say. Speak louder, please.

Let's give him a ring.
Hallo! (Hello! Hullo!)
Will you please call Boris
to the phone?
Sorry, he isn't in.
Speaking.

Hallo! It's Tamara calling.

May I speak to Ann?

Ann is out. Would you like to leave a message?

No, thank you, I'll call later, if you don't mind.

Please do.

Writing Letters

Do you write letters to your friends (relatives, colleagues)?

Whom do you receive letters from?

Have you any pen-friends abroad?

In what language do you correspond with your penfriends?

In English.

What's the standard form in writing letters with English people?

It is much the same as ours but English people write the sender's address (reка у верхньому правому кутку листа.

Спочатку пишеться номер будинку і назва вулиці. На другому рядку — назва міста (села).

Англійці пишуть повністю дату (день, місяць, рік) під адресою.

Приклад 124, вулиця Зелена, Лондон, Півд.-Західн., 8 27 квітня, 1976 р.

Деякі форми звертання:

а) у приватних листах:

Дорога Джейн; Дорога мамо; Любий друже; Дорога міс (місіс) Браун;

б) у діловій кореспонденції:

Шановний сер; Панове (Шановні панове); Шановна пані.

Після звертання ставиться кома.

Деякі форми закінчення листів:

а) у приватних листах:

turn address) in the top right-hand corner of the letter.

First comes the number of the house and the name of the street. The name of the town (village) comes on the second line.

The English write the date in full (day, month, year) under their address.

An example 124, Green Street, London, S.W.¹, 8 April 27th, 1976.

Some forms of greetings:

a) in private letters:

Dear Jane; My dear Mother; My dear friend; My dear Miss (Mrs.) Brown;

b) in business correspondence:

Sir (Dear Sir); Gentlemen (Dear Sirs); Dear Madam.

The greeting of the letter is followed by the comma.

Some forms of closing of letters:

a) in private letters:

¹ Лондон і його передмістя поділені на вісім поштових районів, а кожний з них ділиться на цілий ряд підрайонів. S.W. (South-Western) — Південно-західний поштовий район.

Ваш люблячий син; Завжди твій; Сердечно вітаю; Люблячий тебе; Ваш (Ваша).

Шлю вам найкращі побажання, чекаю відповіді, Люблячий Стів.

б) у ділових листах: Щиро Ваш, Джон Сміт.

> 3 пошаною, Пітер Браун.

Після закінчення листа перед підписом ставиться кома.

Як пишеться адреса на конверті з листом до Англії, Америки, Австралії?

Посередині конверта пишемо:

ім'я та прізвище адресата; номер будинку, назву вулиці та номер квартири;

назву міста (села);

Your loving son; Ever yours (Yours, as ever); With my kindest regards; Yours affectionately; I remain.

With my best wishes to you and looking forward to your answer,
Yours affectionately,
Steve.

b) in business letters:
Yours sincerely (Yours truly),
John Smith.
Yours respectfully (Yours faithfully),
Peter Brown.

The closing of the letter is followed by the comma.

In what order do people write the address for a letter to Great Britain, America, Australia?

In the centre of the front side of an envelope we write:

the name of the addressee; the number of the house, the name of the street and the number of the apartment (flat);

the name of the town (village);

добре відоме, то назву країни не пишуть).

Приклад

Міс Лінда Дорт, Карлайл Стріт, 10, кв. 5, Лондон, Півд.-Західн.

Де пишеться зворотна адреca?

Англійці пишуть її на зворотному боці конверта.

Зворотна адреса пишеться в один рядок.

> подорож **TRAVELLING**

назву країни (якщо місто the name of the country (it is unnecessary if the town is well-known).

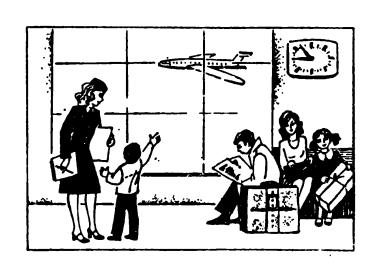
An example

Miss Linda Dort 10, Carlyle Street, Apt. 5 London, S. W.

Where do people write their return address?

English people write it on the back side of the envelope.

They write their return address all on one line.



Загальна частина

Подорож, поїздка (тривала або коротка, незалежно від відстані і транспор- τu).

Коротка подорож.

General

Travel (journey).

Trip.

Подорож, поїздка (за певним маршрутом).

Подорож морем, річкою (переважно на далеку відстань).

Подорож морем (з метою відпочинку).

Як ви подорожуєте?

Я подорожую поїздом (автобусом, автомобілем, пароплавом, літаком, пішки).

Яка мета вашої подорожі?

Туристична поїздка. Службове відрядження. Спортивні змагання з...

Я хотів би замовити квиток на поїзд (літак, паро-плав, автобус) до Н.

Поспішімо, бо запізнимося на поїзд (літак, пароплав, автобус).

Поїздом

Які поїзди ідуть до Н? Цей поїзд іде прямо до Н?

Так. Це прямий поїзд.

Ні. В Н. треба робити пересадку.

Коли поїзд прибуває в Н.?

Яким поїздом ви їдете?

Tour.

Voyage.

Cruise.

How do you travel?
I travel by train (by bus, by car, by ship, by plane, on

foot).

What's the purpose of your trip?

Touring.

A business trip.

A sports competition in...

I'd like to reserve a ticket for the train (plane, ship, bus) to N.

Let's make haste or else we'll be late for the train (plane, ship, bus).

By Train

What trains are there to N? Does this train go direct to N?

Yes. It's a through train.

No. You must change trains in N.

When does the train arrive at N.?

What train are you going by?

Я їду електропоїздом (експресом, швидким поїздом, пасажирським поїздом).

Як можна дістатись до вокзалу?

На таксі (трамваєм, автобусом, метро).

Де квиткова каса?

Мені потрібні два квитки до Н. у твердому вагоні на поїзд, що відходить о десятій годині. Будь ласка.

Скільки коштує квиток до Н.?

Мені потрібне місце в спальному вагоні. Нижнє місце (нижню полицю), якщо можливо.

На жаль, можна взяти лише верхнє.

Коли відходить ваш поїзд?

Скажіть номер вашого вагона і купе.

Я прийду на вокзал провести вас.

Боюсь, що ви запізнитесь на поїзд.

Який у вас багаж?

Два чемодани і господарча сумка.

Від якої платформи відходить поїзд до Н.?

I am going by an electric train (an express, a fast train, a passenger train).

How can one get to the station?

By taxi (by tram, by bus, by the Metro).

Where is the booking-office? I'd like two tickets in a hard-seated carriage for the 10 o'clock train to N.

You are welcome. What's the fare to N.?

I need a seat in a sleepingcar. The lower berth, if it's possible.

I am sorry but it's possible to get only an upper one.

When does your train start?

Let me know the number of your carriage and compartment number.

I shall come to the railway station to see you off.

I am afraid that you will miss the train.

What luggage have you got? Two suit-cases, and a shopping-bag.

What platform does the train start for N.?

Які великі станції ми будемо проїжджати? Поїзд іде через Н.

Автомашиною

Ви умієте водити машину? Давайте проїдемось машиною.

Ви хороший водій. Вас підвезти? Сідайте.

Де вас висадити? Коли ми в'їхали в село ...

Скільки кілометрів ми про- їхали?

Заправна станція (бензоко лонка).

Стоянка машин заборонена.

Де можна поставити машину?

Стоянка для автомобілів ось там, за рогом.

Дорога зовсім рівна і пряма.

Поворотів немає.

З якою швидкістю ми їде-

Ми їдемо зі швидкістю 80 кілометрів на годину.

Увага! На дорозі діти.

What big stations are there on our route?
The train goes via ['vaiə] N.

By Car

Can you drive a car? Let us take (go for) a drive.

You are a good driver.
Want a lift? Step in (get in).

Where will you set down? When we drove into the village...

How many kilometres have we made?

Petrol filling station.

"No Parking" (Parking forbidden).

Where can I park the car?

The parking place is over there, just round the corner.

The road is perfectly smooth and straight.

There are no bends.

At what speed are we driving?

We are driving at 80 kilometres an hour.

Look out! There are some children on the pavement.

Літаком

By Plane

Я люблю подорожувати літаком.

Як найкраще дістатися до аеропорту?

Між агентством аерофлоту та аеропортом регулярно курсують автобуси.

Коли я повинен бути в аеропорту?

За годину до вильоту.

Коли відлітає найближчий літак до Н.?

Де літак робить посадки?

Якого типу цей літак? Двомоторний (чотиримоторний, турбогвинтовий, реактивний).

У вас є місця на літак до Москви, що відлітає об одинадцятій годині?

Поставте речі на ваги. Де посадка на літак до Москви?

Диктор оголосив наш рейс?

Рейс № 245 до Москви відміняється через погану погоду. I like to travel by air.

What's the best way to get to the airport?

There's a bus service from the air-fleet Agency to the airport.

When must I be at the airport?

An hour before the take off. When does the next plane leave for N.?

Where does it land on the way?

What type of plane is it? A two-engine (four-engine, turboprop, jet) plane.

Have you any vacancies (vacant seats) on the 11 o'clock plane for Moscow?

Put the luggage on the scale. Where do I get on the plane to Moscow? (Where is the boarding on the plane to Moscow?)

Did the announcer call our flight?

Flight No 245 to Moscow is cancelled because of bad weather.

Оголошується посадка на літак до Ленінграда.

Ідіть слідом за бортпровідницею.

Ми сіли на літак до Н.

Як ви почуваєте себе в польоті?

Я погано переношу політ.

Дайте мені, будь ласка, таблетку проти «повітряної хвороби».

Де наступна посадка? Ми йдемо на посадку! Пристебніть ремені!

Пасажири, які летять до Н., приготуйтеся до виходу!

По воді

На борту корабля. Сідати на корабель. Сходити на берег. Човен, шлюпка, судно. Пасажирське (вантажне) судно.

Океанський лайнер.

Першокласний теплохід.

Криголам.

Швидкісний катер.

Буксир.

Ми збираємося поїхати пароплавом уверх по Дніпру.

The passengers for Leningrad may board the plane now.

Follow the stewardess.

We boarded the plane to N. How do you take to flying?

I get airsick.

Give me a pill against airsickness, please.

Where is the next landing? We are landing! Fasten your seat belts, please.

Passengers for N., please get ready to get off (leave the plane)!

By Water

On board a ship.
To board a ship.
To get ashore.
Boat.
Passenger (freight) ship.

Ocean liner.
First-class motor-ship.
Ice-breaker.
Speed-boat.
Tug.
We are planning to n

We are planning to make a voyage up the Dnieper.

Давайте проїдемось швидкісним теплоходом. Я добре (погано) переношу хитавицю. Коли відходить найближче судно до Н.? каюті?

Скільки пасажирів буде в Каюта на двох (чотирьох). Від якого причалу відходить «Ракета»? Скільки днів триватиме подорож? Скільки коштує проїзд (палубне місце) до Одеси?

Які кораблі курсують ПО цій лінії? Довго ми стоятимемо в цьо-

му порту? «Ракета» заходить в Н.?

Я сів на корабель у Ленінграді.

Пароплав прибуває за розкладом.

Який сильний шторм! Скільки балів? Вітер (шторм) 8 балів. Яка сильна хитавиця! Які великі хвилі! Море спокійне. Кидати якір. Стояти на якорі. Зніматися з якоря.

Let us make a trip by a speed motor-boat.

I am a good (bad) sailor.

When does the next boat sail for N.?

How many passengers will there be in the cabin? The cabin is for two (four).

From what quay does the motor-ship Raketa sail?

How many days will the voyage last?

How much does a passage (a place on deck) to Odessa cost?

What boats go on this line?

Shall we stay long in this port?

Does the motor-ship Raketa call at N.?

I boarded the ship in Leningrad.

The ship arrives according to schedule.

What a heavy storm! How strong is the storm? Wind force 8.

The rolling is pretty bad! How big the waves are! The sea is calm.

To drop (cast) anchor.

To be at anchor.

To weight anchor (to get under way).

З якою швидкістю йде пароплав? ... миль на годину.

At what speed is the ship sailing? ... knots an hour.

ЛІТНІ КАНІКУЛИ SUMMER HOLIDAYS



Які твої плани на літо?

Мій батько одержав відпустку, і ми їдемо на два тижні до моря (до Чорного моря).

Ви поїдете туди поїздом? Ні, машиною.

Ви зупиняєтесь у готелі чи на туристичній базі?

Ми житимемо в кемпінгу.

Що ви збираєтесь робити влітку?

Я поїду у своє рідне село.

Я хочу допомогти своїм батькам в їх роботі на полі.

Крім того, я зможу займатися спортом: плаван

What are your plans for the summer?

My father has got his leave and we go to the seaside (to the Black Sea) for a fortnight.

Will you go there by train? No, we'll go there by car.

Will you be staying in a hotel or in a tourist centre? We shall live in the camping. What are you going to do in summer?

I shall go to my native village.

I want to help my parents with their work in the fields.

Besides, I'll be able to go in for sports: swimming,

ням, веслуванням, їздою на велосипеді. Це зміцнить моє здоров'я.

Де ви були минулого літа?

Я був у горах.

Яка там була погода в той час? Кажуть, що в горах влітку часто йде дощ.

Мені пощастило з погодою. Дні були теплі й сонячні.

Чи добре вам відпочива-лось?

Так. Ми жили в палатках на схилі гори недалеко від гірського потоку. А яке повітря в горах!

Щодо мене, то я найбільше люблю організований відпочинок, коли не треба турбуватися ні прощо, скажімо, у будинку відпочинку.

Мені подобаються місця, де є луки, поле, ліс, річка.

Діти люблять відпочивати у піонерському таборі.

У погожі дні вони збирають ягоди та гриби, готують гербарії для кабінету rowing, cycling. This will strengthen my health.

Where were you last summer?

I was in the mountains.

What was the weather like there at that time? They say it often rains there in summer.

I was lucky with the weather. The days were warm and sunny.

Could you really rest there?

Oh, certainly. We lived in tents on the slope of a high hill with a mountain stream near by. And what fresh air is in the mountains!

As to me I like an organized rest most of all with nothing to worry about, say at a rest-house.

I enjoy places where there are meadows, a field, a forest and a river.

Children like to spend their summer holidays at pioneer camps.

On fine days they pick berries, gather mushrooms, prepare collection of

біології, беруть участь у спортивних змаганнях.

Вони проводять вільний час на свіжому повітрі, купаються у річці, ходять на екскурсії.

Так приємно полежати на сонці і позагоряти.

Дехто захоплюється туристичними поїздками та круїзами по Чорному морю.

Я не люблю відпочивати там, де багато людей, і віддаю перевагу спокійному відпочинку на дачі.

plants for the biology room, take part in sports competitions.

They spend their spare time in the open (air), bathe in the river, go on excursions.

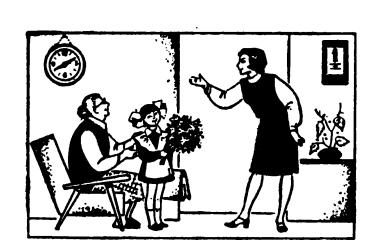
It is such a pleasure to lie in the sun and have one's skin tanned.

Some people like to take a tour or cruise across the Black Sea.

I can't stand crowd and prefer peaceful rest at our summer cottage.

ЧАС

TIME



Зараз, тепер. У наш час.

Сьогодні.

Now.

At present (nowadays, in modern times). In these latter days.

Today.

Сьогодні вранці (ввечері). Цього тижня (цього місяця). Цими днями.

Вчора. Позавчора. Напередодні. Незадовго до... Тиждень (два тижні) тому. Минулої ночі. Якось. Не так давно.

Колись давно. Колись. У давні часи. Дуже давно (давним-давно). Відтоді. Задовго до ...

Завтра. Післязавтра. Незабаром.

Через годину (тиждень, місяць).
Через 15 днів.
Наступного дня.

У майбутньому.

Коли-небудь. До кінця тижня. This morning (evening). This week (month).

The other day.

Yesterday.
The day before yesterday.
The day before.
Shortly before...
A week (a fortnight) ago.
Last night (the night before).
One day.
Some little time ago (a while ago).
Once upon a time.
At one time.
In former times.
Long ago (long since).

Since then. Long before...

Tomorrow.
The day after tomorrow.
Soon (shortly, in a short time).

In an hour (a week, a month).

Tomorrow fortnight. Next day.

In the future (in days to come).

Some day.

By the end of the week. (Before the week is out).

Усе в свій час. У свій час. В усі часи (завжди). У будь-який час. На деякий час. Іншим разом. Час від часу.

Вчасно.
Йому не вистачає часу.
Час не дозволяє.
У мене немає часу.
Через відсутність часу.
Добре провести час.
Марнувати час.
Витрата (марнування) часу.
У нас багато вільного часу.
Час біжить.
Зробіть це у вільний час.

Місяць, тиждень, доба, години дня.
Пори року: зима, весна, літо, осінь.
Високосний рік.
Цілий рік.
Рік у рік.

Через рік. Переддень Нового року. Новий рік. У 1976 році.

Назви дванадцяти місяців:

All in good time. In due time (course). At all times. At any time. For some time. Some other time. From time to time (every now and then, now and again). In time. He is short of time. Time forbids. I have no time to spare. For lack of time. To have a good time. To lose time. Waste of time. We have plenty of time. Time flies. Do it in your own time.

Month, week, day, the time of day.
Seasons of the year: winter, spring, summer, autumn.
Leap year.
All year round.
From year to year (year by year).
In a year's time.
New Year's eve.
New Year.
In 1976 (nineteen seventy-

The names of the twelve months of the year:

six).

січень, лютий, березень, квітень, травень, червень, липень, серпень, вересень, жовтень, листопад, грудень.

Поточний місяць. Цього місяця. Через місяць. Щомісяця. Сьогодні двадцяте січня.

Дні тижня: неділя, понеділок, вівторок, середа, четвер, п'ятниця, субота.
У неділю (понеділок).
Будень.
Щотижня.
Раз на тиждень.
Час відпочинку від п'ятниці (або суботи) до понеділка (уікенд).

У будь-який день. У той день (того дня). Цілий день.

День у день (день за днем). Через день. З перших днів. Щодня. Удень. Який сьогодні день? Сьогодні п'ятниця. Яке сьогодні число?

January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.

Current month.
This month.
In a month.
Monthly.
Today is the twentieth of January.

The days of the week: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday.
On Sunday (Monday).
Week-day.
Every week.
Once a week.
Week-end.

Any day.
On that day.
All day long (the whole day).
Day after day (day by day).
Every other day.
From the very first days.
Every day.
By day (in the day-time).
What day is it today?
Today is Friday.
What is the date today?

Шосте вересня.

Вихідний день.

Ранок. Рано вранці.

На світанку.

О п'ятій годині ранку.

Полудень. Опівдні.

Час після полудня.

Після полудня, після обіду, вдень.

Вечір.

Увечері.

Вечорами.

Ніч, вечір.

Уночі, увечері.

Вільний вечір.

У неділю ввечері.

Учора ввечері.

Пізно вночі (ввечері).

Присмерк.

Ночами.

Глупої ночі.

Котра година?

Восьма година.

Чверть на дев'яту.

Двадцять п'ять хвилин на дев'яту.

Пів на дев'яту.

Без двадцяти десять.

It's the 6th (sixth) of September.

Day off.

Morning.

Early in the day (morning).

At dawn.

At five o'clock in the morn-ing.

Noon.

At noon.

Afternoon.

In the afternoon.

Evening.

In the evening.

Each evening (evenings).

Night.

At night (in the night).

A night off.

On Sunday evening.

Last night.

Late at night.

Nightfall.

On nights.

In the dead of night.

What time is it?

It is eight o'clock.

It is a quarter past eight.

It is twenty-five minutes past

eight.

It is half past eight.

It is twenty minutes to ten.

Без чверті десять за моїм годинником.

Ваш годинник іде правильно?

Мій годинник поспішає (відстає).

Годинник поспішає (відстає) на 5 хвилин.

Щогодини.

Через півгодини.

О другій годині дня.

Години пік. Години дозвілля. Приймальні години.

КЛІМАТ. ПОГОДА

CLIMATE. WEATHER

It is a quarter to ten by my watch.

Does your watch keep good time? (Is your watch right?)

My watch is fast (slow).

The watch is five minutes fast (slow).

Every hour.

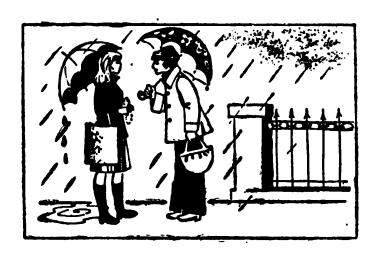
In half an hour.

At two o'clock in the afternoon.

Rush hours.

Leisure hours.

Consultation (reception) hours.



Клімат Європи в основному помірний.

Атлантичний океан впливає на клімат Європи.

Південно-східна частина Європи зазнає впливу га-

The climate of Europe is mostly temperate.

The Atlantic Ocean influences the climate of Europe.

The south-eastern part of Europe is influenced by

рячих сухих вітрів з цептральної Азії.

Клімат на цій території помірний (континентальний, субтропічний).

Клімат Британії м'який та вологий.

Яка сьогодні погода?

Як погода? Погода хороша (погана, мінлива).

Яка чудова погода!

Що надворі? Іде дощ (сніг).

Яка сьогодні температура?

24° вище (нижче) нуля за Цельсієм.

Десять градусів морозу (тепла).

Нуль градусів.

Температура піднімається.

Температура падає.

Весною погода ясна (сонячна, вітряна).

Сніг починає танути.

Почалась відлига. Надворі тане. hot dry winds from Central Asia.

This territory has a moderate (continental, subtropical) climate.

Britain's climate is mild and damp.

What is the weather like today?

How's the weather?

The weather is fine (bad, variable).

What splendid (glorious) weather!

What is it like outdoors? It is raining (snowing).

What is the temperature today?

It is twenty-four degrees Centigrade above (below) zero.

It is ten degrees of frost (of heat).

The thermometer is at zero. The temperature rises (goes up).

The temperature falls (goes down).

In spring the weather is bright (sunny, windy).

The snow is beginning to melt.

Thaw has set in. It is thawing.

На вулиці слизько (ожеледь).

Іде сніг з дощем.

Холоднувато, правда?

Дуже вогко.

У цьому році рання (пізня) весна.

Сьогодні весняна погода.

Природа прокидається після зимового сну.

Влітку погода тепла (жарка, суха, дощова).

Настало літо.

Яка спека!

Посуха.

Який вітер!

Сьогодні душно.

Раптом почалася гроза.

Гримить.

Блискає.

Спалах блискавки.

Іде град.

Небо затягнуте хмарами.

Усе небо вкрите хмарами.

Який похмурий день!

Складається на дощ.

Почалася злива.

Лле як із відра.

Піднімається буря.

Який густий туман! Дме сильний вітер.

Вночі, певно, буде мороз.

The streets are slippery with ice.

It is sleeting.

It is rather chilly, isn't it?

It's beastly wet.

We're having an early (late) spring this year.

It's spring weather today.

Nature is awaking from its winter sleep.

In summer the weather is warm (hot, dry, rainy).

Summer has set in.

What oppressive heat!

Drought [draut].

Oh, what a wind!

It's sultry today.

Suddenly a thunderstorm broke out.

It thunders.

It lightens.

A flash of lightning.

It hails.

The sky is overcast.

The sky is all covered with clouds.

What a gloomy day!

It looks like rain. (It is going to rain.)

The shower came on.

It is raining cats and dogs.

The storm is getting up.

What thick fog!

Hard wind is blowing.

Frost is expected at night.

Взимку погода холодна (морозна, сніжна).

У нас сильний мороз.

Сильний снігопад.

Великі сніжинки повільно падають на землю.

Як холодно! Підморожує.

Річки і озера замерзли.

Льодові бурульки виблиску- ють на сонці.

Яка сувора (м'яка) зима була у нас цього року!

Ви чули прогноз погоди на сьогодні?

Звичайно. Сьогодні буде ясний день.

Прогноз погоди хороший.

Буде хмарно, місцями дощ.

Вітер південний та південно-західний 5—10 метрів на секунду.

Температура вночі знизиться від +1 до -4°C. In winter the weather is cold (frosty, snowy).

We are having a bitter frost. The snow is falling thick.

Large snowflakes are slowly falling to the ground.

How bitterly cold it is! It is freezing.

Rivers and lakes are frozen.

The icicles ['aisiklz] glitter in the sun.

What a severe (mild) winter we had this year!

Have you heard the weather forecast for today?

Why, certainly. We're going to have a clear day.

The weather forecast is hopeful.

It will be cloudy with rain in places.

Wind S and SW, 5—10 mps (five to ten meters per

second).

Temperature at night will drop from +1 to -4°C (plus one to minus four degrees Centigrade).

TEXTS FOR ORAL PRACTICE

My Family

I have a large family: a father, a mother, grandparents, a sister and a brother.

My grandfather is a retired officer. He is a communist. He took part in the Great Patriotic War and was awarded three orders and five medals of the Soviet Union. Now he and his wife, my grandmother, get pensions from the state and live happily with their children and grandchildren.

My father is fifty years old. He is a member of the Communist Party. He is a skilful worker. He works at a plant.

My mother is forty-four. She graduated from the Kiev University. She is a teacher of Biology. My sister Oksana is twenty-five. She is an evening student at the Mining Institute. Oksana is married. Her husband Boris is an engineer. They have two children, Nina and Sasha. My niece Nina is four and my nephew Sasha is two.

My elder brother Victor is nineteen. He serves in the

Soviet Army. Victor is a Komsomol member.

We have many relatives on my mother's side. My mother's brothers are my uncles. My mother's sisters are my aunts. My uncles and aunts are married and have children. Their sons and daughters are my cousins.

grandparents ['græn,реәгәnts] дідусь і бабуся retired [ri'taiəd] у відставці to award [ə'wɔ:d] нагороджувати order ['ɔ:də] орден wife [waif] дружина; жінка pension ['penʃn] пенсія

grandchildren ['græn,tsildrən] онуки skilful ['skilful] кваліфікований biology [bai'ɔlədʒi] біологія married ['mærid] одружений; заміжня husband ['h^zbənd] чоловік niece [ni:s] племінниця nephew ['nevju] племінник elder ['eldə] старший relative ['relətiv] родич, родичка on my mother's side по матері uncle ['^nkl] дядько aunt [a:nt] тітка cousin ['k^zn] двоюрідний брат, двоюрідна сестра

Our Flat

We live in Kiev in Gorky Street on the seventh floor of a large house with all modern conveniences. Our flat consists of three rooms and a kitchen. We have electricity, central heating, a gas-cooker, running cold and hot water, a rubbish chute and a telephone.

First there is a small hall with a rack, a mirror and a small table with a telephone on it. The three rooms of our flat are: a living-room, our parents' bedroom and the room I share with my younger brother.

A living-room is a room for general use during the day. It is a large room with a balcony facing the park. There is a carpet on the floor and lace curtains on the windows. In the middle of the room there is a table with some chairs around it. There is a sofa with two armchairs and a low table with a TV set in one corner.

A piano stands near the wall on the left-hand side of the room.

On the right-hand side of the room there is a cupboard. There are some crystal vases, wineglasses and cups on the shelves. There is a bookcase near the cupboard.

A chandelier with three electric bulbs hangs from the ceiling.

My parents' bedroom is not very large. There are two beds, a wardrobe and a dressing-table in the bedroom. The bedding consists of a blanket, a pillow with a pillow-case, sheets and a mattress.

On the dressing-table one can see a comb, a hairbrush

and a bottle of perfume.

My room is very nice. There is a bed and a cot for my little brother. On one side of the window there is a desk (a writing table). I do my lessons at it. On the other side of the window there are some bookshelves.

Our kitchen has a large built-in cupboard with many shelves. We keep our food-stuffs, saucepans, basins and frying-pans there. A table stands in front of the window. On the left of the table is a refrigerator. On the right is a gas-cooker. A tea-kettle stands on it. There is a little store-room in the hall. A washing-machine, a vacuum cleaner, a floor-polisher stand in it. Our flat is very comfortable.

a house with all modern conveniences — будинок з усіма вигодами central heating ['sentral 'hi:tin] центральне опалення rubbish chute ['rabis su:t] сміттєпровід rack [ræk] вішалка lace curtains [leis 'kə:tnz] мереживні занавіски wineglass ['waingla:s] бокал, фужер chandelier [,ʃændi'liə] люстра bulb [b^lb] лампочка bedding ['bedin] постільні речі pillow ['pilou] подушка pillow-case ['piloukeis] наволочка sheet [si:t] простирадло cot [kɔt] дитяче ліжко built-in ['bilt'in] вбудований food-stuffs ['fu:dst^fs] харчові продукти saucepan ['so:spən] каструля basin ['beisn] миска frying-pan ['fraiinpæn] сковорода store-room ['sto:rum] комора washing-machine ['wosinmə,si:n] пральна машина vacuum-cleaner ['vækjuəm'kli:nə] пилосос floor-polisher ['flo:'polise] натирач підлоги

Our School

I study at school. Our school is a fine four-storeyed build-

ing situated in a new district of our town.

In front of our school there is a big park. Those beautiful poplars, chestnut-trees and maples were planted by the pupils of our school. The pupils that left our school and became workers and teachers, doctors and engineers, but their trees grow in the park.

The school-building is very large. It has many classrooms

and specialized rooms for studying different subjects.

The pupils study Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Ukrainian, Russian, English, History, Geography and Biology in specialized rooms.

All the classrooms and specialized rooms are big and

light.

The big cloak-room, the dining-hall, the workshops and the medical inspection room are on the ground floor. The library is on the ground floor too. It consists of two big rooms. There are many shelves full of books everywhere. Some pupils prefer to look for interesting books just on the shelves. In the reading-room there are some big stands with newspapers and magazines.

The library is fully equipped with the literature necessary

for work at different subjects.

The teachers' room, the headmaster's (director's) room

and the young pioneers' room are on the first floor.

Our gymnasium (gym) is situated on the ground floor. We have Physical Training lessons in the gymnasium in winter and on the sports ground behind our school in spring and in autumn. In winter many pupils of our school play hockey and skate on the skating-rink which we make ourselves on the sports ground.

We have a fine assembly-hall on the third floor of the building. Different important events are celebrated there.

Meetings and concerts are held there as well.

district ['distrikt] район poplar ['poplə] тополя chestnut-tree ['tsesn^t] каштан maple ['meipl] клен plant [pla:nt] саджати specialized ['spesəlaizd] room шкільний навчальний кабінет cloak-room ['kloukrum] гардероб, роздягальня workshop ['wə:ksop] майстерня medical inspection room медпункт stand [stænd] стенд equipped [i'kwipt] укомплектований gymnasium [dzim'neizjəm] спортивний зал sports ground [graund] спортивний майданчик assembly hall [ə'sembli] актовий зал

I Study English

English is studied as a foreign language in Soviet secondary and higher schools.

Many people in the world speak English. English is spoken in Great Britain, the United States of America, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. It is the mother tongue to the majority of people of these countries. Many people speak English in Japan, India, China and African countries.

Foreign languages were of great importance in the life and revolutionary activities of the great Lenin. At the gymnasium V. I. Lenin studied German and French, Latin and Greek. While at the University he began to study English and soon was able to read the works of English economists in the original. Besides German, French and English, V. I. Lenin knew Czech, Polish, Italian and Swedish which he studied without any outside help. While in emigration V. I. Lenin wrote over 20 different works in foreign languages, he carried on an extensive correspondence with political leaders of different countries, and wrote them letters in their native languages. There are about 40 letters written by V. I. Lenin in German, French, English and Italian. V. I. Lenin often spoke foreign languages at congresses and meetings.

I study English at school. It is one of my favourite subjects.

At our English lessons we learn to speak English. We study pronunciation, vocabulary and grammar. I can understand spoken English all right, but I find it difficult to speak. They say that the best way to improve one's English speech is to speak aloud.

At the English lessons we have good oral practice. We ask questions on a given topic and answer them, make up stories on pictures. While acting "situation" we speak to some imaginary persons. We learn rhymes and poems by heart and recite them at the lessons or at our English parties.

I learn the language at home too. I read interesting books

with the help of a dictionary.

Our English language study has all necessary technical aids: a record-player, a tape-recorder, a filmstrip projector, which help the teacher to teach us English more effectively.

foreign ['fɔrin] іноземний language ['længwidʒ] мова English is spoken англійською мовою говорять the mother tongue [t^n] рідна мова outside ['autsaid] сторонній native language ['neitiv 'længwidʒ] рідна мова pronunciation [ргә'n^nsi'eiʃn] вимова oral practice ['ɔ:rəl 'præktis] розмовна практика imaginary [i'mædʒinri] уявний technical aids [eidz] технічні засоби record-player ['rekɔ:d,pleiə] програвач tape-recorder ['teipri,kɔ:də] магнітофон film-strip projector ['filmstrip prə'dʒektə] фільмоскоп

My Working Day

At seven o'clock in the morning the alarm-clock rings. I wake up. It is time for me to get up. I jump out of bed and open the window. Then I turn on the radio and do my morning exercises. When I have done my exercises, I go into the bath-room.

I turn on the water tap, brush my teeth and wash myself. I comb and brush my hair with my comb and hairbrush. Then I make my bed. After that I dress. I put on my shirt and trousers (my dress), my socks (stockings), my boots (shoes) and my jacket.

I take my place at the table and have breakfast. I eat two eggs, bread and butter. Sometimes I have fried potatoes for breakfast. Then I drink a cup of coffee or a glass

of tea.

After breakfast I go to school. The school is not far from our house. I do not take a tram or a trolley-bus. I walk to school. It takes me ten minutes to get there.

When I come to school I leave my coat and cap in the

cloak-room, then I go to my classroom.

I am a pupil of the 8th form.

We have six lessons every day. Our lessons begin at half

past eight and are over at a quarter past two.

When my lessons are over I go home. I come home, take off my coat and cap, wash my hands and have my dinner. I lay the table. I put a glass, a plate, a knife, a fork and a spoon at my place. I eat a plateful of soup, then I have some meat and vegetables, an apple, a pear or an orange. My Granny often gives me apples to eat. She likes to say, "An apple a day keeps the doctor away".

After dinner I wash up (I wash the dishes).

I am always ready to help my Granny about the house. I dust the rooms, sweep the floor, help Granny to hang out the washing, do the shopping (go to the shop for bread or milk).

Then I sit down at my desk and do my lessons. Having prepared the lessons I go to the yard and play with my friends. There are many trees in our yard. Just behind our house there is a fine playground where we can play different games.

When I come home I have my supper. I have some por-

ridge and a glass of sour milk for supper.

In the evening I read books, play chess with my father or watch TV. I like to watch TV-films about the Great Patriotic War.

At half past ten I go to bed.

alarm-clock [ə'lα:m'klək] будильник wake up ['weik 'лр] (woke, woken) прокидатися turn on the radio ['reidiou] вмикати радіо tap [tæp] кран comb [koum] гребінець; розчісувати hairbrush ['heəbr^ʃ] щітка для волосся fried [fraid] смажений take a tram їхати трамваєм cloak-room ['kloukrum] гардероб, роздягальня plateful ['pleitful] повна тарілка wash up ['wəʃ '^p] мити посуд yard [jɑ:d] двір playground ['pleigraund] майданчик для ігор porridge ['pəridʒ] вівсяна каша sour ['sauə] кислий

Leisure and Holidays

On weekdays (working days) we go to work or study. Sunday is our day off (free day). We do not work on our day off, we rest.

In our leisure time we go in for sports, read, go to the library, the park, the cinema, the theatre, or to the concert hall. We can visit art or industrial exhibitions. Sometimes

we go to the Zoo or the circus.

I always spend my day off with my friends. We usually spend most of the time outdoors. In winter we go in for skiing and skating. All of us have skis. We put on our sport suits, take skis and leave the house. We start early in the morning.

Skiing is very popular with our pupils. There are always many of them skiing in the suburbs of the town. We always have a very good time there. In the afternoon at about 3 o'clock we return home, have our dinner, rest a little and

by 6 o'clock we are ready to go to the theatre or to the cinema.

Last Sunday we went to the Art Theatre. An interesting play was on. The best actors acted that night. We liked their acting very much. The play was a great success.

* * *

June is the hardest time for the students as the examination session is taking place.

When the session is over the students are free. Some of them go to their native places to see their relatives, some go to rest-homes or tourist camps. Senior students join construction teams and go to distant regions of our country to take part in constructing various industrial and agricultural units.

I usually go to the tourist camp on the shore of the Black Sea. I like the sea best of all, so I spend most of my time on the beach. I swim in the sea and row, I play volleyball and handball on the beach and take the sun.

My friend is a good sportsman. He is fond of mountaineering, so he goes to a mountaineering camp high in the mountains.

* * *

Most of the schoolchildren spend their summer holidays at pioneer camps. They have a very good time there. They get up early in the morning, go to the river to bathe, then return and have breakfast. After breakfast they play football or volleyball till dinner-time or go to the woods to gather berries and mushrooms.

In the evening they often make a camp-fire. They sing songs, recite poems and dance. Sometimes they go on hikes (go hiking) and visit places of the Soviet people's revolutionary, war and labour glory.

In summer senior pupils go for a month to rest and work camps where they combine summer rest with productive labour in the fields.

They help the collective farmers to grow vegetables (tomatoes, cucumbers, potatoes, beets, cabbages), to take care of the poultry (hens, ducks, turkeys) and the cattle. When the harvest is ripe the schoolchildren do their best to help collective farmers in harvesting it.

In their free time the schoolchildren play different games,

go in for sports, perform amateur concerts etc.

day off ['dei 'ɔf] вихідний день
leisure ['leʒə] дозвілля
suburb ['sʌbə:b] околиця
be a great success [sək'ses] мати великий успіх
take the sun загоряти
mountaineering [,maunti'niəriŋ] альпінізм
rest and work camp табір праці й відпочинку
combine [kəm'bain] поєднувати
beet [bi:t] буряк
cabbage ['kæbidʒ] капуста
poultry ['poultri] свійська птиця
turkey ['tə:ki] індик
perform [рə'fɔ:m] виступати
places of ... revolutionary, war and labour glory місця ... революційної,
бойової і трудової слави.

Physical Culture and Sports in the Soviet Union

Sports make people healthy and strong.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government pay much attention to the development of physical culture and sports.

Allocations for physical education and sports account for a substantial sum in the state budget.

Every factory, school or collective farm has its sports

sections and its sportsmen.

A considerable part of the population is drawn into sport activities. Anyone wishing to go in for some sport may become a member of a sports society, use its sports facilities and participate in contests.

Mass opportunities and mass participation lead to new records and champions.

The ranks of the Soviet sportsmen are ever growing. Soviet sportsmen hold the world champion titles in many

kinds of sports.

At most industrial enterprises and offices during the working day a break for physical culture exercises is made. These exercises are conducted by skilled instructors. The exercises are broadcast throughout the country by Radio Moscow. Millions of people participate in keep-fit exercises at work.

Middle-aged and older people may have sports training in special health groups. Thousands of such groups are

organized at sports clubs.

The Soviet Government pays much attention to physical education of children.

All the pupils of general schools have physical culture lessons, while tens of millions of them are members of various sports groups. They go in for football, volleyball, basketball, tennis, hockey, boxing, wrestling, skating, swimming, playing chess, etc. Schoolchildren regularly participate in sports competitions and hikes. Very popular are such contests as "Golden Puck" (ice hockey), "Leather Ball" (football) and "Olympic Snowflake" (skating).

Sports are especially popular with students. It is no wonder that most outstanding Soviet sportsmen are students. Almost all students by the time they graduate, fulfil standards for the third, second and even first sports category, while the more gifted become Masters of Sport.

The Soviet Union does not have professional sports.

Money and sports do not mix.

One of the distinguishing features of Soviet sports is the steady expansion of international exchanges. Sport contacts make it possible for the youth to meet on sport grounds as friends, to better know each other.

physical culture ['fizikəl 'k^ltʃə] фізична культура allocation [,ælə'keiʃn] асигнування

account for [ə'kaunt] становити substantial [səb'stænʃəl] значний sum [sʌm] сума conciderable [kən'sidərəbl] значний sports facilities [fə'silitiz] спортивне обладнання participate in contest [рɑ:'tisipeit in 'kəntest] брати участь у змаганні enterprise ['entəpraiz] підприємство keep-fit exercises ['ki:p'fit 'eksəsaiziz] виробнича гімнастика middle-aged ['midl'eidʒd] середнього віку health group ['helθ 'gru:p] група здоров'я «Golden Puck» [рʌk] «Золота шайба» «Leather Ball» ['leðə] «Шкіряний м'яч» «Olympic Snowflake» «Олімпійська сніжинка» standard ['stændəd] норма sports category ['kætəgəri] спортивний розряд gifted ['giftid] здібний, талановитий expansion [iks'рænʃn] розширення exchange [iks'tʃeindʒ] зв'язок; обмін

The Olympic Games

The world's greatest international sports games are known as the Olympic Games. They are held once every four years in one of the member countries of the International Olympic Committee.

The Olympic emblem is five interlinked rings, meaning

unity between the five continents.

The world's best amateur sportsmen (not professionals)

take part in summer and winter events.

The summer events are: track-and-field, basketball, boxing, canoe rowing, cycling, horse riding, fencing, grass hockey, modern pentathlon, academic rowing, football, sharp shooting, water sports (swimming, diving, water polo), weight lifting, wrestling, gymnastics, yachting.

The ancient Greek Olympic Games were great athletic festivals held in the summer once every four years. The games began in 776 B.C. in Olympia, Greece. They were for men only. Women, foreigners, slaves and dishonoured per-

sons were forbidden to compete.

Originally the games were confined to running. Over a period of time many new events were added.

The rules were very strict. Those that did not obey them

were physically punished.

Greek women were not only forbidden to participate but also to watch the Olympic games, they held games of their own. These were also held every four years but had fewer events.

The winners of the Olympics were crowned with chaplets of wild olive. When they returned home the wall of their city was broken in order to let them enter (not through the gate). The motto was: "With such defenders we need no wall!" Then they were awarded many valuable gifts and privileges.

Later when the Greeks lost their authority and became

dependent on Rome the games almost stopped existing.

In 394 A.D. the Roman emperor Theodosius prohibited them entirely. We know that about 300 games were held till that time. Only in 1896 on the initiative of a French teacher Per de Kuberten the old tradition was restored — the first International Olympic Committee was organized by 12 countries including Russia. Per de Kuberten was the first nominated General Secretary of the Committee. The first International Olympic Games were held in Olympia, Greece. Per de Kuberten died in 1936 and was buried according to his wish in ancient Olympia.

Ever since the 1936 Games the opening ceremony is celebrated by lighting a flame called the "Olympic flame". This flame is brought from Olympia. It is relayed by planes, cars, ships, motorcycles, runners, etc. until on the opening day it reaches the place where the games are being held

and ignites the awaiting torch.

The ancient Greeks had no winter sports — there was no need for it. And only in 1924 the first Winter Olympic Games were held in France. Now they are being held regularly. The winter events are: ice-hockey, skiing, ski-jumping, Alpine

skiing, skating (speed and figure), ice dancing, bob-sleigh,

tobogganing, biathlon.

The Soviet team made its debut at the 15th Olympics in Helsinki in 1952. Since then Soviet sportsmen participated in the Games which were held in Melbourne (1956), Rome (1960), Tokyo (1964), Mexico City (1968), Munich (1972). The 21st Summer Olympic Games took place in Montreal (1976).

The 12th Winter Olympic Games of 1976 in Innsbruck ended in a brilliant victory for Soviet athletes. They took home the greatest number of medals — 13 gold, 6 silver and 8 bronze. No other team has ever achieved such success throughout the Olympic history. Soviet skiers, speedskaters, biathlonists, ice-hockey players, figure skaters have once again demonstrated their great skill. The sportsmen had devoted their victory to the 25th Congress of the CPSU.

Now Soviet people are looking forward to the Games of 1980 which will be held in Moscow.

hold [hould] (held, held) проводити interlinked [intə/linkt] з'єднаний amateur ['æmətə:] любитель prohibit [prə'hibit] забороняти event [i'vent] змагання з певного виду спорту canoe [kə'nu:] каное pentathlon [pen'tæθlən] п'ятиборство wrestling ['reslin] боротьба yachting ['jotin] парусний спорт ancient ['einsənt] стародавній B.C. = Before Christ до нашої ери forbid [fə'bid] (forbade, forbidden) забороняти compete [kəm'pi:t] змагатися originally [ə'ridzinəli] спочатку confine [kən'fain] обмежувати participate [pa:'tisipeit] брати участь hold games of one's own проводити свої ігри crown [kraun] увінчувати chaplet ['tsæplit] вінок wild olive ['oliv] оливкове дерево

motto ['mɔtou] девіз
authority [ɔ:'θɔriti] влада
A.D.=Anno Domini лат. нашої ери
emperor ['empərə] імператор
include [in'klu:d] включати
flame [fleim] полум'я
relay [ri'lei] передавати далі як естафету
ignite [ig'nait] запалювати
torch [tɔ:tʃ] факел
devote [di'vout] присвячувати

Rights and Duties of the Citizens of the USSR

Every year on December 5 the peoples of the Soviet Union celebrate Soviet Constitution Day.

The present Constitution adopted in 1936 reflects the great political, economic, social and cultural development which had taken place in our country since the Great October Socialist Revolution. December 5, Constitution Day, is now

a public holiday.

The Constitution of the USSR determines the social and state structure in our country. It states the rights and duties of the Soviet citizens. They have the right to work, to rest, to education, to active participation in the country's political life and health protection. These rights are not only laid down in the Constitution but are guaranteed by the society and state.

Article 118 of the USSR Constitution reads: "Citizens of the USSR shall have the right to work, that is, the right to guaranteed employment and payment for their work in accordance with its quantity and quality..."

This is backed in practice by the whole system of socialist planned economy, which is free from crises, and is developing

at an increasing rate.

The right to rest is guaranteed by the seven-hour working day, holidays with full pay, holiday homes, and sanatoriums for the working people. Everyone is provided with competent medical care free of charge. More and more new clinics,

hospitals and sanatoriums are being built in our country. The right to education is secured by Article 121 of the USSR Constitution. Every form of education is free of charge.

The students receive scholarships.

Women enjoy equal rights with men in all spheres of economic, government, cultural, political and other public activity. Their contribution to building a developed socialist society is very great. At the 25th CPSU Congress quarter of the delegates were women.

According to the Constitution the citizens of the USSR have not only rights but duties as well. They have the duty to work, to observe the law, to keep discipline, to defend the

country and others.

Article 12 reads: "It shall be the duty of honour of every able-bodied citizen in the USSR to work according to the principle: he who would not work, neither shall he eat."

... "Military service in the Armed Forces of the USSR shall be an honorary duty of citizens of the USSR" (From Ar-

ticle 132).

"It shall be the sacred duty of every citizen of the USSR to defend the country." (From Article 133).

adopt [ə'dəpt] приймати determine [di'tə:min] визначати state [steit] формулювати guarantee [,gærən'ti:] гарантувати employment [im'ploiment] poбота quantity ['kwontiti] кількість is free from crises ['kraisi:z] не знає криз at an increasing rate зростаючими темпами provide [prə'vaid] забезпечувати secure [si'kjuə] гарантувати scholarship ['skələʃip] стипендія contribution [,kəntri'bju:ʃn] внесок, вклад sacred ['seikrid] священний

V. I. Lenin

Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov (Lenin), the founder of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the first socialist state in the world, was born on April 22, 1870 in Simbirsk (now Ulyanovsk).

His father was a teacher of physics and mathematics and later on became Director of State Schools of the Simbirsk

Province.

His mother was a daughter of a doctor. She knew several foreign languages and was very fond of literature and music. She devoted herself to bringing up her children. There were six children in the family — Anna, Alexander,

Vladimir, Olga, Dmitry and Maria. All of them became re-

volutionaries.

At the age of nine Vladimir entered the gymnasium where

he made excellent progress.

He was very fond of reading and read much of Pushkin, Lermontov, Gogol, Turgenev and other Russian writers. Later on he began to read the works of the revolutionary democrats Belinsky, Herzen, Chernyshevsky and Dobrolubov.

In 1886 Ilya Nikolayevich died. Then in 1887 another terrible blow fell on the Ulyanov family - Alexander Ulyanov, Lenin's eldest brother was executed for his participation in an attempt on the life of Alexander III.

Lenin was only 17 at that time, but he understood that terrorist methods were wrong and said that another path of

struggle should be chosen.

The same year Lenin finished his studies at the gymnasium with a gold medal for his success and entered the law faculty at the Kazan University. But soon he was expelled from the University for active participation in a student revolutionary movement. Then followed his arrest and exile to the village of Kokushkino in Kazan Province.

The doors of all other Universities were also closed to him. So he decided to study by himself and in 1891 he passed his examinations at the St. Petersburg University with honours and began to practise law in Samara.

In 1893 Lenin went to St. Petersburg. Under his guidance, the Marxist workers' circles of St. Petersburg were joined together into one organization — the League of Struggle for the Emancipation of the Working Class.

In December 1895 Lenin was arrested and exiled in Shushenskoye, a remote village in Eastern Siberia. Nadezhda Konstantinovna Krupskaya joined him there. In Shushenskoye they got married and Krupskaya remained his true assistant and comrade-in-arms throughout his life.

On January 29, 1900, Lenin and Krupskaya left Shushen-skoye. After several months of life at Pskov they left for Germany where Lenin started the newspaper *Iskra*. The first number of *Iskra* with its opening words "The sparkle will kindle a flame" appeared in December 1900. The newspaper was sent to Russia illegally and there it became the banner of the fight for the revolutionary theory of Marxism.

Lenin believed that the most progressive revolutionary workers should unite into a single organization and create

a revolutionary workers' party.

And such party was formed in 1903 at the Second Congress of the Russian Social-Democratic Labour Party. It was a party of a new type — the Leninist Bolshevik Party.

In November 1905 Lenin returned to Russia to guide the

party's activities.

After the defeat of the first Russian Revolution of 1905—1907 Lenin had to go abroad again. When the bourgeois-democratic revolution broke out in Russia in February 1917 Lenin arrived in Petrograd from abroad.

The bourgeois Provisional Government was afraid of revolution and issued a warrant for Lenin's arrest. It was dangerous for Lenin to stay in Petrograd any longer and by a decision of the Central Committee he went underground.

In October 1917 when it was time for the proletariat to

take revolutionary action Lenin came to Petrograd.

On his proposal the uprising began on October 24 and on October 25 (November 7) it triumphed.

At the Second Congress of Soviets a workers' and peasant's government was formed and V. I. Lenin was elected Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars.

He worked out all the key problems of Party and state

policy.

At the time when the country was in ruins, and the Red Army was fighting the white guards and foreign interventionists Lenin began to elaborate the plan of the country's economic revival.

In 1920, when the Civil War ended, at Lenin's suggestion, a plan was drawn up for the construction of electric power stations in the whole country.

His phrase for it was "Communism is Soviet power plus electrification of the whole country". He paid much attention to the development of all branches of national economy.

Lenin defined the general line of socialist construction in Russia and the main foundation of Soviet home and

foreign policy.

The enormous strain of work and the after-effect of the serious wound he had received in 1918 undermined Lenin's health.

On January 21, 1924, at 6.50 in the evening Vladimir Ilyich Lenin died.

Lenin's death was a great loss to the Party, the working class of the Soviet country and the whole international communist and working class movement.

But the Party rallied closer round its Central Committee,

and the working class rallied round Lenin's Party.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union which Lenin created leads the Soviet people forward along the road he had pointed out.

Leninism has passed the all-round test of history and

demonstrated its invincible strength.

founder ['faundə] засновник blow [blou] удар execute ['eksikju:t] страчувати attempt on the life замах на життя choose [t∫u:z] (chose, chosen) вибирати exile ['eksail] заслання honours ['эпәz] відзнака (за успішне закінчення університету) practise law займатися юриспруденцією guidance ['gaidəns] керівництво the League of Struggle for the Emancipation of the Working Class Союз боротьби за визволення робітничого класу remote [ri'mout] віддалений comrade-in-arms соратник «The sparkle will kindle a flame» «Із іскри полум'я займеться» defeat [di'fi:t] поразка abroad [ə'brə:d] за кордоном; за кордон Provisional [prə'viʒnl] Government Тимчасовий уряд warrant ['worənt] ордер на арешт underground [,^ndə'graund] підпілля uprising [Ap'raizin] повстання the Council of People's Commissars Рада Народних Комісарів elaborate [i'lebəreit] детально розробляти (план, теорію) revival [ri'vaivəl] відновлення, відродження draw [dro:] (drew, drawn) ир складати (план, документ) home policy внутрішня політика strain [strein] напруження after-effect ['a:ftəri,fekt] наслідок undermine [^ndə'main] підточувати, підривати (сили) loss [los] утрата rally ['ræli] згуртуватися, об'єднуватися invincible [in'vinsəbl] непереможний

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

The first Socialist state in the world, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was founded at the First All-Union Congress of Soviets on the 30th of December, 1922.

There are 15 equal in rights sovereign Soviet Socialist

Republics in the Soviet Union now.

The history of the USSR began with the Great October Socialist Revolution which under the leadership of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin brought the Bolsheviks to power in 1917.

All power in the country belongs to the workers, peasants and intellectuals, that is to say to the people as a whole.

The bodies of state power are the Soviets (Councils) of

Working People's Deputies.

The Soviet Union is the largest country in the world. Its territory stretches from the cold Arctic seas to the warm Black Sea and the plains of Mongolia, from the Carpathian [ka:'peɪθjəɪɪ] Mountains and the Baltic Sea to the Pacific Ocean.

It occupies one-sixth of the world's surface. One part of the USSR is in the East of Europe and the other is in Asia. The total area of the Soviet Union is 22,400,000 square kilometres.

In the north the climate is very cold. Winter is long and summer is short there. To the South of the tundra stretches the region of pine woods. Farther to the south the region of cultivated land and leafy woods begins. It changes into the steppes in the South. Though the climate is continental in the larger part of this region, it is very good for agriculture and cattle-breading.

There are many rivers in our country. The longest one is the Ob with its tributary — the Irtish. The Volga, which is the longest river in Europe, is very important for the economy of our country. There are many powerful hydroelectric stations on this great Russian river.

As the territory of our country is very large, there are very many railways, highways, waterways and airways which connect the cities and towns of our country.

Our country is rich in natural resources. It has deposits of all minerals found in the earth's crust. The Soviet Union has the greatest known reserves of 13 of the 16 most important minerals, including copper, lead, zinc, nickel, bauxite, mercury, etc. We have great resources of coal, peat, iron ore, timber, etc.

The USSR has the biggest reserves of oil, natural gas, platinum, gold and other precious metals.

In Soviet times many deposits of various kinds of minerals have been discovered, giving rise to new towns and new industries. Discovery of diamonds in post-war years has given rise to a Soviet diamond industry.

Our people make good use of all these natural resources. Our geologists are continuously prospecting for new sources

of mineral wealth.

We also possess vast tracts of fertile arable land as well as good pastures.

The USSR is a powerful industrial country. It has all

modern branches of industry.

The Soviet Union is a multinational socialist state. It has united on its vast territory more than one hundred nations and nationalities who formerly were at different levels of historic development. It has completely solved the national question in the spirit of true equality. It has created all the conditions for the economic, political and cultural development of all nationalities, and the unity of all the peoples of the USSR helps our country to achieve great victories in all fields of industry, agriculture, science and culture. It is this unity that helped our country to win the victory over fascist Germany during the Great Patriotic War.

The Soviet people are building a Communist society with great enthusiasm. They have successfully fulfilled the tasks

of the 9th Five-Year Plan.

The 10th Five-Year Plan, like all previous five-year plans, is a programme for the development of all Republics, nations and nationalities that make up our great socialist Mother-land.

The Party's supreme goal is to achieve a steady growth

in the people's well-being.

The 10th Five-Year Plan, the Five-Year Plan of effectiveness and quality, has been prepared by all work previously done along Party, state and economic lines. It takes into account the people's increased requirements. found [faund] утворювати equal ['i:kwəl] pเอนนห right [rait] право sovereign ['sovrin] незалежний bodies of state power органи державної влади Soviet of Working People's Deputies Рада депутатів трудящих stretch [strets] простягатися plain [plein] рівнина surface ['sə:fis] поверхня tributary ['tribjutəri] притока highway ['haiwei] автомагістраль natural resources ['nætsrəl ri'sa:siz] природні багатства earth's crust [krast] земна кора peat [pi:t] торф discover [dis'kAvə] відкривати diamond ['daiəmənd] алмаз make good use of [ju:s] раціонально використовувати prospect for [prəs'pekt] шукати, розвідувати tract [trækt] простір, ділянка fertile arable land ['fə:tail 'ærəbl lænd] родюча орна земля pasture ['pa:st∫ə] пасовисько multinational ['m^lti'næʃənl] багатонаціональний level ['levl] рівень completely [kəm'pli:tli] цілком solve [solv] повністю розв'язувати achieve [ə'tsi:v] досягати unity ['ju:niti] єдність effectiveness [i'fektivnis] ефективність quality ['kwəliti] якість take into account [ə'kaunt] брати до уваги

The 25th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

The 25th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union took place in Moscow, at the Kremlin Palace of Con-

gresses, from February 24 to March 5, 1976.

About 5000 delegates were elected to the 25th Congress of the CPSU. 103 delegations from Communist, Workers', National-Democratic and Socialist Parties from 96 countries were present at the Congress. They arrived for the Congress at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

In the Report of the CPSU Central Committee L. I. Brezhnev gave a profound analysis of the results of our country's economic, social and political development for the past five-year period, of the contemporary world situation and the Party's political, organizing, ideological and educational work. He has set out the main direction in the Communist Party's home and foreign policy.

The Soviet Union's foreign policy is greatly contributing to improving the international climate and to removing the

danger of another world war.

Comrade Brezhnev stressed the significance of our struggle for peace, freedom and security of the peoples. He touched upon the course of development of relations between our country and other states.

The Report is a very important document which creatively develops Marxist-Leninist theory and arms Communists and all working people with a profound understanding of the

prospects for social development.

Special attention was given to the main task of our Party — the raising of the well-being of the Soviet people. The country has at its disposal everything necessary to accomplish this.

The delegates also discussed and approved the 10th Five-

Year Economic Development Plan of the USSR.

The 25th Congress will greatly contribute to the victorious progress of the Soviet people to the summits of communism.

Delegations from other countries who represented all the main forces of the world revolutionary process took part in the work of the 25th CPSU Congress. Their evaluation of the proceedings and the results of the Congress was high.

invitation [invi'teisn] запрошення contemporary [kən'temprəri] сучасний set out викладати (думку) home policy внутрішня політика contribute [kən'tsibjut] робити внесок

improve [im'pru:v] поліпшувати
significance [sig'nifikəns] важливість
security [si'kjuəriti] безпека
touch upon [t^t] торкатися (питання)
prospect ['prəspekt] перспектива
disposal [dis'pouzl] розпорядження
accomplish [ə'kəmpli∫] виконувати, доводити до кінця
summit ['s^mit] вершина
evaluation [i'vælju'ei∫n] оцінка, оцінювання
proceedings [prə'si:diŋs] pl щоденна робота (комісії, з'їзду)

Moscow — the Capital of the USSR

The Hero-City of Moscow is the capital of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the greatest political, industrial, scientific and cultural centre of the USSR and one of the world's largest cities.

It was founded by Yury Dolgoruky in 1147 that is more than 800 years ago. The city has dozens of relics of old Russian culture and unique historical buildings. There is a monument to the founder of Moscow in the centre of the city.

The ancient Kremlin which stands on the hill overlooking the Moskva River is one of the greatest monuments of Russian history and architecture. Its red brick towers, cathedrals and palaces are a magnificent sight.

And beside the monuments of the past stands the huge Kremlin Palace of Congresses a graceful structure of glass and steel built for the opening of the 22nd CPSU Congress.

In March 1918 the Soviet Government with V. I. Lenin at the head came to Moscow and it became the capital of the first socialist state in the world. Since 1918, the Kremlin has been the residence of the Soviet Government. The creation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was proclaimed at the first All-Union Congress of Soviets on December 30, 1922 in Moscow.

V. I. Lenin's study in the Kremlin is carefully preserved.

In front of the Kremlin wall lies the vast space of Red Square which was the witness of many major events in Russian history. Military parades and mass demonstrations take place there. Here stands the Lenin Mausoleum. Many people visit it daily. Red Square is a place where cosmonauts come on the day before their take-off. It has become a good tradition with the school leavers to come to Red Square to wait for the sun to rise over the Moskva River. Red Square is like the gates to a new life for them, the gates to further study and work.

Soviet sportsmen usually come to Red Square just before leaving for the Olympic Games. They place wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and stand for a minute of silence at the Lenin Mausoleum.

Near Red Square is the Central V. I. Lenin Museum. People go to the museum to study the life and work of the great leader of the toiling masses.

During the period of socialist construction Moscow was enlarged and reconstructed. Wooden houses, narrow streets and lanes were characteristic of Moscow in the past. Now modern comfortable multi-storeyed apartment houses and beautiful administrative buildings have been built in the central districts and in the new residential districts. Broad streets and avenues, the Metro named after V. I. Lenin, a lot of museums and permanent exhibitions, many theatres, cinemas, concert halls, palaces of culture, clubs, libraries impress the people that come to Moscow greatly.

Today Moscow is one of the biggest and most beautiful cities in the world. It is an independent economic administrative region. Moscow is an important railway junction and a port of five seas. Four airports link the city with the other parts of the USSR and with foreign countries.

Moscow is a world scientific and cultural centre. It is the seat of the USSR Academy of Sciences and academies of special branches of science. It has hundreds of higher education establishments and many research institutes where

scientific work in various branches of industry is conducted. At the Moscow University, which is one of the centres of Soviet science, thousands of young people from the Soviet Union and other countries get their education. The new 32-storeyed University building is one of the most beautiful buildings of the city.

There are many secondary and technical schools in Mos-

cow.

The Lenin Library, one of the biggest in the world, and the Library of Foreign Literature contain hundreds of thousands of works written by the authors of all times and countries.

Our capital is famous for its theatres which are the leading centres of the Russian stage. They are also very popular in other countries.

The population of Moscow has greatly increased lately. Therefore the Soviet Government pays much attention to residential building. It does not stop for a single hour. Thousands of Moscovites get new comfortable flats every day.

The city transport system is modernized. The Moscow Metro is the best in the world. The first underground line was built in 1935. Now many distant districts are connected with the centre of the city by underground lines. Buses, trolley-buses, trams, cars and taxis carry thousands of passengers a day.

The people of the Soviet Union are proud of their capital. It has become one of the world's biggest international centres, where different festivals, scientific congresses, international exhibitions, and world sport events take place every

year.

found [faund] засновувати relic ['relik] реліквія; пам'ятка unique [ju:'ni:k] унікальний proclaim [prə'kleim] проголошувати witness ['witnis] свідок daily ['deili] щодня

further ['fə:ðə] далі
wreath [ri:θ] вінок
toiling masses трудящі
enlarge [in'la:dʒ] розростатися
lane [lein] провулок
apartment house [ə'pa:tmənt] багатоквартирний будинок
residential [,rezi'denʃəl] житловий
permanent ['pə:mənənt] постійний
exhibition [eksi'biʃn] виставка
independent [indi'pendənt] незалежний
railway junction ['dʒʌŋkʃn] залізничний вузол
seat [si:t] місце знаходження
branch of science [bra:ntʃ] галузь науки
establishment [is'tæbliʃmənt] установа, заклад
research institute [ri'sə:tʃ] науково-дослідний інститут
contain [kən'tein] містити
increase [in'kri:s] зростати
be proud [praud] пишатися

Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic

Soviet Ukraine is one of the 15 fraternal republics that

make up the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic was proclaimed on December 25, 1917 at the 1st All-Ukrainian Congress of Soviets. On December 30, 1922 in order to ensure the most effectual political unity, mutual economic development and defence the Ukrainian SSR united with other Soviet republics into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Ukrainian SSR covers an area of 603, 700 square kilometres. Its population is about 50 million. The capital

of Soviet Ukraine is the Hero-City of Kiev.

The Ukraine is a highly developed industrial and agricultural republic. It is rich in iron ore, coal, natural gas, oil, manganese ore, potassium, salt and other mineral resources.

The economy of Soviet Ukraine possesses an important place in the economy of the USSR. The Republic is a big metallurgic, machine-building, fuel and power base of the country, a producer of chemicals and agricultural raw materials.

The Ukraine produces planes and ocean liners, locomotives and carriages, tractors and combines, excavators and cars, up-to-date lathes and instruments, electronic microscopes and TV sets, computers and synthetic diamonds.

During the years of Soviet power agriculture in the Ukraine has been radically changed. There were created highly

mechanized collective and state farms.

Much attention is paid to the increase of economic effectiveness in farm production.

The production of cereals, meat, milk, eggs and other

agricultural products is constantly increasing.

Scientists of the Ukrainian SSR enriched the Soviet and world science with important discoveries and inventions.

They contributed much to solving the main problems of automation of production processes and electric welding. They created new improved machines and mechanisms.

They do important research work in biology, medicine,

nuclear physics, in the exploration of semiconductors.

An important contribution is made by Ukrainian scientists to the development of the Soviet school of bridge construction.

Many Ukrainian scientists have been awarded the high title of Hero of Socialist Labour, and the Lenin and State prizes.

They are members of the Academy of Sciences of the

USSR and academies of foreign countries.

Soviet Ukrainian literature and art are rapidly developing.

The Republic has many professional state theatres and

Philharmonic Societies.

There are a lot of public libraries and state museums in the Republic. Ukrainian books are exported to more than 100 countries of the world.

The best works of Ukrainian literature and theatrical, musical, choreographical and decorative arts are known in all the Soviet Republics and on all the continents.

The Ukrainian SSR is a member of the United Nations and takes part in the work of many international organizations.

The Ukrainian Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries maintains ties with hundreds of organizations and public figures of many countries.

The Ukrainian SSR is visited by delegations, groups of specialists, art companies, sport teams and tourists from dif-

ferent countries of the world.

The international activities of Soviet Ukraine and its Government are directed towards realizing the foreign policy of the Soviet Union based on the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, a policy aimed at strengthening peace and security in the world.

The Ukrainian people fully support this policy.

ensure [in'suə] гарантувати mutual ['mju:tjuəl] спільний iron ore ['aiən 'э:] залізна руда oil [sil] нафта manganese [,mængə'ni:z] оге марганцева руда potassium [pɔ'tæsjəm] калій fuel and power base паливно-енергетична база chemicals ['kemikəlz] хімічна продукція agricultural raw [гэ:] materials — сільськогосподарська сировина carriage ['kærid3] пасажирський вагон lathe [leið] верстат synthetic diamond штучний алмаз increase [in'kri:z] ріст, зростання cereals ['siəriəlz] зернові enrich [in'rits] збагачувати contribute [kən'tribju:t] робити вклад electric welding електрозварювання nuclear ['nju:kliə] ядерний semiconductor ['semikən'dnktə] напівпровідник maintain ties підтримувати зв'язки public figure ['figə] громадський діяч coexistence ['kouig'zistəns] співіснування security [si'kjuəriti] безпека support [sə'pɔ:t] підтримувати

Kiev — the Capital of the Ukrainian SSR

Kiev, formerly the capital of ancient Rus, cradle of three fraternal peoples — the Russian, the Ukrainian and the Byelorussian, is now the capital of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

The city is situated on the picturesque banks of the Dnieper River. It is one of the most beautiful cities of the Soviet Union. One half of Kiev's territory is occupied by parks and gardens. In summer, when the trees are in full leaf, the city

seems to be one huge park.

Kiev is one of the oldest cities of Europe and therefore there are many places of historic interest in it. Among them the Kievo-Pecherskaya Lavra, the Golden Gate, the St. Sophia's Cathedral, the monument to Bogdan Khmelnitsky, the monument to Prince Vladimir and others.

Kiev's monuments of the past are perfectly integrated with modern buildings — attractive hotels, cinemas, TV tower, Metro stations etc.

Kiev is a large political, industrial, scientific and cultural

centre. Its population is two million people.

The city has a well developed industry, which has been created during the years of Soviet power. Complex automatic lathes, excavators, sea and river ships, motorcycles, electrical measuring instruments and many other goods are produced in it.

The Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR and many research institutes are located in the capital. There are many

higher and hundreds of secondary schools in Kiev.

Kiev's cultural life is rich and varied. There are many fine museums in Kiev: the State Historical Museum, the T. G. Shevchenko State Museum of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR, the State Museum of Russian Art etc. The most sacred place to every inhabitant of the capital is the Kiev Branch of the Central V. I. Lenin Museum. Every object here tells about the life and struggle of the

great leader. The national art of the Ukraine (paintings, sculpture and drawings) is shown in the Museum of Ukrainian Art.

One of Kiev's most interesting museums is the Museum of Ukrainian Applied Art with a large collection of embroi-

dered garments, towels, ceramics and wood carving.
The famous T. G. Shevchenko Opera and Ballet Theatre, the Ivan Franko Ukrainian Drama Theatre, the Lesya Ukrainka Russian Drama Theatre, and other theatres are greatly appreciated by Kiev audiences and guests from other towns and countries.

There are many monuments in Kiev. The monument to V. I. Lenin is in the centre of the city, at the very beginning of Taras Shevchenko Boulevard. The monument to T.G. Shevchenko is in front of the University which is named after Shevchenko.

In a picturesque corner of Sovietsky Park stands the Monument to the Fighters for Soviet State Power who perished in November 1917.

The prominent military leader of the Soviet Army M. F. Vatutin, who died of wounds on April 15, 1944, is buried in Kiev in the Sovietsky Park. A monument has been erected on his grave with an inscription on the pedestal —

"To General Vatutin from the Ukrainian People".

For the heroism displayed by the people of Kiev in the struggle against the fascist invadors Kiev was awarded the Order of Lenin with the "Gold Star" medal and the title of Hero-City. In the park of Immortal Glory there is an obelisk in honour of those who fell in the battles of the Second World War. At its foot is the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, over which an eternal fire burns. In the park are the graves of the heroes who defended the city in the autumn of 1941 and liberated it in November 1943.

There are some fine bridges over the Dnieper in Kiev. The most interesting of these is the Paton Bridge, named after the outstanding Ukrainian scientist and Academician, E. O. Paton. This is the first all-welded bridge in the world. Kreshchatik is the central street of the capital. It is one of the finest streets of the city. The traffic is very heavy in Kreshchatik. There is a stream of buses, trolley-buses and cars running on the main street of the city. Special subways for pedestrians were built at the crossings. There are many fine buildings and some of the best shops in Kreshchatik. The building of the Kiev City Soviet is in Kreshchatik too.

Day by day the city of Kiev becomes more and more beautiful. It is the pride and glory of the Ukrainian people

and the whole Soviet country.

formerly ['fɔ:məli] раніше ancient ['einsənt] стародавній cradle ['kreidl] колиска picturesque [,piktsə'resk] мальовничий integrate ['intigreit] становити одне ціле lathe [leið] токарний верстат measuring ['meʒəriŋ] вимірювальний research [ri'sə:t∫] науково-дослідний sacred ['seikrid] священний inhabitant [in'hæbitənt] житель applied art [ə'plaid'a:t] ужиткове мистецтво embroider [im'broidə] вишивати garment ['ga:mənt] предмет одягу appreciate [ə'pri:sieit] високо цінувати perish ['peris] передчасно загинути wound [wu:nd] рана grave [greiv] могила display [dis'plei] виявляти eternal [i'tə:nl] вічний weld [weld] зварювати (про метали) subway ['shbwei] підземний перехід pedestrian [pi'destrian] пішохід

Great Britain

The British Isles lie off the north-western shores of Europe. The two largest islands of the British Isles are Great Britain and Ireland. To the British Isles belong also 5,000

smaller islands. Great Britain consists of England, Scotland and Wales. Ireland consists of Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic.

England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland form the

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The British Isles have no high mountains. The Pennines are the low broad chain of hills running through the centre of England. They are treeless moorland covered with mountain grass.

The Cumbrian Mountains are very different from the Pennines as here there are sharper peaks, bare rocky slopes and

some woods.

There are many mountains in Scotland. The wild and beautiful Highlands with thick woods, lovely valleys and rushing torrents are very attractive. Yet there is little soil on the rocks of the Highlands and the land is unproductive.

The British Isles have many rivers, but they are not very long. The longest of the English rivers is the Severn, which flows into the Irish Sea. Scotland's most important river is the Clyde, on which stands Glasgow. The Thames flows through rich agricultural and industrial districts. London, the capital of Great Britain stands on the Thames. The Thames is over 200 miles long, and has a wide mouth. The tide from the sea comes up the river and large steamers are able to reach London.

The climate of the British Isles is generally mild. The Gulf Stream, a warm ocean current, moderates the climate of the British Isles and gives cool summers and mild winters to them.

The rivers do not freeze in winter. Sheep and cattle can find food in the meadows all year round.

The mild and damp climate in the British Isles is very good for agriculture.

Great Britain is a highly developed capitalist power.

The older branches of industry (coal-mining, metallurgical, textile and ship-building industries) and the new ones

(electrical engineering, electronics, wireless, automobile, aircraft and chemical industries) which arose in the 20th century, are of equally great importance for Great Britain.

Big cities and towns such as London, Glasgow, Manchester and Liverpool have enterprises of nearly all branches

of industry, old and new.

The biggest centres of iron and steel industries are situated in the neighbourhood of coal basins. They are: Middlesbrough, Newcastle, Cardiff, Glasgow, Sheffield.

Steam-engines and electric motors, machine tools, derricks, textile machinery, locomotives and automobiles are produced at the machine-building plants of Birmingham, Sheffield and London.

The ship-building industry is of great importance for Britain. Many countries place orders for new ships with the British shipyards in Glasgow, Belfast, Newcastle.

The most important branches of the textile industry are woolen and cotton industries. British woolen stuffs—cheviot, covertcoat, gaberdine — are widely known for their high quality. The main centres of woolen industry are Leeds and Bradford. Britain imports wool from Australia, New Zealand and Argentina. The main centre of cotton industry is Manchester. Britain imports cotton from America and other countries through the port of Liverpool.

The greater part of the land of Great Britain is used for sheep- and cattle-farming. The farmers grow wheat in the east of England. Vegetables are grown in all parts of En-

gland.

But Britain does not produce enough food for its people, much food is imported from other countries.

Great Britain is a parliamentary monarchy. The Queen is at the head of the state. But according to the constitution the country is ruled by the Parliament.

The British Parliament consists of two Houses: the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The Prime Minister

is at the head of the Government.

State power in Britain belongs to the capitalists. There are four political parties in Britain — the Conservative, the Liberal, the Labour and the Communist parties.

The Conservative, the Liberal and the Labour parties

represent the class of capitalists.

Only the Communist party of Great Britain stands for the interests of the workers. The Communist party of Great Britain has its newspaper, the *Morning Star*. The Communist party of Great Britain fights for vital interests of the toiling masses, for peace in the whole world, for friendship between the British and the Soviet peoples.

treeless ['tri:lis] безлісий moorland ['muələnd] місцевість, поросла вересом peak [pi:k] nik rocky ['roki] скелястий slope [sloup] схил valley ['væli] долина, низина torrent ['torent] швидкий потік soil [soil] грунт, земля unproductive ['Anprə'daktiv] непродуктивний mild [maild] м'який, помірний current ['knrənt] течія moderate ['modrit] пом'якшувати freeze [fri:z] замерзати meadow ['medou] лука branch [bra:nts] of industry галузь промисловості enterprise ['entəpraiz] підприємство derrick ['derik] дерік-кран place order розміщати замовлення shipyard ['ʃipjα:d] верф, суднобудівний завод cheviot ['tʃeviət] шевйот covertcoat ['k^vət'kout] коверкот gaberdine ['gæbədi:n] габардин wheat [wi:t] пшениця monarchy ['monaki] монархія
The Prime Minister ['praim'minista] прем'єр-міністр vital ['vaitl] життєвий toiling masses ['toilin 'mæsiz] трудящі

London and Its Historical Places

London, the capital of Great Britain, lies in the valley of the Thames.

There are many interesting historical places in London, such as the Tower, the Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, Trafalgar Square, St. Paul's Cathedral, Buckingham Palace. London is famous for its museums and galleries.

The Tower of London is an old castle on the bank of the

Thames formerly a fortress, a palace and a prison.

For centuries the Tower housed the royal menagerie. The wild animals are not kept in the Tower now, but one can see some ravens there. There is a legend that the Tower will fall if it loses its ravens. Therefore the birds with clipped wings are carefully guarded.

Now the Tower is a museum and houses the Crown jewels

and other treasures.

The Palace of Westminster — the proper name for the Houses of Parliament — was the king's palace for five hundred years.

Westminster Abbey is very old and very beautiful, and it is full of history. Nearly all the kings and queens of Britain

were crowned and buried there.

Chaucer, Charles Dickens, Thomas Hardy, Newton, Darwin were buried there too. There in the Poet's Corner there are memorials to Shakespeare, Burns, Byron, Thackeray, Scott and Longfellow.

Here is also the grave of the Unknown Warrier who

represents the fallen in the First World War.

Trafalgar Square was so named in memory of Lord Nelson's great naval victory of 1805, when he destroyed the French fleet in the battle of Trafalgar.

The statue of Lord Nelson, Britain's national hero, stands on top of the one hundred and eighty-five feet column with

four great lions at its base.

Now Trafalgar Square is the traditional place for mass

meetings and demonstrations of English people.

St. Paul's Cathedral was designed by Christopher Wren. The most notable feature of it is the enormous dome. It took Wren thirty-five years to build the cathedral. When Wren died he was buried in the cathedral which his genius and toil had created.

Buckingham Palace is the official London residence of the Queen.

London is also interesting for some special reasons. Karl Marx emigrated to England in the summer of 1849 at the age of thirty-one, and spent there the rest of his days. Year after year often for as much as sixteen hours a day Marx spent at the British Museum working at the "Capital". Examples to illustrate his economic theory were taken almost entirely from that country.

Marx was buried in Highgate Cemetery, in London, which has since become a point of pilgrimage and is visited by thousands of people from all over the world.

In April 1902 V. I. Lenin first came to London to continue

the illegal publication of Iskra after the German police in Munich had got onto its trail.

The month of July 1903 Lenin also spent in London taking part in the Second Congress of the RSDLP (Russian

Socialist Democratic Labour Party).

In April 1905 he came to London from Geneva to attend the Third Party Congress. This was the first Bolshevik Congress, since the Mensheviks refused to attend it. They held their own conference in Geneva. Two congresses, two parties — that was how Lenin described the situation in the RSDLP.

In April 1907 Lenin was in London again for the Fifth Party Congress. His last visit was on April—May 1908 when he worked at his book "Materialism and Empiriocriticism"

in the Reading Hall of the British Museum.

castle ['kα:sl] замок fortress ['fo:tris] фортеця house [haus] 1. бути житлом, пристанищем; 2. зберігати menagerie [mi'nædʒəri] мандрівний звіринець clip [klip] підрізувати crown [kraun] 1. королівський; 2. коронувати jewel ['dzu:əl] коштовний камінь proper ['prope] правильний queen [kwi:n] королева bury ['beri] ховати (мертвих) grave [greiv] могила ніов [eircw'] таітаw the fallen ['fo:ln] полеглі; ті, що загинули (в бою) destroy [dis'troi] знищувати design [di'zain] проектувати notable ['noutəbl] визначний dome [doum] купол trail [treil] слід

Struggle for Peace is the General Line of Soviet Foreign Policy

The Soviet state came into being with words of peace on its lips. A decree on peace adopted by the Second Congress of Soviets (November 8, 1917) was the first act of the peaceful foreign policy of the new socialist state. It suggested solving all international problems by peaceful means.

Later, too, the Soviet Government did not spare effort to promote relaxation of international tension and to prevent

war wherever it threatened to break out.

Here are a few facts.

In 1922 the Soviet Government proposed a universal arms reduction at the international conference in Genoa ['d3e-nouə].

In 1934, the Soviet Union joined the League of Nations in the belief that this international body would help to avert an outbreak of war.

¹ League [li:g] of Nations — Ліга націй (міжнародна організація держав у період між першою і другою світовими війнами)

After the Second World war, true to its principles, the Soviet Union has submitted numerous proposals to the United Nations Organization to reduce armament.

The Soviet Union has no classes that could benefit from a war. This is why the Government of the USSR urges the capitalist countries to abandon the arms race and compete in economic development, in the living standard, and in the building of houses to live in, of schools and hospitals, rather than military bases. Propaganda of war is banned in the Soviet Union.

On August 5, 1963, the Soviet Union, the United States of America and Great Britain concluded the Moscow Treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in outer space, and under water. Within a short time, more than a hundred countries put their signatures to this accord.

The USSR is a vast construction site, and anyone engaged in building always strives to guard his house against fire. The chief purpose of Soviet foreign policy is to ensure peaceful conditions for building a new society.

The implementation of Lenin's principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems is an impor-

tant factor in the foreign policy of the USSR.

The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe which lasted from July 30 to August 1, 1975 in Helsinki was an event of tremendous international significance.

Problems concerning political, economic, scientific and cultural relations between the countries were discussed. These problems were reflected in the Final Act, signed by the leaders of 35 nations. The Final Act is an expression of the will to build a new Europe, a Europe of peace, security and goodneighbourly cooperation.

The 25th Congress outlined the new international tasks facing the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, those of further struggle for peace, international cooperation, freedom and independence. Soviet Communists, true to their revolutionary duty, are waging and will continue to wage a strug-

gle for peace — the greatest prize for all peoples and an important condition for progress everywhere.

"Let there be lasting peace for all the people of our pla-

net!" said L. I. Brezhnev.

issue an appeal звернутися із закликом suggest [sə'dzest] пропонувати promote [prə'mout] сприяти relaxation [,ri:læk'seisn] послаблення tension ['tensn] напруження prevent [pri'vent] відвертати threaten ['Oretn] загрожувати arms $[\alpha:mz]$ зброя belief [bi'li:f] Bipa in the belief гадаючи avert [ə'və:t] запобігати submit [səb'mit] подавати на розгляд armament ['a:məmənt] озброєння urge [ə:dʒ] примушувати abandon [ə'bændən] відмовлятися від arms race [a:mz reis] гонка озброєння compete [kəm'pi:t] змагатися ban [bæn] забороняти nuclear weapons ['nju:kliə 'wepənz] ядерна зброя signature ['signit∫ə] підпис accord [ə'kə:d] угода site [sait] ділянка strive [straiv] намагатися ensure [in'sua] забезпечувати coexistence [kouig'zistəns] співіснування security [si'kjuəriti] безпека wage [weid3] вести (війну, боротьбу)

The Komsomol

The All-Union Lenin Young Communist League is the most massive youth organization of the Soviet Union uniting front rank workers, pupils and students.

The Komsomol member is a young person striving to be

a model of industry, initiative, courage and heroism.

The Komsomol was founded on October 29, 1918, when the Civil War in Russia was at its height. Then its membership was a little more than 22,000. In 1924 the YCL was named after V. I. Lenin. Today it has over 34 million young people of 14 to 28 years of age. All Komsomol members are united in groups, wherever they work or study.

The heroic history of the Komsomol is closely connected with the history of the Soviet state, with the struggle of the whole Soviet people for the victory of socialism and commu-

nism.

Komsomol members fought heroically at the fronts during the Civil war. They were in the first ranks of those who ful-filled the first five-year-plans. It was they who built the Moscow Metro, the youth town of Komsomolsk-on-the Amur, the Magnitogorsk Iron-and-Steel Plant at the foothills of Mount Magnitnaya in the Urals, the Turkestan-Siberia Railroad in the desert, the Dnieper Hydroelectric Power-Station on the Dnieper rapids.

During the Great Patriotic war Komsomol members fought selflessly against the fascists. Many of them gave their lives

for their Motherland.

Without the participation of the Komsomol not one great postwar construction project has been built, for example, the Volzhsk Hydroelectric Power-Station, the mines of Donbas, the Bratsk Hydroelectric Power-Station in the taiga, and many chemical plants, railways, oil and gas pipe-lines. About 6 million young people volunteered after the 20th Party Congress to develop the virgin lands in Kazakhstan and the Altai Territory.

Komsomol members have eagerly responded to the Communist Party's appeal to take an active part in the construction of the Baikal-Amur Railway. The young people are keeping up the traditions of their fathers and grandfathers. Thousands of them all over the Soviet Union went to build the railway.

The Komsomol actively participates in the implementation of Lenin's ideas of building communism — the most just

and happy society of the world.

There are six decorations on the banner of the Komsomol, and among them three Orders of Lenin. The youth organization was awarded six Orders for merits in labour and combat.

The YCL has always been a loyal assistant of the Communist Party in bringing up young people in the spirit of communist morality, of Soviet patriotism and of Leninist internationalism.

The members of the Komsomol are loyal servicemen of the Soviet Army and Navy.

In his speech at the 3rd Congress of the Young Communist League the great Lenin called upon the Komsomol to study. And the members of the organization do their best to carry out the behest of the creator of the Komsomol, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin: they learn communism.

league [li:g] спілка unite [ju:'nait] об'єднувати front rank [frant rænk] передовий strive [straiv] старатися, намагатися industry ['indəstri] працьовитість initiative [i'ni∫iətiv] ініціатива courage ['k^rid3] відвага, мужність be at one's height [hait] бути у розпалі rapid ['ræpid] pl поріг (ріки)
virgin lands ['və:dʒin] цілинні землі respond [ris'pond] відгукнутися appeal [ə'pi:l] заклик implementation [,implimen'teisn] здійснення, виконання decoration [,dekə'reisn] орден award [ə'wɔ:d] нагороджувати merit ['merit] заслуга combat ['kəmbət] битва loyal ['loiəl] вірний bringing up ['brinin] виховання serviceman ['sə:vismæn] військовослужбовець behest [bi'hest] наказ, заповіт

The Great October Socialist Revolution

November 7th is a great holiday. On this day the people in our country celebrate the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The revolution of 1917 was the greatest event not only in the history of Russia but in that of all mankind for it ushered in a new era of social development, the era of the downfall of capitalism and the establishment of Communism.

In the evening of October 25, 1917 (old style) the cruiser Aurora entered the Neva River and dropped anchor opposite the Winter Palace. A shot from the gun was the signal for attack on the Winter Palace—the last stronghold of the bourgeois government.

The workers and peasants of Russia, led by a genuine revolutionary Marxist party with V. I. Lenin at the head, took political power in their hands.

On October 25—26, 1917 at the Second Congress of Soviets held in the Smolny V. I. Lenin announced the establishment of Soviet power. The Decrees on Peace and Land were adopted as the first decrees of the Soviet power. According to these decrees the peasants became masters of the land and the workers became masters of the plants and factories.

The Soviet Government, the Council of People's Commissars, was also formed at this Congress. V. I. Lenin was elected Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars.

The liquidation of all kinds of social and national oppression, the establishment of workers' and peasants' power and the formation on the territory of old Russia of a united multinational state — the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics — were the main gains of the revolution.

During the years of Soviet power the country has overcome its age-old backwardness and has become a mighty highly-developed industrial state.

The October Revolution marked the beginning of the revolutionary transition from capitalism to socialism on a world scale.

The ideas of the Great October Socialist Revolution win the hearts and minds of the millions of working people in the whole world. Many former colonies in Africa and Asia threw off the yoke of imperialism and began to build their states of freedom and national independence.

The Soviet Union showed the toiling masses of the world the only right way to freedom, prosperity and socialism. That is why the holiday of the October Revolution is a holiday for all the working people and is celebrated throughout the world.

usher in ['Asə] ознаменувати
downfall ['daunfo:l] крах, падіння
drop anchor стати на якір
genuine ['dzenjuin] справжній
adopt [ə'dopt] приймати
the Council of People's Commissars Рада Народних Комісарів
multinational ['m^lti'næsənl] багатонаціональний
gains [geinż] завоювання
overcome [,ouvə'k^m] (overcame, overcome) подолати, перемогти
backwardness ['bækwədnis] відсталість
transition [træn'sizn] перехід
yoke [jouk] ярмо
toiling masses ['toilin 'mæsiz] трудящі
prosperity [pros'periti] процвітання

May Day

May Day is one of the greatest holidays of the year. It is the holiday of all working people throughout the world.

May 1st, 1886. 20,000 workers of Chicago stopped work and set up pickets that day. Another 60,000 soon joined them. The workers demanded more normal labour conditions for they had to work over 60 hours a week.

The next day a massive demonstration was held in Hay-market Square. But it was brutally suppressed by the police.

Many people were killed and wounded, hundreds of them were arrested.

The workers decided to mark this day as the day of strug-

gle for their rights and democracy.

As a matter of fact May Day became an international holiday of working people's solidarity after the adoption of a special resolution on this score at the Second International Socialist Congress in Paris, in July, 1889. The next year, in 1890, demonstrations took place in many cities all over the world, and from that time on, May Day has been celebrated annually everywhere.

The demands put forward by the first May Day demonstrators included an eight-hour working day, and later on some political demands were put forward as well. In pre-revolutionary Russia May Day celebrations were held under the slogan of the struggle against tsarism and capital-

ism.

The working people of the Soviet Union first celebrated this day as a victorious class in 1918. But since the Great October Socialist Revolution the character of the May Day demonstrations has changed radically. Now we celebrate it under the slogans of peaceful constructive work for the victory of communism in our country.

The heart of the celebration is Moscow.

Early on May Day morning, columns of marchers begin gathering on the area around Red Square. The Kremlin is decorated with huge banners carrying the emblems of the 15 Union Republics. Big portraits of Marx, Engels and Lenin are put up on the buildings fronting Red Square.

There are many workers' and trade-union delegations

from all over the world.

The people march merrily in columns past the tribune.

The columns are decorated with pictures, banners, slogans, flags, flowers and multicoloured balloons.

The Soviet people mark the holiday by new achievements in industry, agriculture, sciences and cultural life. They

celebrate it under the slogan of proletarian solidarity with the working people of other countries.

And on May Day the Soviet people together with all

people of good will say:

"Long live peace and friendship between the peoples!"

labour conditions ['leibə kən'disnz] умови праці hold [hould] (held, held) проводити, організовувати suppress [sə'pres] придушувати as a matter of fact фактично adoption [ə'dəpsn] прийняття on this score [skə:] з цього питання annually ['ænjuəli] щороку put forward ['fə:wəd] висувати include [in'klu:d] включати victorious [vik'tə:riəs] переможний constructive [kən'str^ktiv] творчий column ['kələm] колона area ['ɛriə] район, зона multicoloured ['m^lti'kʌləd] різнобарвний achievement [ə'tsi:vmənt] досягнення реорle of good will люди доброї волі

Anniversary of the Great Victory

On May 9 the people of the Soviet Union celebrate the anniversary of their victory in the Great Patriotic War against fascist Germany. This day is written into world history never to be forgotten by civilized man.

On June 22, 1941, at four o'clock in the morning fascist Germany started an undeclared war against the Soviet Union. This was the beginning of the Great Patriotic War which the Soviet Union fought for 1,418 days and nights.

The Leninist Party mobilized the masses for sacred struggle. It directed and organized the work of the Soviet war economy in the rear, which was led according to the appeal: "Everything for the front, everything for the victory!"

Soviet people as one man rose to defend their Socialist Motherland.

Communists were in the first ranks of those who fought for every town and village, for every inch of their land.

Operations at the front were supported by the partisan movement which was wide-spread in the occupied territory. More than one million people took part in the partisan movement.

During the war the Soviet Army fought many battles which were without precedent in military history. Among the major ones were those of Moscow, on the Volga, at Kursk and Berlin.

In the battle of Moscow which raged about six months Hitler's army suffered its first great defeat in the Second World War of 1939—1945 and there the myth of its invincibility was shattered.

In the battle of Stalingrad the Soviet Army struck another crushing blow at the fascist army. The battle lasted 200 days and nights. In its course the fascists lost more than a quarter of all their forces operating on the front at that time which changed the general military-political situation in favour of the Soviet Union. It marked the beginning of the turning-point in the Great Patriotic War and in the Second World War as a whole. Then followed the rout of fascist armies in the Ukraine, at Leningrad, in Byelorussia, Moldavia and the Baltic republics.

By the end of 1944 the borders of the USSR had been fully re-established and the hostilities moved to the borders of Germany.

In the course of brilliant military operations the Soviet Army drove the fascist invaders out of Poland, Chechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, Austria and northern Norway.

The Beilin operation was a grand finale to our victory. On April 30, 1945 our troops took the Reichstag and planted the flag of Victory on its rooftop.

The fall of Berlin signified the complete defeat of fascist Germany. On May 8 the German High Command signed the instrument of unconditional surrender.

The victory was the result of the tremendous efforts of Soviet people both on the field of battle and in the rear.

Only the country of victorious socialism and the Soviet social and political system based on a firm alliance of workers and peasants and the fraternal friendship of Soviet people, their moral and political unity were able to assure victory in that just war for liberation.

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undeclared ['Andi'kleəd] без оголошення
sacred ['seikrid] священний
rear [riə] тил
appeal [ə'pi:l] заклик inch [intʃ] дюйм
support [sə'pɔ:t] підтримувати
wide-spread ['waidspred] поширений
without precedent ['president] безприкладний, небувалий
rage [reidʒ] лютувати
defeat [di'fi:t] поразка
myth [miθ] мiф
invincibility [in, vinsi'biliti] непереможність
shatter ['sætə] руйнувати
crushing ['krasin] нищівний
in favour ['feivə] на користь (когось)
turning-point поворотний пункт
rout [raut] розгром
border ['bɔ:də] кордон
re-establish ['ri:is'tæblis] відновлювати
hostilities [hos'tilitiz] военні дії
drive [draiv] (drove, driven) гнати, проганяти
troops [tru:ps] війська
plant [pla:nt] підносити (прапор)
signify ['signifai] означати
complete [kəm'pli:t] повний
instrument of unconditional surrender акт про беззастережну капіту-
    ляцію
effort ['efət] зусилля
alliance [ə'laiens] coюз
fraternal [frə'tə:nl] братерський
assure [ə'ʃuə] забезпечувати
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Great Russian Scientists and Inventors

Many important discoveries in various branches of science were made by Russian scientists and inventors. There is practically no field of science in the development of which the Russian scientists have not played the greatest role. The names of the great Russian scientists and inventors are well known all over the world. They are Lomonosov, Lobachevsky, Mendeleyev, Sechenov, Pavlov, Michurin, Zhukovsky, Tsiolkovsky, Popov, Kurchatov, Korolyov and many, many others.

Among the outstanding Russian scientists a special place is occupied by M. V. Lomonosov (1711—1765), the first Russian academician. Lomonosov was a Russian scientist of genius and one of the most learned men in Europe. He was born in 1711, in the village of Denisovka near the town of Kholmogory, in the North. His father was a fisherman-pomor. From his very childhood Lomonosov showed remarkable abilities and an inquisitive mind. At the age of 19 he left his native village for Moscow on foot. There he entered the Slavonic-Greek-Latin Academy and graduated from it in four years instead of seven. After that he was sent to St. Petersburg to further study at the Academy of Sciences, where he achieved outstanding successes in different fields of science. He established the fundamental law of chemical change of substance, which is called the Law of Conservation of Mass. It shows that he was a materialist philosopher.

Lomonosow was the first outstanding Russian physicist. He studied electrical phenomena in the atmosphere of the Earth, the nature of light and explained chemical phenomena through the laws of physics.

He made a tremendous contribution to the science of the universe (cosmology), putting forward the theory of the

¹ the Law of Conservation of Mass — закон збереження маси речовин

existence of innumerable worlds and the infinity of the cosmos.

M. V. Lomonosov was a great patriot, he dearly loved the Russian people, was proud of them and devoted his life to the spreading of knowledge in Russia.

Another great Russian scientist D. I. Mendeleyev (1834—1907) made a tremendous contribution to various fields of science—chemistry, physics, physical chemistry, geophysics. Dozens of his major works were devoted to economic and social problems.

Still his greatest discovery was the Periodic Law. Arranging all the elements in order of increasing their atomic weights, he found that elements chemically similar to each other occur at regular intervals and identical properties repeat themselves periodically throughout the series of the elements. The discovery of new elements which possessed the properties predicted by Mendeleyev was a real triumph of the Periodic Law.

The most reliable means of communication — radio — is one of the greatest achievements of human genius. It was invented by a well-known Russian scientist-electrician A. S. Popov. On May 7, 1895 Popov demonstrated the first radio receiving set in the world and made a report about his invention.

This date has entered the history of world culture as the date of one of the greatest inventions so widely used now by mankind. The Soviet Government decreed May 7 the Day of Radio.

Much effort was put into development of aviation by an outstanding Russian scientist N. E. Zhukovsky (1847—1921), whom Lenin called "Father of Russian aviation". At the dawn of the development of aviation Zhukovsky said, "Man has no wings and by the ratio of his own weight to his muscle weight is 72 times weaker than a bird. But I think he will fly using not the strength of his muscles, but the strength of his mind." Soviet aviation, one of the best in the

world, was created thanks to the efforts of Zhukovsky and

his pupils.

K. E. Tsiolkovsky (1857—1935), an outstanding scientist, inventor and engineer, was the first to study the laws of reactive motion and designed a flying apparatus—a rocket to fly from the earth to other planets of the solar system.

When a boy he began constructing different models—balloons, a flying machine etc. At the age of 16 he went to Moscow where he studied physics, mathematics, mechanics and astronomy. Then he became a school teacher in Kaluga and taught mathematics for nearly 40 years. His first pub-

lished work on a metallic airship appeared in 1887.

The first model of airship was built in 1890. Tsiolkovsky laid the foundation of rocket theory and proved that the rocket was the ship upon which man could leave the Earth. In 1920 he published the book Beyond the Earth in which he described the first space travel to the moon. In his book The Space Rocket Trains he suggested the idea of launching multi-staged rockets. This project was realized by our Soviet scientists.

A highly distinguished Soviet scientist I. V. Kurchatov (1903—1960) played a leading role in the development of science of atom. He graduated from the University in 1923 and started research at the Leningrad Physico-Technical Institute.

His work in nuclear physics began in 1933. He conducted fundamental researches on atomic energy. The first Soviet nuclear reactor was constructed under his guidance and with his direct participation.

I. V. Kurchatov was a member of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences and a deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. He was a passionate fighter for peace on the earth. In his public speeches he urged the prohibition of nuclear weapons and the use of nuclear power for peaceful purposes.

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branch [brα:nts] галузь
field [fi:ld] галузь
scientist of genius ['saiəntist əv 'dzi:njəs] геніальний вчений
remarkable [ri'ma:kəbl] чудовий, видатний
abilities [ə'bilitiz] здібності
inquisitive [in'kwizitiv] допитливий
Slavonic-Greek-Latin [slə'vənik'gri:k'lætin] Асадету Слав'яно-греко-ла-
    тинська академія
substance ['sʌbstəns] речовина
conservation [,konsə:'veisn] збереження
phenomena [fi'nominə] (pl від phenomenon) явище
tremendous [tri'mendəs] величезний
contribution [,kontri'bju:sn] внесок
universe ['ju:nivə:s] всесвіт
put forward висувати
innumerable [i'nju:mərəbl] незліченний
infinity [in'finiti] нескінченність
spreading ['spredin] поширення
arrange [ə'reindʒ] розміщати
in order of increasing в порядку збільшення
occur [ə'kə:] траплятися
regular ['regjulə] постійний
identical [ai'dentikəl] тотожний, однаковий
property ['propeti] властивість
predict [pri'dikt] передбачати
major ['meidʒə] значний
reliable [ri'laiəbl] надійний
means [mi:nz] засіб
decree [di'kri:] оголосити (декретом)
ratio ['reisiou] пропорція, відношення
muscle ['masl] мускул
motion ['mousn] pyx
design [di'zain] проектувати
solar ['soulə] сонячний
balloon [bə'lu:n] повітряна куля
lay the foundation [faun'deisn] закладати основи
launching ['lo:ntsin] запуск
multi-staged ['mʌltisteidʒd] багатоступінчастий
research [ri'sə:tʃ] наукове дослідження
nuclear reactor ['nju:kliə ri'æktə] ядерний реактор
prohibition [,proui'bisn] заборона
nuclear weapons ['nju:kliə 'wepənz] ядерна зброя
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The Development of Science and Engineering in the USSR

The Soviet Government and the Communist Party have always paid much attention to the development of science and engineering in our country.

In the very first years of Soviet power a large number of research institutes were organized. The first of these was the Institute of Physics in Moscow. Big research institutes in other fields of science — chemistry, biology, geology — soon began to appear as well.

The centre of scientific research work is the Academy of

Sciences of the USSR.

Soviet scientists enriched the world science with important discoveries and inventions. At present they are working at many scientific problems — one of them being the search of new sources of power.

The development of industry depends on power. For centuries water, coal and oil were main sources of power. In the first half of the 20th century — electricity. Our time is the

beginning of the age of atomic power.

At present scientists are learning to put this energy to use. The Soviet Union was the first country in the world to use atomic energy for peaceful purposes in power engineering, medicine, agriculture and other fields of the national economy. The energy of atom is transformed into electric energy at atomic power-stations. The world's first atomic power-station was put into operation in the Soviet Union in 1954. In the USSR, for the first time in the world's practice, an atomic ice-breaker was constructed.

At the 25th Congress of the CPSU A. N. Alexandrov, President of the USSR Academy of Sciences, commented: "Atomic power engineering is developing in our country. ... Scientists are continuing work not on war uses, but on the industrial uses of controlled thermonuclear energy. ... We are now confident that colossal thermonuclear resources will soon be put at the service of the people."

Nuclear radiation is also widely used. Radioactive isotopes as sources of nuclear radiation help doctors, biologists, metallurgists and chemists in their work. These achievements show the peaceful character of the activities of Soviet scientists and engineers.

Cybernetics is another field of science that plays a great role in the national economy. A wide range of computers

are being extensively introduced into practice.

In our country much attention is also given to electronics, which is playing an important part in the development of our science and industry. Electronics has found application in industry as a means of automation, control and inspection, and as a direct means of fulfilling such operations as melting, cutting and welding.

Automation is widely used in national economy of our country. It helps to increase productivity and to make man's

labour easier.

The launching of cosmic ships was also possible due to the achievements of cybernetics, electronic, automation and other branches of science and engineering.

The victories of the Soviet Union in space exploration are the result of natural development in the far-sighted plans of Soviet science, the result of selfless work of our scientists, designers, engineers, technicians, workers, all the people of our socialist country. They are the most convincing proofs of the advantages of the socialist system, of the peaceful and creative work of the Soviet people.

engineering [,endʒi'niəriŋ] техніка
field [fi:ld] галузь
as well також
power ['pauə] енергія
source [sɔ:s] джерело
put to use використовувати
for peaceful purposes для мирних цілей
power engineering енергетика
transform [træns'fɔ:m] перетворюваги
put into operation [,ɔpə'reiʃn] вводити в дію

ice-breaker ['ais,breikə] криголам comment ['koment] коментувати, роз'яснювати thermonuclear ['дә:mou'nju:kliә] термоядерний confident ['konfident] впевнений nuclear radiation ядерне випромінювання cybernetics [,saibə:'netiks] кібернетика national economy народне господарство a wide range [reind3] цілий ряд computer [kəm'pju:tə] обчислювальна машина extensively [iks'tensivli] широко find (found) application [,æpli'keisn] застосовуватися means [mi:nz] sació automation [,ɔ:tə'meiʃn] автоматизація; автоматика inspection [in'spek∫n] контроль, перевірка melting ['meltin] плавка cutting [7kAtin] різання welding ['weldin] зварювання make easier полегшувати launching ['lo:ntsin] запуск due to [dju:] завдяки space exploration [,eksplo:'reisn] дослідження космосу far-sighted ['fa:'saitid] далекоглядний selfless ['selflis] самовідданий designer [di'zainə] конструктор convincing [kən'vinsin] переконливий proof [pru:f] доказ advantage [əd'vα:ntid3] перевага

Exploration of Space

Some two decades ago space flights were considered merely a subject of science fiction — and now they are a reality.

It all started with the first sputnik. On October 4, 1957 the first baby moon (artificial satellite) was launched into space. It was circling the earth and sending its first message to the astonished mankind. It provided necessary scientific information.

The sputniks were only the first stage in space research work. Then followed space rockets and spaceships.

A series of biological experiments carried out in heavy spaceships proved it was possible for animals with a nervous

system similar to man's to remain for a long time in orbital flight.

April 12, 1961. The world was startled by the message: "Soviet man in space!"

A powerful multi-staged rocket launched from the Bai-konur Cosmodrome started into orbit the "Vostok 1" spaceship with a man on board.

The spaceship was piloted by the citizen of the Soviet

Union, communist, pilot-cosmonaut Juri Gagarin.

Juri Gagarin made only one revolution around the Earth, but his trip was man's first flight in space. He was the first to prove that man could not only endure space flight conditions, but also retain full capacity to work.

The first space flight was the result of collective work of Soviet people, who achieved great results in the develop-

ment of space technology and science.

Years will pass, longer space travels will be undertaken, people will reach other planets, but Gagarin's flight will remain forever the first stage in this endeavour. In commemoration of this event April 12 has been made Cosmonautics Day in the USSR.

Soviet scientists attach great importance to manned space flights, and Soviet science and technology have achieved many firsts in this field: the first manned space flight, the first group flights, the first woman cosmonaut, the first crew-carrying space craft and the first walk in space.

Valentina Tereshkova's space flight has shown that women can join men as equals in exploration of space.

"Mankind will not remain on earth forever", said Konstantin Eduardovich Tsiolkovsky (1857—1935), the founder of astronautics. Man can and will live in space. The Soviet cosmonauts were the first to show it.

All of mankind followed with admiration the outstanding experiment in space — the joint flight by the Soviet ship "Soyuz 19" and the American ship "Apollo". For the first time in history has the docking of the spaceships of two

countries been effected and many important experiments carried out. The flight by the USSR spaceship and the USA spaceship with Alexei Leonov and Valery Kubasov, Thomas Stafford, Vance Brand and Donald Slayton on board opens up new prospects for joint work by different countries in the peaceful exploration of outer space.

Useful information has been obtained by Soviet scientists in the course of outer space exploration. This is an important contribution to human knowledge. Like all other sciences in our country, study of outer space has been put at the service

of the people.

And we are looking forward to new results in space exploration.

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exploration [,eksplo:'reisn] дослідження
consider [kən'sidə] вважати
merely ['miəli] ляше
science fiction ['saiəns 'fiksn] наукова фантастика
artificial [a:ti'fisl] штучний
satellite ['sætəlait] супутник
launch [lo:nts] запускати
massage ['mesid3] повідомлення
provide [prə'vaid] постачати
carry out ['kæri] провадити
similar ['similə] схожий
startle ['stα:tl] вражати
multi-staged ['mʌlti 'steidʒd] rocket багатоступінчаста ракета
on board [bo:d] ha борту
cosmonaut ['kɔzmənɔ:t] космонавт revolution [,revə'lu:sn] оберт
endure [in'djuə] витримувати
retain [ri'tein] зберігати
technology [tek'nolodzi] техніка
endeavour [in'devə] спроба, намагання
commemoration [kə,memə'reisn] ознаменування
attach [ə'tætʃ] надавати
manned space flight космічний політ з людиною на борту
achieve many firsts неодноразово бути першими
crew-carring space craft космічний корабель, розрахований на кількох
equal ['i:kwəl] рівний, рівноправний
```

astronautics [,æstrə'no:tiks] астронавтика joint flight спільний політ docking ['dokin] стикування obtain [əb'tein] одержувати contribution [kəntri'bju:sn] внесок

The Protection of Nature in the USSR

We are living in a time of rapid scientific and technological progress, which is accompanied by an ever increasing consumption of the world's natural resources.

Such vital sources of life as air, water, minerals as well as fauna and flora are being wasted and destroyed. The protection of nature has become one of the actual problems of the 20th century. More and more people in all countries are raising their voices in defence of nature.

But only in the Soviet Union, the country with planned

economy, much work is being done in this field.

From the very first days of Soviet power V. I. Lenin paid great attention to the question of nature conservation.

He participated personally in the drafting of many de-

crees and decisions on nature conservation.

The Soviet Government pays constant attention to the question of environmental protection. It occupies an important place in Soviet five-year plans. New laws and decisions are adopted every year. Their aim is to protect the atmosphere from pollution, protect the country's land resources, control the use of water resources, save plants, animals and birds from annihilation and so on.

The earth provides people with mineral resources and flowing rivers, forests and meadows, fields and pasture lands — everything that makes the foundation of industrial and agricultural production.

That's why the Soviet state pays close attention to the question of rational use of the country's natural resources,

and re-cultivation of land.

Special measures are taken as well to protect rare and vanishing animal species. More than one hundred nature reserves have been established in the Soviet Union. Nearly all of them have their own zoologists, botanists and other scientific personnel.

Success in protecting nature is possible only if all countries in the world join forces. We hope that we shall preserve nature's wealth and even add to this wealth in the future.

protection [prə'teksn] захист rapid ['ræpid] швидкий consumption [kən's^mpsən] споживання waste [weist] спустошувати conservation [,kənsə'veisn] збереження participate [pa:'tisipeit] браги участь draft [dra:ft] складати (документ, план) environment [in'vaiərənmənt] навколишне середовище adopt [ə'dəpt] приймати pollution [pə'lju:sn] забруднення annihilation [ə'naiə'leisn] знищення provide [prə'vaid] постачати re-cultivation [ri,kalti'veisn] рекультивація vanishing ['vænisin] що зникає species ['spi:si:z] вид reserve [ri'zə:v] заповідник join forces об'єднувати зусилля preserve [pri'zə:v] зберігати add [æd] примножувати

Youth Festivals

In 1945, the year of the ending of World War II (the second) youth representatives from all continents assembled for their World Conference in London.

They knew that war means death and suffering and that the greatest need of youth is peace. Their purpose was to take measures to prevent another war.

At this conference in November 1945 the World Federation of Democratic Youth was founded. The idea of holding Youth

Festivals was born and it was decided to hold the First World Youth Festival in Prague, the capital of Czechoslovakia.

The first World Youth Festival took place in summer 1947 and was a great success. The participants of the Festival discussed many vital problems of young people in all countries.

After this first experience it became a good tradition to hold such world assemblies of young people.

During this period ten World Youth Festivals were held.

The slogan of the Tenth Festival that was held in Berlin in 1973, was: "For Anti-Imperialist Solidarity, for Peace and Friendship." More than 20,000 representatives from over 130 countries assembled in Berlin in order to express their solidarity in the struggle against imperialism, for peace and friendship among all people and nations.

The programme of the Festival included meetings for exchange of opinions and discussions on questions of interest for youth in all countries, conditions of labour, education, health services, youth's contribution to peace, to the liberation movement of the colonial countries, the fight against racism, for democracy and equal co-operation among nations.

The programme also included sports competitions, con-

certs, singing and dancing.

The most powerful impression was the brotherhood, the equality and sympathy which one felt between all the participants.

The number of countries whose representatives come to the Festivals from all corners of the planet grows from year

to year.

But the main thing is that the youth movement becomes more mature and forceful. The world youth movement unites various youth organizations and groups. Solidarity and unity of action in the struggle for peace, democracy, national independence and social progress become a distinguishing feature of the world youth movement. Soviet youth forms the vanguard of all the world's progressive young people. It regards the struggle for peace, security and co-operation among peoples of the world as its vital cause, as one of the most important aims of its activity.

Each World Festival of Youth is an important landmark in uniting the democratic forces of world youth. Soviet young people are the most active participants of Youth Festivals.

purpose ['pə:pəs] мета
prevent [pri'vent] запобігати
Prague [prα:g] Прага
was a great success мав величезний успіх
participant [pα:'tis:pənt] учасник
vital ['vaitl] життєвий
mature [mə'tjuə] зрілий
forceful ['fɔ:sful] дійовий
distinguishing [dis'tingwisin] відмітний, характерний
vanguard ['vænga:d] авангард
regard [ri'ga:d] вважати
security [si'kjuəriti] безпека
landmark ['lændma:k] віха

My Favourite Composer

Music has always held an exceptional place in the cultural life of the Russian people.

The founder of the Russian school of musical composition was Mikhail Glinka. In his *Ivan Susanin*, truly the first Russian national opera, folk music and songs, polished to poetic perfection, were introduced to the operatic stage. Glinka's art mapped out the main paths for the development of Russian music.

The traditions established by Glinka were brilliantly developed by Dargomyzhsky, Rubinstein, Balakirev, Borodin, Mussorgsky, Rimsky-Korsakov and Glazunov.

Russian composers intensified the expressiveness of musical speech. They disclosed the fresh possibilities of individual instruments and the orchestra as a whole. They added much to the glory of their country's art.

The history of Russian music has many illustrious names, but that of Pyotr Hyich Tchaikovsky (1840—1893) is linked with an entire epoch in the development of music.

His many compositions include 10 operas, 3 ballets, 6 symphonies, 4 concertoes, romances, songs and instrumental pieces. He won renown as a conductor, a teacher and a critic.

Tchaikovsky's name is closely connected with the today's life of the Moscow Conservatoire where he once taught and which now bears his name.

The history of the Moscow Conservatoire shows that it was the students of the Conservatoire who first performed Eugene Onegin 1 which has since become part of the repertoire of nearly all the opera houses of the world. And it has remained on the repertoire of the Conservatoire's opera studio to this day.

Though Tchaikovsky was very fond of *Onegin* he regarded *The Queen of Spades*,² created many years later, as his real masterpiece.

The ballet had been popular in Russia long before Tchai-kovsky created his Swan Lake.³ But it was Tchaikovsky who wrote music that changed the ballet art. The wordless but expressive language of the dance has appeared with Swan Lake and The Sleeping Beauty.⁴

More and more traditions became linked with the name of Tchaikovsky, traditions serving to develop Soviet art and strengthen its links with all the people of the world.

"Laureate of the Tchaikovsky Contest"... The first to win that title was the American pianist Van Cliburn. It was in 1958.

The Moscow Tchaikovsky Contest for pianists, violinists, and violoncellists has become one of the most popular competitions of young talents in the world.

¹ Eugene ['ju:dzin] Onegin — «Євгеній Онегін»

² The Queen of Spades — «Пікова дама»

³ Swan Lake — «Лебедине озеро»

^{*} The Sleeping Beauty — «Спляча красуня»

Tchaikovsky's music can be heard in every corner of our land. His operas and ballets are warmly received both in our country and abroad. Everyone finds something of individual value and charm in his immortal music.

operatic [,эрә'rætik] оперний stage [steid3] сцена тар [тер] намічати development [di'veləpmənt] розвиток intensify [in'tensifai] посилювати expressiveness [iks'presivnis] виразність disclose [dis'klouz] виявляти fresh [fres] новий possibility [,posə'biliti] можливість orchestra ['o:kistrə] оркестр add [æd] додавати, примножувати illustrious [i'lnstrios] славетний, знаменитий entire [in'taiə] цілий include [in'klu:d] включати instrumental pieces [,instru'mentl 'pi:siz] інструментальні твори renown [ri'naun] слава, популярність conductor [kən'd^ktə] диригент conservatoire [kən'sə:vətwa:] консерваторія repertoire ['repətwα:] репертуар studio ['stju:diou] студія masterpiece ['ma:stəpi:s] шедевр link [link] пов'язувати links [links] зв'язки laureate ['lo:riit] лауреат contest ['kontest] конкурс violinist ['vaiəlinist] скрипаль violoncellist [,vaiələn'tselist] віолончеліст ballet ['bælei] балет

My Favourite Painters

Ilya Yefimovich Repin (1844—1930) is an eminent representative of realistic art. His place in the history of world art is that of an innovator who succeeded in reflecting the life of his day in new images and forms unknown in painting before him.

He also displayed unusual talent of a realist-psychologist.

In his paintings he depicted the history of the Russian state (Ivan Grozny and His Son Ivan on November 16, 1581); the life of the Russian people (The Volga Boatmen, Religious Procession in Kursk Gubernia³); the struggle of the best people of Russia for peoples's happiness. (The Arrest of the Propagandist,⁴ The Condemned Rejects Confession⁵).

His historical picture Ivan Grozny was a protest against absolutism, and his Zaporozhye Cossacks Writing Their Reply to the Turkish Sultan 6 glorified the valour and love of

freedom of the people.

Unexpected Arrival 7 is an outstanding work of the series devoted to the struggle of the best people of tsarist Russia against oppression. Repin describes the unexpected homecoming of a political exile. His sudden appearance throws the family into momentary confusion and mixed feeling. The whole scene is one of restrained movement. It seems that in a second everything will change; the new arrival will move forward, the mother will rush to embrace him, the boy will jump out of the chair, the shy frightened girl will cling closer to the table, the sun will peep out. Repin has depicted a brief moment of an unexpected arrival, but he succeeded in painting a picture which helps us to study the life of the revolutionary intelligentsia of the seventies and eighties: typical images, a typical setting, faithful and characteristic details. One can see the portraits of Shevchenko and Nekrasov hanging on the wall, showing the family's favourite poets.

7 Unexpected Arrival — «Не чекали»

¹ Ivan Grozny and His Son Ivan on November 16, 1581 — «Іван Грозний і син його Іван, 16 листопада 1581 р.»

The Volga Boatmen — «Бурлаки на Волзі»
 Religious Procession in Kursk Gubernia — «Хресний хід у Курській губернії»

⁴ The Arrest of the Propagandist — «Арешт пропагандиста»
5 The Condemned Rejects Confession — «Відмова від сповіді»
6 Zaporozhye Cossacks Writing Their Reply to the Turkish Sultan — «Запорожці пишуть листа турецькому султанові»

I. Y. Repin, was an outstanding portraitist as well. His portraits of M. P. Mussorgsky, L. N. Tolstoi, V. V. Stasov are the best examples of realistic and psychological portraits. Isaac Ilyich Levitan (1860—1900) is known as "the poet of the Russian landscape". He continued and developed the traditions of his predecessors, painters of the Russian realist school who embodied themes of Russian life in their landscapes.

A master of landscape, Levitan did not introduce figures into it, but each picture was permeated with some deep

human feeling.

His best canvas are Autumn Day in Sokolniki; Evening. Golden Plyoss 1; After Rain; Eternal Peace 2; Springtime, the Last of the Snow; Deep Waters; Vladimirka and his famous Golden Autumn.

Golden Autumn was painted in 1895 and 1896. One can see a sunny day of the so-called "Indian summer." The bright autumn sun makes the fallen leaves golden. In the foreground there are some young birches growing on the bank of the river. Their leaves have become golden, red and light-brown. How wonderful they are! The earth is covered with a soft carpet of fading leaves of different colours. Dark-violet clouds are sailing across the light-blue sky.

On the right bank of the river there is a group of trees, covered with leaves which are still green. But we feel that soon the leaves will turn yellow and fall off. The landscape is of some decorative quality, at the same time it remains realistic.

Levitan could embody deep-lying social ideas in land-scape, as for example in his *Vladimirka*, the highway along which political prisoners were driven into exile in tsarist Russia. In his painting of the deserted road stretching away into endless grey, dreary distances, he showed the terrible

¹ Evening. Golden Plyoss — «Вечір. Золоте плесс»
2 Eternal Peace — «Над вічним супокоєм»

suffering that had fallen upon the best representatives of the

people.

Levitan painted his last picture *The Lake* in 1899—1900. It expresses his love to his country, the greatness of the Russian landscape, its might and strength.

Levitan's creative work added one of the most splendid

chapter to the history of Russian painting.

eminent ['eminənt] видатний innovator ['inouveitə] новатор succeed [sək'si:d] досягати мети image ['imid3] o6pa3 display [dis'plei] виявляти depict [di'pikt] зображати glorify ['glo:rifai] прославляти valour ['vælə] доблесть home-coming повернення додому exile ['eksail] засланець momentary ['moumontori] хвилинний confusion [kən'fju:ʒn] збентеження restrained [ris'treind] стримуваний rush [гл] кинутись embrace [im'breis] обняти cling [klin] (clung, clung) притискатися setting ['setin] оточення landscape ['lænskeip] пейзаж predecessor ['pri:disesə] попередник embody [im'bodi] втілювати theme $[\theta i:m]$ тема permeate ['pə:mieit] проникати foreground ['fɔ:graund] передній план birch [bə:t∫] береза fading ['feidin] зів'ялий deserted [di'zə:tid] безлюдний dreary ['driəri] похмурий

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