

англійська карпюк робочий зошит 10 клас

Tools

РОЗВ'ЯЗАННЯ ВПРАВ ТА ЗАВДАНЬ
ДО РОБОЧОГО ЗОШИТА
«АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА» О. Д. КАРП'ЮК
Рівень стандарту

Ex. 1 (c), p. 3. 1. shy; 2. quiet; 3. noisy; 4. hard-working; 5. lazy; 6. confident; 7. generous; 8. selfish.

Ex. 2, p. 4. I am a hard-working and friendly person. When I started my schooling I had a lot of friends. Now I am a leader of my class. Most of my class-mates ask me for advice. We go to the cinema and to the skating-rink together.

Ex. 3, p. 4. The most important things about my future partner are kindness, intelligence, hard-work, fitness.

Ex. 4, p. 4.

Reading in my life

Reading plays a very important role in the life of people. It educates a person, enriches his intellect. Books help to mould a person's character, from his moral values. Besides, books bring pleasure and delight. It's a wonderful way of spending spare time. Sometimes we read the same book again and again. Thanks to books we learn to express our thoughts and feelings more exactly. The book is faithful and understanding friend. It can be put aside and taken up again at any moment. There are books which have been our favorites since childhood. People are fond of reading different kinds of books. Some people enjoy reading detective stories, adventure stories, novels, biographies, other prefer classics. Fairy tales are enjoyed and read by children, books about adventures and journeys are enjoyed by those who are fond of travelling. Legends and myths are read by those who are fond of history. Some people developed much time to reading books and reading becomes their free time occupation, their passion. Through out the centuries books had an enormous influence on the minds and hearts of people. Books bind together ages, personalities. Thanks to books we can talk to people who lived in different countries and ages. Through reading books we hear their voices, thoughts and feelings. The book is the surest way to bring nations together. It helps people achieve understanding, trust, cooperation and friendship. Books awaken the young reader's imagination. They develop literary taste, arouse interest and curiosity, the reader's laughter as well as his tears. They teach the readers to be truthful, friendly, honest decisive, conscientious, frank, firm, fair and serious. A Treasure Home of information. Libraries play an important part in the cultural development of people. People like reading, they have a desire learn they seek a knowledge. Books sat this desire. There are a lot of books in our country, in our flats. But it is difficult to buy all the books which we want to read. That is why we get books in public libraries. Books shouldn't be read only by pleasure. Reading books helps us in our education. We can fond all kinds of books in the libraries. Books offer romance history adventure, autobiographers science fiction and humor in the form of shot stories and novels, poetry, prose and plays as well as reference books, encyclopaedias, dictionaries and so on. In some libraries we can find books in many foreign languages. When a reader comes to a library for the first time he feels in library card and the librarian helps to chose something to read. The reader is

allowed to borrow books for a certain number of days. The catalogues help the



reader to find the books and not damage them in any way. We should not make notes in library books or dog's ears in the pages. The reading rooms in the public libraries are open to all who wish to work there. Bender books we can get periodical newspapers files and magazines to read there. Readers come to the reading rooms to study and prepare materials for their reports or for their scientific work. Every school in our country has a library. A school library is a collection of textbooks and books for reading. Our pupils and teachers go for reading, to look some magazines or newspapers or to prepare for a report. Sometimes teachers prepare for the lessons at our school library.

Ex. 2, p. 5.

Positive	Negative	Neutral
loyal, cheerful	insensitive, reckless	romantic
sympathetic	pessimistic	adventurous
energetic	aggressive	materialistic
calm, sensible	impatient	witty
patient, organised	moody	artistic
kind	vain	conceited
helpful	fussy	
sociable	critical	
hard-working, passionate	indecisive, cruel	

Ex. 1, p. 6. 1. used to play; 2. used to spend; 3. didn't used to watch; 4. didn't used to eat; 5. didn't used to drink; 6. did you used to go; 7. used to live.

Ex. 2, p. 7. 1. Did you use to cry a lot when you were 5? 2. Did you use to drink milk when you were 6? 3. Did you use to listen to fairy tales when you were 7? 4. Did you use to get pocket money when you were 11? 5. Did you use to play with your friends when you were 12? 6. Did you use to make your bed when you were 8? 7. Did you use to dress yourself when you were 2? 8. Did you use to watch many cartoons when you were 6? 9. Did you use to have a bath every day when you were 14? 10. Did you use to go to bed late when you were 15?

Ex. 1, p. 7. 1. e; 2. h; 3. b; 4. a; 5. g; 6. c; 7. f; 8. d.

Ex. 3, p. 9. The Japanese proverb says that when the character of a man is not clear to you, look at his friends. From my point of view it's really true because people choose their friends according to their own character.

Ex. 4, p. 9. 1. friendly; 2. mum and dad; 3. my granny; 4. They are really nice and friendly.

Ex. 3, p. 10. **Who is your ideal man?**

Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin (born 7 October 1952) served as the second President of the Russian Federation and is the current Prime Minister of Russia, as well as chairman of United Russia and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Russia and Belarus. He became acting President on 31 December 1999, when president Boris Yeltsin resigned in a surprising move. Putin won the 2000 presidential election and in 2004 he was re-elected for a second term lasting until 7 May 2008.

One of Putin's favorite sports is the martial art of judo. Putin began training

in sambo (a martial art that originated in the Soviet Union) at the age of (51)

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14, before switching to judo, which he continues to practice today. Putin won competitions in his hometown of Leningrad (now Saint Petersburg), including the senior championship of Leningrad. He is the President of the Yawara Dojo, the same Saint Petersburg dojo he practiced at when young. Putin co-authored a book on his favorite sport, published in Russian as Judo with Vladimir Putin and in English under the title Judo: History, Theory, Practice.

Though he is not the first world leader to practice judo, Putin is the first leader to move forward into the advanced levels. Currently, Putin holds a 6th dan (red / white belt).

Who is your ideal woman?

Margaret Hilda Thatcher, Baroness Thatcher (born 13 October 1925) was Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1979 until 1990. Born in Grantham, Lincolnshire, she studied chemistry at Somerville College, Oxford before qualifying as a barrister. In the 1959 general election she became MP for Finchley. Edward Heath appointed Thatcher Secretary of State for Education and Science in his 1970 government. In 1975 she became Leader of the Conservative Party, the first woman to head a major UK political party. Following the 1979 general election she became Britain's first female Prime Minister. She entered 10 Downing Street determined to reverse what she perceived as a precipitous national decline] Her political philosophy and economic policies emphasised deregulation, particularly of the financial sector, flexible labour markets, and the sale or closure of state-owned companies and withdrawal of subsidies to others. Thatcher's popularity sank amid recession and high unemployment, although economic recovery and the 1982 Falklands War brought a resurgence of support and she was re-elected in 1983. She survived an assassination attempt in 1984. She took a hard line against trade unions, and her tough rhetoric in opposition to the Soviet Union earned her the nickname of the "Iron Lady". Thatcher was re-elected for a third term in 1987, but her poll tax was widely unpopular and her views on the European Community were not shared by others in her Cabinet. She resigned as Prime Minister and party leader in November 1990 after Michael Heseltine's challenge to her leadership of the Conservative Party. She holds a life peerage as Baroness Thatcher.

Ex. 4, p. 11. I am a pupil of the tenth form. I study at school 101 in Kyiv. The pupils of our school learn different languages: Russian, English, French and German. I learn English. I have my English three times a week. Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday I take my English textbook, vocabulary and exercise-book and go to my English lesson. The bell rings and the teacher and the pupils come into the classroom. We sit down at our tables, open our textbooks and the lesson begins. During the lesson we listen to the tape recorder, ask each other questions and speak out on what we have heard. Sometimes it is a story, sometimes it is a dialogue or a conversation. They are not very long but they are always very interesting. We speak English a lot, but we also read texts from our textbook. During the lesson we also write sentences on the blackboard, learn grammar rules and do exercises. Twice a month we have our home reading lesson. At this lesson we speak about what we have read and discuss interesting episodes from our book. I never get bad marks in my English because I always prepare my homework well. I like my English lessons very much and come to them with joy.

Ex. 1, p. 14. 1. b; 2. c; 3. e; 4. f; 5. d; 6. a.





	Jobs	Skills	Personal qualities
4.		Giving instructions, skiing	
5.			Talkative, creative, energetic
6.	Flight attendant		

Ex. 4, p. 19. I chose to be a teacher of English as a second language because it will be a chance to fulfill my dream of helping people to learn the foreign language. I think I possess the qualities necessary for being a good teacher. I am hard-working, kind-hearted, and broadminded. I want to devote myself to teaching different people, especially children. It will be a very challenging work for me — I will need to use all my knowledge, skills and imagination to find the right approach for every single student and make the process of studying as creative and interesting, as possible. So, I think that I have made the right choice.

An economist exercises different functions. He or she can determine the structure of an enterprise and calculate costs as well as probable profits. An economist analyses the condition of the market and prospects for its development in the future. His or her practical use of electronic computers is a must. The activities of an economist at an enterprise range from bookkeeper control the financial state of an enterprise and perform a lot of useful calculations. A manager is an actual administrator. Having a good command of the economic situation in the region and the demands of the market a person with an economist's diploma may establish his own business, or he may become a partner of a joint venture. It is very important for an economist to know a foreign language, especially English. That is because contracts between our country and many countries of the world are becoming wider with every coming day. Every economist has a chance to go abroad or to deal with foreign businessmen coming to our country. But to become a good economist one must work hard and get not only theoretical knowledge but also great practical skills.

Ex. 2, p. 20. An investigative journalist is a professional reporter who researches news and current events and topics and dispenses the information to the public. He may publish his work in a newspaper, magazine or Web site, or broadcast it on radio or television. His topics may be local, domestic or international in nature.

Some investigative journalists are on the staffs of newspapers or magazines or work for television or radio stations. Others may post online for blog sites or web-based newspapers. Freelancers in this profession commonly offer their stories to the highest bidders or to a source that offers the best or most extensive exposure.

Ex. 1, p. 22. Fascinated by wildlife?

Do you have what it takes to live in sub-zero temperatures? The Antarctic Research Project is looking for helpers. You will be a part of a team spending 18 months studying Antarctic wildlife.

For further information phone 02134568827.

Ex. 2, p. 24. 1. extra; 2. technology; 3. subjects; 4. actually; 5. timetable;



Ex. 2, p. 40. 1. h; 2. I; 3. a; 4. e; 5. c; 6. g; 7. b; 8. d; 9. j; 10. f.



Ex. 3, p. 41. 1. add; 2. cut; 3. pour; 4. add; 5. peel; 6. slice; 7. sprinkle; 8. tablespoons; 9. rub in; 10. bake; 11. serve.

Ex. 1, p. 41. I have usually meals four times a day. They are breakfast, lunch at the University (rare), dinner and supper. Dinner is the substantial meal of a day. It consists of 3 courses. We can't imagine Russian dinner without a plate of soup. The second course is meat and fish with potatoes, macaronis, with vegetable salad, for dessert we eat a glass of juice, compote or tea. Potatoes, pancakes, cereals are usually cooked in my family as for me I can prepare a fried egg or a scrambled egg, make fried tea. I am busy and spend much time at school. Sometimes I eat here in the canteen Foods may be useful or unhealthy. High fat food, sweets are bad for our teeth, make us fat. Juice, fruit and vegetables, meat gives my energy, contain a lot of vitamins. In order to stay healthy it's important to have a balanced diet — in other words, food that contains something from each of the three main groups of food.

Ex. 4, p. 48. Computers play a very important part in our life. They help people in their work and studies. They save us a lot of time. While at school I often made use of the Internet to collect information for my test papers and compositions.

Computers give access to a lot of information. It is possible to find data and descriptions, chapters from necessary books... to make a long story short, everything you need.

Computers have been around for about fifty years or so. ENIAC, the first great I electronic computer, was built in the 1940th; it was the size of a large house, was limited in power and was unreliable. But computers developed quickly. Today computers sit comfortably on our desks and have much more power than those original machines. In the last ten years or so, most large businesses have become completely dependent on computers for storing and looking at information, for writing and for calculating financial and mathematical information.

Computers within a single office or building may be connected, and they therefore form a network. Users of computers on a network can send messages to each other, utilizing the same collections of data or information. In many offices and organizations computer messages have replaced messages written on paper, and they are now called e-mail or electronic mail. E-mail is not only fast and easy (if you understand how to use the computer), but it also saves paper and the work of moving paper from one place to another. Workers can send and receive e-mail without leaving their desks and their desktop computers.

There are some disadvantages, of course. Computer can get viruses. Sometimes the wrong people can make use of the information available in the wrong way. Computers become out-of-date very quickly, they need to be replaced.

Ex. 1, p. 49. 1. c; 2. e; 3. g; 4. b; 5. j; 6. a; 7. h; 8. f; 9. d.

Ex. 2, p. 49. 1. input; 2. keyboard; 3. enter; 4. put in; 5. image devise; 6. programme; 7. microphone.

Ex. 1, p. 49. 1. write down; 2. to charge up; 3. came back; 4. woke up; 5. get on; 6. to go on; 7. is saving up; 8. turn over.

Ex. 2, p. 50. 1. D; 2. F; 3. E; 4. B; 5. A; 6. C.

Ex. 3, p. 50. 1. logged on; 2. key in; 3. shuts down; 4. started up; 5. print out;

6. log off.





Ex. 2, p. 60. 1. drowned; 2. blew; 3. burst; 4. collapsed; 5. shook.

Ex. 1, p. 60. 1. would; 2. would; 3. do; 4. he'd; 5. won't mind; 6. cost; 7. were; 8. is; 9. don't get; 10. had.

Ex. 2, p. 63. Steam explodes from a glacier-topped Iceland volcano in an aerial picture taken April 14, 2010, by the Icelandic Coast Guard. The new eruption began Tuesday, just as the headline-making lava fountains at a neighboring, ice-free vent were dying down.

Volcanic heat is rapidly melting the 650-foot-thick (200-meter-thick) ice block atop the vent, which is part of Eyjafjallajökull volcano. Fearing floods, officials evacuated about 800 area residents at the first signs of the second eruption, said Páll Einarsson, a geophysicist at the University of Iceland's Institute of Earth Sciences. (Read "Iceland Volcano Erupts Under Glacier, Triggers Flood".)

Initial reports suggest the glacial melt has raised local rivers by as much as ten feet (three meters). A major road has been closed and water continues to gush into the ocean, but as of press time, there are no reports of casualties.

Ex. 3, p. 64. 1. natural; 2. earthquake; 3. destroyed; 4. destroyed; 5. damaged; 6. hazard; 7. hazards; 8. earthquakes; 9. damaged; 10. damage; 11. withstand.

Ex. 1, p. 66. There are few places on Earth where people need not be concerned about flooding. Any place where rain falls is vulnerable, although rain is not the only impetus for flood.

A flood occurs when water overflows or inundates land that's normally dry. This can happen in a multitude of ways. Most common is when rivers or streams overflow their banks. Excessive rain, a ruptured dam or levee, rapid ice melting in the mountains, or even an unfortunately placed beaver dam can overwhelm a river and send it spreading over the adjacent land, called a floodplain. Coastal flooding occurs when a large storm or tsunami causes the sea to surge inland.

Most floods take hours or even days to develop, giving residents ample time to prepare or evacuate. Others generate quickly and with little warning. These flash floods can be extremely dangerous, instantly turning a babbling brook into a thundering wall of water and sweeping everything in its path downstream.

Disaster experts classify floods according to their likelihood of occurring in a given time period. A hundred-year flood, for example, is an extremely large, destructive event that would theoretically be expected to happen only once every century. But this is a theoretical number. In reality, this classification means there is a one-percent chance that such a flood could happen in any given year. Over recent decades, possibly due to global climate change, hundred-year floods have been occurring worldwide with frightening regularity. Moving water has awesome destructive power. When a river overflows its banks or the sea drives inland, structures poorly equipped to withstand the water's strength are no match. Bridges, houses, trees, and cars can be picked up and carried off. The erosive force of moving water can drag dirt from under a building's foundation, causing it to crack and tumble.

In the United States, where flood mitigation and prediction is advanced, floods do about \$ 6 billion worth of damage and kill about 140 people every year. A 2007 report by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development found that coastal flooding alone does some \$ 3 trillion in damage worldwide. In China's Yellow River valley, where some of the world's





a master	a seascape	baroque	distinguished	to reflect
a painter	icon painting	impressionism	prominent	to portray
a portraitist	landscape	avant-garde	outstanding	to describe
a landscaper	social realism		famous	to capture
	primitive painting			
	portrait painting			

Ex. 2, p. 70. 1. masterpieces; 2. images; 3. icons; 4. painter; 5. inspired; 6. impressionists; 7. theme; 8. expressed; 9. influence; 10. paintings; 11. rural; 12. sceneries; 13. landscapes; 14. trend.

Ex. 1, p. 71. 1. had not finished; 2. had not been; 3. had finished; 4. had returned; 5. had not repaired.

Ex. 2, p. 71. 1. b; 2. a; 3. c; 4. e; 5. d.

Ex. 3, p. 72. 1. After Richard had read the contract he signed it.
 2. Richard had read the contract before he signed it.
 3. After Sally had borrowed some money she bought a washing machine.
 4. Sally had borrowed some money before she bought a washing machine.
 5. After Tina had eaten the meat she paid the bill.
 6. Tina had eaten the meat before she paid the bill.
 7. After the girls had watched the film they turned off the TV.
 8. The girls had watched the film before they turned off the TV.
 9. After Sam had done his homework he played football with his friends.
 10. Sam had done his homework before he played football with his friends.

Ex. 4, p. 72. 1. had been looking; 2. had been working; 3. had you been waiting; 4. had been sunbathing; 5. had been painting; 6. had been living; 7. had been watching.

Ex. 5, p. 73. 1. had finished; 2. had renovated; 3. had planned; 4. had been waiting; 5. had just gone; 6. had been standing; 8. had escaped.

Ex. 2, p. 74. 1. b; 2. e; 3. a; 4. d; 5. f; 6. g; 7. c.

Ex. 1, p. 74. 1. e; 2. h; 3. f; 4. g; 5. b; 6. a; 7. d; 8. j; 9. i; 10. c.

Ex. 2, p. 75. 1. outstanding; 2. exposition; 3. displayed; 4. exhibits; 5. brilliant; 6. includes; 7. illustrates; 8. containing; 9. distinguished; 10. outstanding; 11. impressionist; 12. devoted; 13. exposition.

Ex. 3, p. 76. In spring I have visited city art gallery in Kharkiv. It was founded in the end of 1996. It is situated in the centre of the city and you can get there by underground, by bus or on foot. Here you can see the pictures and graphics, sculptures and photography, new media and other techniques of art. It includes famous pieces of art of Kharkiv leading masters of classic and modern Ukrainian art. The best thing about it was the exhibition of old Kharkiv pictures. My parents and I were delighted to find the place where we

lived on the old map of 1890. I advise you to visit this art gallery.



Ex. 2, p. 77. 1. outstanding; 2. career; 3. Academy of Arts; 4. joined; 5. included; 6. landscape; 7. famous; 8. portraits; 9. illustrations; 10. landscapes; 11. expressionistic; 12. influence.

Date	Event
5th August 1844	Was born in Chuhuiv
1863–1864	Started his career at the Drawing School of the Society for the Support of Artists
1864–1871	Studied at the Academy of Arts
1878	Joined the Peredvizhniki Society
1890	Joined the Mir Iskusstva Group
1894–1907	Professor of the Academy of Arts
1898–1899	Rector of the Academy of Arts
1900	Lived in Kuokkala
1930	Died in Kuokkala

Ex. 4, p. 30. One of my favorite artists is Rembrandt is the greatest Dutch master, one of the supreme geniuses in the history of art. To this day the art of Rembrandt remains one of the most profound witness of the progress of the soul in its earthly pilgrimage towards the realisation of higher destiny. The son of the prosperous miller, Rembrandt was born in Leiden in 1608. He studied at Leiden University, but his real vocation was painting.

His rapid success promoted him to move to the Amsterdam in 1631.

In 1632 Rembrandt bought a splendid house, started a collection of paintings and rarities. The universal artist dealt with many world subjects. Rembrandt created a number of portraits and some group portraits which were traditional to the Dutch art. The best of them are "Anatomy lesson of Dr. Tulp" and "The night watch". In 1655 Rembrandt found himself in the midst of several financial troubles. At that period he painted "The Polish Rider", which is an allegory of the man's earthly journey.

Probably in 1669, the year of his own death, Rembrandt painted his famous "Return of the Prodigal son", which stands at the ultimate peak of Christian spirituality, illuminating the relationship of the self to the eternity.

The biblical theme was very important to Rembrandt. He painted "Artakserks, Oman and Eshpir", "The Saint Family".

Rembrandt was not understood when he was alive. He died in poverty. But it is the spirituality of his art that distinguishes Rembrandt from his Dutch contemporaries making him the greatest artist of the world.

Ex. 2 (A), p. 82. 1. sports; 2. team games; 3. leader; 4. skiing; 5. keep in shape; 6. the Olympics.

Ex. 2 (B), p. 82. 1. pitch; 2. team; 3. lost; 4. matches; 5. tennis; 6. game.

Ex. 4, p. 83. Sport is probably as old as the humanity itself. It has been developing with the developing and growth of the mankind.

All over the world people of different ages are very fond of sports and games. Sport not only helps people to become strong and to develop physically but also makes them more organized and better disciplined in their daily activities. It makes for a healthy mind in a healthy body. Sports help people to keep in good health.



We all need to exercise. Even if you don't plan to make a career in sport you still have to practice. Regular exercise gives you more energy. That is why many people who suffer from general tiredness should take more exercise than more rest. Exercise makes you feel and look better. The best exercise is one which involves in repeated movements, those are: walking, jogging or swimming. Bending and stretching will add flexibility and feeling of lightness.

Among the sports popular in our country are football, basketball, swimming, volleyball, ice hockey, tennis, gymnastics, figure skating. A person can choose sports and games for any season, for any taste.

Ex. 3, p. 84.

The Person	Group	Points	Occasion	Place	Who Watches
athlete, referee	league	score	race	gym, stadium	supporter
player, judge	team	goal	game	ground	spectator
captain	side	point	match	pitch, centre	fan
sportsman			leisure	courts	

Ex. 1, p. 84. 1. was cooking, came; 2. was riding, noticed; 3. was doing, rang; 4. were cleaning, started; 5. was typing, arrived.

Ex. 2, p. 84. 1. wanted; 2. had been waiting; 3. opened; 4. had been thinking; 5. was walking.

Ex. 3, p. 85. 1. I'll meet; 2. I am making; 3. I'll turn up; 4. I am going to make.

Ex. 3, p. 86. Taekwondo is a Korean martial art and the national sport of South Korea, taekwondo may be loosely translated as "the art of the foot and fist" or "the art of kicking and punching". As many other arts, it combines combat techniques, self-defense, sport, exercise, meditation, and philosophy. In 1989, Taekwondo was claimed as the world's most popular martial art in terms of number of practitioners has been an Olympic event since 2000. There are two branches of taekwondo development: Although there are doctrinal and technical differences between the two main styles and among the various organizations, the art in general emphasizes kicks thrown from a mobile stance, employing the leg's greater reach and power (compared to the arm). Taekwondo training generally includes a system of blocks, kicks, punches, and open-handed strikes and may also include various take-downs or sweeps, throws, and joint locks. Some taekwondo instructors also incorporate the use of pressure points, known as jiapsul, as well as grabbing self-defense techniques borrowed from other martial arts, such as hapkido and judo.

Ex. 2, p. 87. 1. golf; 2. cricket; 3. sumo wrestling; 4. football; 5. skiing; 6. baseball.

Ex. 3, p. 87. 1. b; 2. c; 3. b; 4. c; 5. c; 6. b; 7. a; 8. b; 9. c; 10. b; 11. c; 12. a; 13. b.

Ex. 1, p. 88. Vitalii Volodymyrovych Klychko (born 19 July 1971) is a Ukrainian professional heavyweight, boxer and the current WBC world heavyweight



Alliance for Reform and a member of the Ukrainian delegation to the Congress of the Council of Europe.

Klitschko also holds the distinction of being a three time world heavyweight champion, having previously held the WBO and WBC titles, and has never been knocked out or knocked down in any professional boxing bout.

His younger brother, Wladimir Klitschko, is the current IBF, WBO, IBO and Ring Magazine world heavyweight champion. Vitali is the first professional boxing world champion to hold a Ph. D. (in sports science).

Vitali Klitschko has recently announced that he intends to retire from professional heavyweight boxing at the end of 2010. As a result of his success he has been awarded Germany's highest award, the Federal Cross of Merit.

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