англійська карпюк робочий зошит 10 клас

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 laugher 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

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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	1	
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

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in sampo (a martial art that originated in the Soviet Onion) 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. 3, p. 14. As for me I think that the profession of an interpreter is very popular in Ukraine. I know that interpreters have opportunities to visit different countries and continents. It attracts me, because I'll get acquainted with various peoples and I'll learn their customs, rituals and traditions. I'm sure that this creative profession enriches our mind and we become more educated. I think that an interpreter is a very useful profession, because it helps people to communicate. I like this job and I hope that I'll become an interpreter. I hope that my dream will be realized. I try to read English books in the original, learn 10 words at a time and listen to English songs every day, because I want to fulfill my ambitions.

The profession of the worker is not so popular in our country because lots of plants don't work now. The salary is miserable and it's difficult to find the suitable place of work.

- Ex. 5, p. 15. Every job has its difficulties and challenges. I think that nearly all the professions are very important in life. But to choose the right occupation is very difficult, because we must take in to consideration many factors. We must consider our personal taste and our kind of mind. At the same time we must satisfy the requirements of our society and people needs in one profession or another. Some may prefer to work in factories or works, others want to go into construction: to take part in building power stations and new towns. Many opportunities to work and to satisfy at the same time the requirements of the society and your own personal interest are offered in the sphere of the services transport, communications and many others. I think that it's very important to have a friendly boss, pleasant colleagues, good salary, a comfortable work place, the opportunity to travel and interesting work.
- Ex. 1, p. 17. I'd like to travel to different countries, to study English to speak fluently.
- Ex. 2, p. 17. 1. Paul and Linda were singing while we were playing some music.
 - 2. What is that? Bob is repairing his car at the moment.
 - 3. Sally is a nurse. She usually works at night.
 - 4. I was cleaning the windows when the telephone rang.
 - 5. Mike was reading a book when his mother called him.
 - 6. Are you busy? No, what do you want me to do?
- Ex. 3, p. 17. 1. Lucy has been shopping for half an hour.
 - 2. Sam has been building his house for eight months already.
 - Olga has been doing her homework for two hours.
 - 4. My granny has been cooking for an hour.
 - The teacher has been speaking for an hour.
 - 6. The teams have been playing football for 25 minutes already.
- Ex. 1, p. 18. 1. d; 2. a; 3. e; 4. b; 5. f; 6. c.

Ex. 2, p. 18.

	Jobs	Skills	Personal qualities
1.		Using computers	
2.			Outgoing, creative, energetic
3.	Cook's helper		

	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 J 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;

6 coolely 7 leaves



- Ex. 4, p. 25. To learn English; to pass exams; to study History; to learn computer science; to read; to write; to count.
- Ex. 1, p. 26. 1. headmasters; 2. assistant principals; 3. secretaries; 4. librarians; 5. school nurses; 6. teachers; 7. psychologists.
- Ex. 2, p. 26. 1. c; 2. e; 3. f; 4. a; 5. d; 6. b.
- Ex. 1, p. 27. 1. b; 2. c; 3. e; 4. d; 5. a.
- Ex. 2, p. 27. 1. will not let; 2. will Liz be angry; 3. if you have; 4. arrives; 5. does; 6. saves; 7. need; 8. will you give.
- Ex. 3, p. 28. 1. If I finish work early, I will give you a hand.
 - 2. If you wash the dishes, I will cook the meal.
 - 3. If you hold my bag for five minutes, I will make it for you.
 - 4. If you look I the cupboard, you will find some cakes as well.
 - 5. I will go to Italy for two weeks if I take time off from work.
- Ex. 2, p. 29. 1. c; 2. a; 3. f; 4. b; 5. e; 6. d.
- Ex. 2, p. 30. What Do I Need To Do To Study at a USA College or University? The first thing a student must do is have a high degree of English language listening, speaking, and writing proficiency. Most students succeed in learning English by attending English language classes and taking pre-test exams in the TOEFL, TOIEC, SAT, IELTS, or GRE to make sure they are ready to take and pass the official test.

College or university selection is an important factor as well. Many students considering a college or university degree from the USA do research on the top ten colleges and universities in the USA to find out what their acceptance standards for admission are.

- Ex. 2 (A), p. 31. 1. year 12; 2. secondary school; 3. nursery school; 4. primary school; 5. infant school; 6. junior school; 7. secondary school; 8. sixth form college; 9. technical college.
- Ex. 2 (B), p. 31. 1. kindergarten; 2. nursery school; 3. high school; 4. kindergarten; 5. first grade; 6. elementary; 7. grade school; 8. junior high; 9. high school; 10. semester; 11. graduate; 12. 12th grade.
- Ex. 3, p. 38. 1. staple food; 2. takeaway food; 3. fast food; 4. junk food.
- Ex. 4, p. 38. 1. g; 2. b; 3. e; 4. a; 5. c; 6. d; 7. f.
- Ex. 1, p. 38. 1. Shall I buy a cat? If I were you, I'd buy a dog. 2. Shall I go to China? If I were you, I'd go to Italy. 3. Shall I paint the wall green? If I were you, I'd paint the wall yellow. 4. Shall I order a sandwich? If I were you, I'd order a salad. 5. Shall I take up golf? If I were you, I'd take up tennis. 6. Shall I take a bus? If I were you, I'd take a taxi.
- Ex. 2, p. 39. 1. b; 2. d; 3. e; 4. c; 5. f; 6. a.
- Ex. 3, p. 39. 1. He would open the door if he had the key.
 - 2. If we had a car, we would go for a drive.
 - 3. If I were rich I would never work again.
 - 4. If cameras didn't cost so much, we would buy one.
 - John would post the letters if he had some stamps.



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.

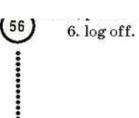
Ex. 1, p. 49. 1. c; 2. e; 3. g; 4. b; 5. j; 6. a; 7. h; 8. f; 9. d.

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. l. 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;



Ex. 2, p. 51. 1. 4; 2. 3; 3. 1; 4. 2; 5. 5; 6. 6; 7. 7; 8. 9; 9. 8.

Ex. 1, p. 52. 1. B; 2. D; 3. A; 4. C.

Ex. 3, p. 50. 1. switched on; 2. password; 3. start up; 4. icon; 5. file; 6. data; 7. technology.

Ex. 3, p. 54. 1. B; 2. C; 3. E; 4. A; 5. E.

Ex. 4, p. 54. 1. D; 2. E; 3. B; 4. C; 5. A.

Ex. 1, p. 57. 1. destroy; 2. damage; 3. hazards; 4. earthquakes; 5. injured; 6. erupted; 7. volcano; 8. caused; 9. natural.

Ex. 3, p. 57. The poisoning of the world's land, air, and water is the fastestspreading disease of civilization. It probably produces fewer headlines than
wars, earthquakes and floods, but it is potentially one of history's greatest
dangers to human life on earth. If present trends continue for the next
several decades, our planet will become uninhabitable. Overpopulation,
pollution and energy consumption have created such planet wide problems as
massive deforestation, ozone depletion, acid rains and the global warming
that is believed to be caused by the greenhouse effect.

The seas are in danger. They are filled with poison: industrial and nuclear waste, chemical fertilizers and pesticides. The Mediterranean is already nearly dead; the North Sea is following. The Aral Sea is on the brink of extinction. If nothing is done about it, one day nothing will be able to live in the seas.

Every ten minutes one kind of animal, plant or insect dies out for ever. If nothing is done about it, one million species that are alive today will have become extinct twenty years from now.

Air population is a very serious problem. In Cairo just breathing the air is life threatening- equivalent to smoking two packs of cigarettes a day. The same holds true for Mexico City.

Industrial enterprises emit tons of harmful substances. These emissions have disastrous consequences for our planet. They are the main reason for the greenhouse effect and acid rains. An even greater environmental threat are nuclear power stations. We all know how tragic the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster are.

People are beginning to realize that environmental problems are not somebody else's. They join and support various international organization and green parties. If governments wake up to what is happening-perhaps we'll be able to avoid the disaster that threatens the natural world and all of us with it.

Ex. 1, p. 59. 1. We should change people's attitudes towards the environment.

- We should use more solar energy.
- 3. We shouldn't put waste into the seas and rivers.
- 4. We shouldn't use products which damage the ozone layer.
- 5. We must clean the air.
- 6. We must save more energy and water.
- 7. We mustn't treat food with chemicals.
- 8. We can find ways of preventing oil spills.
- 9. We can protect animals in danger.
- We could ban cars which use leaded petrol.
- We ought to stop cigarette advertising.
- 12. We ought to make tough laws against litter.

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 Eyjafjallajnkull volcano. Fearing floods, officials evacuated about 800 area residents at the first signs of the second eruption, said P6ll 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

worst floods have occurred, millions of people have perished in floods during the last century.

When floodwaters recede, affected areas are often blanketed in silt and mud. The water and landscape can be contaminated with hazardous materials, such as sharp debris, pesticides, fuel, and untreated sewage. Potentially dangerous mold blooms can quickly overwhelm water-soaked structures. Residents of flooded areas can be left without power and clean drinking water, leading to outbreaks of deadly waterborne diseases like typhoid, hepatitis A, and cholera.

But flooding, particularly in river floodplains, is as natural as rain and has been occurring for millions of years. Famously fertile floodplains like the Mississippi Valley in the American Midwest, the Nile River valley in Egypt, and the Tigris-Euphrates in the Middle East have supported agriculture for millennia because annual flooding has left millions of tons of nutrient-rich silt deposits behind.

Most flood destruction is attributable to humans' desire to live near picturesque coastlines and in river valleys. Aggravating the problem is a tendency for developers to backfill and build on wetlands that would otherwise act as natural flood buffers. Many governments mandate that residents of flood-prone areas purchase flood insurance and build flood-resistant structures. Massive efforts to mitigate and redirect inevitable floods have resulted in some of the most ambitious engineering efforts ever seen, including New Orleans's extensive levee system and massive dikes and dams in the Netherlands. And highly advanced computer modeling now lets disaster authorities predict with amazing accuracy where floods will occur and how severe they're likely to be.

Ex. 2, p. 68. 1. d; 2. c; 3. e; 4. b; 5. g; 6. a; 7. f.

Ex. 3, p. 68. 1. icon painting; 2. frescos; 3. scenery; 4. devoted; 5. theme; 6. prominent; 7. inspired; 8. portrait.

Ex. 4, p. 69. 1. b; 2. c; 3. a; 4. c; 5. a.

Ex. 5, p. 69. Impressionism was a 19th-century art movement that began as a loose association of Paris-based artists whose independent exhibitions brought them to prominence in the 1870s and 1880s. The name of the movement is derived from the title of a Claude Monet work, Impression, Sunrise, which provoked the critic Louis Leroy to coin the term in a satiric review published in Le Charivari.

Characteristics of Impressionist paintings include relatively small, thin, yet visible brush strokes, open composition, emphasis on the accurate depiction of light in its changing qualities (often accentuating the effects of the passage of time), ordinary subject matter, the inclusion of movement as a crucial element of human perception and experience, and unusual visual angles. The emergence of Impressionism in the visual arts was soon followed by analogous movements in other media which became known as Impressionist music and Impressionist literature.

Impressionism also describes art created in this style, but outside of the late 19th century time period.

Ex. 1, p. 70.

a person a genre		a trend	characteristic	to create
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an artist | still life | constructivism | prilliant | to depict | (59)

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.
 - 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.
 - 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 Rembrant is the greatest Dutch master, one of the supreme geneuses in the history of art. To this day the art of Rembrant remains one of the most profound witness of the progress of the soul in it's earthly pilgrimage towards the realisation of higher destiny. The son of the prosperous miller, Rembrant was born in Leiden in 1608. He studied at Leiden University, but his real vocation was painting.

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

In 1632 Rembrant bought a splendid house, started a collection of paintings and rarities. The universal artist dealt with many world subjects. Rembrant 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 Rembrant 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, Rembrant painted his famous "Return of the Prological son", which stands at the ultimate peak of Cristian spirituality, illuminating the relationship of the self to the eternity.

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

Rembrant was not understood when he was alive. He died in poverty. But it is the spirituality of his art that distinguishes Rembrant 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 Olumpics.

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

champion. He is also a leader of the political party Ukrainian Democratic

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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