

Ясинецька О. А.



ОСНОВИ

ПЕРЕКЛАДАЦЬКОГО
СКОРОПИСУ

Практикум

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ГОРЛІВСЬКИЙ ІНСТИТУТ ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ
ДЕРЖАВНИЙ ВИЩИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ЗАКЛАД
«ДОНБАСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ ПЕДАГОГІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»

Ясинецька О. А.

ОСНОВИ ПЕРЕКЛАДАЦЬКОГО СКОРОПISУ
(англійська мова як основна іноземна)

Практикум

Слов'янськ

2021

УДК 81'25(075)

Рекомендовано до друку Вченою радою Горлівського інституту іноземних мов ДВНЗ «Донбаський державний педагогічний університет» (протокол № 4 від 4 лютого 2021 року)

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Ясинецька О. А.

Основи перекладацького скоропису (англійська мова як основна іноземна): практикум. Слов'янськ: Вид.-во Б. І. Маторіна, 2021. 149 с.

Практикум призначений для навчання й відповідного засвоєння принципів і прийомів перекладацького скоропису як вертикального лаконічного запису інформації для забезпечення усного послідовного перекладу. Завдання на розуміння, розробку та застосування засобів швидкого й ефективного занотовування повного обсягу повідомлення сприяють розвитку перекладацьких навичок і вмій, активізують увагу, пам'ять, логічне мислення. Вправи базуються на автентичному текстовому та аудіовізуальному матеріалі з різних сфер і тем сьогодення й історії України та світу, що поповнює фонові знання, тоді як процеси скороченого запису й повного відтворення інформації стимулюють інтелектуальну діяльність та удосконалюють професійну компетентність студентів-перекладачів.

УДК 81'25(075)

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INTRODUCTION

Практикум укладено для 27-ми практичних занять відповідно до навчальної програми нормативної дисципліни «Основи перекладацького скоропису (основна іноземна мова)» для здобувачів вищої освіти освітньо-кваліфікаційного рівня «бакалавр» спеціальності 035.041 Філологія. Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша – англійська.

Виконання запропонованих вправ спрямоване на засвоєння студентами системи універсального перекладацького скоропису (УПС) та його дериваційних елементів для відтворення значного за обсягом текстового масиву при послідовному перекладі. Студенти вчаться використовувати велику кількість символів та численні механізми систематизації й реферування тексту шляхом скороченого перекладацького запису на основі вправ, які розвивають пам'ять, сприяють удосконаленню стратегій і прийомів запам'ятовування й образного мислення.

Практикум містить завдання такої компетентнісної спрямованості:

– ознайомлення з принципами застосування УПС на рівні слів, словосполучень, речень і текстів, як друкованих, так і сприйнятих на слух, із залученням аудіовізуальних засобів;

– розпізнання вмотивованості усталених символів УПС;

– смисловий аналіз лексики (синонімів, антонімів, омонімів, сполучуваності), фраз, ідіоматичних сполук, речень і текстів, як друкованих, так і сприйнятих на слух, із залученням аудіовізуальних засобів;

– розробка власного перекладацького скоропису на рівні слів, словосполучень, фразеологізмів, речень і текстів;

– запис дат та власних назв, засвоєння абревіатур для країн світу та міжнародних організацій;

– аналіз хронологічної співвіднесеності та, власне, запис історичних подій перекладацьким скорописом;

– аналіз співвіднесеності інформації про відомих громадсько-політичних діячів світу та українських перекладачів; запис даних про їхні біографію та доробок перекладацьким скорописом;

– увага до власних назв та діяльності міжнародних установ та організацій; запис інформації про них за допомогою перекладацького скоропису;

– ознайомлення з інформаційними повідомленнями про події в Україні та світі загалом, з увагою до різних сфер, тем, проблем та рішень у питаннях політики, громадської діяльності, суспільного життя, науки і техніки, культури й мистецтва, довкілля і всесвіту.

– розвиток професійної компетентності у використанні перекладацького скоропису для реферування інформації та, власне, усного послідовного перекладу.

Формування й розвиток навичок ведення перекладацького скоропису є важливими складовими в структурі професійної компетентності перекладача; практикум надає студентам необхідні знання (фонові, тематичні, контекстуальні) і матеріал (мовний, зокрема термінологічний; текстовий, аудіовізуальний) та допомагає формувати уміння й розвивати навички смислового аналізу, скороченого запису та його оперативного читання/відтворення цільовою мовою.

LESSON 1

The principles of note-taking:

- identify ideas, not words
- use abbreviations
- use symbols (for links, verb tense, negation, emphasis, and emotions/tones)
- move vertically down the page (an A4 notepad is preferred)
- use space on paper effectively
- draw lines horizontally to separate ideas (underline the logical parts)

How do interpreter's notes help?

- improve concentration, preventing distraction
- relieve the memory, releasing the interpreter from bearing the whole speech segment in mind
- activate the interpreter's memory with prompts and clues of what the speech was about

I. Consider the types of symbols according to the manner of expression:

- (1) letter symbols: IMF, US, UK, UA, MP, e.g., i.e., cf., NB, etc.
- (2) associative: ☼, ♀, ×, ∴, →, ☺, etc.
- (3) derivative: ♀², ≠, ~~A~~, etc.

N.B.:

1. It is generally advisable to take notes in the target language. Then technically, for instance, if there is the pronoun *we* in the notes, it is assumed that the source utterance was in a language other than English. However, the interpreter may choose, which frequently happens, to speed up the note-taking process and write down in the source language.
2. Superscript 2 denotes plurality: e.g., y^2 =years. With adjectives, however, it means the comparative degree: e.g., big^2 =bigger.
3. Crossing a symbol out means negation, cancelling or denial: e.g., = vs. ≠.
4. If a symbol is encircled, it means a metonymically broader notion: e.g., the symbol ! requires attention, but the derived symbol Ⓢ means a law and even legislation; the colon : means an expressed idea or opinion, but the encircled colon Ⓞ denotes a thought or implication.

II. Study an example of the basic vertical layout in note-taking:

Subject

♪

Predicate

c →

Object

☺ / ☹

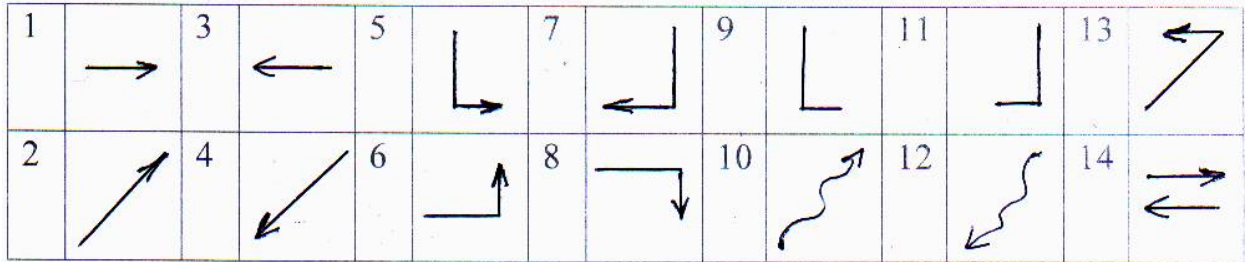
Adverbial modifier

||

Music can give joy or sadness at the same time.

III. Symbols should make sense to the user. Therefore, discern the sense of the symbols in each of the five sets below and match them with the given lexical items.

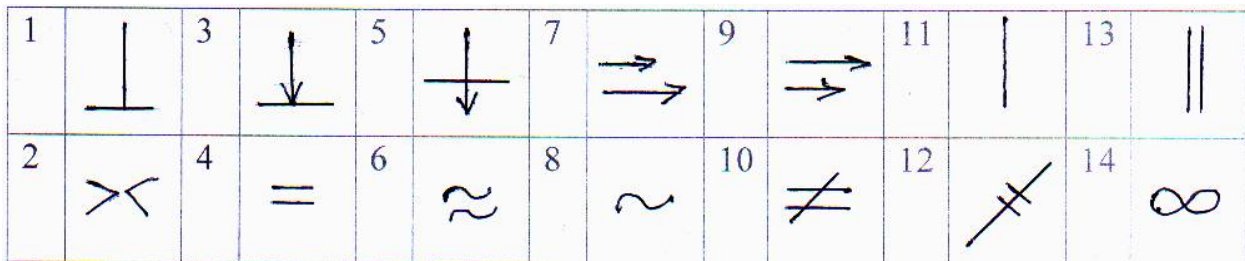
Set 1.



For example: after something – 9

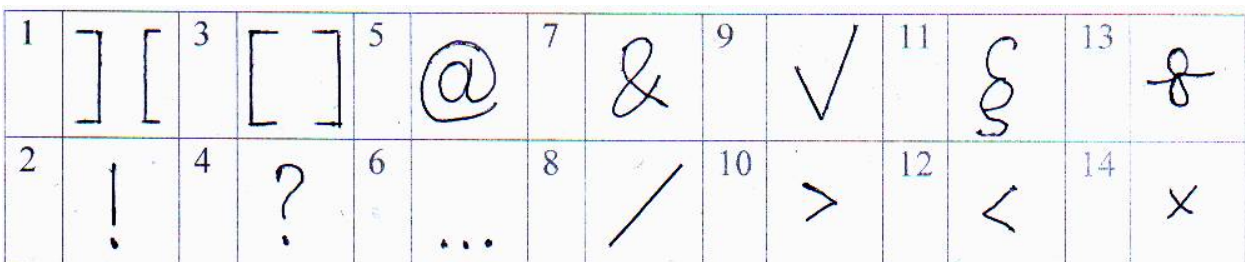
(a) before something	(h) future events
(b) go back, result from	(i) improve steadily
(c) plummet, plunge, fall suddenly	(j) develop gradually
(d) return, respond	(k) exchange, trade
(e) move forward, result in	(l) past events
(f) decline steadily	(m) surge, rise sharply
(g) decline gradually	

Set 2.



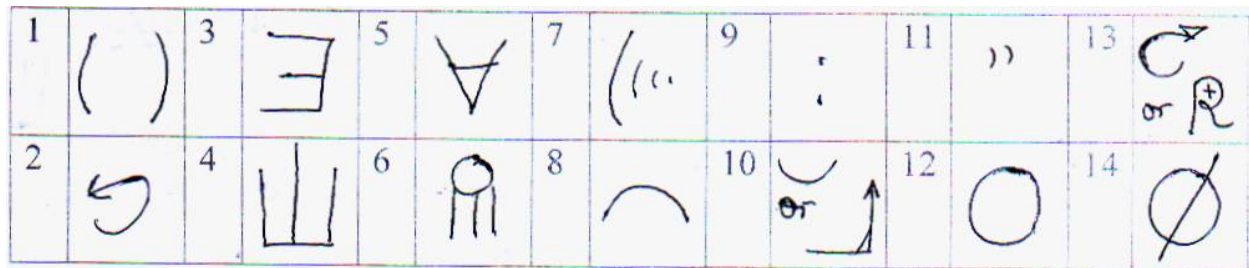
(a) overtake, outstrip	(h) lag behind, follow
(b) press, influence directly	(i) correlation, meanwhile
(c) equal	(j) border on
(d) now, today, these days	(k) at the same time, in parallel
(e) fall below, intrude, get into	(l) different
(f) always, forever, eternally	(m) despite, contrary to
(g) approximate	(n) confrontation, opposition

Set 3.



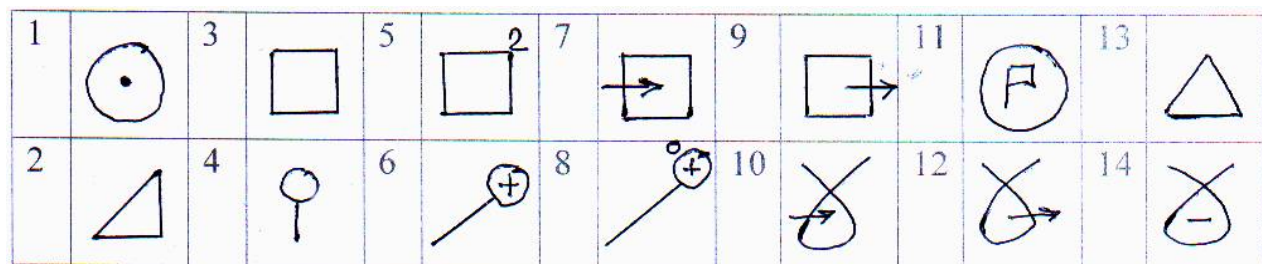
(a) inside, interior, enclosed, in the framework	(h) deal, agreement
(b) less than	(i) more than
(c) done, accepted, approved	(j) at
(d) excluded, outside, external, exterior	(k) question, issue, problem, concern
(e) of, or	(l) and so on
(f) importance, essential, attention	(m) paragraph, clause, item on the agenda
(g) and	(n) multiplication, (several) times

Set 4.



(a) there exists	(h) say, inform
(b) echo, reflection	(i) meeting, round table, conference
(c) a revolution or reform	(j) the globe, the world, international, global
(d) a setback, regress	(k) opinion, that is
(e) including, inclusion	(l) all, for all, whole
(f) industry	(m) protect
(g) control	(n) support

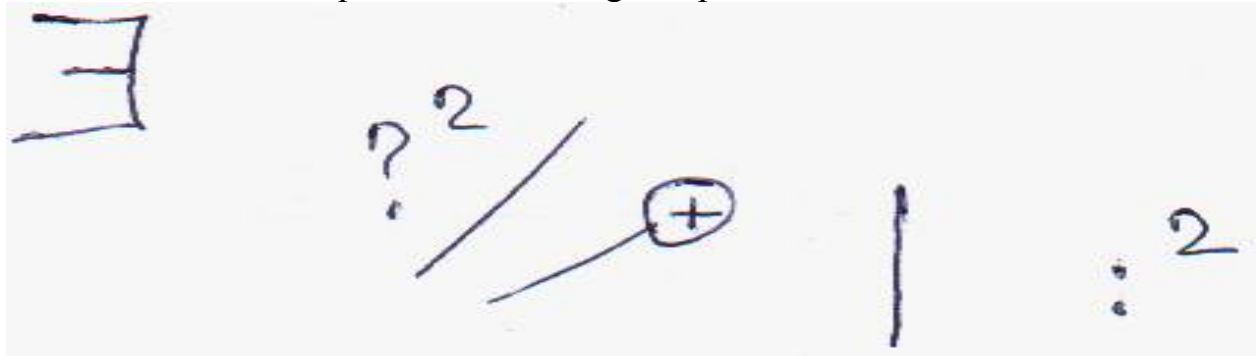
Set 5.



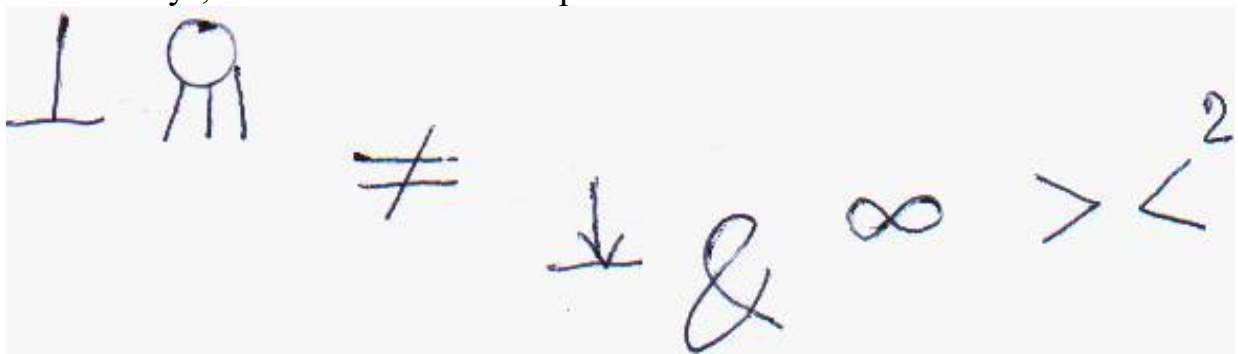
(a) head, chief, leader, president	(h) spending, payment
(b) (round table) discussion	(i) countries
(c) a summit, an international meeting	(j) a delegate, a representative
(d) a country	(k) budget deficit
(e) import, immigration, cross-border arrival	(l) research
(f) a part of, an agency, a region	(m) researcher
(g) export, emigration, cross-border departure	(n) income, investment, deposit

IV. Consider some examples with the symbols that are already known to you.

1. There are research questions bordering on opinions.



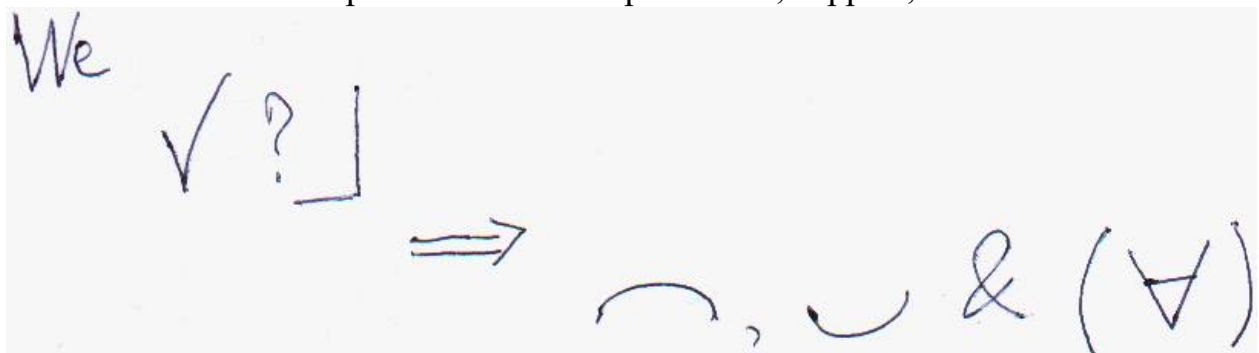
2. Nowadays, control does not mean pressure and constant confrontations.



3. The forum of world leaders has started to discuss issues of industrial development.



4. We have solved the problem to ensure protection, support, and inclusion for all.



5. The first question of the discussion concerns industrial cooperation and further trade relations.



V. Develop your own notes for the following sentences.

1. Industrial cooperation will replenish the budget.
2. There are leaders and confrontations in any revolution.
3. The researcher spoke about global issues.
4. Protection of countries and territories is an important question.
5. We think that gradual improvements will result in solving the problems.
6. The second item on the agenda is related to emigration.
7. Currently, the questions of industrial development cause more problems than solutions.
8. The revolution resulted in conflicts, regress, and budget depletion.
9. World leaders will come to the country for the summit.
10. Who will represent the country at the international conference?

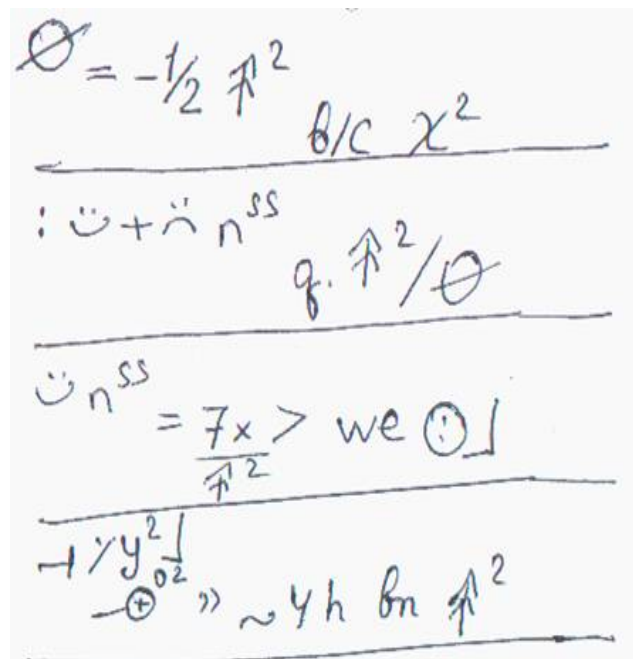
VI. Note-taking of long messages.

1. While listening/reading, relate the symbols to the text “Earth has lost half of its trees because of humans”. 2. Be ready to explain the symbols and interpret the text into Ukrainian, looking at the notation only.

Earth has lost half of its trees

because of humans

There is good news and bad news regarding the number of trees on our planet. The good news is that there are seven times more trees on Earth than we thought. Until a few years ago, scientists estimated that the world had around 400 billion trees.



However, a new study from Yale University estimates that there are around three trillion trees. That's a three followed by 12 zeroes. That means there are more than 420 trees for every person alive today.

Lead researcher Dr Thomas Crowther told the BBC that the new estimate will not change anything. He said: "It's not like we've discovered a load of new trees. It's not good news for the world or bad news that we've produced this new number."

The bad news is that thousands of years ago, the Earth had around six trillion trees. Human activity has cut in half the number of trees on the planet. A good example of this is the fact that Europe used to be one giant forest. Now much of it is farmland, fields, cities and towns. Dr Crowther said people are responsible for the loss of three trillion trees over the past several thousand years.

$\frac{1}{2} \oplus / \text{yale} \sim 3 \text{tn } \uparrow^2$
 (12 zeros)
 $\Rightarrow 420 \uparrow^2$
 \downarrow
 1×1

$\frac{1}{2} \oplus$ Dr Thomas Crowther \Rightarrow BBC

$\oplus \rightarrow \text{or } \uparrow^2$

$\text{No. } \uparrow^2 / \text{no. ss} \neq \text{or } \uparrow^2$

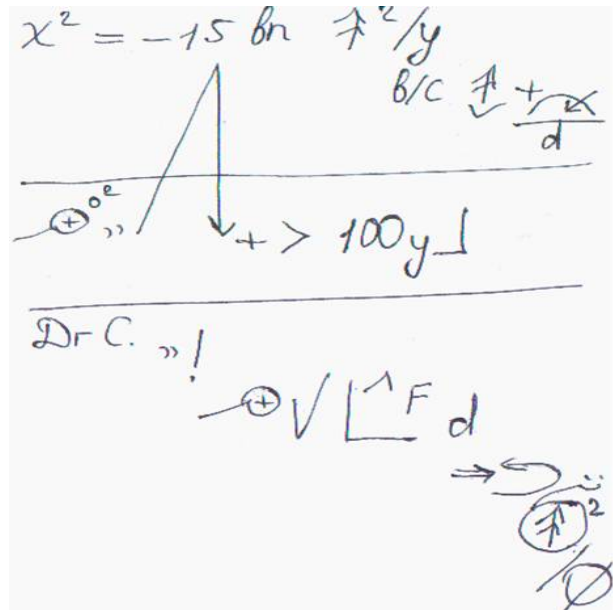
$\hat{u} \text{ no. ss} = k_y^2 \uparrow^2$
 $\emptyset = \sim 6 \text{tn } \uparrow^2$
 $\text{But } \chi \text{act}^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \uparrow^2$

e.g. $E_u = \hat{\uparrow}$

$\downarrow = \leftrightarrow^2, ct^2/tw^2$

Dr C. $\chi^2 \Rightarrow -3 \text{tn } \uparrow^2 / k_y^2$

Humans are destroying around 15 billion more trees every year because of deforestation and the demand for farmland. The scientists said this figure is “considerably higher” than just a century ago. Dr Crowther warned that: “This study highlights how much more effort is needed if we are to restore healthy forests worldwide.”



VII. Revise the rules of note-taking and the symbols that you have studied. Watch and discuss some of the advisable videos on Note-Taking for Consecutive Interpreting as to the principles and techniques:

- (1) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K26odLR7rjE>
- (2) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gG65XDLIeEU>
- (3) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ni34Am19XFA>
- (4) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fBMhJDjkS2c>
- (5) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SizfjtN3QWA>
- (6) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Jq-kbhpgnpl>
- (7) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MDojIWMvF04>
- (8) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cz3fjAX5Meg>

VIII. While listening to the text “Earth Has Lost Half of Its Trees Because of Humans” (the audio or the transcript, p. 128), develop your own notes.

IX. When mastering the techniques of note-taking, it is advisable that you consult and, actually, study the Symbol Tree at <http://www.symbolovnik.cz/en>





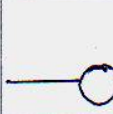








X. Look through the lyrics in the table below. Try to encode the song “Heal the World” (by Michael Jackson) available at <https://youtu.be/f300h4YbePY>

<p>There’s a place in your heart, And I know that it is love; And this place could be much Brighter than tomorrow. And if you really try, You’ll find there’s no need to cry; In this place, you’ll feel There’s no hurt or sorrow. There are ways to get there If you care enough for the living.</p>	<p>Make a little space, Make a better place. Heal the world, Make it a better place For you and for me And the entire human race. There are people dying... If you care enough for the living, Make it a better place For you and for me.</p>
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LESSON 2

I. There are many other symbols to consider and use. Thus, discern the sense of the symbols in each of the five sets below and match them with the given lexical items. Next, develop your notes for the sentences after each set.














Set 1.

1		3		5		7		9		11		13	
2		4		6		8		10	ami	12		14	

(a) ruin, death	(h) a child, a baby
(b) a woman	(i) casualty, victim, dead
(c) a terrorist	(j) a guest, a visitor
(d) coalition, marriage, alliance	(k) energy, threat, hazard
(e) a man	(l) an adult
(f) family	(m) an elderly person
(g) others	(n) a friend

1. There is a serious problem in the family of the elderly couple.
2. A family is an alliance leading to the birth of children.
3. The terrorist caused several casualties.
4. The intended marriage was ruined by the conflict between the man and the woman.
5. A terrorist can be any adult—a man or a woman.

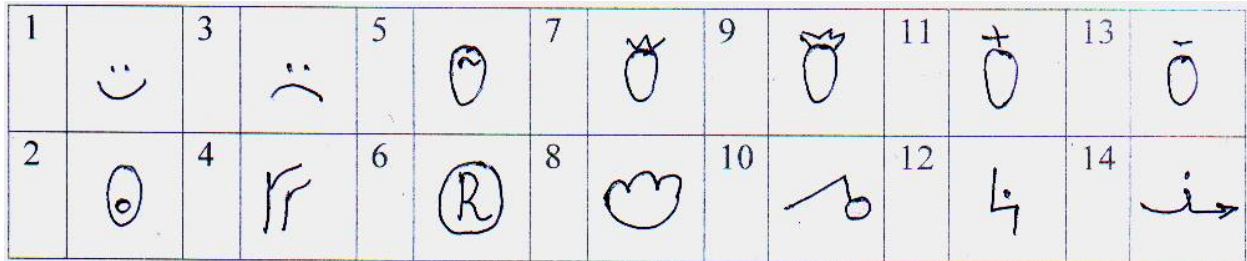
Set 2.

1		3		5		7		9		11		13	
2		4	F or O-O	6		8		10		12		14	

(a) a part, a fraction	(h) belonging
(b) percentage, ratio, interest	(i) dependence
(c) big, top	(j) yesterday, the day before
(d) tomorrow, the day after	(k) weakness, lack of strength/force
(e) small	(l) velocity, speed, rate
(f) force, strength, strong, effort	(m) advantage
(g) basis, be based on	(n) disadvantage

1. A child belongs to a family and depends on adults.
2. Yesterday, he speeded up and bumped into a tree with full force.
3. Weakness is a disadvantage of elderly people.
4. There is some percentage of adults who use force to gain advantage.
5. Tomorrow, these efforts will be the basis of our independence.

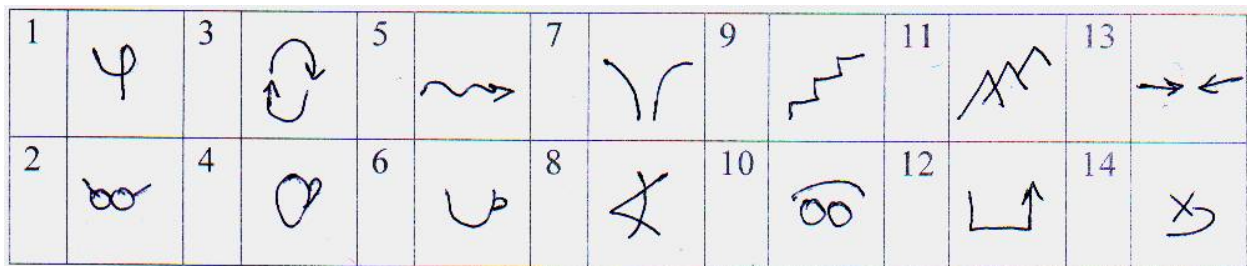
Set 3.



(a) surprised, astounded	(h) optimistic
(b) sad, disappointed, gloomy	(i) registered
(c) a suggestion, an initiative	(j) glad, happy, joyful
(d) scared, afraid, fearful, petrified	(k) pessimistic
(e) hesitant, puzzled, worried	(l) a viewpoint
(f) a dream	(m) proud, haughty, self-assured
(g) responsibility	(n) reverence, respect, devotion

1. I am happy to dream and express my opinion.
2. The responsibility makes him worried and doubtful.
3. The friend suggested setting a common budget and doing some research on the industry.
4. Reverence does not necessarily mean love and protection.
5. She was afraid to talk to arrogant people.

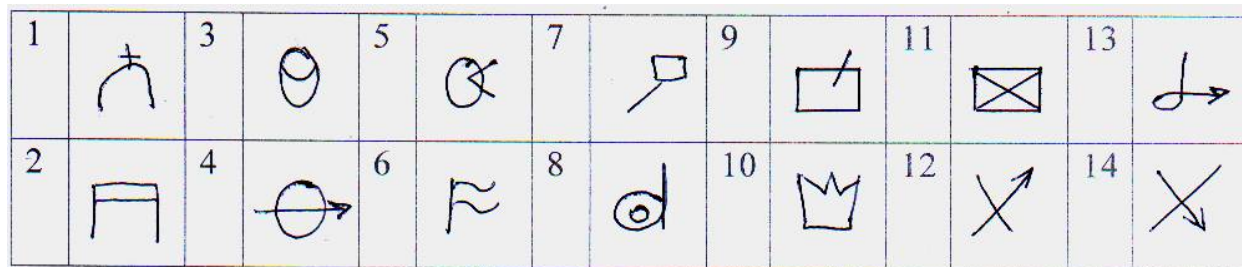
Set 4.



(a) continue, go on, proceed	(h) replace, substitute
(b) extend, broaden	(i) vision
(c) mountains	(j) treat, show hospitality
(d) change	(k) approach,
(e) signature, to sign	(l) to watch, to observe
(f) outlook, overview	(m) to restore, to recover
(g) build, construct	(n) to listen, hearing

1. I was watching him sign the agreement.
2. While having his tea, the visitor changed the topic and suggested going to the mountains.
3. His eyesight was restored, so now he can see and hear equally well.
4. I was amazed how joyful he was while doing his research.
5. The new president of the country has broad power to implement replacements and reforms.

Set 5.



(a) to understand, to acknowledge	(h) to urge, to call for
(b) to present with, to give, to grant	(i) democracy
(c) belief, pioussness, faith	(j) to win (in a conflict)
(d) a merit, superiority, monarchy	(k) to implement, to carry out
(e) a slogan, a demand	(l) to lose (in a conflict)
(f) an election	(m) mail
(g) official, national	(n) a goal, the finish line, the objective

1. We are strong enough to implement the decisions and achieve our goal.
2. His faith in democracy encouraged others to come with slogans and flags to the polling stations and vote for him.
3. The letter was informing them that the monarchy had been abolished.
4. Tomorrow, they will either win and rejoice or lose and grieve.
5. Democracy extends the outlook and provides strength to the weak.

II. Decide which one of the four translations (A–D) does not apply. Suggest your symbols for the notions expressed in Ukrainian.

(1) фізична особа

- (A) individual
- (B) human being
- (C) legal person/entity
- (D) natural person

(2) цілісність

- (A) integrity
- (B) integrality
- (C) concord
- (D) discord

- (3) прихований
 (A) hidden
 (B) covert
 (C) latent
 (D) overt
- (4) чіткість
 (A) legibility
 (B) definition
 (C) description
 (D) distinctness
- (5) відстеження
 (A) interception
 (B) trunking
 (C) tracking
 (D) detection

III. Please note that dates encoded in English will contain clipped names of the months and the apostrophe ' to denote elision of the millennium and century that have not been replaced yet. For example:

Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec.

11.03.1847 → 11 Mar '847

03.10.1965 → 3 Oct '65

07.08.2012 → 7 Aug '12

IV. Encode the dates in English:

28.03.244	27.05.1956	01.01.2018
04.12.812	08.07.1812	14.02.2032
16.04.1256	15.06.1912	23.10.1745

V. Decode the names of the countries. Suggest the acronym for Russia.



VI. Match the events with the years when they happened. Develop your notes and interpret them into Ukrainian.

1946	Germany invaded Poland; World War II began.
1984	The cable channel MTV was launched.
1939	The United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark entered the European Economic Community, the EU.
1981	Soviet leader Yuri Andropov died; Konstantin Chernenko succeeded him. In protest of the Olympic boycott of four years before, the Soviets boycotted the Los Angeles Olympics.
1973	The Cold War began between the United States and the Soviet Union.

VII. Study the names and ISO abbreviations for the countries and dependent territories. Try to understand the form. Read the abbreviations below the table as if they were the Ukrainian names of the countries and dependent territories: e.g., AR – Аргентина.

1	Afghanistan	AF	9	Argentina	AR
2	Aland Islands (Finland)	AX	10	Armenia	AM
3	Albania	AL	11	Aruba (Netherlands)	AW
4	American Samoa (USA)	AS	12	Ascension Island (UK)	AC
5	Andorra	AD	13	Australia	AU
6	Angola	AO	14	Austria	AT
7	Anguilla (UK)	AI	15	Azerbaijan	AZ
8	Antigua and Barbuda	AG	16	United Arab Emirates	AE

AC, AD, AE, AF, AG, AI, AL, AM, AO, AR, AS, AT, AU, AW, AX, AZ.

VIII. Match the proverbs/sayings with their cross-language equivalents. What symbols can be used here?

1	A bad compromise is better than a good lawsuit.	A	Видно птаха по польоту.
2	A bad workman always blames his tools.	B	Де тонко, там і рветься.
3	A bag of bones.	C	Договір дорожчий від грошей.
4	A bargain is a bargain.	D	Живучий, як кішка.
5	A bird may be known by its song.	E	Любиш кататися – люби і санчата возити.
6	A black hen lays a white egg.	F	Не було б щастя, так нещастя допомогло.
7	A blessing in disguise.	G	Поганий мир кращий доброї сварки.
8	A cat in gloves catches no mice.	H	У поганого майстра винний інструмент.
9	A cat with nine lives.	I	І чорна курка несе білі яйця. / І в чорної корови молоко біле.

10	A chain is no stronger than its weakest link.	J	Шкіра та кості.
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IX. While listening to the text “Sleeping Late” (the audio or the transcript read aloud, p. 128), develop your notes and be ready to interpret them into Ukrainian. The text concerns the following questions:

1. Where was the research conducted?
2. How many adults did researchers look at?
3. What were the ages of the people the researchers looked at?
4. How much likelier to die during the study were night owls?
5. What is an early bird?
6. What did researchers say needed to change, besides society?
7. What kind of issue did a researcher call the risks from sleeping late?
8. What kind of problems did the researcher say night owls might have?
9. What two things might night owls drink more of?
10. What patterns did researchers say was different at weekends?

LESSON 3

I. Recognize the sense of the symbols in each of the five sets below and match them with the given lexical items. Next, develop your notes for the sentences after each set.

Set 1.










1		3		5		7		9		11		13	
2		4		6		8		10		12		14	

(a) an exhibition, promotion	(h) demand
(b) an employer	(i) supply, service
(c) a bank	(j) customs, national border control, checkpoint
(d) a secret	(k) subsidy, additional income
(e) consumption, eating	(l) politics, a policy
(f) arms, weapons	(m) a worker, an employee
(g) an enterprise, a plant, a factory	(n) a house, a building

1. The promotion is aimed at raising the demand to meet the available supply.
2. There was an armed conflict at the border.
3. The bank is pursuing its secret policy.
4. There are four adults and three children in the family, so the consumption and spending of the household are high.

5. The situation at home is sad: we have spent all our budget and now will depend on the subsidy till the end of the year.











Set 2.

1		3		5		7		9		11	TV	13	
2	PC	4	IT	6	M ^{ss}	8	P ^{ss}	10		12		14	

(a) a structure	(h) information technology
(b) to dig, to shovel	(i) laboratory tests
(c) medicine	(j) environmental protection
(d) telecommunication	(k) computer
(e) broadcasting, transmission lines	(l) the mass media
(f) mining	(m) the press
(g) television	(n) an airplane

1. The mass media, including the press, seem to be watching over environmental protection.
2. Information technology inevitably penetrates into homes and entails the use of computers.
3. Television has long established its structure of telecommunicating and broadcasting.
4. There are tests constantly carried out to improve the effects of medical services.
5. He used to dig trenches on the border but now works in mining.

Set 3.

1		3	a ²	5	a ³	7	H ₂ O	9		11		13	
2		4		6	P	8		10		12		14	

(a) water	(h) to cultivate
(b) fish	(i) soil
(c) fire	(j) to harvest
(d) food, nourishment	(k) a draft, a project, a document
(e) a mouse	(l) pollution
(f) waste(s)	(m) area, territory
(g) a machine tool, machinery	(n) volume, cubic

1. The soil here produces rich harvests.
2. The fire spread fast over a vast territory.
3. Large volumes of water are necessary to cultivate land and breed fish.
4. Mice and wild fires endanger harvests, which are intended as food supplies, and increase waste.
5. The project means investing into machinery to produce more for export.

Set 4.

1		3		5		7		9		11		13	
2		4		6		8		10		12		14	

(a) chemistry	(h) atom, nuclear power
(b) a road, a path	(i) a vessel
(c) physics	(j) a bridge
(d) a car	(k) mathematics
(e) technology	(l) an explosion, a nuclear test
(f) a bus	(m) a train
(g) a period, a timeframe	(n) population, human

1. I have travelled by car, train, boat, and plane, too.
2. Nuclear tests endanger the population of a region, country, and even the world.
3. Mathematics, physics, and chemistry now all depend on information technology.
4. Nuclear power must be under control all the time.
5. We hit the road at dawn and went over the bridge.

Set 5.

1		3		5		7		9		11		13	
2		4		6		8		10		12		14	

(a) tax, taxation	(h) education
(b) budget improvement	(i) the Minister of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of the Interior, the Home Office, the U.S. Department of the Interior
(c) freedom	(j) the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Department of the Exterior; the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office; the U.S. Department of State

(d) a burden, a weight	(k) a right
(e) money, finance	(l) prosecution, imprisonment
(f) justice	(m) a split, separation
(g) a strike	(n) the Ministry/Department of Finance, Her Majesty's Treasury (HM Treasury), the U.S. Department of the Treasury

1. Some people improved their budgets by tax evasion.
2. Violation of rights and freedom can result in strikes, with further injustice and imprisonment.
3. Taxation is a burden if there is no money.
4. The personnel of a ministry as an official state organization (for example, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine) must be well educated.
5. There is still a division of people into those who have much money and those who depend on their limited monthly wages as the only income.

II. Decide which one of the four translations (A–D) does not apply. Suggest your symbols for the notions expressed in Ukrainian.

(1) впроваджувати/додатково застосовувати

- (A) to introduce
- (B) to adopt
- (C) to complement
- (D) to compliment

(2) ефект об'ємності

- (A) volume effect
- (B) special effect
- (C) spatial effect
- (D) dimensional effect

(3) безготівковий розрахунок

- (A) payment by check
- (B) cashless settlement
- (C) non-cash transaction
- (D) discount payment

(4) селекторна нарада

- (A) teleconference
- (B) subscriber meeting
- (C) telephone conference
- (D) circuit conference

(5) Андорра

- (A) Andorra
- (B) the Republic of Andorra
- (C) the Principality of the Valleys of Andorra
- (D) the Principality of Andorra

III. Match the events with the years when they happened. Develop your notes and interpret them into Ukrainian.

1990	President Bill Clinton was accused of having an affair with a White House intern, Monica Lewinsky. He denied the charges; then admitted to the affair. An independent counsel brought charges against Clinton, and the House impeached him for lying and obstructing justice.
2007	Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko died and was replaced by a young Mikhail Gorbachev. He called for reforms in the Soviet Union. In October, Reagan and Gorbachev met in a summit and agreed to step up arms control talks and renew cultural contacts.
1985	Terrorist Attacks on the World Trade Center and The Pentagon Invasion of Afghanistan Operation “Enduring Freedom”.
1998	Iraq invaded Kuwait and seized oil assets, igniting the Persian Gulf War.
2001	The seventh Harry Potter novel was released with an initial press run of 12 million copies in the U.S. alone.

IV. Study the names and ISO abbreviations for the countries and dependent territories. Try to understand the form. Read the abbreviations below the table as if they were the Ukrainian names of the countries and dependent territories: e.g., BR – Бразилія.

1	Bahamas	BS	11	Bolivia	BO
2	Bahrain	BH	12	Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA
3	Bangladesh	BD	13	Botswana	BW
4	Barbados	BB	14	Bouvet Island (Norway)	BV
5	Belarus	BY	15	Brazil	BR
6	Belgium	BE	16	Brunei	BN
7	Belize	BZ	17	Bulgaria	BG
8	Benin	BJ	18	Burkina Faso	BF
9	Bermuda (UK)	BM	19	Burundi	BI
10	Bhutan	BT			

BA, BB, BD, BE, BF, BG, BH, BI, BJ, BM, BN, BO, BR, BS, BT, BV, BW, BY, BZ.

V. Match the proverbs/sayings with their cross-language equivalents. What symbols can be used here?

1	A creaking door hangs long on its hinges.	A	Великому кораблю – велике плавання.
2	A dog in the manger.	B	Друг пізнається у біді.
3	A drop in the bucket [ocean].	C	Кінь на чотирьох ногах – і той спотикається.
4	A fly in the ointment.	D	Крапля в морі.
5	A friend in need is a friend indeed.	E	Краще гірка правда, ніж солодка брехня.

6	A friend's frown is better than a foe's smile.	F	Краще синиця у жмені, ніж журавель у небі.
7	A gift in the hand is better than two promises.	G	Ложка дьогтю в бочці меду.
8	A great ship asks deep waters.	H	Скрипуче дерево два віки стоїть.
9	A horse stumbles that has four legs.	I	Собака на сні.
10	A little bird told me.	J	Сорока на хвості принесла.

VI.

1. Match the English and Ukrainian equivalents of the international membership of Ukraine.

1	European Organisation for the Safety of Air Navigation (Eurocontrol)	A	Енергетичне співтовариство
2	Euro-Asian Cooperation of national metrological institutions (COOMET)	B	Євразійська група з протидії легалізації злочинних доходів і фінансуванню тероризму (ЄАГ)
3	European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT)	C	Європейська асоціація національних метрологічних інститутів (ЄВРАМЕТ)
4	European Telecommunications Satellite Organization (EUTELSAT)	D	Європейська організація вищих органів фінансового контролю «EUROSAI»
5	Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing (EAG)	E	Євроазіатське співробітництво національних метрологічних установ (КОOMET)
6	European Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (EUROSAI)	F	Європейська конференція цивільної авіації (ЄКЦА)
7	European Association of Metrology Institutes (EURAMET)	G	Європейська організація супутникового зв'язку «ЄВТЕЛСАТ»
8	European Civil Aviation Conference (ECAC)	H	Європейська конференція міністрів транспорту (ЄКМТ)
9	Energy Community	I	Європейська організація з безпеки аеронавігації «Євроконтроль»

2. Develop your notes and interpret them into Ukrainian.

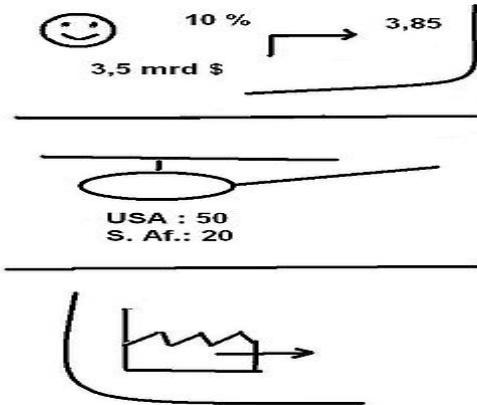
1. The European Organisation for the Safety of Air Navigation, founded in 1960 and commonly known as Eurocontrol, is an international organisation working to achieve safe and seamless air traffic management across Europe.

2. COOMET is a regional organisation originally establishing cooperation of national metrology institutions of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. It was founded in June, 1991 and renamed in Euro-Asian Cooperation of National Metrology Institutions in May, 2000.
3. The European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT) is an intergovernmental organisation established by a Protocol signed in Brussels on 17 October 1953.
4. The European Telecommunications Satellite Organization was created in 1977 on an interim basis by 17 European countries, members of the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT). Its purpose was to provide Europe with a satellite infrastructure for a wide range of telecommunications services.
5. Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing (EAG) was established on 6 October 2004 at the initiative of the Russian Federation and originally had six member states – Belarus, China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, and Tajikistan.
6. The International Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI), founded by representatives of 34 supreme audit institutions at the first conference held in Cuba in 1953, is an independent, non-political and non-governmental organisation which was established as a permanent institution to exchange ideas and experiences in the field of foreign audits between the world's supreme audit institutions.
7. European Civil Aviation Conference (ECAC) is an intergovernmental organization established in Strasbourg in 1955, by the initiative of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the Council of Europe.
8. The Energy Community is an international organisation which brings together the European Union and its neighbours to create an integrated pan-European energy market. The organisation was founded by the Treaty establishing the Energy Community signed in October 2005 in Athens, Greece, in force since July 2006.
9. The European Association of National Metrology Institutes (previously known as EUROMET) is a collaborative alliance of national metrological organizations from member states of the European Union (EU) and of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA).

LESSON 4

I. Dictation-notation of symbols from among those that you have studied.

II. Look at the picture and try to decode its message. Next, decide what improvements would be useful here and why.



III. Note the advisable abbreviations of the days of the week:

Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu, Fri, Sat.

IV. Consider the abbreviations. Develop your notes for the sentences below.

w/ = with	a/t = anything	qn = quantity	u = you, ur = your
w/o = without	a/o = anyone	ql = quality	hr = hour
w/i = within, during	b/c = because	b4 = before	d = debere Lat. = must, ought, owe
re: = regarding, for, about, as to, with respect to	b/g = background	a.m. = in the morning	u2 = you too
s/t = something	b/w = between	p.m. = in the second half of the day	ASAP = as soon as possible
s/o = someone	ea = each	K = thousand	th = then
thx = thanks, gratitude	Y = Why	L8 = late, l8r = later	no1 = no one

1. Why are you an hour later?
2. There was something or someone in the background.
3. Each of you must improve the quality before this afternoon.
4. Thanks for your supplying us with the necessary quantity as soon as possible.
5. A thousand years ago, the quality of life ♀ was lower and no one had computers.
6. Someone will call you later, in the afternoon.
7. I must talk to you about your background.
8. Thanks for writing in response as soon as possible.
9. Why is there someone between you and your friend?
10. Anything can change during a thousand years.

V. Decide which one of the four translations (A–D) does not apply. Suggest your symbols for the notions expressed in Ukrainian.

(1) поповнювати/відновлювати

- (A) to replenish
- (B) to restore
- (C) to revoke
- (D) to reinstate

(2) пагін

- (A) sprout
- (B) sampling
- (C) sapling
- (D) shoot

(3) поросль/рослинистість

- (A) verdure
- (B) vegetation
- (C) greenery
- (D) vendor

(4) помірний

- (A) moderate
- (B) temperate
- (C) temporary
- (D) mild

(5) прищеплення (дерев)

- (A) engraftment
- (B) grafting
- (C) implantation
- (D) emulation

VI. Match the events with the years when they happened. Develop your notes and interpret them into Ukrainian.

1998	In August, fighting erupted between Russia and its neighbor Georgia, an American ally and former member of the Soviet Union. The possibility of a new Cold War was raised.
1975	The Kyoto Protocol global warming treaty was approved by 178 nations, but not by the U.S., one of the largest emitters of greenhouse gases.
2008	Google introduced their search engine to the Web.
1989	Bill Gates and Paul Allen founded the Microsoft corporation. The Altair became the first widely available personal computer running Microsoft's BASIC software.
2001	The Soviet Union withdrew its troops from Afghanistan.

VII. Study the names and ISO abbreviations for the countries and dependent territories. Try to understand the form. Read the abbreviations below the table as if they were the Ukrainian names of the countries and dependent territories: e.g., CY – Кипр.

1	Cabo Verde	CV	11	Costa Rica	CR
2	Cameroon	CM	12	Cote d'Ivoire	CI
3	Canada	CA	13	Cuba	CU
4	Central African Republic	CF	14	Curacao (Netherlands)	CW
5	Chile	CL	15	Cyprus	CY
6	China	CN	16	Czech Republic	CZ
7	Christmas Island (Australia)	CX	17	Democratic Republic of the Congo	CD
8	Cocos (Keeling) Islands (Australia)	CC	18	Republic of the Congo	CG
9	Colombia	CO	19	Switzerland	CH
10	Cook Islands (New Zealand)	CK			

CA, CC, CD, CF, CG, CH, CI, CK, CL, CM, CN, CO, CR, CU, CV, CW, CX, CY, CZ.

VIII. Match the proverbs/sayings with their cross-language equivalents. What symbols can be used here?

1	A man is known by the company he keeps.	A	Буря у склянці води.
2	A miss is as good as a mile.	B	В здоровому тілі здоровий дух.
3	A piece of the churchyard fits everybody.	C	Всі там будемо.
4	A rolling stone gathers no moss.	D	Кому на місці не сидиться, той добра не наживе.
5	A sound mind in a sound body.	E	Не по словах судять, а по справах.
6	A storm in a tea-cup.	F	Підлити масла у вогонь.
7	A word spoken is past recalling.	G	Після бою руками не махають.
8	Actions speak louder than words.	H	Скажи мені, хто твій друг, і я скажу, хто ти.
9	Add fuel to the fire.	I	Слово – не горобець, вилетить – не спіймаш.
10	After death the doctor.	J	Трішки – не рахується. / Будь-яка помилка – все одно помилка.

IX.

1. Match the English and Ukrainian equivalents of the international membership of Ukraine.

1	Commission of the Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution	A	Європейська і Середземноморська організація із захисту рослин (ЄОЗР)
2	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)	B	Міжнародна гуманітарна комісія із встановлення фактів (МГКВФ)
3	International Development Association (IDA)	C	Комісія зі збереження морських живих ресурсів Антарктики «АНТКОМ»
4	International Hydrographic Organization (IHO)	D	Міжнародна гідрографічна організація (МГО)
5	International Humanitarian Fact-Finding Commission (IHFFC)	E	Міжнародна асоціація розвитку (МАР)
6	International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC)	F	Міжнародна асоціація з контролю за якістю насіння (ІСТА)
7	European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO)	G	Комісія Конвенції про захист Чорного моря від забруднення (конвенційний орган)
8	International Seed Testing Association (ISTA)	H	Міжнародна електротехнічна комісія (МЕК)
9	Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR)	I	Європейський банк реконструкції та розвитку (ЄБРР)

2. Develop your notes and interpret them into Ukrainian.

1. The Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution was signed in Bucharest in April 1992, and ratified by all six legislative assemblies of the Black Sea countries in the beginning of 1994.
2. The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) is an international financial institution founded in 1991. As a multilateral developmental investment bank, the EBRD uses investment as a tool to build market economies.
3. The International Development Association (IDA) is the World Bank Group's concessional funding pool for low-income and post-conflict countries. This funding is provided at either a zero or a very low interest rate. Unlike the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) pool, raises its funds through global financial markets and interest from loans paid by borrowing countries, IDA funds are largely replenished every three years by donor countries.

4. The International Hydrographic Organization is an intergovernmental consultative and technical organization that was established in 1921 to support safety of navigation and the protection of the marine environment.
5. The International Humanitarian Fact-Finding Commission (IHFFC), established in 1991, is an international body that is available to perform investigations of possible breaches of international humanitarian law.
6. Founded in 1906, the IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission) is the world's leading organization for the preparation and publication of International Standards for all electrical, electronic and related technologies.
7. The European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO) is an intergovernmental organisation responsible for European cooperation to protect plants, to develop international strategies against the introduction and spread of dangerous pests and to promote safe and effective control methods.
8. The International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) produces internationally agreed rules for seed sampling and testing, accredits laboratories, provides international seed analysis certificates, promotes research, disseminates knowledge in seed science and technology and provides training.
9. The Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) was established by international convention in 1982 with the objective of conserving Antarctic marine life. This was in response to increasing commercial interest in Antarctic krill resources, a keystone component of the Antarctic ecosystem and a history of over-exploitation of several other marine resources in the Southern Ocean.

X. While listening to the text “Screen Time” (the audio or the transcript read aloud, p. 129), develop your notes and be ready to interpret them into Ukrainian. The text concerns the following questions:

1. What three screens did the article mention in the first sentence?
2. How many studies did the researchers look at?
3. What ages were the children that were looked at in the study?
4. What did the article say is happening to screen sizes?
5. What percentage of children in the study had a screen in their bedroom?
6. How much sleep do pre-teens need?
7. How many reasons did researchers highlight?
8. What upsets a child's body clock?
9. What do videos keep active in children?
10. What do children need to make sure they become tired?

LESSON 5

I. Match the English and Ukrainian equivalents of the international membership of Ukraine. Pay attention to the underlined words.

1	<u>World</u> Tourism Organization (WTO)	A	<u>Всесвітня</u> організація охорони здоров'я (ВООЗ)
2	<u>World</u> Customs Organization (WCO)	B	<u>Всесвітній</u> поштовий союз (ВПС)
3	<u>Universal</u> Postal Union (UPU)	C	<u>Всесвітня</u> митна організація (ВМО)
4	<u>World</u> Trade Organization (WTO)	D	<u>Світова</u> організація торгівлі (СОТ)
5	<u>World</u> Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	E	<u>Міжнародна</u> асоціація розвитку (МАР)
6	<u>World</u> Health Organization (WHO)	F	<u>Всесвітня</u> туристична організація (ВТО ≠ СОТ)
7	<u>International</u> Development Association (IDA)	G	<u>Всесвітня</u> організація інтелектуальної власності (ВОІВ)

While taking notes, keep in mind the possible homonymy and cross-language interference. Consider the examples below.

(1) World Trade Organization (WTO) =

Світова організація торгівлі (СОТ) =

Всемирная торговая организация (ВТО)

(2) World Tourism Organization (WTO) =

Всесвітня туристична організація (ВТО) =

Всемирная туристская организация (ЮНВТО)

(3) World Customs Organization (WCO)

Всесвітня митна організація (ВМО)

Всемирная таможенная организация (ВТамО)

(4) Всесвітня організація охорони здоров'я (ВООЗ) =

Всемирная организация здравоохранения (ВОЗ)

(5) Всесвітня організація інтелектуальної власності (ВОІВ) =

Всемирная организация интеллектуальной собственности (ВОИС)

II. Decide which one of the four translations (A–D) does not apply. Suggest your symbols for the notions expressed in Ukrainian.

(1) надра (землі)

(A) entrails

(B) subsoil

(C) bowels

(D) nadra

- (2) ущільнення
 (A) consolidation
 (B) cognition
 (C) compression
 (D) condensation
- (3) увігнутий
 (A) convex
 (B) incurved
 (C) indented
 (D) concave
- (4) експедиторський
 (A) forwarding
 (B) dispatching
 (C) delivering
 (D) delaying
- (5) пінливий
 (A) frothy
 (B) bubbly
 (C) crispy
 (D) fizzy

III. Match the events with the years when they happened. Develop your notes and interpret them into Ukrainian.

1989	An explosion in the nuclear power plant at Chernobyl in the USSR spread radiation over Russia and Europe, forcing the evacuation of 135,000 people.
1973	Elvis Presley was found dead.
1991	The mobile phone was invented.
1986	Communist hard-liners attempted to overthrow Gorbachev, but the coup failed. Gorbachev resigned as President. The USSR dissolved into 15 separate republics. The Warsaw Pact for military protection was dissolved. Boris Yeltsin was elected as the president of the Russian Republic.
1977	In response to massive protests, the East German government allowed their citizens to cross into West Berlin. Shortly, the Berlin Wall was torn down.

IV. Study the names and ISO abbreviations for the countries and dependent territories. Try to understand the form. Read the abbreviations below the table as if they were the Ukrainian names of the countries and dependent territories: e.g., EG – Єгипет.

1	Algeria	DZ	11	European Union (politico-economic union of 27 states)	EU
2	Denmark	DK	12	Falkland Islands (UK)	FK
3	Djibouti	DJ	13	Faroe Islands (Denmark)	FO

4	Dominica	DM	14	Federated States of Micronesia	FM
5	Dominican Republic	DO	15	Fiji	FJ
6	Ecuador	EC	16	Finland	FI
7	Egypt	EG	17	France	FR
8	Eritrea	ER	18	Germany	DE
9	Estonia	EE	19	Spain	ES
10	Ethiopia	ET			

DE, DJ, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ER, ES, ET, EU, FI, FJ, FK, FM, FO, FR.

V. Match the proverbs/sayings with their cross-language equivalents. What symbols can be used here?

1	All cats are grey in the dark.	A	Апетит приходить під час їжі.
2	All is not gold that glitters.	B	Береженого Бог береже.
3	All is well that ends well.	C	Блідий, як смерть / як стіна.
4	All weeds grow apace.	D	Бур'ян завжди добре росте.
5	Although the sun shines, leave not thy cloak at home.	E	Вночі всі кішки сірі.
6	An ox is taken by the horns, and the man by the tongue.	F	Все добре, що добре закінчується.
7	Appetite comes with eating.	G	Не все золото, що блищить.
8	As like as two peas.	H	Старе, як світ.
9	As old as the hills.	I	Язык мій – ворог мій.
10	As pale as a ghost.	J	Як дві краплі води.

VI.

1. Match the English and Ukrainian equivalents of the international membership of Ukraine.

1	International Commission on Large Dams (ICOLD)	A	Міжнародна європейська інноваційна науково-технічна програма «EUREKA»
2	International Maritime Organization (IMO)	B	Міжнародна організація з цукру (МОЦ)
3	International Commission for Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean Sea (CIESM)	C	Міжнародна комісія із захисту ріки Дунай (Конвенції про співробітництво щодо охорони та сталого використання ріки Дунай)
4	International Organisation of Vine and Wine (OIV)	D	Міжнародна організація з міграції (МОМ)

5	Inter-governmental organization for pan-European research and development funding and coordination (EUREKA)	E	Міжнародна морська організація (ММО)
6	International Sugar Organization (ISO)	F	Міжнародна організація вищих органів фінансового контролю (ВОФК)
7	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	G	Міжнародна комісія з великих гребель (МКВГ)
8	International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI)	H	Міжнародна комісія з наукових досліджень Середземного моря (МКНДС)
9	The International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR) (for the Convention on Cooperation for the Protection and Sustainable Use of the Danube River)	I	Міжнародна організація виноградарства та виноробства (МОВВ)

2. Develop your notes and interpret them into Ukrainian.

1. The International Commission on Large Dams, or ICOLD, was founded in 1928 and has its central office in Paris, France. It is an international non-governmental organization dedicated to the sharing of professional information and knowledge of the design, construction, maintenance, and impact of large dams.
2. As a specialized agency of the United Nations, IMO is the global standard-setting authority for the safety, security and environmental performance of international shipping. Its main role is to create a regulatory framework for the shipping industry that is fair and effective, universally adopted and universally implemented.
3. The Ninth Congress of the International Geographical Union, held in 1908 in Geneva, organized a special commission for exploration of the Mediterranean, which had one meeting in 1910, and since that time it has been called the International Commission for Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean.
4. The International Organisation of Vine and Wine is an intergovernmental organization which deals with technical and scientific aspects of viticulture and winemaking. The field of OIV includes grape production for all purposes, i.e. not just wine, but also table grapes and raisin production.
5. EUREKA aims to coordinate efforts of governments, research institutes and commercial companies concerning innovation. It does not partake in military research and follows a “bottom-up” approach to R&D funding, industry itself deciding which projects should be developed.
6. The International Sugar Organization is an intergovernmental organization, based in London, which was established by the International Sugar

Agreement of 1968. It does not have the power to regulate the international sugar trade by price-setting or export quotas but seeks to promote the trade in and consumption of sugar by gathering and publishing information on the sugar market and research into new uses for sugar and related products, being a forum for intergovernmental discussions on sugar.

7. Established in 1951, IOM is the leading inter-governmental organization in the field of migration and works closely with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners.
8. The International Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI) has provided an institutionalised framework for supreme audit institutions to promote development and transfer of knowledge, improve government auditing worldwide and enhance professional capacities, standing and influence of member SAIs in their respective countries.
9. The International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR) works to ensure the sustainable and equitable use of waters and freshwater resources in the Danube River Basin.

VII. While listening to the text “Gaming Disorder” (the audio or the transcript read aloud, p. 129), develop your notes and be ready to interpret them into Ukrainian. The text concerns the following questions:

1. Which organization said gaming addiction was a disease?
2. What kind of list did an organization put gaming addiction on?
3. What must gaming become more important than for it to be a disorder?
4. How long must someone have a gaming problem for if it is a disorder?
5. What will someone with gaming disorder insist on doing?
6. Who should be aware of the dangers of an addiction to gaming?
7. What kind of effects did a spokesman say overuse could lead to?
8. What did psychiatrist Allen Frances compare a gaming addiction to?
9. How many people around the world are hooked on coffee?
10. How often did the psychologist say caffeine addiction caused trouble?

LESSON 6

I. Recall the symbols that you have studied. Please note that it is advisable to underline a symbol to denote the degree of importance: e.g., ? ? ? mean somewhat important, important, and crucial, respectively.

II. Decide which one of the four translations (A–D) does not apply. Suggest your symbols for the notions expressed in Ukrainian.

(1) конфігурація

(A) configuration

(B) figuration

(C) frame

(D) deformation

- (2) затемнення
 (A) blackout
 (B) obstruction
 (C) collapse
 (D) eclipse
- (3) видимий
 (A) apparent
 (B) visible
 (C) variable
 (D) noticeable
- (4) мерехтіння
 (A) scintillation
 (B) constellation
 (C) blink
 (D) twinkle
- (5) α Оріона
 (A) Alpha Orionis
 (B) α Ori
 (C) Betelgeuse
 (D) Algol

III. Match the events with the years when they happened. Develop your notes and interpret them into Ukrainian.

1975	Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev died and was succeeded by Yuri Andropov.
1999	Presidents Bush and Yeltsin declared a formal end to the Cold War.
1992	Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was assassinated by two Sikh bodyguards. A thousand Sikhs were killed in riots. Son Rajiv Gandhi succeeded his mother. Then in December, toxic gas leaked from a Union Carbide chemical plant in Bhopal, India, killing 2,000 and injuring 150,000.
1982	North Vietnamese entered Saigon. The last group of Americans was evacuated by helicopter at the last minute from the roof of the embassy. The War in Vietnam was over.
1984	World population reached 6 billion.

IV. Study the names and ISO abbreviations for the countries and dependent territories. Try to understand the form. Read the abbreviations below the table as if they were the Ukrainian names of the countries and dependent territories: e.g., HU – Угорщина.

1	Croatia	HR	14	Guatemala	GT
2	Equatorial Guinea	GQ	15	Guernsey (UK)	GG
3	French Guiana (France)	GF	16	Guinea	GN
4	Gabon	GA	17	Guinea-Bissau	GW
5	Gambia	GM	18	Guyana	GY
6	Georgia	GE	19	Haiti	HT

7	Ghana	GH	20	Heard Island and McDonald Islands (Australia)	HM
8	Gibraltar (UK)	GI	21	Honduras	HN
9	Greece	GR	22	Hong Kong (China)	HK
10	Greenland (Denmark)	GL	23	Hungary	HU
11	Grenada	GD	24	South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands (UK)	GS
12	Guadeloupe (France)	GP	25	United Kingdom	GB/UK
13	Guam (USA)	GU			

GA, GB/UK, GD, GE, GF, GG, GH, GI, GL, GM, GN, GP, GQ, GR, GS, GT, GU, GW, GY, HK, HM, HN, HR, HT, HU.

V. Match the proverbs/sayings with their cross-language equivalents. What symbols can be used here?

1	As snug as a bug in a rug.	A	Бути не в своїй тарілці. / Почуватися незручно.
2	As you sow, so you reap.	B	Вдома і стіни допомагають.
3	At home even the walls help.	C	Зовні мило, всередині – гнило.
4	At the ends of the earth.	D	Напад – кращий вид оборони.
5	Bad news has wings. / Bad news travels fast.	E	Не встигнеш і оком моргнути. / І охнути не встигнеш.
6	Be in the wrong box. / Be out of one's element.	F	Погані чутки/новини на крилах летять.
7	Bear and forbear.	G	Сам живи й іншим не заважай. / Бути терплячим і терпимим.
8	Beauty is only [but] skin deep.	H	Тепло, світло і мухи не кусають.
9	Before one can say Jack Robinson. / Before you know where you are.	I	У чорта на куличках. / У дідька на рогах.
10	Best defense is offence.	J	Що посієш, те й пожнеш.

VI.

1. Match the English and Ukrainian equivalents of the international membership of Ukraine.

1	International Organization for Standardization (ISO)	A	Міжнародна організація морського супутникового зв'язку «ІНМАРСАТ»
2	International Organization of Space Communications (Intersputnik)	B	Міжнародна організація супутникового зв'язку «ІНТЕЛСАТ»
3	International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	C	Міжнародна організація франкофонії (МОФ)

4	International Labour Organization (ILO)	D	Міжнародна організація цивільної оборони (МОЦО)
5	International Civil Defence Organization (ICDO)	E	Міжнародна організація кримінальної поліції (МОКП) – Інтерпол
6	International Telecommunications Satelite Organization (INTELSAT)	F	Міжнародна організація цивільної авіації (ІКАО)
7	International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT)	G	Міжнародна організація стандартизації (МОС)
8	Organisation International de la Francophonie (OIF)	H	Міжнародна організація праці (МОП)
9	International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO) – Interpol	I	Міжнародна організація космічного зв'язку «Інтерспутник»

2. Develop your notes and interpret them into Ukrainian.

1. The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) is an international standard-setting body composed of representatives from various national standards organizations. Founded on 23 February 1947, the organization promotes worldwide proprietary, industrial and commercial standards.
2. The Intersputnik International Organization of Space Communications, commonly known as Intersputnik, is an international satellite communications services organization founded on November 15, 1971, in Moscow by the Soviet Union along with a group of eight formerly socialist states (Poland, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Mongolia, and Cuba). Intersputnik nowadays is a commercially aligned organization.
3. The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations that was created following the signing in Chicago of the Convention on International Civil Aviation. ICAO is the standing body in charge of implementing the principles of the Convention so as to ensure the safe and orderly development of global civil aviation.
4. The International Labour Organization (ILO), based in Geneva, became the first specialized agency of the UN. It was founded in 1919, in response to a destructive war, to pursue a vision based on the premise that universal, lasting peace can be established only if it is based upon decent treatment of the workers. Its main aims are to promote rights at work, encourage decent employment opportunities, enhance social protection and strengthen dialogue in handling work-related issues.
5. The International Civil Defence Organisation (ICDO) is an intergovernmental organisation which objective is to contribute to the development by States of structures ensuring the protection and assistance of population and

safeguarding property and the environment from natural or man-made disasters.

6. Intelsat is a communications satellite services provider. Originally formed as International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (ITSO, or INTELSAT), it was – from 1964 to 2001 – an intergovernmental consortium owning and managing a constellation of communications satellites providing international broadcast services.
7. The International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT) was established under the auspices of the International Maritime Organization by the Convention on the International Maritime Satellite Organization, signed at London on 3 September 1976 and entered into force on 16 July 1979. The organization was modeled after Intelsat, an international consortium which provided satellite communications among the member countries.
8. The Organisation internationale de la Francophonie (OIF), generally known as the Francophonie but also called International Organisation of La Francophonie in English language context, is an international organization representing countries and regions where French is a lingua franca or customary language, where a significant proportion of the population are francophones (French speakers), or where there is a notable affiliation with French culture.
9. The International Criminal Police Organization was established as the International Criminal Police Commission (ICPC) in 1923; it chose INTERPOL as its telegraphic address in 1946 and made it its common name in 1956. Its work focuses primarily on public safety and battling transnational crimes against humanity, child pornography, computer crime and cybercrime, drug trafficking, environmental crime, genocide, human trafficking, illicit drug production, copyright infringement, illicit traffic in works of art, intellectual property crime, money laundering, organized crime, corruption, terrorism, war crimes, weapons smuggling, and white-collar crime.

VII. While listening to the text “Pollution” (the audio or the transcript read aloud, p. 130), develop your notes and be ready to interpret them into Ukrainian. The text concerns the following questions:

1. How many deaths worldwide are caused by pollution?
2. What kind of cancer was mentioned?
3. What percent of pollution-related deaths were in low-income nations?
4. What were the worst-affected countries?
5. What were the least-affected countries?
6. What kind of injustice is mentioned in the article?
7. What kind of pollution was the biggest killer?
8. How many people did water pollution kill?
9. What kind of pollution killed 800,000 people?
10. What kind of point did a scientist say air pollution is reaching?

LESSON 7

I. Abbreviate the names of the Ukrainian cities and the countries bordering on Ukraine.



II. Decide which one of the four translations (A–D) does not apply. Suggest your symbols for the notions expressed in Ukrainian.

(1) леткий

- (A) volatile
- (B) unstable
- (C) adhesive
- (D) evaporable

(2) базедова хвороба

- (A) an autoimmune disease
- (B) exophthalmic goiter
- (C) epilepsy
- (D) Graves' disease

(3) поживний

- (A) nitrogenous
- (B) nutritious
- (C) nutritional
- (D) nutrient

(4) еритроцит

- (A) white blood cell
- (B) red blood cell
- (C) erythrocyte
- (D) erythroid cell

- (5) пахучий
 (A) odorous
 (B) odorant
 (C) fragrant
 (D) flagrant

III. Match the events with the years when they happened. Develop your notes and interpret them into Ukrainian.

1945	The heads of China and Taiwan met for the first time, while the United States and Cuba resumed diplomatic relations.
2015	Japan defeated Russia; Discovery of the theory of Relativity by Einstein.
1999	Deaths of Osama bin Laden, Muammar Gaddafi, Kim Jong-il, and Steve Jobs.
2011	Establishment of UNO; End of World War II; Hiroshima and Nagasaki experienced the first dropping of the Atom Bomb; Death of President Roosevelt.
1905	Euro was introduced. Kosovo War ended the Yugoslav Wars. Islamist insurgency in Nigeria begins. Hugo Chavez became President of Venezuela. Second Chechen War and Second Liberian Civil War began. Fourth Indo-Pakistani War. Crisis in East Timor led to 1,400 deaths. Columbine High School massacre in Colorado, United States. World population reached 6 billion.

IV. Study the names and ISO abbreviations for the countries and dependent territories. Try to understand the form. Read the abbreviations below the table as if they were the Ukrainian names of the countries and dependent territories: e.g., JP – Японія.

1	British Indian Ocean Territory (UK)	IO	14	Jamaica	JM
2	Cambodia	KH	15	Japan	JP
3	Cayman Islands (UK)	KY	16	Jersey (UK)	JE
4	Comoros	KM	17	Jordan	JO
5	Iceland	IS	18	Kazakhstan	KZ
6	India	IN	19	Kenya	KE
7	Indonesia	ID	20	Kiribati	KI
8	Iran	IR	21	Kuwait	KW
9	Iraq	IQ	22	Kyrgyzstan	KG
10	Ireland	IE	23	North Korea	KP
11	Isle of Man (UK)	IM	24	Saint Kitts and Nevis	KN
12	Israel	IL	25	South Korea	KR
13	Italy	IT			

ID, IE, IL, IM, IN, IO, IQ, IR, IS, IT, JE, JM, JO, JP, KE, KG, KH, KI, KM, KN, KP, KR, KW, KY, KZ.

V. Match the proverbs/sayings with their cross-language equivalents. What symbols can be used here?

1	Better a lean jade than an empty halter.	A	Із двох бід вибирають меншу.
2	Better a little fire to warm us, than a great one to burn us.	B	Краще бути першим серед останніх, ніж останнім серед перших.
3	Better be born lucky than rich.	C	Краще вмерти стоячи, ніж жити на колінах.
4	Better be the head of a dog, than the tail of a lion.	D	Краще пізно, ніж ніколи.
5	Better die standing than live kneeling.	E	Між двома вогнями. / Між молотом і наковальнею.
6	Better late than never.	F	На безриб'ї і рак риба.
7	Better one-eyed than stone-blind.	G	Не родися красивим, а родися щасливим.
8	Between the upper and nether millstone.	H	Ні се, ні те. / Ні риба, ні м'ясо.
9	Betwixt and between.	I	Рибак рибалку бачить здалеку.
10	Birds of feather flock together.	J	Хорошого – потроху.

VI.

1. Match the English and Ukrainian equivalents of the international membership of Ukraine.

1	International Finance Corporation (IFC)	A	Міжнародна рада по зерну (МРЗ)
2	Bureau International des Expositions (BIE)	B	Міжнародне агентство з атомної енергії (МАГАТЕ)
3	World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)	C	Міжнародний банк реконструкції та розвитку (МБРР)
4	International Monetary Fund (IMF)	D	Міжнародний орган з морського дна (МОМД)
5	International Grains Council (IGC)	E	Міжнародне епізоотичне бюро (МЕБ)
6	International Seabed Authority (ISA)	F	Міжнародна рада військового спорту (СІЗМ)
7	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	G	Міжнародний валютний фонд (МВФ)

8	International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	H	Міжнародне бюро виставок (МБВ)
9	International Military Sports Council (IMSC) or Conseil International du Sport Militaire (CISM)	I	Міжнародна фінансова корпорація (МФК)

2. Develop your notes and interpret them into Ukrainian.

1. The International Finance Corporation (IFC) is an international financial institution that offers investment, advisory, and asset-management services to encourage private-sector development in developing countries. The IFC is a member of the World Bank Group and is headquartered in Washington, D.C. It was established in 1956, as the private-sector arm of the World Bank Group, to advance economic development by investing in for-profit and commercial projects for poverty reduction and promoting development.
2. The Bureau international des expositions (BIE) is an intergovernmental organization created to supervise international exhibitions (also known as expos or world expos) falling under the jurisdiction of the Convention Relating to International Exhibitions.
3. The World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) is an intergovernmental organization coordinating, supporting and promoting animal disease control. The need to fight animal diseases at global level led to the creation of the Office International des Epizooties through the international Agreement signed on January 25, 1924. In May 2003, the Office became the World Organisation for Animal Health but kept its historical acronym OIE.
4. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an international organization headquartered in Washington, D.C., of 190 countries working to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth, and reduce poverty around the world.
5. The International Grains Council (IGC) is an intergovernmental organization which oversees the Grains Trade Convention and seeks to promote cooperation in the global grain trade. It's tasked with enhancing market stability and world food security through providing impartial analysis on supply and demand fundamentals in the grains and oilseed sectors and improving transparency through regular reporting on market and policy developments.
6. The International Seabed Authority (ISA) is an intergovernmental body based in Kingston, Jamaica, that was established to organize, regulate and control all mineral-related activities in the international seabed area beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, an area underlying most of the world's oceans.

7. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) is an international financial institution that offers loans to middle-income developing countries. It was established in 1944, and now it provides commercial-grade or concessional financing to sovereign states to fund projects that seek to improve transportation and infrastructure, education, domestic policy, environmental consciousness, energy investments, healthcare, access to food and potable water, and access to improved sanitation.
8. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is an international organization that was established as an autonomous organisation on 29 July 1957 to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy and to inhibit its use for any military purpose, including nuclear weapons.
9. The International Military Sports Council (IMSC) or Conseil International du Sport Militaire (CISM), established 1948, is one of the largest multidisciplinary organisations in the world. CISM is the second largest multi-sport discipline organization after the International Olympic Committee, holding more than 20 competitions annually. Soldiers, who may previously have met on the battlefield, now meet on the sports playing field.

VII. You are encouraged to start making notes of the Inaugural Address by the President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelenskyi, delivered on 20 May 2019.

Be ready to interpret your notes into English.

The video is available at <https://youtu.be/z4ke40a-Ajo>



The transcript is available on pp. 139-141.

LESSON 8

I. Recall the symbols that you used in the notation of the Inaugural Address by Volodymyr Zelenskyi, the 6th president of Ukraine. Complete your note-taking and interpreting of the speech.

II. Decide which one of the four translations (A–D) does not apply. Suggest your symbols for the notions expressed in Ukrainian.

(1) утилізація

- (A) utilization
- (B) disposal
- (C) recycling
- (D) deposal

(2) вологість

- (A) dampness
- (B) humility
- (C) humidity
- (D) moisture

(3) удобрення

- (A) fertilization
- (B) saturation
- (C) approbation
- (D) enrichment

(4) закупівля

- (A) acquisition
- (B) percussion
- (C) purchase
- (D) procurement

(5) орна земля

- (A) arid land
- (B) arable land
- (C) ploughland
- (D) plowland

III. Match the events with the years when they happened. Develop your notes and interpret them into Ukrainian.

1944	Soviet cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin became the first man in space after completing an orbit of the Earth in his Vostok spacecraft.
1990	WTO came into existence. Nuclear test by France. Balkan peace accord signed.
1961	China was proclaimed a Communist state. Communist Party Chairman Mao Zedong took over the reign of Government and proclaimed the establishment of the People's Republic of China.

1995	Allied troops began their invasion of Europe with the D-Day landings in Normandy. It was the start of the final phase of WW2.
1949	A U.N. authorized coalition force from thirty-four nations led by the United States, against Iraq in response to Iraq's invasion of the State of Kuwait.

IV. Study the names and ISO abbreviations for the countries and dependent territories. Try to understand the form. Read the abbreviations below the table as if they were the Ukrainian names of the countries and dependent territories: e.g., LU – Люксембург.

1	Laos	LA	12	Mali	ML
2	Latvia	LV	13	Marshall Islands	MH
3	Lebanon	LB	14	Moldova	MD
4	Lesotho	LS	15	Monaco	MC
5	Liberia	LR	16	Mongolia	MN
6	Libya	LY	17	Montenegro	ME
7	Liechtenstein	LI	18	Morocco	MA
8	Lithuania	LT	19	Myanmar (Burma)	MM
9	Luxembourg	LU	20	Saint Lucia	LC
10	Macedonia (FYROM)	MK	21	Sri Lanka	LK
11	Madagascar	MG			

LA, LB, LC, LI, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MC, MD, ME, MG, MH, MK, ML, MM, MN.

V. Match the proverbs/sayings with their cross-language equivalents. What symbols can be used here?

1	Blind men can judge no colors.	A	Всіма правдами і неправдами.
2	Books and friends should be few but good.	B	Діти є діти.
3	Boys will be boys.	C	Жити як кішка зі собакою.
4	By hook or by crook.	D	Істинні друзі, як і мудрі книги – рідкість.
5	Call a spade a spade.	E	Називай речі своїми іменами.
6	Cat-and-dog life.	F	Рука руку миє.
7	Cat's concert.	G	Своя сорочка ближче до тіла.
8	Charity begins at home.	H	Сліпий курці все пшениця.
9	Claw me and I'll claw thee. / You scratch my back and I'll scratch yours.	I	Хто в ліс, хто по дрова.
10	Cleanliness is next to godliness.	J	Чистота – запорука здоров'я.

VI.

1. Match the English and Ukrainian equivalents of the international membership of Ukraine.

1	International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	A	Міжнародний союз з охорони нових сортів рослин (УПОВ)
2	International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS)	B	Міжнародний центр наукової та технічної інформації (МЦНТІ)
3	International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM)	C	Міжнародний транспортний форум (МТФ)
4	Euro-Asian Cooperation of National Metrological Institutions (COOMET)	D	Об'єднаний інститут ядерних досліджень (ОІЯД)
5	Intergovernmental Organisation for International Carriage by Rail (L'Organisation intergouvernementale pour les transports internationaux ferroviaires (OTIF))	E	Міжнародний трибунал з морського права (МТМП)
6	Joint Institute for Nuclear Research (JINR)	F	Євроазіатське співробітництво національних метрологічних установ (КООМЕТ)
7	International Centre for Scientific and Technical Information (ICSTI)	G	Міжнародний союз електрозв'язку (МСЕ)
8	International Transport Forum (ITF)	H	Міжнародний центр вивчення питань збереження та відновлення культурних цінностей (ІККРОМ)
9	International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV)	I	Міжурядова організація міжнародних залізничних перевезень (ОТІФ)

2. Develop your notes and interpret them into Ukrainian.

1. The International Telecommunication Union (ITU; French: Union Internationale des Télécommunications (UIT)) is a specialized agency of the United Nations (UN) that coordinates the shared global use of the radio spectrum, promotes international cooperation in assigning satellite orbits, works to improve telecommunication infrastructure in the developing world, and assists in the development and coordination of worldwide technical standards.
2. The International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) is an independent judicial body established by the United Nations Convention on the Law of

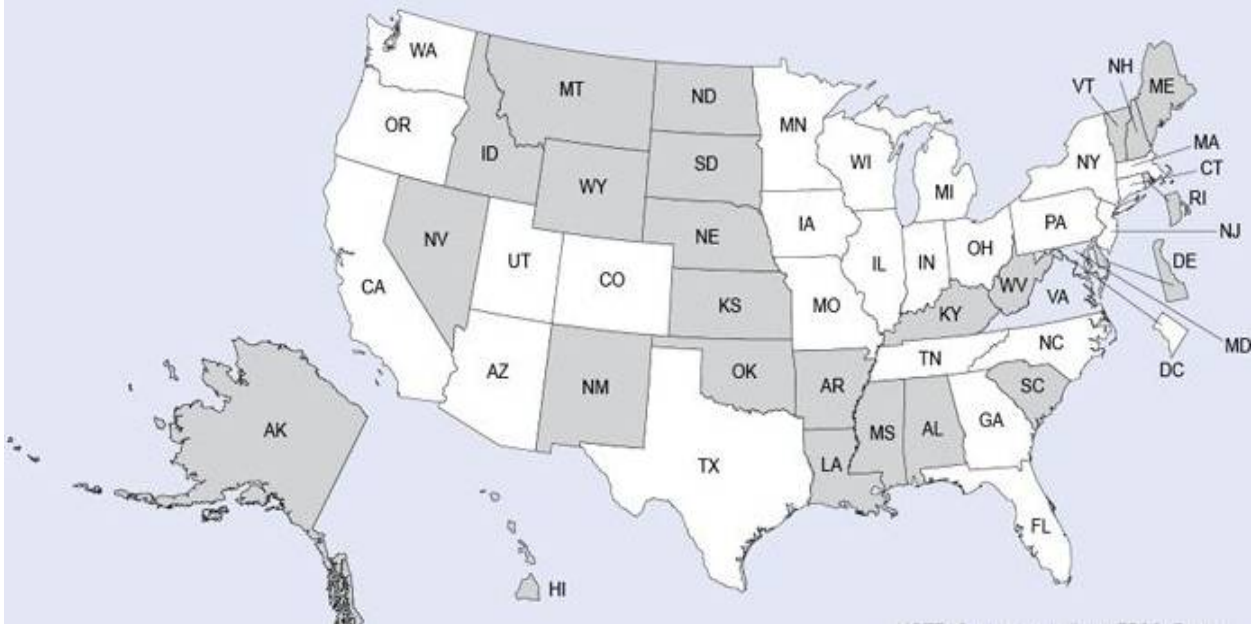
the Sea to adjudicate disputes arising out of the interpretation and application of the Convention.

3. The International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) is an intergovernmental organization dedicated to the preservation of cultural heritage worldwide through training, information, research, cooperation and advocacy programmes.
4. The Euro-Asian Cooperation of National Metrology Institutions (COOMET) is the regional organisation originally establishing co-operation of state metrology institutes of countries in the region of Central and Eastern Europe. It was founded in June, 1991 and renamed “Euro-Asian cooperation of state metrology institutions” in May, 2000 for the purpose of encouraging participation in COOMET not only European, but also Asian countries.
5. The Intergovernmental Organisation for International Carriage by Rail (OTIF) is an intergovernmental organisation that governs international rail transport. OTIF deploys tools to facilitate international rail traffic and works closely together to achieve this with the International Rail Transport Committee (CIT), the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), the European Railway Agency (ERA), the European Commission DG MOVE and the Organization for Cooperation of Railways (OSJD).
6. The Joint Institute for Nuclear Research (JINR) is an international intergovernmental organization, a world famous scientific centre that is a unique example of integration of fundamental theoretical and experimental research with development and application of the cutting edge technology and university education.
7. The International Council for Scientific and Technical Information (ICSTI) aims to promote cooperation among all those engaged in the scientific communication process by engaging national scientific unions and their respective scientific communities.
8. The International Transport Forum (ITF) is an inter-governmental organisation within the OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development). Established on May 18, 2006 on the basis of the European Conference of Ministers of Transport (1953), it works to facilitate exchanging of information on international level and to improve the capacity for decision making in member countries.
9. The International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) is an intergovernmental organization with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. UPOV was established by the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants, which was adopted in Paris in 1961 and revised in 1972, 1978 and 1991. The objective of the Convention is the protection of new varieties of plants by an intellectual property right.

LESSON 9

I. Dictation-notation of the studied abbreviations and associative symbols.

II. See if you can recall the names while looking at the map of the USA with the abbreviations only.



The key:

AK..... Alaska	HIHawaii	ME.....Maine	NJ.....New Jersey	SDSouth Dakota
AL..... Alabama	IAIowa	MIMichigan	NMNew Mexico	TNTennessee
AR..... Arkansas	IDIdaho	MN.....Minnesota	NVNevada	TX.....Texas
AZ..... Arizona	IL.....Illinois	MOMissouri	NYNew York	UTUtah
CA..... California	INIndiana	MS.....Mississippi	OH.....Ohio	VA.....Virginia
CO..... Colorado	KSKansas	MT.....Montana	OK.....Oklahoma	VTVermont
CT..... Connecticut	KYKentucky	NC.....North Carolina	OR.....Oregon	WA.....Washington
DCDistrict of Columbia	LALouisiana	ND.....North Dakota	PA.....Pennsylvania	WI.....Wisconsin
DE..... Delaware	MAMassachusetts	NE.....Nebraska	RI.....Rhode Island	WV.....West Virginia
FLFlorida	MDMaryland	NHNew Hampshire	SCSouth Carolina	WYWyoming
GAGeorgia				

III. Decide which one of the four translations (A–D) does not apply. Suggest your symbols for the notions expressed in Ukrainian.

(1) брила

- (A) boulder
- (B) slab
- (C) clam
- (D) lump

(2) швидкоплинність

- (A) transience
- (B) brevity
- (C) transiency
- (D) bravery

(3) умовний знак

- (A) texture

- (B) symbol
 (C) emblem
 (D) conventional sign
- (4) ШКІДНИЦТВО
 (A) sabotage
 (B) destruction
 (C) obstruction
 (D) conscription
- (5) таємний
 (A) underground
 (B) forensic
 (C) clandestine
 (D) secret

IV. Match the events with the years when they happened. Develop your notes and interpret them into Ukrainian.

2006	Russian Revolution ending the Tsarist autocracy.
1953	Ukrainian Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma resigned due to the “slow pace of reform”.
2016	The International Astronomical Union created the first formal definition of a planet and excluded Pluto from the list.
1993	Death of Stalin; Mt. Everest conquered for the first time.
1917	Donald Trump was elected President of the United States.

V. Study the names and ISO abbreviations for the countries and dependent territories. Try to understand the form. Read the abbreviations below the table as if they were the Ukrainian names of the countries and dependent territories: e.g., NZ – Нова Зеландія.

1	Macau (China)	MO	13	Nauru	NR
2	Malawi	MW	14	Nepal	NP
3	Malaysia	MY	15	Netherlands	NL
4	Maldives	MV	16	New Caledonia (France)	NC
5	Malta	MT	17	New Zealand	NZ
6	Martinique (France)	MQ	18	Nicaragua	NI
7	Mauritania	MR	19	Niger	NE
8	Mauritius	MU	20	Nigeria	NG
9	Mexico	MX	21	Niue (New Zealand)	NU
10	Montserrat (UK)	MS	22	Norfolk Island (Australia)	NF
11	Mozambique	MZ	23	Northern Mariana Islands (USA)	MP
12	Namibia	NA	24	Norway	NO

MO, MP, MQ, MR, MS, MT, MU, MV, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NC, NE, NF, NG, NI, NL, NO, NP, NR, NU, NZ.

VI. Match the proverbs/sayings with their cross-language equivalents. What symbols can be used here?

1	Constant dropping wears away a stone.	A	Багато будеш знати – швидко зістарієшся.
2	Cross the stream where it is shallowest.	B	Глухий, як пень.
3	Curiosity killed the cat.	C	Звичка – друга натура.
4	Curses like chickens come home to roost.	D	Крапля камінь точить.
5	Custom is a second nature.	E	Менше слів, більше діла.
6	Cut from the same cloth.	F	Надмірна цікавість до добра не доведе.
7	Danger foreseen is half avoided.	G	Не знаєш броду, не лизь у воду.
8	Deaf as an adder [a beetle, a post, a stone].	H	Не рий іншому яму – сам в неї впадеш.
9	Deeds, not words.	I	Одного поля ягоди.
10	Divide and rule!	J	Розділяй і владарюй!

VII.

1. Match the English and Ukrainian equivalents of the international membership of Ukraine.

1	Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO)	A	Організація з безпеки і співробітництва в Європі (ОБСЄ)
2	Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)	B	Організація за демократію та економічний розвиток «ГУАМ» (регіональне об'єднання чотирьох держав: Грузії, України, Азербайджанської Республіки та Республіки Молдова)
3	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	C	Організація Об'єднаних Націй (ООН)
4	Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization (BSEC)	D	Організація співробітництва залізниць (ОСЗ)
5	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	E	Організація Чорноморського економічного співробітництва (ОЧЕС)
6	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	F	Організація Об'єднаних Націй з промислового розвитку (ЮНІДО)

7	Organization for Collaboration of Railways (OSJD)	G	Організація Об'єднаних Націй з питань освіти, науки та культури (ЮНЕСКО)
8	United Nations Organization (UNO)	H	Організація з рибальства в північно-західній частині Атлантичного океану (НАФО)
9	Organization for Democracy and Economic Development (GUAM – a regional organization of four states: Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, and Moldova)	I	Організація з заборони хімічної зброї (ОЗХЗ)

2. Develop your notes and interpret them into Ukrainian.

1. The Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) is a regional fisheries management organization (RFMO) founded in 1979. NAFO's overall purpose is to help its members work together and share knowledge to effectively manage and conserve the high seas fishery resources of the Northwest Atlantic Ocean.
2. The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons is the implementing body of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), which entered into force in 1997. The OPCW Member States share the collective goal of preventing chemistry from ever again being used for warfare, thereby strengthening international security.
3. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations (UN) based in Paris. Its declared purpose is to contribute to peace and security by promoting international collaboration through educational, scientific, and cultural reforms in order to increase universal respect for justice, the rule of law, and human rights along with fundamental freedom proclaimed in the United Nations Charter.
4. The Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC) came into existence on 25 June 1992 as a unique and promising model of multilateral political and economic initiative and with the entry into force of its Charter on 1 May 1999, BSEC acquired international legal identity and was transformed into a full-fledged regional economic organization – the Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation.
5. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) is a specialized agency in the United Nations system. Its primary objective is the promotion and acceleration of industrial development in developing countries and countries with economies in transition and the promotion of international industrial cooperation.

6. The Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) convened on 3 July 1973 in Helsinki. The Helsinki Final Act was signed by 35 States on 1 August 1975. It was renamed the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) in 1994 as an international organization for peace and human rights.
7. The Organization for Cooperation of Railways (OSJD) was established as the equivalent of the International Union of Railways (UIC) to create and improve the coordination of international rail transport. Concerning especially the transports between Europe and Asia, it has helped develop cooperation between railway companies and with other international organisations. The members of this organisation created an international transport law.
8. The United Nations Organisation (UNO) is an international organisation founded in 1945 after the Second World War by 51 countries committed to maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations and promoting social progress, better living standards and human rights.
9. The Organization for Democracy and Economic Development – GUAM – is an international (interstate) regional organization established by the Republic of Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova, and Ukraine at the Kyiv Summit of GUAM on 23 May 2006 for strengthening quadrilateral cooperation for the sake of a stable and secure Europe guided by the principles of respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of state frontiers, mutual respect, cooperation, democracy, supremacy of law, and respect for human rights.

VIII. You are encouraged to start making notes of the Inaugural Address by U.S. President Joseph R. Biden, Jr. on January 20, 2021.

Be ready to interpret your notes into Ukrainian.

The somewhat abridged video is available at

<https://youtu.be/ui08KIXGJnl>



The transcript of the whole speech is available on pp. 142-145.

LESSON 10

I. Recall the symbols that you used in the notation of the Inaugural Address by Joe Biden, the 46th president of the United States. Complete your note-taking and interpreting of the speech.

II. Decide which one of the four translations (A–D) does not apply. Suggest your symbols for the notions expressed in Ukrainian.

(1) торгове представництво

- (A) trade mission
- (B) sales office
- (C) commercial office
- (D) joint enterprise

(2) кваліфікація

- (A) ineptness
- (B) competence
- (C) efficiency
- (D) qualification

(3) кур'єрська пошта

- (A) snail mail
- (B) courier mail
- (C) messenger mail
- (D) express mail

(4) витіснити

- (A) to substitute
- (B) to support
- (C) to replace
- (D) to supersede

(5) мережа зв'язку

- (A) transmission circuit
- (B) communications network
- (C) interception network
- (D) trunk circuit

III. Match the events with the years when they happened. Develop your notes and interpret them into Ukrainian.

1991	In the wake of the Watergate scandal, Nixon became the first president in US history to resign from office.
1955	Ukrainian politician Oleksandr Moroz began the Cassette Scandal by publicly accusing President Leonid Kuchma of involvement in the murder of journalist Georgiy Gongadze.
2014	Ukrainian independence proclaimed from Soviet Union; Ukrainians voted overwhelmingly for independence from the Soviet Union in a referendum; leaders of Russia, Belarus and Ukraine signed an agreement, Commonwealth of Independent States, to end Soviet Union rule.

1974	Nikita Khrushchev assumed control of the Soviet Union. Signing of the Warsaw Pact. First Sudanese Civil War began. First Taiwan Strait Crisis ended. Antimatter first produced. Formation of the Central Treaty Organization.
2000	Russia moved troops into the Crimea to take the region from Ukraine.

IV. Study the names and ISO abbreviations for the countries and dependent territories. Try to understand the form. Read the abbreviations below the table as if they were the Ukrainian names of the countries and dependent territories: e.g., RO – Румунія.

1	French Polynesia (France)	PF	12	Poland	PL
2	Oman	OM	13	Portugal	PT
3	Pakistan	PK	14	Puerto Rico (USA)	PR
4	Palau	PW	15	Qatar	QA
5	Palestine	PS	16	Reunion (France)	RE
6	Panama	PA	17	Romania	RO
7	Papua New Guinea	PG	18	Russia	RU
8	Paraguay	PY	19	Rwanda	RW
9	Peru	PE	20	Saint Pierre and Miquelon (France)	PM
10	Philippines	PH	21	Serbia	RS
11	Pitcairn Islands (UK)	PN			

OM, PA, PE, PF, PG, PH, PK, PL, PM, PN, PR, PS, PT, PW, PY, QA, RE, RO, RS, RU, RW.

V. Match the proverbs/sayings with their cross-language equivalents. What symbols can be used here?

1	Do not kick against the pricks.	A	Дарованому коневі в зуби не заглядають.
2	Do not wash your dirty linen in public.	B	З вогнем жарти погані.
3	Don't cut the bough you are standing on.	C	Коней на переправі не міняють.
4	Don't have thy cloak to make when it begins to rain.	D	Лежачого не б'ють.
5	Don't look a gift horse in the mouth.	E	Не виноси сміття з хати.
6	Don't make a mountain out of a molehill.	F	Не плюй в криницю – прийдеться води напитися.
7	Don't play with fire.	G	Не роби з мухи слона.
8	Don't quarrel with your bread and butter.	H	Не рубай гілку, на якій сидиш.

9	Don't strike a man when he is down.	I	Поки грім не гряне, чоловік не перехреститься.
10	Don't swap horses when crossing a stream.	J	Проти лома нема прийому.

VI.

1. Match the English and Ukrainian equivalents of the international membership of Ukraine.

1	Permanent International Association of Road Congresses (PIARC)	A	Постійна палата третейського суду (ППТС)
2	Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty Organization (PC CTBTO)	B	Рада Європи (РЄ)
3	Black Sea Trade and Development Bank (BSTDB)	C	Світова організація торгівлі (СОТ)
4	Science and Technology Center in Ukraine (STCU)	D	Центральноєвропейська ініціатива (ЦЄІ)
5	Central European Initiative (CEI)	E	Світова асоціація автомобільних магістралей (ШАРК)
6	World Trade Organization (WTO)	F	Продовольча та сільськогосподарська організація Організації Об'єднаних Націй (ФАО)
7	Council of Europe (CoE)	G	Чорноморський банк торгівлі та розвитку (ЧБТР)
8	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	H	Український науково-технологічний центр (УНТЦ)
9	Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA)	I	Підготовча Комісія Організації Договору про всеосяжну заборону ядерних випробувань (ПК ОДВЗЯВ)

2. Develop your notes and interpret them into Ukrainian.

1. The World Road Association (PIARC), founded in 1909, is the global forum for exchange of knowledge and experience on roads and road transport policies and practices. (Note: PIARC is the acronym of the former name of the Association: Permanent International Association for Road Congresses).
2. The Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO) and its Provisional Technical Secretariat were established in 1997 and are headquartered in Vienna, Austria. The main task is establishing and provisionally operating the 337-facility International Monitoring System (IMS), including its International Data Centre (IDC) and Global Communications Infrastructure (GCI).

- The Commission is tasked also with the development of operational manuals, including a manual to guide conduct of on-site inspections.
3. The Black Sea Trade and Development Bank (BSTDB), an international financial institution with headquarters in Thessaloniki, Greece, was established by Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Greece, Moldova, Romania, Russia, Turkey, and Ukraine and started operations in June 1999. The Bank supports economic development and regional cooperation in the Black Sea Region through trade and project finance lending, guarantees, and equity participation in private enterprises and public entities in the member countries.
 4. The Science and Technology Center in Ukraine (STCU) is an intergovernmental organization that was established in 1993 through an international multilateral treaty to help scientists and researches involved in the research, development and production of nuclear, biological and chemical assets in former Soviet member states to transition from military to civilian, market oriented careers in their fields of expertise.
 5. Founded in 1989, the CEI is a regional intergovernmental forum committed to supporting European integration through cooperation among its Member States. It combines multilateral diplomacy and project management, both as donor and recipient, while bridging European macro-regions.
 6. The World Trade Organization (WTO), which officially commenced on 1 January 1995, is the only global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations. The goal is to help producers of goods and services, exporters, and importers conduct their business.
 7. The Council of Europe (CoE), founded in 1949, is an international organisation whose stated aim is to uphold human rights, democracy, rule of law in Europe and promote European culture. Unlike the EU, the Council of Europe cannot make binding laws, but it does have the power to enforce select international agreements reached by European states on various topics. The best known body of the Council of Europe is the European Court of Human Rights, which enforces the European Convention on Human Rights.
 8. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is a specialised agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to defeat hunger. Serving both developed and developing countries, FAO acts as a neutral forum where all nations meet as equals to negotiate arguments and debate policy.
 9. The Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) as an intergovernmental organization is not a court “in the traditional sense”, but it provides services of arbitral tribunal to resolve disputes between member states, international organizations, or private parties arising out of international agreements. The cases span a range of legal issues involving territorial and maritime boundaries, sovereignty, human rights, international investment, and international and regional trade.

LESSON 11

I. Decode the abbreviations by supplying the missing components. The jumbled prompts are given in the letter-indexed columns below.

1	AOB = any other ...	A	questions
2	APR = annual percentage ...	B	information
3	CFO = Chief ... Officer	C	Chamber
4	FAQ = frequently asked ...	D	rate
5	FYI = for your ...	E	Officer
6	ICC = International ... of Commerce	F	development
7	M&A = mergers and ...	G	Financial
8	MBO = ... by objectives	H	Director
9	CEO _{Am.} = Chief Executive ...	I	business
10	MD _{Br.} = Managing ...	J	target
11	NPD = new product ...	K	management
12	OTE = on-... earnings	L	acquisitions

II. Decide which one of the four translations (A–D) does not apply. Suggest your symbols for the notions expressed in Ukrainian.

(1) витончений

- (A) thoughtless
- (B) sophisticated
- (C) meticulous
- (D) refined

(2) масовий/масштабний

- (A) mass
- (B) massive
- (C) gross
- (D) minute

(3) перевищувати

- (A) to exceed
- (B) to outbreak
- (C) to surpass
- (D) to outdo

(4) поліграфічний

- (A) printing
- (B) typing
- (C) polygraphic
- (D) polygraph

(5) Бермудські острови

- (A) Bermuda
- (B) the Bermuda Peninsular
- (C) the Bermudas
- (D) the Somers Isles

III. Match the events with the years when they happened. Develop your notes and interpret them into Ukrainian.

1950	In an attempt to form a stable coalition government, Hitler was appointed Chancellor of Germany.
1903	A communicate was issued from the Crimean town of Yalta in the Soviet Union that changed the course of history. It was there after 8 days of secret talks, that the victors carved out the future of the post-war period. The Big Three, as they were called, Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill decided on how Germany would finally be defeated, divided and punished.
1945	The surrender of the German 6th army at Stalingrad. After months besieging the city of Stalingrad without success, the German Army capitulated.
1943	Armed forces from communist North Korea bulldozed their way into South Korea, setting off the Korean War.
1933	News came through that two brothers, Wilbur and Orville Wright, had flown a curious air machine for more than a minute. This event marked a revolution in human transportation and was in fact one of human's greatest achievements.

IV. Study the names and ISO abbreviations for the countries and dependent territories. Try to understand the form. Read the abbreviations below the table as if they were the Ukrainian names of the countries and dependent territories: e.g., SD – Судан.

1	El Salvador	SV	12	Slovenia	SI
2	Saint Helena (UK)	SH	13	Solomon Islands	SB
3	San Marino	SM	14	Somalia	SO
4	Sao Tome and Principe	ST	15	Soviet Union (former)	SU
5	Saudi Arabia	SA	16	Sudan	SD
6	Senegal	SN	17	Suriname	SR
7	Seychelles	SC	18	Svalbard and Jan Mayen (Norway)	SJ
8	Sierra Leone	SL	19	Swaziland	SZ
9	Singapore	SG	20	Sweden	SE
10	Sint Maarten (Netherlands)	SX	21	Syria	SY
11	Slovakia	SK			

SA, SB, SC, SD, SE, SG, SH, SI, SJ, SK, SL, SM, SN, SO, SR, ST, SU, SV, SX, SY, SZ.

V. Match the proverbs/sayings with their cross-language equivalents. What symbols can be used here?

1	Don't teach fish to swim.	A	В гостях добре, а вдома – краще. / Всюди добре, а вдома найкраще.
2	Don't teach your grandmother to suck eggs.	B	Їж вволю, а пий в міру.
3	Don't trouble your trouble until your trouble troubles you.	C	Не буди лиха, поки лихо спить.
4	Drunkenness reveals what soberness conceals.	D	Не вчи вченого.
5	Dry bread at home is better than roast meat abroad. / East or west, home is best.	E	По секрету всьому світу.
6	Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.	F	Пуста бочка найбільше скрипить.
7	Easy come, easy go.	G	Хто рано лягає і рано встає, той здоров'я, багатство і розум наживе. / Хто рано встає, тому Бог дає.
8	Eat at pleasure, drink with measure.	H	Що у п'яного на язиці, те у тверезого в голові.
9	Empty vessels make the greatest sound.	I	Яйця курку не вчать.
10	Every barber knows that.	J	Як прийшло, так і пішло.

VI.

1. Match the abbreviations with the English and Ukrainian jumbled names of the international organizations.

1	ASEAN	United Nations Development Fund for Women	Азіатсько-Тихоокеанське економічне співробітництво (АТЕС)
2	UNIFEM	United Nations Development Programme	Економічна і соціальна рада ООН (ЕКОСОП)
3	UNDP	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation	Асоціація держав Південно-Східної Азії (АСЕАН)
4	APEC	Economic and Social Council	Програма розвитку Організації Об'єднаних Націй (ПРООН)
5	ECOSOC	Association of South East Asian Nations	Фонд ООН для розвитку в інтересах жінок (ЮНІФЕМ)

2. Abbreviate the following proper names in English.

1. Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
2. Association of South East Asian Nations

3. Economic and Social Council
4. United Nations Development Fund for Women
5. United Nations Development Programme

3. Abbreviate the following proper names in Ukrainian.

1. Фонд ООН для розвитку в інтересах жінок
2. Програма розвитку Організації Об'єднаних Націй
3. Економічна і соціальна рада ООН
4. Асоціація держав Південно-Східної Азії
5. Азіатсько-Тихоокеанське економічне співробітництво

4. Decode the abbreviations and suggest their translation and abbreviation in Ukrainian.

ASEAN, APEC, ECOSOC, UNDP, UNIFEM.

5. Decode the abbreviations and suggest their translation and abbreviation in English.

APEC, ЮНІФЕМ, АСЕАН, ЕКОСОП, ПРООН.

6. Develop the notes and interpret them into English.

1. Азійсько-Тихоокеанське економічне співробітництво (АТЕС) – форум економік Тихоокеанського узбережжя, заснований у 1989 році з метою сприяння тіснішій економічній співпраці та вільній торгівлі держав Азійсько-Тихоокеанського регіону. Це аналог таких утворень як Європейський Союз та Північноамериканської зони вільної торгівлі, що існують в інших регіонах світу.
2. Економічна і соціальна рада ООН (ЕКОСОП), створена у 1946 році, – головний орган з координації економічної діяльності ООН та спеціалізованих установ, пов'язаних з ООН. Важливість цього органу засвідчує той факт, що на нього припадає майже 70 % всіх бюджетних ресурсів, а також персоналу ООН.
3. Асоціація держав Південно-Східної Азії (АСЕАН) – геополітична та економічна міжнародна організація, до якої входять 10 країн, розташованих у Південно-Східній Азії. Метою асоціації було оголошено прискорення економічного розвитку та соціального прогресу в країнах-учасниках, захист миру та стабільності в регіоні, а також надання країнам-учасникам змоги мирного розв'язання спірних питань.
4. Програма розвитку ООН (ПРООН) – організація при ООН, створена на підставі резолюції Генеральної Асамблеї від 22 листопада 1965 року шляхом об'єднання Розширеної програми технічної допомоги ООН (англ. United Nations Expanded Program of Technical Assistance) і Спеціального фонду. Ціллю Програми є надання допомоги країнам, що розвиваються, у справі їхнього національного розвитку.

5. Фонд ООН для розвитку в інтересах жінок (ЮНІФЕМ) (1976–2010) – підрозділ ООН, який займався наданням фінансової підтримки і технічної допомоги інноваційним програмам на користь прав жінок, для їхніх економічних та політичних можливостей і рівності статей. Фонд було скасовано у липні 2010 року у зв'язку з передачею його мандата і функцій новоствореній Структурі Організації Об'єднаних Націй з питань гендерної рівності та розширення прав і можливостей жінок («ООН-Жінки») (англ. United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women).

VII. While listening to the text “Social Status and Health” (the audio or the transcript read aloud, p. 130), develop your notes and be ready to interpret them into Ukrainian. The text concerns the following questions:

1. What university conducted the study?
2. How many monkeys did researchers use in the study?
3. How many groups did the researchers split the monkeys into?
4. How many monkeys were changed and put in a new group?
5. Which monkey became healthier?
6. Who did a professor say the findings could also be true for?
7. What did the professor say we share a lot of with monkeys?
8. Who did the professor say must understand about lower social status?
9. What did the professor say might not mean poorer people are happy?
10. How much longer can richer people live?

LESSON 12

I. Recall the studied abbreviations.

II. Decide which one of the four translations (A–D) does not apply. Suggest your symbols for the notions expressed in Ukrainian.

(1) торф

- (A) peat
- (B) turf
- (C) sod
- (D) sand

(2) мідний

- (A) copper
- (B) bass
- (C) brazen
- (D) brass

(3) розчиняти

- (A) to dissolve
- (B) to solidify
- (C) to melt
- (D) to liquefy

(4) підживлювати

- (A) to enrich
- (B) to fertilize
- (C) to saturate
- (D) to deplete

(5) плодоношення

- (A) fruiting
- (B) barrenness
- (C) fruitage
- (D) bearing

III. Match the events with the years when they happened. Develop your notes and interpret them into Ukrainian.

2007	Sputnik 1 was the first artificial Earth satellite. It was a 58 cm diameter polished metal sphere, with four external radio antennas to broadcast radio pulses. The Soviet Union launched it into an elliptical low Earth orbit. It was visible all around the Earth and its radio pulses were detectable. The surprise success precipitated the American Sputnik crisis and triggered the Space Race, a part of the larger Cold War.
1963	Troops in East Germany began to seal the border between East and West Berlin. In doing so they blocked off the escape route for refugees from the East. The barrier ended up being 12 feet high and 66 miles long with a further 41 miles of barbed wire fencing. Over the years, nearly 200 people died trying to cross the wall. It became a symbol for the divided world.
1957	Angela Merkel became the first female elected Chancellor of Germany.
2005	A phone that reinvented the 'phone' and created an almost instant worldwide brand bringing down the then leader Nokia and dominating the cellphone markets till today. It brought about the 'Touch Revolution' changed the world of software distribution, unified music and phones, addicted the world to motion and orientation sensors, shattered the myth that japanese consumers buy only japanese phones and all but killed the mobile gaming market.
1961	A defining moment in the American civil rights movement, Martin Luther King delivered a speech from the steps of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington.

III. Study the names and ISO abbreviations for the countries and dependent territories. Try to understand the form. Read the abbreviations below the table as if they were the Ukrainian names of the countries and dependent territories: e.g., TR – Туреччина.

1	Chad	TD	9	Tokelau (New Zealand)	TK
2	French Southern Territories (France)	TF	10	Tonga	TO
3	Taiwan	TW	11	Trinidad and Tobago	TT
4	Tajikistan	TJ	12	Tunisia	TN
5	Tanzania	TZ	13	Turkey	TR
6	Thailand	TH	14	Turkmenistan	TM
7	Timor-Leste	TL	15	Turks and Caicos Islands (UK)	TC
8	Togo	TG	16	Tuvalu	TV

TC, TD, TF, TG, TH, TJ, TK, TL, TM, TN, TO, TR, TT, TV, TW, TZ.

IV. Match the proverbs/sayings with their cross-language equivalents. What symbols can be used here?

1	Every bullet has its billet.	A	Дурням закон не писаний.
2	Every law has a loophole.	B	З вовками жити, по-вовчому вити.
3	Every man is a fool or a physician at forty.	C	Закон – як дишло, куди повернеш – туди й вийшло.
4	Everything is good in its season.	D	Кожному своє.
5	Evil communications corrupt good manners.	E	На все свій час.
6	Extremes meet.	F	На чорний день.
7	Fear has magnifying eyes.	G	Протилежності сходяться.
8	Fish begins to stink at the head.	H	Риба гниє з голови.
9	Fools rush in where angels fear to tread.	I	Сивина в бороду, а біс в ребро.
10	For a rainy day.	J	У страху великі очі.

V.

1. Match the abbreviations with the English and Ukrainian jumbled names of the international organizations.

1	AMF	World Trade Organization	Міжнародний валютний фонд (МВФ)
2	NAFTA	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Європейський банк реконструкції та розвитку (ЄБРР)
3	IMF	Arab Monetary Fund	Світова організація торгівлі (СОТ)

4	WTO	International Monetary Fund	Північноамериканська асоціація вільної торгівлі (НАФТА)
5	EBRD	North American Free Trade Association	Арабський валютний фонд (АВФ)

2. Abbreviate the following proper names in English.

1. Arab Monetary Fund
2. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
3. International Monetary Fund
4. North American Free Trade Association
5. World Trade Organization

3. Abbreviate the following proper names in Ukrainian.

1. Світова організація торгівлі
2. Північноамериканська асоціація вільної торгівлі
3. Міжнародний валютний фонд
4. Європейський банк реконструкції та розвитку
5. Арабський валютний фонд

4. Decode the abbreviations and suggest their translation and abbreviation in Ukrainian.

EBRD, AMF, IMF, NAFTA, WTO.

5. Decode the abbreviations and suggest their translation and abbreviation in English.

НАФТА, АВФ, ЄБРР, СОТ, МВФ.

6. Develop the notes and interpret them into English.

1. Міжнародний валютний фонд (МВФ) – спеціальне агентство Організації Об'єднаних Націй (ООН), засноване 29-ма державами з метою регулювання валютно-кредитних відносин країн-членів і надання їм допомоги при дефіциті платіжного балансу шляхом надання коротко- і середньострокових кредитів в іноземній валюті.
2. Європейський банк реконструкції та розвитку (Євробанк, ЄБРР), створений у 1991 році, – міжнародний фінансово-кредитний інститут, який надає допомогу країнам від Центральної Європи до Центральної Азії для проведення ринкових реформ, активного інтегрування економік цих країн у міжнародні господарські зв'язки.
3. Світова організація торгівлі (СОТ) – міжнародна організація, яка вступила в силу 1 січня 1995 року з метою лібералізації міжнародної торгівлі та регулювання торгово-політичних відносин країн-членів. СОТ є потужною і впливовою міжнародною структурою, здатною виконувати функції міжнародного економічного регулювання. Членство у СОТ стало на сьогодні практично обов'язковою умовою для будь-якої країни, що прагне інтегруватися у світове господарство.

4. Північноамериканська асоціація вільної торгівлі (НАФТА) – інтеграційне угруповання, яке виникло і розвивається внаслідок поступового об'єднання і взаємопроникнення економіки США, Канади і Мексики. Тристоронню угоду про його створення підписано 1992, вона набула чинності на початку 1994.
5. Арабський валютний фонд (АВФ) – резервний фонд, створений 27 квітня 1976 року (Рабат, Марокко) двадцятьма арабськими країнами, як механізм досягнення стабільності у курсах валют і в цілях координації економічної і валютної політики арабських країн. Регулювання стосується в основному нафтодоларів у межах арабської співдружності, сприяючи зменшенню залежності країн-членів фонду від Заходу з питань використання надлишкової маси коштів.

VI. While listening to the text “Carbon Footprint” (the audio or the transcript read aloud, p. 131), develop your notes and be ready to interpret them into Ukrainian. The text concerns the following questions:

1. Which university are the climate scientists from?
2. What is growing that will cause greenhouse gasses to increase?
3. What did researchers look at CO₂ emissions from the production of?
4. How long did the research take?
5. How many businesses did researchers analyse?
6. What was a bigger cause of CO₂ emissions than international travel?
7. What was the largest part of tourism’s carbon footprint?
8. What did the article say more people in the world would become?
9. What did researchers encourage people to do?
10. What do researchers want less harm done to?

LESSON 13

I. Decide which one of the four translations (A–D) does not apply. Suggest your symbols for the notions expressed in Ukrainian.

- (1) товарний
 - (A) merchandable
 - (B) merchantable
 - (C) commercial
 - (D) marketable
- (2) підземний (рудник)
 - (A) subterranean
 - (B) subversive
 - (C) underground
 - (D) subterraneous
- (3) облагородження/покращення
 - (A) refinement
 - (B) perfection

- (C) crudeness
 (D) purification
- (4) резервуар
 (A) reservoir
 (B) container
 (C) vassal
 (D) vessel
- (5) охоплювати
 (A) to clasp
 (B) to clinch
 (C) to clutch
 (D) to clunch

II. Match the biographies with the names. Develop your notes and interpret the biographies into Ukrainian.

Winston Leonard Spencer-Churchill	In addition to being a politician and the 45th President of the United States, he is a successful business magnate and television personality as well. An astute businessman and charismatic leader, he built and renovated numerous hotels, casinos, and office towers during his business career, accumulating a net worth of billions.
Arnold Alois Schwarzenegger	was an Indian lawyer who became the primary leader of India's independence movement. As a young man he went to England to study law and later he spent over two decades in South Africa over the period of which he developed a strong sense of social justice, and led several social campaigns. Upon his return to India he became active in the Indian Independence Movement, ultimately leading his motherland to independence from the British rule. He was also a social activist who campaigned for women's rights, religious tolerance, and reduction of poverty.
Donald John Trump	was the 44th President of the United States. He assumed office as the President of the United States in January 2009, a time when the country was reeling under the global economic recession. Within the first few months, he implemented several reforms in order to stabilize the economy and to boost its growth.
Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi	is an Austrian-American actor, producer, businessman, investor, author, philanthropist, activist, politician, and former professional bodybuilder. He served two terms as the 38th Governor of California from 2003 to 2011.
Barack Hussein Obama II	was the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1940 to 1945 and again from 1951 to 1955. A multi-faceted man, he was also an officer in the British Army, a writer, and a historian. He managed the political affairs with great tact and successfully led

	Britain as Prime Minister until victory over Nazi Germany had been secured. In recognition of all that he had done for the nation, he is widely counted amongst the most influential people in British history.
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III. Study the names and ISO abbreviations for the countries and dependent territories. Try to understand the form. Read the abbreviations below the table as if they were the Ukrainian names of the countries and dependent territories: e.g., UA – Україна.

1	British Virgin Islands (UK)	VG	11	US Virgin Islands (USA)	VI
2	Mayotte (France)	YT	12	Uzbekistan	UZ
3	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	VC	13	Vanuatu	VU
4	Samoa	WS	14	Vatican City (Holy See)	VA
5	South Africa	ZA	15	Venezuela	VE
6	Uganda	UG	16	Vietnam	VN
7	Ukraine	UA	17	Wallis and Futuna (France)	WF
8	United Kingdom	UK	18	Yemen	YE
9	United States of America	US	19	Zambia	ZM
10	Uruguay	UY	20	Zimbabwe	ZW

UA, UG, UK, US, UY, UZ, VA, VC, VE, VG, VI, VN, VU, WF, WS, YE, YT, ZA, ZM, ZW.

IV. Match the proverbs/sayings with their cross-language equivalents. What symbols can be used here?

1	Forbidden fruit is sweetest.	A	Від великого до смішного – один крок.
2	Fortune favours fools.	B	Дай йому палець, а він хоче всю руку.
3	From smoke into smother.	C	Дурням щастить.
4	From tile sublime to the ridiculous is but a step.	D	Заборонений плід – солодкий.
5	Fussy as a hen with one chick.	E	Застав дурня Богу молитися, так він лоб розіб'є.
6	Give a fool rope enough, and he will hang himself.	F	Здоров'я важливіше від грошей.
7	Give him an inch and he'll take a mile.	G	Із вогню та в полум'я.
8	Go home and say your prayers.	H	Не сунь носа в чужі справи.
9	Good fences make good neighbours.	I	Носиться, як курка з яйцем.
10	Good health is above wealth.	J	Рідше бачиш, більше поважаєш/любиш.

V.

1. Match the abbreviations with the English and Ukrainian jumbled names of the international organizations.

1	GATT	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries	Міжнародна агенція з атомної енергії (МАГАТЕ)
2	OPEC	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	Організація з безпеки і співробітництва в Європі (ОБСЄ)
3	UNICEF	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe	Організація країн-експортерів нафти (ОПЕК)
4	OSCE	International Atomic Energy Agency	Генеральна угода з тарифів і торгівлі (ГАТТ)
5	IAEA	United Nations Children's Fund	Дитячий фонд Організації Об'єднаних Націй (ЮНІСЕФ)

2. Abbreviate the following proper names in English.

1. Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
2. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
3. Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
4. International Atomic Energy Agency
5. United Nations Children's Fund

3. Abbreviate the following proper names in Ukrainian.

1. Організація країн-експортерів нафти
2. Організація з безпеки і співробітництва в Європі
3. Міжнародна агенція з атомної енергії
4. Дитячий фонд Організації Об'єднаних Націй
5. Генеральна угода з тарифів і торгівлі

4. Decode the abbreviations and suggest their translation and abbreviation in Ukrainian.

GATT, IAEA, OPEC, OSCE, UNICEF.

5. Decode the abbreviations and suggest their translation and abbreviation in English.

ЮНІСЕФ, ОПЕК, ОБСЄ, МАГАТЕ, ГАТТ.

6. Develop the notes and interpret them into English.

1. Міжнародне агентство з атомної енергії (МАГАТЕ) є міжнародною міждержавною організацією науково-технічного спрямування, створеною у 1957 році відповідно до рішення Генеральної Асамблеї ООН. Серед основних завдань діяльності МАГАТЕ є контроль за мирним використанням атомної енергії та забезпечення того, щоб допомога Агентства не була використана у військових цілях.

2. Україна є учасницею Організації з безпеки і співробітництва в Європі (ОБСЄ) з 30 січня 1992 року. Нарада з безпеки та співробітництва в Європі (НБСЄ), що проходила з 3 липня 1973 р. по 1 серпня 1975 р. за участю 33-х європейських держав, США і Канади, завершилася підписанням главами держав і урядів у Гельсінкі Заключного акту, який став довгостроковою програмою дій із будівництва єдиної, мирної, демократичної і процвітаючої Європи.
3. Організація країн-експортерів нафти (ОПЕК) була створена на конференції в Багдаді 10–14 вересня 1960 року. Метою ОПЕК є координація діяльності й вироблення загальної політики відносно видобутку нафти серед країн учасників організації, з метою підтримки стабільних цін на нафту, забезпечення стабільних поставок нафти споживачам, одержання віддачі від інвестицій у нафтову галузь.
4. Генеральна угода з тарифів і торгівлі – міжнародна угода, досягнута 30 жовтня 1947 між 23 державами у Женеві (Швейцарія), згідно з якою кожна з них погодилася забезпечити іншим рівний і недискримінаційний режим торгівлі, скорочувати ставки мита на основі багатосторонніх домовленостей, і з часом усунути імпорتنі квоти. У 1995 перейменовано на СОТ.
5. Дитячий фонд ООН – спеціалізована структура ООН, створена 11 грудня 1946 року. Він є світовим лідером із захисту прав та інтересів дітей, який працює у понад 190 країнах і територіях світу заради захисту й підтримки дітей з моменту їх народження і до початку дорослого життя. До вирішення дитячих проблем Фонд залучає найширше коло тих, хто може і повинен подбати про майбутнє нових поколінь, активно співпрацюючи з урядами і науковими установами, бізнесом і громадськими організаціями, лікарнями і навчальними закладами, інформуючи про проблеми дітей, пропонуючи перевірені й ефективні рішення, стимулюючи законодавчі зміни.

VI. While listening to the text “Micro Crimes” (the audio or the transcript read aloud, p. 131), develop your notes and be ready to interpret them into Ukrainian. The text concerns the following questions:

1. What kind of company made the report?
2. How did the researchers feel about their findings?
3. What did the researchers say three in four British people were hiding?
4. How many micro crimes have 74% of British people done?
5. What will some people not pay when they get cash?
6. Which class of people were most likely to commit micro crimes?
7. What percentage of women committed micro crimes?
8. What is the second most common micro crime?
9. What percentage of people had illegally downloaded things?
10. What did people lie about to get a better deal?

LESSON 14

I. Recall the country abbreviations and try to write them while listening to the song at <https://youtu.be/-wknbGy--NE>

1. US	18.GT	35.XK	52.GE	69.BH	86.LV
2. CA	19.BO	36.ME	53.AL	70.NL	87.KZ
3. MX	20.AR	37.NO	54.IE	71.LU	88.HR
4. PA	21.EC	38.SE	55.RU	72.BE	89.VN
5. HT	22.CL	39.IS	56.OM	73.PT	90.GQ
6. JM	23.BR	40.FI	57.BG	74.FR	91.ZA
7. PE	24.CR	41.DE	58.SA	75.BY	92.SI
8. DO	25.BZ	42.(U)AE	59.HU	76.DK	93.CV
9. CU	26.NI	43.CH	60.CY	77.GL	94.AM
10.DM	27.GD	44.AT	61.IQ	78.ES	95.BA
11.LC	28.BS	45.CZ	62.IR	79.UZ	96.KI
12.SV	29.TT	46.SK	63.SY	80.KG	97.KM
13.SM	30.PY	47.IT	64.LB	81.UA	98.KN
14.CO	31.UY	48.TR	65.IL	82.TM	99.KP/NK
15.VE	32.SR	49.GR	66.JO	83.MK	100.BN
16.HN	33.BB	50.PL	67.UK/GB	84.VA	101.ER
17.GY	34.RS	51.RO	68.KW	85.TJ	102.CI
103.TL	119.BD	135.NZ	151.DZ	167.SO	183.BF
104.AG	120.MY	136.SC	152.GH	168.KE	184.ST
105.VC	121.PW	137.SS	153.BI	169.ML	185.QA
106.AD	122.FM	138.VU	154.LS	170.SL	186.TO
107.EE	123.CN	139.TN	155.MW	171.WS	187.YE
108.CD	124.TW	140.MO	156.TG	172.NR	188.MR
109.MU	125.KR/SK	141.UG	157.KH	173.NA	189.LT
110.SB	126.JP	142.AO	158.AZ	174.SN	190.MC
111.MV	127.MN	143.ZW	159.NE	175.LY	191.LI
112.IN	128.LA	144.DJ	160.NG	176.CM	192.MT
113.PK	129.SG	145.BW	161.TD	177.CG	193.PS
114.MM	130.ID	146.MZ	162.LR	178.MD	194.CF
115.AF	131.PH	147.ZM	163.EG	179.ET	195.MH
116.TH	132.TV	148.SZ	164.BJ	180.GW	196.FJ
117.NP	133.PG	149.GM	165.GA	181.MG	197.AU
118.BT	134.LK	150.GN	166.TZ	182.RW	198.SD

II. Decide which one of the four translations (A–D) does not apply. Suggest your symbols for the notions expressed in Ukrainian.

(1) випромінювання

(A) radiation

(B) irradiation

- (C) equilibrium
- (D) eradiation
- (2) свічення/світимість
 - (A) constellation
 - (B) luminosity
 - (C) glow
 - (D) scintillation
- (3) діапазон (радіо)
 - (A) spectrum
 - (B) change
 - (C) range
 - (D) band
- (4) туманний/примарний
 - (A) nebulous
 - (B) celestial
 - (C) misty
 - (D) dim
- (5) β Персея
 - (A) Beta Per
 - (B) Algol
 - (C) β Persei
 - (D) Betelgeuse

III. Match the biographies with the names. Develop your notes and interpret the biographies into Ukrainian.

George Walker Bush	was an American politician and actor who served as the 40th President of the United States from 1981 to 1989. Prior to the presidency, he was a Hollywood actor and union leader before serving as the 33rd Governor of California from 1967 to 1975. An icon among Republicans, he is viewed favorably in historical rankings of U.S. presidents, and his tenure constituted a realignment toward conservative policies in the United States.
Ernesto "Che" Guevara	was one of the most eminent politicians of United States who went on to serve as the 26th President of the United States. Adorned with two of the highest decorations, Nobel Peace Prize and Congressional Medal of Honor, he was one of the most significant leaders of America who changed the face of the nation throughout the world.
Abraham Lincoln	was the 43rd President of the United States, who served in the office for two consecutive terms, i.e., from 2001 to 2009. He is the son of the 41st President of the United States. His tenure included national debates on immigration, social security, electronic surveillance, and torture.
Theodore Roosevelt	was an Argentine Marxist revolutionary, physician, author, guerrilla leader, diplomat and military theorist. Following the Cuban

	Revolution, he performed a number of key roles in the new government, which included reviewing the appeals and firing squads for those convicted as war criminals during the revolutionary tribunals, instituting agrarian land reform as minister of industries, helping spearhead a successful nationwide literacy campaign, serving as both national bank president and instructional director for Cuba's armed forces, and traversing the globe as a diplomat on behalf of Cuban socialism. He left Cuba in 1965 to foment revolution abroad, first unsuccessfully in Congo-Kinshasa and later in Bolivia, where he was captured by CIA-assisted Bolivian forces and summarily executed.
Ronald Wilson Reagan	was an American statesman and lawyer who served as the 16th President of the United States from March 1861 until his assassination in April 1865. He led the United States through its Civil War. In doing so, he preserved the Union, paved the way for the abolition of slavery, strengthened the federal government, and modernized the economy.

IV. Columns 2-4 contain jumbled proper names. Use the order of the first column but give the names of the countries and their capitals in the Ukrainian translation. Abbreviate the names of the countries.

1	Afghanistan	Австралія	Algiers	Алжир
2	Albania	Австрія	Andorra la Vella	Андорра-ла-Велья
3	Algeria	Азербайджан	Baku	Баку
4	Andorra	Албанія	Buenos Aires	Буенос-Айрес
5	Angola	Алжир	Canberra	Відень
6	Antigua and Barbuda	Ангола	Kabul	Єреван
7	Argentina	Андорра	Luanda	Кабул
8	Armenia	Антигуа і Барбуда	Saint John's	Канберра
9	Australia	Аргентина	Tirana	Луанда
10	Austria	Афганістан	Vienna	Сент-Джонс
11	Azerbaijan	Вірменія	Yerevan	Тірана

V. Match the proverbs/sayings with their cross-language equivalents. What symbols can be used here?

1	Great boast, small roast.	A	Багато шуму із нічого.
2	Habit cures habit.	B	Він і мухи не образить.
3	Hard put for a livelihood.	C	Вовків боятися – в ліс не ходити.
4	Hawk will not pick out hawks' eyes.	D	Ворон ворону ока не виклює.
5	He can't say "boo" to a goose.	E	Впертий, як віслик.
6	He is an obstinate pig.	F	Двом смертям не бувати, а одної не минути.

7	He is not quite all there.	G	Добре сміється той, хто сміється останнім.
8	He laughs best who laughs last.	H	Клин клином вибивають.
9	He that fears death lives not.	I	У нього не всі вдома.
10	He that fears every bush must never go a-birding.	J	Як риба об лід.

VI.

1. Match the abbreviations with the English and Ukrainian jumbled names of the international organizations.

1	WHO	United Nations Organization	Міжнародна організація цивільної авіації (ІКАО)
2	IDA	European Regional Development Fund	Організація Об'єднаних Націй (ООН)
3	ICAO	International Development Association	Європейський фонд регіонального розвитку (ЄФРР)
4	UNO	International Civil Aviation Organization	Всесвітня організація охорони здоров'я (ВООЗ)
5	ERDF	World Health Organization	Міжнародна асоціація розвитку (МАР)

2. Abbreviate the following proper names in English.

1. World Health Organization
2. United Nations Organization
3. International Development Association
4. International Civil Aviation Organization
5. European Regional Development Fund

3. Abbreviate the following proper names in Ukrainian.

1. Міжнародна організація цивільної авіації
2. Організація Об'єднаних Націй
3. Європейський фонд регіонального розвитку
4. Всесвітня організація охорони здоров'я
5. Міжнародна асоціація розвитку

4. Decode the abbreviations and suggest their translation and abbreviation in Ukrainian.

ERDF, ICAO, IDA, UNO, WHO.

5. Decode the abbreviations and suggest their translation and abbreviation in English.

ВООЗ, МАР, ООН, ЄФРР, ІКАО.

6. Develop the notes and interpret them into English.

1. Міжнародна організація цивільної авіації (ІКАО), заснована відповідно до Чиказької конвенції про цивільну авіацію 1944 року, є спеціалізованою установою ООН, що займається організацією і координацією міжнародного співробітництва держав у всіх аспектах діяльності цивільної авіації.
2. Організація Об'єднаних Націй (ООН) – глобальна міжнародна організація, заснована 24 жовтня 1945 на конференції у Сан-Франциско на підставі Хартії Об'єднаних Націй. Декларованою метою діяльності організації є підтримання і зміцнення миру і міжнародної безпеки та розвиток співробітництва між державами світу.
3. Європейський фонд регіонального розвитку (ЄФРР) – складова частина бюджету ЄС. Фонд був створений 1975 з метою фінансування заходів для усунення суттєвих фінансових диспропорцій у країнах ЄС.
4. Всесвітня організація охорони здоров'я (ВООЗ) – спеціалізована установа Організації Об'єднаних Націй з 1945 року. Головною метою ВООЗ є сприяння забезпеченню охорони здоров'я населення усіх країн світу.
5. Міжнародну асоціацію розвитку (МАР) було засновано в 1960 році як дочірню організацію Міжнародного банку реконструкції та розвитку (МБРР; англ. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, IBRD) з метою надання фінансової допомоги на пільгових умовах урядам найбідніших країн і країн, що розвиваються, тобто тим, що не в змозі вчасно і в повному обсязі розрахуватися за кредитами, наданими МБРР.

VII. While listening to the text “Food Waste” (the audio or the transcript read aloud, p. 132), develop your notes and be ready to interpret them into Ukrainian. The text concerns the following questions:

1. Which government said the world wastes a lot of food?
2. How much food does the UK waste each year?
3. What could schools raise among children?
4. What could sell strange-shaped vegetables?
5. What kind of labels did the article say need to change?
6. What did the article say was socially and environmentally unacceptable?
7. Where does food end up rotting?
8. What gas from rotting food did the article say causes climate change?
9. Why are "perfectly good vegetables" being wasted and thrown away?
10. What do funny-shaped vegetables not do any differently?

LESSON 15

I. Decide which one of the four translations (A–D) does not apply. Suggest your symbols for the notions expressed in Ukrainian.

(1) ситість

- (A) obstruction
- (B) fullness
- (C) satiation
- (D) repletion

(2) реакція

- (A) effect
- (B) reaction
- (C) response
- (D) repose

(3) кукурудза

- (A) maize
- (B) maze
- (C) corn
- (D) Indian corn

(4) хвороботворний

- (A) pathogenic
- (B) contagious
- (C) infectious
- (D) pathetic

(5) медикамент

- (A) medicament
- (B) medicare
- (C) medicine
- (D) drug (as a remedy)

II. Match the biographies with the names. Develop your notes and interpret the biographies into Ukrainian.

Мао Зедонг	was the 34th president of the United States, who reduced Cold War tensions and is known for his 'Atoms for Peace initiative'. Before becoming the president, he was a five-star general in the United States Army and played a pivotal role in the World War II. He played a vital role in ending the Korean War and de-escalated the tensions between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.
Fidel Castro	was a Chinese communist revolutionary, politician and socio-political theorist. Founder of the People's Republic of China, he converted the nation into a single-party socialist state, with industry and business being nationalized under state ownership and socialist reforms implemented in all areas of society. His critics rebuke him for being a dictator responsible for the loss of about 70 million lives through starvation, forced labour, suicide and execution.

Muhammad Ali Jinnah	was an English military and political leader. Although the battles he fought were the most bloodiest in the history of England, he himself believed in religious tolerance. He was one of the 59 members to sign Charles I's death warrant. When his supporters recommended that he be made the king, he declined the Crown. He became the Lord Protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland. His health declined, and he died probably from malaria. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.
Oliver Cromwell	was the Prime Minister, President and Commander-in-Chief of Cuba and made the country a one-party socialist state. Adopting anti-imperialistic politics, he led the Cuban Revolution and successfully overthrew Fulgencio Batista, the US-backed President of Cuba. He developed strong ties with the Soviet Union and implemented various socialistic reforms including introduction of the central economic planning and expansion of the healthcare and education.
Dwight David Eisenhower	The founder and the first Governor General of the state of Pakistan, he was one of the most influential political leaders in the Indian subcontinent during the British rule. A lawyer by profession, this eminent politician and statesman held several important positions in his lifetime and gradually became instrumental in creation of Pakistan.

III. Columns 2-4 contain jumbled proper names. Use the order of the first column but give the names of the countries and their capitals in the Ukrainian translation. Abbreviate the names of the countries.

1	Bahamas	Багамські острови	Bandar Seri Begawan	Бандар Сері Бегаван
2	Bahrain	Бангладеш	Belmopan	Бельмопан
3	Bangladesh	Барбадос	Brasilia	Бразилія
4	Barbados	Бахрейн	Bridgetown	Бріджтаун
5	Belarus	Беліз	Brussels	Брюссель
6	Belgium	Бельгія	Vujumbura	Бужумбура
7	Belize	Бенін	Dhaka	Габороне
8	Benin	Білорусь	Gaborone	Дакка
9	Bhutan	Болгарія	Manama	Манама
10	Bolivia	Болівія	Minsk	Мінськ
11	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Боснія і Герцеговина	Nassau	Нассау
12	Botswana	Ботсвана	Ouagadougou	Порто-Ново
13	Brazil	Бразилія	Porto-Novo	Сараєво
14	Brunei	Бруней	Sarajevo	Софія
15	Bulgaria	Буркіна-Фасо	Sofia	Сукре (де-юре), Ла-Пас (місце уряду)

16	Burkina Faso	Бурунді	Sucre (de jure), La Paz (seat of government)	Тхімхпу
17	Burundi	Бутан	Thimphu	Уагадугу

IV. Match the proverbs/sayings with their cross-language equivalents. What symbols can be used here?

1	He that has a great nose thinks everybody is speaking of it.	A	Всім не вгодиш.
2	He that never climbed never fell.	B	З ким поведешся, того й наберешся.
3	He that pays the piper calls the tune.	C	За двома зайцями поженешся – жодного не піймаєш.
4	He that would have eggs must endure the cackling of hens.	D	Історія повторюється.
5	He who pleased everybody died before he was born.	E	Любиш кататися – люби і санчата возити.
6	History repeats itself.	F	На злодію і шапка горить.
7	Hope springs eternal in the human breast.	G	Надія вмирає останньою.
8	If you lie down with dogs, will get up with fleas.	H	Не помиляється той, хто нічого не робить.
9	If you run after two hares, you'll catch none.	I	Хочеш миру – готуйся до війни.
10	If you want peace, prepare for war.	J	Хто платить, той і музику замовляє.

V.

1. Match the abbreviations with the English and Ukrainian jumbled names of the international organizations.

1	IBRD	Commonwealth of Independent States	Європейська асоціація вільної торгівлі (ЄАВТ)
2	CIS	European Free Trade Association	Банк міжнародних розрахунків (БМР)
3	EDF	Bank for International Settlements	Міжнародний банк реконструкції та розвитку (МБРР)
4	EFTA	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Європейський фонд розвитку (ЄФР)
5	BIS	European Development Fund	Співдружність Незалежних Держав (СНД)

2. Abbreviate the following proper names in English.

1. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
2. European Free Trade Association
3. European Development Fund
4. Commonwealth of Independent States
5. Bank for International Settlements

3. Abbreviate the following proper names in Ukrainian.

1. Банк міжнародних розрахунків
2. Європейська асоціація вільної торгівлі
3. Європейський фонд розвитку
4. Міжнародний банк реконструкції й розвитку
5. Співдружність Незалежних Держав

4. Decode the abbreviations and suggest their translation and abbreviation in Ukrainian.

CIS, EDF, EFTA, IBRD, BIS.

5. Decode the abbreviations and suggest their translation and abbreviation in English.

БМР, МБРР, СНД, ЄАВТ, ЄФР.

6. Develop the notes and interpret them into English.

1. Європейська асоціація вільної торгівлі (ЄАВТ) – це зона вільної торгівлі, яка об'єднує митні території чотирьох європейських країн, що не вступили до Європейського Союзу, зокрема, Республіки Ісландія (Iceland), Князівства Ліхтенштейн (Liechtenstein), Королівства Норвегії та Швейцарської Конфедерації. Зона вільної торгівлі забезпечує країнам-членам режим вільної торгівлі товарами та послугами, а також гарантує вільний рух капіталів та фізичних осіб.
2. Банк міжнародних розрахунків (БМР) засновано в 1930 році як міждержавний банк, що поєднує проведення суто комерційних операцій для центральних банків з організацією валютного співробітництва.
3. Міжнародний банку реконструкції та розвитку (МБРР) – основний інститут у групі Світового банку. Договір про МБРР, що став одночасно його Статутом, офіційно набув чинності 27 грудня 1945 р., а свою діяльність Банк почав 26 липня 1946 р. МБРР є спеціалізованою установою, яка входить у систему ООН.
4. Європейський фонд розвитку (ЄФР) – фінансово-кредитна організація при Комісії ЄС, створена у 1959 році з метою надання багатосторонніх пільгових кредитів для асоційованих у ЄС країн, що розвиваються,

провадження кредитної політики, спрямованої на стимулювання регіональної інтеграції, спільного фінансування тощо.

5. Співдружність Незалежних Держав (СНД) – регіональна міжнародна організація, до якої входять деякі пострадянські країни. Україна, не підписавши Статут СНД від 22.01.1993 р., де-юре не є державою-членом співдружності, а має статус держави-засновниці та держави-учасниці СНД. Починаючи з квітня 2014 року, співробітництво України в рамках СНД зведено до мінімуму. Україна вийшла з низки багатосторонніх угод в рамках СНД та припинила членство у багатьох органах галузевого співробітництва.

VI. While listening to the text “Botanic Gardens” (the audio or the transcript read aloud, p. 132), develop your notes and be ready to interpret them into Ukrainian. The text concerns the following questions:

1. What words in the first paragraph mean the same as “dying out”?
2. What is the ratio of the world's plants that are in danger?
3. How many different plant species do botanic gardens contain?
4. What did the article say the botanic gardens contain?
5. How many times have people carried out a global assessment of plants?
6. Who is Samuel Brockington?
7. How much plant life is currently under threat?
8. What two security challenges did the article mention?
9. What are humans cutting down?
10. What other reasons are plants disappearing besides cutting down trees?

LESSON 16

I. Decide which one of the four translations (A–D) does not apply. Suggest your symbols for the notions expressed in Ukrainian.

(1) в нагоді

- (A) useful
- (B) handful
- (C) helpful
- (D) handy

(2) проростання

- (A) germination
- (B) sprouting
- (C) emergency
- (D) emergence

(3) врешті-решт

- (A) eventually
- (B) ultimately
- (C) on the whole
- (D) as a whole

- (4) продукт
 (A) product
 (B) produce
 (C) commodity
 (D) percolator
- (5) монтувати
 (A) to instill
 (B) to erect
 (C) to mount
 (D) to assemble

II. Match the biographies with the names. Develop your notes and interpret the biographies into Ukrainian.

Queen (Alexandrina) Victoria	was a female leader of Russia known for revitalizing the country and making it one of the great powers of Europe during her reign. She came into power after the death of her husband and rose to become the strongest and the longest ruling female leader of Russia. She was also a very talented writer who produced several pieces of fiction, comedies, and memoirs. Her policies towards the non-Russian nations and peoples of the empire were centralist, especially with respect to Ukraine.
Mother Teresa (Saint Teresa of Calcutta)	One of the most influential and debated Prime Ministers of Britain. She earned the nickname ‘Iron Lady’ because of her leadership style and radical ideologies. Her political philosophy and economic policies emphasised deregulation (particularly of the financial sector), flexible labour markets, the privatisation of state-owned companies, and reducing the power and influence of trade unions.
Indira Gandhi	It was during her succession to throne that the United Kingdom experienced a massive expansion in almost every sphere – be it technological, communication or industrial. Loads of bridges, roads and rail lines that are present today first came into form under her rule. She worked to transform the face of the United Kingdom by eradicating poverty and diminishing class difference. The literacy rate also experienced a massive rise during her reign.
Margaret Hilda Thatcher	Popularly known as the Iron Lady of India, she was known for her political ruthlessness and extraordinary centralization of power. In 1984, she was assassinated by her own bodyguards and Sikh nationalists. It was during her premiership that India became the regional power in South Asia with considerable political, economic, and military clout. She brought about a radical change in the country’s economic, political, international and national policies. She oversaw the implementation of over three five-year plans – two of which were successful in meeting the targeted growth.

Catherine II (the Great)	was an Albanian-born Indian citizen, the founder of the Order of the Missionaries of Charity, a Roman Catholic congregation of women dedicated to helping the poor. Considered one of the 20th Century's greatest humanitarians, she was canonized as Saint Teresa of Calcutta in 2016.
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III. Columns 2-4 contain jumbled proper names. Use the order of the first column but give the names of the countries and their capitals in the Ukrainian translation. Abbreviate the names of the countries.

1	Cabo Verde	Демократична Республіка Конго	Bangui	Бангі
2	Cambodia	Кабо-Верде	Beijing	Богота
3	Cameroon	Камбоджа	Bogotá	Браззавіль
4	Canada	Камерун	Brazzaville	Гавана
5	Central African Republic	Канада	Havana	Загреб
6	Chad	Китай	Kinshasa	Кіншаса
7	Chile	Кіпр	Moroni	Мороні
8	China	Колумбія	N'Djamena	Нджамена
9	Colombia	Коморські острови	Nicosia	Нікосія
10	Comoros	Коста-Ріка	Ottawa	Оттава
11	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Кот-д'Івуар	Phnom Penh	Пекін
12	Republic of the Congo	Куба	Prague	Пномпень
13	Costa Rica	Республіка Конго	Praia	Прага
14	Cote d'Ivoire	Хорватія	San Jose	Прая
15	Croatia	Центральноафриканська Республіка	Santiago	Сантьяго
16	Cuba	Чад	Yamoussoukro	Сан-Хосе
17	Cyprus	Чеська Республіка	Yaounde	Ямусукро
18	Czech Republic	Чилі	Zagreb	Яунде

IV. Match the proverbs/sayings with their cross-language equivalents. What symbols can be used here?

1	In at one ear and out the other.	A	В одне вухо влетіло, в друге – вилетіло.
2	It goes without saying.	B	Вчитися ніколи не пізно.
3	It is easier to pull down than to build.	C	Дощ ллє, як з відра.
4	It is Greek [Hebrew] to me.	D	Легше зруйнувати, ніж збудувати.

5	It is love that makes the world go round.	E	Любов править світом.
6	It is never too late to learn.	F	Не місце красить людину, а людина місце.
7	It is no use crying over spilt milk.	G	Само собою розуміється.
8	It is not the places that grace the men, but men the places.	H	Світ тісний.
9	It rains cats and dogs.	I	Сльозами лиху/горю не допоможеш.
10	It's a small world.	J	Це для мене китайська грамота.

V.

1. Match the abbreviations with the English and Ukrainian jumbled names of the international organizations.

1	UNFPA	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	Організація економічного співробітництва та розвитку (ОЕСР)
2	MIGA	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	Міжнародна організація праці (МОП)
3	ILO	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	Фонд народонаселення ООН (ФН ООН)
4	UNESCO	International Labor Organization	Багатостороння агенція з гарантій інвестицій (БАГІ)
5	OECD	United Nations Population Fund	Організація Об'єднаних Націй з питань освіти, науки, культури (ЮНЕСКО)

2. Abbreviate the following proper names in English.

1. United Nations Population Fund
2. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
3. Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
4. International Labor Organization
5. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

3. Abbreviate the following proper names in Ukrainian.

1. Багатостороння агенція з гарантій інвестицій
2. Міжнародна організація праці
3. Організація економічного співробітництва та розвитку
4. Організація Об'єднаних Націй з питань освіти, науки, культури
5. Фонд народонаселення ООН

4. Decode the abbreviations and suggest their translation and abbreviation in Ukrainian.

OECD, ILO, MIGA, UNESCO, UNFPA.

5. Decode the abbreviations and suggest their translation and abbreviation in English.

ФН ООН, БАГІ, МОП, ОЕСР, ЮНЕСКО.

6. Develop the notes and interpret them into English.

1. Організація економічного співробітництва та розвитку (ОЕСР) була створена у 1961 році на базі Європейської організації економічного співробітництва, заснованої для управління допомогою з боку США та Канади у рамках Плану Маршала по реконструкції Європи після Другої Світової війни.
2. Міжнародна організація праці (МОП) – спеціалізована установа Ліги Націй, а після Другої світової війни – Організації Об'єднаних націй (ООН), що була заснована у 1919 році урядами різних країн для підтримки міжнародного співробітництва у справі забезпечення миру в усьому світі й зменшення соціальної несправедливості за рахунок поліпшення умов праці. У 20 столітті першочерговими завданнями діяльності Міжнародної організації праці стали підтримка демократії і соціального діалогу, боротьба з бідністю і безробіттям, заборона дитячої праці.
3. Фонд народонаселення ООН (ФН ООН) є міжнародним агентством з розвитку, що сприяє просуванню права кожної жінки, кожного чоловіка і кожної дитини насолоджуватися здоровим життям і рівними можливостями. ФН ООН сприяє країнам у використанні демографічних даних для розробки політик і програм зі зниження бідності і забезпечення того, щоб кожна вагітність стала бажаною, кожні пологи безпечними, кожна молода людина не хвора на ВІЛ, і до кожної дівчинки і жінки ставилися з гідністю та повагою.
4. Багатостороннє агентство з гарантування інвестицій (БАГІ) – одна з п'яти інституцій Групи Світового банку, заснована в 1988 році. Місцезнаходження – Вашингтон. Нараховує 175 членів. Метою цієї організації є надання інвесторам гарантій на інвестиції, технічної допомоги з метою стимулювання надходжень інвестицій у країни, що розвиваються, консультацій урядам щодо поліпшення інвестиційного клімату, необхідного для залучення іноземних капіталів.
5. Організація Об'єднаних Націй з питань освіти, науки і культури (ЮНЕСКО) – міжнародна організація, створена в 1946 році з метою сприяти зміцненню миру і безпеки шляхом розширення співробітництва народів у галузі освіти, науки і культури в інтересах забезпечення загальної поваги справедливості, законності і прав людини, а також основних свобод, проголошених у Статуті ООН, для всіх народів незалежно від раси, статі, мови чи релігії.

VI. While listening to the text “Blood Pressure” (the audio or the transcript read aloud, p. 133), develop your notes and be ready to interpret them into Ukrainian. The text concerns the following questions:

1. What does AHA mean?
2. What was the old number for high blood pressure?
3. What does your heart push around your body?
4. What can high blood pressure put stress on apart from arteries?
5. What can high blood pressure lead to apart from strokes?
6. At what figures did AHA doctors say health problems could begin?
7. What is it possible for people with readings of 130/80 to not take?
8. What colour light did the AHA say was a blood-pressure warning?
9. What did the article say people with high blood pressure needed to quit?
10. What percent of US adults had high blood pressure with the old number?

LESSON 17

I. Recall the studied associative and letter symbols.

II. Decide which one of the four translations (A–D) does not apply. Suggest your symbols for the notions expressed in Ukrainian.

(1) маєток

- (A) manor
- (B) estate
- (C) mansion
- (D) minion

(2) суєтність

- (A) worldliness
- (B) essentiality
- (C) vanity
- (D) futility

(3) призивати до армії

- (A) to conscribe
- (B) to mobilize
- (C) to conscript
- (D) to draft

(4) судовий

- (A) judiciary
- (B) forensic
- (C) frantic
- (D) juridical

(5) наукові записки (матеріали конференції)

- (A) scientific notes
- (B) proceedings
- (C) scientific papers
- (D) conference predicaments

III. Match the biographies with the names. Develop your notes and interpret the biographies into Ukrainian.

Xi Jinping	played a quintessential role in terminating the Cold War, the fall of the Berlin Wall and the re-unification of the East and West Germany. He sought to reform the party and the state economy by introducing the concepts of openness, restructuring, democratization and accelerated economic development. His efforts to democratize country's political system and decentralize its economy led to the downfall of communism and the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991.
Benjamin Netanyahu	was an American statesman who served as the 33rd President of the United States (1945–1953), taking the office upon the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt. A World War I veteran, he assumed the presidency during the waning months of World War II and the beginning of the Cold War. He is known for implementing the Marshall Plan to rebuild the economy of Western Europe and for using nuclear weapons in war. He desegregated the U.S. Armed Forces, supported a newly independent Israel, and was a founder of the United Nations.
Harry S. Truman	was one of the youngest and the longest serving Prime Ministers of Britain, belonging to the Labour Party. He implemented several socio-economic reforms to alleviate poverty and bring down unemployment, while focusing on elevating the living standards of people. He also showed great concern for environmental hazards, such as global warming, which his predecessors had overlooked. However, his decision to lead Britain to several wars, especially the 'War on Terror' declared by the U.S., put him at odds with his party as well as his countrymen.
Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev	is known and respected for his integrity, which he managed to keep intact despite the party being named in scandals. The Socialist leader dedicates his life for the betterment of the country and its people. His vision to establish China as a super-power is the driving force behind his actions.
Tony Blair (Anthony Charles Lynton Blair)	assumed office the current Prime Minister of Israel on 31 March 2009. He had served as the Prime Minister previously too, from 1996 to 1999. He held a number of ambassadorship positions, including that of being the Israeli ambassador to the United Nations before being elected to the Knesset (Israeli parliament) as a Likud member. He is also the author of several books in Hebrew and English, some of which have been translated in other languages.

IV. Columns 2-4 contain jumbled proper names. Use the order of the first column but give the names of the countries and their capitals in the Ukrainian translation. Abbreviate the names of the countries.

1	Denmark	Данія	Addis Ababa	Аддіс-Абеба
2	Djibouti	Джибуті	Asmara	Асмара
3	Dominica	Домініка	Cairo	Гельсінкі
4	Dominican Republic	Домініканська республіка	Copenhagen	Джибуті (місто)
5	Ecuador	Еквадор	Djibouti (city)	Каїр
6	Egypt	Екваторіальна Гвінея	Helsinki	Кіто
7	El Salvador	Еритрея	Malabo (de jure), Oyala (seat of government)	Копенгаген
8	Equatorial Guinea	Естонія	Paris	Малабо (де-юре), Ояла (місце уряду)
9	Eritrea	Ефіопія	Quito	Париж
10	Estonia	Єгипет	Roseau	Розо
11	Ethiopia	Сальвадор	San Salvador	Сан-Сальвадор
12	Fiji	Фіджі	Santo Domingo	Санто-Домінго
13	Finland	Фінляндія	Suva	Сува
14	France	Франція	Tallinn	Таллінн

V. Match the proverbs/sayings with their cross-language equivalents. What symbols can be used here?

1	It's enough to make a cat laugh.	A	Жарти в сторону.
2	Joking aside/apart.	B	Курам на сміх.
3	Just out of swaddling-clothes.	C	Майстер на всі руки.
4	Keep your fingers crossed!	D	На все свій час.
5	Know the breed, know the dog. / Like father, like son.	E	Простіше простого.
6	Lead-pipe cinch.	F	Син рибака з дитинства у воду дивиться. / Який батько – такий син. / Яблуко від яблуні не далеко падає.
7	Learn to crawl before you walk [run].	G	Ще молоко на губах не обсохло.
8	Left-handed to no profession.	H	Як би не зурочити! / Ні пуху, ні пера.
9	Like greased lightning.	I	Як з гуски вода.
10	Like water off a duck's back.	J	Як по маслу.

VI.

1. Match the abbreviations with the English and Ukrainian jumbled names of the international organizations.

1	WFTU	Economic Cooperation Organization	Міжнародний фонд сільськогосподарського розвитку (МФСР)
2	ECO	International Fund for Agricultural Development	Міжнародна організація зі стандартизації (МОС, ISO)
3	WIPO	World Federation of Trade Unions	Всесвітня організація інтелектуальної власності (ВОІВ)
4	ISO	World Intellectual Property Organization	Всесвітня федерація профспілок (ВФП)
5	IFAD	International Organization for Standardization	Організація економічного співробітництва (ОЕС)

2. Abbreviate the following proper names in English.

1. World Intellectual Property Organization
2. World Federation of Trade Unions
3. International Organization for Standardization
4. International Fund for Agricultural Development
5. Economic Cooperation Organization

3. Abbreviate the following proper names in Ukrainian.

1. Всесвітня організація інтелектуальної власності
2. Всесвітня федерація профспілок
3. Міжнародна організація зі стандартизації
4. Міжнародний фонд сільськогосподарського розвитку
5. Організація економічного співробітництва

4. Decode the abbreviations and suggest their translation and abbreviation in Ukrainian.

ECO, IFAD, ISO, WFTU, WIPO.

5. Decode the abbreviations and suggest their translation and abbreviation in English.

МОС, ВОІВ, МФСР, ВФП, ОЕС.

6. Develop the notes and interpret them into English.

1. Міжнародний фонд сільськогосподарського розвитку (МФСР) – багатобічна фінансова установа, створена в 1977 році за рішенням Всесвітньої продовольчої конференції 1974 року, для боротьби з голодом і бідністю у сільських районах країн, що розвиваються. Фонд мобілізує ресурси, роблячи можливим для бідних сільських домогосподарств

поліпшити своє харчування, збільшити сільськогосподарське виробництво й доходи.

2. Міжнародна організація зі стандартизації (МОС, ISO), заснована 23 лютого 1947 року, – міжнародна організація, метою діяльності якої є ратифікація стандартів, розроблених спільними зусиллями делегатів від різних країн.
3. Всесвітня організація інтелектуальної власності (ВОІВ) – одне зі спеціалізованих агентств ООН. ВОІВ була створена у 1967 році з метою заохотити творчу діяльність та забезпечити захист інтелектуальної власності в усьому світі.
4. Всесвітня федерація профспілок (ВФП) – міжнародна профспілкова організація, яка була заснована 1945 року як міжнародне об'єднання усіх профспілок (за винятком християнських).
5. Організація економічного співробітництва (ОЕС), створена у 1985 році, – міжурядова організація азійських та євразійських країн, яка виступає в ролі платформи для обговорення шляхів покращення розвитку торгівлі та інвестиційних можливостей країн членів.

VII. While listening to the text “To-Do Lists” (the audio or the transcript read aloud, p. 133), develop your notes and be ready to interpret them into Ukrainian. The text concerns the following questions:

1. What two things did scientists say you needed to fall asleep quickly?
2. Which state in the USA did the research come from?
3. What does writing to-do lists help us do?
4. What kind of culture did a researcher say we live in?
5. What did a researcher say we worry about at bedtime?
6. How many people took part in the research?
7. What time did the test participants have to sleep by?
8. On average, how much faster did those who wrote to-do lists fall asleep?
9. What kind of lists helped people sleep even faster?
10. How many US adults have difficulty falling asleep a few times a month?

LESSON 18

I. Match the adjectives with their translation equivalents. Suggest your symbols for the expressed notions.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| (1) мідний | (A) latent |
| (2) нестійкий | (B) volatile |
| (3) щавлевий | (C) oxygenic |
| (4) чіткий | (D) oxalic |
| (5) прихований | (E) attar |
| | (F) cupric |
| | (G) legible |

II. Match the biographies with the names. Develop your notes and interpret the biographies into Ukrainian.

Kim Jong-un	quickly rose through the ranks to become the party's General Secretary. He first used his post to consolidate his position and then to eliminate all his rivals to become the supreme leader of the country, continuing to rule Russia with an iron hand till his death at the age of seventy-four. Although he single handedly elevated Russia from a backward country to a major world power, he was also responsible for millions of deaths and deportations. It was during his tenure that USSR became the second country to develop the nuclear bomb.
(Thomas) Woodrow Wilson	was one of the key revolutionaries in the history of Russia. Appointed the Commissar of War, he was responsible for building the Red Army and led it to victory in the battle against the White Army effectively. Author of several books, he continued to promote Marxist and Socialist ways of governance. He was a strong critic of the Stalin-led government. He was brutally assassinated in his study in Mexico City, where he was spending his time in exile.
Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin	was the 28th President of the United States, in the office for two terms, from 1913 to 1921. He led America during the World War I and was instrumental in the formation of the League of Nations, which was a precursor to the United Nations Organisation. As President, he undertook several progressive reforms. In particular, he supported the landmark 19th Amendment, allowing women to vote.
Saddam Hussein (Abd al-Majid al-Tikriti)	became the Supreme Leader of the 'hermit kingdom', soon after his father's death in 2011, thereby overtaking his father, Kim Jong-il's responsibilities and duties. Since gaining power, he has eliminated several top leaders whom he considered a threat to his position. He gained recognition for portraying an open approach towards the public, giving media appearances, interacting with workers and soldiers and adopting a Westernized lifestyle compared to the traditional approach that prevailed during his father's reign.
Leon Trotsky (Lev Davidovich Bronshtein)	It is often stated that the country witnessed its best and worst days under him. The strategies he employed to settle what seemed like an eternal religious unrest in Iraq were beyond praise, and he won great appreciation from both his countrymen and around the world. Illiteracy, unemployment and poverty were long forgotten words during his regime, and Iraq's evolution was on a fast-track. He also basked in the splendor of the economic, social and industrial expansion of his country until the outbreak of the Iraq-Iran war. Due to the conflicts and battles with the neighboring countries and later with the West, the country was reduced to a barren land.

III. Columns 2-4 contain jumbled proper names. Use the order of the first column but give the names of the countries and their capitals in the Ukrainian translation. Abbreviate the names of the countries.

1	Gabon	Габон	Accra	Аккра
2	Gambia	Гаїті	Athens	Афіни
3	Georgia	Гайана	Banjul	Банджул
4	Germany	Гамбія	Berlin	Берлін
5	Ghana	Гана	Bissau	Бісау
6	Greece	Гватемала	Budapest	Будапешт
7	Grenada	Гвінея	Conakry	Джорджтаун
8	Guatemala	Гвінея-Бісау	Georgetown	Конакри
9	Guinea	Гондурас	Guatemala City	Лібревіль
10	Guinea-Bissau	Гренада	Libreville	Місто Гватемала
11	Guyana	Греція	Port-au-Prince	Порт-о-Пренс
12	Haiti	Грузія	Saint George's	Сент-Джордж
13	Honduras	Німеччина	Tbilisi	Тбілісі
14	Hungary	Угорщина	Tegucigalpa	Тегусігальпа

IV. Match the proverbs/sayings with their cross-language equivalents. What symbols can be used here?

1	Little things amuse [please] little minds.	A	Вік живи – вік учися.
2	Live and learn.	B	Коси, коса, поки роса. / Куй залізо, поки гаряче.
3	Love cannot be forced.	C	Любов сліпа.
4	Love is blind.	D	Народжений повзати літати не буде.
5	Lucky at cards, unlucky in love.	E	Насильно любити не змусиш.
6	Make hay while the sun shines.	F	Не хлібом єдиним живе людина.
7	Man does not live by bread alone.	G	Не щастить у карти, пощастить у коханні.
8	Many words will not fill a bushel.	H	Око за око, зуб за зуб.
9	Measure for measure. / Tit for tat. / An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.	I	Розмовами ситим не будеш.
10	Might goes before right.	J	Сила є – розуму не треба.

V.

1. Match the abbreviations with the English and Ukrainian jumbled names of the international organizations.

1	OSCE	International Olympic Committee	Міжнародне агентство з атомної енергії (МАГАТЕ)
2	IOC	World Meteorological Organization	Міжнародний банк реконструкції та розвитку (МБРР)

3	IBRD	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe	Всесвітня метеорологічна організація (ВМО)
4	WMO	International Atomic Energy Agency	Міжнародний олімпійський комітет (МОК)
5	IAEA	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Організація з безпеки і співробітництва в Європі (ОБСЄ)

2. Abbreviate the following proper names in English.

1. World Meteorological Organization
2. Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
3. International Olympic Committee
4. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
5. International Atomic Energy Agency

3. Abbreviate the following proper names in Ukrainian.

1. Всесвітня метеорологічна організація
2. Міжнародне агентство з атомної енергії
3. Міжнародний банк реконструкції та розвитку
4. Міжнародний олімпійський комітет
5. Організація з безпеки і співробітництва в Європі

4. Decode the abbreviations and suggest their translation and abbreviation in Ukrainian.

IAEA, IBRD, IOC, OSCE, WMO.

5. Decode the abbreviations and suggest their translation and abbreviation in English.

МБРР, ОБСЄ, ВМО, МАГАТЕ, МОК.

6. Develop the notes and interpret them into English.

1. Міжнародне агентство з атомної енергії (МАГАТЕ), створене у 1957 році відповідно до рішення Генеральної Асамблеї ООН, надає консультаційну допомогу, сприяє передачі навичок і знань країнам для ефективної реалізації національних програм мирного використання ядерної енергії.
2. Міжнародний банк реконструкції та розвитку (МБРР) – найбільший кредитор проектів розвитку в країнах, що розвиваються. Країни, що подають заявку на вступ у МБРР, повинні спочатку стати членами МВФ. Всі позики банку надаються під гарантії урядів країн-членів. Позики виділяються під процентну ставку, що змінюється кожні 6 місяців. Позики надаються, як правило, на 15–20 років з відстрочкою платежів по основній сумі позики від трьох до п'яти років.
3. Всесвітня метеорологічна організація (ВМО) – спеціалізована міжурядова установа ООН у сфері метеорології, заснована в 1950 році. З 1951 року

ВМО є компетентним органом ООН з питань спостереження за станом атмосфери Землі та її взаємодії з океанами.

4. Міжнародний олімпійський комітет (МОК) – керівний орган олімпійського руху. МОК опікується організацією й проведенням Олімпійських ігор, керуючись у своїх рішеннях Олімпійською хартією. МОК був заснований у 1894 році з ініціативи барона П'єра де Кубертена. Нині МОК – найбільша і найповажніша у світі спорту організація, до складу якої 205 національних олімпійських комітетів.
5. Організації з безпеки і співробітництва в Європі (ОБСЄ) є регіональною міжнародною міжурядовою політичною організацією, установчі документи якої є не міжнародно-правовими, а політичними угодами. Основні цілі ОБСЄ – створення умов для проведення консультацій, прийняття рішень зі співробітництва держав-учасниць у Європі; зміцнення добросусідських відносин, заохочення укладання двосторонніх, регіональних і загальноєвропейських угод між державами-учасницями; сприяння широкому застосуванню своїх принципів і розвитку свого потенціалу у сфері діяльності з вирішення конфліктів, регулювання криз, підтримання миру та подолання наслідків конфліктів; підвищення безпеки та стабільності шляхом контролю над озброєнням, роззброєння та зміцнення довіри та безпеки на всьому просторі ОБСЄ і на рівні окремих регіонів; захист прав людини й основних свобод; поглиблення співробітництва між державами-учасницями з метою налагодження міцної ринкової економіки у всіх країнах регіону ОБСЄ.

VI. While listening to the text “Super Monster Wolf” (the audio or the transcript read aloud, p. 134), develop your notes and be ready to interpret them into Ukrainian. The text concerns the following questions:

1. What does the article say has come to the rescue for Japan’s farmers?
2. Where does the Super Monster Wolf get its energy from?
3. What colour eyes does the Super Monster Wolf have?
4. How many different sounds can the Super Monster Wolf make?
5. How much money do Japan's farmers lose because of hungry animals?
6. How many different places was the Super Monster Wolf tested in?
7. What was the Super Monster Wolf more effective than?
8. When will the Super Monster Wolf go into production?
9. How tall is the Super Monster Wolf?
10. How regularly could Japanese farmers rent the Super Monster Wolf?

LESSON 19

I. Match the nouns with their translation equivalents. Suggest your symbols for the expressed notions.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| (1) макетування | (A) scintillation |
| (2) величина | (B) saturation |
| (3) прослуховування | (C) layout |
| (4) сузір'я | (D) integrality |
| (5) цілісність | (E) magnitude |
| | (F) constellation |
| | (G) interception |

II. Match the biographies with the names. Develop your notes and interpret the biographies into Ukrainian.

Francisco Franco (Bahamonde)	entered Parliament in 2001 and became the leader of the Conservative Party after winning the December 2005 elections. His political career flourished over the years and he was elected the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom in 2010. Though initially popular, his party's popularity suffered in 2012 and 2013. Despite the odds, he was re-elected in 2015. Following Britain's decision to leave the European Union in June 2016, he stepped down as the Prime Minister on 13 July 2016.
David (William Donald) Cameron	was one of the most popular politicians of India, who went on to become the Prime Minister of the country. He laid the foundation of information technology revolution. He spread the network of telephones to the rural and remote corners of the country through PCOs (Public Call Offices). He also brought a positive uproar in the educational sector by launching the national educational policy, setting up schools, colleges, and institutions.
Pol Pot (born Saloth Sar)	was a former Soviet premier who was instrumental in provoking the Cuban Missile Crisis that brought the Soviet Union and the United States at the brink of the nuclear war. His era saw the progress of the early Soviet space program, and several relatively liberal reforms in areas of domestic policy. In 1964, he was forced by his party colleagues to relinquish power.
Nikita Sergeyeovich Khrushchev	was the Cambodian revolutionary leader who served as the General Secretary of the Communist Party of Kampuchea. His regime is regarded as one of the bloodiest in the twentieth century against educated men and women. His government made urban dwellers move to the countryside to work in collective farms and on forced labour projects. The combined effects of executions, strenuous working conditions, malnutrition and poor medical care caused the deaths of approximately 25 percent of the Cambodian population.

Rajiv Gandhi	was a Spanish general who took control of Spain after the Spanish Civil War (1936–1939) and established a military dictatorship which he presided over until his death in 1975. He received considerable support from several fascist groups, especially Nazi Germany and the Kingdom of Italy. He restored the monarchy before his death, making King Juan Carlos I his successor.
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III. Columns 2-4 contain jumbled proper names. Use the order of the first column but give the names of the countries and their capitals in the Ukrainian translation. Abbreviate the names of the countries.

1	Iceland	Ізраїль	Amman	Амман
2	India	Індія	Astana	Нур-Султан
3	Indonesia	Індонезія	Baghdad	Багдад
4	Iran	Ірак	Bishkek	Бішкек
5	Iraq	Іран	Dublin	Джакарта
6	Ireland	Ірландія	Jakarta	Дублін
7	Israel	Ісландія	Jerusalem	Єрусалим
8	Italy	Італія	Kuwait (city)	м. Кувейт
9	Jamaica	Йорданія	Nairobi	Найробі
10	Japan	Казахстан	New Delhi	Нью-Делі
11	Jordan	Кенія	Pristina	Приштина
12	Kazakhstan	Киргизстан	Reykjavik	Рейк'явік
13	Kenya	Кірібаті	Rome	Рим
14	Kiribati	Косово	Tarawa	Тарава
15	Kosovo	Кувейт	Tehran	Тегеран
16	Kuwait	Ямайка	Tokyo	Токіо
17	Kyrgyzstan	Японія	Amman	Кінгстон

IV. Match the proverbs/sayings with their cross-language equivalents. What symbols can be used here?

1	Might is right.	A	Багато шуму з нічого.
2	Minutes make hours.	B	Біда всього навчить.
3	Misfortunes never come alone.	C	Біда не приходиться одна.
4	Money has no smell.	D	Гроші не пахнуть.
5	Money makes money.	E	Гроші роблять гроші.
6	More haste, less speed. / Haste makes waste.	F	Хвилина годину береже.
7	Much ado about nothing.	G	Мій дім – моя фортеця.
8	Mute as a fish.	H	Німий, як риба.
9	My house is my castle.	I	Сила – найкращий аргумент.
10	Necessity is the mother of invention.	J	Тихіше їдеш – далі будеш.

V.

1. Match the abbreviations with the English and Ukrainian jumbled names of the international organizations.

1	IOM	Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council	Міжнародний валютний фонд (МВФ)
2	FAO	International Monetary Fund	Організація ООН з промислового розвитку (ЮНІДО)
3	EAPC	Food and Agriculture Organization	Міжнародна організація з міграції (МОМ)
4	IMF	United Nations Industrial Development Organization	Продовольча і сільськогосподарська організація ООН (ФАО)
5	UNIDO	International Organization for Migration	Рада євроатлантичного партнерства (РЄАП)

2. Abbreviate the following proper names in English.

1. United Nations Industrial Development Organization
2. Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council
3. International Organization for Migration
4. International Monetary Fund
5. Food and Agriculture Organization

3. Abbreviate the following proper names in Ukrainian.

1. Міжнародна організація з міграції
2. Міжнародний валютний фонд
3. Організація ООН з промислового розвитку
4. Продовольча і сільськогосподарська організація ООН
5. Рада євроатлантичного партнерства

4. Decode the abbreviations and suggest their translation and abbreviation in Ukrainian.

FAO, IMF, IOM, EAPC, UNIDO.

5. Decode the abbreviations and suggest their translation and abbreviation in English.

РЄАП, ЮНІДО, МОМ, ФАО, МВФ.

6. Develop the notes and interpret them into English.

1. Основні напрями діяльності Міжнародного валютного фонду (МВФ) охоплюють міжнародне співробітництво у валютній сфері, яке здійснюється шляхом підтримки загальної системи розрахунків та системи розрахунків за спеціальними правами запозичення; фінансову допомогу країнам-членам, яка здійснюється відповідно до розробленого механізму й фінансової політики; консультаційну й технічну допомогу з надання

консультацій з питань валютних операцій, удосконалення фінансових систем країн-членів, координації технічної допомоги як у межах МВФ, так і в співробітництві з іншими міжнародними організаціями.

2. Організація ООН з промислового розвитку (ЮНІДО) була створена в 1966 році. У 1979 р. Конференцією ООН по перетворенню Організації ООН з промислового розвитку був прийнятий Статут ЮНІДО як спеціалізованої установи під егідою ЕКОСОП. Організація сприяє промислового розвитку і співробітництва на глобальному, регіональному і національному рівнях, а також по секторах промисловості.
3. Міжнародна організація з міграції (МОМ) – міжурядова міжнародна організація, створена й діюча для розв’язання численних міграційних проблем у сучасному світі; є провідною міжурядовою організацією у міграційній галузі та тісно співпрацює із урядовими, міжурядовими та громадськими установами та організаціями.
4. Продовольча та сільськогосподарська організація ООН (ФАО) – міжнародна організація, яка з 16 жовтня 1945 року діє як провідна установа, що займається проблемами розвитку сільських регіонів і сільськогосподарського виробництва в системі ООН, допомагаючи країнам, що розвиваються, і країнам в перехідному періоді модернізувати і поліпшити сільське господарство, лісівництво та рибальство.
5. Рада євроатлантичного партнерства (РЄАП) – це загальна політична структура НАТО, у межах якої розвивається співпраця між НАТО та країнами-партнерами на Євроатлантичному просторі, а також двосторонні відносини між НАТО та окремими країнами-партнерами, що беруть участь у програмі «Партнерство заради миру» з питань політики і безпеки серед країн-членів НАТО та країн-партнерів.

VI. While listening to the text “Exercise Pill” (the audio or the transcript read aloud, p. 134), develop your notes and be ready to interpret them into Ukrainian. The text concerns the following questions:

1. What are scientists working on?
2. In which American state is this research being done?
3. What are scientists testing the pill on?
4. What could the new pill increase the length of?
5. By how much did the new pill increase athletic performance in mice?
6. Who is Ronald Evans?
7. How can people improve their aerobic endurance?
8. What did researchers find that could copy the positive effects of exercise?
9. What did a chemical burn in the body instead of sugar?
10. What does burning fat improve?

LESSON 20

I. Match the phrasal terms with their translation equivalents. Suggest your symbols for the expressed notions.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) верховий торф | (A) contagious germ |
| (2) облагородження каменів | (B) conference proceedings |
| (3) матеріали конференції | (C) circuit conference |
| (4) хвороботворний мікроорганізм | (D) upper peat |
| (5) шкідлива плісень | (E) gemstone treatment |
| | (F) upper graft |
| | (G) pernicious mold |

II. Match the biographies with the names. Develop your notes and interpret the biographies into Ukrainian.

King Abdulaziz al-Saud	successfully transformed an array of states into a powerful and unified Germany. He became the first Chancellor of Germany and also served as the Prime Minister of Prussia. He is known for his skilful leadership and masterful strategy that he employed in wars against Denmark, Austria and France with the agenda to strengthen Prussian leadership and take control of independent German states. During his tenure, he took the initiative to implement national healthcare services, accident insurance and pension schemes for the old. He also introduced universal male suffrage. His dominating, aggressive personality often made him unpopular among many of the other legislators. He shaped the destiny of German politics for more than three decades, until he was later asked to resign during the monarchy of William II.
Alberto (Kenya Fujimori) Fujimori	Even the leaders of other powerful nations, and sections of the media, have immensely praised him for being a humble man in spite of hailing from a royal background. When the devastating Tsunami sent shockwaves across Japan, his inspiring speech instilled a ray of hope in the lives of many people who were shattered by the catastrophe. Other than just being a monarch, he is also known for being a scholar. Many of his research papers on molecular biology have been published in various science journals.
Otto (Eduard Leopold) Von Bismarck	was the last Shah of Iran who reigned from 1941 to 1979, maintained a pro-Western foreign policy, and introduced many reforms to foster economic developments in Iran. He instituted a ‘White Revolution’ to modernize the country and redistributed extensive land holdings from the wealthiest, dividing them among four million small-holder farmers. He also supported new schools and adult literacy programs in small villages, and gave women the right to vote. He sponsored new manufacturing plants and universities in the cities. Corruption in the government and political turmoil resulted in a revolution which forced him to go into exile and was followed by the declaration of an Islamic

	republic in Iran. He assumed power during the turmoil of World War II, and his rule ended in similarly tumultuous circumstances. He served as the last Shah of Iran ending 2,500 years of monarchy.
Mohammad Reza Pahlavi	unified his dominions into the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in 1932 and became the first monarch of the consolidated nation. Even though his family had been a power in central Arabia for well over a century prior to his becoming a king, what he accomplished by conquering more dominions and unifying the lands was truly remarkable. He was intelligent, talented, courageous, and well-trained in military skills. His death in 1953 marked the end of an important era in the history of the Arab world.
Akihito (Emperor of Japan)	is a former Peruvian politician (and academician) who went on to become the President of Peru and served in that capacity for nearly a decade. Few of the great achievements of his administration were stabilising the Peruvian economy by relaxing various trading regulations, and bringing Maoist insurgency under control to a great extent. However, his reputation was spoilt due to incidents such as forced sterilization of women to control population. Later, it was also revealed that he was involved in crimes such as drug trafficking and illegal trading of arms and ammunitions. He was tried in court for several offences and was sentenced for 25 years.

III. Columns 2-4 contain jumbled proper names. Use the order of the first column but give the names of the countries and their capitals in the Ukrainian translation. Abbreviate the names of the countries.

1	Laos	Лаос	Antananarivo	Антананаріво
2	Latvia	Латвія	Beirut	Бейрут
3	Lebanon	Лесото	Kuala Lumpur	Вадуц
4	Lesotho	Литва	Lilongwe	В'єнтьян
5	Liberia	Ліберія	Luxembourg (city)	Вільнюс
6	Libya	Ліван	Malé	Куала-Лумпур
7	Liechtenstein	Лівія	Maseru	Лілонгве
8	Lithuania	Ліхтенштейн	Monrovia	м. Люксембург
9	Luxembourg	Люксембург	Riga	Ма'ле
10	Macedonia (FYROM, or FYR Macedonia)	Мадагаскар	Skopje	Масеру
11	Madagascar	Македонія (КЮРМ, або Колишня Югославська Республіка Македонія)	Tripoli	Монровія

12	Malawi	Малаві	Vaduz	Рига
13	Malaysia	Малайзія	Vientiane	Скоп'є
14	Maldives	Мальдіви	Vilnius	Тріполі

IV. Match the proverbs/sayings with their cross-language equivalents. What symbols can be used here?

1	Neck or nothing.	A	Або пан, або пропав. / Все або нічого.
2	Neither here nor there.	B	Вище від голови не стрибнеш.
3	Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.	C	Від долі не втечеш.
4	New lords, new laws.	D	Відсутність новин – добра новина.
5	No flies on him.	E	Його не проведеш. / Йому палець в рот не клади.
6	No flying from fate.	F	Не все золото, що блищить.
7	No news is good news.	G	Ні тут, ні там.
8	There's not a pin to choose between them.	H	Ніколи не відкладай на завтра те, що можеш зробити сьогодні.
9	Not all that glitters is gold.	I	Нова мітла по-новому мете.
10	Nothing comes out of the sack but what was in it.	J	Один другого вартий.

V.

1. Match the English and Ukrainian equivalents of the international membership of Ukraine.

1	Hague Conference on International Private Law	A	Всесвітня організація охорони здоров'я (ВООЗ)
2	General Conference on Weights and Measures (Fr.: Conférence générale des poids et mesures – CGPM)	B	Всесвітній поштовий союз (ВПС)
3	Intra-European Organization of Tax Administration (IOTA)	C	Дунайська комісія (ДК)
4	World Tourism Organization (WTO)	D	Всесвітня митна організація (ВМО)
5	World Customs Organization (WCO)	E	Всесвітня метеорологічна організація (ВМО)
6	Danube Commission	F	Генеральна конвенція мір та ваг
7	Universal Postal Union (UPU)	G	Всесвітня туристична організація (ВТО або ЮНВТО)
8	World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	H	Внутрішньо-європейська організація податкових адміністрацій (ІОТА)

9	World Health Organization (WHO)	I	Гаазька конференція з міжнародного приватного права (ГК МПП)
10	World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	J	Всесвітня організація інтелектуальної власності (ВОІВ)

2. Develop your notes and interpret them into Ukrainian.

1. With 83 Members (82 States and the European Union) representing all continents as of 2017, the Hague Conference on Private International Law is a global inter-governmental organisation.
2. The General Conference on Weights and Measures is the senior of the three Inter-governmental organizations established in 1875 under the terms of the Metre Convention to represent the interests of member states.
3. The Intra-European Organisation of Tax Administrations (IOTA) is a non-profit intergovernmental organisation, which provides a forum to assist members in European countries to improve their fiscal functionality.
4. The World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) is the United Nations agency responsible for the promotion of responsible, sustainable and universally accessible tourism.
5. The World Customs Organization (WCO) is an intergovernmental organization headquartered in Brussels, Belgium.
6. The Danube Commission is concerned with the maintenance and improvement of navigation conditions of the Danube River, from its source in Germany to its outlets in Romania and Ukraine, leading to the Black Sea.
7. Established in 1874, the Universal Postal Union (UPU), with its headquarters in the Swiss capital Berne, is the second oldest international organization worldwide.
8. The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is dedicated to helping to ensure that the rights of creators and owners of intellectual property (IP) are protected worldwide and that inventors and authors are, thus, recognized and rewarded for their ingenuity.
9. Founded in 1948, World Health Organization (WHO) is mandated to prevent and eradicate epidemics and to improve the nutritional, sanitary, hygienic and environmental conditions of people around the world.
10. WMO is a specialized agency of the United Nations (UN) on the state and behaviour of the Earth's atmosphere, its interaction with the land and oceans, the weather and climate it produces, and the resulting distribution of water resources.

VI. While listening to the text “Loneliness Is Becoming a Big Danger to Health” (the audio or the transcript read aloud, p. 135), develop your notes and be ready to interpret them into Ukrainian. The text concerns the following questions:

1. By how much could loneliness and isolation raise the risk of an early death?
2. What is the name of the university that conducted the research?
3. Who can lonely people be surrounded by that might surprise people?
4. What kind of contact do people have if they are in social isolation?
5. What increased the risk of early death besides loneliness and isolation?
6. What did a professor say loneliness might be more dangerous than?
7. What did the professor say was aging?
8. What kind of epidemic did the professor talk about?
9. What did the professor say children in schools should be taught?
10. What did the professor say people should prepare for in their old age?

LESSON 21

I. Match the verbs with their translation equivalents. Suggest your symbols for the expressed notions.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (1) ВИТІСНЯТИ | (A) to germinate |
| (2) ЗАПАЛЮВАТИ | (B) to emit |
| (3) ПРОРОСТАТИ | (C) to jettison |
| (4) ЙОДУВАТИ | (D) to iodize |
| (5) ВІД'ЄДНУВАТИ | (E) to supersede |
| | (F) to ignite |
| | (G) to distort |

II. Match the biographies with the names. Develop your notes and interpret the biographies into Ukrainian.

Charles (André Joseph Pierre Marie) de Gaulle	a spiritual and political leader of Tibet. He established the Tibetan Parliament in Exile and has been an advocator for the Tibetan across the globe. Ever since his enthronement, he has strived to make Tibet an independent and democratic state, free from the dominance by People's Republic of China. He strongly preaches as well as practices the importance of non-violence and peace and significance of compassion. For his outstanding achievements and relentless work on peace, he has been bestowed with the Nobel Peace Prize.
Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin	is the 19th President of Syria and commander-in-chief of the Syrian Armed Forces, General Secretary of the ruling Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party and Regional Secretary of the party's branch in Syria. He is a son of Hafez al-Assad, who was President of Syria from 1971 to 2000. Although his early initiatives contributed to a brief period of relative openness, his regime changed course within months, using threats and arrests to extinguish pro-reform activism and to demonstrate tremendous disregard for human life in his efforts to hold onto power.

Chiang Kai-shek	was a French general and statesman. He was the leader of Free France (1940–1944) and the head of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (1944–1946). In 1958, he founded the Fifth Republic and was elected as the President of France, a position he held until his resignation in 1969. He was the dominant figure of France during the Cold War era and his memory continues to influence French politics.
Bashar (Hafez) al-Assad	became the first elected President of Russian Federation in 1991 and was re-elected to the post in 1996. During his rule as the President, he sought to bring about radical changes in the Russia's social and economic policies by liberalization and privatization. However, his reformative policy backfired as corruption, inflation, economic collapse and enormous political and social problems became rampant. Not the one to hold on to power, he stepped down at the brink of the new century for new leaders to take charge of the country.
Dalai Lama (the 14th Dalai Lama of Tibet)	served as the leader of the Republic of China for almost five decades. He was actively involved in the uprising that overthrew the Qing Dynasty and established a Chinese republic. He eventually joined the Chinese Nationalist Party (known as the Kuomintang or KMT) and led the suppression of the Chinese Communist Party. Over the years he became a very powerful political leader and gained much international prominence in the late 1930s. Following the civil war in 1946 in which KMT was defeated by the Communists, he moved to Taiwan where he established a government in exile.

III. Columns 2-4 contain jumbled proper names. Use the order of the first column but give the names of the countries and their capitals in the Ukrainian translation. Abbreviate the names of the countries.

1	Mali	М'янма (Бірма)	Bamako	Бамако
2	Malta	Маврикій	Chisinau	Валлетта
3	Marshall Islands	Мавританія	Majuro	Кишинів
4	Mauritania	Малі	Maputo	Маджуро
5	Mauritius	Мальта	Mexico City	Мапуту
6	Mexico	Марокко	Monaco	Мехіко
7	Micronesia	Маршаллові острови	Naypyidaw	Монако
8	Moldova	Мексика	Nouakchott	Найп'їдо
9	Monaco	Мікронезія	Palikir	Нуакшот
10	Mongolia	Мозамбік	Podgorica	Палікір
11	Montenegro	Молдова	Port Louis	Подгориця

12	Morocco	Монако	Rabat	Порт-Луї
13	Mozambique	Монголія	Ulaanbaatar	Рабат
14	Myanmar (Burma)	Чорногорія	Valletta	Улан-Батор

IV. Match the proverbs/sayings with their cross-language equivalents. What symbols can be used here?

1	Nothing hurts like the truth.	A	Бідність – не вада.
2	Nothing seek, nothing find.	B	Всякому терпінню приходить кінець.
3	Nothing venture, nothing gained.	C	Набилися, як оселедці в бочку.
4	Old friends and old wine are best.	D	Одна ластівка весни не робить.
5	One must draw the line somewhere.	E	Під лежачий камінь вода не тече.
6	One swallow doesn't make a summer.	F	Повторення – мати навчання.
7	Over my dead body!	G	Правда очі коле.
8	Packed like herrings.	H	Ризик – благородна справа.
9	Poverty is no sin.	I	Старий друг – кращий двох нових.
10	Practice makes perfect.	J	Тільки через мій труп!

V. Develop the notes and interpret them into English.

1. Зеленський: До Байдена в мене є дуже просте питання: «Чому ми досі не в НАТО?»
2. Кількість затриманих на акціях підтримки Навального в Росії перевищила 5 тисяч.
3. Байден може піти на компроміс щодо пакету економічної допомоги у зв'язку з пандемією.
4. Національна гвардія США: яка місія цієї особливої структури і скільки заробляють гвардійці.
5. Пандемія та депресія: як українка з Нью-Йорка бореться із стигмою психічних розладів.
6. Побічні ефекти, алергія, довіра до вакцини з Китаю: лікарі відповідають на найпоширеніші запитання про щеплення від COVID-19.
7. Соратник Навального направив Байдену пропозицію щодо санкцій проти російських чиновників.
8. Родина з Нью-Йорка в умовах домашнього карантину створила сімейний гітарний квартет.
9. Компанію Ілона Маска SpaceX підозрюють у порушенні авіаційної ліцензії під час запуску ракети, яка вибухнула.
10. США оголосили обов'язкове носіння масок в усіх видах транспорту, вокзалах та аеропортах з 1 лютого.

11. Шлях до посади президента США для Джо Байдена був довгим. 78-річний лідер у великій політиці з 29 років. Вісім років служив віце-президентом Барака Обами.
12. Компанія «Дженерал Моторс» заявила, що до 2035 року перейде на продаж суто електромобілів.
13. Колишні послы США в Україні: Байден підтримає Україну і наполягатиме на реформах.
14. Голова ОБСЄ позитивно оцінила режим припинення вогню в Україні, наголосила на увазі до гуманітарного виміру конфлікту.
15. США подякували українським правоохоронцям за співпрацю у припиненні поширення Emotnet
16. Законодавці у США побачили в діях трейдингової платформи «РобінГуд» вияв несправедливості фондового ринку.
17. Збільшення оборонної присутності у Чорному морі – в НАТО прокоментували морську операцію за участю есмінців США.
18. Адміністрація США призупинила продажі озброєння до Саудівської Аравії та Об'єднаних Арабських Еміратів. Угода була підписана за годину до того, як Байден вступив на посаду президента.
19. Місія США при ОБСЄ засудила пограння права на мирний протест у Росії.
20. У деяких школах Каліфорнії випробовують робота, який допомагає спілкуватися вчителям та учням, які вчать дистанційно.

VI. While listening to the text “New Suntan Drug Could Prevent Skin Cancer” (the audio or the transcript read aloud, p. 135), develop your notes and be ready to interpret them into Ukrainian. The text concerns the following questions:

1. What did scientists develop that can copy the effects of sunlight?
2. What does a drug trick the skin into doing?
3. What is it in humans and plants that give them colour?
4. What could the drug slow down?
5. What can too much sunlight give us?
6. What kind of rays did the article say are damaging?
7. What do UV rays do to our skin?
8. What is the body's natural sunblock?
9. What is the most common type of cancer?
10. What is associated with a lower risk of all forms of skin cancer?

VII. Be ready to develop your notes to interpret from Ukrainian into English either a news video or an episode from the resource <https://www.youtube.com/cikavanauka>.

LESSON 22

I. Match the proper names with their translation equivalents. Suggest your symbols for the expressed notions.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| (1) Антарес | (A) Iberia |
| (2) Піренейський півострів | (B) Antigua |
| (3) α Оріона | (C) the Somers Isles |
| (4) Бермудські острови | (D) α Scorpii |
| (5) Чумацький Шлях | (E) the Galaxy |
| | (F) Betelgeuse |
| | (G) the Cook Islands |

II. Match the components of the logically resulting word combinations. Translate and encode the expressed notions.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (1) stock | (A) industries |
| (2) circular | (B) in trade |
| (3) pay off | (C) mortgage |
| (4) key | (D) flow |
| | (E) buy |

III. Match the biographies with the names. Develop your notes and interpret the biographies into Ukrainian.

Colin (Luther) Powell	was a military officer in Chile who led the U.S.-backed military coup that overthrew President Salvador Allende's socialist government. He became the head of the subsequent military government, a role he retained for nearly two decades. His rule was characterized by widespread arrests and torture of liberal dissenters as well as the development of Chile's free market economy. After being voted out of office, he remained commander of the armed forces until he was given the office of senator-for-life. In this capacity, he was detained by the British government in response to a Spanish extradition request regarding his torture of Spanish citizens in Chile.
Rodrigo (Roa) Duterte	was the King of Saudi Arabia from 2005 to 2015 and the third wealthiest head of state in the world. He was also the custodian of Two Holy Mosques during his reign and served as the Prime Minister of the Council of Ministers and Commander of the National Guard. He had 30 wives and fathered 35 children. As the King, he encouraged large-scale infrastructural development in Saudi Arabia and played a leading role in promoting dialogue among the world's leading faiths and also sought to resolve conflicts in the Arab and Islamic world.
Augusto (José Ramón) Pinochet	was appointed the 65th Secretary of State of the United States. He was reluctant to support the Bush administration's plans to invade Iraq, and only did so when convinced that diplomacy had failed. He was able to convince the members of the UN Security Council about the grave

(Ugarte)	threat posed by Saddam Hussein's weapons of mass destruction. He was proved wrong on this contention later, as nothing of that sort was found by international weapons inspectors. Though he was a Republican, he was a liberal, and endorsed President Obama's candidacy.
Ho Chi Minh	In 2016, he won a huge mandate and became the sixteenth President of Philippines. His success lies in his ability to connect to the masses. To his critics, he is a foul-mouthed adulterer, obsessed with killing criminals; but millions of his countrymen favour him just because of that. They see in him the Philippine leader, who would get the country free from crime and drugs, the two menaces that have plagued their life for long.
Abdullah bin Abdulaziz Al Saud	was one of the prominent Vietnamese communist revolutionary leaders, who played an important role in founding the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in 1945, People's Army of Vietnam (PAVN) and the Việt Cộng (NLF or VC) during the Vietnam War. He was the Prime Minister (1945–1955) and President (1945–1969) of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam). His contribution to the common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress was immense.

IV. Columns 2-4 contain jumbled proper names. Use the order of the first column but give the names of the countries and their capitals in the Ukrainian translation. Abbreviate the names of the countries.

1	Namibia	Намібія	Abuja	Абуджа
2	Nauru	Науру	Amsterdam	Амстердам
3	Nepal	Непал	Kathmandu	Веллінгтон
4	Netherlands	Нігер	Managua	Віндхук
5	New Zealand	Нігерія	Muscat	Катманду
6	Nicaragua	Нідерланди	Niamey	Манагуа
7	Niger	Нікарагуа	Oslo	Мускат
8	Nigeria	Нова Зеландія	Pyeongyang	Ніамей
9	North Korea	Норвегія	Wellington	Осло
10	Norway	Оман	Windhoek	Пхеньян
11	Oman	Північна Корея	Yaren (de facto)	Ярен (де-факто)

V. Match the proverbs/sayings with their cross-language equivalents. What symbols can be used here?

1	Promises are like piecrust, made to be broken.	A	Вчасно змотати вудки.
2	Proud as a peacock.	B	Зарубай це собі на носі. / Намотай собі на вус.
3	Pull up stakes.	C	Легко любити тих, хто далеко.

4	Punctuality is the politeness of kings.	D	Надувся, як індик.
5	Put that in your pipe and smoke it.	E	Не відразу діло робиться.
6	Rain at seven, fine at eleven.	F	Обіцяного три роки чекають.
7	Respect is greater from a distance.	G	Помста солодка.
8	Respect yourself, or no one else will respect you.	H	Сім п'ятниць на тиждень.
9	Revenge is sweet.	I	Точність – ввічливість королів.
10	Rome was not built in a day.	J	Хто сам себе не поважає, того й інші поважати не будуть.

VI. Develop the notes and interpret them into English.

1. Ядерні вибухи принесли величезну шкоду та радіоактивне забруднення всьому навколишньому середовищу Землі. Але вони ж дали і багато наукових даних, які до цього часу вивчають дослідники.
2. Не секрет, що Дарвін так і не зміг пояснити походження на Землі квіткових рослин з точки зору еволюції. Але лише зараз стало відомо, що таємниця квітів мало не коштувала Дарвіну праці усього його життя і гнітила його до останніх днів.
3. Всі знають, який вигляд мав Ісус Христос. Його образ у західному художньому мистецтві використовували частіше за всіх інших. Чоловік із довгим волоссям і бородою, одягнений у довгу туніку. Але чи таким він був насправді? Скоріше за все ні.
4. Нові дослідження в галузі епігенетики свідчать, що тяжкі часи та пережиті нами психологічні травми також передаються наступним поколінням.
5. Бібліотека Кембриджського університету зізналася, що її працівники вже 20 років не можуть знайти два записники Чарльза Дарвіна. Їхня вартість може становити кілька мільйонів доларів.
6. Причини і механізм заїкання, від якого страждають мільйони людей у світі, залишалися незрозумілими століттями. Останні дослідження пов'язують розлад із певними генами та змінами в роботі мозку, що дає надію на нові, ефективніші методи лікування.
7. NASA прискорює дослідження супутника Землі та сподівається налагодити безперервне вивчення Місяця до кінця цього десятиріччя.
8. Нещодавнє відкриття астрономів про можливість існування на Венері найпростішого життя дає поштовх планам полетіти на планету.
9. Зонд Європейського космічного агентства (ЄКА) Solar Orbiter надіслав на Землю фотографії Сонця з відстані в 77 млн кілометрів - так близько до нього ще ніхто не наближався.
10. Щоб передбачити наслідки найгіршого сценарію стихійного лиха, дослідники створюють моделі, в яких прораховують усе, від погодних умов і особливостей інфраструктури до поведінки людей.

VII. While listening to the text “The Job of Eating Candy” (the audio or the transcript read aloud, p. 136), develop your notes and be ready to interpret them into Ukrainian. The text concerns the following questions:

1. In which country is the candy company?
2. What is the name of the candy company?
3. What is the name of the job?
4. How many products does the company currently produce?
5. How many new candies does the company want to produce?
6. What should candidates have besides enthusiasm?
7. How many sentences must the tasters write?
8. What must the candyologists have a passion about?
9. What should the candidates not have?
10. Where will the candyologists have to work?

VIII. Be ready to develop your notes to interpret from Ukrainian into English either a news video or an episode from the resource <https://www.youtube.com/cikavanauka>.

LESSON 23

I. Match the adjectives with their translation equivalents. Suggest your symbols for the expressed notions.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| (1) протизапальний | (A) antioxidant |
| (2) ламкий | (B) forensic |
| (3) інфекційний | (C) brittle |
| (4) видний | (D) clandestine |
| (5) таємний | (E) antiphlogistic |
| | (F) contagious |
| | (G) conspicuous |

II. Match the components of the logically resulting word combinations. Translate and encode the expressed notions.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (1) high | (A) constant help |
| (2) political | (B) delay |
| (3) dispense with | (C) earnings |
| (4) profitable | (D) transaction |
| | (E) persuasion |

III. Match the biographies with the names. Develop your notes and interpret the biographies into Ukrainian.

Yasser Arafat	the 52nd Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, succeeding Tony Blair. His tenure as Chancellor was marked by major monetary reforms in Britain. However, his term as Prime Minister led to the serious economic slump due to his controversial moves pertaining to personal
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	income tax schemes and the advance corporation tax policy. In the wake of an economic recession, his Labor Party suffered a heavy loss in general elections and consequently he was compelled to resign.
Deng Xiaoping	a diplomat from the West African country of Ghana, he was the first to emerge from the ranks of United Nations (UN) staff to serve as the Secretary-General of the UN from 1997 to 2006. The UN and Annan were jointly awarded the The Nobel Peace Prize 2001. He strongly opposed the 2003 invasion of Iraq and Iran's nuclear programme. After his retirement from the UN in 2006, he returned to Ghana to become involved with a number of African as well as global organizations.
(James) Gordon Brown	Remembered as the Paramount Leader of People's Republic of China, he was a prominent politician and reformist who led the country to domestic stability and economic growth after the disastrous excesses of the Cultural Revolution. Though he never acquired office as the head of state, head of government or General Secretary of the Communist Party of China, he nevertheless exerted extreme influence and guidance.
Kofi (Atta) Annan	was a leader of the African-American Civil Rights Movement. His ideas were based on Christian doctrines but for operational techniques he looked towards Mahatma Gandhi's non-violent movement. He led many nonviolent campaigns and gave many inspiring speeches. He dreamt that one day every human being would be judged by his ability, not by the color of his skin. He died from a white fanatic's bullet at the age of thirty-nine.
Martin Luther King Jr. (Michael King Jr.)	was a leader of the state of Palestine and 1st President of the Palestinian National Authority. Waging relentless war against Israel, later on he took up diplomacy as a tool for achieving his ends and signed Oslo Accord in early 1990s. In 1994, he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize along with Shimon Peres and Yitzhak Rabin for his endeavor to bring peace into the region. Later when the Palestinian National Authority was formed, he was elected its President till his death in 2004.

IV. Columns 2-4 contain jumbled proper names. Use the order of the first column but give the names of the countries and their capitals in the Ukrainian translation. Abbreviate the names of the countries.

1	Pakistan	Катар	Asunción	Асунсьйон
2	Palau	Пакистан	Bucharest	Бухарест
3	Palestine	Палау	Doha	Варшава
4	Panama	Палестина	Islamabad	Доха
5	Papua New Guinea	Панама	Jerusalem	Єрусалим
6	Paraguay	Папуа-Нова Гвінея	Kigali	Ісламабад
7	Peru	Парагвай	Lima	Кігалі
8	Philippines	Перу	Lisbon	Ліма

9	Poland	Польща	Manila	Лісабон
10	Portugal	Португалія	Moscow	Маніла
11	Qatar	Росія	Ngerulmud	Москва
12	Romania	Руанда	Panama City	Нгеру́лмуд
13	Russia	Румунія	Port Moresby	Панама-Сіті
14	Rwanda	Філіппіни	Warsaw	Порт-Морсбі

V. Match the proverbs/sayings with their cross-language equivalents. What symbols can be used here?

1	Saying and doing are two things.	A	В тихому болоті чорти водяться.
2	Score/measure twice before you cut once. / Second thoughts are best.	B	Дорога ложка до обіду.
3	Silence gives consent.	C	Куй залізо, поки гаряче.
4	Slow help is no help.	D	Легше сказати, ніж зробити.
5	Small rain lays great dust.	E	Малий, та вдалий.
6	So many men, so many minds.	F	Мовчання – знак згоди.
7	Speech is silver, but silence is gold.	G	Сім разів відміряй, один раз відріж.
8	Still waters run deep.	H	Скільки людей, стільки й думок.
9	Store is no sore.	I	Слово – срібло, мовчання – золото.
10	Strike while the iron is hot.	J	Чим більше, тим краще.

VI. Develop the notes and interpret them into English.

1. Група із 10 сенаторів-республіканців провела зустріч з президентом Байденом у Білому домі.
2. Україна очікує цього року отримати три транші позики від МВФ, на загальну суму 2 млрд 200 млн доларів.
3. Колишній агент ЦРУ стверджує, що постраждав від секретної зброї у Москві.
4. На віддаленому арктичному півострові Ямал у вічній мерзлоті почали з'являтися загадкові отвори, які залишаються після вибухів.
5. Перші дні лютого відзначилися різкими заголовками українських ЗМІ та обуреними дописами в соцмережах про те, що Україна відновила імпорту електроенергії з Росії.
6. З подачі кількох телеграм-каналів у соцмережах розгорнулася дискусія через заборону в Україні творів Михайла Булгакова та Бориса Акуніна. Втім, слово “заборона” занадто гучне для цього випадку, а новини в тому, що сталося, взагалі немає.
7. У М'янмі стався військовий переворот. Військові повернули собі всю владу після 10 років правління разом з цивільним урядом. Влада тепер у військового, якого звинувачують у геноциді.
8. Орегон став першим штатом США, де скасували кримінальну відповідальність за зберігання будь-яких наркотиків.

9. Лісові пожежі в Австралії: сотні людей залишили свої домівки, оголошено надзвичайний стан.
10. Дорожня компанія проводила ремонт дороги, не виставивши попереджувальні знаки, а водій вантажівки з пасажирами в кузові не впорався з керуванням.

VII. While listening to the text “Citizenship to ‘Talented’ Foreigners” (the audio or the transcript read aloud, p. 136), develop your notes and be ready to interpret them into Ukrainian. The text concerns the following questions:

1. What does the UAE hope talented foreigners will add to the nation?
2. What does the article say the citizenship policy is a bold revision of?
3. What kinds of talents does Sheikh Mohammed hope people have?
4. What journey does Sheikh Mohammed want people to contribute to?
5. What will successful people and their families be able to hold?
6. What family could help people get a nomination for citizenship?
7. Who will decide whether to accept or reject nominations?
8. What kinds of criteria does Sheikh Mohammed say there are?
9. What must doctors be specialised in?
10. What kinds of inventions must inventors have?

VIII. Be ready to develop your notes to interpret from Ukrainian into English either a news video or an episode from the resource <https://www.youtube.com/cikavanauka>.

LESSON 24

I. Match the nouns with their translation equivalents. Suggest your symbols for the expressed notions.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (1) затемнення | (A) dill |
| (2) калій | (B) corundum |
| (3) бірюза | (C) eclipse |
| (4) кріп | (D) drill |
| (5) мерехтіння | (E) potassium |
| | (F) scintillation |
| | (G) turquoise |

II. Match the components of the logically resulting word combinations. Translate and encode the expressed notions.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (1) flock | (A) transaction |
| (2) warehousing | (B) exchange |
| (3) barter | (C) price |
| (4) share | (D) costs |
| | (E) in droves |

III. Match the information with the names of the outstanding Ukrainian translators. Develop your notes and interpret them into English.

<p>Микола Олексійович Лукаш (19 грудня 1919 – 29 серпня 1988)</p>	<p>Великий український поет, перекладач, публіцист, громадський діяч, мовознавець, літературознавець, академік АН УРСР, депутат Верховної Ради СРСР 2-6-го скликань. Видатний перекладач і глибокий теоретик перекладацької справи. Переклав українською мовою понад двісті тисяч поетичних рядків. Також у його доробку є повісті, романи, п'єси.</p>
<p>Пантелеймон Олександрович Куліш (7 серпня 1819 – 14 лютого 1897)</p>	<p>Геніальний український поет, прозаїк, драматург, літературний критик, публіцист, перекладач, науковець, громадський і політичний діяч, багатогранний науковець. У його творчому доробку важливе місце посідають переклади з античних літератур. На його думку антична поезія є скарбницею світової літератури, і він намагався збагатити нею українську культуру.</p>
<p>Рильський Максим Тадейович (19 березня 1895 – 24 липня 1964)</p>	<p>Видатний український письменник, фольклорист, етнограф, мовознавець, перекладач, критик, редактор, видавець, філософ історії. В лексиці його перекладів значне місце посідають старослов'янізми, які надають їм урочистого, піднесеного, хоча нерідко й важкуватого для сприйняття характеру. Однак він був одним із перших, хто вбачав у перекладі найкращих творів світової літератури могутнє джерело духовного збагачення української культури.</p>
<p>Микола Костянтинович Зеров (26 квітня 1890 – 3 листопада 1937)</p>	<p>Блискучий український поет, мовознавець, фольклорист, знавець понад 20-ти мов, який у радянські часи подарував українському читачеві понад 1000 видатних творів світової літератури від 100 авторів. Був не просто поліглотом і обдарованим перекладачем, а й фольклористом-новатором. Він свідомо вводив у перекладені тексти маловживані українські слова, був відмінним знавцем різних діалектів.</p>
<p>Іван Якович Франко (27 серпня 1856 – 28 травня 1916)</p>	<p>Видатний український поет, літературознавець, літературний критик, полеміст, лідер «неокласиків», майстер сонетної форми та перекладач античної поезії. Був професором української літератури, про блискучі лекції якого студенти поширювали легенди. Був «засуджений» до розстрілу.</p>

IV. Columns 2-4 contain jumbled proper names. Use the order of the first column but give the names of the countries and their capitals in the Ukrainian translation. Abbreviate the names of the countries.

1	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Демократична Республіка Сан-Томе і Принсіпі	Apia	Апіа
2	Saint Lucia	Самоа	Basseterre	Бастерер
3	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Сан-Марино	Belgrade	Белград
4	Samoa	Саудівська Аравія	Bratislava	Братислава
5	San Marino	Сейшельські острови	Castries	Вікторія
6	Sao Tome and Principe	Сенегал	Dakar	Дакар
7	Saudi Arabia	Сент-Вінсент і Гренади/іни	Freetown	Ер-Ріяд
8	Senegal	Сент-Люсія	Kingstown	Кастри
9	Serbia	Сербія	Ljubljana	Кінгстаун
10	Seychelles	Сінгапур	Riyadh	Любляна
11	Sierra Leone	Словаччина	San Marino	Сан-Марино
12	Singapore	Словенія	São Tomé	Сан-Томе
13	Slovakia	Сьєрра-Леоне	Singapore	Сінгапур
14	Slovenia	Федерація Сент-Кітс і Невіс	Victoria	Фрітаун

V. Choose the appropriate translation. Suggest your symbols for the expressed notions:

(1) problem settlement

- (A) урегулювання проблеми
- (B) початок проблеми
- (C) проблемна посада

(2) plaintiff

- (A) позивач
- (B) відповідач
- (C) потерпілий

(3) to bring a charge

- (A) принести завдаток
- (B) висунути обвинувачення
- (C) зняти обвинувачення

(4) commencement

- (A) пояснення
- (B) початок
- (C) закінчення

- (5) law enforcement bodies
 (A) відправлення правосуддя
 (B) судова влада
 (C) правоохоронні органи
- (6) ally
 (A) супротивник
 (B) союзник
 (C) іноземець
- (7) майновий стан
 (A) real estate
 (B) property status
 (C) material state
- (8) законодавчі заходи
 (A) legitimate measures
 (B) legislative measures
 (C) lawful measures
- (9) належні засоби
 (A) appropriate measures
 (B) appropriate means
 (C) appropriate means
- (10) залякування
 (A) coercion
 (B) instigation
 (C) intimidation

**VI. Match the proverbs/sayings with their cross-language equivalents.
 What symbols can be used here?**

1	Take the bull by the horns.	A	Брати бика за роги.
2	Take the knock.	B	Вилетіти в трубу (збанкрутувати).
3	Talk of the devil and he is sure to appear.	C	Від добра добра не шукають.
4	Tastes differ.	D	І хочеться, і колеться.
5	That cock won't fight. / You won't get away with this.	E	Легкий на згадку.
6	That's where the shoe pinches. / That's where the trouble lies.	F	Ось де собака зарита.
7	The best is often the enemy of the good.	G	Про смаки не сперечаються.
8	The cat would eat fish and would not wet her feet.	H	Цей номер не пройде.
9	The cobbler's wife is the worst shod.	I	Чоботар ходить без чобіт.
10	The cow knows not the worth of her tail till she loses it.	J	Що маємо – не бережемо, а втративши, плачемо.

VII. Develop the notes and interpret them into English.

1. Посол Японії в Україні підкреслив важливість міжнародної підтримки для українських ветеранів.
2. Біля берегів США на затонулому судні знайшли скарби на мільйон доларів.
3. Наслідки підйому рівня води загрожують двом третинам населення Землі, що живуть уздовж узбережжя або на низинних територіях.
4. Вашингтону не варто виключати можливості використання ядерної зброї з боку ймовірних противників, вважають у Пентагоні.
5. У ЄС переглянули обмеження на в'їзд до Шенгенської зони з третіх країн. Критерії для відкриття кордонів стали жорсткішими.
6. Запроваджені через пандемію COVID-19 локдауни призвели до потепління на планеті.
7. Україна та Канада розширюють співробітництво у питаннях міграційної політики.
8. Чотирирічна британка знайшла слід динозавра на пляжі – йому приблизно 220 млн років.
9. Вчені з Лондонського університету дійшли висновку, що люди схильні пов'язувати вираз обличчя, що транслює негатив, із нижчим соціальним статусом людини, і навпаки.
10. Науковці із Університету Вашингтона дослідили, які фактори вплинули на одомашнення собаки. Вони з'ясували, що жінки значно більше вплинули на покращення стосунків людини та собаки, ніж чоловіки.

VIII. While listening to the text “Identical Twins Are Not so Identical” (the audio or the transcript read aloud, p. 137), develop your notes and be ready to interpret them into Ukrainian. The text concerns the following questions:

1. What does the article say identical twins are not clones of?
2. How many identical twins did scientists look at the DNA of?
3. Whose DNA did scientists compare the twins' DNA to?
4. What did the scientists look for?
5. What might DNA mutations increase the susceptibility of?
6. What does the DNA show identical twins do not share?
7. What debate does the research shed light on?
8. What might affect our behaviour besides socialization and environment?
9. What might be the reason for differences in medical conditions?
10. What does a professor say may be the source of a disease or trait?

IX. Be ready to develop your notes to interpret from Ukrainian into English either a news video or an episode from the resource <https://www.youtube.com/cikavanauka>.

LESSON 25

I. Match the phrasal terms with their translation equivalents. Suggest your symbols for the expressed notions.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) кольорова металургія | (A) potassium permanganate |
| (2) прихований друк | (B) basal shoot |
| (3) мідний купорос | (C) latent imprint |
| (4) чорна металургія | (D) ferrous metallurgy |
| (5) кореневий пагін | (E) graft shoot |
| | (F) non-ferrous metallurgy |
| | (G) blue vitriol |

II. Match the components of the logically resulting word combinations. Translate and encode the expressed notions.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| (1) distribution | (A) goods |
| (2) monetary | (B) rate |
| (3) microeconomic | (C) channels |
| (4) output | (D) analysis |
| | (E) policy |

III. Columns 2-4 contain jumbled proper names. Use the order of the first column but give the names of the countries and their capitals in the Ukrainian translation. Abbreviate the names of the countries.

1	Solomon Islands	Іспанія	Bern	Берн
2	Somalia	Південна Африка	Damascus	Дамаск
3	South Africa	Південна Корея	Honiara	Джуба
4	South Korea	Південний Судан	Juba	Мадрид
5	South Sudan	Свазіленд	Khartoum	Мбаба́не (адміністративний), Лобамба (законодавчий, королівський)
6	Spain	Сирія	Madrid	Могадішу
7	Sri Lanka	СОЛОМОНОВІ ОСТРОВИ	Mbabane (administrative), Lobamba (legislative, royal)	Парамарібо
8	Sudan	Сомалі	Mogadishu	Преторія (адмін.), Кейптаун (законодавчий), Блумфонтейн

				(судовий)
9	Suriname	Судан	Paramaribo	Сеул
10	Swaziland	Сурінам	Pretoria (administrative), Cape Town (legislative), Bloemfontein (judicial)	Стокгольм
11	Sweden	Швейцарія	Seoul	Хартум
12	Switzerland	Швеція	Sri Jayawardenepura Kotte	Хоніара
13	Syria	Шрі-Ланка	Stockholm	Шрі- Джаяварденепура- Котте

IV. Choose the appropriate translation. Suggest your symbols for the expressed notions:

(1) public utility

- (A) народне господарство
- (B) громадське об'єднання
- (C) комунальне підприємство

(2) у середньому

- (A) on average
- (B) in average
- (C) at average

(3) to receive envoys

- (A) приймати запрошення
- (B) приймати відмови
- (C) приймати посланців/послів

(4) impartial trial

- (A) презумпція невинуватості
- (B) неупереджений судовий розгляд
- (C) суд у справах неповнолітніх

(5) bail

- (A) підстава
- (B) варта
- (C) застава

(6) impetus for development

- (A) перешкода для розвитку
- (B) поштовх/стимул для розвитку
- (C) програма розвитку

(7) право на працю

- (A) the right for work
- (B) the right of work
- (C) the right to work

- (8) відправляти правосуддя
 (A) to rule
 (B) to administer justice
 (C) to institute norms
- (9) наявні засоби
 (A) available means
 (B) available measures
 (C) affordable means
- (10) оптова торгівля
 (A) wholesaling
 (B) wholeselling
 (C) retailing

V. Match the proverbs/sayings with their cross-language equivalents. What symbols can be used here?

1	The devil is not so black as he is painted.	A	Виняток підтверджує правило.
2	The dogs bark, but the caravan goes on.	B	Гра не вартує свічок.
3	The early bird catches the worm.	C	Добре там, де нас нема.
4	The end crowns the work.	D	Закохані сваряться – тільки тішаться.
5	The end justifies the means.	E	Кінець – ділу вінець.
6	The exception proves the rule.	F	Не такий чорт страшний, як його малюють.
7	The falling out of lovers is the renewing of love.	G	Собаки гавкають, а караван іде.
8	The game is not worth the candle.	H	Хто рано встає, тому Бог дає.
9	The grass is always greener on the other side of the fence.	I	Ціль виправдовує засоби.
10	The leopard cannot change his spots.	J	Як вовка не корми, він все одно в ліс дивиться. / Горбатого могила справить.

VI. Using Ukraine's contemporary profile timeline provided by BBC News at <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-18010123>, encode and interpret Part 1 of the news items for Ukraine as an independent state:

- 1991 – Ukraine declares independence following attempted coup in Moscow.
- 1990s – About 250,000 Crimean Tatars and their descendants return to Crimea following collapse of Soviet Union.
- 1994 – Presidential elections: Leonid Kuchma succeeds Leonid Kravchuk, conducts policy of balancing overtures to the West and alliance with Russia.

- 1996 – New, democratic constitution adopted, and hryvnya currency introduced.
- 2000 – Chernobyl nuclear power plant is shut down, 14 years after the accident. Well over ten thousand people died as a direct result of the explosion; the health of millions more was affected.
- 2002 March – General election results in hung parliament. Parties opposed to President Kuchma allege widespread electoral fraud.
- 2002 May – Government announces decision to launch formal bid to join NATO.
- 2004 November – Opposition leader Viktor Yushchenko launches mass protest campaign over rigged elections that gave victory to pro-Russian candidate Viktor Yanukovich. Supreme Court later annuls poll result.
- 2005 December – Viktor Yushchenko becomes president after winning December election re-run. Relations with Russia sour, leading to frequent disputes over gas supplies and pipeline transit fees.
- 2006 July – Socialist Party abandons Orange Revolution allies to form coalition with Viktor Yanukovich’s Party of Regions and the Communists.
- 2008 October – Global financial crisis leads to decline in demand for steel, causing price of one of the country’s main exports to collapse. Value of Ukrainian currency falls sharply and investors pull out.

VII. Develop the notes and interpret them into English.

1. Аналіз гірських порід показав, що раніше Марс нагадував Ісландію.
2. Астрономи наочно показали, що Чумацький Шлях не плоский, а згинається.
3. В Австрії затримали репера-неонациста, чиї расистські пісні надихали ультраправих.
4. В Африці планують покрити нестачу будівельних матеріалів пластиковими відходами.
5. В Ізраїлі будують найбільший на Близькому Сході сміттєпереробний комплекс.
6. В Італії спіймали понад 20 імовірних учасників мафіозної організації “Коза Ностра”.
7. Вчені знайшли особливе просо, яке краще пшениці перенесе глобальне потепління.
8. Генетики знайшли спосіб збільшити тривалість життя в п’ять разів.
9. Експерти Конгресу: економіка США повернеться до нормального стану в середині року.
10. Зміна клімату може змінити положення зони тропічних дощів Землі.

VIII. While listening to the text “Diet and Height” (the audio or the transcript read aloud, p. 137), develop your notes and be ready to interpret them into Ukrainian. The text concerns the following questions:

1. What two things did the article say were behind the height gap?
2. What is the name of the London college that conducted the research?
3. What is the abbreviation for the index the researchers analysed?
4. How tall were 19-year-old boys in the Netherlands?
5. In which part of Africa did the article say children were short?
6. How many children's data did the researchers look at?
7. What did the researchers say about children's height in different regions?
8. What was stunted in children because of a lack of quality food?
9. How much taller were 19-year-old boys in China in 2019 than in 1985?
10. What did the article warn against the perils of?

IX. Be ready to develop your notes to interpret from Ukrainian into English either a news video or an episode from the resource <https://www.youtube.com/cikavanauka>.

LESSON 26

I. Match the verbs with their translation equivalents. Suggest your symbols for the expressed notions.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| (1) розчиняти | (A) to terminate |
| (2) перехоплювати | (B) to intercept |
| (3) обрізати | (C) to ferment |
| (4) бродити | (D) to dissolve |
| (5) згортатися | (E) to coagulate |
| | (F) to prune |
| | (G) to acidify |

II. Match the components of the logically resulting word combinations. Translate and encode the expressed notions.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| (1) low | (A) production |
| (2) purchasing | (B) costs |
| (3) factors of | (C) spending |
| (4) government | (D) power |
| | (E) implementation |

III. Columns 2-4 contain jumbled proper names. Use the order of the first column but give the names of the countries and their capitals in the Ukrainian translation. Abbreviate the names of the countries.

1	Taiwan	Республіка Того	Ankara	Анкара
2	Tajikistan	Таджикистан	Ashgabat	Ашгабат

3	Tanzania	Тайвань	Bangkok	Бангкок
4	Thailand	Тайланд	Dili	Ділі
5	Timor-Leste	Танзанія	Dodoma	Додома
6	Togo (the Togolese Republic)	Тимор-Лешті	Dushanbe	Душанбе
7	Tonga	Тонга	Funafuti	Ломе
8	Trinidad and Tobago	Тринідад і Тобаго	Lomé	Нукуалофа
9	Tunisia	Туніс	Nuku'alofa	Порт-оф-Спейн
10	Turkey	Туреччина	Port of Spain	Тайбей
11	Turkmenistan	Туркменістан	Taipei	Туніс

IV. Choose the appropriate translation. Suggest your symbols for the expressed notions:

- (1) право на життя
 - (A) the right to live
 - (B) the right to life
 - (C) a right to life
- (2) товари середньої якості
 - (A) average goods
 - (B) goods of average quality
 - (C) goods of medium quality
- (3) accountability
 - (A) бухгалтерський облік
 - (B) підзвітність
 - (C) платоспроможність
- (4) торговельна точка / ринок збуту
 - (A) outlet
 - (B) output
 - (C) outstrip
- (5) висота
 - (A) altitude
 - (B) latitude
 - (C) tall
- (6) десяткова кома
 - (A) decimal point
 - (B) decimal coma
 - (C) decimal comma
- (7) hydrogen
 - (A) кисень
 - (B) водень
 - (C) вода

- (8) subsistence level
 (A) рівень підтримки
 (B) прожитковий мінімум
 (C) заможне існування
- (9) матеріальний
 (A) tranquil
 (B) tentative
 (C) tangible
- (10) випуск продукції
 (A) outlet
 (B) output
 (C) outstrip

V. Match the proverbs/sayings with their cross-language equivalents. What symbols can be used here?

1	The less people think, the more they talk.	A	Благими намірами вимощена дорога в пекло.
2	The more, the merrier.	B	В сім'ї не без виродка.
3	The nearer the bone, the sweeter the flesh [the meat].	C	В тісноті та не в образі.
4	The person always christens his own child first.	D	Є ще порох у порохівниці.
5	The pot calls the kettle black.	E	Залишки солодкі.
6	The road to hell is paved with good intentions.	F	Своя сорочка ближче до тіла.
7	The wind cannot be caught in a net.	G	Стислість – сестра таланту.
8	There is a black sheep in every flock.	H	Хрін від редьки не солодший.
9	There is a small choice in rotten apples.	I	Чия б корова мичала, а твоя б мовчала.
10	There is life in the old dog yet.	J	Шукай вітру в полі.

VI. Using Ukraine's contemporary profile timeline provided by BBC News at <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-18010123>, encode and interpret Part 2 of the news items for Ukraine as an independent state:

- 2010 February – Viktor Yanukovich is declared winner of second round of presidential election.
- 2010 June – Parliament votes to abandon NATO membership aspirations.
- 2011 October – A court jails former Yulia Tymoshenko for abuse of power over a gas deal with Russia in 2009.
- 2013 November – Tens of thousands of protesters take to the streets to protest at the government's sudden decision to abandon plans to sign an association agreement with the EU, blaming Russian pressure.

- 2014 February – Security forces kill at least 77 protesters in Kyiv. President Yanukovich flees to Russia, opposition takes over.
- 2014 March – Russian forces annex Crimea, prompting biggest East-West showdown since Cold War. The U.S.A. and the European Union impose ever-harsher sanctions on Russia.
- 2014 April – Pro-Russian armed groups seize parts of Donetsk and Luhansk regions on Russian border. Government launches military operation in response.
- 2014 May – Leading businessman Petro Poroshenko wins presidential election on pro-Western platform.
- 2014 July – Pro-Russian forces shoot down Malaysian airliner over eastern Ukraine conflict zone, killing all 298 people on board.
- 2014 September – NATO confirms Russian troops and heavy military equipment entering eastern Ukraine.
- 2014 October – Parliamentary elections produce convincing majority for pro-Western parties.

VII. Develop the notes and interpret them into English.

1. Колишній прем'єр-міністр Білорусі покинув країну через побоювання за своє життя.
2. Конституційний суд Німеччини відхилив скаргу на домінування чоловіків у парламенті.
3. Незалежність від Британії може коштувати Шотландії 11 млрд фунтів щорічно.
4. Нова дешева батарея дозволить за 10 хвилин заряджати електромобілі для пробігу в 400 км.
5. Операції зі збільшення зросту за методом розтягування кісток ніг стають дедалі популярнішими в різних країнах світу.
6. Після 40-річної реставрації відкрили музей на руїнах Помпеїв.
7. Подружжю військових США загрожує 20 років в'язниці за продаж особистих даних 9 тисяч осіб.
8. Порушення режиму й тривала невизначеність пандемійних часів спричинює розлади сну у багатьох людей.
9. Радники Білого дому стурбовані безробіттям у США, наголошують на необхідності прийняття пакету економічної допомоги.
10. Рецепт давньоримського бетону допоможе будувати надміцні камери ядерних реакторів.

VIII. While listening to the text “Water on the Moon” (the audio or the transcript read aloud, p. 138), develop your notes and be ready to interpret them into Ukrainian. The text concerns the following questions:

1. What adjective did the article use to describe this news?
2. How many studies did NASA scientists use in their research?

3. What is the dark side of the Moon permanently blocked from?
4. How much water did scientists find in one area?
5. In how much rock are water molecules trapped in one area?
6. What could the discovery of water on the Moon pave the way for?
7. What could the discovery accelerate the construction of?
8. What could water on the Moon be used to make in the future?
9. What did NASA say water is extremely critical for?
10. What could scientists do now do on a larger scale?

IX. Be ready to develop your notes to interpret from Ukrainian into English either a news video or an episode from the resource <https://www.youtube.com/cikavanauka>.

LESSON 27

I. Match the proper names with their translation equivalents. Suggest your symbols for the expressed notions.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) Міра | (A) Algol |
| (2) Бермудські острови | (B) the Island of Guernsey |
| (3) Острів Гернсі | (C) о Cet |
| (4) Дельта Цефея | (D) the Island of Jersey |
| (5) β Персея | (E) δ Cep |
| | (F) Betelgeuse |
| | (G) the Somers Isles |

II. Match the components of the logically resulting word combinations. Translate and encode the expressed notions.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| (1) implement | (A) products |
| (2) affordable | (B) auction |
| (3) favourable | (C) plans |
| (4) stock | (D) opinion |
| | (E) exchange |

III. Columns 2-4 contain jumbled proper names. Use the order of the first column but give the names of the countries and their capitals in the Ukrainian translation. Abbreviate the names of the countries.

1	Uganda	В'єтнам	Abu Dhabi	Абу-Дабі
2	Ukraine	Вануату	Caracas	Ватикан
3	United Arab Emirates	Ватикан (Святий Престол)	Hanoi	Кампала
4	United Kingdom	Венесуела	Harare	Каракас
5	United States of America	Ємен	Kampala	Київ

6	Uruguay	Замбія	Kyiv (also known as Kiev)	Лондон
7	Uzbekistan	Зімбабве	London	Лусака
8	Vanuatu	Об'єднане Королівство	Lusaka	м. Вашингтон
9	Vatican City (Holy See)	Об'єднані Арабські Емірати	Montevideo	Монтевідео
10	Venezuela	Сполучені Штати Америки	Port Vila	Порт-Віла
11	Vietnam	Уганда	Sana'a	Сана
12	Yemen	Узбекистан	Tashkent	Ташкент
13	Zambia	Україна	Vatican City	Ханой
14	Zimbabwe	Уругвай	Washington, D.C.	Хараре

IV. Match the proverbs/sayings with their cross-language equivalents. What symbols can be used here?

1	There's many a slip between the cup and the lip.	A	Багато будеш знати – швидко зістарієшся.
2	There is no rose without a thorn.	B	Будувати повітряні замки.
3	There is no smoke without fire.	C	Дах поїхав. / Не всі вдома.
4	There is safety in numbers.	D	Не говори «гоп», поки не перестрибнеш.
5	This is out of all notch.	E	Нема диму без вогню.
6	To have one's head in the clouds.	F	Нема троянди без шипів.
7	To have rats in the attic.	G	Один у полі не воїн.
8	To whistle for a wind.	H	У семи няньок дитина без ока. / Де дві господині, там хата не метена.
9	Too many cooks spoil the broth.	I	Це ні в які ворота не лізе.
10	Too much knowledge makes the head bald.	J	Чекати з моря погоди.

V. For questions 1-5, decide on the appropriate translation A-C from English into Ukrainian. Suggest your symbols for the expressed notions.

(1) proliferation

- (A) сприяння, підтримка
- (B) удосконалення, компетентність
- (C) поширення, кількісне збільшення

(2) deliberation

- (A) обговорення, обмірковування
- (B) проголошення, затвердження
- (C) навмисність, рішучість

- (3) expedient
(A) швидкий
(B) доцільний/вигідний
(C) повільний
- (4) impartiality
(A) частковість
(B) нетерпимість
(C) неупередженість
- (5) interdiction
(A) висилання в межах країни
(B) заборона
(C) посередництво

VI. Using Ukraine's contemporary profile timeline provided by BBC News at <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-18010123>, encode and interpret Part 3 of the news items for Ukraine as an independent state:

- 2015 February – Germany and France broker a new Donbas deal at talks in Belarus, resulting in a tenuous ceasefire.
- 2016 – Economy returns to fragile growth after two years of turmoil.
- 2017 July – Ukraine's association agreement with the European Union is ratified by all signatories, and comes into force on 1 September.
- 2018 May – Russian President Putin officially opens a bridge linking southern Russia to Crimea, an action Ukraine calls illegal.
- 2018 October – The Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople agrees to allow Ukraine to set up its own Orthodox Church independent of Russian ecclesiastical supervision.
- 2019 April-July – Volodymyr Zelensky wins presidential election run-off in a landslide victory over incumbent Petro Poroshenko. He takes office in May, and his Servant of the People party wins early parliamentary elections in July.
- 2019 August – Parliament appoints President Zelensky's aide Oleksiy Honcharuk prime minister.
- 2019 September – Russia and Ukraine swap prisoners captured in the wake of Moscow's seizure of Crimea and intervention in Donbas.
- 2019 October – Ukraine becomes embroiled US impeachment row over allegations of President Trump attempting to put pressure on the country over investigating possible Democrat president rival Joe Biden.
- 2020 March – President Zelensky appoints former businessman Denys Shmyhal prime minister with a mandate to stimulate industrial revival and improve tax receipts.

VII. Develop the notes and interpret them into English.

1. Рибу вважають необхідним елементом здорового раціону, але, наприклад, під час вагітності її споживання рекомендують обмежити.
2. Румунська поліція проводить обшуки та затримання в рамках кримінальної справи щодо махінацій під час закупівлі захисних засобів для медиків.
3. Туреччина запускає програму продовження терміну експлуатації F-16 через брак літаків на заміну.
4. У Гонконзі два роки не будуть підвищувати розмір мінімальної зарплати.
5. У Китаї дітям заборонили брати мобільні телефони до школи.
6. У Мексиці заарештували 12 поліцейських за підозрою у вбивстві 19 мігрантів.
7. У Міжнародному суді ООН вирішили розглянути позов Ірану з питання санкцій, незважаючи на заперечення США.
8. Українська команда здобула перемогу на міжнародному конкурсі від NASA.
9. Численні дослідження доводять, що вміння співчувати собі робить нас сильнішими і здатними впоратися з викликами.
10. Штати очікують від Ірану перших кроків для переговорів щодо ядерної угоди.

VIII. Recall the country abbreviations and try to write them while listening to the song at <https://youtu.be/-wknbGy--NE>

IX. Match the proverbs/sayings with their cross-language equivalents. What symbols can be used here?

1	To walk on air. / To be in seventh heaven.	C	Бути на сьомому небі (від щастя).
2	To wear one's heart on one's sleeve.	J	Душа нарозхрист.
3	Truth will out.	A	Коли рак свисне. / Після дощика в четвер.
4	Wait and see. / We shall see what we shall see.	B	Найшла коса на камінь.
5	What can't be cured must be endured.	D	Очі бояться, а руки роблять.
6	What the heart thinks the tongue speaks.	E	Поживемо – побачимо. / Ворожка на двоє ворожила. / Наперед не загадуй.
7	When Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war.	F	Чого не можна вилікувати, те приходить терпіти.
8	When in Rome, do as the Romans do.	G	Шила в мішку не сховаєш.

9	When pigs fly.	Н	Що у кого болить, той про те й говорить.
10	You never know what you can do till you try.	І	Як грають, так і танцюй.

X. While listening to the text “Superhuman” (the audio or the transcript read aloud, p. 138), develop your notes and be ready to interpret them into Ukrainian. The text concerns the following questions:

1. What could the experiment on the pig pave the way to?
2. What kind of travel did the article mention Mr Musk has pioneered?
3. What did the article say computers could enhance in us?
4. What is the name of Mr Musk's startup?
5. What does the technology represent a giant leap into?
6. What is the pig’s name?
7. What conditions might the technology help?
8. What kind of movie did the article compare this technology to?
9. What did Mr Musk say was a mind-blowing aspect of the technology?
10. What did Mr Musk say the technology could protect us against?

XI. Be ready to develop your notes to interpret from Ukrainian into English either a news video or an episode from the resource <https://www.youtube.com/cikavanauka>.

XII. Summarize your awareness of the principles, techniques, problems, symbols, and usability of note taking.

TRANSCRIPTS

The two-paragraph items are from the source <https://breakingnewsenglish.com>

Earth Has Lost Half of Its Trees Because of Humans

There is good news and bad news regarding the number of trees on our planet. The good news is that there are seven times more trees on Earth than we thought. Until a few years ago, scientists estimated that the world had around 400 billion trees. However, a new study from Yale University estimates that there are around three trillion trees. That's a three followed by 12 zeroes. That means there are more than 420 trees for every person alive today. Lead researcher Dr Thomas Crowther told the BBC that the new estimate will not change anything. He said: "It's not like we've discovered a load of new trees. It's not good news for the world or bad news that we've produced this new number."

The bad news is that thousands of years ago, the earth had around six trillion trees. Human activity has cut in half the number of trees on the planet. A good example of this is the fact that Europe used to be one giant forest. Now much of it is farmland, fields, cities and towns. Dr Crowther said people are responsible for the loss of three trillion trees over the past several thousand years. Humans are destroying around 15 billion more trees every year because of deforestation and the demand for farmland. The scientists said this figure is "considerably higher" than just a century ago. Dr Crowther warned that: "This study highlights how much more effort is needed if we are to restore healthy forests worldwide."

Sleeping Late

A new study says that going to bed late may be bad for our health. It may even shorten our life. The study was carried out in the United Kingdom. Researchers spent six-and-a-half years looking at the lifestyles of 430,000 adults between the ages of 38 and 73. At the end of the study, the researchers compared the deaths of people who went to bed early to those who went to bed late. They found that night owls (people who go to bed late) were 10 per cent more likely to die during the period of the study. The researchers concluded that night owls were at higher risk of an early death than early birds (people who slept early). Night owls were also at a greater risk of poor health compared to early birds.

The researchers said society and working patterns needed to change to reduce the risks of ill health for night owls. Researcher Malcolm van Schantz said: "This is a public health issue that can no longer be ignored." He suggested that night owls should be allowed to start and finish work later in the day so they could sleep longer in the morning. The researchers said that night owls were more likely to suffer from mental problems, diabetes, and stomach and breathing troubles. They were also more likely to smoke, drink alcohol and coffee, and take drugs. Researchers also said different sleeping patterns during the week and at weekends could increase the chances of health problems for night owls.

Screen Time

New research shows that it is bad for children to watch TV, tablet or mobile phone screens before bedtime. Researchers from the University of Colorado found that “screen time” before sleeping damages children’s health. The researchers looked at over 60 different studies on how screen time affects children. They said: “Of more than five dozen studies looking at children aged from 5 to 17 around the world, 90 per cent have found that more screen time is associated with delayed bedtime, fewer hours of sleep, and poorer sleep quality.” Screens are becoming smaller and smaller, so children can look at them in bed. More than 75 per cent of children in the study had some kind of screen in their bedroom.

Children need a lot more sleep than adults. Pre-school children need 10 to 13 hours, pre-teens should get between nine and 12 hours, and teenagers should be getting between eight and 10 hours a night. The researchers highlighted three main reasons how screens affect children's sleep. First, the light from screens upsets a child's body clock. The light from screens getting into children's eyes before they sleep tricks their body into thinking it is still daytime. Second, children often watch videos of things that excite them or interest them. This keeps their brain active, so they take longer to sleep. Finally, when children are watching screens, they are not exercising. Children need physical activity to make them tired.

Gaming Disorder

The World Health Organization (WHO) has said that too much gaming is officially a mental health problem. The WHO has put “gaming addiction” as a mental health condition on its official list of diseases. The list is called the International Classification of Diseases (ICD). It says that gaming disorder happens when people cannot stop playing and gaming becomes more important than other interests in life. The WHO says this must happen for at least a year for a doctor to say someone has gaming disorder. Someone with gaming disorder will insist on gaming even if they know they have a problem and they have suffered “negative consequences” from gaming too much.

The WHO said doctors should be aware that addiction to gaming is a clear and present danger to people’s health because it has “serious” consequences. A WHO spokesman said: “Most people who play video games don't have a disorder, just like most people who drink alcohol don't have a disorder either. However, in certain circumstances, overuse can lead to adverse effects.” Some doctors believe that too much gaming should not be considered a mental illness. Psychiatrist Allen Frances compared an addiction to gaming to coffee addiction. He said: “Billions of people around the world are hooked on caffeine for fun or better functioning, but only rarely does this cause more trouble than its worth.”

Pollution

A new study has found that pollution is now the world's biggest killer. One in six deaths worldwide is because of pollution. This is 16 per cent of all global deaths. Most of these deaths were from non-infectious diseases caused by pollution. These include heart disease, lung cancer and stroke. The study was published in the medical journal 'The Lancet'. Researchers said most pollution-related deaths occurred in poorer countries. About 92 per cent of these deaths were in low-income nations, especially countries where there is a lot of economic development, such as India and China. Bangladesh and Somalia were the worst affected countries. Brunei and Sweden had the lowest numbers of pollution-related deaths.

Study co-author Karti Sandilya said: "Pollution, poverty, poor health, and social injustice are deeply intertwined." He added: "Pollution threatens fundamental human rights, such as the right to life, health, wellbeing, and safe work." He said air pollution was the biggest killer. Air pollution led to 6.5 million premature deaths. The second biggest killer was water pollution, which caused 1.8 million deaths. The next largest killer was pollution in the workplace, which was linked to 800,000 worldwide deaths. Scientist Dr Penny Woods said: "Air pollution is reaching crisis point." She said the people who pollution hit the hardest are those with breathing and lung problems, children and the elderly.

Social Status and Health

A new study shows that having a low social status can be bad for our health. The study was on monkeys. Researchers from Duke University in the USA looked at the behaviour and health of 45 female monkeys and found that those with a lower social status had more health problems. The monkeys were split up into five groups of nine. The researchers gave the monkeys in each group time to get to know each other. Then they took one monkey from each group and put her into another group. This meant she was the "new girl" and was at the bottom of the group. When scientists checked the health of the monkeys, they found that the "new girl" was unhealthier than the other monkeys.

The researchers said that although their study focused on monkeys, the findings could also be true for humans because we share a lot of our DNA with monkeys. Professor Graham Rook, from University College London, told the BBC News that the findings of the study may also apply to humans. He said governments must understand that people with a lower social status suffer more from health problems. He said that just because "people at the bottom" have got cars and TVs, it does not mean they are happy. If they feel they are at the bottom compared with richer people, their health will worsen. People who are richer can live up to two decades longer than those who are poorer.

Carbon Footprint

Climate scientists from the University of Sydney in Australia say tourism causes over 8 per cent of greenhouse gasses. They also say that this figure will continue to increase because the tourism industry is growing. Their study looked at the carbon footprint of many different areas of tourism. It studied the CO₂ emissions from transport, events, hotels, restaurants and shopping. It even researched the carbon emissions from producing souvenirs. The researchers spent 18 months conducting the research. They included the tourist activities of 189 countries. Researcher Dr Arunima Malik said her team analysed the impact on the environment of over one million businesses involved in tourism.

The researchers said domestic travel was a bigger cause of CO₂ emissions than international or business travel. Air travel was the largest part of tourism's footprint. The researchers said flying would continue to increase global emissions as more people in the world become richer. The countries causing the most harm were the biggest and richest nations. The USA, China, India and Germany had the largest tourism carbon footprints. Their carbon emissions will continue to increase as more of their citizens travel. The researchers encouraged holiday-makers and travellers to try and reduce their carbon footprint when on vacation so their travel causes less harm to the planet.

Micro Crimes

A new report from a British market research company says there is a “wave of micro crime” in the country. Researchers from the organisation YouGov said they were shocked by their findings. Matthew Smith, a data analyst at YouGov, said: “Looking around you, you probably wouldn't expect that three in every four people you see are [hiding] a criminal past. Yet that's exactly what is happening as new research...[shows] that as many as 74 per cent of British people are ‘micro-criminals’ – having [done] at least one very minor or ‘micro’ crime.” The most common crime confessed to by the British public is paying someone cash for services, knowing that the person will not pay tax on it.

YouGov says that men and middle-class people were the most likely to commit these micro crimes. Researchers say 77 per cent of men and 71 per cent of women committed micro crimes. About 80 per cent of middle-class people admitted to committing micro crimes while the figure was closer to 70 per cent for working-class people. The second-most commonly committed crime was illegally downloading or streaming TV shows, movies or music. Slightly fewer than 30 per cent of people said they had done this. Other micro crimes included not paying for plastic bags in supermarkets, lying about your age to get a better deal, and eating things in a supermarket without paying.

Food Waste

The British government has said that a third of the food the world produces is wasted. It said the high level of food waste in the UK is “unacceptable”. Over 7 million tons of food is wasted in the UK every year. A British politician, Neil Parish, said: “One-third of food produced for human consumption is lost or wasted globally.” The government said there were many solutions to the problem of food waste. First, schools could raise children’s awareness of food waste from a young age. Secondly, supermarkets could sell vegetables that are thrown away because they are the “wrong” shape. Finally, ‘sell-by’ dates, “use-by” dates and “best before” labels need to change. Perfectly good food is thrown away because of these labels.

Neil Parish said the fact that so much food is thrown away is both socially and environmentally unacceptable. He said: “Socially, it is a scandal that people are going hungry and using food banks when so much produce is being wasted.” He added that: “Environmentally, it is a disaster, because energy and resources are wasted in production, only for the food to end up rotting in landfills where it produces methane – a potent climate-changing gas.” He called on supermarkets to help by selling vegetables that have a funny shape. He said: “It’s ridiculous that perfectly good vegetables are wasted simply because they’re a funny shape.” He said these vegetables, “don’t cook or taste any different”.

Botanic Gardens

Many of the world's plants are in danger of dying out. A scientist, Dr Paul Smith, said one in five of the world's plants is in danger of extinction. Botanic gardens contain about 100,000 species, including a third of all the world's endangered plants. Botanic gardens help to protect around 40 per cent of endangered species of plants. They contain many of the rarest plants. Dr Smith said: “This is the first time that we have carried out a global assessment to look at the wide range of plants grown, managed and conserved in botanic gardens. For the first time we know what we have and, perhaps more importantly, what is missing from botanic gardens.”

Researcher Dr Samuel Brockington said the world’s botanic gardens were the best hope for saving the world's most endangered plants. He said: “Currently, an estimated one-fifth of plant diversity is under threat, yet there is no technical reason why any plant species should become extinct.” Dr Brockington warned that if we do not protect endangered plants, people could have trouble finding food and fuel in the future. He said: “If we do not conserve our plant diversity, humanity will struggle to solve the global challenges of food and fuel security...and climate change.” Most of the plants are in danger because of humans cutting down forests for farming and cities, and because of pests and climate change.

Blood Pressure

Millions more people around the world have high blood pressure. This news came earlier this week when the American Heart Association (AHA) changed the numbers at which high blood pressure starts. For many decades, doctors said high blood pressure started at a reading of 140 over 90. The AHA has changed this and said the disease should be treated sooner. It said high blood pressure now starts at a reading of 130 over 80. Blood pressure happens when your heart pushes blood around your body too fast. If this pushing is too strong, it can put stress on your heart and arteries. This can lead to heart attacks and strokes. Normal blood pressure is less than 120 over 80.

AHA doctors said health problems can happen at the lower figures of 130 over 80. However, they said it is possible for people to deal with this level of blood pressure without taking medicine. They said the new reading is, “a yellow light that you need to be lowering your blood pressure, mainly with non-drug approaches”. People with high blood pressure need to make healthy lifestyle changes. These include losing weight, exercising more, eating healthier food, avoiding alcohol and salt, quitting smoking and avoiding stress. The new reading of 130 over 80 now means that nearly half (46 per cent) of the adult population of the USA has high blood pressure. This rose from 32 per cent using the old numbers.

To-Do Lists

Scientists have an idea that could help us get to sleep faster. All you need is a pen and paper. The scientists are from Baylor University in Texas, USA. They did research into how we can fall asleep more quickly. They found that writing a to-do list helps people get to sleep faster. Doctor Michael K. Scullin was the lead researcher of the study. He said to-do lists make us relax because we don't need to worry about the things we have to do. He said that if we write down the things we need to do, we can forget about them, so we become calmer. He added: “We live in a 24/7 culture in which our to-do lists seem to be constantly growing and causing us to worry about unfinished tasks at bedtime.”

The researchers looked at the sleeping patterns of 57 male and female university students aged between 18 and 30. Half of them had to write down a to-do list five minutes before they slept. They had to turn the lights out by 10:30pm and could not have access to technology. The researchers found that the participants who wrote to-do lists fell asleep an average of 9 minutes faster than those who didn't. They also found that the students who wrote really detailed lists fell asleep faster than students who wrote simple, general lists. The USA's National Sleep Foundation said that around 40 per cent of American adults have difficulty falling asleep at least a few times each month.

Super Monster Wolf

Technology has come to the rescue of Japanese farmers. For thousands of years they have tried to keep animals away from their farms. However, engineers have invented the "Super Monster Wolf" to finally scare away wild animals that want to eat crops of rice, pumpkin or sweet potato. Super Monster Wolf is a solar-powered scarecrow robot that looks like a real wolf. It has lookalike wolf hair, big scary teeth and red LED eyes with infrared sensors. It also has 48 different wolf howls and other noises so animals never get used to it. Super Monster Wolf will be used to keep animals like wild boar and deer out of rice paddies, farms and fruit orchards. Farmers lose millions of dollars of crops every year to hungry animals.

Members of Japan's agricultural association (JA) took part in trials of the Super Monster Wolf in nine locations across Japan. JA spokesman Chikao Umezawa reported that the robot wolf significantly reduced crop losses. He said it was more effective than an electric fence at keeping animals out. The robot can sense movement up to one kilometre away and immediately make its scary sounds. The robot will start being mass produced from next month. It will be 65 cm long and 50cm high. The price is \$4,800 but farmers will have the option of renting the wolf by the month. Japan's farmers are hoping that this new electronic aid will finally stop wild animals eating their crops.

Exercise Pill

Scientists are working on a new pill that could help people who do no exercise. It could also increase the performance of those who do work out and exercise. The scientists are from the Salk Institute for Biological Studies in California. They are developing a pill that could produce the same benefits to the body that it gets from running. Scientists are testing the pill on mice. It could one day make people healthier. It could give them better stamina, fat loss, a better mood, a healthier heart and a longer lifespan – all without doing any exercise. The scientists found that the pill also helped to increase athletic performance in mice by 70 per cent. This could be good news for people who want to run faster and farther.

The scientists looked at what changes in the body when people exercise harder and train or work out longer. Researcher Dr Ronald Evans said: "It's well known that people can improve their aerobic endurance through training. The question for us was: How does endurance work? And...can we replace training with a drug?" The researchers found a chemical that could copy the positive effects of exercise without the need for exercising. The chemical made the body burn fat instead of sugar. Another researcher, Weiwei Fan, said burning fat instead of sugar means: "You can improve endurance to the [same] level as someone in training, without all of the physical effort."

Loneliness Is Becoming a Big Danger to Health

New research suggests that loneliness and social isolation may increase the risk of dying early by 50 per cent. The research is from Brigham Young University in the USA. Researchers tried to find out how loneliness affected the risk of early death. They said loneliness can occur even if people are surrounded by family and friends. Researchers also looked at the dangers to health of social isolation. This is when people have little or no contact with others. The research showed that the risk of premature death was 50 per cent lower for adults who mixed with friends and family. Researchers found that loneliness, social isolation, and living alone were all associated with an increased risk of early death.

The researchers added that loneliness, social isolation, and living alone could be more dangerous than obesity. Professor Julianne Holt-Lunstad said the results of her research are worrying because the population is aging. She said: “Many nations around the world now suggest we are facing a ‘loneliness epidemic’. The challenge we face now is what can be done about it.” She suggested that one way to help with this problem is to teach social skills to children in schools. She also said doctors should talk more about loneliness to their patients. In addition, she said people should prepare for their old age social life like they take out pensions to prepare for their financial future.

New Suntan Drug Could Prevent Skin Cancer

Scientists have developed a drug that can copy the effects of sunlight. The new drug tricks the skin into making it darker and giving us a suntan. The drug makes our body produce more of a natural pigment found in our skin called melanin. A pigment is something in our body that colours our skin. Plants also have pigments that give them different colours. The scientists are from the Massachusetts General Hospital in the USA. They say their new drug could have many benefits for our health. The biggest benefits could be to prevent skin cancer and perhaps even slow down how old people look. Too much sunlight and getting suntans can give us skin cancer, make our skin look old and give us many wrinkles.

Scientists say the drug can safely give people suntans because there are no damaging UV rays. When people are out in the sun, UV rays slowly burn our skin and damage it. The rays make lighter-skinned people turn red, unless those people use sunblock or cover their skin. The drug makes the body produce more dark melanin, which makes our skin look tanned. Melanin is the body’s natural sunblock. Researcher Dr David Fisher said the drug could help fight skin cancer – the most common type of cancer. He said the drug could make our body produce more melanin. This could protect the skin from UV radiation and cancer. He said: “Dark pigment is associated with a lower risk of all forms of skin cancer.”

The Job of Eating Candy

The sweetest way to earn some extra cash is on offer for those with a sweet tooth. A candy company in Canada is searching for people to taste and review its original creations for the sweet sum of \$30 an hour. The company is called Candy Funhouse and it requires “candyologists” to test and provide feedback on its candy and chocolate products. The company currently has a huge range of 3,000 products but is always creating new sweets. The candyologists will be responsible for deciding on 10 new candies that will be part of a new line of Candy Funhouse-branded sweets. Candy Funhouse hopes to establish a global reputation as a quality confectioner.

The successful applicants will need a number of basic requirements and qualifications. The company states on its website: “Candidates should have enthusiasm and eagerness to try confectionery products. We are looking for honest and objective opinions on the products that will be taste tested.” They will have to write a brief, two-sentence description for each product tested. Budding candyologists must be “passionate about confectionery,” not have any food allergies, be fluent in English and have basic writing skills. They must also be U.S. or Canadian citizens and be willing to work in Ontario. The candyologists will “taste samples objectively” and “consider aspects of taste, texture and quality”.

Citizenship to ‘Talented’ Foreigners

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) has announced it will grant citizenship to foreign residents who “add value” to the nation. It is very rare for a Gulf state to bestow citizenship on foreign nationals and represents a bold revision of the UAE’s immigration policy. UAE Vice-President and ruler of Dubai Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid al Maktoum explained that people with “specialised talents” who “contribute to our development journey” could fall under the new policy. He said artists, doctors, engineers, entrepreneurs, intellectuals, inventors investors and scientists could be eligible to be given a UAE passport. All successful people and their families would be permitted to hold dual nationality.

The procedure to be given citizenship is dependent on recommendations and nominations from members of the UAE royal family and high-ranking government officials. It will then be the decision of the UAE cabinet to approve or reject the nomination. Sheikh Mohammed said there are “clear criteria” in the selection process. Doctors must be specialised in scientific fields that are deemed high-priority by the UAE. They must have conducted significant studies and research. Scientists must be active researchers and have made contributions to their field by attaining an international award or research grant. Inventors need patented inventions registered by an internationally recognised organisation.

Identical Twins Are Not so Identical

A new study shows that while identical twins can look perfectly alike, it is not a perfect similarity. They are not clones of each other. Scientists at the University of Iceland analyzed the DNA from 387 pairs of identical twins - babies born from a single fertilized egg. The scientists compared the DNA with that of the twins' parents and children. The geneticists looked for mutations in the early stages of development. A mutation is a tiny change in the sequence of the DNA that can occur when a cell divides. This change causes a slight difference in the DNA replication process. A single, tiny change can create differences in height, intelligence, eye colour and even in susceptibility to disease.

The study shows that identical twins do not share totally identical DNA. In about 15 per cent of identical twin pairs, one twin carried a "substantial" number of mutations that the other did not share. The scientists say this difference is important as it sheds light on the "nature versus nurture" debate. This is whether human behaviour is determined by the environment, socialization and upbringing, or by a person's genes. The research shows that this tiny difference, and not environmental factors, could be the reason why one twin develops different behavioural characteristics or medical conditions. Professor Kari Stefansson said a genetic mutation may be the source of a given disease or trait.

Diet and Height

Poor diet and nutrition may be behind an average height gap of 20cm between the tallest and shortest children in different countries. Researchers from Imperial College London conducted a global analysis of the Body Mass Index (BMI) of schoolchildren and adolescents around the world. This involved measuring the height and weight of millions of children and teenagers. They discovered that the world's tallest 19-year-olds, at 183.8cm, lived in the Netherlands, while the shortest, at 160.1cm, lived in East Timor. The researchers said teenagers in northwest and central Europe were the tallest in the world. On average the shortest children lived in South and South-East Asia, Latin America and East Africa.

The study was extremely comprehensive. It involved analysing data from 65 million children aged five to 19 years old in 193 countries. The researchers reported that children's height and weight varied enormously in different regions. The team warned that a lack of quality food and nutrition was a major factor behind stunted growth and a rise in childhood obesity. It said improved diets increased the average height of children in China. Nineteen-year-old boys there were 8cm taller in 2019 than in 1985. Researchers attribute this to improved nutrition. The lead author of the report urged countries to adopt policies that encouraged healthier eating, but to be aware of the perils of excessive weight gain.

Water on the Moon

Scientists have announced the breathtaking news that there is water on the Moon. They said the Moon may hold water in more places and in larger amounts than they previously thought. The scientists are from NASA in the USA. Based on a detailed analysis of two separate studies, they confirmed the presence of water molecules on the side of the Moon we can see. Ice was thought to exist on the dark side of the Moon, which is permanently blocked from sunlight. However, NASA said it found water on the sunlit parts of the lunar surface. The space agency says it identified a third of a litre of water in one area. This was not enough to form ice as the molecules were trapped in a cubic metre of rock.

NASA's discovery could pave the way for more space exploration. It could be a game-changer in the quest to explore the heavens. It could accelerate the building of permanent bases on the Moon as it opens up the possibility of there being a sustainable source of drinking water. This could be turned into rocket fuel one day. A NASA spokesperson explained the significance of the discovery. He said: "Water is extremely critical for deep space exploration. It's a resource of direct value for our astronauts. Any time we don't need to pack water for our trip, we have an opportunity to take other useful items with us." That means astronauts could transport materials to be used to carry out bigger scientific experiments.

Superhuman

Technology trailblazer Elon Musk has unveiled a pig with a computer chip implanted in her brain that could pave the way to computer-to-brain interfaces in humans. Mr Musk has a near-unrivalled record in pioneering technology, from electric cars and hyperloop travel to space tourism. Gertrude the pig showcases his latest ambition - to allow us to control computers with our brains. Conversely, computers could enhance our brainpower and abilities. The interface is part of a tech startup called Neuralink. Mr Musk announced that trials would soon begin on humans. He believes the technology represents a giant leap into the future and will considerably change our lives by giving us superhuman powers.

The results shown in Gertrude the pig were somewhat modest in comparison to the potential Mr Musk envisages the technology will one day deliver. He hopes Neuralink will help people with neurological conditions like strokes, dementia and headaches. It could also mean our brain is wired directly to the Internet. Just like in a science fiction movie, we could control phones, computers and household devices simply with the power of thought. The most mind-blowing aspect of the technology is what Musk calls "superhuman cognition". This is to counter artificial intelligence becoming powerful enough to destroy the human race. He added the technology will "achieve symbiosis with artificial intelligence".

**Inaugural Address by the President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelenskyi,
delivered on 20 May 2019 <https://www.president.gov.ua/news/inavguracijna-promova-prezidenta-ukrayini-volodimira-zelensk-55489>**

Дорогі українці!

Після перемоги на виборах мій шестирічний син сказав: «Па, я по телевізору кажуть, що «Зеленський – Президент... Виходить, що... я... теж Президент?!»

І тоді це прозвучало як жарт, але згодом я зрозумів, що насправді це істина. Тому що кожен з нас Президент. Не 73 відсотки, які за мене голосували, а всі 100 відсотків українців. Це не моя, це наша спільна перемога. І це – наш спільний шанс. За який ми несемо спільну відповідальність. І щойно – не тільки я складав присягу. Кожен з нас поклав руку на Конституцію і кожен з нас присягнув на вірність Україні.

Уявіть собі гучні заголовки: «Президент не платить податків», «Президент напідпитку промчав на червоне світло», «Президент потихеньку краде, бо “всі ж так роблять”». Ви згодні, що це ганьба? Ось що я маю на увазі, коли кажу, що кожен з нас – Президент. Відсьогодні кожен з нас несе відповідальність за країну, яку ми залишимо своїм дітям. Кожен з нас, на своєму місці, зможе зробити все для розквіту України.

Європейська країна починається з кожного. Ми обрали шлях до Європи, але Європа – не десь там. Європа ось тут (у голові – ред.). І коли вона буде ось тут – тоді вона з’явиться і ось тут – у всій Україні.

І це – наша спільна мрія. Але у нас є і спільний біль. Кожен з нас загинув на Донбасі. Кожного дня ми втрачаємо кожного з нас. І кожен з нас – переселенець. Ті, хто втратив власний дім... І ті, хто відчинив двері власного дому, розділивши біль. І кожен з нас – заробітчанин. Ті, хто не знайшов себе вдома, а знайшов заробіток на чужині... Ті, хто в боротьбі із бідністю змушений втрачати власну гідність.

Але ми все це подолаємо! Бо кожен з нас – українець.

Ми всі українці: не існує більших чи менших, правильних чи неправильних. Від Ужгорода до Луганська. Від Чернігова до Сімферополя. У Львові, Харкові, Донецьку, у Дніпрі й в Одесі – ми українці. І ми маємо бути єдині. Адже тільки тоді – ми сильні.

І сьогодні я звертаюсь до всіх українців у світі. Нас 65 мільйонів. Так, не дивуйтесь – нас 65 мільйонів. Тих, кого народила українська земля. Українці в Європі та Азії, у Північній та Південній Америці, в Австралії і в Африці. Я звертаюсь до всіх українців на планеті!

Ви нам дуже потрібні. Усім, хто готовий будувати нову, сильну та успішну Україну, я з радістю надам українське громадянство. Ви повинні їхати в Україну не в гості, а додому. Ми чекаємо на вас. Сувенірів з-за кордону не потрібно, привезіть, будь ласка, свої знання, досвід і ментальні цінності.

Все це допоможе нам почати нову епоху.

Скептики скажуть: це фантастика. Це неможливо. А може, це і є наша національна ідея? Об'єднавшись – зробити неможливе. Всупереч усьому!

Згадайте збірну Ісландії з футболу на чемпіонаті Європи. Коли дантист, режисер, пілот, студент і прибиральник билися й захищали честь своєї країни. І зробили це, хоча ніхто не вірив.

І це наш шлях. Ми повинні стати ісландцями у футболі, ізраїльтянами – в обороні рідної землі, японцями – у технологіях, швейцарцями – в умінні щасливо жити одне з одним, незважаючи на будь-які розбіжності.

І наше найперше завдання – припинення вогню на Донбасі. Мене часто питали: а на що ви готові заради припинення вогню? Дивне запитання. А на що готові ви заради життя близьких вам людей? Можу запевнити – задля того, щоб наші герої більше не гинули, я готовий на все. І я точно не боюсь ухвалювати складні рішення, я готовий втрачати свою популярність, свої рейтинги, і якщо буде потрібно – я без вагань готовий втратити свою посаду, щоб тільки настав мир. Не втрачаючи наших територій.

Історія – несправедлива річ. Не ми почали цю війну. Але нам цю війну закінчувати. І ми готові до діалогу. І я впевнений, що прекрасним першим шагом для начала этого диалога станет возвращение всех украинских пленных.

Наш наступний виклик – це повернення втрачених територій. Чесно кажучи, мені здається, що це формулювання не зовсім коректне. Бо неможливо втратити те, що й так наше. І Крим, і Донбас – це наша українська земля. Де ми втратили найголовніше. Це – люди.

И сегодня мы должны возвращать их сознание. Вот что мы потеряли. За эти годы власть не сделала ничего, чтобы они чувствовали себя украинцами. Знали – они не чужие, они наши, они украинцы. И пусть кто угодно раздает хоть по 10 паспортов, это ничего не изменит. Украинец – это не в паспорте. Украинец – это вот здесь.

І я точно це знаю. Знаю від бійців, які захищають Україну – наших героїв, і україномовних, і «рускоговорящих». Там, на передовій, немає чвар і розбрату, там є сміливість і честь. І я хочу звернутися до наших захисників.

Не буває сильної армії там, де влада не поважає людей, які щодня віддають життя за країну. Я зроблю все, щоб ви відчували повагу. Це гідне, а головне, стабільне фінансове забезпечення, ваші житлові умови, законні відпустки після виконання бойових завдань, відпочинок для вас і ваших родин. Потрібно не розповідати про стандарти НАТО, а творити ці стандарти.

Безумовно, окрім війни, є ще багато бід, які роблять українців нещасливими. Це шокуючі тарифи, принизливі зарплати і пенсії, болючі ціни, неіснуючі робочі місця. Це медицина, про покращення якої говорять здебільшого ті, хто ніколи не лежав з дитиною у звичайній лікарні. Це

міфічні українські дороги, які будуються та ремонтуються тільки у чийсь бурхливій уяві.

Дозвольте мені процитувати одного американського актора, який став класним американським президентом: «Уряд не вирішує наших проблем. Уряд і є нашою проблемою».

І я не розумію наш уряд, який тільки розводить руками й каже: ми нічого не можемо зробити.

Неправда. Можете. Ви можете взяти аркуш, взяти ручку і звільнити свої місця для тих, хто буде думати про наступні покоління, а не про наступні вибори! Зробіть це. І люди оцінять. Якись у вас вибіркові оплески. Не всім подобається, що я кажу? Дарма, бо це кажу не я, а народ України. І моє обрання доводить – громадяни втомились від досвідчених, системних, надутих політиків, які за 28 років створили країну можливостей. Можливостей «відкатів», «потоків», «дерібанів».

Ми збудуємо країну інших можливостей. Де всі рівні перед законом, де є чесні та прозорі правила гри. Одні для всіх. А для цього до влади повинні прийти люди, які будуть служити народу. І я дуже хочу, щоб у ваших кабінетах не було моїх зображень. Бо Президент – не ікона, не ідол, Президент – це не портрет. Повісьте туди фотографії своїх дітей і перед кожним рішенням дивіться в очі їм.

Я можу ще багато чого сказати, але українці хочуть не слів, а дій. Тож...

Шановні депутати! Ви призначили інавгурацію у понеділок, у робочий день. Я бачу в цьому один плюс – це значить, ви готові працювати. А тому прошу вас ухвалити:

1. Закон про скасування депутатської недоторканності.
2. Закон про кримінальну відповідальність за незаконне збагачення.
3. Багатостраждальний Вибірчий кодекс і зробити відкриті списки.

А також. Прошу звільнити з посад:

1. Голову Служби Безпеки України.
2. Генерального Прокурора України.
3. Міністра оборони України.

Це геть не все, що ви можете зробити. Але для початку – достатньо. У вас буде два місяці. Ухваліть ці важливі закони та рішення. Повісьте усі медалі собі. Заробіть непогані бали на дострокові парламентські вибори.

Я розпускаю Верховну Раду України 8-го скликання.

Слава Україні!

І наостанок. Дорогий народе! Протягом свого життя я намагався робити все, щоб українці усміхалися. Це була моя місія. Тепер я робитиму все, щоб українці принаймні більше не плакали.

Inaugural Address by U.S. President Joseph R. Biden, Jr. on January 20, 2021

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-55656824>

Chief Justice Roberts, Vice-President Harris, Speaker Pelosi, Leader Schumer, Leader McConnell, Vice-President Pence. My distinguished guests, my fellow Americans.

This is America's day. This is democracy's day. A day of history and hope, of renewal and resolve. Through a crucible for the ages, America has been tested anew and America has risen to the challenge. Today we celebrate the triumph not of a candidate but of a cause, a cause of democracy. The people—the will of the people—has been heard, and the will of the people has been heeded.

We've learned again that democracy is precious, democracy is fragile and, at this hour my friends, democracy has prevailed. So now on this hallowed ground where just a few days ago violence sought to shake the Capitol's very foundations, we come together as one nation under God—indivisible—to carry out the peaceful transfer of power as we have for more than two centuries.

As we look ahead in our uniquely American way, restless, bold, optimistic, and set our sights on a nation we know we can be and must be, I thank my predecessors of both parties for their presence here. I thank them from the bottom of my heart. And I know the resilience of our Constitution and the strength, the strength of our nation, as does President Carter, who I spoke with last night who cannot be with us today, but who we salute for his lifetime of service.

I've just taken a sacred oath each of those patriots have taken. The oath first sworn by George Washington. But the American story depends not on any one of us, not on some of us, but on all of us. On we the people who seek a more perfect union. This is a great nation, we are good people. And over the centuries through storm and strife in peace and in war we've come so far. But we still have far to go.

We'll press forward with speed and urgency for we have much to do in this winter of peril and significant possibility. Much to do, much to heal, much to restore, much to build and much to gain. Few people in our nation's history have been more challenged or found a time more challenging or difficult than the time we're in now. A once in a century virus that silently stalks the country has taken as many lives in one year as in all of World War Two.

Millions of jobs have been lost. Hundreds of thousands of businesses closed. A cry for racial justice, some 400 years in the making, moves us. The dream of justice for all will be deferred no longer. A cry for survival comes from the planet itself, a cry that can't be any more desperate or any more clear now. The rise of political extremism, white supremacy, domestic terrorism, that we must confront and we will defeat.

To overcome these challenges, to restore the soul and secure the future of America, requires so much more than words. It requires the most elusive of all things in a democracy—unity. Unity. In another January on New Year's Day in 1863 Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation. When he put pen to paper the president said, and I quote, 'if my name ever goes down in history, it'll be for this act, and my whole soul is in it'.

My whole soul is in it today, on this January day. My whole soul is in this. Bringing America together, uniting our people, uniting our nation. And I ask every American to join me in this cause. Uniting to fight the foes we face—anger,

resentment and hatred. Extremism, lawlessness, violence, disease, joblessness, and hopelessness.

With unity we can do great things, important things. We can right wrongs, we can put people to work in good jobs, we can teach our children in safe schools. We can overcome the deadly virus, we can rebuild work, we can rebuild the middle class and make work secure, we can secure racial justice and we can make America once again the leading force for good in the world.

I know speaking of unity can sound to some like a foolish fantasy these days. I know the forces that divide us are deep and they are real. But I also know they are not new. Our history has been a constant struggle between the American ideal, that we are all created equal, and the harsh ugly reality that racism, nativism and fear have torn us apart. The battle is perennial and victory is never secure.

Through civil war, the Great Depression, World War, 9/11, through struggle, sacrifice, and setback, our better angels have always prevailed. In each of our moments enough of us have come together to carry all of us forward and we can do that now. History, faith and reason show the way. The way of unity.

We can see each other not as adversaries but as neighbours. We can treat each other with dignity and respect. We can join forces, stop the shouting and lower the temperature. For without unity there is no peace, only bitterness and fury, no progress, only exhausting outrage. No nation, only a state of chaos. This is our historic moment of crisis and challenge. And unity is the path forward. And we must meet this moment as the United States of America.

If we do that, I guarantee we will not failed. We have never, ever, ever, ever failed in America when we've acted together. And so today at this time in this place, let's start afresh, all of us. Let's begin to listen to one another again, hear one another, see one another. Show respect to one another. Politics doesn't have to be a raging fire destroying everything in its path. Every disagreement doesn't have to be a cause for total war and we must reject the culture in which facts themselves are manipulated and even manufactured.

My fellow Americans, we have to be different than this. We have to be better than this and I believe America is so much better than this. Just look around. Here we stand in the shadow of the Capitol dome. As mentioned earlier, completed in the shadow of the Civil War. When the union itself was literally hanging in the balance. We endure, we prevail. Here we stand, looking out on the great Mall, where Dr King spoke of his dream.

Here we stand, where 108 years ago at another inaugural, thousands of protesters tried to block brave women marching for the right to vote. And today we mark the swearing in of the first woman elected to national office, Vice President Kamala Harris. Don't tell me things can't change. Here we stand where heroes who gave the last full measure of devotion rest in eternal peace.

And here we stand just days after a riotous mob thought they could use violence to silence the will of the people, to stop the work of our democracy, to drive us from this sacred ground. It did not happen, it will never happen, not today, not tomorrow, not ever. Not ever. To all those who supported our campaign, I'm humbled by the faith you placed in us. To all those who did not support us, let me say this. Hear us out as we move forward. Take a measure of me and my heart.

If you still disagree, so be it. That's democracy. That's America. The right to dissent peacefully. And the guardrail of our democracy is perhaps our nation's greatest strength. If you hear me clearly, disagreement must not lead to disunion. And I pledge this to you. I will be a President for all Americans, all Americans. And I promise you I will fight for those who did not support me as for those who did.

Many centuries ago, St Augustine—the saint of my church—wrote that a people was a multitude defined by the common objects of their love. Defined by the common objects of their love. What are the common objects we as Americans love, that define us as Americans? I think we know. Opportunity, security, liberty, dignity, respect, honour, and yes, the truth.

Recent weeks and months have taught us a painful lesson. There is truth and there are lies. Lies told for power and for profit. And each of us has a duty and a responsibility as citizens as Americans and especially as leaders. Leaders who are pledged to honour our Constitution to protect our nation. To defend the truth and defeat the lies.

Look, I understand that many of my fellow Americans view the future with fear and trepidation. I understand they worry about their jobs. I understand like their dad they lay in bed at night staring at the ceiling thinking: 'Can I keep my healthcare? Can I pay my mortgage?' Thinking about their families, about what comes next. I promise you, I get it. But the answer's not to turn inward. To retreat into competing factions. Distrusting those who don't look like you, or worship the way you do, who don't get their news from the same source as you do.

We must end this uncivil war that pits red against blue, rural versus urban, conservative versus liberal. We can do this if we open our souls instead of hardening our hearts, if we show a little tolerance and humility, and if we're willing to stand in the other person's shoes, as my mom would say. Just for a moment, stand in their shoes.

Because here's the thing about life. There's no accounting for what fate will deal you. Some days you need a hand. There are other days when we're called to lend a hand. That's how it has to be, that's what we do for one another. And if we are that way our country will be stronger, more prosperous, more ready for the future. And we can still disagree.

My fellow Americans, in the work ahead of us we're going to need each other. We need all our strength to persevere through this dark winter. We're entering what may be the darkest and deadliest period of the virus. We must set aside politics and finally face this pandemic as one nation, one nation. And I promise this, as the Bible says, 'Weeping may endure for a night, joy cometh in the morning'. We will get through this together. Together.

Look folks, all my colleagues I serve with in the House and the Senate up here, we all understand the world is watching. Watching all of us today. So here's my message to those beyond our borders. America has been tested and we've come out stronger for it. We will repair our alliances, and engage with the world once again. Not to meet yesterday's challenges but today's and tomorrow's challenges. And we'll lead not merely by the example of our power but the power of our example.

Fellow Americans, moms, dads, sons, daughters, friends, neighbours and co-workers. We will honour them by becoming the people and the nation we can and should be. So I ask you let's say a silent prayer for those who lost their lives, those left behind and for our country. Amen.

Folks, it's a time of testing. We face an attack on our democracy, and on truth, a raging virus, a stinging inequity, systemic racism, a climate in crisis, America's role in the world. Any one of these would be enough to challenge us in profound ways. But the fact is we face them all at once, presenting this nation with one of the greatest responsibilities we've had. Now we're going to be tested. Are we going to step up?

It's time for boldness for there is so much to do. And this is certain, I promise you. We will be judged, you and I, by how we resolve these cascading crises of our era. We will rise to the occasion. Will we master this rare and difficult hour? Will we meet our obligations and pass along a new and better world to our children? I believe we must and I'm sure you do as well. I believe we will, and when we do, we'll write the next great chapter in the history of the United States of America. The American story.

A story that might sound like a song that means a lot to me, it's called American Anthem. And there's one verse that stands out at least for me and it goes like this:

'The work and prayers of centuries have brought us to this day, which shall be our legacy, what will our children say?

Let me know in my heart when my days are through, America, America, I gave my best to you.'

Let us add our own work and prayers to the unfolding story of our great nation. If we do this, then when our days are through, our children and our children's children will say of us: 'They gave their best, they did their duty, they healed a broken land.'

My fellow Americans I close the day where I began, with a sacred oath. Before God and all of you, I give you my word. I will always level with you. I will defend the Constitution, I'll defend our democracy.

I'll defend America and I will give all—all of you—keep everything I do in your service. Thinking not of power but of possibilities. Not of personal interest but of public good.

And together we will write an American story of hope, not fear. Of unity not division, of light not darkness. A story of decency and dignity, love and healing, greatness and goodness. May this be the story that guides us. The story that inspires us. And the story that tells ages yet to come that we answered the call of history, we met the moment. Democracy and hope, truth and justice, did not die on our watch but thrive.

That America secured liberty at home and stood once again as a beacon to the world. That is what we owe our forbearers, one another, and generations to follow.

So with purpose and resolve, we turn to those tasks of our time. Sustained by faith, driven by conviction and devoted to one another and the country we love with all our hearts. May God bless America and God protect our troops.

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(англійська мова як основна іноземна)

Практикум

Підписано до друку 04.02.2021 р.
Формат 60x84 1/16. Ум. др. арк. 9,5.
Наклад 50 прим. Зам. № 1814.

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Свідоцтво про внесення суб'єкта видавничої справи до Державного реєстру видавців, виготівників і розповсюджувачів видавничої продукції ДК №3141, видане Державним комітетом телебачення та радіомовлення України від 24.03.2008 р.
