**Іллінецький державний аграрний фаховий коледж**

**Навчальні матеріали для дистанційної роботи студентів**

**з іноземної мови на період карантину**

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Дисципліна: **Іноземна мова (англійська)**

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| Група | К-ть годин | Тема заняття | План, зміст | Література |
| **А-21 А-22 Л-21** | **10** | 1.Business Contacts | **Tests.**  1.Chose the proper word to complete the following sentences  *Glad to…you Mr. Pospelov*   1. watch 2. hit 3. meet 4. find 5. meat   2.Find the synonym of the word “agreement”:  a)cooperation  b) relations  c) contract  d)meeting  e) argument  3.Find the correct translation of the following sentence:  *I’d like you to meet Mr.Pospelov, our Director General*  a) Я б хотів зустрітися з містером Поспєловим  b)Я б хотів, щоб ви зустрілися з містером Поспєловим, нашим генеральним директором  c) Я б хотів, щоб містер Поспєлов зустрівся з нашим генеральним директором  d)Я не хотів би зустрітися з нашим генеральним директором, містер Поспєлов  4.Chose the proper word to complete the sentence:  *Nowadays many mothers do work and manage a family very ….*  a) comfortable  b)successfully  c)often  d) bad  e) gladly  5. Curriculum Vitae….  a) provides all the facts about somebody’s family  b) is the synonym of the word “interview”  c) provides an overview of a person's experience and other qualifications  d)is a short-story  e) is a very common form of business communication  6. Professional experience means…  a) професія  b) професійний досвід  c) стаж  d) умови праці  e) професійні здібності  7.Match the following words with their synonyms:  1.duties a) post  2.postion b)customers  3.clients c)company  4.firm d)background  5. experience e) responsibilities  8.Chose the proper word-combination to complete the sentence:  *Of course and….I will show you around our city.*   1. let’s get down 2. the draft of the contract 3. after our discussion 4. in detail 5. discuss the details of our agreement   9. Match the following words with the proper transcription:  1 [] a) headquarters  2.[] b) production  3.[] c) staff  4.[] d) deputy  5.[] e) shareholder | Students’ Workbook for Business Contacts, pp.67-69 |
|  |  | 2. At the Exhibition | **Guded Conversation**  *Mr Maliarchuk, the Commercial Director of Ukrforestry, is at the exhibition of modern telecommunication and computer equipment in London. A stand with personal computers has attracted his attention. Ms Tracy White, the Product Advertising Manager for Lime Computer is giving a presentation of the Newdon Message Pad.*  *TW = Ms Tracy White VM = Viktor Maliarchuk RB = Richard Brown*  *TW:* Good morning, everyone, and thank you for asking me to make this presentation. I’m going to talk about the new personal equipment of Lime Computers, and the Newdon Message Pad in particular. The first thing I’d like to say about the Newdon Message Pad is that it’s as easy to use as pencil and paper. It doesn’t have a keyboard like a computer, you simply write on the screen with a pen. The Newdon reads your handwriting and changes it into typed text. And it recognizes pictures as well, so you can draw maps and diagrams, for example.  Second, the Newdon Message Pad is very personal. It learns about you – your daily programme, your meetings, your friends. It helps you organize your life, like a personal assistant. For example, if you write on the Message Pad ‘lunch with John, Tuesday’, it’ll find the information about ’John’ in the Name file. Then it’ll write the lunch appointment in the Date Book for the next Tuesday, at time you usually have lunch.  Third, the Newdon helps you communicate. For example, if you want to phone John about the lunch appointment, it’ll dial his phone number for you. If you prefer to send John a fax, with a map of the restaurant, then you can do that too, using a standard telephone line, or you can connect your location to a printer and send John a printed letter/ Your Newdon can also communicate with other computer by electronic mail.  So, I hope that gives you some idea of the ways you can communicate with other people using the Newdon. But there are hundreds of other things you can do with your Newdon, using the different software applications on the market. And of course, a company can produce its own software and use the Newdon to do particular jobs in that company. I think the Newdon Message Pad really is the beginning of a new age in telecommunications and personal computing …  *After the presentation*.  *VM:* Good afternoon, Ms White. I’m Viktor Maliarchuk, the Commercial Director of Ukrforestry. Here is my business card.  *TW*: Good afternoon, Ms White. I’m Viktor Maliarchuk, the Commercial Director of Ukrforestry. Here is my business card.  *VM*: Yes, I have. A sales assistant at your display gave it to me.  *TW*: Does the Newdon Message Pad interest you?  *VM*: Yes … As a matter of fact, I’m looking for some modern computing equipment for our new office in London.  *TW:* Lime Computers is a good choice, Mr Maliarchuk. Our company designs a whole range of computers, notebooks and software to meet constantly increasing demand of the market and stay right up-to-date. It corresponds to the highest technical level and the highest standards existing in the worlds today.  *VM:* I know that. Ms White. Lime Computers has been a well-known company in America and internationally since long ago. I’ve been impressed by the performance of our new computing equipment and the Newdon Message Pad, especially. I’ve seen some similar ones at the exhibition but your Newdon Message Pad outperforms them. We might consider buying some of them. And I really liked your presentation, Vs White. It was very convincing.  *TW:* Thank you very much, Vr Maliarchuk. As you know, advertising is a key part of the promotion of a product. Regarding this we cooperate with Bang&Gobbings’ Advertising Agency, the best in the area, and spend a great deal of efforts on training our advertising agents.  *VM:* That must be one of the main reasons of your advertising agents.  *TW:* Yes … I believe so it is a very important part of the marketing process in general. You seem to be quite interested in this particular area, don’t you?  *VM:* You’re absolutely right, Vs White. I’m going to create a network of agents in our company to promote our products and I would like to see how this is done in other well-known companies.  *TW:* I would gladly share my ideas about staff training, Mr Maliarchuk. Let’s meet tomorrow in my office. I’m available in the afternoon, at 2.30. can you make in then?  *VM:* Yes, that will be very helpful. I’ll be there. |  |
|  |  | 3. Money Yesterday and today | **Text.**  When people make more production they need, they want to exchange it for something else. But what to do if the product is big and heavy? So people invented  money. We use it to buy and sell goods and to make savings.  In old time in different countries there were various types of money: animal skins and cattle, cocoa beans and salt, shells and stones...  In our land our greatgrandfathers used grain, fur skins and later — gold. In Kyiv Rus money was called hryvnia and now we have hryvnias too.  Paper banknote and metal coins are easy to hold, to save, to transfer and to use. That is why they replaced old kinds of money. Every country has its type of money that is called ‘a money unit’.  When people travel from one state to another they need to exchange money. There is an exchange rate for this. It is approximately equal all over the world for main money units at a certain moment of time, but changes from day to day.  For example, five Ukrainian hryvnias is approximately equal to 1 USA dollar, one pound of sterling is approximately equal to 1,6 US A dollars.  The exchange rate depends on situation in currency market. In Ukraine, like in other countries of the world, we may change hryvnias into other currency in banks or special booths called ‘Bureau de change’. They give a receipt in which it is written how much money you give, what the current exchange rate is and how much foreign currency you receive. But in Ukraine you can not use foreign currency to buy something or to pay for any service.  You must use hryvnias only. The same situation is in every country of the world: people use only national currency in the country. You may pay in cash (banknotes and coins), by cheques or by credit cards.  If you have a bank account you are given a cheque-book and when you need to pay, it is necessary to write the sum, to sign the cheque, pull it out of the book and give the seller. If you have a special account for a credit card you simply call the sum and give your card number to the seller who fixes it and then take the sum off your account.  He gives you a bill as to other customers.  If you need to take cash from your credit bank account you may get it from a bank or a bankomat *(GB* cashpoint, cash machine; *US* automatic teller machine).  A bankomat is a computer terminal provided by a bank to receive, dispense, and transfer funds electronically for its customers. You put your card into a slot, press some buttons to let the machine know what sum of money you need, take your card back and receive your cash from the bankomat.  Usually banks take some money for service, the money is called commission and is not large.  **Exercise.**  *Give Ukrainian equivalents for the following.*  To exchange; to invent; to buy and sell; to make savings; paper banknote; metal coins; to hold, to save, to transfer and to use; a money unit; an exchange rate; currency market; Bureau de change; foreign currency; to pay (in) cash, by cheques or by credit cards; a cheque-book; commission. |  |
|  |  | 4. Consumer Rights | **Exercise.**  ***Read about the consumer rights in more detail. Translate into Ukrainian and learn them.***  Every consumer has the right to be protected by the state through the system of laws.  Being a consumer you have the right to expect honesty and fair treatment from businesses. Few businesses are ever dishonest on purpose. However, being a skillful consumer means that you know what your rights are and how to exercise them.  **The Right to Be Informed.**  Most products and services that you buy are described in advertisements, on labels, or by a salesperson. You are entitled to know what the product or service is and what it will do for you. Sometimes we buy carelessly. We may not weigh the facts provided in advertising or by a salesperson, and we blame the seller for our poor purchases.  There are other times, though, when inaccurate or false information is given to a customer in an effort to make a sale. This type of dishonesty is known as **fraud.** If a salesperson knowingly sells you a pair of hiking boots that are made of vinyl while telling you they are made of leather, a fraud has occurred.  When a salesperson exaggerates the good qualities of a product - says “It’s the best”, or “It’s a great buy” - there is no fraud. If, however, the salesperson tells you the desk is made of oak when, in fact, it is made of pine, this is fraud.  **The Right to Safety.**  Consumers have a right to be safe from harm associated with using products or services. It is certain that food, medications, children’s clothes and toys, cosmetic products have to be harmless for consumers. All of them must be certified according to international standards of quality and safety.  **The Right to Choose.**  The right of consumers to choose from a variety of goods and services has become well established. When a business has no competitors and controls the market for a product or service, it is said to have monopoly. Competing firms try to offer a variety of products and services at various prices. By driving away this competition, monopolies limit your right to choose.  **The Right to be Heard.**  Most large businesses have a department to hear the concerns or complaints of customers. In smaller businesses one person is usually assigned that responsibility. Most businesses are glad to take care of problems you have with their products or services. As a consumer, you can complain directly to the Consumer Rights Department or Court if you believe that any of your rights which come under its protection have been violated. |  |
|  |  | 5. Plans For the Future Co-operation | **Guided Conversation.**  *Mr Woodman and Mr Maliarchuk are talking in the Forestry Equipment office.*  *Mr M:* Mr Woodman, I’m leaving in a couple of days. Time has gone very quickly.  I really appreciate your co-operation and assistance in helping us to make a network of home furnishings stores in Europe.  *Mr W:* I’m happy I could help. I’m looking forward to further collaboration with you. I believe, we have big opportunities in this market. But there are still some things we need to discuss. It’s important to learn more about our customers’ wants and needs. At first, we need to develop a modern system of services and establish discounts which would be attractive to our customers.  *Mr M:* I completely agree with you. We have to work out wise marketing techniques to satisfy our customers’ needs but, on the other hand, we must take into consideration our own objectives. May I share some of my ideas? First of all, we need to establish the Consumer Help Departments in our stores, where the customer could get any information concerning our goods and be assisted by our specialists to help them make wise decisions about colour, design, prices and discounts on our furniture. Effective advertising is necessary as well. Our clients can also come there to resolve any problems they have with our products. For instance, we should offer a free exchange or full refund.  *Mr W:* Well, that’s a good idea, I think we also have to provide a system of guarantees and conditions for exchange and refunds. Our consumers should be confident that our goods are the best in quality, price and design.  *Mr M:* You’re right, Mr Woodman. I suppose we could set up the Consumer Help Department in two months.  *Mr W:* I’m afraid, we are short of time. We have to do it as quickly as possible.  I think, three weeks would be enough to arrange everything.  *Mr M:* Well, let’s do our best.  *Mr W:* By the way, what are you going to do tonight? I’d like to invite you to a restaurant for dinner.  *Mr M:* Thank you for the invitation. I’ll be happy to come. Where should I meet you?  *Mr W:* At the Ritz Restaurant at 7 p.m.  *Mr M:* Fine. I’ll be there. |  |
| **А-31 А-32 Л-31** | **12** | 1. General Agriculture | **Tests.**  Choose the best variant to translate into Ukrainian the word *agriculture.*   1. культура; 2. тварина; 3. сільське господарство; 4. вирощування. 5. Choose the best variant to translate into Ukrainian the word *crop growing.* 6. рослинництво; 7. тваринництво; 8. рослина; 9. тварина. 10. Choose the best variant to translate into Ukrainian the word *animal breeding.* 11. розведення; 12. розмноження; 13. тваринництво; 14. скотарство. 15. Choose the best variant to translate into Ukrainian the word *arable land.* 16. орна земля; 17. земля; 18. родюча земля; 19. грунт. 20. Put the word to complete the sentence.   The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the basis of agriculture.   1. land; 2. soil; 3. money; 4. hybrid. 5. Put the word to complete the sentence.   People use areas of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to produce food and clothing.   1. street; 2. soil; 3. land; 4. water. 5. Put the word to complete the sentence.   Agriculture means the use of land to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ animals.   1. grow; 2. bring up; 3. keep; 4. breed. 5. Put the word to complete the sentence.   Crop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is one of the agricultural branches.   1. breeding; 2. feeding; 3. growing; 4. yielding. 5. Choose the general word. 6. corn; 7. cereals; 8. barley; 9. oats; 10. rye. 11. Choose the general word. 12. root crops; 13. sugar beet; 14. carrot; 15. turnip. 16. Choose the general word. 17. cucumbers; 18. tomatoes; 19. vegetables; 20. red beet; 21. cabbage. 22. Choose the general word. 23. wheat; 24. barley; 25. crops; 26. potato. 27. Choose the general word. 28. cattle breeder; 29. tractor driver; 30. pigman; 31. farmer; 32. agronomist; 33. agricultural worker. 34. Choose the general word. 35. meat; 36. vegetables; 37. the farmer’s produce; 38. wheat; 39. milk; 40. eggs. 41. Choose the general word. 42. vegetables; 43. crops; 44. cabbage; 45. rye; 46. corn. 47. Choose the general word. 48. sheep; 49. pigs; 50. livestock; 51. cows. 52. Choose the general word. 53. cherry; 54. pears; 55. apples; 56. fruits. 57. Choose the general word. 58. potato; 59. turnip; 60. sugar beet; 61. root crops. 62. Choose the general word. 63. lettuce; 64. tomato; 65. salad crops; 66. cucumbers. 67. Choose the general word. 68. meat; 69. beef; 70. chicken; 71. pork. 72. Choose the general word. 73. meat; 74. animals’ products; 75. milk; 76. eggs; 77. leather; 78. wool. 79. Choose the general word. 80. harvest; 81. grazing; 82. threshing; 83. agricultural work. 84. Find the synonyms.  |  |  | | --- | --- | | 1. poultry | 1. a farm animal reared for wool and meat | | 1. breed | 1. the meat of an animal of the cow family | | 1. calf | 1. domesticated birds used for food or eggs production | | 1. feed | 1. animals raised on a farm | | 1. sheep | 1. the young of cattle | | 1. livestock | 1. the classification of a type of an animal |  1. \_\_\_, 2) \_\_\_, 3) \_\_\_, 4) \_\_\_, 5) \_\_\_, 6) \_\_\_. 2. Find the synonyms.  |  |  | | --- | --- | | 1. consumers | 1. agricultural plants | | 1. crops | 1. an insect which pollinates crops | | 1. irrigation | 1. animals’ food | | 1. meat | 1. those for whom agricultural produce is obtained | | 1. forage | 1. animals’ product | | 1. bee | 1. means of providing field with water |  1. \_\_\_, 2) \_\_\_, 3) \_\_\_, 4) \_\_\_, 5) \_\_\_, 6) \_\_\_. 2. Find the synonyms.  |  |  | | --- | --- | | 1. spring crop | 1. a root vegetable grown for the production of sugar | | 1. hybrid | 1. a type of crop which is planted in spring | | 1. strain | 1. dried grass which is used for feed | | 1. hay | 1. a plant that results from the crossing of different varieties | | 1. sugar beet | 1. many animal if they are together | | 1. herd | 1. a variety especially obtained by cross-fertilizing |  1. \_\_\_, 2) \_\_\_, 3) \_\_\_, 4) \_\_\_, 5) \_\_\_, 6) \_\_\_. 2. Find the synonyms.  |  |  | | --- | --- | | 1. livestock | 1. a classification of a type of animals | | 1. breed | 1. animals raised on a farm | | 1. selection | 1. machine used for breaking up ground | | 1. weeds | 1. farm animals reared for wool and meat | | 1. sheep | 1. something harmful for crops | | 1. cultivator | 1. the process of improving crops |  1. \_\_\_, 2) \_\_\_, 3) \_\_\_, 4) \_\_\_, 5) \_\_\_, 6) \_\_\_. 2. Find the synonyms.  |  |  | | --- | --- | | 1. calf | 1. we use it to raise yields | | 1. orchard | 1. the young of cattle | | 1. pasture | 1. one of the main grain crops | | 1. fertilizers | 1. an area of land devoted to the growing of fruit trees | | 1. poultry | 1. grass and similar crops which animals eat in a field | | 1. wheat | 1. domestic birds used for food and eggs production |  1. \_\_\_, 2) \_\_\_, 3) \_\_\_, 4) \_\_\_, 5) \_\_\_, 6) \_\_\_. 2. Decide if the sentence is true of false.   *Milk is not important in children’s food.*   1. true; 2. false. 3. Decide if the sentence is true of false.   *Farmers plough and sow in winter.*   1. true; 2. false. 3. Decide if the sentence is true of false.   *Price is the main indicator of the efficiency of a farm.*   1. true; 2. false. 3. Decide if the sentence is true of false.   *Animals provide us with meat, milk, eggs, fur, leather and wool.*   1. true. 2. false. 3. Decide if the sentence is true of false.   *We harvest crops in summer and in winter.*   1. true; 2. false. 3. Decide if the sentence is true of false.   *Pigs provide us with meat and wool.*   1. true; 2. false. 3. Decide if the sentence is true of false.   *The soil is the basis of agriculture.*   1. true; 2. false.   Translate the word *добриво* into English.   1. fertilizer; 2. soil; 3. harvest; 4. animal. 5. Translate the word *галузь* into English. 6. hybrid; 7. potato; 8. branch; 9. yield. 10. Translate the word *сільське господарство* into English. 11. cultivation; 12. fertilizer; 13. soil; 14. agriculture. 15. Translate the word *рослинництво* into English. 16. crop; 17. growing; 18. growing crop; 19. crop growing. 20. Translate the word *тваринництво* into English. 21. animal; 22. breeding; 23. breeding animal; 24. animal breeding. 25. Translate the word *пшениця* into English. 26. wheat; 27. rye; 28. barley; 29. oats. 30. Find the synonym to the word *breeding.* 31. rearing; 32. feeding. 33. Find the synonym to the word *forage.* 34. fodder; 35. hybrid. 36. Find the synonym to the word *dairy.* 37. milky; 38. salty. 39. Find the synonym to the word *harvest.* 40. price; 41. yield. 42. Find the synonym to the word *flock.* 43. herd; 44. yield. 45. Find the synonym to the word *livestock.* 46. crops; 47. stock. 48. How many branches of agriculture do you know? 49. 4; 50. 3; 51. 2. 52. What is the basis of agriculture? 53. soil; 54. animal; 55. crops. 56. Is animal husbandry fully dependent on crop growing? 57. Yes, it is. 58. No, it is not. 59. Has Ukraine very favourable conditions for the development of agricultural production? 60. Yes, it has. 61. No, it has not. | English Workbook for Agricultural Students |
|  |  | 2. Agriculture in Foreign Countries | **Tests**.  1.Complete the text with the proper words below:  Agriculture is the main 1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Australia. Wheat is the country’s 2.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but oats and maize are also 3.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the south and in the grassland region.  Sugar is produced along the north-east coast, while 4.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is developed in the south.  Australia is famous for its sheep. There are 5.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in many parts of the country and a lot of wool for export. 6.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is also developed in the Northern Territory, along the east coast and in the south.  *a)Cattle-farming*  b)*sheep-farms*  *c)cultivated*  *d)principal crop*  *e) occupation*  *f) fruit-growing*  *2.* Read the following text and chose true sentences in accordance to it:  The Netherlands has rich, prosperous and open economy which is based on private enterprise. The natural recourses of the country are natural gas, petroleum, fertile soil. Thus, the main branches of industry are food processing, petroleum refining, and metalworking . Agricultural sector is highly developed and mechanized. Though it employs only 4 % labour force, but provides large surpluses for export and the domestic food-processing industry.  *1. Nordic economy is based on private enterprise*  *2.The main branches of Netherlands industry are petroleum refining, sheep farming, timber processing*  *3.The Netherlands agrarian sector is well developed and mechanized*  *4.The agricultural sector of the country employs only four percent of labour force*  *5.The Netherlands provides large surpluses for export and the domestic food-processing industry*  3.Match the following word-combinations:  1.приватнепідприємство a) labour force  2.харчова промисловість b) petroleum refining  3.переробка нафти c) livestock  4.трудові ресурси d) Gross Domestic Product  5.валовий внутрішній продукт e) private enterprise  6.домашня рогата худоба f) food processing  4. Match the transcription with proper words:  1.[] a) dairy products  2.[] b) poultry farming  3.[] c) tobacco  4.[] d) prevail  5.[] e)output  6.[] f)coarse grains  5.Agriculture means….  a) аграрна культура  b)аграрний сектор  c)сільське господарство  d) аграрна політика  e)фермерство  6.Complete the text with the proper words:  Agriculture is the most important 1.… of economy in this country. It is highly 2…Big farms are 3…. in Denmark. The county has very 4… climate , soil and topography for farming. These factors stimulate 5…… and animal breeding.  a) favorable  b)branch  c) crop growing  d)predominant  e)developed  7.Chose the most proper word to complete the sentence:  New Zealand’s climate, with its goodrainfalls all year round, makes the country almost ideal for …   1. dairying, sheep- and cattle farming 2. petroleum refining and food processing 3. tourism and business 4. timber production 5. machinery production   8. Chose the proper word to complete the sentence:  Most farm operations are highly…  a) developed  b)mechanized  c) produced  d) organized  e) done  9. Chose the proper word to complete the sentence:  Animal… make up about 80 % of total agricultural export of the country  a) breeding  b)products  c) growing  d) feeding  e) raising |  |
|  |  | 3. Busines Trip Abroad | **Traveling and transportation**  *Task 1 a) Study some basic travel vocabulary:*  transport  type  different kinds of  vehicle  parts of  vehicle  people  working with  it  associated  facilities  road sport car, estate car,  bus, coach, tram,  van, lorry  boot, engine  gears, steering-  wheel, brakes,  tyres  driver,  mechanic,  chauffeur, bus-  conductor  petrol station,  garage, service  station  rail passenger train,  freight train, local  train, express  sleeping-car,  buffet,  restaurant-car,  compartment  engine-driver,  ticket,  collector,  guard, porter  waiting-room,  ticket office,  signal-box  sea fishing-/rowing-  boat, liner, ferry,  yacht  engine-room,  deck, bridge,  gangplank  captain,  purser,  docked,  steward(ess)  port, buoy,  customs, light-  house, docks  air airplane, jet,  helicopter,  supersonic aircraft  cockpit, nose,  tail, wings,  aisle/ail/,  joystick  Pilot, ground  staff, steward,  cabin crew, air  traffic  controller  duty-free shop,  departure  lounge,  runway  *a) Read the explanation and guess the meaning of the words:*  Words at sea  At sea – a bedroom is a cabin, a bed is a bunk, the kitchen on a ship is a galley,  right is starboard and left is port and the group of people who work on the ship is  called the crew. These terms are also used for an aircraft. Sailors also refer to their  vessels as “she” rather than “it”  Journey, trip, travel, voyage  A trip is shorter than a journey. What was the journey like? We had a long journey  by bus from the north to the south of the country. We took a trip / went on a trip to  4 the beach last weekend, go on a trip suggests an organized short excursion, whereas  take a trip or have a trip could be something you do yourselves in your own car.  Travel is a general word. It is a noun and a verb: Travel broadens the mind. How  did you travel round Australia? We hitch-hiked. Note: We never say a travel it is  uncountable noun.  Voyage means a long journey usually by sea, though this use is quite formal. It is  often used in other contexts with discovery. Learning English is a voyage of  discovery.  b) Translate the following sentences:  Last week he flew to New York. It was an early -morning flight. The plane was to  rake off at 6 a.m. and land at 7 a.m. He was stranded at the airport. The plane  was delayed by fog. Air passengers often suffer such delays. Trains always run on  time here. You have to change trains at Crewe.  We are sailing on the “Victoria”. It sets sail at noon. It will dock in New York at 6  p.m. I hope the sea won't be rough - I might be seasick. The ship was wrecked.  The passengers were marooned on a desert island. Our car does 10 km to the litre.  It goes quite fast. We can usually overtake other cars. The car swerved into the  middle of the road to avoid the cyclist.  He backed/reversed the car into the drive and parked in front of the house.  Task 2. Make up 5 sentences using the words of the lesson:  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Task 3.Study the active vocabulary and write down the proper transcription:  estate car \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_легковий автомобіль  lorry \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ вантажівка  van \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_фургон, перевозити у фургоні, багажному вагоні (to van)  ferry \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_пaром; пaромне судно, перепрaва  freight train \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_товарний потяг  engine gears \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_коробка передач  boot \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ багажник  steering-wheel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_рульове колесо, штурвал  brakes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_гальма, гальмувати  tyres \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ шини , покривки, надягати покривки  chauffeur \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ найманий шофер, працювати шофером  engine-driver \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ машиніст  supersonic aircraft \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ надзвуковий літак  cockpit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ кабіна авіадиспетчера  purser \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ начальник господарчої частини, cтарший стюарт  dock \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_пірс,док, судноремонтний завод  joystick \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ручка, важіль керування  signal-box \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ сигнальна будка  gangplank \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ трап  ground staff \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ штаб, наземний персонал  aisle \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ прохід між рядами, відсік  buoy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_буй, рятувальний круг, утримувати на плаву  departure lounge \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_зал очікування  light-house \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_маяк  cabin crew \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ бортпровідник  Task 5 . Choose the best word flight, journey, trip, travel or voyage to fit these  gaps.  1.I would love to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_round the world in a balloon.  2.How long does the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_from New York to Rio take?  3.She says her hobbies are reading, golf and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  4.When they were in Cairo they took a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to see the Pyramids.  5.Getting from London to the north of Scotland involves an overnight  train\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Task 6. Fill in the blanks. Most of the words you need can be found above.  Yesterday John was supposed to take a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(1)from London to Amsterdam.  He got up very early, put his luggage in the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(2) of his car and tried to  start the engine. It wouldn't start. John lifted the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_but he couldn't see what the  matter could be. He immediately called his local \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(4) tо ask them  to send a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(5) at once.  Fortunately , the garage had a man free and he was with John within ten minutes. He  quickly saw what the matter was. 'You've\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(6) of petrol he said. John  felt very foolish. 'Why didn't I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(7) everything last night?' he wondered.  Despite all this, he got to the airport, checked in quite early and then went straight  through to the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(8) to read a newspaper while he waited. Soon he heard  an announcement. Passengers on flight BA 282 to Amsterdam are informed that all  flights to and from Amsterdam are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(9)because of a heavy snowfall last  night .  Task 7. Write two advantages and two disadvantages for each of the forms of travel.  Fill in the table below.  Traveling by train Traveling by ship Traveling  by air  Traveling  by car  Advantage  Disadvantage  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |
|  |  | 4.Applying for a visa. Customs Formalities | **The USA Embassy in Ukraine**  Address: 4 Aircraft Designer Igor  Sikorsky Street, Kyiv, Ukraine 04112  (former Tankova St.)  Task1. Read the text and translate it.  When traveling abroad first of all you need a visa. But how and where to get it?  Here is the answer to this question!!!  Question: How can I get a permit or visa to work internationally?  Answer: Need to work during your student travel? Lots of students plan to pay for  travel with a job abroad - it's a great way to immerse yourself in a culture and earn  some pocket money. If you will work for food in a foreign country, you should know  that you'll need a work visa issued by the country in which you're working. If you're  working abroad through a professional student work exchange program, your work  permit will be arranged for you. If you are applying for a visa on your own, you’ll need  to meet all requirements for the visa you are applying for. The consular officer at the  foreign Embassy or Consulate where you will apply for your visa will determine  eligibility for a visa, including type of visa required, based on your application,  interview, individual facts presented and on the immigration law of the country you  are going to. More information can find here http://www.projectvisa.com/  a) Put True (T) if the statement is correct or False (F) if it’s wrong:  \_\_\_\_If you work for food in a foreign country you need a work visa issued by the  country you live in.  \_\_\_\_ When you're going to work abroad through a professional student work exchange  program you don’t need to get a visa on your own.  8  \_\_\_\_ If you are applying for a visa on your own you should address the foreign  Embassy.  \_\_\_\_The consular officer at the foreign Embassy where you will apply for your visa  will fix eligibility for your entry permit.  \_\_\_\_To get a visa you need only your foreign passport and good recommendations  US visa UK visa  Task 2 a) Read the text and translate it into Ukrainian:  What is a visa?  What you need to get an international work visa  In many cases, you need a job offer in another country before that government will  issue you a work visa. To get to that country and find a job, you'll need to do some  travel planning and get a passport. You will also need a letter from your future  employer. Eventually it is, better if you get that letter before you leave home. It can  help if you have a physical address in your destination country, too.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  b) Make up all types of questions to the italicized sentence:  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Task 3. Read the text and replace Ukrainian words with the Ukrainian equivalents:  What will happen to me if I work without a visa?  In some countries, like the UK, you may be відмовлено у в’їзді  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if you приземляєтесь в\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the  airport with a work plan and no visa. In others, you may be відіслати прямо  додому\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, if not fined or even jailed. You'll  certainly have no government прохання про допомогу\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, if your  foreign роботодавець\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refuses to pay you or погано  ставиться\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you in some професійному  відношенні\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Don't work without a visa - it's  asking for trouble you don't need.  mistreats, employer , sent straight home, refused entry, land at, recourse work-related  way  Task 4. Match the word combinations with their explanations:  \_\_\_transit visa  \_\_\_tourist visa  \_\_\_business visa  \_\_\_temporary worker visa  \_\_\_on-arrival visa (also known as Visa On Arrival, VOA)  \_\_\_student visa  A. is given when an employment is approved by the host country. These are generally  more difficult to obtain but valid for longer periods of time than a business visa.  B. is given for a limited period of leisure travel, business activities aren’t allowed  C. usually valid (дійсний) for 5 days or less, for passing through the country to a third  destination.  D. is given for trading affairs in the country. These visas generally preclude permanent  employment, for which a work visa would be required.  E. is given at a port of entry. And the visitor must still obtain the visa before they can  even try to pass through immigration.  F. allows its holder to study at an institution of higher learning in the issuing country.  Task 5. Translate into English:  1. Якщо ви працюватиметете за кордоном за програмою професійного обміну  студентів, дозвіл вам організують\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  2.Ви, звичайно, не зможете звернутися до уряду, якщо ваш роботодавець  відмовляється вам платити або погано ставиться у професійному відношенні.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  3.Якщо ви подаєте заяву на отримання візи на власний розсуд, вам потрібно  відповідати усім вимогам, необхідним для її отримання.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  4. Співробітник закордонного посольства чи консульства, куди ви будете  подавати документи на отримання візи, визначить ваше право на її  отримання.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  5 Важливу роль при отриманні віз відіграє тип візи, що базуватиметься на вашій  заяві, інтерв’ю , персональних даних та імміграційному законодавстві країни, до  якої ви збираєтеся.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |
|  |  | 5. In the Тown | **Riding a Сity Bus**  - Pardon me, do the buses to Three Bridge railway station stop here?  - Yes, they stop at the corner. You can take any bus except number 240.  - How often do the buses run?  - They are supposed to run according to the schedule that you can see over there.  But in fact , they don’t always run on schedule.  - What are the usual intervals between bus arrivals ?  - About 15 minutes. But you won’t have to wait any longer. Bus number 405 is  coming . You can take it.  - Thanks !  - Don’t mention it!  Task 2. Study the following words and write their transcription:  street(main, back, narrow, crowded) [\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_] вулиця( головна, глуха,  вузька, людна)  square [\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_] площа  to walk[\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_] прогулюватись, йти пішки  tram [\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_]трамвай, (to go by train) їхати трамваєм  bus( municipal/urban, interurban, crowded, empty, excursion, long distance)  [\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_]автобус ( міський, міжміський,  переповнений, пустий, екскурсійний, далекого спрямування), to go by bus  (їхати автобусом).  trolley-bus [\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_] тролейбус  bicycle[\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_]велосипед  vehicle[\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_]транспортний засіб  traffic[\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_] рух, транспорт  traffic-light[\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_] світлофор  fare[\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_] плата за проїзд  train[\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_] потяг, to go by train[\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_] (їхати потягом)  rout [\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_]маршрут  seat[\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_]місце  coach [\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_]міський туристичний автобус  Metro, underground station, subway, tube (London) [\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_] метро  Taxi, cab [\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_] таксі  terminus[\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_] кінцева зупинка  turning [\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_]поворот  double-decker [\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_]двоповерховий автобус  on schedule[\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_] за розкладом  arrive [\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_] прибувати  depart, leave[\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_]від’їжджати  to get off a bus[\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_] виходити з автобуса  to get on a bus [\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_]сідати в автобус  the road goes/ leads[\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_]дорога веде до  the roads part[\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_] дороги розходяться  be on the right way [\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_]бути на правильному шляху  to give somebody a lift [\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_] підвозити когось  Task 3.Work in pairs. Play out the conversation between foreigner and tourist  using the following word combinations:  Excuse me; Pardon me; Sorry; Can/Could you direct me to…  Can/ Could you tell me the way to…  How do I can get to…  Does this street go/ lead to….  I am looking for…  Is it a long way to the…?  Am I on the right way to the…?  Where is the nearest…?  Thank you. Thanks a lot  Don’t mention it/Not at all/It’s all right  Go(walk) down/up/along/across/past/straight(on)  Turn to the right/left  Take the first/second turning  I’m sorry , I don’t know  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Task 4.Complete the following sentences translating the words in brackets in  English:  1. When the red light switched on (вона переходила вулицю)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  2. When they met him at the taxi-rank ( він розмовляв з другом)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  3. My aunt was going to ask the shortest way (до Українського посольства)\_\_\_\_\_\_  4. ( Він їхав зі швидкістю 90 км/год.)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_when he saw a policeman at the crossroad.  5. (Літак приземлявся в аеропорту)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_when the thunderstorm broke out.  Task 5. Change the following sentences using the Passive Voice:  1. I was driving a car all evening\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  2. That man caught a cab\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  3. My father drives this lorry\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  4. My parents were searching for bus driver for half an hour\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  5. He will take that train\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Task 6. Study the table:  Засоби пересування та зв’язку в загальному розумінні вживаються з  прийменником by:  by bus/car/train/boat/bike etc.  Але запам’ятайте: on foot  by phone/post/mail/radio/e-mail/letter/telegram  Якщо ж йдеться про конкретний засіб пересування , то вживаються такі  прийменники:  on/in this/ my/ hired/etc lorry/bike  on/in the bus/tram/train/ship, plane  in the (small) boat  on the (large) boat  Task 7. Translate into English:  1. Я їжджу до школи на своєму велосипеді\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  2. Моя мама їде на роботу автобусом, а з роботи пішки\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  3. Минулого року ми їздили на море на машині мого дядька\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  4.Тисячі людей подорожували на «Титаніку»\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  5 .Привіт!Ти прилетів на цьому літаку?- Ні, я відлітаю на літаку о 6\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |
|  |  | 6. Finding accommodation. Reserving a  hotel. | Essential vocabulary:  receptionist - адміністратор  porter (U.K.)/ doorman (U.S.) -  швейцар, носій  to depart (U.K.)/ to check out (U.S)-  виїхати з готелю  suite - номер - люкс  reserve - бронювати  book - замовляти  receptionist desk/counter – бюро реєстрації  to engage a room (U.K.)/ to check in (U.S.) – зупинитися в готелі  to vacate the room in due time – звільнити кімнату в призначений час  to pay in advance or on departure – платити наперед чи від’їжджаючи  to fill in the form(U.K.)/ blank (U.S) - заповнити бланк  Task 1.Read the text and replace Ukrainian words with English equivalents:  A hotel is an establishment that provides paid орендоване житло\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on a short-term basis. In times past, basic hotel приміщення  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_consisted only of a room with a bed, a cupboard, a small  table and a умивальник\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It has largely been replaced by rooms  with modern зручностями \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, including ванну кімнату,  з’єднану з номером\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and air conditioning or  climate control. Additional common features found in hotel rooms are a telephone, an  будильник\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a television, a safe, a mini-bar with  закускою\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and drinks, and facilities for making tea  and coffee. ознаки розкоші\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_include банні халат \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and  тапочки\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, меню подушок\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,  подвійні умивальники\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and jacuzzi bathtubs.  Larger hotels may provide additional guest facilities such as a swimming pool, fitness  center, business center, догляд за дитиною\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,  засоби конференцзвязку\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and соціальні послуги\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  en-suite bathrooms,twin-sink vanities,facilities,accommodation ,lodging,  washstand, alarm clock, snack foods, a pillow menu, slippers, childcare, social  function services, conference facilities, luxury features, bathrobes  a) Put True (T) if the statement is correct and False (F) if it’s wrong:  \_\_\_\_In past times hotels provided a very simple accommodations that included a bed,  a cupboard, a small table and a washstand.  \_\_\_\_Nowadays hotels provide mostly the same types of loggings and services they  provided many years ago.  \_\_\_\_Additional common facilities of modern hotels comprise a telephone, an alarm  clock, a television, a safe, a mini-bar with snack foods etc.  \_\_\_\_ A swimming pool, fitness center, business center and other facilities are  provided only by five-stars hotels  Task 2. Read the text and answer the questions below:  Types of hotels  Hotels in Britain are graded with stars from one-star (five-star hotels are best and most  expensive). You can also stay in Bed $ Breakfast (B $ B, also called Guest Houses)  where you pay for bed room , possibly an ensuite (room with private bathroom) and  breakfast.  Types of hotel accommodations:  - a single room: for one person with a single bed;  - a double room: for two people with one large double bed;  - a twin room: for two people with two single beds;  - full board: includes breakfast, lunch and dinner;  - half board: includes breakfast and dinner;  - B $ B: just the room and breakfast.  Vocabulary:  twin - подвійний  full board – повний пансіон  half board – півпансіон  Task 3. Answer the following questions:  1. What types are hotels in Britain divided in?  2. What is B &B?  3. What does mean the word “ensuite” ?  4. What are single, twin and double rooms?  5. Describe full and half board.  Task 4. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense form:  We (to stay)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Carlton Hotel for three days in July, but I ( to  book)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our room three months ago in advance, in April, because July (  to be)\_\_\_\_\_\_ the middle of the tourist season. When we ( to arrive)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  we( to check) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the reception, then the porter ( to  carry)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our suitcase up to our room. I ( to give)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  him a small tip - about 50 p, I think. The stuff( to be )\_\_\_\_ very friendly – we( to  have)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a very nice chambermaid – and the room (to be)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  very comfortable. The only problem we had , in fact, was with the shower which  (to work, not)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very well.( you can also say “There were  something wrong with the shower).  Task 5. Match the pictures with their titles:  \_\_\_\_a single-room; \_\_\_\_ a double-room, \_\_\_ a twin-room, \_\_\_ a twin-sink  vanities\_\_\_  Task 6. Translate into English:  1. Я збираюся забронювати номер «люкс» у вашому готелі  2. Ви маєте звільнити кімнату у призначений час  3. Будь ласка, віднесіть мої речі до моєї кімнати.  4. Будь ласка, не турбуйте нас. Ми відпочиваємо.  5. Коли ви від’їжджаєте з готелю?  6. Коли ми прибули, адміністратор розмовляв з покоївкою  7. Моя покоївка постійно забуває міняти мені простирадла. Мені це вже  набридло  8. Вчора о 7 ми з друзями обідали у готельному номері.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Task 7. Study following word expression and make up a dialogue using them:  Could I book (= reserve) a room for  Thursday?  Чи можу я забронювати ( замовити)  номер на наступний четвер?  Could I have an early morning call at 7  a.m. please? (Could you wake me up at  7 a.m.?)  Не могли б ви розбудити мене завтра  о 7 годині ранку?  Could you put it on my bill, please?(add  the cost to the bill , e.g. for a drink you  have in the hotel bar)  Не могли б ви записати це на мій  рахунок, будь ласка?  Could you pay my bill, please? ( pay for  everything )  Чи можу я сплатити за рахунком?  Could you order (call) a taxi for me to  go to the airport?  Не могли б ви замовити мені таксі в  аеропорт?  Are you fully booked (completely full)  next week?  У вас усе зарезервовано на наступний  тиждень?  Is breakfast /dinner included( Does the  price include breakfast / dinner ?)  Чи входить у вартість  сніданок/вечеря?  Where is the lift, American = elevator Де знаходиться ліфт?  Excuse me. How do I get to the  underground station from here?  Вибачте , як звідси добратися до  станції метро?  Dialogue:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |