МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
Центральноукраїнський державний університет
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КАФЕДРА ПЕРЕКЛАДУ, ПРИКЛАДНОЇ ТА ЗАГАЛЬНОЇ ЛІНГВІСТИКИ

VOCABULARY BOOSTER I

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Мета навчально-методичного посібника − забезпечити практичне оволодіння студентами лексичного матеріалу для вільного спілкування англійською мовою за фахом. Матеріали посібника сприятимуть розвитку лексичних навичок, а також перекладацьких умінь. Методичний посібник призначений для студентів першого курсу факультету української філології, іноземних мов та соціальних комунікацій спеціальності «Переклад».

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APPEARANCE

VOCABULARY

Key vocabulary to enhance descriptions:

1. **For body shape/height:**

- **Statuesque** – Tall and elegant, like a statue.
- **Svelte** – Slim and graceful.
- **Lithe** – Thin and graceful, often used for someone who moves fluidly.
- **Pillowy** – Soft and rounded, often describing full, soft features.
- **Lanky** – Long and thin, usually with long limbs.

2. **For facial features:**

- **Chiseled** – Sharp, well-defined features (typically used for a strong jawline).
- **Delicate** – Subtle, refined features.
- **Regal** – Majestic or dignified, often describing aristocratic features.
- **Incisive** – Sharp, often referring to penetrating eyes.
- **Auburn** – A reddish-brown color, often used to describe hair.

3. **For eyes:**

- **Mesmerizing** – Captivating or holding your attention.
- **Smoldering** – Intense, often describing eyes with a lot of emotion or allure.
- **Penetrating** – Eyes that seem to look deep or beyond the surface.
- **Luminous** – Shining or glowing, especially when describing eyes that seem bright or radiant.
- **Hued** – Often used to describe the color of eyes in a more artistic way (e.g., amber-hued, slate-hued).

4. **For skin:**

- **Porcelain** – Very fair and smooth, often used for skin that is pale.
- **Sun-kissed** – Warm, golden-toned, typically from a tan.

- **Olive-toned** – A medium, slightly greenish tint to the skin, often used for Mediterranean complexions.
- **Ethereal** – Delicate and otherworldly, often used to describe skin that looks flawless or radiant.

5. **For hair:**

- **Raven** – Very dark black, like the bird's feathers.
- **Sun-bleached** – Hair that's lightened by the sun, giving it a natural, beachy vibe.
- **Flowing** – Hair that moves gracefully, often used for longer hair.
- **Silken** – Soft and smooth, like silk.

Related words

Countenance – Refers to a person's facial expression or general appearance.

Visage – A more formal way to refer to someone's face or appearance.

Pallor – A pale appearance, often due to sickness or emotion.

Comeliness – Pleasing in appearance; attractiveness.

Ruddy – A healthy, reddish complexion, often associated with a glowing or sun-kissed look.

Lustre – A gentle sheen or soft glow, especially on skin or hair.

Sallow – A sickly, yellowish complexion, often indicating ill-health.

Exuberant – Overflowing with energy and vitality, often reflecting in one's appearance.

Ethereal – Delicate and light, almost otherworldly; often used to describe an angelic or refined look.

Lithe – Slender and graceful in appearance or movement.

Ravishing – Extremely beautiful or attractive.

Winsome – Attractive or charming in a sweet, innocent way.

Ebullient – Overflowing with enthusiasm or cheer, reflected in an energetic or glowing appearance.

Haggard – Looking tired, worn, or careworn, typically from stress or illness.

Opulent – Rich, luxurious in appearance, often used for someone dressed or decorated with wealth.

Facial Features:

- **Chiseled features**: Sharp, defined facial features (typically referring to the jawline or cheekbones).
- **High cheekbones**: Prominent and sculpted cheekbones.
- **A well-defined jawline**: A strong, angular jawline.
- **A captivating gaze**: Eyes that attract attention or seem intense.
- **Almond-shaped eyes**: Eyes with an almond-like shape, often described as elegant.
- **Pouty lips**: Full and slightly protruding lips.
- **A radiant complexion**: Clear and glowing skin.
- **Smooth porcelain skin**: Soft, flawless skin that looks like porcelain.
- **A slightly crooked smile**: A smile that isn't perfectly symmetrical, often adding character.
- **Sharp, piercing eyes**: Eyes that seem to penetrate or have a strong, intense look.

Hair:

- **A cascade of waves**: Hair that falls in soft, flowing waves.
- **A sleek, glossy mane**: Smooth, shiny hair.
- **Luxuriant locks**: Thick, abundant hair.
- **Tousled hair**: Hair that looks intentionally messy or windswept, giving it a casual, voluminous look.
- **Sun-kissed highlights**: Lighter streaks of hair, as if touched by the sun.
- **Lustrous tresses**: Glossy, shiny hair that catches the light.
- **A cropped pixie cut**: A short, chic hairstyle.

Body:

- **A statuesque figure**: A tall, elegant, and well-proportioned body.
- **Lithe and graceful**: Slender and moving with fluidity and elegance.
- **Athletic build**: Muscular yet lean body structure.

- **A trim waistline**: A slim, defined waist.
- **Curvaceous silhouette**: Full, rounded curves that enhance a person's shape.
- **Broad shoulders**: Strong, wide shoulders often associated with an athletic build.

Overall Aesthetic:

- **A timeless beauty**: Classic and enduring looks that do not fade with time.
- **Effortlessly chic**: Stylish and fashionable without seeming to try hard.
- **Radiates charm**: A person whose presence exudes an undeniable appeal.
- **A striking presence**: Someone who stands out easily in a crowd due to their appearance.
- **Fiercely elegant**: Sophisticated and graceful with an assertive energy.

. Matching Exercise

Match the descriptions on the left with the correct words on the right:

Descriptions

1. A person who is very thin.
2. A person with dark hair and light skin.
3. A person who has a lot of muscles.
4. Someone with curly hair.
5. A person with a round face and soft features.

Words

a) Athletic

b) Fair-skinned

c) Skinny

d) Curly-haired

e) Chubby

The adjectives to describe appearance, categorized for clarity:

General Appearance

- Attractive
- Beautiful
- Handsome

- Elegant
- Stunning
- Striking
- Charming
- Plain
- Ordinary
- Unremarkable

Body Type

- Slender
- Lean
- Lanky
- Stocky
- Muscular
- Chubby
- Petite
- Curvy
- Bony
- Plump

Height & Build

- Tall
- Short
- Average-height
- Towering
- Stout
- Willowy
- Broad-shouldered
- Compact

Skin

- Fair
- Pale

- Tanned
- Rosy
- Freckled
- Smooth
- Wrinkled
- Glowing
- Weathered
- Blemished

Hair

- Silky
- Glossy
- Wavy
- Curly
- Frizzy
- Straight
- Thick
- Wispy
- Bald
- Tousled

Eyes

- Sparkling
- Piercing
- Mesmerizing
- Almond-shaped
- Round
- Narrow
- Deep-set
- Hooded
- Bright
- Expressive

Facial Features

- Sharp
- Delicate
- Symmetrical
- Chiseled
- Youthful
- Wrinkled
- Angular
- Round
- Gaunt
- Soft

Expressions

- Cheerful
- Gloomy
- Intense
- Friendly
- Thoughtful
- Stern
- Mysterious
- Playful
- Cold
- Gentle

COLLOCATIONS

General Appearance

- Attractive appearance
- Striking appearance
- Neat appearance
- Messy appearance
- Ordinary appearance

Facial Features

- Sharp features
- Delicate features
- Well-defined features
- Round face
- Oval face
- High cheekbones

Hair

- Curly hair
- Straight hair
- Thick hair
- Thin hair
- Shoulder-length hair
- Jet-black hair
- Golden blonde hair
- Messy hair

Skin & Complexion

- Fair complexion
- Pale complexion
- Tanned skin
- Smooth skin
- Wrinkled skin

Eyes

- Sparkling eyes
- Deep-set eyes
- Bright eyes
- Piercing gaze
- Dark circles under the eyes

Build & Body Shape

- Slim figure

- Athletic build
- Well-proportioned body
- Stocky build
- Slender waist

Clothing & Style

- Fashionable outfit
- Casual attire
- Smartly dressed
- Well-groomed appearance
- Scruffy clothes

EXERCISES

---

1. Fill-in-the-Blanks

Complete the sentences with the correct word from the list below:

(bald, tall, slim, middle-aged, blonde, freckled, short)

1. My cousin is quite _____; she is only 5 feet tall.
2. He's a _____ man, around 45 years old.
3. Sarah is a _____ woman with fair skin and light hair.
4. The boy is _____ and has lots of small brown spots on his face.
5. Mark is _____, and he's known for his shaved head.
6. The actress is very _____ and has a very thin build.
7. Tom is _____ and stands at 6 feet 3 inches tall.

2. Synonyms and Antonyms

Write the synonym or antonym for the following words:

1. **Blonde**
    - Synonym: _____
    - Antonym: _____
2. **Chubby**
    - Synonym: _____
    - Antonym: _____

3. **Wrinkled**
    - Synonym: _____
    - Antonym: _____
4. **Pale**
    - Synonym: _____
    - Antonym: _____

3. Sentence Construction

Write sentences using the following words related to appearance:

1. **Curly**
2. **Dark**
3. **Elegant**
4. **Freckles**

4. Descriptive Paragraph

Write a short paragraph describing a person based on these characteristics:

- Height
- Hair color and style
- Eye color
- Skin tone
- Special features (e.g., freckles, scars, glasses)

5. Choose the Correct Option

Select the correct word to complete each sentence:

1. She has very _____ hair that falls straight down her back.

    a) Curly

    b) Straight

    c) Wavy
2. He’s a _____ man, around 60 years old.

    a) Young

    b) Middle-aged

    c) Elderly
3. She’s always been _____, and her clothes fit her well.

a) Slim

b) Chubby

c) Tall

4. He has a _____ face with a sharp jawline.

   a) Round

   b) Oval

   c) Square

5. The woman looks very _____ in that red dress; she's wearing it with grace.

   a) Stylish

   b) Messy

   c) Casual

6. Word Association

For each word, write down the first word or phrase that comes to your mind:

1. Tall
2. Wrinkles
3. Dark skin
4. Green eyes
5. Glasses

7. Rearrange the Words

Rearrange the words to form a correct sentence:

1. face / a / She / round / has.
2. beard / has / he / short / a.
3. beautiful / long / She / hair / has.
4. tall / brother / my / is / very.
5. a / he / has / nose / big / a.

8. Descriptive Word Search

Find words related to appearance hidden in the grid below (all words can go horizontally, vertically, or diagonally):

mathematica

Копировать

S B L O N D E D S

L T H F R E C K L E

I A O T W H I S A

M A R E T I E Y

B L G A P A E O

O M N P I A C B

C A D E T N T E

I I Y H T C G F

S O R G Y H C P

K N R O U N D N

Words to find:

- Blonde
- Freckled
- Short
- Tall
- Curly
- Slim
- Round
- Chubby

9. Describe a Celebrity

Choose a famous person and describe their appearance using at least five different features (e.g., height, hair color, style, face shape, etc.).

10. True or False

Read the sentences below and write whether they are **true** or **false** based on common knowledge of appearance.

1. A person with a square jaw is usually considered to have a softer, round face. (True/False)
2. Someone with a fair complexion is likely to have dark hair. (True/False)
3. A person with a muscular build is often described as "athletic." (True/False)

4. People with glasses are often described as having "sharp" features. (True/False)
5. If a person has a "widow's peak," they have a hairline that comes to a point in the middle of the forehead. (True/False)

11. Matching - Descriptions with Characteristics

Match the description with the correct appearance feature:

1.Person with a round face and soft features **2.Person with long, straight hair** **3.Person with a defined jawline** **4.Person with small, noticeable brown spots on their skin** **5.Person with sharp facial features**	a) Freckles b) Oval face c) Square face d) Straight hair e) Sharp features

IDIOMS

Beauty is in the eye of the beholder – What one person finds beautiful, another may not.

Face like a wet weekend – Used to describe someone looking unhappy or miserable.

Put on a brave face – To appear confident or calm, especially when you're not feeling that way inside.

A sight for sore eyes – Someone or something that you are happy to see after a long time, often because it's pleasant or beautiful.

All hat and no cattle – Someone who appears to be important or competent but isn't.

Cut from the same cloth – Two people who look or behave similarly.

Dressed to the nines – To be dressed very stylishly or fashionably.

In the pink – To look healthy or be in great physical condition.

Look like a million bucks – To look extremely good or attractive.

Put your best foot forward – To make a good impression by presenting yourself well.

PROVERBS

"Clothes make the man." – Suggests that how a person dresses influences how they are perceived by others.

"You can't judge a book by its cover." – Implies that outward appearance is not always an accurate reflection of someone's true nature.

"Beauty is in the eye of the beholder." – Means that beauty is subjective and what one person finds beautiful, another may not.

"Don't judge a book by its cover." – Similar to the previous, it suggests that external appearance should not be the basis for judgment, as it may not reflect the true character or content.

"All that glitters is not gold." – This suggests that things that appear valuable or attractive on the outside may not be as great as they seem.

"Fine feathers make fine birds." – Similar to "Clothes make the man," this suggests that appearance can enhance one's impression, but may not define the true qualities within.

"Appearances are deceptive." – A reminder that things are not always as they seem based on outward looks alone.

"Beauty is only skin deep." – Suggests that true beauty comes from within and that outward appearances are superficial.

TRANSLATION

1.Translate the text into Ukrainian

Appearance and Its Impact

Appearance plays a significant role in how we are perceived by others and can influence first impressions. It encompasses not only the physical features we are born with but also the way we present ourselves through clothing, grooming, and body language. While physical traits such as height, hair color, and facial

features often define the initial visual impression, non-physical factors like posture, facial expressions, and eye contact can be just as influential.

The way we choose to dress and present ourselves can communicate a lot about our personality, mood, and even our values. For example, someone who dresses in a professional and polished manner may be seen as confident and responsible, while a more casual style might suggest a laid-back or creative personality. Additionally, grooming habits, such as maintaining clean and well-kept hair, skin, and nails, can also indicate a level of self-care and attention to detail.

Cultural norms and societal expectations often shape our understanding of what is considered attractive or appropriate in terms of appearance. These ideals can vary greatly across different cultures and change over time. For instance, in some societies, a more youthful appearance is celebrated, while in others, signs of aging are revered as symbols of wisdom and experience.

Despite the importance of appearance in social interactions, it is essential to recognize that physical traits do not define an individual's worth or capabilities. While it can be tempting to judge others based on their outward appearance, true character is revealed through actions, behaviors, and attitudes, which cannot be fully understood by merely looking at someone.

In conclusion, while appearance can be a powerful tool for communication, it is crucial to remember that it is only one part of the complex identity that defines us as individuals. True understanding goes beyond what meets the eye.

2.Translate the following into English

Смуглявошкірий – з темною шкірою.

Зачісковибраний – з особливою або ретельно оформленою зачіскою.

Блакитноокий – з блакитними очима.

Рудоволосий – з рудим волоссям.

Тонконогий – з тонкими, стрункими ногами.

Світловолосий – з світлим волоссям.

Короткозорий – з порушенням зору на близьку відстань.

Гарноокий – з виразними, красивими очима.

Чорноволосий – з темним волоссям.

Міцнокостяний – з сильною, міцною будовою тіла.

3.Translate the sentences into English

Вона має довге, темне волосся, яке хвилюється на вітрі, створюючи ефект природної краси.

Його очі – яскраво-блакитні, немов безкрайній океан.

Вона завжди одягається елегантно, надаючи перевагу класичним кольорам, що підкреслюють її стиль.

В його погляді відчувається впевненість, а обличчя освітлюється дружньою посмішкою.

Її шкіра має золотистий відтінок, що надає їй сяйва під сонячним світлом.

Він високий і стрункий, що додає йому значної привабливості.

Вона часто носить тонкий макіяж, який підкреслює її природну красу.

Його стиль одягу – спортивний, зручний, але водночас стильний.

Вона любить носити яскраві аксесуари, що додають її образу родзинки.

У нього коротка стрижка, яка робить його вигляд чітким і охайним.

Її носик має приємну форму, а губи — виразні та соковиті.

Він завжди чисто виголений, що додає йому акуратного вигляду.

Вона має високу постать, що підкреслює її витончену фігуру.

Його руки м’язисті, що свідчить про його активний спосіб життя.

Її брови акуратно оформлені, що робить обличчя більш виразним.

Він має темну шкіру, що дуже гарно виглядає на фоні світлих кольорів.

Її стиль одягу завжди слідує модним трендам, але зберігає індивідуальність.

Він часто носить кепку, яка додає його образу молодіжного вигляду.

Вона виглядає дуже енергійною завдяки її живому погляду і виразному жесту.

Його посмішка завжди відкрита і щира, роблячи його вигляд ще більш привабливим.

4.Translate the text into English

Зовнішність — це те, як людина виглядає ззовні, її фізичні характеристики, що складаються з рис обличчя, кольору шкіри, будови тіла, волосся та інших деталей. Зовнішність часто відіграє важливу роль у сприйнятті людини іншими, але не завжди є точним відображенням внутрішніх якостей.

Кожна людина має унікальний вигляд, який формується під впливом спадковості, способу життя, харчування та навіть психологічного стану. Проте зовнішність не визначає нашу сутність або вартості, адже справжня краса, як кажуть, прихована в серці й душі.

Сучасне суспільство часто зосереджене на фізичній привабливості, але важливо пам’ятати, що кожен має свої особливості, які роблять його унікальним. Тому слід ставитись до зовнішності з повагою та не забувати, що справжнє багатство людини — це її внутрішній світ, а не лише зовнішній вигляд.

5.Translate the dialogue into English

Ірина: Привіт, Оля! Як ти? Сьогодні виглядаєш неймовірно! Це нова сукня?

Оля: Привіт! Дякую! Так, це нова сукня, купила її на розпродажу. Як тобі?

Ірина: Дуже стильно! Чудово підкреслює твою фігуру. А ще ці серйозні локони — вони додають такого шарму!

Оля: О, дякую! Я сьогодні спробувала зробити зачіску трошки по-новому. Як на мене, це не зовсім мій стиль, але я вирішила спробувати.

Ірина: Ти виглядаєш прекрасно, Оля! Я насправді захоплююсь твоїм стилем. Ти завжди виглядаєш так доглянуто, ніби все продумано до дрібниць.

Оля: Дякую! Ну, насправді це не завжди так. Я просто намагаюся експериментувати і не бігати за трендами. Головне — комфорт і те, що подобається саме мені.

Ірина: Абсолютно згодна! Зовнішність — це ж, в першу чергу, спосіб виразити себе. Але ти й правда завжди виглядаєш так, ніби зовсім не переживаєш за це!

Оля: Мабуть, я просто люблю бути собою. І якщо щось не сподобається, можна завжди змінити! Ти ж теж завжди чудово виглядаєш, Ірина. Твій стиль — це така елегантність!

Ірина: О, спасибі! Це дуже приємно чути. Я намагаюся робити все просто, але водночас і зручно. Важливо почуватися впевнено в тому, що носиш.

CHARACTER

VOCABULARY

1. Intellectual and Cognitive Traits

- **Erudite**: Having or showing great knowledge.
- **Astute**: Sharp, perceptive, or clever, especially in practical matters.
- **Sagacious**: Wise or having keen judgment.
- **Lucid**: Clear, rational, or easily understood.
- **Ponderous**: Slow and heavy in thought, or overly serious.
- **Perspicacious**: Having a ready insight into and understanding of things.
- **Epistemic**: Relating to knowledge or the degree of its validation.

2. Emotional and Psychological Traits

- **Sanguine**: Optimistic, especially in difficult situations.
- **Melancholic**: Deeply pensive, often sad or reflective.
- **Cynical**: Distrustful of others' motives, often believing people act out of self-interest.
- **Phlegmatic**: Calm, not easily excited or upset.
- **Impulsive**: Acting or speaking without forethought.
- **Self-effacing**: Humble, not seeking attention.
- **Apathetic**: Showing little or no emotion or interest.
- **Altruistic**: Selflessly concerned for the well-being of others.

3. Social Traits

- **Charismatic**: Having a magnetic appeal or charm.
- **Gregarious**: Sociable, enjoying the company of others.
- **Reclusive**: Preferring solitude, avoiding social interaction.
- **Ebullient**: Overflowing with enthusiasm or excitement.
- **Benevolent**: Well-meaning and kind.
- **Maleficent**: Harmful, evil in intent or effect.
- **Machiavellian**: Cunning, scheming, and unscrupulously pursuing power.

4. Moral and Ethical Traits

- **Virtuous**: Having high moral standards.
- **Depraved**: Morally corrupt or wicked.
- **Conscientious**: Guided by a sense of duty, careful, and diligent.
- **Unprincipled**: Lacking moral integrity.
- **Pious**: Devoutly religious or virtuous.
- **Nefarious**: Wicked, villainous, or criminal.

5. Leadership and Authority Traits

- **Autocratic**: Ruling with absolute power, often in a domineering manner.
- **Democratic**: Believing in or practicing the principle of equality and active participation.
- **Indomitable**: Unconquerable, unyielding.
- **Authoritarian**: Favoring or enforcing strict obedience to authority at the expense of personal freedom.
- **Visionary**: Having clear, forward-thinking ideas and plans.
- **Incisive**: Clearly and directly focused on key points, able to analyze deeply.

6. Creative and Artistic Traits

- **Innovative**: Introducing new ideas or methods.
- **Eccentric**: Unconventional and slightly strange in behavior or thought.
- **Prolific**: Producing many works or results.
- **Aesthetic**: Having a love for beauty or the arts.
- **Imaginative**: Having a creative mind, capable of seeing possibilities beyond the obvious.

7. Physical and External Traits

- **Robust**: Strong, healthy, and resilient.
- **Lithe**: Flexible, graceful in movement.
- **Gravitas**: Seriousness, dignity, or solemnity in demeanor.
- **Unkempt**: Disheveled, not well-groomed.
- **Dapper**: Neat and elegant in appearance.

Positive Character Traits:

1. **Altruistic** – Selflessly concerned for the well-being of others.
2. **Benevolent** – Showing kindness and goodwill.
3. **Courageous** – Brave, willing to face fear or adversity.
4. **Diligent** – Showing careful and persistent work or effort.
5. **Empathetic** – Able to understand and share the feelings of others.
6. **Foresighted** – Able to anticipate future needs or problems.
7. **Gracious** – Courteous, kind, and pleasant.
8. **Honorable** – Having high moral standards, upright.
9. **Indefatigable** – Tirelessly persistent, incapable of being fatigued.
10. **Magnanimous** – Generous and forgiving, especially toward a rival or less powerful person.
11. **Perceptive** – Having or showing keen insight and understanding.
12. **Resilient** – Able to recover quickly from setbacks or adversity.
13. **Sincere** – Genuine, free from pretense or deceit.
14. **Tactful** – Showing sensitivity in dealing with others or with difficult issues.
15. **Virtuous** – Having high moral standards, righteous.

Negative Character Traits:

1. **Aloof** – Emotionally distant, indifferent, or detached.
2. **Belligerent** – Hostile and aggressive, eager to fight.
3. **Cynical** – Believing people are motivated by self-interest, distrustful of others' motives.
4. **Deceitful** – Dishonest, misleading others for personal gain.
5. **Egocentric** – Self-centered, unable to consider others' perspectives.
6. **Frivolous** – Lacking seriousness or purpose, often excessively carefree.
7. **Greedy** – Excessively desirous of material wealth or possessions.
8. **Hubristic** – Excessively proud, arrogant, often leading to overconfidence and downfall.
9. **Intolerant** – Unwilling to accept views, beliefs, or behavior different from one's own.

10. **Jaded** – Lacking enthusiasm or excitement due to overexposure or weariness.
11. **Morose** – Sullen, gloomy, or ill-tempered.
12. **Narcissistic** – Excessively self-centered, with an inflated sense of one's own importance.
13. **Pessimistic** – Tending to see the worst in situations or expect the worst outcome.
14. **Quarrelsome** – Eager to argue or engage in conflict.
15. **Vindictive** – Seeking revenge, holding grudges, showing a desire to harm others as retaliation.

Here are some adjectives to describe different moods:

Positive Moods

- **Happy**: cheerful, joyful, ecstatic, elated, content, exuberant, optimistic, giddy, lighthearted, jubilant
- **Calm**: peaceful, serene, relaxed, tranquil, mellow, at ease, composed, laid-back, restful
- **Excited**: energetic, thrilled, enthusiastic, euphoric, electrified, exhilarated, pumped, animated

Neutral Moods

- **Indifferent**: apathetic, detached, unemotional, listless, passive, nonchalant, unmoved
- **Contemplative**: thoughtful, introspective, pensive, reflective, meditative, wistful

Negative Moods

- **Sad**: melancholic, sorrowful, heartbroken, gloomy, dejected, miserable, downcast, despondent
- **Angry**: furious, irate, enraged, annoyed, exasperated, resentful, bitter, outraged
- **Anxious**: nervous, uneasy, restless, agitated, tense, apprehensive, jittery, distressed

COLLOCATIONS

Adjectives + Character

- **Strong character** (She showed strong character during the crisis.)
- **Weak character** (His weak character made him easily influenced.)
- **Good character** (The scholarship is awarded to students of good character.)
- **Bad character** (He is known to be a man of bad character.)
- **Moral character** (Her moral character is beyond question.)
- **Independent character** (She has an independent character and prefers to work alone.)
- **Distinctive character** (The building has a distinctive character.)
- **Unique character** (Every city has its own unique character.)

Verbs + Character

- **Develop character** (Difficult situations help develop character.)
- **Show character** (He showed great character in the competition.)
- **Demonstrate character** (The team demonstrated character in the final match.)
- **Possess character** (She possesses a strong and determined character.)
- **Reveal character** (A crisis often reveals a person’s true character.)
- **Destroy character** (Gossip and lies can destroy a person's character.)
- **Judge character** (It’s difficult to judge a person’s character at first glance.)

Character + Prepositions

- **Character of (something/someone)** (The character of a city changes over time.)
- **Character in (a story/film/play)** (He played an important character in the movie.)
- **Character from (a book/show/etc.)** (Harry Potter is a famous character from the series.)
- **Character for (honesty/kindness, etc.)** (She has a character for honesty and integrity.)

Character in Phrases

- **A person of character** (He is a person of character and integrity.)
- **A lack of character** (His indecisiveness shows a lack of character.)
- **Character assassination** (Spreading false rumors is a form of character assassination.)
- **Out of character** (His rude behavior was out of character for him.)
- **In character** (She remained in character throughout the performance.)

EXERCISES

Exercise 1: Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word

Words to choose from: kind, arrogant, generous, modest, loyal, rude, honest, selfish, brave, cautious

1. She always thinks of others and is always willing to help. She's incredibly _____.
2. He's so full of himself and never listens to others. He can be quite _____.
3. Despite his immense success, he remains very _____ and never brags about his achievements.
4. She helped a stranger without expecting anything in return. That's a very _____ thing to do.
5. Even though it was a dangerous situation, he remained _____ and stepped in to help.
6. You can always count on her to stand by you no matter what; she is _____.
7. He rarely thinks about others and always acts in his own interest. He is very _____.
8. She is very _____, always telling the truth even when it's difficult.
9. He can be a bit _____ sometimes and doesn't care about other people's feelings.

10. He tends to think carefully and avoid taking unnecessary risks. He is _____.

Exercise 2: Match the word with its definition

1. **Generous**
2. **Selfish**
3. **Modest**
4. **Loyal**
5. **Brave**
6. **Cautious**
7. **Arrogant**
8. **Rude**
9. **Honest**
10. **Kind**

Definitions:

- A. Willing to share with others; not selfish
- B. Someone who tells the truth and does not lie
- C. Showing no concern for others' feelings; impolite
- D. Overly confident and full of self-importance
- E. A person who supports and stands by others, especially in difficult times
- F. A person who is humble and does not boast
- G. Careful and thinking about potential risks
- H. Not concerned with their own well-being but willing to help others in times of need
- I. Not afraid to face danger or challenges
- J. Someone who focuses mostly on their own needs and desires

Exercise 3: Sentence transformation

Rewrite the following sentences by using a synonym for the underlined word.

1. Sarah is very **generous**, always giving her time to charity.
2. John is **arrogant**, always thinking he's better than everyone else.
3. Mark is so **modest** about his achievements; he never brags.

4. Jessica is always so **kind** to everyone around her, no matter what.
5. Tim is very **loyal** to his friends and family, always standing by them.

Exercise 4: Create sentences using the following words

1. Brave
2. Honest
3. Rude
4. Loyal
5. Selfish
6. Kind
7. Arrogant
8. Generous

Exercise 5: Character Quiz (Multiple Choice)

Choose the correct personality trait that matches the description.

1. A person who always tells the truth:
   - a) Honest
   - b) Modest
   - c) Arrogant
2. Someone who is afraid to face challenges or take risks:
   - a) Brave
   - b) Cautious
   - c) Rude
3. A person who helps others without expecting anything in return:
   - a) Generous
   - b) Selfish
   - c) Loyal
4. A person who always looks out for their own interests, even at the cost of others:
   - a) Generous
   - b) Loyal
   - c) Selfish

5. Someone who treats others with consideration and thoughtfulness:
    - a) Kind
    - b) Rude
    - c) Arrogant

IDIOMS

A heart of gold – A person who is kind and generous.

Actions speak louder than words – What people do is more important than what they say, often revealing their true character.

A man/woman of integrity – Someone who has strong moral principles and honesty.

The apple doesn't fall far from the tree – A person is often similar in character or behavior to their parents.

A wolf in sheep's clothing – Someone who hides their true, often harmful, character under a false appearance.

Cast in stone – Describes a person whose character or nature is firm and unchangeable.

The bigger they are, the harder they fall – Someone with a lot of power or confidence can be humiliated or humbled.

Tough as nails – A person who is very strong and resilient, often in the face of adversity.

To wear one's heart on one's sleeve – To openly display one's emotions or true feelings.

In the same boat – When people share the same situation or circumstance, revealing common characteristics.

PROVERBS

"A good name is better than riches." – This suggests that a person's reputation and integrity are more valuable than material wealth.

"Character is much easier kept than recovered." – This speaks to the idea that once your character is damaged, it is hard to restore, so it's better to maintain it from the beginning.

"Actions speak louder than words." – This means that what you do defines your character far more than what you say.

"What's inside the person shows on the outside." – This suggests that a person's true nature is revealed through their actions and behavior.

"The true test of a person's character is what they do when no one is watching." – This emphasizes integrity and how your true character is revealed in private moments, not just in public.

"A leopard cannot change its spots." – While this one is often about behavior, it also relates to character, suggesting that a person's true nature is often hard to alter.

"If you want to know the character of a man, give him power." – This implies that a person's true nature is revealed when they are in a position of authority.

"You can tell the character of a person by how they treat those who can do nothing for them." – This highlights kindness and compassion as indicators of a strong character.

"A man's character is his fate." – This means that the choices you make and the way you live your life reflect your character, which ultimately shapes your future.

TRANSLATION

1.Translat the text into Ukrainian

Character traits are the qualities or characteristics that define a person's behavior, thoughts, and emotions. These traits can be both positive and negative, influencing how an individual interacts with others and how they respond to various situations. Understanding character traits is essential in gaining a deeper understanding of human nature and improving personal relationships.

Some common positive character traits include kindness, honesty, and perseverance. Kind individuals tend to be compassionate and empathetic, willing to help others in need. Honesty is a highly valued trait, as it reflects a person's

integrity and truthfulness in their actions and words. Perseverance is the ability to keep going despite challenges and setbacks, demonstrating resilience and determination.

On the other hand, negative character traits such as arrogance, selfishness, and impatience can hinder personal growth and relationships. Arrogance often leads to a lack of consideration for others, while selfishness focuses solely on one's own needs at the expense of others. Impatience can lead to frustration and impulsivity, causing unnecessary conflicts.

It’s important to recognize that character traits are not fixed and can be shaped over time. Personal growth often involves working on developing positive traits while addressing negative ones. Cultivating emotional intelligence, practicing self-reflection, and seeking feedback from others can help individuals become more aware of their character traits and improve their behavior.

Ultimately, character traits play a significant role in defining who we are, both in our personal lives and within society. By understanding and cultivating desirable traits, we can build stronger connections, achieve personal goals, and contribute positively to the world around us.

2.Translate the following into English

Нерішучість – схильність до сумнівів, відсутність впевненості у прийнятті рішень.

Самовідданість – готовність жертвувати своїми інтересами ради інших.

Наполегливість – здатність наполягати на своєму, не зважаючи на труднощі.

Сентиментальність – схильність до глибоких емоційних переживань і чутливості.

Емоційна нестабільність – схильність до раптових змін настрою.

Самокритичність – схильність до оцінювання себе в строгому і часто негативному світлі.

Відповідальність – здатність брати на себе обов'язки і відповідати за свої вчинки.

Індивідуалізм – прагнення до самостійності, виражене в розумінні і підтримці особистої свободи.

Образливість – схильність до сприйняття образ або принижень, навіть коли їх немає.

Добросердечність – відкрите, щире і щедре ставлення до інших.

3.Translate the sentenes into English

1. Характер людини визначає її поведінку в різних ситуаціях.
2. Добра людина завжди готова прийти на допомогу і підтримати інших.
3. Люди з сильним характером не бояться приймати важкі рішення.
4. Вони завжди дотримуються своїх переконань, навіть коли це важко.
5. Чесність і прямота – важливі риси характеру для побудови довіри.
6. Сильний характер допомагає долати труднощі й не здаватися на півдорозі.
7. Людина з добрим характером завжди дбає про своїх близьких і друзів.
8. Імпульсивні люди часто приймають рішення без обмірковування, що може вплинути на їхній характер.
9. Справжній лідер володіє вмінням вести за собою, надихати й підтримувати інших.
10. Чутливі люди мають глибокий емоційний спектр і легко переживають страждання інших.
11. Людина з негативним характером може бути агресивною або замкнутою.
12. Розвиток характеру часто пов'язаний з життєвими труднощами, через які людина змінюється.
13. Вірність і відданість – це основні риси характеру, які цінуються в дружбі та відносинах.
14. Люди з сильною волею здатні подолати будь-які випробування.

15. Врівноваженість дозволяє людині зберігати спокій у стресових ситуаціях.

16. Часом слабкість характеру може проявлятися в нездатності прийняти відповідальність за свої помилки.

17. Вміння співчувати і розуміти інших людей свідчить про глибину характеру.

18. Люди з хорошим почуттям гумору завжди знаходять спосіб розвеселити оточуючих.

19. Легко піддаються маніпуляціям люди з нерозвиненим характером, які не здатні самостійно приймати рішення.

20. Характер формується під впливом виховання, досвіду і життєвих ситуацій.

4.Translate the text into English

Риси характеру — це стійкі та виразні особливості особистості, які визначають способи мислення, поведінки, ставлення до людей і навколишнього світу. Вони формуються під впливом генетичних факторів, виховання, досвіду та соціального середовища.

Один із найбільш важливих аспектів рис характеру — це їхня сталість. Людина може змінювати свою поведінку в залежності від обставин, але певні риси залишаються незмінними протягом усього життя. Наприклад, екстраверти мають тенденцію до активного спілкування та соціальної взаємодії, а інтроверти надають перевагу самоті чи спілкуванню в обмеженому колі.

Риси характеру можуть бути як позитивними, так і негативними. Позитивні риси включають чесність, доброту, відповідальність, ініціативність і рішучість. Вони допомагають людині будувати гармонійні стосунки з іншими і досягати успіхів у житті. Негативні риси, такі як нетерплячість, заздрість, егоїзм, можуть створювати перешкоди у взаємодії з іншими людьми і затримувати особистісний розвиток.

Однією з найбільш важливих рис характеру є здатність до самоконтролю. Людина, яка володіє цією рисою, може зберігати спокій у стресових ситуаціях і приймати обґрунтовані рішення, навіть коли емоції намагаються взяти верх. Іншою важливою рисою є емпатія — здатність розуміти і відчувати емоції інших, що сприяє більш глибокому і конструктивному спілкуванню.

Риси характеру можуть змінюватися з часом. Важливо пам'ятати, що ми можемо розвивати свої слабкі сторони і зміцнювати сильні, працюючи над собою. Робота над розвитком емоційної зрілості, поліпшенням комунікаційних навичок та підвищенням стійкості до труднощів дозволяє людині стати більш гармонійною і успішною в житті.

Таким чином, риси характеру формують основу нашої особистості, вони визначають нашу поведінку і ставлення до інших, а також впливають на наш успіх у соціумі та особистому житті.

5. Translate the dialogue into English

Ірина: Ти знаєш, я завжди думала, що Андрій дуже серйозна людина. Але ось, недавно я з ним більше поспілкувалась і зрозуміла, що він насправді дуже відкритий і навіть трохи імпульсивний.

Олексій: Справді? Я завжди його вважав стриманим і навіть закритим. Може, ти просто побачила його в іншому контексті?

Ірина: Можливо. Але це не тільки в контексті роботи. Ми разом пішли в кафе, і він був таким веселим, жартував, сміявся. Виявляється, у нього є ціла колекція дивних жартів, які він навіть не показував раніше.

Олексій: Ого, цікаво. Я думав, що він більше практичний і прагматичний. А ось його амбіції завжди вражали — він завжди знає, чого хоче від життя.

Ірина: Це правда, він цілеспрямований, але зараз я бачу, що його цілі не тільки кар'єрні. Він хоче бути щасливим, і це змусило мене задуматися. Мабуть, іноді ми надто категорично оцінюємо людей.

Олексій: Це точно. А ти помітила, який він обережний, коли потрібно зробити важливий вибір? Він завжди вагається, хоча це не завжди очевидно.

Ірина: О, я помітила. Він, мабуть, не хоче помилитися, тому ретельно обмірковує кожен крок. Але цікаво, що навіть із усією цією обережністю, він інколи може зірватися і зробити щось абсолютно непередбачуване.

Олексій: Так, мабуть, це і є його основна риса — баланс між обережністю і спонтанністю. Що ти про це думаєш?

Ірина: Згодна, це дуже цікаве поєднання. Він не такий, яким я його уявляла. І, чесно кажучи, це робить його ще більш привабливим як особистість.

UNIVERSITY LIFE

VOCABULARY

1. Academia

- The environment or community concerned with the pursuit of research, education, and scholarship.

2. Alma Mater

- The school, college, or university from which someone has graduated.

3. Cohort

- A group of students working together through a course or academic program.

4. Dissertation

- A lengthy, formal document submitted in support of a candidate for an academic degree, often based on original research.

5. Pedagogy

- The method and practice of teaching, especially as an academic subject or theoretical concept.

6. Exegesis

- A critical interpretation or explanation of a scholarly text, often used in reference to religious or philosophical texts.

7. Seminar

- A small group or class where students engage in discussion and receive guidance from a professor or expert in the field.

8. Scholarly Pursuit

- The act of engaging in deep research and study to advance knowledge in a particular field of study.

9. Thesis

- A substantial research paper written by a student to earn a graduate degree, such as a master's.

10. Syllabus

- An outline of the subjects in a course, usually given at the beginning of the term, detailing lectures, assignments, and exams.

11. Tutelage

- The act of teaching or instructing, often provided by a professor or academic advisor.

12. Capstone Project

- A final project or assignment that brings together the knowledge and skills gained throughout a course or program, typically completed in the final year.

13. Interdisciplinary

- Combining or involving two or more academic disciplines or fields of study.

14. Tenure

- The status granted to an academic professor or teacher after a probationary period, providing job security and freedom to teach and research without external pressures.

15. Baccalaureate

- A degree awarded to students upon completing an undergraduate program (commonly a bachelor's degree).

16. Postgraduate

- Referring to study or education that occurs after earning a bachelor's degree, such as master's or doctoral programs.

17. Curriculum Vitae (CV)

- A detailed resume outlining a person's academic background, professional experience, publications, and achievements.

18. Candidacy

- The status of a graduate student who has completed all the requirements for their degree except for the dissertation or thesis.

19. Provost

- A senior administrative officer in a university who is responsible for academic affairs.

20. Accreditation

- The process of certifying that an institution or program meets the standards set by a recognized accreditation body.

21. Scholastic Aptitude

- The ability or capacity of a student to succeed in academic endeavors, often assessed through standardized testing.

22. Honors Program

- A special academic track within a university for high-achieving students, often involving more challenging coursework and opportunities for research.

23. Lecture Series

- A series of educational talks or presentations by experts or scholars, often part of a university's academic offerings.

24. In loco parentis

- The legal responsibility of a university or its staff to act in the place of a parent while students are enrolled, especially regarding student welfare and discipline.

25. Practicum

A course of study that involves practical application of theory in a real-world setting, commonly in fields like education, medicine, or social work.

Faculty: The academic staff of a university or college, typically professors, lecturers, and researchers.

Dean: A senior official in charge of a specific department, faculty, or academic division in a university.

Provost: A high-ranking university administrator, often responsible for overseeing academic affairs and faculty.

Chancellor: The ceremonial head of a university, often a figurehead, with limited executive responsibilities. In some regions, the term refers to the chief executive of the university.

Administrator: A staff member involved in the management, coordination, and oversight of university operations, often in a non-academic capacity.

Bursar: A university official responsible for managing financial aspects such as tuition fees, student accounts, and financial aid.

Registrar: The university staff member responsible for maintaining student records, including enrollment, academic progress, and course registration.

Lecturer: An academic staff member who teaches courses but might not have the status or tenure of a professor.

Adjunct: A part-time or temporary professor or instructor who is usually hired on a contract basis and may not have the same benefits or job security as full-time faculty.

Tutor: A teaching assistant or individual who provides extra academic support to students, often in small groups or one-on-one.

Research Fellow: A scholar or researcher at the university, often holding a position funded by grants, who conducts research and may also teach.

Teaching Assistant (TA): A graduate student who assists professors with instructional duties such as grading, leading discussion sections, and office hours.

Professor Emeritus: A retired professor who retains an honorary title due to distinguished service or contributions to the university.

Postdoctoral Researcher: A scholar who has completed their doctoral studies and is conducting further research, often with the aim of gaining more expertise in a specific field.

Administrator-in-Residence: A professional who is temporarily embedded in a university setting, often to provide guidance or contribute expertise to specific projects.

Vice Chancellor: The chief executive officer of a university, responsible for managing the overall administration, similar to a president in some institutions.

Lecturer-in-Charge: A senior lecturer with primary responsibility for coordinating and overseeing a particular course or module.

Department Head: The academic leader in charge of a specific academic department, overseeing faculty and curriculum development.

Curriculum Developer: A professional responsible for designing, implementing, and updating academic programs and courses at the university.

Academic Advisor: A faculty member or staff member who assists students with their course selection, career goals, and academic progress.

Academic Terms

- **Curriculum**: The set of courses, including their content, offered by a university or college.
- **Pedagogy**: The method and practice of teaching.
- **Syllabus**: An outline of the subjects in a course of study.
- **Dissertation**: A lengthy written study, especially one that is required for a doctorate.
- **Capstone Project**: A final project that demonstrates a student's learning and understanding in a particular field.
- **Seminar**: A small, interactive class or discussion-based course that often involves research or presentations.
- **Lecturer/Professor**: A university teacher, often with a focus on research.
- **Thesis**: A long research paper or project that represents a student's work, often required for completing a degree program.
- **Peer-reviewed Journals**: Academic publications where articles are evaluated by experts before being published.
- **GPA (Grade Point Average)**: A numerical representation of a student's academic performance.

Social Life

- **Extracurricular Activities**: Activities outside the regular academic curriculum, like clubs, sports, and volunteer work.
- **Cohort**: A group of students working together through a specific program or course.

- **Networking**: The process of establishing and nurturing professional relationships.
- **Campus Culture**: The atmosphere, values, and traditions that shape life at a university.
- **Student Union**: An organization that represents students and often runs social events or provides resources.
- **Fellowship**: An academic award or grant for advanced study or research.
- **Fraternity/Sorority**: Social organizations at universities, typically with a focus on community and networking.
- **Alumni**: Graduates or former students of a university.

Personal Development

- **Time Management**: The ability to plan and organize time effectively to balance academic and personal responsibilities.
- **Resilience**: The ability to bounce back from challenges, often seen in students balancing heavy workloads.
- **Interdisciplinary**: Involving two or more academic disciplines or fields of study.
- **Critical Thinking**: The ability to analyze, evaluate, and synthesize information in a thoughtful and reasoned way.
- **Self-motivation**: The drive to complete tasks and meet goals without external encouragement.

University Facilities

- **Library Resources**: The collection of books, journals, databases, and study areas available for student use.
- **Lab (Laboratory)**: A space designed for scientific research or experiments.
- **Lecture Hall**: A large room designed for delivering lectures to a large group of students.
- **Campus Housing**: Dormitories or apartments available for students living on campus.
- **Recreation Center**: A facility for physical activities and sports.

Assessment & Evaluation

- **Midterm Exams**: Exams taken halfway through a semester to assess students' understanding of course material.
- **Final Exams**: Exams taken at the end of a term to determine the final grade for a course.
- **Grading Rubric**: A set of criteria or guidelines used to grade assignments or exams.
- **Plagiarism**: The act of using someone else's work without proper attribution.
- **Academic Probation**: A status given to students who fail to maintain a certain GPA, requiring them to improve their academic performance.

COLLOCATIONS

Adjectives + University

- **Prestigious university** (He was accepted into a prestigious university.)
- **Well-known university** (She studied at a well-known university in the UK.)
- **Public university** (Tuition fees are usually lower at a public university.)
- **Private university** (He enrolled in a private university.)
- **Top university** (Cambridge is considered a top university.)
- **Respected university** (This is a highly respected university in the field of medicine.)
- **Leading university** (Harvard is a leading university in many disciplines.)
- **International university** (She attended an international university in Europe.)

Verbs + University

- **Attend university** (He attended university in Canada.)
- **Go to university** (She decided to go to university in her hometown.)
- **Apply to university** (I applied to several universities last year.)
- **Get into university** (He was happy to get into his first-choice university.)
- **Enroll in university** (She enrolled in university to study law.)

- **Graduate from university** (He graduated from university with honors.)
- **Drop out of university** (He dropped out of university to start a business.)
- **Transfer to another university** (She transferred to another university after one year.)

Nouns + University

- **University degree** (He earned a university degree in economics.)
- **University campus** (The university campus is very modern and spacious.)
- **University course** (She is taking a difficult university course in physics.)
- **University student** (Many university students work part-time.)
- **University professor** (A well-known university professor gave the lecture.)
- **University life** (University life is both exciting and challenging.)
- **University fees** (University fees can be very expensive in some countries.)
- **University ranking** (Oxford is always high in university rankings.)

University + Prepositions

- **At university** (She made many friends at university.)
- **In university** (He was in university when he started his first job.)
- **To university** (She went to university in Germany.)
- **From university** (He graduated from university last year.)

EXERCISES

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1. Vocabulary Matching

Match the terms on the left with their correct definitions on the right:

1. **Lecture**
2. **Campus**
3. **Syllabus**
4. **Thesis**
5. **Seminar**
6. **Degree**
7. **Tuition**
8. **Dormitory**

A. A structured series of lessons or discussions on a specific subject

B. The academic qualification awarded upon completion of a course of study

C. A long essay or dissertation written as part of a university degree

D. A building or residence where students live during their studies

E. A formal, often large-scale presentation by a professor to a group of students

F. The list of topics, readings, and assignments for a course

G. The fee paid for instruction at a university

H. The grounds and buildings of a university or college

2. Fill in the Blanks

Complete the sentences with the correct words from the list below:

(lecture, assignment, research, degree, professor, exam, campus, seminar)

1. Every student must submit their final _____ by the end of the semester.
2. The university offers a variety of degrees, including a Bachelor's and a Master's _____.
3. The _____ will be held next Monday in Room 201.
4. I have to prepare for my _____ in Physics next week.
5. The university's _____ is spread across 200 acres of land.
6. I attended an interesting _____ on climate change yesterday.
7. The _____ is in charge of teaching the course on advanced mathematics.
8. I need to conduct some _____ for my history project.

3. Synonyms and Antonyms

Find synonyms or antonyms for the following words related to university life:

1. **Scholar**
   - Synonym: _____
   - Antonym: _____
2. **Lecture**
   - Synonym: _____
   - Antonym: _____

3. **Degree**
    - Synonym: _____
    - Antonym: _____
4. **Dormitory**
    - Synonym: _____
    - Antonym: _____
5. **Research**
    - Synonym: _____
    - Antonym: _____

4. Word Formation

Create new words by adding prefixes or suffixes to the given words:

1. **Research** → _____ (noun for a person conducting research)
2. **Attend** → _____ (noun for a person attending a school)
3. **Educate** → _____ (noun for a place of education)
4. **Graduate** → _____ (noun for the action of graduating)
5. **Lecture** → _____ (noun for the act of giving a lecture)

5. University Quiz: True or False

Decide whether the following statements are true or false:

1. The term "university" refers to any educational institution beyond high school. (True/False)
2. A "dormitory" is a place where students can live on or near the campus. (True/False)
3. A "professor" is usually a teaching assistant rather than a senior faculty member. (True/False)
4. A "semester" is a term used for the entire duration of a student's study at the university. (True/False)
5. "Tuition" refers to the cost of living at the university. (True/False)

6. Multiple Choice

Choose the correct option to complete each sentence.

1. The _____ is responsible for grading your exams.

- a) Professor
- b) Student
- c) Classmate
- d) Librarian

2. A _____ is a place where students typically live on university grounds.
   - a) Library
   - b) Campus
   - c) Dormitory
   - d) Cafeteria
3. After completing their studies, students _____ to receive their diploma.
   - a) research
   - b) graduate
   - c) attend
   - d) complete
4. The _____ outlines the topics and assignments for a course.
   - a) Thesis
   - b) Syllabus
   - c) Degree
   - d) Seminar
5. You will need to pay your _____ before the semester begins.
   - a) Tuition
   - b) Degree
   - c) Assignment
   - d) Seminar

7. Sentence Construction

Use the following words to form meaningful sentences:

1. **Thesis / professor / write / the / submit / next / month**
2. **Library / study / I / read / the / in / hours / for**
3. **Degree / a / diploma / university / at / graduate / to / get**
4. **Tuition / semester / pay / before / the / start**

8. Fill in the Gaps (Prepositions)

Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions from the list: **in**, **on**, **at**, **for**, **during**, **to**.

1. I have an important exam _____ next Monday.
2. She plans to give her final presentation _____ the seminar next week.
3. The professor is talking _____ research methodologies.
4. He's studying _____ his degree at the university.
5. I need to submit my final project _____ the end of the semester.
6. The university library is located _____ the main campus.
7. Students must pay their tuition fees _____ the beginning of the term.

9. Word Associations

Match the words with their closest associations.

1. **Campus**
   - a) Study
   - b) Building
   - c) Class
   - d) Classroom
2. **Tuition**
   - a) Payment
   - b) Exam
   - c) Assignment
   - d) Subject
3. **Degree**
   - a) Diploma
   - b) Library
   - c) Professor
   - d) Research
4. **Assignment**
   - a) Homework
   - b) Thesis

- c) Syllabus
- d) Seminar

5. **Research**
    - a) Study
    - b) Campus
    - c) Degree
    - d) Dormitory

10. Correct the Mistakes

Find and correct the mistakes in the following sentences:

1. The professor gave a lenghty lecture about the future of educations.
2. She lives in the dormitary with five other students.
3. I need to pay my tution fees before next month.
4. We were given a large assignment for the whole semester.
5. The syllabus explains what we will be studied this semester.

11. Complete the Dialogue

Fill in the blanks to complete the conversation about university life:

Student A: Hi! Have you seen the _____ for the new semester?

Student B: Yes, I have. It looks pretty intense. We have a lot of _____ this time.

Student A: I know! I'm not sure I can finish my final _____ in time. I might need an extension.

Student B: Don't worry, you can always talk to the _____ if you need help with the assignment.

Student A: Good idea. Also, I'm wondering if I'll have enough time to _____ for the final exam.

IDIOMS

Hit the books – To study hard, especially for exams or assignments.

- Example: "I need to hit the books tonight to prepare for my final exam."

Campus life – The lifestyle or activities associated with living or studying at a university.

- Example: "She really enjoys the campus life, with all the clubs and social events."

Ace a test – To perform exceptionally well on a test or exam.

- Example: "John aced his chemistry test, scoring the highest in the class."

Burn the midnight oil – To study or work late into the night.

- Example: "I had to burn the midnight oil to finish my thesis."

Back to the drawing board – To start over or try a different approach, especially after a failure.

- Example: "The professor didn't like my idea for the research paper, so it's back to the drawing board."

Make the grade – To meet the required standard or achieve a desired result, often used in the context of academic performance.

- Example: "She didn't make the grade in her first semester, so she had to repeat some courses."

Undergraduate/Grad school grind – Refers to the hard work or struggle involved in completing university degrees.

- Example: "I'm getting really tired of the grad school grind; it's nonstop work."

Brain drain – When highly educated or skilled people leave their home country or region to seek better opportunities elsewhere.

- Example: "The country is experiencing a brain drain as students graduate and move abroad for better jobs."

In the same boat – To be in the same situation or predicament, often referring to classmates or students who are facing similar challenges.

- Example: "We're all in the same boat with these finals; no one feels ready!"

Pass with flying colors – To pass something, like an exam, with a high level of success.

- Example: "She passed her final exam with flying colors, scoring 100%."

Get a degree – To earn an academic qualification, usually by completing a university program.

- Example: "After four years of hard work, he’s finally going to get his degree in engineering."

PROVERBS

Knowledge is power."

– Francis Bacon

(This is a famous saying that highlights the importance of learning and education in empowering individuals.)

"Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world."

– Nelson Mandela

(Mandela emphasizes the transformative power of education, which is central to the university experience.)

"An investment in knowledge always pays the best interest."

– Benjamin Franklin

(Franklin highlights the lifelong value of investing in one's education, which happens in universities.)

"The roots of education are bitter, but the fruit is sweet."

– Aristotle

(This speaks to the challenging nature of education, but the rewards are great once you finish.)

"A university is just a group of buildings gathered around a library."

– Shelby Foote

(This emphasizes the central role of knowledge and learning spaces in university life.)

"The more that you read, the more things you will know. The more that you learn, the more places you'll go."

– Dr. Seuss

(A fun quote that reflects the endless opportunities education opens up.)

"To learn is to change, to be perfect is to change often."

– Winston Churchill

(A reminder that university life is about constant growth and adaptation.)

"Education is the key to unlocking the world, a passport to freedom."

– Oprah Winfrey

(This speaks to the power that education gives individuals to access new opportunities.)

"A university is a place where you can learn what you should never do again."

– Anonymous

(A humorous take on the valuable life lessons learned at university, both academic and personal.)

"In the world of knowledge, the only limit is the horizon of the mind."

– Unknown

(This emphasizes that universities offer limitless opportunities for growth and discovery.)

TRANSLATION

1.Translate the text into Ukrainian

A university is a higher education institution that provides a range of academic programs designed to prepare students for professional careers, research, and personal development. It typically offers undergraduate, graduate, and doctoral degrees in various fields of study. Universities play a vital role in shaping the future of societies by fostering critical thinking, creativity, and innovation among students.

At a university, students are exposed to a wide variety of subjects, from the sciences and engineering to the arts and humanities. This multidisciplinary approach encourages intellectual growth and the development of problem-solving skills. In addition to academic courses, universities often offer extracurricular activities, such as sports, cultural events, and volunteer programs, which contribute to the holistic development of students.

Research is another cornerstone of university life. Many universities are at the forefront of scientific and technological advancements, providing students and faculty with the resources to conduct innovative studies that can have a significant impact on society. The opportunity to engage in research projects often enhances students' academic experiences, enabling them to apply theoretical knowledge to real-world challenges.

In addition to academic and research opportunities, universities serve as centers of diversity and cultural exchange. Students from different backgrounds, regions, and countries come together, fostering a rich environment for learning and collaboration. This diversity prepares students for the globalized world by enhancing their ability to work in multicultural settings.

Overall, universities are not just places of learning but also spaces where individuals are encouraged to grow intellectually, socially, and personally. They equip students with the skills, knowledge, and experiences needed to succeed in an increasingly complex and interconnected world.

2.Translate the following into English

Університет – вищий навчальний заклад.

Студент – особа, що навчається в університеті.

Студентка – жінка, яка навчається в університеті.

Факультет – підрозділ університету, що спеціалізується на певній галузі знань.

Кафедра – структурний підрозділ факультету, де викладаються дисципліни певної галузі.

Лекція – заняття, на якому викладач викладає матеріал.

Практичне заняття – заняття, яке передбачає застосування знань на практиці.

Семінар – групове заняття, на якому обговорюються питання, що стосуються предмету.

Конспект – запис важливих моментів лекції чи семінару.

Екзамен – форма перевірки знань студента.

Залік – перевірка знань, що не є такою ж складною, як екзамен.

Диплом – документ, що підтверджує завершення навчання в університеті.

Аспірант – особа, яка навчається в аспірантурі для здобуття наукового ступеня.

Підручник – книга для навчання з певної дисципліни.

Наукова робота – робота, що ґрунтується на дослідженнях і наукових відкриттях.

Група – об'єднання студентів, які навчаються на одному курсі та за однією спеціальністю.

Навчальний план – документ, що містить перелік курсів, які потрібно пройти студенту.

Стипендія – фінансова підтримка для студентів, що зазвичай надається на основі успішності.

Завідувач кафедри – керівник кафедри.

Декан – керівник факультету.

Розклад занять – графік, за яким проходять лекції, семінари та інші заняття.

Курс – період навчання в університеті, який зазвичай триває один рік.

Кредитно-накопичувальна система – система оцінювання результатів навчання в університетах.

Залікова книжка – документ, в якому записуються результати навчання студента.

Аудиторія – приміщення, де проводяться заняття.

Програма курсу – детальний опис змісту курсу, що вивчається.

Науковий керівник – викладач, який здійснює наукову підтримку студента чи аспіранта.

Дипломна робота – випускна робота студента, що виконується на завершення навчання.

Тематика курсової роботи – конкретна тема, яку студент досліджує в межах курсової роботи.

Атестація – оцінка знань або навичок, яку проходить студент чи аспірант.

Тема дослідження – проблема, яку студент чи аспірант розглядає у своїй науковій роботі.

Викладач – особа, яка викладає предмет у навчальному закладі.

Лабораторні роботи – практичні роботи, що виконуються в лабораторії для вивчення певної дисципліни.

Курсова робота – науково-дослідна робота студента на одну з тем курсу.

Реферат – короткий письмовий виклад теми на основі аналізу джерел.

Тези – стислий виклад основних ідей наукової роботи чи доповіді.

Дистанційне навчання – форма навчання, коли заняття відбуваються онлайн, без фізичної присутності в університеті.

Презентація – демонстрація результатів роботи, проекту або дослідження.

Навчальний семестр – період навчання, зазвичай триває 4-6 місяців.

Підсумкова атестація – фінальна оцінка знань та результатів навчання за курс чи семестр.

3.Translate the sentences into English

1. Університет — це місце, де студенти отримують вищу освіту та розвивають свої навички.
2. В університеті навчаються молоді люди, які прагнуть стати фахівцями у різних галузях.
3. Викладачі університету передають свої знання та досвід студентам.
4. Університети часто мають наукові лабораторії, де проводяться дослідження.
5. Університетське життя включає в себе не лише навчання, але й активну участь у студентських організаціях.
6. Багато університетів мають міжнародні програми обміну для студентів.
7. В університетах також проводяться конференції, де обговорюються новітні досягнення науки.
8. Університети можуть надавати студентам можливість стажувань у різних компаніях.

9. Для студентів університетів організовують культурні та спортивні заходи.

10. Багато університетів мають студентські гуртожитки, де проживають студенти з різних регіонів.

11. В університеті студенти можуть вибирати спеціальність, яка відповідає їх інтересам.

12. Університет є місцем для розвитку критичного мислення та творчих здібностей.

13. Університети відіграють важливу роль у розвитку суспільства через освіту та науку.

14. Для того щоб вступити до університету, потрібно скласти вступні іспити або здавати ЗНО.

15. Університети пропонують різноманітні програми, такі як бакалаврат, магістратура та докторантура.

16. Навчання в університеті допомагає студентам набувати практичних навичок для подальшої кар'єри.

17. Університети є центрами наукових досліджень, що впливають на розвиток технологій та інновацій.

18. Багато університетів мають власні бібліотеки, де зберігається велика кількість наукових і навчальних матеріалів.

19. В університетах існують курси для розвитку особистих і професійних навичок, таких як лідерство чи комунікація.

20. Завдяки університету студенти можуть знайти однодумців та розширити коло своїх контактів у професійному середовищі.

4.Translate the text into English

Університет є важливим осередком знань і науки, де формуються не лише професійні навички, але й критичне мислення, здатність до аналізу та синтезу інформації. Це місце, де молодь отримує не тільки теоретичні основи своєї майбутньої спеціалізації, а й розвиває здатність до самостійного пошуку і обробки знань. Вища освіта сприяє формуванню багатогранної

особистості, здатної адаптуватися до змінюваного світу та працювати в умовах глобалізації.

Одним із важливих аспектів університетського життя є його інфраструктура. На кампусі зосереджені не лише навчальні корпуси та аудиторії, а й лабораторії, бібліотеки, спортивні комплекси, а також місця для відпочинку та соціальної взаємодії. Таке середовище стимулює студентів до поглибленого вивчення предметів, наукових досліджень та міждисциплінарних досліджень.

Особливу увагу варто звернути на роль викладачів, які не лише передають знання, а й виступають як наставники, орієнтуючи студентів на правильне використання отриманих навичок у професійному житті. Вони часто є лідерами наукових досліджень, і їхня діяльність відкриває нові горизонти для студентів, стимулюючи їх до інноваційної діяльності.

Університет також є майданчиком для міжкультурних обмінів, де студенти з різних країн і континентів можуть поділитися досвідом, обговорити глобальні проблеми та розвивати навички міжкультурної комунікації. Це допомагає формувати у студентів не лише глибокі знання у своїй галузі, а й широке світоглядне сприйняття.

Вищий навчальний заклад виступає важливим агентом змін у суспільстві, оскільки на його базі формуються нові наукові ідеї та технології, які з часом змінюють економічні та соціальні процеси. Вища освіта є ключем до побудови успішної кар'єри і сприяє розвитку інтелектуального потенціалу нації в цілому.

5.Translate the dialogue into English

Оля: Привіт, Ігоре! Як ти? Як настрій перед сесією?

Ігор: Привіт, Олю! Та все як завжди... сесія на носі, а я нічого не встиг зробити! Як ти?

Оля: Ой, у мене теж не дуже… Завжди думаю, що час ще є, а потім все різко підходить до кінця. Як твої справи з курсовими?

Ігор: Ну, з одним вже майже закінчив, а ось з іншим не знаю, як бути… Так багато літератури, що я просто гублюсь. А ти? Що з твоєю дипломною?

Оля: Ого, ти ще й дипломну готуєш? Я вже взагалі забула, що мені ще й таку писати. Спочатку планувала досліджувати тему про екологічні проблеми, а тепер не знаю, чи встигну все зробити до літа…

Ігор: Та, знаю це відчуття! Але не переживай, все буде добре. Треба просто сісти і зробити. Хоча, чесно, важко зібратись, коли стільки всього на голові.

Оля: О, так, погоджуюсь! І ці нескінченні пари, ще й зранку. Як ти справляєшся з ранніми підйомами?

Ігор: Знаєш, я вже пристосувався. Починаю вранці з чашки кави, і все стає не таким страшним. А от якщо пари після обіду, то зовсім інша історія — можна ледь встати з ліжка!

Оля: Хах, так, після обіду важко! Я, до речі, почала ходити в бібліотеку після пар — наче змушуєш себе бути продуктивним.

Ігор: Бібліотека — це класно! Хоч і людно, але там якось особливий настрій. Багато одногрупників там, і це теж мотивує.

Оля: Згодна! Та й познайомилась з кількома цікавими людьми. Може, це допоможе подолати ту університетську нудьгу. І ще, до речі, на минулих вихідних ми з хлопцями пішли на зустріч з випускниками.

Ігор: Ого, це круто! І як, що вони розповіли?

Оля: Вони казали, що перший рік після університету — це найбільше випробування. Але потім, коли розумієш, чого хочеш, все налагоджується.

Ігор: Вірно. Думаю, ми зараз на правильному шляху. Головне — не боятись ставити собі великі цілі!

Оля: Абсолютно! І навіть якщо буде важко, головне — не здаватися. Треба триматись!

1. Commute

- **Definition**: The act of traveling to and from work.
- **Example**: *The daily commute can be exhausting, especially during rush hour.*

2. Productivity

- **Definition**: The efficiency of output relative to input, often in a work context.
- **Example**: *Maintaining high productivity levels is crucial for meeting deadlines.*

3. Collaboration

- **Definition**: Working together with others to achieve a common goal.
- **Example**: *The success of the project depends on effective collaboration between departments.*

4. Multitasking

- **Definition**: Performing multiple tasks at the same time.
- **Example**: *He's a master at multitasking, handling both customer service and administrative duties.*

5. Deadline

- **Definition**: A time or date by which a task must be completed.
- **Example**: *We are working hard to meet the tight deadline.*

6. Workload

- **Definition**: The amount of work assigned or expected from someone.
- **Example**: *Her workload has increased significantly since her promotion.*

7. Overtime

- **Definition**: Time worked beyond the regular working hours.
- **Example**: *He often has to put in overtime to finish the tasks on time.*

8. Delegation

- **Definition**: Assigning tasks or responsibilities to others.
- **Example**: *Effective delegation is key to managing a large team.*

9. Team Dynamics

- **Definition**: The way in which team members interact and work together.
- **Example**: *Understanding team dynamics is essential for fostering a positive work environment.*

10. Time Management

- **Definition**: The ability to plan and organize how to divide time between various tasks.
- **Example**: *Good time management ensures that projects are completed efficiently and on time.*

11. Ergonomics

- **Definition**: The science of designing a workspace to maximize comfort and productivity.
- **Example**: *Improving ergonomics in the office can prevent injuries and increase productivity.*

12. Proactive

- **Definition**: Taking initiative and anticipating future needs or problems.
- **Example**: *Being proactive in identifying potential challenges can save a lot of time later on.*

13. Synergy

- **Definition**: The combined power or effect of a team working together, which is greater than the sum of individual efforts.
- **Example**: *The synergy between the marketing and sales teams has driven impressive results.*

14. Work-Life Balance

- **Definition**: The balance between work commitments and personal life.
- **Example**: *Companies are increasingly recognizing the importance of work-life balance for employee well-being.*

15. Remote Work

- **Definition**: Working from a location outside of the office, often from home.
- **Example**: *Many employees prefer remote work for the flexibility it offers.*

16. Innovation

- **Definition**: The act of introducing new ideas, methods, or products.
- **Example**: *Constant innovation is necessary to stay competitive in today's market.*

17. Efficiency

- **Definition**: Accomplishing tasks with the least amount of wasted time and resources.
- **Example**: *Improving the efficiency of our workflow has reduced costs significantly.*

18. Appraisal

- **Definition**: An evaluation or assessment of an employee's performance.
- **Example**: *Annual appraisals help managers assess the development and potential of employees.*

19. Meeting Agenda

- **Definition**: A list of topics or items to be discussed in a meeting.
- **Example**: *The meeting agenda will be distributed prior to the session for everyone's preparation.*

20. Disruption

- **Definition**: An interruption or disturbance that affects normal work.
- **Example**: *External disruptions, such as power outages, can delay project timelines.*

21. Cross-functional

- **Definition**: Involving people from different departments or areas of expertise.
- **Example**: *The cross-functional team worked together to develop a new product line.*

22. Upskilling

- **Definition**: The process of learning new skills to improve job performance.
- **Example**: *Companies invest in upskilling their employees to stay ahead in the market.*

23. Self-motivation

- **Definition**: The ability to stay driven and productive without external encouragement.
- **Example**: *Self-motivation is essential when working remotely with minimal supervision.*

24. Burnout

- **Definition**: Physical or mental exhaustion caused by prolonged stress or overwork.
- **Example**: *To avoid burnout, it's important to take regular breaks and manage workload expectations.*

25. Agile Methodology

- **Definition**: A project management approach that promotes flexibility, collaboration, and rapid delivery of results.
- **Example**: *Agile methodology allows teams to quickly adapt to changes and improve products iteratively.*

26. Sabbatical

- **Definition**: An extended break from work, often for research, travel, or personal development.
- **Example**: *She took a sabbatical to explore new business ideas and gain international experience.*
- **Ablutions** – the act of washing or cleaning oneself, often as part of a religious or formal ritual.
- **Procrastinate** – to delay or postpone actions, often leading to a lack of productivity.
- **Serenity** – a state of being calm and peaceful, often sought during morning routines or meditation.
- **Effervescent** – describing a lively and enthusiastic mood that some might have in the morning.
- **Ritualistic** – describing habitual, repetitive actions or practices, such as morning or bedtime routines.
- **Meticulous** – paying great attention to detail in daily tasks.

- **Intermittent** – occurring at irregular intervals, as with breaks during a workday.
- **Perfunctory** – doing something routinely without thought or enthusiasm, such as brushing your teeth in a hurry.
- **Chronotype** – an individual's natural preference for being active during specific times of day (e.g., morning person vs. night owl).
- **Autonomous** – being self-directed and managing one's schedule without external control.
- **Enervating** – describing a routine or activity that drains energy or enthusiasm.
- **Ambulatory** – relating to walking, often used to describe getting up and moving around after waking up.
- **Regimen** – a prescribed routine or schedule, often related to exercise or health.
- **Consolidate** – to bring various activities or tasks together into a cohesive, efficient routine.
- **Incumbent** – something that is expected or required, like certain obligations in daily life.
- **Punctilious** – being very careful and attentive to details in daily tasks or appointments.
- **Rouse** – to awaken or stir from sleep.
- **Inculcate** – to teach or instill a habit or routine over time.
- **Temporize** – to delay or avoid making a decision, sometimes used to describe stalling a daily task.
- **Soporific** – something that induces sleepiness, possibly used to describe routine activities before bedtime.
- **Synergistic** – when two or more elements of a routine work together harmoniously to increase efficiency.
- **Proactive** – acting in advance to deal with expected difficulties, such as preparing breakfast the night before.

- **Vigorous** – describing a high-energy activity, such as an intense workout or morning jog.

EXRCISES

Exercise 1: Vocabulary Matching

Match the words on the left with their definitions on the right.

1. **Employee**
2. **Employer**
3. **Deadline**
4. **Salary**
5. **Overtime**
6. **Task**
7. **Shift**
8. **Promotion**
9. **Job interview**
10. **Workplace**

a) Extra hours worked beyond the regular working schedule.

b) A person who hires employees.

c) A meeting where a candidate is evaluated for a job position.

d) A position or a duty assigned to a person at work.

e) A time limit for the completion of a job or task.

f) A person employed in a company.

g) The place where you work.

h) The amount of money paid to an employee regularly for their work.

i) A scheduled period of work, often used to describe rotating work times.

j) Advancement to a higher position in the company.

Exercise 2: Fill in the Blanks

Complete the sentences with the correct word from the list.

List: work, boss, colleague, meeting, responsibilities, break, shift, work-life balance

1. I have to attend a _____ this afternoon to discuss the new project.
2. My _____ asked me to stay late to finish the report.
3. A good _____ is essential for managing your personal and professional life.
4. After working for three hours, I took a short _____ to recharge.
5. His _____ include managing the office and supervising the team.
6. I enjoy working with my _____ because they are friendly and supportive.
7. I have the night _____ this week, so I'll be working from 7 PM to 3 AM.
8. She always stays late to _____ on her personal projects.

Exercise 3: Word Formation

Form the correct word from the base word to complete the sentences.

1. He worked hard to earn a _____ (PROMOTE) to a higher position.
2. The company has been offering _____ (TRAIN) to improve employees' skills.
3. His _____ (RESPONSIBLE) include organizing team meetings and tracking progress.
4. She's been experiencing a lot of _____ (STRESS) because of her workload.
5. The company provided us with _____ (EMPLOY) benefits such as health insurance.
6. The _____ (PRODUCT) of the team was impressive after a week of hard work.

Exercise 4: Synonyms and Antonyms

Match the synonyms and antonyms.

1. **Hardworking**	a) Wage
2. **Full-time**	b) Lazy
3. **Boss**	c) Manager

4. **Salary** 5. **Promotion** 6. **Early**	d) Late e) Advancement f) Part-time

Exercise 5: True or False

Read the statements and say whether they are true or false.

1. **A boss is someone who works under the employee.**
2. **Overtime refers to working fewer hours than your regular schedule.**
3. **A work-life balance refers to how well you manage your personal and professional life.**
4. **A shift is a scheduled work period, which can vary during the day or night.**
5. **A promotion is a decrease in job responsibilities.**

IDIOMS

Burn the midnight oil – To work late into the night, usually to complete a task.

Hit the ground running – To start something and immediately be successful or productive.

A tough nut to crack – A difficult problem or challenge at work.

Back to the drawing board – To start again with a new plan after a failure.

Bite off more than you can chew – To take on more work than you are able to handle.

At the end of your rope – To be out of options or patience with a work situation.

On the same page – To be in agreement about work tasks or goals.

Pull your weight – To do your fair share of work or contribute equally.

Call it a day – To stop working for the day, often after a long day of work.

Get the ball rolling – To start a project or work on something.

Cut corners – To do something in the easiest, quickest, or least expensive way, often sacrificing quality.

The ball is in your court – It's now your responsibility to take action or make a decision in a work situation.

Get down to business – To stop wasting time and focus on the important work.

In the driver's seat – To be in control of a project or situation at work.

Take the bull by the horns – To confront a difficult situation directly and take control of it.

PROVERBS

"Hard work pays off."

This suggests that putting in effort and dedication will lead to rewards.

"The harder you work, the luckier you get."

A reminder that success often comes through effort, not just chance.

"Many hands make light work."

This emphasizes the power of collaboration and teamwork.

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."

A cautionary saying that work should be balanced with leisure for a healthy life.

"A journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step."

It teaches that large tasks or goals are achieved through consistent, steady effort.

"Don't put off until tomorrow what you can do today."

This highlights the importance of acting promptly and not procrastinating.

"Success is the sum of small efforts, repeated day in and day out."

It suggests that sustained, consistent effort is what leads to achievement.

"Idle hands are the devil's workshop."

A warning about the dangers of being inactive, suggesting that staying busy is important for a well-balanced life.

"The early bird catches the worm."

It points to the benefits of starting early and taking initiative.

"Work smarter, not harder."

TRANSLATION

1.Translate the text into Ukrainian

This emphasizes efficiency over sheer effort.

A typical working day often begins with a sense of routine and structure. For many professionals, the day starts with preparing for the tasks ahead, organizing schedules, and prioritizing goals. Depending on the industry or job, this could involve attending early meetings, reviewing emails, or simply setting the tone for the day by addressing immediate concerns.

Throughout the workday, individuals often shift between tasks, balancing focused periods of productivity with moments of collaboration. In a fast-paced environment, multitasking becomes essential, as employees juggle phone calls, project deadlines, and the constant flow of information. This dynamic atmosphere can be both stimulating and challenging, requiring adaptability and time management skills.

Lunchtime offers a much-needed break, a time to recharge and socialize, before returning to work with renewed energy. In many workplaces, the afternoon is marked by a final push to complete tasks, meet targets, or attend last-minute meetings. The day typically winds down with a review of accomplishments and setting priorities for the following day.

Ultimately, the working day, regardless of the sector, often reflects a balance of independence and collaboration, efficiency and creativity, while constantly evolving in response to changing demands and priorities. By the end of the day, professionals are usually eager for rest, but also satisfied with the progress they've made toward their goals.

2.Translate the following into English

1. Робота
2. Офіс
3. Проєкт
4. Колеги
5. Завдання
6. Керівник

7. Співбесіда
8. Відпустка
9. Зарплата
10. Клієнт
11. Команда
12. Відповідальність
13. Графік
14. Контракт
15. Підвищення
16. Дедлайн
17. Стратегія
18. Перерва
19. Навчання

****

1. Підготувати звіт.
2. Виконати завдання вчасно.
3. Пройти співбесіду.
4. Погодити умови контракту.
5. Обговорити проєкт.
6. Зустріч з керівником.
7. Підвищення на посаді.
8. Отримати бонус.
9. Здати проєкт вчасно.
10. Вихідний день.
11. Розподілити обов'язки.
12. Оформити відпустку.
13. Погодити графік роботи.
14. Робота в команді.
15. Вирішити конфлікт.
16. Зробити презентацію.

17. Взяти на себе відповідальність.
18. Залишатися на зв'язку.
19. Потрібна консультація.
20. Досягти результату.

3. Translate the sentences into English

1. Мій робочий день починається з раннього підйому та сніданку.
2. Я приходжу на роботу приблизно о 9 ранку.
3. Першим ділом я перевіряю свої електронні листи та повідомлення.
4. На роботі завжди багато завдань, але я намагаюся організувати свій час.
5. Спочатку виконую найважливіші та термінові справи.
6. Протягом дня я часто проводжу зустрічі з колегами.
7. Робочий процес зазвичай складається з концентрації на задачах та вирішення проблем.
8. Мій обід зазвичай триває 30 хвилин, і я намагаюся відпочити від роботи.
9. Після обіду я відновлюю сили і продовжую працювати над поточними завданнями.
10. Часто в кінці дня я складаю список справ на наступний день.
11. Весь робочий день я намагаюся бути продуктивним і не відволікатися на зайві речі.
12. Іноді виникають непередбачувані ситуації, і доводиться залишатись на роботі довше.
13. На роботі я працюю в команді, що дозволяє швидше досягати цілей.
14. Мій графік роботи гнучкий, і я можу адаптувати його під особисті потреби.
15. Після завершення робочого дня я відчуваю задоволення від виконаних завдань.

16. Моя робота дозволяє мені постійно вчитись і розвиватись професійно.

17. Протягом дня я роблю короткі перерви, щоб зберегти енергію.

18. З часом я навчився правильно планувати свій робочий день.

19. Інколи доводиться працювати в складних умовах, але я звик до таких викликів.

20. Коли робочий день завершується, я відчуваю велику гордість за свою роботу.

4.Translate the text into English

Робота — це невід’ємна частина життя більшості людей. Кожен день ми стикаємося з різними завданнями, що потребують нашої уваги, зусиль і часу. Як правило, робочий день починається з певного розпорядку, залежно від професії та особистих звичок.

Типовий робочий день для більшості людей починається з раннього підйому, сніданку і підготовки до виходу з дому. Відвідування офісу або робочого місця часто супроводжується активною підготовкою до виконання завдань: перевірка електронної пошти, розподіл пріоритетів і планування робочого процесу на день. Завдання можуть бути різноманітними, від виконання рутинних операцій до вирішення складних проблем, що потребують креативності та командної роботи.

У багатьох сферах робочий день включає перерву на обід, під час якої співробітники можуть відновити сили і знову налаштуватися на продуктивність. Після обіду робочий ритм може варіюватися в залежності від інтенсивності завдань, дедлайнів і особистої втоми.

Закінчення робочого дня також часто є важливим моментом. Багато хто має чіткий час завершення роботи, коли вони можуть відпочити від професійних обов’язків і присвятити час сім'ї, хобі або просто відновленню сил для наступного дня.

Робота — це не лише засіб досягнення фінансової стабільності, але й можливість для особистого розвитку, спілкування з колегами та участі в

цікавих проектах. Незалежно від того, чи працюєш ти в офісі, чи на дистанційній основі, організація свого робочого дня і підтримка балансу між роботою та особистим життям є важливою для підтримки здоров'я та задоволення від професійної діяльності.

5.Translate the dialogue into English

Ірина: Привіт, Андрію! Як твоя робота йде?

Андрій: Привіт! Та, нормально. Багато задач, але в цілому все під контролем. А ти як?

Ірина: У мене теж все добре, хоча останнім часом трохи важко. Мало часу на проекти через багато зустрічей.

Андрій: Так, зустрічі — це завжди проблема. Мені здається, що вони забирають більше часу, ніж самі завдання.

Ірина: Абсолютно! Іноді здається, що краще було б обговорювати все в письмовому вигляді, щоб не витрачати час на ці нескінченні розмови.

Андрій: О, я згоден! Важливо вміти ефективно комунікувати, щоб не перевантажувати себе і колег.

Ірина: Так, ще й планування допомагає. Я намагаюся кожен день ставити пріоритети, щоб не відволікатися на дрібниці.

Андрій: Це чудова стратегія. Я теж намагаюся планувати, але інколи важко уникнути непередбачуваних ситуацій.

Ірина: Так, це завжди може статися. Головне — не впадати в паніку і знаходити оптимальні рішення.

Андрій: Правильно. В цілому, робота — це і про зусилля, і про вміння адаптуватися до змін.

Ірина: Абсолютно! Сподіваюся, цей тиждень буде трохи спокійнішим.

Андрій: Бажаю! Вірю, що все буде добре!

LEISURE TIME

VOCABULARY

Recreation – Activities done for enjoyment and relaxation, such as sports, hobbies, or outdoor adventures.

Pastime – A leisure activity or hobby that one enjoys regularly to pass the time.

Hedonism – The pursuit of pleasure and self-indulgence, often as the primary goal in life.

Frolic – To play and move about cheerfully, often in a carefree manner.

Solitude – The state of being alone, often enjoyed during leisure time for relaxation or self-reflection.

Escapism – The tendency to seek distraction and relief from unpleasant realities, often through leisure activities like reading or watching movies.

Euphoria – A feeling of intense happiness and excitement, sometimes experienced during moments of leisure.

Indulgence – Allowing oneself to enjoy pleasures or luxuries, often during leisure time.

Amusement – A form of entertainment that brings enjoyment or laughter.

Serenity – The state of being calm, peaceful, and untroubled, often sought during leisure activities.

Languor – A state of tiredness or inertia, often experienced during leisurely activities like lounging or relaxing.

Retreat – A temporary withdrawal from regular life for the purpose of relaxation, reflection, or rejuvenation.

Diversion – An activity that provides entertainment or a change of pace from regular routines.

Exhilaration – A feeling of great excitement or joy, often experienced during an exciting or active leisure activity.

Cocooning – The act of staying in and enjoying a quiet, comfortable environment, often as a form of personal leisure.

Sabbatical – A period of extended leave from work, often taken to pursue personal interests, travel, or engage in leisure activities.

Repose – Rest, sleep, or relaxation, particularly in a calm and tranquil setting.

Wanderlust – A strong desire or impulse to travel and explore the world, often during leisure time.

Retirement – The period of life after one stops working, often associated with increased leisure time and personal pursuits.

Pursuit of happiness – The quest for joy and contentment, often achieved through leisure activities and personal passions.

Introspection – The act of examining one's thoughts and feelings, often done during leisure time in solitude.

Utopia – An imagined place or state of things in which everything is perfect, often a concept that people seek in their leisure time or ideal vacations.

Bravado – A display of boldness or confidence, which can be a part of adventurous leisure activities like extreme sports.

Eccentricity – A quality of being unconventional or slightly strange, sometimes associated with unique leisure activities or hobbies.

Detachment – The state of being free from emotional involvement, sometimes sought during moments of leisure or meditation.

Vicarious enjoyment – The experience of pleasure or excitement by watching or hearing about someone else's leisure activities or experiences.

Harmonious – A state of balance or agreement, often sought in leisure activities that provide relaxation, such as yoga or nature walks.

Exclusivity – The quality of being restricted to a specific group, often seen in luxury leisure experiences like private clubs or resorts.

Veneration – Deep respect or admiration, which might be part of leisurely activities that focus on cultural or historical appreciation, such as museum visits.

Serendipity – The occurrence of events by chance in a happy or beneficial way, often experienced during spontaneous leisure activities like traveling or discovering new hobbies.

COLLOCATIONS

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1. Leisure Activities

- **Spend leisure time** (e.g., "I like to spend my leisure time reading.")
- **Enjoy leisure activities** (e.g., "She enjoys leisure activities such as hiking and painting.")
- **Leisure pursuits** (e.g., "Photography is one of his favorite leisure pursuits.")
- **Outdoor leisure** (e.g., "Camping is a popular form of outdoor leisure.")
- **Indoor leisure** (e.g., "Board games and reading are common indoor leisure activities.")
- **Recreational activities** (e.g., "Swimming and cycling are great recreational activities.")
- **Cultural activities** (e.g., "Visiting museums and theaters are enjoyable cultural activities.")

2. Spending Free Time

- **Have free time** (e.g., "I don't have much free time these days.")
- **Make time for leisure** (e.g., "It's important to make time for leisure in a busy schedule.")
- **Devote time to hobbies** (e.g., "He devotes a lot of time to his painting.")
- **Take up a hobby** (e.g., "I recently took up photography as a hobby.")
- **Unwind and relax** (e.g., "After a long day at work, I like to unwind and relax.")
- **Escape from daily routine** (e.g., "Traveling helps me escape from my daily routine.")

3. Social & Entertainment Activities

- **Hang out with friends** (e.g., "I love hanging out with friends on weekends.")
- **Go out for entertainment** (e.g., "We went out for entertainment last night and saw a concert.")
- **Attend social events** (e.g., "She attends social events regularly.")

- **Watch a movie/play/sports game** (e.g., "Let's watch a movie this evening.")
- **Go for a walk** (e.g., "I enjoy going for a walk in the park.")
- **Listen to music** (e.g., "Listening to music helps me relax.")

4. Travel & Adventure

- **Go on a trip** (e.g., "We're going on a trip to the mountains next weekend.")
- **Take a vacation** (e.g., "He took a vacation to the Maldives.")
- **Explore new places** (e.g., "I love exploring new places whenever I travel.")
- **Try new experiences** (e.g., "She enjoys trying new experiences, like scuba diving.")

LEXICAL EXERCISES

Exercise 1: Fill in the blanks with the correct word.

1. After a long week at work, I enjoy _____ (reading, reading books, read) a good novel.
2. My friends and I often _____ (go, going, goes) to the cinema on weekends.
3. On Sunday afternoons, I like to _____ (cycle, cycling, cycles) in the park.
4. She spends her free time _____ (painting, painted, paint) beautiful landscapes.
5. I love to _____ (cook, cooking, cooked) new recipes during my time off.

Exercise 2: Match the word with its definition.

1. **Hiking**
2. **Gardening**
3. **Photography**
4. **Fishing**
5. **Yoga**

a) The activity of walking long distances, especially in the countryside or mountains.

b) Taking pictures with a camera, often as an art form.

c) Planting and taking care of plants, flowers, or vegetables.

d) A form of exercise involving physical postures, breathing exercises, and meditation.

e) Catching fish, often as a sport or hobby.

Exercise 3: Choose the correct word or phrase.

1. I enjoy going to the _____ (gym / cinema) to watch the latest movies.
2. Many people find _____ (playing video games / fishing) relaxing and stress-relieving.
3. When it's sunny, I prefer to spend time _____ (indoors / outdoors).
4. I can't wait for the weekend to _____ (catch up / catch out) on my favorite TV series.
5. She’s been learning _____ (to swim / swimming) at the local pool.

Exercise 4: Complete the sentences using the correct leisure-related word.

1. On weekends, I usually _____ (take a nap / read a book) to recharge my batteries.
2. I’m planning to _____ (try / attend) a cooking class next month.
3. He’s been practicing _____ (yoga / fishing) for several years now.
4. I prefer _____ (biking / reading) because it helps me clear my mind.

Exercise 5: Complete the sentences with the correct word from the box.

(photography, surfing, hiking, dancing, cooking)

1. Every summer, we go _____ in the mountains.
2. She enjoys _____ and has a collection of beautiful photos.
3. I’m taking a _____ class to learn new moves for the wedding.
4. He’s obsessed with _____ and spends hours by the beach every weekend.
5. My grandmother is amazing at _____ traditional dishes.

Exercise 6: Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition.

1. I’m looking forward to going _____ a road trip this summer.
2. My brother is really good _____ playing the piano.
3. On Sundays, I like to unwind _____ a good movie.
4. After work, I usually relax _____ doing some light yoga.

5. She’s interested _____ trying new sports in her free time.

Exercise 7: Use the correct verb form to complete the sentences.

1. We _____ (watch) a great movie last night.
2. I usually _____ (read) before bed.
3. He _____ (play) football every Saturday with his friends.
4. She _____ (take) a dance class twice a week.
5. On holidays, we _____ (go) camping in the mountains.

Exercise 8: Write sentences using the words in parentheses.

1. (swimming / relaxing)
2. (gardening / peaceful)
3. (photography / creative)
4. (travelling / adventurous)
5. (reading / quiet)

Exercise 9: Choose the correct option to complete each sentence.

1. On weekends, I enjoy (reading / to read) books in the park.
2. We are planning to (go / going) hiking this Saturday.
3. I’m interested in (learn / learning) how to cook Italian food.
4. He loves (watch / watching) football matches with his friends.
5. She can’t wait to (travel / travelling) to Japan next year.

IDIOMS

Take it easy – To relax or not to stress out.

- *"After a long week of work, I plan to take it easy this weekend."*

Live it up – To enjoy oneself to the fullest, often in a carefree way.

- *"Let's go out and live it up tonight!"*

Kick back – To relax or take it easy, often used for informal settings.

- *"After the meeting, I’m going to kick back and watch a movie."*

Chill out – To relax, especially after a stressful time.

- *"I'm just going to chill out and enjoy some quiet time at home."*

On cloud nine – To be extremely happy and relaxed.

- *"I’ve been on cloud nine ever since I got back from vacation."*

In one's element – Being in a situation or environment where one is comfortable and happy.

- *"He’s really in his element when he’s out hiking in the mountains."*

Take a breather – To stop and relax for a short period.

- *"Let’s take a breather before we finish the hike."*

Burn the candle at both ends – To overwork oneself, typically by staying up late and waking up early, leaving little time for leisure.

- *"She’s been burning the candle at both ends with her work and social life."*

Unwind – To relax and relieve stress, often after a busy period.

- *"I like to unwind with a good book after work."*

Let your hair down – To relax and enjoy yourself, often by being less formal or restrained.

PROVERBS

- *"At the party, everyone just let their hair down and had fun."*
- **"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."** This suggests that without leisure and rest, a person becomes boring or overly tired.
- **"Make hay while the sun shines."** This emphasizes the importance of using one's time wisely, balancing work and leisure.
- **"Don't count your days, make your days count."** This reminds us to make the most of our free time by engaging in meaningful activities.
- **"The best time to relax is when you don't have time for it."** A reminder to take breaks, even when life feels busy.
- **"A fool at forty is a fool indeed."** While often used in a different context, this can also hint that too much time

spent in idleness or foolishness in our leisure time can have long-term effects.

- **"Rest is not idleness, and to lie on the grass under the trees on a summer day listening to the murmur of water, or watching the clouds float across the blue sky, is by no means a waste of time."** This encourages us to view leisure time as a valuable part of life.
- **"Time you enjoy wasting is not wasted time."** A reminder that leisure and fun are valuable, even if they may seem unproductive.

TRANSLATION

1.Translate the text into Ukrainian

Leisure time is the portion of our day when we’re free from work, responsibilities, and obligations. It's a valuable opportunity to relax, recharge, and enjoy activities that bring us joy and fulfillment. How people spend their leisure time can vary widely depending on interests, preferences, and resources.

Some might use their free time to engage in hobbies, such as reading, painting, or gardening. Others may enjoy physical activities, such as going for a walk, running, or practicing yoga. Spending time with family and friends is also a popular way to relax and bond during leisure moments, whether it’s having a meal together, watching a movie, or simply chatting.

Leisure can also be a time for personal growth, like learning a new skill, attending a class, or exploring new places. Traveling, for instance, allows individuals to unwind while broadening their horizons and experiencing different cultures. For some, engaging with technology—whether it's playing video games, browsing the internet, or watching TV—is the go-to way to unwind.

In the hustle and bustle of daily life, having leisure time is crucial for mental and physical well-being. It provides space for creativity, introspection, and reducing stress, helping to achieve a balanced, healthy lifestyle.

2.Translate the following into English

Відпочинок

Релакс

Хобі

Вихідні

Путівка

Туризм

Подорож

Активний відпочинок

Розслаблення

Прогулянка на свіжому повітрі

Книжка/Читання

Фільми та серіали

Спорт

Йога

Пікнік

Кемпінг

Відпочинок на природі

Туристична поїздка

Спа-процедури

Медитація

Сонячні ванни

Курорт

Велопрогулянка

Екскурсія

****

Аквапарк

Басейн

Гірський туризм

Теніс

Вечірка

Кава з друзями

Масаж

Спокій

Зустріч з друзями

Тренування

Плавання

Природа

Пікнік на природі

Сімейний відпочинок

День на пляжі

Пешохідний туризм

Занурення в природу

Культурні заходи

Відпочинок на озері

Поїздка на море

Барбекю

Арт-майстерня

Мандрівки

Літні канікули

Картинг

Велосипедні маршрути

Гірськолижний курорт

Риболовля

Захід сонця

Ніч кіно

Відпочинок в готелі

Похід в театр

Кулінарні майстер-класи

День в спа-салоні

Вертолітний тур

Гра в боулінг

3.Translate the sentences into English

1. Відпочинок — це чудова можливість відновити сили після важкого робочого тижня.
2. Важливо планувати час для відпочинку, щоб уникнути вигорання.
3. Коли ти відпочиваєш, твоє тіло і розум отримують час для відновлення.
4. Відпустка на природі — ідеальний спосіб відновити енергію.
5. Відпочинок на пляжі — це коли можна насолоджуватися сонцем і морем.
6. Я люблю відпочивати, гуляючи в парку або лісі, це заспокоює.
7. Відпочинок з друзями — це найкраща нагода для спільних веселих моментів.
8. Найкращий відпочинок — це час, проведений з родиною, де можна просто розслабитися.
9. Коли відпочиваєш, важливо не лише фізично відновлювати сили, але й емоційно.
10. Інколи для повноцінного відпочинку достатньо просто бути наодинці з собою.
11. Відпочинок вдома теж може бути дуже приємним і затишним.
12. Важливо під час відпочинку відключатися від роботи і не думати про справи.
13. Природні пейзажі завжди допомагають знайти внутрішній спокій.
14. Вечірній відпочинок з книгою або музикою — чудова традиція для релаксації.
15. Відпочинок — це не лише відсутність роботи, а й можливість зайнятися улюбленими хобі.
16. Якщо хочеш гарно відпочити, подорожі до нових місць можуть стати чудовим варіантом.

17. Відпочинок важливий для здоров'я, тому не забувай про регулярні перерви в роботі.

18. Найкращий відпочинок — це той, що приносить радість і відчуття внутрішнього балансу.

19. Заняття спортом теж є частиною активного відпочинку.

20. Тільки після якісного відпочинку можна знову почати працювати з новими силами.

4.Translate the text into English

Відпочинок — це необхідна частина нашого життя, яка допомагає відновити сили і зберегти емоційну рівновагу. Після насиченого робочого тижня чи інтенсивних буденних справ важливо знайти час для себе, для того щоб поринути в атмосферу спокою і гармонії.

Відпочинок може бути різним — від тихого вечора вдома з книгою чи улюбленим фільмом до активного відпочинку на природі, подорожей чи занять спортом. Вибір залежить від вашого настрою, бажань і можливостей. Важливо, щоб цей час був для вас справжнім відновленням, а не ще однією метою, яку потрібно досягти.

Відпочинок допомагає зняти стрес, покращити фізичний і психоемоційний стан, а також дозволяє набратися нових сил і натхнення для подальших досягнень. Тому не варто нехтувати цим часом і дозволяти собі повноцінно відпочивати.

5.Translate the dialogue into English

Марія: Привіт, Ірина! Як ти проводиш ці зимові дні? Знаю, що ти завжди шукаєш нові способи відпочити.

Ірина: Привіт, Маріє! Та, правда, мені не можна сидіти на місці довго. Цього разу вирішила спробувати щось нове — зимовий туризм. Ти коли-небудь пробувала лижі чи сноуборд?

Марія: Ого, класно! Я на лижах каталась пару років тому в Карпатах. Це був просто неймовірний досвід, але на сноуборді так і не наважилась спробувати.

Ірина: Я також боюсь сноуборда, тому поки що вирішила залишитись на лижах. А ще ми з друзями організували невелику поїздку до гірськолижного курорту, щоб відпочити від міського шуму. Там взагалі інша атмосфера — така спокійна і цілюща.

Марія: О, це звучить чудово! Я завжди мріяла поїхати в Карпати взимку. Ти там зупинялась в готелі чи в котеджі?

Ірина: Ми взяли котедж. Це було супер: своє окреме місце, камін, сніг за вікном. І після катання можна було зібратись разом, приготувати вечерю і просто насолоджуватись часом один з одним.

Марія: Звучить як ідеальний відпочинок. Я от теж часто думаю, що потрібно більше часу проводити на природі, відключатися від усього. В місті іноді так втомлюєшся від цього постійного ритму.

Ірина: Абсолютно точно. Я після цього відпочинку відчула, як важливо бути наодинці з природою. Вранці ми прокидались, пили гарячий чай з трав, йшли на прогулянки по лісі… Це було настільки заспокійливо.

Марія: Здається, ти знайшла свій ідеальний відпочинок. Чи було щось, що тебе здивувало під час цієї поїздки?

Ірина: Напевно, найбільше здивував сніг. Він був настільки пухнастий і білий, що здавалося, наче потрапила в казку. І ще — гірські пейзажі. Це була справжня краса, яку не можна описати словами, її треба бачити.

Марія: Це неймовірно! Я хочу поїхати туди. Але після твоїх слів я навіть більше хочеться спробувати зимові види спорту. Може, наступного року приєднаєшся до мене?

Ірина: Обов'язково! Давай разом планувати поїздку. Можемо зібрати групу, щоб було веселіше, а ще спробувати різні види відпочинку. Я, наприклад, планую влітку поїхати на відпочинок до моря. А ти?

Марія: О, море — це моя любов. Я вже мрію про відпустку, аби відпочити на пляжі, під сонечком, без поспіху і шуму. Може, поїдемо разом? Візьмемо з собою кілька книжок, щоб повністю відключитися від усього!

Ірина: Звучить ідеально! Мені здається, нам обов'язково потрібно поїхати разом. У мене вже є кілька варіантів місць, де можна відпочити спокійно і без суєти. А ще ми зможемо зробити багато фото на пам'ять.

Марія: Це буде чудово! Я вже не можу дочекатись. Може, навіть забронюємо щось зараз, щоб не відккладати!

Ірина: Давай! Я люблю планувати такі поїздки заздалегідь. Так ми точно будемо знати, що чекає нас попереду. І буде час підготуватись!

Марія: Ну що, йдемо обирати ідеальне місце для нашого відпочинку? Думаю, ця поїздка стане чудовим завершенням нашого року.

Ірина: Абсолютно! Тепер я знаю, з ким буде найкраще відпочивати.

FAMILY RELATIONS

VOCABULARY

Matriarch - The female head of a family or group, often the oldest or most respected.

Patriarch - The male head of a family or group, often the oldest or most respected.

Kinship - The relationship between family members, typically by blood, marriage, or adoption.

Consanguinity - The quality of being related by blood.

Affinity - A relationship by marriage rather than by blood.

Fraternal - Pertaining to brothers or brotherhood.

Sororal - Pertaining to sisters or sisterhood.

Genealogy - The study or record of family lineage and descent.

Progeny - Offspring or descendants of a person or family.

Aunt/Uncle (Maternal/Paternal) - Aunt or uncle related through the mother or father.

Cousin (First, Second, etc.) - A child of one's aunt or uncle, with further distinctions based on generational differences.

Step-relationship - A family relationship created by marriage, rather than by blood, such as a stepmother or stepbrother.

Nuclear family - A family unit consisting of two parents and their children.

Extended family - A family structure that includes additional relatives beyond the nuclear family, such as grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins.

In-laws - Relatives by marriage, such as a mother-in-law, father-in-law, etc.

Descendants - Subsequent generations of a family, particularly those who come after an ancestor.

Forebears - Ancestors; those from whom one is descended.

Progenitor - An ancestor or the originator of a family line.

Lineage - The direct descent from an ancestor, often traced through generations.

Bloodline - The direct line of ancestry or descent, particularly in terms of heritage or family legacy.

Eldest - The firstborn or oldest child in a family.

Heir - A person legally entitled to inherit property or a title from a relative, especially after their death.

Legacy - The inheritance or tradition passed down from previous generations, often involving property, wealth, or family customs.

Matrilineal - Tracing family descent or inheritance through the mother's side of the family.

Patrilineal - Tracing family descent or inheritance through the father's side of the family.

Tutelage - The act of guarding or caring for someone, often by an elder, or a family member with a guiding role.

Foster child - A child raised by someone other than their biological parents, often under formal arrangements.

Adoptive parents - Parents who legally adopt a child, taking on parental responsibilities and rights.

Foster parents - Individuals who care for a child placed in their care by the state or other agency but do not have legal parental rights.

Blood relative - A person related to you by shared ancestry or biological connection.

Godparents - Individuals chosen to sponsor a child's baptism and take on a special role in their religious upbringing and sometimes their general welfare.

Stepfamily - A family formed when one or both parents in a marriage have children from previous relationships.

Half-sibling - A brother or sister who shares one biological parent but not both.

Twin (Fraternal/Identical) - Fraternal twins come from two separate eggs and are genetically different, while identical twins come from one egg and share the same genetic makeup.

Great-grandparent - The grandparent of one's parent.

Cousin once removed - A cousin who is from a different generation, either older or younger than you (e.g., your parent's first cousin).

Kin - A term for family or relatives, especially in close or distant connections.

Clan - A large group of people related by blood or marriage, often associated with shared cultural or geographical heritage.

Lineal descendant - A direct descendant in the family line, such as a child, grandchild, etc.

Ancestor worship - The practice of venerating one's ancestors, often seen in various cultures with rituals and customs for honoring the deceased family members.

The adjectives to describe family:

Positive Adjectives: loving, caring, supportive, close-knit, affectionate, loyal, encouraging, respectful, warm, understanding

Neutral/Descriptive Adjectives: traditional, extended, nuclear, blended, diverse, large, small, tight-knit, generational, interconnected

Negative Adjectives (if needed): distant, dysfunctional, strict, overbearing, chaotic, complicated, tense, overprotective, authoritarian, estranged

COLLOCATIONS

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1. Family Members

- Immediate family (parents, siblings, children)
- Extended family (aunts, uncles, cousins, grandparents)
- Single-parent family
- Nuclear family (parents and children)
- Blended family (step-parents, step-siblings, etc.)
- Close-knit family (very close and supportive)

2. Family Relationships

- Strong family ties
- Family resemblance (similar looks or traits)
- Family background
- Family gathering/reunion
- Distant relatives
- Blood relative

3. Family Life & Activities

- Raise a family
- Support a family
- Start a family (have children)
- Spend time with family
- Have a family dinner
- Family traditions

4. Family Problems & Issues

- Broken family
- Family feud (serious disagreement)
- Estranged family member (someone no longer in contact)
- Dysfunctional family
- Sibling rivalry

5. Parenting & Children

- Overprotective parents
- Strict parents
- Adopt a child
- Foster parents/child
- Parental guidance
- Bring up/raise a child
- Spoil a child
- Set a good example

EXERCISES

Exercise 1: Match the Definitions

Match the following family relationships with their correct definitions.

1. **Cousin**
2. **Nephew**
3. **Aunt**
4. **Stepbrother**

5. **Grandfather**
6. **Father-in-law**

a. The brother of your mother or father.

b. The child of your brother or sister.

c. The father of your spouse.

d. The son of your brother or sister.

e. The daughter of your brother or sister.

f. The father of one of your parents.

Exercise 2: Fill in the Blanks

Complete the sentences with the correct family term.

1. My _____ (father's sister) is coming to visit next week.
2. Sarah is my _____ (sister's daughter).
3. He married my mother last year, so now he's my _____ (mother's husband).
4. My _____ (mother's brother) lives in another country.
5. I have two _____ (siblings of a parent who are married to someone else).

Exercise 3: Word Formation

Use the following root words to form the correct family relationship.

1. **Brother** → _____
2. **Parent** → _____
3. **Mother** → _____
4. **Father** → _____
5. **Grand** → _____

Exercise 4: True or False

Determine whether the following statements are true or false.

1. A niece is the daughter of your brother or sister.
2. Your stepmother is your biological mother.
3. Your aunt can also be your mother's sister.
4. A cousin is always the son or daughter of your aunt or uncle.
5. Your great-grandfather is your grandfather's father.

Exercise 5: Multiple Choice

Choose the correct family relation.

1. Who is your **brother-in-law**?
    - a) Your sibling's husband
    - b) Your spouse's sibling
    - c) Your cousin's father
    - d) Your mother's father
2. Who is your **great-aunt**?
    - a) Your aunt's daughter
    - b) Your grandmother's sister
    - c) Your mother's mother
    - d) Your father's sister's daughter
3. Your **half-sister** is:
    - a) Your sibling who shares both parents with you
    - b) Your sibling who shares one parent with you
    - c) Your sibling’s daughter
    - d) Your aunt’s daughter
4. Who is your **father’s mother**?
    - a) Grandmother
    - b) Stepmother
    - c) Mother-in-law
    - d) Aunt
5. Who is your **son-in-law**?
    - a) Your daughter’s husband
    - b) Your husband’s son
    - c) Your daughter’s brother
    - d) Your father’s son

Exercise 6: Family Tree

Create a family tree starting from you and your immediate family. Label the following relations:

1. Your father's brother
2. Your mother's sister
3. Your sibling's children
4. Your wife's parents
5. Your uncle's children

Draw the tree and name each family member.

Exercise 7: Synonyms and Antonyms

Choose the synonym or antonym of the following family-related words:

1. **Parent**
    - Synonym:
        - a) Guardian
        - b) Child
        - c) Grandparent
        - d) Sibling
    - Antonym:
        - a) Stepchild
        - b) Cousin
        - c) Descendant
        - d) Ancestor
2. **Husband**
    - Synonym:
        - a) Spouse
        - b) Father
        - c) Brother
        - d) Son
    - Antonym:
        - a) Wife
        - b) Ex-husband
        - c) Partner
        - d) Stepfather

3. **Granddaughter**
    - Synonym:
        - a) Niece
        - b) Daughter
        - c) Grandchild
        - d) Aunt
    - Antonym:
        - a) Grandfather
        - b) Grandson
        - c) Son
        - d) Uncle

Exercise 8: Word Association

Associate the family word with the correct description.

1. **Stepfather**
    - a) Father’s brother
    - b) Father who remarried
    - c) Mother’s father
    - d) Mother’s brother
2. **Brother-in-law**
    - a) Spouse's brother
    - b) Father’s brother
    - c) Mother’s brother
    - d) Spouse’s parent
3. **Cousin**
    - a) Parent's sibling’s child
    - b) Grandparent’s child
    - c) Parent’s sibling
    - d) Sibling’s son
4. **Aunt**
    - a) Father’s sister

- b) Mother’s mother
- c) Father’s mother
- d) Mother’s brother

Exercise 9: Sentence Construction

Create sentences using the following family relationships:

1. **Cousin**
2. **Mother-in-law**
3. **Stepbrother**
4. **Great-grandmother**
5. **Nephew**

IDIOMS

Blood is thicker than water – Family bonds are stronger than other relationships or friendships.

Like father, like son – Children often resemble their parents in behavior or appearance.

A chip off the old block – A child who is very similar to their parent.

Home is where the heart is – The place where you feel most comfortable or loved, often referring to family.

The apple doesn't fall far from the tree – Children tend to resemble their parents, either in appearance or behavior.

Run in the family – A characteristic or trait that is common among members of the same family.

Born with a silver spoon in one's mouth – To be born into a wealthy or privileged family.

A family affair – A situation or event that involves members of a family.

Keep it in the family – To keep things private or confined to one's family.

All in the family – Used to indicate that something is part of the family dynamic or situation.

PROVERBS

"A family is a place where minds come in contact with one another." – Buddha

"Blood is thicker than water." – Traditional proverb, meaning family bonds are stronger than other relationships.

"Charity begins at home." – Traditional proverb, meaning the most important acts of kindness should start with one's family.

"The apple doesn't fall far from the tree." – Meaning children often resemble their parents in character or appearance.

"Home is where the heart is." – The idea that family is the place where you feel most loved and supported.

"Family is the compass that guides us; the love that nurtures us." – Unknown

"A happy family is but an earlier heaven." – George Bernard Shaw

"Families are like branches on a tree. We grow in different directions yet our roots remain as one." – Unknown

"It takes a village to raise a child." – African proverb, meaning that a community helps raise a child, but family is key.

"There is no greater joy than a family united." – Unknown

TRANSLATION

1.Translate the text into Ukrainian

A family is more than just a group of individuals related by blood; it is a support system, a source of comfort, and a place where individuals can share experiences and form deep connections. At its core, a family provides a sense of belonging and emotional security, essential for personal development and well-being. While families can take many forms—nuclear families, extended families, or even chosen families—the fundamental aspect remains the same: love and support.

Family dynamics can be complex, as every member brings their own personality, opinions, and values to the table. Disagreements and differences of

opinion are natural, yet these challenges often contribute to growth, helping individuals develop communication skills and a better understanding of each other. In times of crisis or joy, family members typically come together, offering emotional and sometimes financial support.

Moreover, the family unit plays a critical role in shaping one's identity. From a young age, children are influenced by their family's values, traditions, and practices, which can last throughout their lives. The lessons learned from family members often guide choices and shape future relationships.

Despite the changing structures of modern society, where families may look different than before, the essence of family remains vital to one's emotional and social well-being. As such, fostering healthy, supportive, and loving family relationships is crucial for the development of individuals and for society as a whole.

2.Translate the following into English

Сім'я — основа життя, підтримка та взаєморозуміння.

Любов та підтримка — ключові елементи щасливої родини.

Взаємоповага — основа здорових стосунків у родині.

Єдність і взаєморозуміння — основи гармонії у родині.

Піклування та турбота — важливі аспекти сімейного життя.

Довіра — основа всіх здорових взаємин.

Щирість і відкритість — важливі для збереження гармонії.

Спільні традиції — зближують родину та створюють пам'ятні моменти.

Родинні цінності — це те, що передається від покоління до покоління.

Гармонія в родині — умова для щасливого життя.

Відповідальність за ближніх — ключовий принцип здорових стосунків.

Сімейний затишок — атмосфера тепла і любові.

Поважати вибір один одного — важливий аспект стосунків у сім'ї.

Подолання труднощів разом — зміцнює зв'язки в родині.

3.Translate the sentences into English

1. Сімейні цінності — це основа, на якій будується здорове і гармонійне суспільство. Вони включають в себе повагу, підтримку, взаєморозуміння і любов між усіма членами родини.

2. Сім'я є основою суспільства, де кожен відчуває підтримку та розуміння.

3. У сім'ї важливі чесність і довіра, які зміцнюють стосунки між людьми.

4. Любов і турбота — це основні складові здорових сімейних відносин.

5. Поважати думку і почуття близьких — це одна з найголовніших цінностей.

6. У сім'ї важливо вчити дітей правильним моральним принципам та етикету.

7. Спільні традиції і звичаї допомагають зміцнити родинні зв'язки.

8. Взаємна підтримка та допомога у важкі часи є одним із основних принципів сімейного життя.

9. Діти в родині мають право на любов, турботу та освіту.

10. Сімейні цінності вчать відповідальності перед іншими людьми.

11. Спільні свята та дозвілля допомагають родині відчути єдність.

12. Батьки повинні бути прикладом для своїх дітей, щоб передавати їм важливі моральні орієнтири.

13. Поважати старших — це невід'ємна частина сімейних цінностей.

14. Успіх родини залежить від здатності вирішувати конфлікти мирним шляхом.

15. Сім'я допомагає своїм членам долати труднощі та проблеми.

16. Чесність у родинних стосунках є ключем до стабільності.

17. Сімейні цінності сприяють розвитку емоційної близькості між людьми.

18. Важливо створювати атмосферу довіри в родині для здорових стосунків.

19. Щаслива родина — це та, де панує любов, взаєморозуміння і підтримка.

20. У кожній родині повинна бути можливість для вільного висловлення думок.

21. Відносини між членами родини повинні базуватися на взаємній пошані та терпимості.

4.Translate the text into English

Сімейні цінності — це основні принципи та переконання, які визначають поведінку, стосунки та взаємодію членів родини. Вони є основою стабільності та гармонії в сім'ї і важливим фактором у вихованні дітей, формуванні їхнього світогляду, моральних орієнтирів та ставлення до оточуючого світу.

Однією з основних сімейних цінностей є любов і повага один до одного. Це основа будь-яких здорових стосунків, яка дозволяє подолати труднощі і підтримувати один одного в будь-яких ситуаціях. Важливо, щоб у родині панував дух взаєморозуміння та підтримки, адже тільки так можна створити атмосферу тепла й безпеки для кожного члена сім'ї.

Ще однією важливою цінністю є взаємна відповідальність. Кожен член сім'ї несе відповідальність за свої вчинки, але й за атмосферу в домі. Сім'я — це спільнота, де кожен має свою роль і долучається до досягнення загальних цілей. Чи це допомога у побутових справах, чи емоційна підтримка в складні моменти — взаємна підтримка допомагає зміцнити родинні зв'язки.

Цінність виховання і розвитку також має велике значення. Батьки відіграють важливу роль у формуванні моральних цінностей та переконань дітей. Вони передають не лише знання, але й приклад для наслідування. Важливо, щоб у сім'ї панувала атмосфера довіри, підтримки та стимулювання до саморозвитку.

Незважаючи на сучасні виклики, сімейні цінності залишаються основою стабільного суспільства. Вони створюють здорове середовище для розвитку і

взаєморозуміння, допомагають долати труднощі життя та зберігати родинні традиції, які передаються з покоління в покоління.

5.Translate the dialogue into English

Анна: Привіт, мамо! Як ти?

Мама: Привіт, доню! Все добре, але дуже втомлена. Сьогодні весь день по господарству працювала, так що ноги ледве ходять.

Анна: Знову на городі? Мама, треба тобі відпочивати більше. А тато допомагає?

Мама: Ну, він теж на дачі був. Оце я йому доручила копати картоплю, а сама пекла пироги. Він часто каже, що у нього більше роботи, ніж у мене, але я бачу, що йому важко. І ще ходить по двору, перевіряє все.

Анна: Так, тато завжди такий, йому важко спокійно сидіти. Але ти права, треба відпочивати. Я знову на роботі весь день, але хочу знайти час приїхати. Як бабуся? Як вона почувається?

Мама: Бабуся добре, але втомлена. Вона в останній час почала більше часу проводити вдома, бо ноги болять. Але ти знаєш її – навіть сидячи на лавці в дворі, вона все одно комусь поради дає.

Анна: Яка вона! Така активна навіть у свої роки. Але все ж треба їй більше відпочивати, інакше дуже швидко виснажиться. Можливо, ми могли б якось допомогти їй. Я думаю, наступного тижня заїду до вас з Сашею.

Мама: Ой, було б чудово! Бабуся буде рада, а я так чекаю на твою допомогу. У нас і робота на городі є, і треба підготувати ще кілька справ по дому. Але більше всього радію, коли ви приїжджаєте, хочеться бачити свою родину.

Анна: Ми обов’язково приїдемо. І я, і Саша вже скучили за вами. Саша так любить гуляти з дідом на рибалці, не уявляєш, скільки у нього запитань до тата про рибу та снасті!

Мама: Тато вже давно обіцяв навчити Сашу ловити рибу, але я думаю, йому ще рано, хай спершу просто з ним побуде на озері. А ось ти, доню, можеш допомогти мені на кухні, я ж пам’ятаю, як ти любиш пекти!

Анна: Я обов’язково допоможу. І Саша з задоволенням буде гуляти з дідом, йому це дуже цікаво. Мама, а як ви з татом себе почуваєте? Зараз же холодно, чи не застудились?

Мама: Ні, не застудились, ми обидва вже звикли до холоду. У нас вже стільки років з татом, що ми, здається, не боїмося ні дощу, ні вітру. Але все одно намагаємось не переохолоджуватись. У нас з ним свої секрети: гарячий чай, теплі шкарпетки і, звісно ж, півгодини на сонці, щоб погрітися.

Анна: Знаю, знаєш, мама, у вас завжди є свій рецепт щастя – трохи праці, трохи відпочинку і багато любові. А як щодо братів? Як у них справи?

Мама: Ох, Тарас постійно в бізнесі, його майже не видно вдома. А Ярослав знову вивчає нову спеціальність, ще навіть не знає, як все закінчиться. Але обидва зазвичай дзвонять, цікавляться, як ми. Тарас обіцяв приїхати на свята, а Ярослав ще думає, чи вдасться йому вибратись.

Анна: Я розумію, що вони зайняті, але так хочеться бачити їх частіше. Може, ми всі на якійсь вихідних зберемося разом? Я вважаю, що родина має бути разом, хоч би який би не був ритм життя.

Мама: Це була б чудова ідея. Я завжди рада, коли ми збираємось разом. Це такі моменти, які надовго залишаються в пам'яті. У нас є час, поки всі зайняті, але давай влаштуємо святкову вечерю, коли зможете. І обов’язково буде місце для всіх.

Анна: Добре! Я обов’язково організую таку зустріч. Може, влаштуємо свято на свіжому повітрі, у дворі? Тато буде в захваті, а Саша візьме на себе роль малюка, що буде дарувати всім настрій.

Мама: Це буде чудово, донечко! Я вже з нетерпінням чекаю цієї зустрічі. А ще я впевнена, що бабуся буде щаслива бачити всіх разом.

Анна: Так, це дійсно найкраще. Тоді давай розраховувати на це і робити все для того, щоб наша родина була разом!

SHOPPING VOCABULARY

Apparel - Clothing or garments, typically used in a more formal context.

Bargain - A purchase made at a price lower than expected or typical; often used when referring to a deal.

Boutique - A small, specialized retail shop, often focusing on unique or high-end products.

Commodities - Basic goods or raw materials that can be bought and sold, often in large quantities.

Curated - Referring to carefully selected or organized items in a collection or shop.

Exorbitant - A term for excessively high prices.

Exclusive - Referring to products or services that are available to a select group or in limited quantities.

Haggle - To negotiate or argue over the price of something, often used in informal or market settings.

Luxuriate - To indulge in something luxurious or costly, often in reference to high-end goods.

Mark-up - The amount added to the cost price of goods to cover overhead and profit.

Opulent - Describing something rich, lavish, or expensive.

Procure - To obtain or acquire something, often used in formal or business contexts.

Retail Therapy - The act of shopping to improve one's mood or mental well-being.

Sought-after - A term for items that are highly desired or in demand.

Wholesaler - A person or business selling goods in bulk, typically at lower prices, to be resold by retailers.

Antiquities - Items of significant age or historical value, often sold in specialty shops.

Barter - The exchange of goods or services without money, common in markets or informal trading.

Consignment - Goods that are left in the care of another party for sale, with the original owner receiving a portion of the proceeds.

Curator - In a retail or shopping context, this could refer to someone who selects and organizes merchandise, particularly in galleries or boutique stores.

Decadent - Rich, indulgent, or luxurious products, often in reference to foods, perfumes, or high-end items.

Delectable - Describing something that is highly pleasing to the taste, commonly used for gourmet foods or treats.

Exclusivity - The quality of being restricted to a particular group or location, often associated with high-end or luxury goods.

Finesse - The delicate skill or subtle handling of something, like negotiating or choosing premium products.

Impulse Buy - A purchase made spontaneously, without prior planning or consideration, often influenced by marketing or attractive displays.

Inventory - A detailed list of goods or merchandise held by a store or business.

Kiosk - A small, often temporary stand or booth used to sell products, commonly seen in malls or at events.

Luxe - Short for "luxury," often used to describe premium or high-end products.

Merchandise - General term for products or goods available for sale.

Purveyor - A supplier or seller of goods, often used in the context of gourmet food or specialized items.

Prolific - Describing a store or designer that produces a large volume of products, often used when referencing brands with extensive collections.

Requisition - The formal process of ordering or requesting goods, often in a business or corporate context.

Resale - The act of selling items that were previously owned or purchased for the purpose of reselling them.

Sample Sale - A sale offering discounted products, often last season's items or store samples.

Snag - Informally, to get or obtain something, often used when referring to a good deal or item that's hard to find.

Sustainable - Referring to products that are environmentally friendly, made from renewable resources, or designed to minimize harm to the planet.

"Is there a promotion running for this product?"

– Inquiring about current discounts or special deals.

"Do you offer any exclusive deals for loyalty members?"

– Asking about special benefits for frequent shoppers.

"Can I apply multiple coupons to this purchase?"

– Checking if there are opportunities to stack discounts.

"I'm looking for something more in line with a minimalist aesthetic."

– Referring to a clean, simple style preference in items.

"Do you offer any personalized shopping experiences?"

– Asking about custom services or tailored advice.

"Can you recommend an alternative with a higher quality-to-price ratio?"

– Seeking a better-value option with a focus on quality.

"Are these items returnable if they don't meet my expectations?"

– Inquiring about return policies and flexibility.

"Do you provide international shipping for orders?"

– Asking about the ability to ship outside of the country.

"I prefer something that's ethically sourced or sustainably produced."

– Expressing a preference for eco-friendly or ethically made products.

"Do you offer any bundle deals or packages?"

– Asking about discounts for purchasing items together.

COLLOCATIONS

Types of Shopping

- **Go shopping** (e.g., *I love to go shopping on weekends.*)
- **Do the shopping** (e.g., *I need to do the shopping for groceries.*)
- **Window shopping** (e.g., *We went window shopping but didn't buy anything.*)
- **Online shopping** (e.g., *Online shopping is so convenient.*)
- **Grocery shopping** (e.g., *I usually do my grocery shopping on Sundays.*)

🏬 **Shops & Places**

- **Department store** (e.g., *I bought this bag at a department store.*)
- **Shopping mall** (e.g., *The new shopping mall is huge!*)
- **Retail store** (e.g., *Many retail stores have discounts during sales.*)
- **Boutique shop** (e.g., *She prefers boutique shops for unique clothing.*)
- **Local market** (e.g., *I get fresh vegetables from the local market.*)

💰 **Buying & Paying**

- **Make a purchase** (e.g., *She made a purchase online.*)
- **Pay in cash** (e.g., *Do you want to pay in cash or by card?*)
- **Pay by credit card** (e.g., *I usually pay by credit card for big purchases.*)
- **Get a receipt** (e.g., *Always get a receipt after payment.*)
- **Be on sale** (e.g., *These shoes are on sale now.*)
- **Buy in bulk** (e.g., *We buy in bulk to save money.*)

🎁 **Discounts & Offers**

- **Special offer** (e.g., *There's a special offer on laptops this week.*)
- **Discount price** (e.g., *I got this at a discount price.*)
- **Half price** (e.g., *The dress was half price, so I bought two!*)
- **Limited-time offer** (e.g., *Hurry! It's a limited-time offer.*)
- **Buy one, get one free** (e.g., *The store has a buy one, get one free deal.*)

❌ **Problems & Complaints**

- **Out of stock** (e.g., *The shoes I wanted were out of stock.*)
- **Return an item** (e.g., *Can I return this item if it doesn't fit?*)

- **Ask for a refund** (e.g., *I asked for a refund because the product was faulty.*)
- **Exchange an item** (e.g., *Can I exchange this for a different size?*)
- **Poor customer service** (e.g., *The shop had poor customer service.*)

EXERCISES

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1. Match the Items with Their Descriptions

Match the shopping items with the correct description.

Items

a) T-shirt

b) Handbag

c) Jeans

d) Sunglasses

e) Shoes

f) Grocery

Descriptions

1. Worn on your feet, usually made of leather or canvas.
2. A casual top with short sleeves.
3. A container used to carry items when shopping, often with handles.
4. A pair of pants, typically made of denim.
5. A pair of glasses that protect your eyes from sunlight.
6. Food and drinks typically bought from a supermarket.

2. Fill in the Blanks with the Correct Word

Complete the sentences using words from the list below:

Words: checkout, receipt, sale, discount, shopping cart, refund

1. The store offers a 20% _____ on all winter clothing this week.
2. I put all my items in the _____ before heading to the cashier.
3. The cashier gave me a _____ after I paid for the items.
4. They are giving me a _____ because I returned the defective item.
5. I can't believe this jacket was on _____—it was half price!
6. After paying, I was asked to proceed to the _____.

3. Unscramble the Words

Unscramble the letters to form shopping-related words.

1. tnsidoc (_____)
2. gnorogce (_____)
3. yablcdug (_____)
4. nooshs (_____)
5. nntgaeeilmi (_____)

4. Choose the Correct Word

Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the choices.

1. I'm going to buy some (groceries/grocery) for dinner tonight.
2. They offer a 10% (discount/charge) on all summer clothes.
3. At the store, there was a huge (sale/receipt) on electronics.
4. The (cashier/coupon) helped me find the right size.
5. She bought a beautiful (handbag/shirt) at the mall.

5. Role-play Dialogues

Create a shopping dialogue. For example, imagine you are at a clothing store. One person is the customer, and the other is the sales assistant. Use these prompts to guide the conversation:

- The customer is looking for a jacket.
- The assistant asks for the size and color preferences.
- The assistant offers a sale or discount.
- The customer asks about the return policy.

6. Synonyms and Antonyms

Match the words with their synonyms or antonyms.

Words

a) Expensive

b) Sale

c) Shopkeeper

d) Customer

e) Return

f) Discount

Synonyms

1. Shopper
2. Cheap
3. Refund
4. Bargain
5. Store owner
6. Clearance

7. Sentence Completion

Complete the sentences with the appropriate words from the list below:

Words: cash, online, try on, refund, items, checkout

1. I prefer to shop _____ because it's more convenient.
2. You can pay with _____ at the counter if you don't have a card.
3. The store has a no-questions-asked return policy, so you can get a _____ if you're not satisfied.
4. Before you make a decision, you should _____ the shoes to see how they fit.
5. I need to pick up a few _____ for the party tonight.
6. Make sure to wait in line until you reach the _____.

8. Choose the Correct Word or Phrase

Fill in the blank with the most suitable option.

1. I forgot to bring my shopping (bag/basket), so I had to buy one.
2. Can I pay by (credit card/cash register) at the register?
3. I need to (return/try on) this sweater because it's too small.
4. The store is having a huge (clearance/sale) on electronics this weekend.
5. I need to pick up some (groceries/shirts) for dinner tonight.

9. Conversation Practice

Imagine you're shopping at a store and want to ask the shop assistant for help. Complete the conversation:

Customer: Excuse me, can you help me find a _____?

Shop Assistant: Sure! What size are you looking for?

Customer: I'm looking for a size _____. Do you have any in blue?

Shop Assistant: Yes, we have a few in blue. Let me show you.

Customer: Great! I'll take this one. Can I pay with my _____?

10. Vocabulary Sorting Exercise

Sort these shopping-related words into the correct categories.

Categories:

- Types of Stores
- Payment Methods
- Shopping Actions
- Shopping Items

Words:

grocery store, department store, credit card, cash, return, buy, clothes, groceries, pay, cashier, refund, try on

Example:

- Types of Stores: grocery store, department store
- Payment Methods: credit card, cash
- Shopping Actions: return, buy, try on, pay
- Shopping Items: clothes, groceries

11. Fill in the Blanks with Phrasal Verbs

Use the correct phrasal verb to complete each sentence. The phrasal verbs are:

Words: run out of, pick up, try on, check out, look for

1. I need to _____ some milk at the store.
2. This jacket looks great! I'm going to _____ it.
3. We need to _____ more toilet paper; we have none left.
4. Can you please _____ when you're ready to pay?
5. I'm going to the store to _____ a new pair of shoes.

12. Word Association

Write down the first word that comes to your mind when you see each of the following words:

1. Discount
2. Cart
3. Store
4. Cash
5. Sale
6. Receipt
7. Clothes
8. Refund

IDIOMS

Shop 'til you drop – To shop for a long time, usually until you're physically exhausted.

A penny for your thoughts – Although not directly about shopping, this idiom is often used in situations when someone seems distracted while shopping. It means asking someone to share what's on their mind.

Cut your coat according to your cloth – This idiom suggests living within your means, often used in the context of managing money while shopping.

Get a bang for your buck – This means getting good value for your money, often used when referring to sales or bargains.

The customer is always right – A common phrase in retail, suggesting that businesses should prioritize customer satisfaction.

Window shopping – Looking at items in stores without the intention of buying anything.

Break the bank – To spend all your money, usually on expensive items.

Go on a shopping spree – To go shopping and spend a lot of money, often in a short period.

Put all your eggs in one basket – While this can be used outside of shopping, it's also used when focusing all your budget or attention on a single purchase.

A steal – A great deal or bargain.

PROVERBS

"You get what you pay for."

Meaning: The quality of an item is often reflected in its price.

"A penny saved is a penny earned."

Meaning: Saving money is just as valuable as making money.

"Don't buy the cow if you can get the milk for free."

Meaning: Don't commit to something if you can get the benefits without the full cost.

"There's no such thing as a free lunch."

Meaning: Nothing is truly free, everything has a hidden cost.

"Too many cooks spoil the broth."

While not directly about shopping, this saying is often used in shopping or decision-making scenarios where too many opinions or choices make things more complicated.

"The best things in life are free."

Meaning: Some of the most important things in life don't cost anything.

"One man's trash is another man's treasure."

Meaning: What one person considers useless, another might find valuable.

"A fool and his money are soon parted."

Meaning: People who are careless with money often end up losing it quickly.

"Buy cheap, buy twice."

Meaning: If you buy something of poor quality to save money, you'll end up needing to replace it sooner, costing you more in the long run.

"Money can't buy happiness."

TRANSLATION

1.Translate the text into Ukrainian

Shopping is an activity that many people enjoy, whether it's for necessity or leisure. It can range from browsing through a local store to exploring endless online options. Shopping has evolved over time, with online platforms offering

convenience and variety, while physical stores provide an opportunity to see, touch, and try products in person.

When it comes to shopping, some people are meticulous planners, making lists and sticking to a budget. Others are more spontaneous, picking up items they didn't even know they needed. There are different types of shopping experiences: window shopping, bargain hunting, luxury shopping, or simply getting something essential.

Technology has also made shopping smarter, with features like personalized recommendations, reviews, and easy returns. From the hustle of Black Friday sales to casual strolls through local boutiques, shopping has become an integral part of life.

2.Translate the following into English

Магазин

Продавець

Клієнт

Знижка

Товар

Покупка

Чек

Вибір

Оплата

Картка для оплати

Безготівковий розрахунок

Покупець

Приміряти

Розмір

Повернення товару

Гарантія

Акція

Розпродаж

Шукаю…

Потрібно подивитися

У вас є…?

Ціна

Я хочу придбати це

Оплачувати готівкою чи карткою?

Це дорого

Це дешевше

Магазин одягу

Магазин електроніки

Супермаркет

Продукти харчування

Покупки в Інтернеті

Доставка

Поштові витрати

Купити в розстрочку

Забрати з магазину

Заміна товару

Пробний товар

Магазин для дітей

Кошик для покупок

Залишити відгук

Купувати оптом

Міняти розмір

Магазин взуття

Картка лояльності

Подарунковий сертифікат

Сезонний розпродаж

Товари для дому

Купувати на виплат

Розплата карткою

Купити за акцією

Ціна зі знижкою

Гарантійний талон

Покупка в кредит

Магазин косметики

Оплата частинами

Пакування подарунка

Відкладений товар

Запит на товар

Продаж вживаних товарів

Перевірка на касі

Заповнити форму повернення

Магазин аксесуарів

Привезти з магазину

Витратити бонуси

Оформити доставку додому

Знижка на другу одиницю

Товар з дефектом

Забронювати товар

Продаж за ціною виробника

Гарантована доставка

3.Translate the sentences into English

1. Я вирішив піти в магазин і купити нову куртку.
2. Сьогодні на розпродажі можна знайти багато вигідних пропозицій.
3. Мені потрібно купити продукти на тиждень.
4. Вони придбали новий смартфон в інтернет-магазині.
5. Я не знайшов потрібної книги в книжковому магазині.
6. Мама завжди обирає найкращі продукти на ринку.
7. Купуючи одяг, я завжди звертаю увагу на якість тканини.

8. Після свят у магазинах залишилися великі знижки на іграшки.
9. Я планую зробити покупки для дому після роботи.
10. В онлайн-магазині я знайшов чудову акцію на техніку.
11. Перед відпусткою я купив нові валізи.
12. Це дуже зручний магазин для покупки косметики.
13. Потрібно оновити гардероб, тому планую відвідати торговий центр.
14. Вона витратила більше грошей, ніж планувала, під час покупки в моллі.
15. Я купив подарунок для друга на його день народження.
16. У сезон знижок я завжди шукаю вигідні пропозиції для одягу.
17. На ринку можна знайти не тільки свіжі овочі, а й сувеніри.
18. Я купую одяг в інтернеті, тому що це зручно та швидко.
19. Він знайшов чудову книгу в секонд-хенді за дуже низькою ціною.
20. Завтра я планую купити нові меблі для своєї квартири.

4.Translate the text into English

Магазини — це важливі осередки для покупок, де можна знайти все необхідне для повсякденного життя. Вони пропонують великий асортимент товарів: від продуктів харчування до одягу, техніки та побутових товарів. Відвідування магазину часто стає частиною рутинного дня, і кожен покупець має свої уподобання — одні віддають перевагу великим торговим центрам з широким вибором, інші — маленьким спеціалізованим магазинам, де можна знайти унікальні речі.

Процес покупки є важливою частиною економіки, адже через нього здійснюється рух товарів і послуг. Сучасні магазини використовують різноманітні маркетингові стратегії, щоб привернути увагу покупців: акції, знижки, бонуси, рекламні кампанії.

З розвитком онлайн-торгівлі все більше людей обирають покупки через інтернет. Це зручно, адже можна замовити товар з доставкою додому, не виходячи з дому. Водночас, інтернет-магазини часто пропонують товари за більш вигідними цінами через відсутність оренди приміщень та персоналу.

Магазини, як фізичні, так і онлайн, є важливою частиною нашого повсякденного життя, допомагаючи задовольняти наші потреби та бажання.

5.Translate the dialogue into English

Покупець: Добрий день! Мені потрібно купити новий телефон. Можете допомогти?

Продавець: Добрий день! Звичайно, допоможу. Який саме телефон вас цікавить? Може, є певна модель або характеристики, які вам важливі?

Покупець: Я хотів би телефон з хорошою камерою і великим екраном. Бажано, щоб він не був надто дорогий.

Продавець: Розумію. В нас є кілька моделей, які можуть вам підходити. Наприклад, цей смартфон з камерою 48 Мп та екраном 6.5 дюймів. Ціна – 8000 гривень. Як вам?

Покупець: Здається, непоганий варіант. А що скажете про батарею? Скільки часу тримає?

Продавець: Цей телефон має батарею на 5000 мАг, що дозволяє використовувати його протягом дня без проблем, навіть при активному використанні.

Покупець: Супер! А чи є у вас аксесуари до цього телефону? Наприклад, чохол чи захисне скло?

Продавець: Так, в нас є чохли різних кольорів, а також захисні скла. Я можу показати вам кілька варіантів.

Покупець: Чудово! Давайте ще чохол подивимось.

Продавець: Ось кілька варіантів чохлів. Цей чорний виглядає класно, а ще є кольорові — для більш яскравого вигляду.

Покупець: Думаю, я візьму цей чорний. Дякую за допомогу!

Продавець: Не за що! Якщо будуть ще питання, звертайтесь. Гарного дня!

Покупець: І вам!

CLOTHES

VOCABULARY

Attire – General term for clothing or dress.

Raiment – A somewhat old-fashioned word for clothing or garments.

Ensemble – A complete outfit, typically referring to coordinated clothing.

Regalia – The official clothing or insignia associated with royalty or a particular group.

Haberdashery – A shop selling men's clothing and accessories, or the items themselves.

Trousseau – The clothes, linens, and other possessions collected by a bride for her marriage.

Corsetry – A type of undergarment, often structured with boning, used to shape the body.

Habiliments – Clothing or dress, especially those associated with a particular profession or role.

Livery – A uniform worn by servants, especially those in the service of the wealthy.

Frock – A long dress or gown, typically worn by women.

Bolero – A short, cropped jacket, often worn by women.

Jodhpurs – Tight-fitting trousers worn for horseback riding, often with a flared hip and tight knee area.

Brocade – A rich fabric, often with intricate patterns, typically made from silk and used for formal clothing.

Sarong – A large piece of cloth, typically wrapped around the body, worn in Southeast Asia and the Pacific Islands.

Cummerbund – A broad waistband, often worn with formal wear, especially tuxedos.

Bespoke – Custom-made clothing, particularly suits.

Chador – A full-body cloak worn by some Muslim women, leaving only the face exposed.

Pashmina – A type of fine cashmere wool, often used to make shawls or scarves.

Mantilla – A lace or silk veil worn by women, especially in Spanish-speaking countries.

Casual Dresses:

- **Shift Dress**: A loose-fitting dress that falls straight down from the shoulders.
- **A-line Dress**: A dress that flares out from the waist, resembling the shape of the letter "A."
- **Maxi Dress**: A long dress that reaches the floor, often made of flowy fabric.
- **T-shirt Dress**: A casual dress resembling a t-shirt, often made from cotton.
- **Sundress**: A sleeveless dress with thin straps, often worn in warm weather.

Formal Dresses:

- **Ball Gown**: A formal dress with a full skirt, often worn at balls or formal events.
- **Cocktail Dress**: A knee-length dress, typically worn to semi-formal events.
- **Sheath Dress**: A slim-fitting dress that follows the body's natural shape, often worn for formal occasions.
- **Empire Waist Dress**: A dress with a raised waistline, just under the bust, often used in more formal or bridal styles.

Party Dresses:

- **Little Black Dress (LBD)**: A short, simple black dress, known for its versatility at parties.
- **Mini Dress**: A very short dress, usually above the knee, perfect for casual or party settings.
- **Peplum Dress**: A dress featuring a short, flared ruffle or overskirt at the waist.
- **Skater Dress**: A dress with a fitted bodice and a flared skirt, similar to a skater's outfit.

Bridal Dresses:

- **Wedding Gown**: The traditional dress worn by a bride, often elaborate with lace, beading, or other details.
- **Bridesmaid Dress**: Dresses worn by bridesmaids, usually coordinated with the bride's dress.
- **Tea-Length Dress**: A dress with a hem that falls between the knee and ankle, often worn by brides.

Evening Dresses:

- **Evening Gown**: A long, formal dress worn to formal evening events or galas.
- **Mermaid Dress**: A form-fitting dress that flares out at the knees, often worn at formal events.
- **Trench Dress**: A dress inspired by the trench coat, often with a belt or wraparound closure.

Specialty Dresses:

- **Smock Dress**: A loose, often oversized dress, which may have gathered details or an elastic waistband.
- **Maxi Skirt Dress**: A dress that features a long skirt, often with a flowy, bohemian style.
- **Wrap Dress**: A dress with a front closure that wraps around the body, often cinching at the waist.
- **Jumpsuit Dress**: A one-piece dress with pants that offers a modern alternative to traditional dresses.
- **A-Line Skirt**: A skirt that is fitted at the waist and gradually flares out towards the hem, resembling the shape of a letter "A."
- **Pencil Skirt**: A slim-fitting skirt that is straight and narrow, typically knee-length or slightly below, and often worn in professional settings.
- **Maxi Skirt**: A long skirt that typically reaches the ankles or floor, offering a flowing, elegant look.

- **Mini Skirt**: A short skirt that usually ends above the knee, known for its youthful and daring style.
- **Pleated Skirt**: A skirt featuring folds of fabric, either stitched in place or allowing the fabric to fan out. Often seen in school uniforms and classic styles.
- **Wrap Skirt**: A skirt that wraps around the body and is fastened with a tie or buckle, creating an overlapping effect.
- **Circle Skirt**: A skirt made from a circular piece of fabric that flares out from the waist, creating a voluminous, full look.
- **Tulip Skirt**: A skirt that has an overlapping, petal-like shape at the hem, creating a curved appearance.
- **Bodycon Skirt**: A form-fitting skirt that hugs the body, typically made from stretchy material, to show off the shape.
- **Belted Skirt**: A skirt that comes with a belt or waistband to add structure or accentuate the waist.
- **Skater Skirt**: A flared skirt that is typically short and has a fun, youthful look. It's similar to an A-line but tends to have a fuller flare.
- **Godet Skirt**: A skirt with triangular inserts of fabric (godets) inserted into the hemline to create flare.
- **Bubble Skirt**: A skirt that puffs out from the waist and is gathered at the hem to create a "bubble" shape.
- **Kilt**: A traditional Scottish skirt made from woolen fabric, often plaid, that is pleated and worn by men and women.
- **Cargo Skirt**: A skirt with large pockets, similar to cargo pants, often made of durable fabric.
- **Peplum Skirt**: A skirt with a short, gathered, or pleated section of fabric around the waistline, giving the look of a flared ruffle.

Types of shoes:

1. **Sneakers** – Athletic shoes, often used for running or casual wear.
2. **Loafers** – Slip-on shoes, typically without laces, offering comfort and ease.

3. **Boots** – Shoes that cover the ankle or higher, often used for protection or style.
4. **Heels** – Shoes with a raised heel, typically worn by women for a formal or fashionable look.
5. **Sandals** – Open-toed shoes with straps that secure them to the foot, often worn in warm weather.
6. **Flats** – Shoes with a flat sole, typically for comfort and casual wear.
7. **Oxfords** – Formal shoes with laces, often made of leather.
8. **Moccasins** – Soft, flat shoes, often made of leather or suede, and slip-on.
9. **Slippers** – Soft, comfortable shoes usually worn indoors.
10. **Wedges** – Shoes with a sole that is thicker at the heel, providing more comfort and support than regular heels.
11. **Espadrilles** – Casual shoes made of canvas or cotton fabric with a flexible esparto rope or jute sole.
12. **Chelsea Boots** – Ankle-high boots with elastic side panels, easy to slip on and off.
13. **Combat Boots** – Sturdy boots, often worn for military purposes or as a fashion statement.
14. **Ballet Flats** – A type of flat shoe that resembles a ballet slipper, usually very thin and flexible.
15. **Derby Shoes** – Similar to Oxfords but with an open lacing system, more casual than formal.
16. **Clogs** – Shoes with a thick wooden or rubber sole and often a back strap, commonly worn for work environments.
17. **Boat Shoes** – Slip-on shoes designed for boating or nautical activities, usually made of leather with non-slip soles.

Types of pants:

1. **Jeans** – Denim pants, often blue, but available in various colors and cuts.
    - Example: Skinny jeans, straight-leg jeans, bootcut jeans.

2. **Chinos** – Casual cotton pants, often in khaki or beige, but available in various colors.
3. **Trousers** – A formal or business-casual style of pants, typically made from wool or synthetic fabrics.
4. **Sweatpants** – Comfortable pants made of soft, stretchy fabric, usually worn for lounging or exercising.
5. **Cargo Pants** – Pants with large pockets on the sides, often used for outdoor or military-inspired fashion.
6. **Leggings** – Tight-fitting pants made from stretchy material, often worn by women for comfort or as activewear.
7. **Capris** – Pants that are cropped just below the knee or mid-calf.
8. **Shorts** – Pants that are cut off at the knee or higher, typically worn in warm weather.
9. **Palazzo Pants** – Loose, wide-leg pants that are often flowy and made from lightweight fabric.
10. **Joggers** – Casual pants with a relaxed fit and elastic cuffs at the ankle, typically made from soft fabrics like cotton or fleece.
11. **Bell-bottoms** – Pants that flare out from the knee down, popular in the 1970s.
12. **Culottes** – Knee-length, wide-legged pants that resemble a skirt.
13. **Harem Pants** – Loose-fitting pants with a dropped crotch, often tapered at the ankle.
14. **Bootcut Pants** – Pants that are fitted through the thigh and slightly flare out from the knee to the hem, designed to be worn with boots.
15. **Slim Fit Pants** – Pants that fit close to the body but are not as tight as skinny jeans.

Types of jackets:

1. **Bomber Jacket** – A short, waist-length jacket with a zip front, often with ribbed cuffs and a ribbed waistband, originally worn by military pilots.

2. **Blazer** – A formal jacket typically made of wool, worn as part of a suit or as a smart casual outfit.
3. **Denim Jacket** – A jacket made from denim fabric, usually with a button-down front and a more casual style.
4. **Leather Jacket** – A jacket made from leather, offering both style and warmth, often associated with rebellious or edgy fashion.
5. **Windbreaker** – A lightweight, wind-resistant jacket, often made of nylon or polyester, designed for outdoor activities in breezy weather.
6. **Parka** – A heavy, insulated jacket designed for cold weather, often with a fur-lined hood, and typically longer in length.
7. **Peacoat** – A heavy wool jacket with a double-breasted front and wide lapels, traditionally worn by sailors.
8. **Trench Coat** – A long, water-resistant coat with a belt, often made of cotton or a similar material, typically worn in rainy weather.
9. **Field Jacket** – A military-inspired jacket with multiple pockets, often made of durable cotton or canvas.
10. **Quilted Jacket** – A jacket filled with insulation (often synthetic or down), featuring diamond or square stitching to keep the fill in place.
11. **Down Jacket** – A lightweight, insulated jacket filled with down feathers, providing warmth without bulk.
12. **Fleece Jacket** – A soft, warm jacket made from synthetic fleece material, often worn as a mid-layer in colder weather.
13. **Varsity Jacket** – A jacket with a wool body and leather sleeves, often associated with sports teams or high school varsity jackets.
14. **Cropped Jacket** – A jacket that is shorter than regular jackets, typically ending at or above the waist.
15. **Chore Coat** – A sturdy, utilitarian jacket with large pockets, often worn for work or outdoor activities.

Types of hats:

1. **Fedora** – A soft felt hat with a wide brim and indented crown, typically associated with formal and semi-formal wear.
2. **Panama Hat** – A light, woven straw hat originating from Ecuador, typically worn in hot climates for sun protection.
3. **Baseball Cap** – A casual hat with a rounded crown and a stiff brim in the front, often worn for sports or casual outfits.
4. **Bowler Hat** – A hard felt hat with a rounded crown and narrow brim, traditionally worn by men in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.
5. **Top Hat** – A tall, cylindrical hat often made of silk or felt, historically worn with formal wear, particularly in the 19th century.
6. **Beanie** – A close-fitting knitted hat, often worn for warmth in cold weather.
7. **Beret** – A soft, round, flat cap made of wool, often associated with French fashion or military uniforms.
8. **Trilby** – A type of fedora with a narrower brim, typically worn at a jaunty angle.
9. **Cowboy Hat** – A wide-brimmed hat with a high crown, often made of felt or straw, typically associated with Western-style attire.
10. **Cloche** – A close-fitting, bell-shaped hat worn by women, often made of felt, popular in the 1920s.
11. **Sun Hat** – A wide-brimmed hat designed for sun protection, often made from lightweight, breathable materials.
12. **Bucket Hat** – A soft, wide-brimmed hat with a downward sloping brim, typically made from cotton or denim.
13. **Newsboy Cap** – A flat cap with a rounded, flat crown and a short, stiff brim, traditionally worn by newsboys in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.
14. **Visor** – A headwear that only covers the forehead, leaving the top of the head and the back exposed, typically worn in sports like tennis or golf.
15. **Homburg** – A formal felt hat with a narrow brim and a single dent running down the middle of the crown.

16. **Cowboy Hat** – A wide-brimmed hat made of felt or straw, typically worn by cowboys or associated with Western culture.
17. **Pillbox Hat** – A small, round, flat hat, often worn by women, typically placed on top of the head without a brim.

Types of cloth:

1. Natural Fibers

- **Cotton**: Soft, breathable, and commonly used for casual wear and home textiles.
- **Linen**: Made from flax, known for its cool and breathable texture, often used for summer clothing.
- **Silk**: A luxurious fabric with a smooth texture, used for high-end clothing and accessories.
- **Wool**: Warm and often used for cold-weather clothing like coats and sweaters.
- **Cashmere**: Soft and luxurious wool from cashmere goats, used for high-end winter wear.
- **Hemp**: Durable and eco-friendly, used for casual clothing and home textiles.

2. Synthetic Fibers

- **Polyester**: Durable, wrinkle-resistant, and often blended with other fibers.
- **Nylon**: Known for its strength and elasticity, used for activewear and outerwear.
- **Acrylic**: Soft, lightweight, and often used as a substitute for wool.
- **Spandex (Lycra/Elastane)**: Stretchy fabric used for activewear, swimwear, and form-fitting clothes.

3. Blended Fabrics

- **Poly-cotton**: A blend of polyester and cotton, combining durability with softness.
- **Tencel (Lyocell)**: A sustainable fabric made from wood pulp, soft and breathable.

- **Rayon**: Semi-synthetic fiber made from cellulose, often used for drapey, flowing garments.

4. Textured Fabrics

- **Velvet**: A luxurious fabric with a soft, plush texture, often used in evening wear.
- **Corduroy**: Cotton-based fabric with ridged texture, commonly used in trousers and jackets.
- **Taffeta**: A crisp, smooth fabric often used in evening gowns and wedding dresses.
- **Chenille**: A soft, velvety fabric used for throws, cushions, and occasionally clothing.

5. Specialty Fabrics

- **Denim**: A sturdy cotton fabric, traditionally used for jeans and jackets.
- **Fleece**: Soft, warm, and often used for casual wear and activewear.
- **Canvas**: A heavy-duty fabric used for bags, tents, and durable work clothing.
- **Leather**: Made from animal hides, used for jackets, shoes, and accessories.

6. Sheer Fabrics

- **Organza**: Thin, transparent fabric often used in evening and bridal wear.
- **Chiffon**: Lightweight and sheer, often used in flowing dresses and scarves.
- **Tulle**: Fine, net-like fabric, used in tutus, veils, and wedding dresses.

Types of coats:

1. Overcoat

- A long coat, typically worn over a suit or formal outfit, providing warmth during cold weather.

2. Peacoat

- A short, double-breasted wool coat, often associated with sailors, with a distinctive wide collar.

3. Trench Coat

- A classic, often belted, coat made of waterproof fabric, originally worn by military officers.

4. Parka

- A warm, often hooded coat with insulation (usually down or synthetic), designed for extreme cold weather.

5. Mac (Mackintosh)

- A lightweight, waterproof coat, usually in a single-breasted style, ideal for rainy weather.

6. Blazer

- A tailored, usually single-breasted jacket that is part of more formal or semi-formal outfits, not always insulated.

7. Cloak

- A loose, often flowing coat that is worn over the shoulders and fastened at the neck, typically made of heavy fabric.

8. Duster Coat

- A long, lightweight coat, often worn as protection against dust or elements when riding horseback or driving.

9. Faux Fur Coat

- A stylish, warm coat made from synthetic fibers designed to look like fur, providing a cruelty-free alternative.

10. Puffer Coat

- A coat filled with insulating material, typically synthetic or down, designed to provide warmth by trapping heat.

11. Biker Jacket

- A shorter, form-fitting leather coat originally worn by motorcyclists, often with zippers and studs.

12. Duffel Coat

- A warm, often woolen coat with a hood, fastened with wooden toggles, often associated with British style.

13. Chesterfield Coat

- A formal, tailored overcoat with a velvet collar, often worn for business or evening wear.

14. Raincoat

- A lightweight, waterproof coat designed to protect from rain, often made of materials like rubber or coated fabric.

15. Military Coat

- A coat inspired by military uniforms, often tailored with a double-breasted design and epaulets.

16. Balmacaan Coat

- A loose, single-breasted overcoat with raglan sleeves, often made of wool or tweed.

17. Wool Coat

- A general category of coats made from wool fabric, offering warmth and style, often with various lengths and cuts.

18. Car Coat

- A mid-length coat designed for driving, with a simple, classic cut and functional features like roomy pockets.

19. Double-Breasted Coat

- A coat with a front fastening featuring two parallel rows of buttons, offering a more formal appearance.

20. Fleece Jacket

- A lightweight, insulated jacket made from fleece fabric, often used as a mid-layer for warmth.

Jewelry

- **Necklace**: A piece of jewelry worn around the neck.
- **Bracelet**: A piece of jewelry worn on the wrist.
- **Ring**: A piece of jewelry worn on the finger.
- **Earrings**: Jewelry worn on the ears.
- **Brooch**: A decorative pin worn on clothing.
- **Cufflinks**: Small decorative items used to fasten shirt cuffs.

- **Anklet**: A piece of jewelry worn around the ankle.

Bags & Purses

- **Handbag**: A bag typically carried by hand or over the shoulder.
- **Clutch**: A small, usually strapless handbag.
- **Backpack**: A bag worn on the back, typically with two straps.
- **Tote**: A large, often unfastened bag with handles.
- **Wallet**: A small, flat case for carrying money and cards.

Headwear

- **Hat**: A general term for any kind of headwear.
- **Cap**: A close-fitting head covering, usually with a brim.
- **Headband**: A band worn around the head, often for keeping hair back.
- **Beanie**: A knitted hat, typically worn in cold weather.
- **Scarf**: A piece of cloth worn around the neck for warmth or fashion.

Footwear Accessories

- **Socks**: Worn on the feet, typically under shoes.
- **Shoes**: Footwear worn to protect the feet and complement the outfit.
- **Boots**: Footwear that covers the feet and ankles, and sometimes extends up the leg.
- **Shoelaces**: Strings used to fasten shoes.

Eyewear

- **Sunglasses**: Glasses designed to protect the eyes from the sun.
- **Reading glasses**: Glasses used to aid with close-up vision.
- **Eyeglasses**: General term for glasses used to correct vision.

Belts & Buckles

- **Belt**: A flexible band, usually made of leather or fabric, worn around the waist.
- **Buckle**: A clasp used to fasten a belt.

Other Accessories

- **Gloves**: Hand coverings, typically made of fabric, leather, or wool.
- **Watch**: A timepiece worn on the wrist.

- **Umbrella**: A portable device used to protect against rain or sun.
- **Hairpins**: Small pins used to secure hair in place.
- **Suspenders**: Straps worn over the shoulders to hold up trousers.

Types of Underwear

For Men:

- **Boxers** – Loose-fitting underwear shorts
- **Briefs** – Tight-fitting underwear with full coverage
- **Boxer briefs** – A combination of boxers and briefs (tight but longer)
- **Trunks** – Similar to boxer briefs but shorter in length
- **Undershirt** – A lightweight shirt worn under clothes

For Women:

- **Panties** – General term for women's underwear
- **Thongs** – Underwear with minimal back coverage
- **G-String** – Similar to a thong, but with a very thin back strap
- **Boyshorts** – Shorts-style underwear with full coverage
- **Bikini** – Low-rise underwear with moderate coverage
- **High-waisted** – Underwear that covers the stomach area
- **Bra** – Supports the breasts (includes different types: push-up, sports bra, strapless, etc.)

Other Underwear-Related Words

- **Lingerie** – Fancy, decorative underwear
- **Thermal underwear** – Warm underclothing for cold weather
- **Slip** – A thin dress worn under a skirt or dress
- **Camisole** – A sleeveless top worn under clothing
- **Shapewear** – Tight-fitting undergarments that shape the body
- **Long johns** – Long underwear for warmth
-

Everyday Bags:

1. **Tote Bag -** A large, often unfastened bag with parallel handles, used for carrying everyday items.

2. **Shoulder Bag** - A bag that hangs from one shoulder, usually with a long strap.
3. **Crossbody Bag** - A bag worn across the body with a strap that is typically longer than a shoulder bag.
4. **Handbag** - A small to medium-sized bag that can be carried by hand or over the shoulder, often used by women.
5. **Clutch** - A small, usually strapless bag that's carried in hand, often for formal events.
6. **Messenger Bag** - A bag with a long strap designed to be worn across the body, often used for carrying books or a laptop.
7. **Backpack** - A bag with two shoulder straps, often used for casual or outdoor activities.
8. **Satchel** - A medium-sized, structured bag with a flap and a handle, often worn over the shoulder.

Travel Bags:

1. **Duffel Bag** - A large, cylindrical bag often used for sports or travel.
2. **Weekender Bag** - A large, stylish bag for short trips or weekends away.
3. **Carry-on Bag** - A small bag that fits into the overhead compartment of an airplane.
4. **Luggage** - Large suitcases or bags used for packing clothes and other items for travel.
5. **Rolling Bag** - A suitcase or travel bag with wheels for easy rolling.

Specialty Bags:

1. **Diaper Bag** - A bag designed for carrying baby essentials, with multiple compartments.
2. **Camera Bag** - A protective bag used to carry a camera and its accessories.
3. **Laptop Bag** - A bag designed specifically to protect and carry a laptop.
4. **Briefcase** - A small, flat bag with a handle, traditionally used for carrying documents and work essentials.
5. **Gym Bag** - A bag used to carry gym clothes, shoes, and equipment.

6. **Eco Bag** - A reusable bag designed for groceries, often made from sustainable materials.

Fashion/Designer Bags:

1. **Bucket Bag** - A bag with a rounded bottom and a drawstring closure, often worn as a fashion statement.
2. **Hobo Bag** - A large, slouchy bag with a single shoulder strap.
3. **Baguette Bag** - A small, rectangular bag, often worn under the arm.
4. **Wristlet** - A small bag with a strap designed to be worn on the wrist, often for carrying essentials like a phone and cards.

The list of colours:

Primary Colors

- **Red**
- **Blue**
- **Yellow**

Secondary Colors (Made by mixing two primary colors)

- **Orange** (Red + Yellow)
- **Green** (Blue + Yellow)
- **Purple** (Red + Blue)

Tertiary Colors (Mixing a primary color with a secondary color)

- **Red-Orange**
- **Yellow-Orange**
- **Yellow-Green**
- **Blue-Green (Teal)**
- **Blue-Purple (Indigo)**
- **Red-Purple (Magenta)**

Neutral Colors

- **Black**
- **White**
- **Gray (Grey)**
- **Brown**

- **Beige**
- **Cream**
- **Tan**

Common Shades & Variations

Shades of Red

- **Crimson**
- **Scarlet**
- **Maroon**
- **Burgundy**
- **Cherry**

Shades of Blue

- **Navy Blue**
- **Sky Blue**
- **Cobalt Blue**
- **Turquoise**
- **Azure**

Shades of Yellow

- **Gold**
- **Mustard**
- **Lemon**
- **Amber**

Shades of Green

- **Lime Green**
- **Emerald**
- **Olive Green**
- **Jade**
- **Mint Green**

Shades of Purple

- **Violet**
- **Lavender**

- **Lilac**
- **Mauve**
- **Plum**

Shades of Pink

- **Hot Pink**
- **Blush**
- **Rose**
- **Salmon**
- **Coral**

Shades of Orange

- **Peach**
- **Tangerine**
- **Apricot**
- **Rust**

Shades of Brown

- **Chestnut**
- **Mahogany**
- **Chocolate**
- **Coffee**

Metallic & Special Colors

- **Gold**
- **Silver**
- **Bronze**
- **Copper**

COLLOCATIONS

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1. Verbs + Clothes

- **Wear** clothes, a dress, a suit, a uniform
- **Put on** a jacket, a scarf, gloves
- **Take off** shoes, a hat, a coat

- **Try on** a dress, a shirt, a pair of jeans
- **Get dressed** / **Get undressed** quickly, slowly
- **Change into** casual clothes, pajamas, formal wear
- **Match** a shirt **with** trousers, shoes **with** a handbag
- **Go with** (suit, complement): "That tie **goes with** your suit."
- **Fold** clothes, a sweater, jeans
- **Hang up** a coat, a jacket, a shirt
- **Do up** (fasten) a coat, buttons, a zipper
- **Undo** a button, a zip, a belt

2. Adjectives + Clothes

- **Casual** clothes (jeans, T-shirt)
- **Formal** attire (suit, tie, gown)
- **Trendy** outfit (stylish, fashionable)
- **Tight-fitting** dress, jeans, jacket
- **Loose-fitting** sweater, trousers, top
- **Comfortable** shoes, clothes, outfit
- **Heavy** coat, jacket, sweater
- **Light** fabric, summer clothes, dress
- **Plain** T-shirt, shirt, scarf
- **Striped** sweater, dress, socks
- **Checked** shirt, pattern, trousers
- **Floral** print, design, dress

3. Nouns + Clothes

- **Designer clothes** (high-end, expensive)
- **Winter clothes** (coats, scarves, gloves)
- **Summer outfit** (shorts, sandals, sunglasses)
- **Work uniform** (suit, tie, dress code)
- **Laundry basket** (where you put dirty clothes)
- **Wardrobe essentials** (basic clothing items)

EXRCISES

1. Match the Clothes with Their Descriptions

Instructions: Match each item of clothing to the correct description.

Clothes:

- a. T-shirt
- b. Jeans
- c. Jacket
- d. Shorts
- e. Sweater
- f. Skirt
- g. Scarf
- h. Shoes

Descriptions:

1. A piece of clothing worn on the upper body, usually made of cotton, with short sleeves.
2. A type of pants, usually made of denim, that is worn by both men and women.
3. A warm piece of clothing that covers the upper body and arms, usually worn over other clothes.
4. Clothing worn in hot weather, typically covering the upper part of the legs.
5. A long-sleeved garment made of wool or cotton, worn to keep warm.
6. A piece of clothing worn by women that covers the lower part of the body, often above the knee.
7. A long, thin piece of fabric worn around the neck for warmth or fashion.
8. A type of footwear worn to protect and cover the feet.

2. Fill in the Blanks with the Correct Clothing Vocabulary

Instructions: Fill in the blanks with the correct clothing item.

1. I love wearing a comfortable _____ when I go to the beach. (Hint: it's worn on the lower body and covers part of the legs)

2. He wore a _____ over his shirt because it was cold outside. (Hint: a warm outer garment)
3. For the formal event, she wore a beautiful _____. (Hint: a garment typically worn by women, covering the lower body)
4. You can buy new _____ at the store if you want something more casual for the summer. (Hint: a casual top)
5. He needs to buy new _____ because the ones he has are getting old. (Hint: clothing for the lower body made of denim or fabric)
6. I bought a new pair of _____ for the winter. (Hint: footwear)

3. Choose the Correct Word

Instructions: Choose the correct word from the options provided to complete each sentence.

1. She wears a _____ whenever it's cold outside.
   a) Dress
   b) Sweater
   c) Shorts
2. I bought a new pair of _____ for jogging.
   a) Sandals
   b) Sneakers
   c) Socks
3. On formal occasions, he always wears a _____ and tie.
   a) Suit
   b) T-shirt
   c) Hoodie
4. The dress is too long, so I need to _____ it.
   a) Tailor
   b) Fold
   c) Wash
5. I forgot my _____ at home, and now I'm cold.
   a) Gloves

b) Belt

c) Sunglasses

4. Clothes Categories

Instructions: Write the following items in the correct categories:

Clothing Items:

Shirt, Gloves, Jeans, Jacket, Sneakers, Scarf, Skirt, Socks, Boots

Categories:

- **Outerwear** (clothing worn on the outside):
- **Footwear**:
- **Accessories**:
- **Bottoms** (clothing worn on the lower body):
- **Tops** (clothing worn on the upper body):
- **Winter Wear**:

Clothing Word Association

Instructions: Match the clothing word to its associated item or use.

Clothing Words:

- a. Pajamas
- b. Tie
- c. Hoodie
- d. Blouse
- e. Boots
- f. Overcoat

Associated Items/Uses:

1. A cozy garment worn for sleeping or lounging at home.
2. A piece of clothing typically worn around the neck to complete a formal look.
3. A casual, hooded jacket, often worn in cool weather.
4. A formal shirt worn by women, often with buttons and sleeves.
5. Heavy footwear, often worn in cold or snowy weather.
6. A long coat worn in winter or during rain.

7. Clothing Synonyms

Instructions: Replace the word in parentheses with the correct synonym.

1. He always wears a (jacket) when it's cold.
   a) Coat
   b) Shirt
   c) Shoes
2. She loves her (sneakers) for running.
   a) Sandals
   b) Boots
   c) Trainers
3. I need to buy some new (jeans).
   a) Pants
   b) Skirt
   c) Shorts
4. He wore a (tie) to the wedding.
   a) Scarf
   b) Bow tie
   c) Hat
5. I can't find my (scarf) anywhere.
   a) Gloves
   b) Hat
   c) Shawl

8. Clothing Idioms and Phrases

Instructions: Match the idiom with its meaning.

1. **Dress to kill**
2. **In someone's shoes**
3. **Put a sock in it**
4. **Keep your shirt on**
5. **Change your clothes**

Meanings:

a) To calm down and stop being so angry.

b) To dress very stylishly and impressively.

c) To be in someone else's position, or understand their feelings.

d) To stop talking or making noise.

e) To change your attitude or behavior.

10. Clothing Descriptions

Instructions: Write a description for each piece of clothing using at least three adjectives.

1. T-shirt
2. Jeans
3. Dress
4. Sweater
5. Shoes

IDIOMS

A wolf in sheep's clothing - Someone who hides their true intentions or character behind a false appearance.

Wear your heart on your sleeve - To openly show your emotions or feelings.

Dressed to the nines - To dress very fashionably or elegantly.

Button your lip - To stop talking, especially when you're about to say something inappropriate.

Put a sock in it - To tell someone to stop talking or be quiet.

Cut from the same cloth - Two people who are very similar in behavior, characteristics, or interests.

A silk purse from a sow's ear - Trying to make something beautiful or of high quality out of something poor or unrefined.

Keep your shirt on - To stay calm and not get angry or upset.

In someone's shoes - To be in someone else's situation or position.

Tie the knot - To get married.

PROVERBS

"Clothes make the man."

Meaning: People are often judged by their appearance, and clothes can greatly influence how others perceive them.

"You can't judge a book by its cover."

While not strictly about clothes, it’s often applied in relation to appearances and how clothing can be misleading.

"Don't judge a man until you have walked a mile in his shoes."

Meaning: Don’t judge someone based on their appearance or clothing without understanding their situation or experience.

"Fine feathers make fine birds."

Meaning: People often feel more confident and presentable when they dress well.

"A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

This proverb is about valuing what you have, but it has been interpreted to mean that sometimes it's better to invest in something lasting (like solid clothing) than to chase after fleeting, showy options.

"The clothes do not make the man, but they can make the first impression."

Meaning: While clothes may not define a person, they can still influence how others view them initially.

"Neatness counts."

This is less a proverb and more of a common piece of advice, but it emphasizes the idea that well-kept clothes reflect personal discipline and orderliness.

"It's not the clothes that make the man, but the man who makes the clothes."

TRANSLATION

1.Translate the tet into Ukrainian

This suggests that it's the character and choices of the individual that truly define them, not their outward appearance.

Clothing plays an essential role in everyday life, not only offering protection and comfort but also serving as a medium for self-expression. Fashion is constantly evolving, with new trends emerging season after season, reflecting changes in culture, technology, and society. Clothing choices can tell a lot about a person, from their social status and profession to their personal style and even their values.

In modern society, the variety of clothes available is vast, ranging from casual wear to formal attire, sportswear to haute couture. This diversity allows individuals to experiment with their looks and express their identity in unique ways. Fabrics, colors, and cuts all contribute to the message one wishes to convey. For example, someone wearing a tailored suit may be perceived as professional and sophisticated, while casual clothing like jeans and a t-shirt can indicate a relaxed or laid-back personality.

While personal style is often a way of making a statement, clothing is also influenced by practicality and the environment. For instance, cold weather demands layers and heavy fabrics, while warmer climates call for lighter, breathable materials. The function of clothing can also change depending on the occasion; what one wears to a wedding will be drastically different from what one wears to the gym.

Sustainability has also become an increasingly important factor in the fashion industry. As awareness grows about the environmental impact of fast fashion, many consumers are turning to eco-friendly brands, recycling, and thrifting. The demand for ethically produced and sustainable clothing reflects a shift in values, with more people recognizing the need to protect the planet while still enjoying the pleasures of fashion.

Ultimately, clothing is much more than just fabric and stitching; it is a means of expressing one’s personality, adapting to the environment, and making a statement in a world that constantly shifts. The way we dress can influence our confidence, how others perceive us, and even how we see ourselves. As such, clothes are a powerful form of communication that speaks volumes without uttering a single word.

2.Translate the following into English

- Куртка
- Пальто
- Штани
- Сукня
- Спідниця
- Топ
- Футболка
- Сорочка
- Светр
- Кофта
- Сандалі
- Черевики
- Кеди
- Чоботи
- Шорти
- Шарф
- Рукавички
- Кепка
- Шляпа
- Халат
- Жилет
- Колготи
- Носки
- Це гарно на тобі виглядає.
- Я одягаюся по сезону.
- У тебе стильний одяг.
- Це мій улюблений костюм.
- Я шукаю нову пару черевиків.
- Цей свитер дуже теплий.

- Мені потрібно придбати нову куртку.
- Я не можу знайти свої рукавички.
- Ти виглядаєш модно в цьому пальто.
- Мені не подобаються ці шорти.
- Жакет
- Кардиган
- Піджак
- Туфлі
- Ботинки
- Сандалії
- Тапочки
- Кросівки
- Легінси
- Блуза
- Плаття
- Ремінь
- Міські чоботи
- Трикотаж
- Платформа
- Джинси
- Лосини
- Панама
- Пончо
- Вишиванка
- Парка
- Ти вибрав чудовий наряд!
- Я хочу купити нове пальто.
- Мені подобається твоя сукня.
- Я збираюся одягнути нові туфлі.
- Ці джинси мені дуже зручні.

- Я не можу знайти свій улюблений светр.
- Ти виглядаєш дуже елегантно в цьому піджаку.
- Моя куртка занадто велика.
- Я часто носю цей кардиган.
- Мені треба купити нові кросівки для спорту.

3.Translate the sentences into English

1. Я люблю носити зручний одяг, який не обмежує рухів.
2. Взимку я завжди одягаю теплий пальто та шарф.
3. Влітку мені подобається носити легкі футболки та шорти.
4. Для роботи я обираю класичний костюм і сорочку.
5. На свята я часто вдягаю вечірні сукні.
6. Мої улюблені джинси підходять під будь-який стиль одягу.
7. Мати завжди каже, що важливо обирати одяг за сезоном.
8. В осінній період я завжди носити ботинки і теплі куртки.
9. У мене є кілька пар різних черевиків для кожної пори року.
10. Влітку я обожнюю носити яскраві сукні і сандалі.
11. Спортивний одяг зручний для занять фізкультурою або тренувань.
12. Я вибираю одяг, який підходить до мого настрою.
13. У мому гардеробі завжди є кілька кофт і штанів для комфортних днів вдома.
14. Моя улюблена пара джинсів має ідеальний розмір.
15. Вона одягла нові черевики і теплий шарф, щоб піти на прогулянку.
16. Я часто обираю стильний одяг, який підкреслює мою індивідуальність.
17. Кожен рік я оновлюю гардероб на новий сезон.
18. Одяг у моєму стилі завжди поєднує комфорт і елегантність.
19. У магазині я знайшла дуже красиву сукню на вечір.
20. Взуття має бути зручним, щоб не натирати ноги.

4.Translate the text into English

Одяг — це не тільки спосіб захисту від зовнішніх умов, а й важливий елемент самовираження. Вибір одягу залежить від багатьох факторів, таких як клімат, соціальний статус, особисті вподобання та культурні традиції. З часом стиль одягу змінюється, відображаючи різні етапи розвитку суспільства, тенденції моди та навіть політичні події.

Одяг може бути як практичним, так і естетичним, виконуючи функцію підкреслення індивідуальності або, навпаки, слідування певному кодексу стилю. Наприклад, для бізнес-середовища часто обирають класичний стиль, який асоціюється з професіоналізмом та строгістю. У той час як для відпочинку чи творчої діяльності люди можуть вибирати більш вільний і нестандартний одяг.

Тканини, з яких виготовляють одяг, також мають велике значення. Вони можуть бути натуральними (бавовна, льон, шерсть) або синтетичними (полиестер, нейлон). Кожен матеріал має свої особливості: наприклад, бавовна — це м'якість і комфорт, а вовна — тепло та затишок.

Не менш важливою складовою є колір і фасон. Колір може підкреслювати настрій або статус людини. Наприклад, чорний часто асоціюється з елегантністю та серйозністю, а яскраві кольори виражають енергійність та життєрадісність. Фасон може бути класичним або модерним, в залежності від того, чи хоче людина виглядати традиційно, чи шукає щось оригінальне.

Загалом, одяг — це не просто необхідність, а важливий інструмент, який дозволяє висловлювати себе, відображати внутрішній світ і ставлення до навколишнього світу.

5.Translate the dialogue into English

Петро: Ти помітив, як змінюється мода? Ще рік тому всі носили ці величезні куртки, а зараз все змінилося.

Олександр: Так, справді! Я бачив, що зараз повертаються стилі 90-х. Усі ці яскраві кольори, великі лого — і навіть джинси з високою талією!

Петро: Ну, це цікаво. А я от звернув увагу, що зараз більше акценту на натуральні тканини. Всі шукають одяг з льону або бавовни. І дуже популярні екологічні бренди.

Олександр: Це правда. Мені здається, що сучасна мода більше орієнтується на комфорт, ніж на вигляд. Ті ж спортивні костюми зараз не тільки на тренування, але й на вулицю — це вже частина повсякденного образу.

Петро: Ага, ще й популярність унісекс-стилю зростає. Усе більше людей одягають речі, які не мають чіткої чоловічої чи жіночої приналежності.

Олександр: Я це дуже підтримую. Останнім часом у мене в гардеробі більше таких речей, які я можу носити незалежно від того, на кого вони були спочатку розраховані. Це наче свобода вибору.

Петро: І головне, що кожен сам може створювати свій стиль. Не потрібно слідувати трендам, можна просто комбінувати все, що тобі до душі. В цьому і є справжня мода!

Олександр: Згоден! Це і є головна ідея: одяг має відображати твою особистість. А мода — це просто інструмент, щоб передати це оточуючим.

FOOD AND DRINKS VOCABULARY

Food:

1. **Gastronomy** – The art or science of good eating, often referring to high-end cuisine.
2. **Umami** – A savory taste, often described as one of the five basic tastes (alongside sweet, sour, bitter, and salty).
3. **Artisanal** – Food made in a traditional or non-mechanized way, typically in small batches, emphasizing craftsmanship.
4. **Confit** – A method of cooking food, typically meat, in its own fat at a low temperature.
5. **Brunoise** – A precise method of chopping vegetables into small cubes, often used in French cuisine.
6. **Sous-vide** – A cooking method where food is sealed in a bag and cooked in water at a precisely controlled low temperature.
7. **Pâté** – A rich, spreadable paste made from meat or fish, often combined with fat and seasonings.
8. **Ceviche** – A Latin American dish made of raw fish marinated in citrus juices, often with herbs and vegetables.
9. **Charcuterie** – A branch of cooking that involves preparing and preserving meats, especially pork products like sausages and pâtés.
10. **Aïoli** – A Mediterranean sauce made of garlic, olive oil, and egg yolk, similar to mayonnaise.

Drinks:

1. **Neat** – A term referring to a drink (usually whiskey or liquor) served without ice or mixers.
2. **Macchiato** – An espresso coffee drink with a small amount of milk, either steamed or frothed.

3. **Infusion** – A beverage made by soaking herbs, fruits, or spices in hot water, like herbal tea.
4. **Distillation** – The process of purifying liquids through heating and cooling, often used to make spirits like whiskey or gin.
5. **Tannins** – Bitter compounds found in wine and tea that come from grape skins or tea leaves, contributing to the flavor profile.
6. **Sommelier** – A wine expert, especially one who works in fine dining establishments.
7. **Maceration** – Soaking fruit or other ingredients in liquid to extract flavors or soften them, commonly used in wine or cocktail preparations.
8. **Bitters** – A highly concentrated flavoring made from herbs, roots, and spices, often used in cocktails to add depth.
9. **Cordial** – A sweet, flavored liqueur that is often consumed after a meal.
10. **Fermé** – A term used to describe a wine that has been left to ferment for a long time, often resulting in a stronger or more complex flavor.

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1.Beef - Meat from cattle.

- Examples: Ribeye, Sirloin, T-bone, Filet Mignon

2. Pork - Meat from pigs.

- Examples: Bacon, Ham, Pork Chops, Sausages

3. Chicken - Meat from chickens.

- Examples: Breasts, Thighs, Drumsticks, Wings

4. Lamb - Meat from sheep (young sheep).

- Examples: Lamb Chops, Rack of Lamb, Lamb Shank

5. Mutton - Meat from older sheep (usually over 2 years old).

- Examples: Mutton Stew, Mutton Curry

6. Veal - Meat from young calves (usually under 3 months).

- Examples: Veal Cutlets, Veal Scallopini

7. Goat - Meat from goats.

- Examples: Goat Curry, Goat Stew

8. Turkey - Meat from turkeys.

- Examples: Turkey Breast, Turkey Legs, Ground Turkey

9. Duck - Meat from ducks.

- Examples: Duck Breast, Pâté de Foie Gras (from duck liver)

10. Venison - Meat from deer.

- Examples: Venison Steak, Venison Sausages

11. Bison - Meat from American bison.

- Examples: Bison Burgers, Bison Steak

12. Rabbit - Meat from rabbits.

- Examples: Rabbit Stew, Roast Rabbit

13. Fish - Meat from various types of fish.

- Examples: Salmon, Tuna, Cod, Trout, Haddock

14. Shellfish - Meat from crustaceans and mollusks.

- Examples: Shrimp, Lobster, Crab, Clams, Oysters

15. Game Meat - Meat from wild animals.

- Examples: Wild Boar, Pheasant, Partridge, Quail

The types of pastries:

1. **Puff Pastry** - A light, flaky pastry made by layering dough and butter, then folding and rolling it multiple times to create thin layers. It's used for pastries like croissants, vol-au-vents, and danishes.
2. **Shortcrust Pastry** - A firm, crumbly pastry often used for pie crusts, tarts, and quiches. It's made with butter, flour, and sometimes a little sugar or water.
3. **Choux Pastry** - A light, airy pastry that puffs up when baked. It's used for making éclairs, cream puffs, and profiteroles. It's made by boiling water, butter, flour, and eggs together to create a dough.
4. **Filo (Phyllo) Pastry** - Thin, paper-like layers of dough that are brushed with butter or oil between layers before being baked. It's used in dishes like baklava and spanakopita.

5. **Doughnuts** - Fried or baked pastries that are usually round with a hole in the middle. They are often sweet and may be glazed, filled with jam, or dusted with powdered sugar.
6. **Scone** - A quick bread that's somewhat similar to shortcrust pastry. It's typically served with jam or cream and is often enjoyed with tea.
7. **Brioche** - A sweet, soft, buttery yeast dough, often used for sweet pastries like brioche buns, tresses, and some types of French pastries.
8. **Croissant** - A buttery, flaky, crescent-shaped pastry made from a laminated dough similar to puff pastry. It's popular for breakfast.
9. **Turnover** - A pastry made by folding dough around a filling, often sweet or savory, then baking or frying it. It's commonly filled with fruit or meat.
10. **Eclair** - A type of choux pastry filled with cream and typically topped with icing or glaze.
11. **Tart** - A pastry base, often shortcrust, that's filled with fruit, cream, custard, or chocolate, and served open-faced.
12. **Galette** - A rustic, free-form pastry typically made with shortcrust dough, often filled with fruit or savory ingredients.
13. **Strudel** - A layered pastry, often sweet, that originated in Austria. It is similar to filo dough but uses thicker layers and typically contains fruit or other fillings.

Dairy products:

1. **Milk** – A liquid produced by mammals, especially cows, used as a primary ingredient for dairy products.
2. **Butter** – A creamy substance made by churning milk or cream, often used as a spread or in cooking.
3. **Cheese** – A food made from the curdled milk of cows, goats, or sheep, which can come in many varieties like cheddar, mozzarella, or brie.
4. **Yogurt** – A fermented dairy product made by bacterial fermentation of milk.
5. **Cream** – The fatty part of milk that rises to the top when milk is left to stand; used in cooking and to make butter.

6. **Ice Cream** – A frozen dessert made from milk or cream, sugar, and flavorings.
7. **Cottage Cheese** – A soft, lumpy cheese made from curds that are drained but not pressed.
8. **Whey** – The liquid that remains after milk has been curdled and strained during cheese production.
9. **Ghee** – Clarified butter commonly used in Indian cooking, made by removing the milk solids from butter.
10. **Sour Cream** – Cream that has been fermented with certain kinds of lactic acid bacteria, giving it a tangy flavor.
11. **Buttermilk** – Traditionally the liquid left behind after churning cream into butter, now also refers to cultured dairy products used for baking or as a drink.
12. **Lactose** – A sugar found in milk that some people are unable to digest, leading to lactose intolerance.
13. **Ricotta** – An Italian cheese made from the whey of sheep, cow, or goat milk, with a soft, creamy texture.
14. **Feta** – A brined cheese made from sheep or goat milk, typically associated with Greek cuisine.
15. **Skim Milk** – Milk that has had most of its fat removed.
16. **Whole Milk** – Milk that has its full fat content, typically around 3.25%.
17. **Evaporated Milk** – A canned milk product with about 60% of its water removed.
18. **Condensed Milk** – Sweetened, thickened milk with a high sugar content, often used in desserts.
19. **Cream Cheese** – A soft, mild-tasting cheese, often used as a spread or in cheesecakes.
20. **Clotted Cream** – A thick, rich cream made by heating milk and then allowing it to cool slowly, often served with scones in the UK.

The types of nuts:

1. **Hard-Shelled Nuts**:
    - **Almonds**: Actually a seed, but commonly classified as a nut.
    - **Brazil Nuts**: A large nut with a tough outer shell.
    - **Hazelnuts**: Small, round, and encased in a hard shell.
    - **Chestnuts**: Typically roasted, with a spiny shell.
2. **Soft-Shelled Nuts**:
    - **Walnuts**: With a soft inner kernel, they are popular in cooking and baking.
    - **Pistachios**: A small nut with a beige shell that splits open when ripe.
    - **Cashews**: Often sold without the shell, they are used in both savory and sweet dishes.
3. **Coconut**: Technically a drupe, it is often considered a nut for culinary purposes.
4. **Peanuts**: While not technically a nut (they're legumes), peanuts are often grouped with true nuts for culinary purposes.
5. **Macadamia Nuts**: Known for their rich, buttery flavor, they have a hard shell.
6. **Pine Nuts**: Small, edible seeds from pine cones, commonly used in pesto and other dishes.

The types of cheese:

1. Fresh Cheeses:

- **Ricotta** – Soft, creamy, and mild, typically made from whey.
- **Mozzarella** – Soft, often used fresh, with a delicate texture.
- **Feta** – Brined, crumbly, and tangy, often made from sheep's or goat's milk.
- **Cottage Cheese** – Soft, with curds and whey, mild flavor.
- **Cream Cheese** – Soft and spreadable, with a slightly tangy taste.

2. Soft Cheeses:

- **Brie** – Soft, creamy with a white bloomy rind.
- **Camembert** – Similar to Brie, with a rich, creamy texture and earthy flavor.
- **Neufchatel** – Similar to cream cheese, often slightly tangy.

3. Semi-Soft Cheeses:

- **Gouda** – Semi-soft, smooth, and mild to slightly sweet.
- **Havarti** – Semi-soft, buttery texture, often with dill or spices.
- **Monterey Jack** – Mild, semi-soft, with a creamy texture.
- **Munster** – Soft, creamy, and slightly tangy.

4. Hard Cheeses:

- **Cheddar** – Firm and crumbly with sharp, tangy flavors, can vary in aging.
- **Parmesan** – Aged, hard, and granular, with a nutty flavor.
- **Pecorino Romano** – Hard, salty, and made from sheep's milk.
- **Grana Padano** – Similar to Parmesan, but milder and less granular.

5. Blue Cheeses:

- **Roquefort** – A creamy blue cheese made from sheep's milk, tangy and salty.
- **Gorgonzola** – An Italian blue cheese, creamy and slightly sharp.
- **Stilton** – A strong-tasting, crumbly blue cheese from England.

6. Washed Rind Cheeses:

- **Limburger** – Soft, stinky, with a strong flavor.
- **Taleggio** – Creamy and tangy, with a distinctive orange rind.
- **Epoisses** – Soft, creamy, and pungent, often washed in brandy.

7. Processed Cheeses:

- **American Cheese** – Mild, smooth, and often used in slices for sandwiches or burgers.
- **Velveeta** – Soft, smooth, and melts easily, often used in cooking.

Types of Seafood

- **Fish**: Salmon, Tuna, Cod, Haddock, Mackerel, Sardine, Trout, Halibut, Snapper, Bass
- **Shellfish**: Shrimp, Prawn, Crab, Lobster, Clam, Mussel, Oyster, Scallop
- **Cephalopods**: Squid, Octopus, Cuttlefish
- **Other Seafood**: Eel, Anchovy, Seaweed, Roe (fish eggs), Caviar

Cooking Methods

- Grilled

- Steamed
- Boiled
- Fried
- Sautéed
- Baked
- Poached
- Smoked

Parts of Seafood

- Fillet
- Tail
- Fin
- Shell
- Tentacle
- Scale
- Flesh
- Bone
- Gills

Seafood Dishes

- Sushi
- Sashimi
- Ceviche
- Paella
- Fish and chips
- Clam chowder
- Lobster bisque
- Grilled salmon
- Garlic butter shrimp
- Seafood pasta

The types of sweets:

1. **Candy** – Small, sweet confections typically made from sugar, syrup, or chocolate.
    - Example: Lollipops, gummies, licorice.
2. **Chocolate** – A sweet treat made from cocoa beans, often combined with sugar and milk.
    - Example: Milk chocolate, dark chocolate, chocolate truffles.
3. **Cake** – A sweet baked dessert made with flour, sugar, eggs, and other ingredients.
    - Example: Chocolate cake, vanilla sponge, fruit cake.
4. **Cookie** – A small, baked sweet made with flour, sugar, and butter.
    - Example: Chocolate chip cookies, sugar cookies, oatmeal cookies.
5. **Pastry** – A dough-based sweet that can be flaky or soft, often filled with fruit, cream, or chocolate.
    - Example: Croissants, danishes, eclairs.
6. **Pie** – A dessert with a crust, typically filled with fruits, cream, or custard.
    - Example: Apple pie, cherry pie, pumpkin pie.
7. **Ice Cream** – A frozen dessert made from dairy products, sugar, and flavorings.
    - Example: Vanilla ice cream, chocolate fudge, mint chocolate chip.
8. **Pudding** – A creamy, often sweet dish made with milk, sugar, and flavorings, typically cooked and served chilled.
    - Example: Chocolate pudding, rice pudding, custard.
9. **Brownie** – A square or rectangular chocolate dessert that is dense, moist, and typically made with cocoa powder.
    - Example: Fudge brownies, peanut butter brownies, blondies.
10. **Tart** – A small, open pastry shell filled with fruit or other sweet fillings.

- Example: Lemon tart, fruit tart, chocolate tart.

11. **Marshmallow** – A soft, spongy sweet made from sugar, water, and gelatin.

- Example: Toasted marshmallows, marshmallow fluff.

12. **Gelato** – An Italian-style ice cream, made with more milk and less cream than traditional ice cream.
- Example: Pistachio gelato, chocolate gelato.

13. **Fudge** – A dense, creamy candy made from sugar, butter, and milk, often flavored with chocolate or vanilla.
- Example: Chocolate fudge, maple fudge, peanut butter fudge.

14. **Lollipop** – A hard candy on a stick, often flavored and colorful.
- Example: Fruit-flavored lollipops, sour lollipops.

15. **Truffle** – A rich, chocolate confection, often filled with ganache or cream.
- Example: Dark chocolate truffles, raspberry truffles.

The types of sausages:

1. Fresh Sausages

These sausages are made from raw meat that must be cooked before eating.

- **Italian Sausage** – Often made with pork and seasoned with fennel or garlic.
- **Chorizo** – A spicy Spanish or Mexican sausage made from pork and seasoned with paprika.
- **Bratwurst** – A German sausage made of pork, beef, or veal and flavored with spices like nutmeg, marjoram, and caraway.
- **Breakfast Sausage** – Typically made from pork and flavored with sage, maple syrup, and black pepper.

2. Cooked Sausages

These sausages are already cooked during the manufacturing process, so they can be eaten without further cooking.

- **Hot Dogs** – A popular cooked sausage made from beef, pork, or poultry, often seasoned with garlic and other spices.
- **Bologna** – A cooked sausage, often made from beef or pork, that is finely ground and usually sliced for sandwiches.
- **Mortadella** – An Italian cooked sausage made from finely ground pork, with chunks of fat and often flavored with pistachios or myrtle berries.

3. Dry or Cured Sausages

These sausages are air-dried or cured through fermentation, so they don't require cooking.

- **Salami** – A type of cured sausage that is fermented and air-dried, typically made from pork and beef, with various spices.
- **Pepperoni** – A dry-cured sausage made from pork and beef, typically seasoned with chili pepper and paprika.
- **Soppressata** – An Italian dry-cured sausage made from pork, often flavored with wine, garlic, and pepper.

4. Smoked Sausages

These sausages are smoked as part of the curing process, which gives them a distinct smoky flavor.

- **Kielbasa** – A Polish sausage made of pork or beef, often smoked, and seasoned with garlic, pepper, and marjoram.
- **Andouille** – A heavily smoked sausage made from pork, originating from France but popular in Cajun cuisine.

5. Blood Sausages

These sausages are made using blood as a primary ingredient, often combined with meat, rice, or barley.

- **Black Pudding** – A type of blood sausage commonly found in the UK and Ireland, made with pig's blood, oats, and seasonings.
- **Boudin Noir** – A French blood sausage made with pig's blood and various fillers like onions and rice.

6. Specialty Sausages

These sausages are made with specific ingredients or in specific regions, often unique to a certain culture.

- **Merguez** – A North African sausage made with lamb or beef, flavored with cumin, chili, and garlic.
- **Fennel Sausage** – A type of sausage where fennel is a primary seasoning, often used in Italian and Mediterranean cuisine.

- **Vienna Sausage** – A finely ground sausage made from pork and beef, cooked and smoked, popular in Austria.

The types of berries:

1. **Strawberries** – Bright red, sweet berries commonly eaten fresh or used in desserts.
2. **Blueberries** – Small, round, and blue, often used in baking or eaten fresh.
3. **Raspberries** – Red or black, with a sweet-tart flavor and a delicate texture.
4. **Blackberries** – Large, dark purple to black berries, sweet with a hint of tartness.
5. **Cranberries** – Small, red berries known for their tartness, often used in sauces or juices.
6. **Goji Berries** – Small, red berries used in traditional medicine or as a superfood.
7. **Acai Berries** – Small, dark purple berries from the acai palm tree, often used in smoothies.
8. **Elderberries** – Dark purple to black berries known for their use in jams, syrups, and medicinal remedies.
9. **Currants** – Small, sour berries that come in red, black, or white varieties.
10. **Boysenberries** – A hybrid berry, cross between raspberries, blackberries, and loganberries.
11. **Mulberries** – Small, sweet berries that can be red, purple, or black, often used in jams or eaten fresh.
12. **Gooseberries** – Green, red, or purple berries that can be sweet or sour.
13. **Lingonberries** – Small, red, and tart berries, commonly used in Scandinavian cuisine.
14. **Marionberries** – A type of blackberry, often grown in Oregon, known for their sweet-tart flavor.
15. **Jewel Berries** – A variety of raspberries known for their unique color and shape.

The types of fruit:

1. Citrus Fruits

- Examples: Oranges, Lemons, Limes, Grapefruits, Tangerines
- Characteristics: Known for being tangy and juicy, typically with a high vitamin C content.

2. Berries

- Examples: Strawberries, Blueberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Cranberries
- Characteristics: Small, juicy fruits, often with a tart or sweet flavor.

3. Stone Fruits (Drupe)

- Examples: Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines
- Characteristics: Fruits with a single large seed or "stone" in the center, surrounded by flesh.

4. Pomes

- Examples: Apples, Pears, Quinces
- Characteristics: Fruits with a core containing seeds and a fleshy outer layer.

5. Tropical Fruits

- Examples: Pineapple, Mango, Papaya, Banana, Coconut
- Characteristics: Typically grown in warm climates, often sweet, juicy, and fragrant.

6. Melons

- Examples: Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Honeydew, Galia
- Characteristics: Large, juicy fruits with a high water content and a sweet flavor.

7. Drupes (Stone fruits, as mentioned)

- Examples: Mango, Coconut, Cherries, Olives
- Characteristics: Flesh surrounding a pit or stone.

8. Exotic Fruits

- Examples: Lychee, Dragonfruit, Durian, Rambutan, Starfruit
- Characteristics: Uncommon or less familiar fruits, often with unique shapes or flavors.

9. Nuts (Fruits that are seeds)

- Examples: Almonds, Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Cashews
- Characteristics: The edible part is the seed or kernel inside a hard shell.

10. Fruits with Seeds (Other types)

- Examples: Kiwi, Pomegranate, Passion Fruit
- Characteristics: Typically smaller fruits filled with edible seeds.

1. Whole Spices

The spices:

- **Cinnamon sticks** (bark)
- **Nutmeg** (seed)
- **Cardamom pods** (seeds)
- **Cloves** (flower buds)

2. Ground Spices

These are spices that have been ground into powder form. Ground spices are more convenient but lose their flavor faster than whole spices. Examples include:

- **Turmeric**
- **Ginger powder**
- **Cumin powder**
- **Paprika**

3. Herbs vs. Spices

- **Herbs**: Basil, Parsley, Thyme
- **Spices**: Cloves, Cinnamon, Pepper

4. Seed Spices

These spices are derived from the seeds of plants. Examples include:

- **Coriander seeds**
- **Cumin seeds**
- **Mustard seeds**
- **Fennel seeds**

5. Bark Spices

Some spices are obtained from the bark of trees. These are typically aromatic. Examples include:

- **Cinnamon**
- **Cassia**

6. Root Spices

These spices come from the roots of plants and are often used in both fresh and dried forms. Examples include:

- **Ginger**
- **Turmeric**
- **Horseradish**

7. Fruit Spices

These spices are derived from fruits, often in the dried form. Examples include:

- **Allspice** (dried berry)
- **Peppercorns** (dried fruit of the Piper plant)
- **Star anise** (fruit of the Illicium plant)

8. Flower Spices

These spices come from the dried flowers or flower buds of plants. Examples include:

- **Cloves** (flower buds)
- **Saffron** (stigmas of the crocus flower)

9. Aromatic Spices

These spices have strong fragrances and flavors, often used to enhance savory dishes. Examples include:

- **Cardamom**
- **Nutmeg**
- **Cloves**

10. Chili Spices

These are hot spices, typically derived from different varieties of chili peppers. Examples include:

- **Cayenne pepper**
- **Chili powder**
- **Paprika** (though sweet varieties also exist)

11. Blended Spices

These are mixtures of different spices, often pre-mixed for convenience. Examples include:

- **Garam masala**
- **Curry powder**
- **Chinese five-spice**

12. Salty Spices

Some spices contain or are combined with salt. Examples include:

- **Celery salt**
- **Seasoned salt**
- If you're looking to enhance your cooking vocabulary, here's a list of advanced culinary terms to elevate your cooking skills and knowledge:
- **Sauté**
- To cook food quickly in a small amount of oil or butter over high heat, typically in a frying pan or skillet.
- **Deglaze**
- To add liquid (wine, stock, or water) to a hot pan after cooking meat or vegetables, in order to loosen and dissolve the flavorful bits stuck to the bottom of the pan.
- **Macerate**
- To soak or soften food (especially fruit) in a liquid, often sugar or alcohol, to draw out its flavors and juices.
- **Emulsify**
- To combine two liquids that normally wouldn't mix (like oil and vinegar), creating a smooth, stable mixture, often achieved with whisking or blending.
- **Confit**
- To cook food (typically meat) slowly in fat at a low temperature, often resulting in tender and flavorful dishes.
- **Infuse**

- To steep herbs, spices, or other flavorings in hot liquid to extract their essence, like infusing tea or oil.
- **Blanch**
- To briefly submerge food (usually vegetables or fruit) in boiling water and then rapidly cool it in ice water. This method preserves color and texture while making peeling easier.
- **Julienne**
- To cut food into thin, matchstick-like strips, often used for vegetables.
- **Reduction**
- The process of simmering or boiling a liquid (like stock, wine, or sauce) to concentrate its flavor by evaporating some of the water content.
- **Braise**
- To cook food slowly in a small amount of liquid in a covered pot, usually after browning it first, often resulting in tender and flavorful dishes.
- **Sous-vide**
- A French cooking method where food is vacuum-sealed and cooked in a water bath at a precise, low temperature for an extended period.
- **Coulis**
- A smooth, thick puree of fruit or vegetables, often used as a sauce or garnish.
- **Caramelize**
- To heat sugar or certain vegetables (like onions) to the point where they brown and develop rich, sweet flavors.
- **Glaze**
- A shiny, often sweet coating applied to food, created by boiling a liquid (like syrup or stock) down to a thick consistency and then brushing it on the food.
- **Crème fraîche**
- A French-style sour cream with a rich, tangy flavor, often used in both savory and sweet dishes.
- **Zest**

- The outer, colorful peel of citrus fruits like lemons, limes, and oranges, used to add a burst of aromatic flavor to dishes.
- **Aigre-doux**
- A French term meaning "sweet and sour," used to describe a sauce or flavor profile with a balance of both sweet and tangy elements.
- **Tempering**
- A technique used to gradually heat ingredients (like chocolate or eggs) to prevent curdling or seizing by gently raising the temperature.
- **Roux**
- A mixture of equal parts fat (usually butter) and flour, used as a thickening agent for sauces, soups, and stews.
- **Mise en place**
- A French term meaning "everything in its place," referring to the practice of preparing and organizing ingredients before cooking.
- **Tourné**
- To carve vegetables into a specific shape, typically a seven-sided football-like shape, often used for presentation.
- **Fumet**
- A highly concentrated stock, usually made from fish or vegetables, which is reduced to concentrate the flavors.
- **Brunoise**
- A technique where vegetables are diced into tiny, uniform cubes, often for garnishes or precise preparations.

The cooking verbs:

1. **Bake** - To cook food by dry heat in an oven.
2. **Boil** - To cook food in water or liquid at a high temperature.
3. **Grill** - To cook food over direct heat, usually on a barbecue.
4. **Fry** - To cook food in hot oil or fat, either deep-frying or shallow frying.
5. **Roast** - To cook food in an oven, typically with dry heat, often with oil.
6. **Simmer** - To cook food in liquid at a low, gentle heat, just below boiling.

7. **Steam** - To cook food by placing it over boiling water, using steam to cook the food.
8. **Sauté** - To cook food quickly in a small amount of oil or butter over high heat.
9. **Stir-fry** - To cook food quickly in a small amount of oil while stirring constantly, typically used for vegetables and meats.
10. **Boil** - To cook something by immersing it in boiling water or another liquid.
11. **Blanch** - To briefly submerge food, usually vegetables, in boiling water, then cool them quickly in ice water.
12. **Braise** - To cook food slowly in a small amount of liquid, typically in a covered pot.
13. **Broil** - To cook food directly under a heat source, such as in an oven.
14. **Marinate** - To soak food in a flavored liquid to enhance its taste before cooking.
15. **Whisk** - To beat or stir ingredients rapidly to incorporate air, often used for eggs or cream.
16. **Chop** - To cut food into small pieces, usually with a knife.
17. **Dice** - To cut food into small, even cubes.
18. **Slice** - To cut food into thin, flat pieces.
19. **Grate** - To shred food into small particles using a grater.
20. **Mince** - To chop food into very small pieces, often used for garlic or herbs.
21. **Knead** - To work dough by pressing and folding it to develop gluten.
22. **Fold** - To combine ingredients gently without deflating or overmixing, typically used for whipped cream or meringue.
23. **Zest** - To remove the outer peel of citrus fruits for flavoring.
24. **Season** - To add spices, herbs, or other flavorings to food.
25. **Deglaze** - To add liquid (such as wine or broth) to a pan to loosen browned bits from the bottom of the pan.
26. **Reduce** - To cook a liquid to evaporate some of the water content, concentrating the flavor.

27. **Toast** - To brown food, especially bread or nuts, by exposing it to heat.
28. **Grate** - To shred food into small pieces, usually using a grater, such as cheese.
29. **Poach** - To cook food gently in water or broth at low heat, often used for eggs or fish.
30. **Caramelize** - To cook sugar until it melts and turns golden brown, often used for fruits and desserts.

Taste & Flavor

- **Savory/Umami:** meaty, smoky, charred, brothy, robust
- **Sweet:** luscious, rich, nectarous, indulgent, candied
- **Spicy:** pungent, peppery, explosive, bold, hot
- **Sour:** sharp, lemony, fermented, pickled, vinegary
- **Bitter:** astringent, dark, deep, medicinal, acrid
- **Salty:** briny, oceanic, preserved, seasoned, sharp

Texture

- **Crunchy & Crispy:** shatteringly crisp, brittle, crackling, toasted, airy
- **Soft & Tender:** buttery, melt-in-your-mouth, delicate, cushiony, pliable
- **Chewy:** springy, bouncy, doughy, meaty, al dente
- **Moist & Juicy:** succulent, dripping, tender, oozing, sopping
- **Dry & Crumbly:** parched, dusty, flaky, grainy, sandy
- **Sticky & Gooey:** syrupy, caramelized, tacky, stretchy, glutinous

Temperature & Freshness

- **Hot:** sizzling, blistering, piping hot, smoldering, fiery
- **Cold:** chilled, frozen, frosty, icy, refreshing
- **Fresh:** bright, crisp, dewy, sun-kissed, garden-fresh
- **Aged & Fermented:** tangy, funky, ripened, matured, musty

Descriptive & Emotional Experience

- **Rich & Indulgent:** decadent, velvety, luxurious, sinful, buttery
- **Light & Delicate:** airy, ethereal, whisper-light, dainty, refreshing
- **Overpowering:** cloying, heavy, greasy, oily, overwhelming

- **Balanced & Well-Rounded:** harmonious, blended, even, refined, smooth
- **Exotic & Unique:** floral, herbal, aromatic, spiced, fusion

COLLOCATIONS

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1. Food Preparation
    - Prepare food
    - Chop vegetables
    - Peel potatoes
    - Grate cheese
    - Boil water
    - Fry onions
    - Roast chicken
    - Bake a cake
    - Stir a sauce
    - Slice bread
    - Mash potatoes
2. Cooking & Eating
    - Cook a meal
    - Have a snack
    - Grab a bite
    - Eat healthily
    - Swallow food
    - Taste delicious
    - Chew thoroughly
    - Take a sip
    - Drink a glass of wine
    - Devour a meal
3. Food & Taste
    - Spicy food
    - Bland taste

- Sour lemon
- Sweet dessert
- Bitter coffee
- Salty snack
- Crispy fries
- Creamy sauce
- Rich flavor
- Juicy steak

4. Food & Drinks Types

- Fast food
- Junk food
- Organic food
- Fresh ingredients
- Frozen meal
- Alcoholic beverage
- Soft drink
- Carbonated drink
- Hot tea
- Iced coffee

5. Food & Meal Time

- Have breakfast/lunch/dinner
- Skip a meal
- Eat out (at a restaurant)
- Cook at home
- Set the table
- Clear the table
- Order takeout
- Make a reservation

EXERCISES

Part 1: Match the food/drink words with their definitions

1. **Caffeine**
2. **Appetizer**
3. **Smoothie**
4. **Beverage**
5. **Gravy**
6. **Dessert**
7. **Pickles**
8. **Soda**
9. **Vinegar**
10. **Soup**

Definitions

a. A sweet course typically eaten at the end of a meal.

b. A drink, especially one that is non-alcoholic.

c. A tangy liquid used in salads and cooking, made from fermented fruits or grains.

d. A drink made by blending fruits, yogurt, or milk into a creamy, thick consistency.

e. A salty or sour food, often served as a side dish, made from cucumbers preserved in brine or vinegar.

f. A sauce made from meat drippings, usually served with roasted meat.

g. A drink that contains caffeine, typically found in coffee, tea, or energy drinks.

h. A liquid food, usually served hot, made by boiling vegetables, meat, or grains in water.

i. A small dish served before the main course to stimulate the appetite.

j. A carbonated soft drink, usually sweetened and flavored.

Part 2: Fill in the blanks with the correct food/drink word from the list above

1. I love starting a meal with a warm bowl of _____ to warm up my stomach.
2. For lunch, I had a grilled chicken sandwich with a side of _____ to add some crunch and tang.
3. A glass of _____ is the perfect pick-me-up when I'm feeling sleepy.

4. My favorite _____ is chocolate cake with ice cream.
5. I always drink a _____ with my pizza. It's refreshing and bubbly.
6. A plate of cheese and crackers can be a great _____ to kick off a dinner party.
7. I put some _____ on my salad to give it a little extra zing.
8. I like to blend some berries and bananas into a _____ for a healthy snack.
9. The turkey was served with a rich _____ that made it even tastier.
10. A _____ is any liquid drink, especially when you're thirsty.

Match the food/drink words with their definitions

1. **Toasted**
2. **Juice**
3. **Baking**
4. **Spicy**
5. **Boiled**
6. **Grilled**
7. **Mild**
8. **Steamed**
9. **Snack**
10. **Sauce**

Definitions

a. Food or drink made from squeezing or pressing fruits or vegetables.

b. A method of cooking in an oven, often used for cakes and pastries.

c. A small meal or food eaten between main meals, usually light.

d. A type of flavor, often described as hot, from ingredients like chili or pepper.

e. To cook something by placing it over direct heat on a grill.

f. A liquid or creamy substance added to food to enhance flavor, such as tomato or chocolate sauce.

g. Food that is cooked by heating in water until it is soft or tender.

h. Food that is cooked by placing it in a hot oven or over fire until the outside is brown and crisp.

i. A cooking method that uses steam to cook food, keeping it moist.

j. A flavor that is gentle, not strong or sharp in taste.

Part 2: Fill in the blanks with the correct food/drink word from the list above

1. I love a _____ sandwich with melted cheese and crispy edges for breakfast.
2. For lunch, I made some _____ potatoes, which were soft but not mushy.
3. My mom always makes a delicious _____ with a mix of vegetables and chicken for dinner.
4. If you like a _____ curry, try adding a bit of sour cream to cool it down.
5. He added a little _____ to his spaghetti to make it extra delicious.
6. After a workout, I always drink some fresh _____ to rehydrate.
7. I usually grab a _____ when I need something quick, like an apple or a handful of nuts.
8. The _____ chicken was perfect for a summer barbecue, with a smoky flavor.
9. Some people prefer _____ foods like sweet potatoes and rice, while others enjoy bolder flavors.
10. The chef recommended _____ the vegetables instead of frying them to keep them healthy.

Part 3: Fill in the blanks with the correct verb (related to food)

1. I love to _____ my bread with butter and jam in the morning.
2. You should always _____ the pasta before serving to check if it's ready.
3. Could you _____ the carrots into small pieces for the stew?
4. We need to _____ the fish in lemon juice before grilling it for extra flavor.
5. I prefer to _____ my coffee with a little bit of milk.

Match the food/drink words with their definitions

1. **Broil**
2. **Tart**
3. **Cheese**
4. **Dough**
5. **Casserole**
6. **Condiment**

7. **Stew**
8. **Chop**
9. **Fry**
10. **Roast**

Definitions

a. A creamy, solid food made from milk, often eaten on crackers or in sandwiches.

b. A mixture of flour, water, and other ingredients used as a base for baking.

c. A savory dish made by baking or cooking ingredients, often in one pot, typically with a thick sauce.

d. A hot, slow-cooked dish made from meat and vegetables in liquid.

e. A small, slightly sour dessert, usually with fruit and pastry.

f. A method of cooking by placing food under direct heat, often in an oven.

g. A small amount of food added to enhance or flavor another dish, such as ketchup or mustard.

h. A method of cooking in hot oil or fat.

i. A method of cooking food in dry heat, typically in an oven.

j. To cut food into small pieces.

Part 2: Fill in the blanks with the correct food/drink word from the list above

1. I'm going to _____ the vegetables before adding them to the soup.
2. For dessert, we had a delicious _____ filled with strawberries and a crumbly crust.
3. We should _____ the chicken in the oven for about an hour.
4. I'm craving a cheesy _____ pizza for dinner tonight.
5. I love adding some spicy _____ to my hot dog for extra flavor.
6. My grandmother makes the best _____ with beef, carrots, and potatoes.
7. I'm going to _____ some potatoes and onions to make a tasty side dish.
8. The chef decided to _____ the fish in olive oil before placing it under the broiler.
9. You need to _____ the dough and let it rise for at least an hour before baking.

10. This sauce needs to simmer for an hour to really _____ all the flavors together.

Part 3: Multiple Choice – Select the correct answer

1. Which of these foods is typically served as a dessert?
   - a) Casserole
   - b) Stew
   - c) Tart
   - d) Broil
2. What do you call the solid food made from milk that comes in various types like cheddar or mozzarella?
   - a) Dough
   - b) Cheese
   - c) Condiment
   - d) Fry
3. If you want to cook something in hot fat or oil, you should _____ it.
   - a) Roast
   - b) Broil
   - c) Fry
   - d) Boil
4. Which food is usually cooked by baking in the oven, often for a long period of time, to bring out rich flavors?
   - a) Roast
   - b) Stew
   - c) Fry
   - d) Chop
5. What's another name for the process of cutting food into small pieces?
   - a) Fry
   - b) Chop
   - c) Stew
   - d) Boil

Part 4: Word Association - Connect the food/drink words with what they are often used with

1. **Cheese**
    - a) Bread
    - b) Ice Cream
    - c) Cake
2. **Condiment**
    - a) Sandwich
    - b) Soup
    - c) Casserole
3. **Dough**
    - a) Baking
    - b) Boiling
    - c) Grilling
4. **Tart**
    - a) Sweet
    - b) Sour
    - c) Spicy
5. **Casserole**
    - a) Oven
    - b) Frying Pan
    - c) Griddle

IDIOMS

"Spill the beans" – To reveal a secret or disclose information.

"Butter someone up" – To flatter or praise someone excessively in order to gain favor.

"A piece of cake" – Something that is very easy to do.

"Take something with a grain of salt" – To not take something too seriously or to be skeptical about it.

"In a nutshell" – To explain something briefly and clearly.

"The icing on the cake" – Something that makes a good situation even better.

"Big cheese" – An important or influential person.

"Bite off more than you can chew" – To take on a task that is too difficult or overwhelming.

"Chew the fat" – To engage in casual, often lengthy, conversation.

"Cry over spilled milk" – To be upset over something that cannot be undone or changed.

"Take the cake" – To be the best, worst, or most outrageous example of something.

"A tough nut to crack" – A person or situation that is difficult to deal with or understand.

"Sour grapes" – Pretending to dislike something because you can't have it.

"Half-baked idea" – An idea or plan that is not fully thought out.

"Salt of the earth" – A person who is humble, reliable, and straightforward.

PROVERBS

"You are what you eat." – A reminder that the food you consume affects your health and well-being.

"Too many cooks spoil the broth." – This means that too many people involved in a task can make it more difficult to complete successfully.

"Don't cry over spilt milk." – It's pointless to worry about something that has already happened and cannot be undone.

"An apple a day keeps the doctor away." – Eating healthy foods can help maintain good health.

"A watched pot never boils." – Time seems to move slower when you are anxiously waiting for something to happen.

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating." – You can only judge something after you've experienced it or tried it.

"Bread is the staff of life." – Bread is a fundamental part of most people's diet, symbolizing the basic need for nourishment.

"One man's meat is another man's poison." – What one person likes or enjoys may not be the same for someone else.

"Variety is the spice of life." – Trying different things (including food) makes life more interesting.

"Wine is bottled poetry." – This suggests that wine, like art, can offer a deep and emotional experience.

TRANSLATION

1.Translate the text into Ukrainian

Food and drinks play a central role in cultures around the world. Not only do they serve as sustenance, but they are also often tied to social gatherings, traditions, and personal preferences.

First, when talking about food, it’s essential to highlight the broad variety that exists. From the Mediterranean’s fresh vegetables, olive oil, and seafood to the richness of Asian cuisine with its spices, rice, and noodles, each region has developed unique culinary traditions. For example, in Italy, food is often a reflection of the region’s history and climate. Fresh pasta, regional cheeses like Parmigiano-Reggiano, and a glass of Chianti red wine encapsulate the essence of Tuscany. Meanwhile, in Japan, food is art; dishes like sushi or ramen rely on the meticulous preparation and balance of flavors, presenting a blend of salty, sweet, sour, and umami.

Additionally, food trends have evolved over the years. In recent times, there's been a significant rise in plant-based diets, as more people turn to vegan and vegetarian meals for health reasons, ethical concerns, or environmental awareness. Superfoods like quinoa, chia seeds, and kale have surged in popularity for their health benefits, being rich in vitamins and antioxidants.

As for drinks, they are just as varied and culturally significant. Coffee, for example, is consumed across the globe but in different ways: espresso in Italy,

filtered in the U.S., or Turkish-style in the Middle East. Tea is another ubiquitous drink, with different types such as green tea, black tea, and herbal blends, each offering unique benefits and flavor profiles. In contrast, alcoholic beverages like wine and beer have deep cultural ties. In Europe, wine is often an integral part of meals, with different regions producing signature varieties. Similarly, the beer culture in countries like Belgium and Germany is rich, with different brewing techniques and varieties being a source of national pride.

In terms of health, both food and drinks can have a profound impact on our well-being. A balanced diet that includes a variety of fruits, vegetables, lean proteins, and whole grains is essential for maintaining good health. Drinking water regularly is vital, but beverages like sugary sodas or alcohol in excess can lead to numerous health problems. Therefore, making informed choices is crucial.

In conclusion, food and drinks are not only about nourishment but also about culture, lifestyle, and personal values. Whether it’s the act of sharing a meal with family and friends or the exploration of new flavors from around the world, food and drinks hold a special place in our daily lives, influencing both our physical health and our social connections.

2.Translate the following into English

1. Сніданок
2. Обід
3. Вечеря
4. Перше
5. Друге
6. Десерт
7. Хліб
8. М'ясо
9. Риба
10. Овочі
11. Фрукти
12. Суп

13.Пиріжки

14.Каша

15.Пельмені

16.Вареники

17.Борщ

18.Котлета

Напої:

1. Вода
2. Сік
3. Чай
4. Кава
5. Компот
6. Молоко
7. Пиво
8. Вино
9. Морс
10. Горілка

**********8

1. Що ви хочете на сніданок?
2. Це дуже смачно!
3. Я голодний/голодна.
4. Хочеш чай чи каву?
5. Я не їм м'ясо.
6. Ти хочеш добавку?
7. Скільки це коштує?
8. Це блюдо традиційне для України.
9. Я люблю вареники з картоплею.
10. Це смачний суп!

****

1. Печиво

2. Торт
3. Сир
4. Ковбаса
5. Салат
6. Гречка
7. Буженина
8. Кисленьке
9. Смажене
10. Тушковане
11. Стейк
12. Омлет
13. Макарони
14. Піцца
15. Оладки
16. Суші
17. Шашлик
18. Паста

****

1. Коктейль
2. Лимонад
3. Шампанське
4. Горячий шоколад
5. Кефір
6. Квас
7. Фреш
8. Чай з лимоном
9. Молочний коктейль
10. Грог

****

1. Я не можу без кави!

2. Це дуже ситно.
3. Я люблю солодке.
4. Чи є у вас вегетаріанські страви?
5. Я б з радістю поїв борщ.
6. Це дуже ароматне блюдо.
7. Мені подобається їсти зранку кашу.
8. Я замовлю пельмені.
9. Можна мені ще трохи соку?
10. Я не можу їсти без хліба.

3.Translate the sentences into English

1. Борщ – традиційна українська страва, яку готують із буряка, капусти, картоплі та м'яса.
2. Вранці я люблю пити гарячу каву з молоком.
3. Смачний борщ обов'язково подають зі сметаною та зеленню.
4. На десерт можна з'їсти шматочок шоколадного торта.
5. Українські вареники бувають з картоплею, сиром, вишнями та іншими начинками.
6. У спекотний день добре освіжає домашній узвар із сухофруктів.
7. Я обожнюю смачні й ароматні млинці з медом.
8. Чай із травами допомагає розслабитися та зігрітися в холодну пору року.
9. На сніданок корисно їсти вівсянку з фруктами та горіхами.
10. Свіжоспечений хліб має неперевершений аромат.
11. Вечерю можна доповнити салатом із помідорів, огірків та зелені.
12. Котлети з картопляним пюре – улюблена страва багатьох українців.
13. У літню спеку приємно випити склянку холодного квасу.
14. Домашній сир дуже смачний із варенням або медом.
15. Риба, запечена з лимоном і спеціями, виходить особливо соковитою.
16. У кафе я часто замовляю капучино з корицею.
17. Овочевий суп – легка та корисна страва для будь-якої пори року.

18. Шашлик на природі – чудовий варіант для дружніх зустрічей.
19. Червоне вино добре поєднується з м’ясними стравами.
20. Домашня випічка завжди пахне затишком і теплом.

4.Translate the text into English

Українська кухня: традиції, смак і колорит

Українська кухня — це справжній скарб, який поєднує в собі багатовікові традиції, багатий смак і любов до натуральних продуктів. Вона відома своєю ситністю, різноманіттям страв і особливою гостинністю.

Основні інгредієнти та особливості

Основу української кухні складають прості, але поживні продукти: м'ясо, сало, овочі, борошняні вироби та молочні продукти. Велике значення мають крупи, особливо гречка, пшоно та кукурудза. Страви часто приправляються часником, цибулею, кропом і петрушкою, що додає їм особливого аромату.

Найвідоміші страви української кухні

- **Борщ** – одна з найзнаменитіших страв України. Готується на основі буряка, капусти, картоплі, моркви, цибулі, томатів і м'яса. Подається з часниковими пампушками та сметаною.
- **Вареники** – тістяні вироби з різноманітними начинками: картоплею, сиром, капустою, м'ясом або ягодами.
- **Голубці** – фаршировані капустяні листки, начинені м’ясом і рисом, тушковані в томатному соусі.
- **Сало** – один із символів української кухні. Його їдять із хлібом, часником, солять, коптять або подають із чорним перцем.
- **Деруни** – картопляні оладки, які подаються зі сметаною або грибним соусом.
- **Котлета по-київськи** – відома у всьому світі страва з курячого філе з маслом усередині, обсмажена в паніруванні.
- **Куліш** – традиційна страва козаків, приготована з пшона, сала, м’яса та овочів.

Українські напої

Серед традиційних українських напоїв виділяють узвар (компот із сухофруктів), квас, медовуху та варенуху (міцні алкогольні настоянки), а також традиційний домашній компот.

Гостинність та культура споживання їжі

Українці відомі своєю гостинністю, а стіл зазвичай ломиться від різноманітних страв. Святкові застілля супроводжуються тостами, піснями та щирими побажаннями.

Українська кухня — це не просто їжа, а частина культури й національної спадщини, яка передається з покоління в покоління, зберігаючи свою унікальність і колорит.

5.Translate the dialogue into English

Оля: Привіт, Ігоре! Що будемо сьогодні їсти?

Ігор: Привіт! Я ще не вирішив. Може, піцу замовимо?

Оля: Знову піца? Ми ж її їли вчора! Давай щось корисніше.

Ігор: Добре, а що ти пропонуєш?

Оля: Можемо приготувати щось вдома. Наприклад, салат із куркою або пасту з овочами.

Ігор: Звучить непогано. Але давай зробимо щось швидке, бо я вже голодний.

Оля: Окей, тоді салат із куркою – швидко і смачно.

Ігор: Чудово! Що потрібно купити?

Оля: У нас майже все є. Треба тільки салатні листя та авокадо.

Ігор: Добре, тоді я швидко збігаю в магазин, а ти поки підготуй курку.

Оля: Домовились! Скоро будемо вечеряти.

Ігор: Уже відчуваю, що буде смачно!

DWELLING VOCABULARY

Synonyms for Dwelling

- **Abode** – A formal or poetic term for a home.
- **Domicile** – A legal term for a permanent residence.
- **Habitation** – A more formal word for a place where someone resides.
- **Lodging** – Temporary living space.
- **Manse** – A large or stately house, often for a clergyman.
- **Hacienda** – A large estate, especially in Spanish-speaking countries.
- **Château** – A French castle or large estate.
- **Villa** – A luxurious country house.

Types of Dwellings

- **Bungalow** – A single-story house, often cozy and charming.
- **Penthouse** – A luxury apartment on the top floor of a high-rise.
- **Cottage** – A small, typically rural home.
- **Brownstone** – A row house made of brown sandstone, common in cities like New York.
- **Yurt** – A portable, round tent used by nomads in Central Asia.
- **Igloo** – A dome-shaped dwelling made of ice, used by Inuit people.

Here are some common household vocabulary words:

Rooms in a House

- **Living room** – The main room for relaxing and entertaining.
- **Bedroom** – A room where you sleep.
- **Kitchen** – A room for cooking.
- **Bathroom** – A room with a toilet, sink, and shower or bathtub.
- **Dining room** – A room where you eat meals.
- **Laundry room** – A place for washing and drying clothes.

- **Garage** – A space for parking cars and storing tools.
- **Attic** – A space under the roof used for storage.
- **Basement** – The lowest part of a house, often used for storage or extra rooms.

Household Items & Furniture

- **Sofa / Couch** – Seating in the living room.
- **Table** – A surface for eating or working.
- **Chair** – A piece of furniture for sitting.
- **Bed** – Furniture for sleeping.
- **Wardrobe / Closet** – A place for storing clothes.
- **Dresser** – A piece of furniture with drawers for clothes.
- **Lamp** – A light source.
- **Bookshelf** – A shelf for storing books.
- **Carpet / Rug** – A soft covering for the floor.
- **Curtains / Blinds** – Window coverings.

Appliances

- **Refrigerator (Fridge)** – Keeps food cold.
- **Microwave** – Heats food quickly.
- **Oven** – Used for baking or roasting food.
- **Stove / Cooker** – Used for cooking food on top.
- **Toaster** – Used to toast bread.
- **Washing machine** – Used for washing clothes.
- **Dryer** – Used for drying clothes.
- **Vacuum cleaner** – Used for cleaning floors.
- **Dishwasher** – Washes dishes automatically.
- **Iron** – Used to remove wrinkles from clothes.

Cleaning & Household Supplies

- **Broom** – Used for sweeping.
- **Mop** – Used for cleaning floors.
- **Dustpan** – Used with a broom to collect dust.

- **Sponge** – Used for washing dishes.
- **Detergent** – A cleaning liquid or powder.
- **Bucket** – Used for carrying water.
- **Trash can / Bin** – Used for collecting garbage.

Other Household Items

- **Clock** – Shows the time.
- **Mirror** – Reflects an image.
- **Pillow** – A soft cushion for the head.
- **Blanket** – A cover for warmth.
- **Towel** – Used for drying the body or hands.
- **Remote control** – Used to control electronic devices.
- **Doorbell** – A button that makes a sound when pressed.

Hand Tools

- **Pliers** – Used for gripping, bending, and cutting wires.
- **Screwdrivers** – Used to drive or remove screws (Phillips and flathead types).
- **Hammer** – Used for driving nails or breaking objects.
- **Wrench (Spanner)** – Used for gripping and turning nuts and bolts.
- **Tape Measure** – Used for measuring distances accurately.

Cutting Tools

- **Scissors** – For cutting paper, fabric, or plastic.
- **Utility Knife (Box Cutter)** – For cutting cardboard, plastic, or thin materials.
- **Hacksaw** – For cutting metal, plastic, or wood.

Power Tools (for more advanced DIY tasks)

- **Drill** – For making holes in wood, metal, or concrete.
- **Electric Screwdriver** – A powered tool to drive screws faster.
- **Jigsaw** – For cutting irregular shapes in wood or metal.

Verbs (Actions in the Garden)

Planting & Growing

- **Plant** (e.g., "I plant flowers in the spring.")
- **Sow** (e.g., "She sows the seeds carefully.")
- **Water** (e.g., "Don't forget to water the plants.")
- **Grow** (e.g., "Tomatoes grow well in warm weather.")
- **Sprout** (e.g., "The seeds have started to sprout.")

Maintaining & Caring

- **Weed** (e.g., "I weed the garden every weekend.")
- **Prune** (e.g., "He prunes the bushes to keep them healthy.")
- **Trim** (e.g., "She trims the hedges.")
- **Fertilize** (e.g., "They fertilize the soil for better growth.")
- **Harvest** (e.g., "We harvest the vegetables in the fall.")
- **Mulch** (e.g., "He mulches the flower beds to retain moisture.")

Cleaning & Organizing

- **Rake** (e.g., "She rakes the leaves in autumn.")
- **Dig** (e.g., "He digs a hole for the new tree.")
- **Compost** (e.g., "We compost kitchen scraps for the garden.")

Garden Tools

Essential Gardening Tools

- **Shovel** – for digging large holes
- **Trowel** – a small hand tool for planting
- **Rake** – for gathering leaves and leveling soil
- **Hoe** – for breaking up soil and removing weeds
- **Pruners** – for cutting branches and trimming plants
- **Watering can** – for watering plants manually
- **Hose** – for watering larger areas
- **Wheelbarrow** – for carrying soil, plants, or tools
- **Gloves** – to protect hands from dirt and thorns
- **Spade** – for digging and moving soil

Single-Family Homes

1. **Detached House** – A standalone home, not attached to any other building.

2. **Cottage** – A small, cozy house, often in the countryside.
3. **Bungalow** – A one-story house, sometimes with a small upper level.
4. **Villa** – A large, luxurious house, often with a garden or pool.
5. **Mansion** – A very large and expensive house.

Multi-Family Homes

6. **Duplex** – A house divided into two separate living units.
7. **Triplex** – A house divided into three living units.
8. **Townhouse** – A tall, narrow house attached to other houses in a row.

Apartment & Urban Living

9. **Apartment/Flat** – A unit in a larger building, often rented.
10. **Condominium (Condo)** – Similar to an apartment but owned instead of rented.
11. **Penthouse** – A luxury apartment on the top floor of a building.
12. **Loft** – A large open apartment, often in a converted warehouse.

Specialty Homes

13. **Mobile Home** – A house on wheels, designed to be moved.
14. **Tiny House** – A very small, compact home, often mobile.
15. **Treehouse** – A house built in a tree.
16. **Houseboat** – A floating home on water.
17. **Igloo** – A house made of ice, used in cold regions.
18. **Yurt** – A round, portable home traditionally used by nomads.

The adjectives to describe a home:

General & Positive: cozy**,** warm**,** inviting**,** spacious**,** bright**,** charming**,** comfortable**,** elegant**,** modern**,** stylish

Size & Space: roomy**,** compact**,** expansive**,** airy**,** cramped**,** snug**,** open**,** crowded

Atmosphere & Vibe: peaceful**,** serene**,** vibrant**,** lively**,** quiet**,** welcoming**,** homely**,** tranquil**,** rustic

Style & Design: luxurious**,** minimalist**,** traditional**,** contemporary**,** vintage**,** chic**,** industrial**,** bohemian

Condition & Quality: pristine, well-kept, run-down, neat, messy, spotless, organized, cluttered

COLLOCATIONS

Types of Dwellings

- residential dwelling
- permanent dwelling
- temporary dwelling
- traditional dwelling
- modern dwelling
- urban dwelling
- rural dwelling
- multi-story dwelling
- single-story dwelling
- low-cost dwelling
- luxury dwelling
- self-contained dwelling

Features of a Dwelling

- spacious dwelling
- cramped dwelling
- well-maintained dwelling
- poorly maintained dwelling
- furnished dwelling
- unfurnished dwelling
- energy-efficient dwelling
- eco-friendly dwelling
- run-down dwelling

Actions Related to Dwellings

- build a dwelling
- rent a dwelling

- own a dwelling
- move into a dwelling
- vacate a dwelling
- demolish a dwelling
- renovate a dwelling

Legal and Financial Aspects

- dwelling permit
- dwelling insurance
- dwelling tax
- mortgage on a dwelling
- dwelling valuation

EXERCISES

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1. Match the Words with Definitions

Match the words in **Column A** with their correct definitions in **Column B**.

Column A	**Column B**
1. Attic	a) A structure where people live
2. Basement	b) A small building separate from the main house
3. Bungalow	c) A room below ground level in a house
4. Cottage	d) A large building divided into separate apartments
5. Apartment	e) A small, simple house, often in the countryside
6. Garage	f) A single-story house
7. Shed	g) A space just below the roof of a house

2. Fill in the Blanks

Complete the sentences with the correct household-related word.

1. I store my old books and Christmas decorations in the _____.
2. The _____ is a small wooden structure in the garden where we keep tools.
3. Our house has a _____ where we park our car.
4. She lives in an elegant _____ on the tenth floor of a modern building.

5. The _____ is often the coldest part of the house because it's underground.

3. Word Formation

Form new words from the root words provided:

1. **Furnish** → (adjective: _____, noun: _____)
2. **Clean** → (adjective: _____, noun: _____)
3. **Decorate** → (adjective: _____, noun: _____)
4. **Repair** → (adjective: _____, noun: _____)

4. Odd One Out

Choose the word that **does not** belong in each group.

1. **Sofa – Armchair – Table – Pillow**
2. **Window – Door – Roof – Spoon**
3. **Oven – Fridge – Chair – Microwave**
4. **Bedroom – Kitchen – Garage – Highway**

5. Synonyms and Antonyms

Find a **synonym** (a word with a similar meaning) and an **antonym** (a word with the opposite meaning) for each word.

Word	**Synonym**	**Antonym**
Spacious	_____	_____
Cozy	_____	_____
Modern	_____	_____
Expensive	_____	_____
Clean	_____	_____

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6. Household Items Categories

Sort the following words into the correct categories:

- **Words:** stove, lamp, bathtub, fridge, mirror, sofa, bed, wardrobe, oven, sink, chair, bookshelf

Living Room Kitchen Bedroom Bathroom

Living Room	Kitchen	Bedroom	Bathroom
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

7. Collocations with Household Words

Fill in the blanks with words that naturally collocate with the given words:

1. Make the _____ (related to cleaning)
2. Wash the _____ (related to kitchen)
3. Lock the _____ (related to security)
4. Turn on the _____ (related to appliances)
5. Change the _____ (related to bedroom)

8. Describe the Picture

Imagine a picture of a cozy living room. Describe it using at least **five** words from this list:

- fireplace
- curtains
- armchair
- carpet
- bookshelf
- chandelier
- cushion

Example: "The living room has a warm atmosphere with a soft carpet and a beautiful chandelier."

9. Household Verbs

Match the verbs with the correct action:

Verb	Action
Sweep	a) To make the bed neatly

Verb	Action
Wipe	b) To remove dust with a cloth
Mop	c) To clean the floor with a broom
Vacuum	d) To use a machine to clean the carpet
Tidy up	e) To clean with a wet cloth

10. True or False?

Decide whether the following statements are **true or false**:

1. A **chimney** is used for storing clothes.
2. A **balcony** is an outdoor space attached to a building.
3. A **dishwasher** is used to cook food.
4. A **loft** is located at the bottom of a house.
5. A **sofa** is a type of seating furniture.

IDIOMS

General Home-Related Idioms

1. **Home is where the heart is** – A place feels like home because of the people or memories there, not just the physical space.
2. **Make yourself at home** – Feel comfortable as if you were in your own house.
3. **A house divided against itself cannot stand** – A group that is in conflict will not succeed.
4. **There's no place like home** – Nothing feels as comfortable or familiar as home.
5. **Bring the house down** – To perform so well that the audience is very enthusiastic.
6. **Go big or go home** – Give your best effort or don’t bother at all.
7. **House of cards** – A weak or shaky situation that could collapse at any moment.

8. **Lead someone up the garden path** – To deceive or mislead someone.
9. **People who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones** – Don't criticize others if you are also flawed.
10. **A home away from home** – A place where you feel comfortable like your own house.

Dwelling and Stability Idioms

11. **Put down roots** – To settle in a place for a long time.
12. **Set up house** – To start living in a new home, often with a partner.
13. **Safe as houses** – Very secure or dependable.
14. **Under one roof** – Living or existing in the same place.
15. **A roof over your head** – A place to live or shelter.
16. **Close to home** – Something that feels personal or relatable.

Wealth & Home-Related Idioms

17. **Live in a ivory tower** – To be detached from reality, often due to privilege.
18. **Live like a king** – To live in luxury.
19. **On the house** – Free of charge (e.g., a restaurant giving a free meal).
20. **A man's home is his castle** – Everyone has the right to feel safe and in control in their own home.

PROVERBS

General Proverbs About Dwelling & Home

1. **"Home is where the heart is."** – Meaning that a home is not just a physical place but where one feels love and comfort.
2. **"A house is made of walls and beams; a home is built with love and dreams."** – Emphasizes that a true home is about the people and relationships inside it.
3. **"East or West, home is best."** – No matter where you go, your home is always the best place.
4. **"Better a hut where you can laugh than a palace where you must weep."** – A simple, happy home is better than a luxurious but unhappy one.

5. **"Charity begins at home."** – One should first take care of their family and home before helping others.
6. **"Walls have ears."** – Be careful what you say at home, as others may overhear.
7. **"He who has no house will not sleep peacefully."** – Security and stability start with having a home.

Cultural Proverbs on Dwelling

8. **"A man's home is his castle."** (English) – A home is a place of safety and authority for its owner.
9. **"The snail carries its home wherever it goes."** (African) – Home is not just a place but a sense of belonging.
10. **"Even the king's palace cannot compare to one's home."** (Chinese) – No matter how grand another place is, nothing beats your own home.
11. **"Do not insult the mother alligator until you have crossed the river."** (African) – Do not speak badly about your home or its people while still living there.
12. **"A guest sees more in an hour than a host in a year."** (Yiddish) – Visitors often notice things about a home that its dwellers overlook.
13. **"A house without a dog or a cat is the house of a scoundrel."** (Portuguese) – Pets bring warmth and life to a home.

TRANSLATION

1.Translate the text into Ukrainian

A **dwelling** is a place where people live, providing shelter and a sense of home. Dwellings come in various forms, including houses, apartments, cabins, and even mobile homes. The design and structure of a dwelling depend on factors such as culture, climate, and economic conditions.

Throughout history, dwellings have evolved from simple caves and huts to complex modern buildings equipped with advanced technology. In urban areas,

high-rise apartments accommodate growing populations, while rural dwellings often emphasize space and connection to nature.

A dwelling is more than just a structure; it is a personal space that reflects the lifestyle, traditions, and preferences of its inhabitants. Whether small or large, permanent or temporary, every dwelling serves the fundamental purpose of providing comfort, security, and a place to call home.

2.Translate the following into English

Прибирання та догляд за будинком:

- Прибирати
- Пилососити
- Мити підлогу
- Протирати пил
- Виносити сміття
- Провітрювати кімнату
- Замінювати постільну білизну
- Прати речі
- Гладити одяг
- Витирати розлиту рідину

Кухня та приготування їжі:

- Готувати їжу
- Мити посуд
- Чистити овочі
- Нарізати продукти
- Варити суп
- Смажити на сковороді
- Запікати в духовці
- Розігрівати їжу
- Накривати на стіл
- Мити холодильник

Догляд за речами та хатніми справами:

- Складати одяг
- Латати дірки
- Відпарювати речі
- Організовувати шафи
- Чистити килим
- Поливати кімнатні рослини
- Перевіряти комунальні рахунки
- Закуповувати продукти
- Сортувати сміття

Прибирання та догляд за будинком:

- Мити вікна
- Протирання дзеркал
- Заміна лампочки
- Підмітати підлогу
- Чистити сантехніку
- Дезінфікувати поверхні
- Вибивати килим
- Полоскати ганчірку
- Чистити меблі

Кухня та приготування їжі:

- Замішувати тісто
- Кип’ятити воду
- Розморожувати продукти
- Зберігати продукти в холодильнику
- Відкривати консерви
- Готувати на пару
- Перемішувати інгредієнти
- Додавати спеції
- Мити фрукти та овочі

Догляд за одягом та речами:

- Завантажити пральну машину
- Розвішувати білизну
- Сортувати одяг за кольорами
- Використовувати кондиціонер для білизни
- Чистити взуття
- Зашивати ґудзики
- Виносити зимовий одяг на балкон для провітрювання
- Скручувати шкарпетки в пари

Догляд за садом та подвір'ям:

- Полоти бур'яни
- Косити траву
- Підрізати гілки
- Підгортати грядки
- Висаджувати квіти
- Обприскувати рослини від шкідників
- Збирати урожай
- Чистити доріжки від снігу

Домашні обов'язки та організація простору:

- Планувати меню на тиждень
- Складати список покупок
- Викидати зіпсовані продукти
- Організовувати шафи та полички
- Встановлювати таймер для готування
- Відокремлювати сміття для переробки
- Перевіряти рівень запасів побутової хімії

3.Translate the sentences into English

1. Домогосподарство – це основна економічна одиниця суспільства, що складається з осіб, які разом проживають і ведуть спільне господарство.

2. Члени домогосподарства можуть бути родичами або просто співмешканцями.

3. Основна функція домогосподарства – це забезпечення життєдіяльності його членів.

4. Домогосподарство формує свій бюджет, планує витрати та доходи.

5. Головними джерелами доходів домогосподарства можуть бути заробітна плата, пенсії, соціальні виплати та власний бізнес.

6. Витрати домогосподарства включають оплату житла, комунальних послуг, продуктів харчування та інших товарів.

7. Домогосподарства можуть бути одноосібними або складатися з кількох осіб.

8. Фінансова грамотність допомагає домогосподарствам ефективно управляти своїм бюджетом.

9. Енергозбереження в домогосподарстві дозволяє зменшити витрати на комунальні послуги.

10. Домогосподарства можуть мати власне господарство, наприклад, город або худобу.

11. У сучасному суспільстві дедалі більше домогосподарств використовують технології для ведення фінансів.

12. Рівень доходів домогосподарства впливає на якість життя його членів.

13. Деякі домогосподарства ведуть натуральне господарство, вирощуючи власні продукти.

14. Споживчі звички домогосподарства визначають його економічну стабільність.

15. Витрати на освіту дітей є важливою частиною бюджету багатьох домогосподарств.

16. Державна підтримка може допомагати малозабезпеченим домогосподарствам.

17. Бюджетування дозволяє уникати зайвих витрат у домогосподарстві.

18. Чим більше людей у домогосподарстві працює, тим вищий його загальний дохід.

19. Спільне ведення господарства сприяє економії ресурсів і часу.

4. Translate the text into English

Планування фінансівДомогосподарство: Основи та Значення

Домогосподарство – це основна економічна одиниця суспільства, що складається з однієї або кількох осіб, які спільно проживають, ведуть спільне господарство та розподіляють ресурси. Це може бути як окрема сім'я, так і люди, які не пов’язані родинними зв’язками, але разом мешкають та ведуть спільний побут.

Функції домогосподарства

1. **Споживча** – домогосподарства забезпечують себе необхідними товарами та послугами для життя.
2. **Виробнича** – деякі домогосподарства виробляють товари або надають послуги, наприклад, займаються фермерством або ремеслом.
3. **Фінансова** – домогосподарства керують своїми доходами та витратами, заощаджують або інвестують.
4. **Соціальна** – вони виконують важливу роль у вихованні дітей, передачі культурних та моральних цінностей.

Джерела доходів домогосподарства

- Заробітна плата та інші доходи від праці
- Дохід від власного бізнесу або підприємницької діяльності
- Соціальні виплати (пенсії, стипендії, допомоги)
- Доходи від здачі майна в оренду або інвестицій

Управління домогосподарством

Раціональне управління фінансами, планування бюджету та ефективний розподіл ресурсів є важливими факторами для стабільності та добробуту домогосподарства.

Домогосподарство – це не лише економічна одиниця, а й основа стабільного суспільства, адже саме воно забезпечує людей усім необхідним для життя та сприяє розвитку економіки.

- у домогосподарстві допомагає уникнути боргів та фінансових труднощів.

5.Translate the dialogue into English

Маша: Привіт, Олеже! Як справи?

Олег: Привіт, Маша! Все добре, дякую. Як ти?

Маша: Нормально, тільки вдома стільки справ! Прибирання, прання, готування… Встигаєш усе вдома робити?

Олег: Ну, намагаюся. Я зазвичай розподіляю обов'язки. Наприклад, у понеділок пилосошу, у середу перу речі, а у вихідні готую щось складніше.

Маша: О, гарна ідея! Я ж роблю все хаотично, і це забирає багато часу.

Олег: А ти можеш скласти графік і розподілити завдання на тиждень. Наприклад, понеділок – пилососиш, вівторок – миєш ванну кімнату, середа – переш речі.

Маша: Звучить логічно! А що ти робиш, щоб прибирання не було таким виснажливим?

Олег: Включаю музику або подкасти, тоді процес стає цікавішим. І ще намагаюся прибирати потроху щодня, щоб не накопичувалося багато роботи.

Маша: Це корисні поради! Спробую впровадити у своєму домі.

Олег: Так, головне – не перевтомлюватися. Домашні справи можна робити із задоволенням!

PROFESSION AND CAREER VOCABULARY

1. Career Development & Progression

- **Aspiration** – A strong desire to achieve something in one's career.
- **Trajectory** – The path or progression of one's career over time.
- **Pedigree** – A person's background or history in a particular profession.
- **Pivot** – A strategic career shift or change in direction.
- **Acumen** – Sharpness and expertise in a specific field (e.g., "business acumen").
- **Entrepreneurialism** – The mindset or skill set associated with launching and managing businesses.
- **Erudition** – Deep, scholarly knowledge that enhances one's career credibility.

2. Workplace Roles & Responsibilities

- **Stewardship** – Responsible management of resources or duties.
- **Synergy** – The combined effectiveness of teamwork and collaboration.
- **Delegation** – Assigning tasks to subordinates effectively.
- **Liaison** – A person who facilitates communication between groups.
- **Facilitation** – The act of making processes smoother and more efficient.
- **Orchestration** – The skill of coordinating complex tasks or teams.
- **Proficiency** – Advanced skill or competence in a particular field.

3. Job Market & Employment Trends

- **Furlough** – A temporary leave of absence, often due to economic factors.
- **Gig Economy** – A labor market characterized by short-term contracts or freelance work.
- **Outsourcing** – Contracting external agencies or professionals for tasks.
- **Headhunting** – The practice of recruiting high-level professionals for specific roles.

- **Attrition** – The gradual reduction of workforce due to resignations or retirements.
- **Burnout** – A state of emotional and physical exhaustion due to work stress.
- **Remuneration** – Compensation or salary for work performed.

4. Leadership & Management

- **Meritocracy** – A system where success is based on ability and talent.
- **Autocratic** – A leadership style that is highly authoritative and top-down.
- **Democratic** – A leadership style that encourages team participation in decision-making.
- **Visionary** – A leader with foresight and innovation.
- **Delegative** – A leadership style that entrusts subordinates with decision-making.
- **Agility** – The ability to adapt quickly to changes in the workplace.
- **Strategic Foresight** – The ability to anticipate future trends and plan accordingly.

5. Workplace Culture & Ethics

- **Diversity & Inclusion** – Practices promoting workplace equality and respect.
- **Ethos** – The guiding principles or values of an organization.
- **Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)** – Ethical obligations companies have to society.
- **Transparency** – Open and honest communication in business practices.
- **Integrity** – The quality of being honest and having strong moral principles.
- **Discretion** – The ability to handle sensitive information with care.
- **Tenure** – The length of time an employee remains in a position or company.

Here are some adjectives to describe work, jobs, or professions, categorized for better clarity:

General Descriptions

- **Challenging** – Requires effort and skill
- **Rewarding** – Gives a sense of accomplishment

- **Fulfilling** – Brings satisfaction and purpose
- **Demanding** – Requires a lot of effort and time
- **Repetitive** – Involves the same tasks repeatedly
- **Monotonous** – Lacks variety, can be boring

Work Environment

- **Fast-paced** – Moves quickly with high energy
- **Collaborative** – Involves teamwork
- **Autonomous** – Requires independence
- **Stressful** – High-pressure and demanding
- **Flexible** – Allows for work-life balance
- **Rigid** – Follows strict rules and schedules

Skill Level & Expertise

- **Specialized** – Requires specific knowledge or training
- **Technical** – Involves expertise in a certain field
- **Creative** – Requires imagination and originality
- **Analytical** – Involves logical thinking and problem-solving
- **Manual** – Requires physical work and labor
- **Strategic** – Involves planning and decision-making

Salary & Benefits

- **Well-paid** – Offers high financial compensation
- **Underpaid** – Pays less than it should
- **Stable** – Provides long-term security
- **Unstable** – Lacks job security
- **Lucrative** – Highly profitable
- **Entry-level** – Suitable for beginners

Science & Medicine

- **Neuroscientist** – Studies the nervous system, including the brain.
- **Epidemiologist** – Analyzes disease patterns in populations.
- **Otorhinolaryngologist** – A specialist in ear, nose, and throat disorders.
- **Biostatistician** – Applies statistics to biological and medical research.

- **Cryogenicist** – Studies extremely low temperatures and their effects.

Engineering & Technology

- **Mechatronic Engineer** – Integrates mechanical, electrical, and computer engineering.
- **Nanotechnologist** – Works at the molecular and atomic level to develop new materials.
- **Cyberneticist** – Studies systems, feedback, and control in machines and living organisms.
- **Roboticist** – Designs and develops robotic systems.
- **Tectonic Engineer** – Specializes in earthquake-resistant structures.

Law & Politics

- **Jurimetrician** – Applies mathematical and scientific principles to legal issues.
- **Ombudsman** – Investigates complaints against organizations or government bodies.
- **Legislative Drafter** – Crafts precise legal language for laws and regulations.
- **Diplomatic Attaché** – A specialist assigned to diplomatic missions abroad.
- **Policy Analyst** – Evaluates and develops public policies.

Arts & Literature

- **Calligrapher** – Specializes in artistic handwriting and typography.
- **Lexicographer** – Writes and edits dictionaries.
- **Dramaturge** – Advises on playwriting and theatrical productions.
- **Restorationist** – Expert in restoring historical art and architecture.
- **Typographer** – Designs typefaces and layouts for print and digital media.

Business & Economics

- **Actuary** – Uses statistics to assess financial risk in insurance and finance.
- **Commodities Trader** – Buys and sells raw materials like gold, oil, and grains.
- **Futurist** – Predicts future business and societal trends.
- **Forensic Accountant** – Investigates financial crimes and fraud.

- **Quantitative Analyst (Quant)** – Uses mathematical models to predict market trends.

Aviation & Maritime

- **Aeronautical Engineer** – Designs aircraft and propulsion systems.
- **Astrogator** – Specializes in space navigation.
- **Maritime Pilot** – Guides ships through dangerous or congested waters.
- **Hydrographer** – Maps underwater features for navigation and research.
- **Meteorologist** – Studies weather patterns and atmospheric science.

Education & Linguistics

- **Philologist** – Studies historical languages and their development.
- **Pedagogue** – A highly skilled teacher or educator.
- **Etymologist** – Researches the origins of words.
- **Graphologist** – Analyzes handwriting to determine personality traits.
- **Phonetician** – Studies the sounds of human speech.

Ethical & Social Impact

- **Meaningful** – Makes a positive difference
- **Respectable** – Well-regarded by society
- **Prestigious** – Highly respected and sought after
- **Altruistic** – Focused on helping others
- **Exploitative** – Takes advantage of workers or customers

COLLOCATIONS

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1. Getting a Job

- Apply for a job
- Look for work/employment
- Find a job
- Get hired
- Attend an interview
- Submit a résumé/CV
- Job vacancy

- Recruitment process

2. Work Environment

- Work full-time/part-time
- Flexible working hours
- Work-life balance
- Job satisfaction
- Career prospects
- Workplace culture
- Team collaboration
- Remote work

3. Career Progression

- Get a promotion
- Climb the career ladder
- Gain experience
- Pursue a career in (field)
- Develop skills
- Take on more responsibility
- Advance in your career
- Receive a raise/salary increase

4. Job Performance

- Meet deadlines
- Handle workload
- Work under pressure
- Achieve targets
- Deliver results
- Take initiative
- Demonstrate leadership
- Show commitment

5. Leaving a Job

- Resign from a job

- Quit your job
- Get fired/dismissed
- Be made redundant
- Hand in your notice
- Retire from work
- Career change

EXERCISES

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1. Word Formation

Complete the sentences by forming the correct word from the one in parentheses.

1. She is hoping for a _____ (PROMOTE) after working here for five years.
2. He wants to change his _____ (OCCUPY) because he is bored with his current job.
3. My brother works as an _____ (ACCOUNT) in a multinational company.
4. The company's _____ (MANAGE) has introduced new working policies.
5. Job _____ (SATISFY) is very important for employee motivation.

2. Job Matching

Match the profession with its correct description.

1. **Architect**
2. **Surgeon**
3. **Journalist**
4. **Electrician**
5. **Lawyer**

a) Repairs and installs electrical wiring.

b) Writes news articles and reports on current events.

c) Designs buildings and structures.

d) Performs operations on patients.

e) Represents clients in legal matters.

3. Synonyms & Antonyms

Find a **synonym** or **antonym** for the words below.

1. **Employment** → _____ (synonym)
2. **Hire** → _____ (antonym)
3. **Colleague** → _____ (synonym)
4. **Resign** → _____ (antonym)
5. **Trainee** → _____ (synonym)

4. Fill in the Gaps

Choose the correct word from the list to complete the sentences.

(**salary, entrepreneur, freelance, interview, unemployed**)

1. After losing his job, Mark has been _____ for three months.
2. She started working as a _____ writer and now works from home.
3. His monthly _____ is enough to support his entire family.
4. He has an _____ with a potential employer tomorrow.
5. Steve Jobs was a successful _____ who founded Apple.

5. Discussion Questions

Answer or discuss the following questions:

1. What are the advantages and disadvantages of working from home?
2. What is more important in a job: **salary** or **job satisfaction**? Why?
3. What qualities make someone a great leader in the workplace?

6. Collocations: Work & Career

Complete the sentences with the correct collocation from the box:

(**career path, job interview, work experience, team leader, job satisfaction, get promoted, part-time job, flexible hours**)

1. He is looking for a _____ because he is still a student and cannot work full-time.
2. She has a lot of _____ in marketing, which makes her a strong candidate for the position.
3. If you work hard and show dedication, you may _____ to a managerial position.

4. Lisa has a _____ tomorrow, so she is preparing answers to common questions.
5. Having a clear _____ can help you set career goals and achieve success.
6. Many employees value _____ more than a high salary.
7. Working in a company that offers _____ is great for people with family responsibilities.
8. As a _____, she is responsible for organizing and motivating the staff.

7. Odd One Out

Choose the word that **does not** belong in the group.

1. **Surgeon – Engineer – Teacher – Bakery**
2. **Salary – Wage – Bonus – Dentist**
3. **Hire – Fire – Employ – Recruit**
4. **Colleague – Boss – Manager – Customer**
5. **CV – Resume – Reference – Vacation**

8. Work-Related Phrasal Verbs

Match the phrasal verbs with their meanings.

1. **Get ahead**
2. **Take on**
3. **Step down**
4. **Run out of**
5. **Lay off**

a) To accept new responsibilities or hire employees

b) To be dismissed from a job due to company downsizing

c) To make progress in a career

d) To retire or leave a position

e) To have no more of something

Now, use each phrasal verb in a sentence.

9. Job Idioms

Fill in the blanks with the correct idiom:

(**dead-end job, call it a day, work against the clock, hit the ground running, learn the ropes**)

1. This is just a _____ with no chance of promotion, so I'm looking for something better.
2. We have to _____ if we want to finish this project before the deadline.
3. She had to _____ on her first day because there was no time for training.
4. He is still new to the company, so he needs time to _____.
5. We've been working all day, let's _____ and go home.

IDIOMS

Work Ethic & Hard Work

1. **Burning the midnight oil** – Working late into the night.
2. **Put your nose to the grindstone** – Work hard and continuously.
3. **Go the extra mile** – Put in extra effort beyond what is required.
4. **Roll up your sleeves** – Prepare to work hard.
5. **Give 110%** – Put in maximum effort.

Success & Advancement

6. **Climb the corporate ladder** – Advance in your career.
7. **A foot in the door** – A small opportunity that could lead to bigger things.
8. **Break the glass ceiling** – Overcoming barriers to success, especially for women and minorities.
9. **Corner the market** – Dominate an industry or business sector.
10. **Get ahead of the game** – Stay ahead in your field or career.

Challenges & Difficulties

11. **Throw in the towel** – Quit or give up.
12. **Between a rock and a hard place** – Facing two difficult choices.
13. **Back to the drawing board** – Start over due to failure.
14. **Wear many hats** – Have multiple roles or responsibilities.
15. **Bite off more than you can chew** – Take on too much work.

Office & Workplace

16. **By the book** – Follow rules and procedures strictly.
17. **Red tape** – Excessive bureaucracy or regulations.
18. **Talk shop** – Discuss work-related topics outside of work.
19. **The big picture** – Overall perspective rather than details.
20. **Get the ball rolling** – Start a project or initiative.

PROVERBS

Hard Work & Diligence

- *"Hard work beats talent when talent doesn't work hard."* – Unknown
- *"No bees, no honey; no work, no money."* – English Proverb
- *"A journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step."* – Chinese Proverb
- *"The early bird catches the worm."* – English Proverb

Patience & Perseverance

- *"Rome wasn't built in a day."* – English Proverb
- *"Little by little, the bird builds its nest."* – French Proverb
- *"Perseverance furthers."* – Chinese Proverb
- *"If you run after two hares, you will catch neither."* – Russian Proverb

Teamwork & Cooperation

- *"Many hands make light work."* – English Proverb
- *"A single stick may smoke, but it will not burn."* – African Proverb
- *"Sticks in a bundle are unbreakable."* – Kenyan Proverb
- *"One hand cannot clap."* – Arabic Proverb

Wisdom & Skill

- *"Measure twice, cut once."* – Russian Proverb
- *"A bad workman blames his tools."* – English Proverb
- *"The carpenter is known by his chips."* – English Proverb
- *"He who has a trade has an estate."* – English Proverb

TRANSLATION

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1. Translate the text into Ukrainian

Profession and Career: Pathways to Success

A **profession** is a specialized field of work that requires specific skills, knowledge, and training. It is often associated with formal education, certifications, and expertise in a particular industry. Examples of professions include doctors, engineers, teachers, lawyers, and architects. Each profession comes with its own set of responsibilities, ethical standards, and career progression opportunities.

A **career**, on the other hand, is the long-term journey of professional growth and development. It includes various jobs, experiences, and learning opportunities that help individuals achieve their goals. A career is not limited to a single profession but may involve transitions, skill-building, and advancement in different roles over time.

Choosing the Right Path

Selecting a profession and building a career requires careful planning and self-assessment. Individuals should consider their interests, strengths, and aspirations before making a decision. Some key factors to consider include:

- **Passion and Interest:** A fulfilling career aligns with personal interests and motivation.
- **Job Market Demand:** Understanding industry trends and opportunities can help in making informed choices.
- **Skills and Education:** Acquiring the necessary qualifications and continuously upgrading skills is crucial for career success.
- **Work-Life Balance:** A rewarding career should offer a balance between professional and personal life.

Career Growth and Development

A successful career involves continuous learning, networking, and adapting to new challenges. Key steps for career development include:

- **Setting Clear Goals:** Define short-term and long-term career objectives.

- **Gaining Experience:** Internships, volunteer work, and entry-level jobs help build expertise.
- **Continuous Learning:** Advanced degrees, certifications, and skill development keep professionals competitive.
- **Networking:** Connecting with industry professionals can open new opportunities.

Conclusion

A profession defines a specific role, while a career is a broader journey of growth and success. Choosing the right path and investing in continuous learning are key to achieving professional fulfillment and stability. With dedication and strategic planning, anyone can build a rewarding career and contribute meaningfully to society.

2. Translate the following into English

- Професія – юрист, лікар, вчитель, програміст, інженер, дизайнер
- Кар’єра – зростання, успіх, розвиток, перспектива
- Робота – вакансія, резюме, співбесіда, зарплата, графік
- Посада – керівник, спеціаліст, стажер, начальник, директор
- Навички – комунікація, відповідальність, креативність, аналітика
- Освіта – диплом, курси, сертифікат, навчання
- Бізнес – підприємництво, стартап, інвестор, ринок

****

- Побудувати успішну кар’єру
- Знайти роботу своєї мрії
- Отримати підвищення
- Проходити співбесіду
- Працювати за спеціальністю
- Розвивати професійні навички
- Заснувати власний бізнес
- Досягти кар'єрних висот
- Змінити сферу діяльності

- Мати гнучкий графік роботи
- Зайнятість – фріланс, віддалена робота, штатний співробітник, контракт
- Кар’єрний ріст – підвищення, кар’єрні можливості, розвиток, досвід
- Робочий процес – завдання, дедлайн, проект, презентація, звіт
- Фінанси – гонорар, премія, аванс, бонуси, пенсія
- Колектив – команда, колеги, начальство, підлеглі, співробітництво
- Мотивація – успіх, натхнення, самореалізація, лідерство
- Професійні якості – компетентність, стресостійкість, ініціативність, відповідальність

****

- Будувати кар’єру з нуля
- Проходити стажування у великій компанії
- Розширювати професійні зв’язки
- Працювати на керівній посаді
- Взяти відповідальність за проект
- Отримати рекомендації від роботодавця
- Змінити місце роботи
- Знайти баланс між роботою та особистим життям
- Прагнути професійного розвитку
- Брати участь у тренінгах та семінарах

3.Translate te sentences into English

- Кожна професія має свої особливості та вимоги до кваліфікації.
- Вибір кар'єри – це важливий етап у житті кожної людини.
- Професійний розвиток потребує постійного вдосконалення навичок.
- Деякі люди обирають кар'єру, яка дозволяє їм допомагати іншим.
- Успіх у професії залежить від поєднання талантів, освіти та наполегливості.
- Вибір професії може бути пов’язаний з інтересами чи родинними традиціями.

- Завдяки кар'єрному росту можна досягти високих посад та нових можливостей.
- Професії в сфері IT потребують глибоких знань та постійної практики.
- Важливо вибирати професію, яка буде приносити задоволення і задовольняти особисті потреби.
- Кар'єра в медицині дозволяє робити реальні зміни в житті людей.
- Для досягнення кар'єрних висот потрібен не лише досвід, але й стратегічне мислення.
- Професії, пов'язані з наукою, відкривають нові горизонти для досліджень та інновацій.
- Ринок праці постійно змінюється, тому необхідно бути готовим до адаптації.
- Кар'єрне зростання зазвичай пов'язане з постійною віддачею та самовдосконаленням.
- Робота в команді є важливою складовою кар'єрного успіху.
- Багато професій сьогодні потребують знань іноземних мов та культурної адаптації.
- Технічні спеціальності зараз дуже затребувані на ринку праці.
- Щоб побудувати успішну кар'єру, необхідно мати правильний баланс між роботою та особистим життям.
- Лідерські якості можуть стати основою для кар'єри в управлінні та бізнесі.
- З часом люди можуть змінювати професії, шукаючи нові можливості для розвитку та самореалізації.

4.Translate te text into English

Професія та кар'єра — це дві важливі складові життя кожної людини, що визначають її професійний шлях, особистісний розвиток та соціальне становище.

Професія — це сфера діяльності, яку людина обирає, щоб реалізувати свої знання, навички та здібності. Вона дає можливість виконувати певну

роботу, що приносить не тільки задоволення, але й забезпечує фінансову незалежність. Вибір професії часто є однією з найбільш значущих подій у житті, оскільки він визначає багато аспектів повсякденного життя, від графіка роботи до соціальних контактів. Важливо, щоб професія відповідала інтересам і цінностям людини, адже лише в такому разі вона може стати джерелом самореалізації.

Кар'єра — це сукупність професійних досягнень людини протягом її життя. Вона включає підвищення кваліфікації, кар'єрний ріст, зміну посад, а також здобуття нових можливостей для розвитку. Кар'єра — це не просто вертикальний рух до більш високих посад, але й іноді зміни напрямку діяльності або додавання нових аспектів до існуючої професійної діяльності.

Вибір кар'єри залежить від багатьох факторів, таких як особисті амбіції, потреби ринку праці, можливості для навчання і розвитку, а також підтримка оточення. Сучасні тенденції часто вимагають від професіоналів здатності адаптуватися до змін, оскільки технології і ринок постійно еволюціонують. Гнучкість і готовність до навчання новим навичкам є ключовими аспектами успіху в кар'єрі.

Професійний шлях кожної людини унікальний і може бути переповнений викликами, але правильний підхід до вибору професії, планування кар'єри та безперервне самовдосконалення дозволяють досягти високих результатів. Найголовніше — не зупинятися на досягнутому та шукати нові можливості для росту й розвитку.

5.Translate the dialogue into English

Оля: Привіт, Петре! Як ти? Як робота?

Петро: Привіт, Олю! Все добре, дякую. В основному, працюю програмістом, але інколи це буває складно. А ти?

Оля: Я працюю вчителем початкових класів. Робота дуже відповідальна, але мені подобається. Діти – це завжди цікаво. А ти давно програмуєш?

Петро: Так, вже три роки. Перші місяці були важкими, багато чого треба було вивчити. Але зараз вже вільніше почуваюся. А як у тебе? Як справи з дітьми?

Оля: Іноді важко, бо кожна дитина унікальна, і потрібно знайти підхід до кожної. Але коли бачиш їх успіхи – це велике задоволення. Які у тебе проекти зараз?

Петро: Зараз працюю над створенням мобільного додатку для однієї компанії. Це досить цікаво, хоча іноді складно поєднувати технічні вимоги і бажання користувачів. А ти хочеш змінити професію?

Оля: Мені подобається моя робота, але іноді хочеться спробувати щось нове. Може, маркетинг або психологія. А ти?

Петро: Я завжди думав про дизайн. Хочеться поекспериментувати з графічним дизайном, але для цього треба вивчити багато нових навичок.

Оля: Ну, це звучить цікаво! Може, колись і спробуєш. Всі професії мають свої плюси і мінуси, але важливо, щоб робота приносила задоволення.

Петро: Точно! А тобі бажаю натхнення в твоїй справі! Спілкування з дітьми – це унікальний досвід.

Оля: Дякую, Петре! І тобі удачі з додатком!

CLIMATE AND WEATHER

VOCABULARY

Weather-Related Vocabulary:

1. **Atmospheric pressure** - The force exerted onto a surface by the weight of the air above that surface.
2. **Precipitation** - Any form of water that falls from the atmosphere, such as rain, snow, sleet, or hail.
3. **Barometric pressure** - Another term for atmospheric pressure, specifically the pressure of the air at a given location.
4. **Meteorology** - The scientific study of the atmosphere and its phenomena, especially weather patterns.
5. **Stratus clouds** - Low, gray clouds that often bring overcast skies and light rain or drizzle.
6. **Cumulonimbus** - Towering clouds associated with thunderstorms and heavy rain.
7. **Isobar** - A line on a weather map that connects points of equal atmospheric pressure.
8. **Dew point** - The temperature at which air becomes saturated with moisture and water vapor condenses into dew.
9. **Vortex** - A mass of spinning air, such as a tornado or cyclone, where winds rotate around a central point.
10. **Thermocline** - A layer in the ocean where water temperature changes rapidly with depth.

Climate-Related Vocabulary:

1. **Climatic zones** - Regions of the world classified according to their climate, such as tropical, temperate, or polar.

2. **El Niño/La Niña** - Climate phenomena in the Pacific Ocean that influence global weather patterns, including changes in temperature, precipitation, and storm patterns.
3. **Global warming** - The long-term increase in Earth's average surface temperature due to human activities, primarily the burning of fossil fuels.
4. **Greenhouse effect** - The process by which greenhouse gases in the Earth's atmosphere trap heat, warming the planet.
5. **Tipping point** - A critical threshold beyond which significant or irreversible environmental changes may occur.
6. **Anthropogenic climate change** - Climate change caused by human activities, particularly the emission of greenhouse gases.
7. **Monsoon** - A seasonal wind pattern that brings heavy rains to certain regions, typically in South Asia.
8. **Arctic amplification** - The phenomenon in which the Arctic region is warming faster than the global average.
9. **Albedo** - The reflectivity of Earth's surface; higher albedo means more sunlight is reflected, while lower albedo means more is absorbed.
10. **Climate resilience** - The ability of ecosystems and human systems to adapt to and recover from climate-related changes and disturbances.

Weather-Related Vocabulary:

1. **Cyclone** - A large-scale air mass that rotates around a strong center of low pressure, typically associated with storm systems in tropical regions.
2. **Anticyclone** - A high-pressure system where air flows outward and leads to fair, calm weather.
3. **Thunderstorm** - A rain-bearing cloud that produces thunder, lightning, and sometimes strong winds.
4. **Tornado** - A rapidly rotating column of air extending from a thunderstorm to the ground, often causing significant damage.
5. **Jet stream** - A fast-moving air current found high in the atmosphere, usually at the boundary of two air masses, influencing weather patterns.

6. **Hailstorm** - A storm that produces hailstones, solid pieces of ice, which form when strong updrafts in thunderstorms carry raindrops into extremely cold areas of the atmosphere.
7. **Wind chill** - The perceived decrease in air temperature felt on the skin due to the wind, which accelerates heat loss from the body.
8. **Fog** - A thick cloud of tiny water droplets suspended in the air near the ground, reducing visibility.
9. **Frontal boundary** - The transition zone between two different air masses, often causing changes in temperature, humidity, and precipitation.
10. **Convection** - The transfer of heat through the movement of air or water, often responsible for cloud formation and thunderstorms.

Climate-Related Vocabulary:

1. **Permafrost** - Soil, rock, or sediment that has been frozen for more than two consecutive years, typically found in polar regions.
2. **Hydrological cycle** - The continuous movement of water on, above, and below the surface of the Earth, including processes like evaporation, condensation, precipitation, and runoff.
3. **Biosphere** - The global sum of all ecosystems, encompassing all living organisms and their relationships with the atmosphere, hydrosphere, and lithosphere.
4. **Carbon footprint** - The total amount of greenhouse gases emitted by human activities, usually measured in equivalent tons of CO_2.
5. **Solar radiation** - The energy emitted by the sun, primarily in the form of visible light, ultraviolet light, and infrared radiation, which affects Earth's climate and weather.
6. **Climatic variability** - The natural fluctuation of climate conditions over short or long time periods, including temperature and precipitation variations.

7. **Ocean acidification** - The process by which increasing atmospheric CO_2 leads to more CO_2 being absorbed by the oceans, lowering their pH and threatening marine life.
8. **Climate forcing** - Any factor that can influence the Earth's climate, either directly or indirectly, such as solar radiation, volcanic eruptions, or human activities.
9. **Ecosystem services** - The benefits that humans derive from ecosystems, such as water purification, pollination, and climate regulation.
10. **Cryosphere** - The portion of the Earth's surface covered by ice, including glaciers, ice caps, and sea ice, which plays a critical role in regulating global climate.

The adjectives to describe climate: tropical, arid, temperate, humid, frigid, subtropical, mild, harsh, polar, moderate equatorial, breezy, windy, stormy, damp, dry, warm, cold, sunny, rainy

For sunny weather:

- Bright
- Clear
- Radiant
- Warm
- Pleasant
- Balmy
- Crisp

For cloudy weather:

- Overcast
- Gloomy
- Hazy
- Misty
- Damp
- Grey
- Cloudy

For rainy weather:

- Showery
- Drizzly
- Wet
- Damp
- Stormy
- Pouring
- Pattering

For cold weather:

- Chilly
- Freezing
- Icy
- Frigid
- Frosty
- Nippy
- Bitter

For windy weather:

- Breezy
- Gusty
- Blustery
- Whistling
- Stormy
- Wind-swept

For hot weather:

- Scorching
- Sweltering
- Boiling
- Blazing
- Stifling
- Sizzling

For stormy weather:

- Thunderous
- Violent
- Intense
- Wild
- Tempestuous
- Fierce
- Torrential

For foggy weather:

- Misty
- Murky
- Foggy
- Shrouded
- Hazy

COLLOCATIONS

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1. Weather Conditions

- **Adverse weather** (e.g., "Flights were canceled due to adverse weather.")
- **Extreme weather** (e.g., "Extreme weather events are becoming more frequent.")
- **Unpredictable weather** (e.g., "The weather in this region is very unpredictable.")
- **Freak weather** (e.g., "A freak weather storm caused major damage.")
- **Bitterly cold** (e.g., "It was bitterly cold last night.")
- **Scorching hot** (e.g., "It was scorching hot in the desert.")
- **Heavy rain** (e.g., "Heavy rain led to flooding in the area.")
- **Torrential rain** (e.g., "Torrential rain lasted for hours.")
- **Light drizzle** (e.g., "A light drizzle made the streets slippery.")
- **Strong winds** (e.g., "Strong winds knocked down trees.")
- **Gale-force winds** (e.g., "Gale-force winds disrupted travel.")

2. Temperature & Climate

- **Soaring temperatures** (e.g., "Soaring temperatures broke previous records.")
- **Sub-zero temperatures** (e.g., "Sub-zero temperatures froze the lakes.")
- **A drop in temperature** (e.g., "There was a sudden drop in temperature.")
- **Mild climate** (e.g., "This region enjoys a mild climate.")
- **Tropical climate** (e.g., "The country has a tropical climate.")
- **Harsh climate** (e.g., "Living in such a harsh climate is difficult.")
- **Humid climate** (e.g., "A humid climate can feel uncomfortable.")

3. Natural Disasters & Phenomena

- **Heatwave strikes** (e.g., "A heatwave struck the city last summer.")
- **Cold snap** (e.g., "A sudden cold snap affected crops.")
- **Flash floods** (e.g., "Flash floods devastated the town.")
- **Severe drought** (e.g., "The country suffered from a severe drought.")
- **Hailstorm hits** (e.g., "A hailstorm hit the village yesterday.")
- **Blizzard conditions** (e.g., "Blizzard conditions made travel impossible.")

4. Forecast & Predictions

- **Weather forecast** (e.g., "The weather forecast predicts rain tomorrow.")
- **Changeable weather** (e.g., "This area has very changeable weather.")
- **A spell of good weather** (e.g., "We're enjoying a spell of good weather.")
- **A break in the weather** (e.g., "We waited for a break in the weather to go hiking.")
- **Long-range forecast** (e.g., "The long-range forecast suggests a warm summer.")

EXERCISES

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1. Fill in the blanks with the correct word

(Choose from: *temperature, humidity, thunderstorm, drought, blizzard, tornado, heatwave, overcast, mild, drizzle*)

1. The _____ last week caused a lot of damage to the homes in the town.
2. The _____ has been really high today; it feels like it's 95°F outside.
3. A _____ occurs when the weather is hot and dry for a long period without rain.
4. The _____ this afternoon was so strong it caused power outages in the area.
5. It's so _____ today—nothing too extreme, just pleasant temperatures.
6. We had some _____ early this morning, but now the rain has stopped.
7. The _____ this week has caused several wildfires in the region.
8. It's an _____ sky today, with thick clouds blocking the sun.
9. The _____ on the mountains was so strong that visibility was almost zero.
10. The _____ in the room is making me feel uncomfortable; I think the air is too moist.

2. Match the word to its correct definition

1. **Fog**
2. **Hail**
3. **Cyclone**
4. **Sleet**
5. **Gale**
6. **Rainbow**

A. Small balls of ice that fall during a storm

B. A weather phenomenon where rain and snow mix, falling as icy pellets

C. A large, destructive storm with strong winds, forming a rotating system

D. A storm with winds between 34 and 40 knots, not very severe but still strong

E. A collection of water droplets or ice crystals suspended in the air near the ground, limiting visibility

F. A spectrum of light appearing in the sky, often after a rain shower, showing colors in a circular arc

3. Choose the correct word to complete the sentence

1. The _____ of the summer made it unbearable to go outside for more than a few minutes.
   a) humidity
   b) drought
   c) drizzle
   d) tornado
2. The _____ is expected to pass through the area later tonight, with winds over 100 miles per hour.
   a) hurricane
   b) thunderstorm
   c) blizzard
   d) heatwave
3. After the _____ of the past few weeks, the farmers are worried about their crops.
   a) gale
   b) heatwave
   c) fog
   d) sleet
4. The weather is so _____ today, with temperatures in the mid-70s and a light breeze.
   a) severe
   b) mild
   c) freezing
   d) oppressive

4. Weather Idioms (Fill in the blanks with the correct weather idiom)

1. I was really tired, so when I finally took a break, it was like a _____.

2. The company's success seems to be going _____ these days; they keep growing.
3. When it comes to understanding complex problems, she's always _____ in her thinking.

Weather idioms to choose from:

- Under the weather
- A storm in a teacup
- To weather the storm
- The calm before the storm
- Make hay while the sun shines

5. Word Formation

Add the correct suffix to form words related to climate and weather. For example: "rain" → "rainy"

1. Cloud → _____
2. Sun → _____
3. Cold → _____
4. Snow → _____
5. Warm → _____
6. Wind → _____

6. Sentence Rewriting with Weather Vocabulary

Rewrite the sentences using the correct weather-related word:

1. The storm created a huge amount of damage with strong winds and heavy rain.
   (Hint: Think of a word that describes a severe windstorm)
2. It's really hard to see because of the low visibility caused by the moisture in the air.
   (Hint: Think of a weather condition where visibility is reduced due to water in the air)
3. The temperature is too high, making it feel hotter than usual. **(Hint: This phrase describes extreme hot weather)**

4. The rain came down in light, small drops, creating a calm atmosphere. **(Hint: A word for light rain)**

7. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word

1. The _____ (sun) made the day feel warmer than expected.
2. There was a heavy _____ (snow) last night, so we had to shovel the driveway this morning.
3. After the _____ (storm), the sky was clear, and the sun started shining.
4. During the _____ (drought), the crops didn't grow well due to lack of rain.

8. True or False: Weather Facts

Decide if the following statements are true or false:

1. **Hurricanes** are caused by rising warm air and are typically seen in tropical regions.
2. **Tornadoes** are characterized by a rotating column of air and can cause widespread destruction.
3. **Drizzle** is a heavy type of rain that falls in large drops.
4. A **blizzard** involves strong winds, heavy snow, and reduced visibility, often occurring in cold climates.
5. **Fog** can make it difficult to see because it consists of suspended water droplets in the air near the ground.

9. Match the Word to its Meaning (Advanced)

1. **Monsoon**
2. **El Niño**
3. **Heatwave**
4. **Thunderstorm**
5. **Tsunami**
6. **Dew Point**

A. A prolonged period of excessively hot weather

B. A massive, high-energy wave usually caused by an underwater earthquake

C. A seasonal wind pattern that brings heavy rains to tropical areas

D. The temperature at which air becomes saturated with moisture, leading to condensation

E. A storm that produces thunder, lightning, and heavy rainfall

F. A climate phenomenon that causes warming of the Pacific Ocean, often leading to extreme weather conditions worldwide

10. Synonyms and Antonyms

Find synonyms and antonyms for the following weather-related terms:

1. **Clear** (Synonym/Antonym)
2. **Windy** (Synonym/Antonym)
3. **Flood** (Synonym/Antonym)
4. **Hot** (Synonym/Antonym)
5. **Cold** (Synonym/Antonym)

11. Multiple Choice - Weather Words

Choose the correct answer for each question.

1. Which of the following describes a very strong wind that is dangerous?

   a) Breeze

   b) Gale

   c) Calm

   d) Draft

2. A _____ is a huge, swirling storm that forms over warm ocean waters and can bring destructive winds and rain.

   a) Blizzard

   b) Tornado

   c) Cyclone

   d) Heatwave

   The term _____ refers to an ongoing, intense period of rain.

   a) Drizzle

   b) Storm

   c) Showers

d) Downpour

3. A _____ is a weather condition in which rain and snow fall together.

   a) Fog

   b) Sleet

   c) Hail

   d) Thunderstorm

IDIOMS

Under the weather – Feeling unwell or sick. *Example: "I'm feeling a bit under the weather today, so I might skip the meeting."*

A storm in a teacup – A small problem that is being made much bigger than it really is. *Example: "Don't worry about the argument; it's just a storm in a teacup."*

Every cloud has a silver lining – There's something good in every bad situation. *Example: "I lost my job, but every cloud has a silver lining—I'm looking forward to new opportunities."*

When it rains, it pours – Bad things tend to happen all at once or in quick succession. *Example: "First my car broke down, and now my phone's broken. When it rains, it pours!"*

Chase rainbows – To pursue unrealistic or unattainable goals. *Example: "He's always chasing rainbows with his business ideas."*

Lightning never strikes the same place twice – A rare event is unlikely to happen again in the same way. *Example: "You won the lottery once, but lightning doesn't strike the same place twice."*

A fair-weather friend – Someone who is only around when things are going well. *Example: "She's a fair-weather friend; she only reaches out when she needs something."*

Weather the storm – To endure a difficult or challenging situation. *Example: "We just need to weather the storm, and things will get better soon."*

Take a rain check – To postpone or reschedule something. *Example: "I can't make it tonight, but can I take a rain check on dinner?"*

Come rain or shine – No matter what happens, regardless of the circumstances. *Example: "I'll be there for you, come rain or shine."*

PROVERBS

"Red sky at night, sailor's delight; red sky in the morning, sailor's warning."

This proverb suggests that a red sky at sunset signals good weather, while a red sky at sunrise could mean bad weather ahead.

"Make hay while the sun shines."

This implies that one should take advantage of good opportunities while they last, much like making hay during sunny weather.

"April showers bring May flowers."

A reminder that after difficult or rainy times, better things (or growth) will follow.

"When it rains, it pours."

This suggests that when bad things happen, they tend to happen all at once, much like a heavy downpour.

"A cold February makes a fat churchyard."

A warning about the risks of cold weather and its impact on health, implying that harsh winters can lead to illness or death.

"The early bird catches the worm."

Though not directly about weather, this often refers to getting up early, when the weather is calm and still, to start a productive day.

"Clear skies after the storm."

This reflects the idea that tough times (symbolized by a storm) will eventually pass, leading to clearer, better days ahead.

"There's no such thing as bad weather, only inappropriate clothing."

A reminder that it's not the weather that's the problem, but how we respond to it.

"A little rain will soon abate."

Suggesting that storms or difficult times don't last forever and will pass.

"When the wind is in the east, 'tis neither good for man nor beast." An old saying indicating that east winds bring bad weather, which can affect people and animals alike.

TRANSLATION

1.Translate the text into Ukrainian

Climate and Weather: An Overview

Climate and weather are related but distinct concepts that describe the atmospheric conditions we experience on Earth.

Weather refers to the short-term atmospheric conditions in a specific place at a given time. It includes factors like temperature, humidity, precipitation (rain, snow, etc.), wind speed, and atmospheric pressure. Weather conditions can change rapidly, often within hours or days, and are influenced by various factors such as geographical location, elevation, and time of year. For example, a sunny day can suddenly turn rainy, or temperatures may drop unexpectedly.

Climate, on the other hand, refers to the long-term average of weather conditions in a particular region over a prolonged period, typically 30 years or more. Climate takes into account patterns of temperature, precipitation, and seasonal variations over time. It helps us understand the typical conditions one might expect in a region across seasons or even decades. For instance, the climate of the Sahara Desert is hot and dry, while the climate in the Arctic is cold and icy.

While weather fluctuates from day to day, **climate** is a more stable and predictable phenomenon. Understanding both weather and climate is crucial for daily planning and for addressing larger global concerns like climate change, which involves shifts in long-term climate patterns due to human activities, especially the burning of fossil fuels and deforestation.

Both are essential for various sectors, such as agriculture, construction, and tourism, where decisions are based on understanding and predicting both the immediate weather and long-term climate trends.

2. Translate the following into English

1. **Клімат** – загальний характер погодних умов у певному регіоні за довгий період часу.
2. **Тропічний клімат** – теплий клімат з великою кількістю опадів.
3. **Континентальний клімат** – клімат з великими коливаннями температури впродовж року.
4. **Помірний клімат** – клімат, в якому зима холодна, а літо тепле, з помірною кількістю опадів.
5. **Арктичний клімат** – холодний клімат, з довгими морозними зимами та коротким літом.
6. **Субтропічний клімат** – клімат з жарким літом і м'якою зимою.
7. **Пустельний клімат** – дуже сухий клімат, де опади рідкісні.
8. **Кліматичні зміни** – зміни в середньому кліматі Землі, які можуть вплинути на погоду.

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1. **Погода** – стан атмосфери в певний момент часу.
2. **Туман** – знижена видимість через дрібні краплини води в повітрі.
3. **Дощ** – випадіння води у вигляді крапель.
4. **Сніг** – кристали водяної пари, що випадають із атмосфери.
5. **Мороз** – температура нижче нуля градусів.
6. **Вітер** – рух повітря в атмосфері.
7. **Гроза** – буря з блискавками та громом.
8. **Шторм** – сильний вітер, зазвичай з дощем або снігом.
9. **Рясні опади** – великі кількості дощу або снігу.
10. **Низька температура** – холодна погода.
11. **Висока температура** – гаряча погода.
12. **М'який вітер** – вітер слабкої сили.
13. **Хмарно** – коли небо закрите хмарами.
14. **Ясно** – відсутність хмар на небі.
15. **Рідкий сніг** – сніг, що переходить у воду, оскільки температура близька до нуля.

16. **Теплий фронт** – перехід холодного повітря на тепле.
17. **Холодний фронт** – перехід теплого повітря на холодне.
18. **Шквал** – раптове посилення вітру.

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1. **Сезонні зміни** – періодичні зміни в погодних умовах, що повторюються кожного року.
2. **Екстремальні погодні умови** – надзвичайно важкі умови, як-от сильні дощі, холод чи спека.
3. **Кліматичний пояс** – територія, яка має характерні умови клімату (наприклад, екваторіальний, помірний, субарктичний).
4. **Глобальне потепління** – процес підвищення середньої температури на Землі через людську діяльність.
5. **Зміна клімату** – довгострокова зміна кліматичних умов, як правило, у напрямку більшої нестабільності.
6. **Мікроклімат** – специфічні кліматичні умови в обмеженій місцевості, які можуть відрізнятися від загальних умов регіону.

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1. **Міжсезоння** – період, коли погода змінюється з однієї пори року в іншу (осінь-весна).
2. **Тепловий удар** – стан, коли температура тіла людини підвищується через тривале перебування на сонці.
3. **Грім** – гучний звук, який супроводжує блискавку під час грози.
4. **Блискавка** – яскраве світлове спалахування, що виникає під час грози.
5. **Дощ із грозою** – дощ, який супроводжується громом і блискавкою.
6. **Сильний вітер** – інтенсивний рух повітря, що може досягати швидкості понад 30 км/год.
7. **Зморшки на воді** – поверхня води, що покрита дрібними хвилями через вітер.
8. **Гроза з градом** – гроза, під час якої падають великі льодові кулі (град).

9. **Інверсія температури** – явище, коли температура вищого шару повітря вища, ніж у нижчому.
10. **Пориви вітру** – раптові та короткочасні збільшення швидкості вітру.
11. **Мряка** – слабкий дощ або рідкий дрібний сніг, який майже не залишає слідів.
12. **Підвищений рівень води** – коли рівень води в річках або озерах перевищує звичний.
13. **Смерч** – сильний, кругообертальний вітер, що може піднімати в повітря предмети.
14. **Інтенсивні опади** – великі кількості дощу чи снігу за короткий проміжок часу.
15. **Крижаний дощ** – дощ, який замерзає при контакті з поверхнею, утворюючи лід.

3.Translate the sentences into English

1. Клімат в Україні змінюється, зокрема, спостерігається підвищення середньорічної температури.
2. Літо в Україні часто буває жарким, з температурами понад 30°C.
3. Взимку температура може опускатися до -20°C на сході країни.
4. Середньорічна кількість опадів в Україні становить близько 600 мм.
5. У Карпатах зимою часто випадає велика кількість снігу.
6. Літні грози та бурі є типовими для центральних та південних областей.
7. Клімат в гірських районах більш вологий і прохолодний.
8. Влітку в Україні іноді спостерігаються сильні посухи, що шкодять сільському господарству.
9. Осінь характеризується змінною погодою та частими дощами.
10. Весна в Україні часто приходить із затяжними дощами і прохолодними днями.
11. В Україні є чотири пори року: зима, весна, літо і осінь.

12. На південь країни часто впливають теплі вітри з Чорного моря.

13. У північних областях зими суворіші, ніж на заході та півдні.

14. Улітку температура на півдні може досягати 40°C.

15. Кліматичні зміни впливають на довговічність лісів та екосистеми.

16. Вітер може змінюватися за швидкістю від тихого до штормового, особливо на узбережжі.

17. Теплі зимові місяці все частіше призводять до затяжних відлиг.

18. Клімат в Україні сприяє розвитку сільського господарства, але також створює певні труднощі.

19. Снігопади в зимовий період можуть призводити до заторів на дорогах.

20. Завдяки помірному клімату, в Україні вирощують різноманітні культури, від пшениці до винограду.

4.Translate the text into English

Клімат і погода – це дві важливі складові, що визначають умови навколишнього середовища, в яких ми живемо. Клімат – це тривала середня характеристика погодних умов в певному регіоні за тривалий період (десятки, а то й сотні років). Він включає такі фактори, як температура повітря, вологість, опади, вітер, атмосферний тиск та інші метеорологічні характеристики. Клімат вивчається на основі спостережень, і різні регіони Землі мають різні кліматичні зони: від арктичного до тропічного.

Погода ж – це конкретний стан атмосфери в певний момент часу та в конкретному місці. Вона є результатом впливу численних факторів, таких як температура, вологість, атмосферний тиск, швидкість і напрямок вітру, хмари та опади. Погода може змінюватися від дня до дня і навіть від години до години, що робить її непередбачуваною та динамічною.

Зміни клімату, що відбуваються в результаті людської діяльності, зокрема через забруднення атмосфери, ведуть до глобальних змін в погодних умовах, таких як підвищення середньої температури, збільшення кількості екстремальних погодних явищ (штормів, засух, повеней). Ці зміни мають

серйозні наслідки для екосистем, сільського господарства, водних ресурсів та для життя людей в цілому.

Таким чином, взаємодія між кліматом і погодою є складним процесом, що вимагає уважного вивчення та сталого підходу до управління природними ресурсами.

5.Translate the dialogue into English

Оля: Привіт, Миколо! Як ти? Як погода сьогодні?

Микола: Привіт, Олю! Все добре. Погода сьогодні чудова! Сонячно та тепло, наче весна, хоча ще зима.

Оля: Так, я теж помітила. Дивно, що на вулиці така температура, а календар ще показує лютий. Здається, з кожним роком зима стає все м'якшою.

Микола: Точно! Це через зміни клімату. Вчені вже давно говорять про глобальне потепління, а тепер ми його відчуваємо і на власному досвіді.

Оля: Так, погода дійсно стала непередбачуваною. Літом температура в деяких країнах вже піднімається до 40°C, а взимку рідко бувають сильні морози. Це лякає.

Микола: Згоден, зміни клімату можуть призвести до серйозних наслідків: частіше природні катастрофи, затоплення прибережних територій, посухи… Але все ще є шанс змінити ситуацію, якщо вживати заходів.

Оля: Сподіваюся, що ми зможемо щось змінити. Бо така непередбачувана погода ускладнює навіть звичний ритм життя. Наприклад, важко спланувати відпустку, коли ти не знаєш, який буде сезон.

Микола: Так, це правда. Але ми можемо допомогти, зменшуючи викиди парникових газів і підтримуючи ініціативи щодо збереження природи. Спільними зусиллями можна щось змінити.

Оля: Це правда! Тому давайте всі разом дбати про планету, щоб погода була такою, якою ми хочемо її бачити.

Микола: Абсолютно! Потрібно діяти вже зараз, інакше майбутні покоління нас не зрозуміють.

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