Тема заняття №11: **Україна – незалежна держава. Символи української державності. Participle I.**

Мета: повторити й активізувати ЛО теми: удосконалювати техніку читання; розвивати навички писемного мовлення; виховувати національну самосвідомість і зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань.

Дидактичне забезпечення: Карпюк О.Д. Англійська мова: підручник для 11-го класу закладів загальної середньої освіти. Рівень стандарту.

1. **Ex.2 p.237-239 Read and translate the article.**

The State of Ukraine

Beginning in the mid-1950s, outbursts of political protest against the totalitarian system gained momentum in Ukraine. An increasing number of illegal samvydav literature was published, and several dissident organizations and groups appeared. A deep crisis enveloped all walks of life in the 1970-1980s. At the same time Gorbachev's perestroika and glasnost served to slacken the wave of purges. In 1988 the Ukrainian Helsinki Union was organized. In 1989 the Rukh National Movement for Perestroika in Ukraine was farmed (since 1990 known as the Narodny Rukh of Ukraine).

On June 16, 1990, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine passed the Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine. On August 24, 1991, the Ukrainian Parliament solemnly proclaimed Ukraine's independence and the formation of the independent state of Ukraine.

On December 1, 1991, a referendum took place in Ukraine, involving 84.18 Percent of citizens, of which number 90,35 per cent seconded the Independence Act of August 24.

Winning 61,6 percent of the votes, L. Kravchuk was elected President of Ukraine. The nation supported L. Kravchuk's program aimed at the construction of a New Ukraine with a strong state system, genuine democracy, material well-being. In 1994, L. Kuchma won the Presidential elections and became the new President of Ukraine.

A new state, Ukraine, appeared on the world political map in 1991. It is a democratic state, ruled by the law. It includes 24 administrative regions and the Autonomous Republic of the Crimea.

State power in Ukraine is based on the division of authority into legislative, executive and judicial. The President is the highest official of the Ukrainian state, vested with supreme executive authority. He exercises it through the Government, the Cabinet of Ministers which is accountable to him, and through a system of central and local organs of state executive authority.

The Verkhovna Rada (Parliament) of Ukraine is the sole legislative authority.

Judicial power in Ukraine is vested in the courts of law. The courts are independent and in all their activities abide only by the rules of law.

The National Emblem of Ukraine is a Golden Tryzub (trident) on a blue shield. The National flag of Ukraine is a rectangular cloth with two horizontal stripes of equal width, the upper colored blue and the lower golden yellow. The National Anthem has been performed since January 1992 (music by M. M. Verbytsky).

The National Holiday, Independence Day, is celebrated on August 24.

Ukraine is making efforts to create an effective economic system, along with advancing the institutions of democracy, and raising the country's prestige in the international arena.

By voluntarily rejecting its recent status as the world's third nuclear power, Ukraine took the first historic step toward a nuclear-free, peaceful future, bringing mankind closer to the long-cherished goal, total nuclear disarmament.

**2. Ex.3 p.239 Read the article again and complete the sentences.**

1. In 1990 the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine ...

2. In 1991 the Ukrainian Parliament proclaimed

3. The right to self-determination is provided by ...

4. All Ukrainian Referendum involved …

5. L. Kravchuk was ...

6. State power in Ukraine is based on …

7. The President is ...

8. The Verkhovna Rada is …

9. Judicial power is ...

10. The National Anthem ...

11. Independence Day is ...

12. Ukraine took the historic step toward ...

1. **Ex. 4 p.240 Do the quiz.**

1. The main legislative body of Ukraine is the Verkhovna Rada. The elections to the Verkhovna Rada are held:

a) every four years

b) every five years

c) whenever the government determines

1. Members of the Verkhovna Rada are called deputies . How many deputies are there?

a) 350 b) 300 c) 450

3. Each deputy represents an area of the country. This area is called ...

a) a place b) a constituency c) a post

4. The head of the Ukrainian government is called ...

a) the Prime Minister b) the President c) the leader

5. How old do you have to be to vote in a general election?

a)16 b)18 c)21

**4.Прочитай та законспектуй новий граматичний матеріал.**

Дієприкметник (Participle) в англійській мові – неособова форма англійського дієслова, що має властивості дієслова, прислівника та прикметника. В українській мові англійський дієприкметник відповідає дієприслівнику та дієприкметнику.

**Дієприкметник теперішнього часу (Present Participle або просто Participle I).**

Він має дві форми:

* Present Participle Simple, що відповідає українському дієприкметнику теперішнього часу
* Present Participle Perfect, що відповідає українському дієприкметнику теперішнього часу та дієприслівнику недоконаного виду.

**Present Participle Simple (Participle I)** в активному стані утворюється за допомогою додавання закінчення -ing до 1 форми дієслова. На українську він перекладається дієприкметником в активному стані:

to speak (говорити) – speaking (говорячи)

to listen (слухати) – listening (слухаючи)

Дієприкметник теперішнього часу у формі Present Participle Simple використовується у двох випадках:

1. Коли потрібно показати одночасність дії, що виражена дієприкметником з дією, що виражена дієсловом-присудком у минулому, теперішньому або майбутньому часі:

Asking them what time it was he looked nervous. – Питаючи в них котра година, він виглядав знервованим.

Reading book he tried to make some notes. – Читаючи книгу, він робив виписки з неї.

2. Коли потрібно виразити дію, що відноситься до теперішнього часу, незалежно від того, в якому часі знаходиться дієслово-присудок:

The man waiting for you outside called you yeasteday. – Чоловік, що чекає на вас на вулиці, дзвонив вам учора.

Here we have a present waiting for you. – В нас є подарунок, що чекає на тебе.

**5. Open the brackets using the correct form of Participle I.**

1. That night, (go) up to his room he thought of his unpleasant duty.

2. She smiled (remember) the joke.

3. A new road will soon be built (connect) the plant with the railway station.

4. He speaks like a man (take) his opinion of everything.

5. (Not know) that she could trust them she did not know what to do.

6. And (say) this he threw himself back in the armchair.

7. I spent about ten minutes (turn) over the sixteen pages of The Guardian before I found the main news and articles.

8. (Be) so far away he still feels himself part of the community.

9. The boy came out of the water (shake) from top to toe.

10. (Support) her by the arm he helped her out of the taxi.

Тема заняття №12: **Державний устрій України. Participle II.**

Мета: повторити й активізувати ЛО теми: удосконалювати техніку читання; розвивати навички писемного мовлення; виховувати національну самосвідомість і зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань.

Дидактичне забезпечення: Карпюк О.Д. Англійська мова: підручник для 11-го класу закладів загальної середньої освіти. Рівень стандарту.

1. **Ex.1 p.267 Complete the text with the appropriate words from the box.**

|  |
| --- |
| constitution, legislative, elections, administrations, laws, President, power, republic, judicial, independent, bills, justice, declare, Prime Minister, Supreme, executive, responsible |

STATE STRUCTURE OF UKRAINE

On the 24th of August 1991 Ukraine became (1) . It started building the democratic state. Ukraine became a presidential parliamentary (2) .... Over a short period a new system of state structure was created.

According to the (3) of Ukraine the state power in Ukraine is divided into three branches: legislative, executive and (4) ....

The body of (5) ... power is the Verkhovna Rada, which consists of 450 deputies.

Each deputy represents an area of the country, that is called a constituency. The (6) ... to the Verkhovna Rada are held every 4 years. Voting is organised in the form of secret ballot and from the age of 18.

The Verkhovna Rada is headed by the Chairman and is responsible for making (7) It has special committees, which discuss and introduce (8) ... for debating at parliamentary sitting. It discusses the questions connected with the State Budget and adopts the Budget for the coming year.

The head of our state is the (9) .... He is elected for 4 years' period.

The executive power is headed by him. In the areas and 25 regions. Kyiv and Sevastopol. it is carried out by the local (10) ....

The main body of the executive (11) ... is the Cabinet of Ministers. It is formed by the Heads of the Ministries: Ministry of Economics. Finance. Defense. Justice, Agriculture. Health. Education and Science, Youth and Sports and others. The Head of the Cabinet, which is also called the (12) .... is appointed by the President. But the appointments must be approved by the Verkhovna Rada. The Prime Minister is (13) ... to the President and the Verkhovna Rada.

The judicial power is represented by the (14) ... Court and the Constitutional Court, nominated by the Verkhovna Rada. There are also local and regional courts. The people have opportunity to directly participate in realisation of (15) ... through people's assessors and jurors. The Courts watch over the (16) ... and legislative powers. The Constitutional Court has the right to (17) ... taws and actions 01 the government unconstitutional.

1. **Прочитай та законспектуй новий граматичний матеріал.**

**Participle II**

Дієприкметник минулого часу має лише пасивну форму і перекладається як дієприкметник минулого стану на українську мову.

Participle II може утворюватися за допомогою додавання допоміжного дієслова до дієслова у 3 формі:

*to give (давати) – given (даний)*

*to teach (навчати) – tought (навчений)*

У реченні дієприкметник минулого часу може виконувати такі функції:

1. **Іменної частини складеного присудка** після дієслів: **to be** (*бути*), **to feel** (*відчувати*), **to look** (*виглядати*), **to get**(*отримувати*), **to become** (*ставати*) та ін:

*My car****is broken****. – Моя машина зламана.*

*He****looked scared****. – Він виглядає переляканим.*

2. **Означення**. При цьому дієприкметник може розташовуватися як перед іменником, так і після нього:

*Fred looked at the table****filled****with food. – Фред поглянув на стіл, наповнений їжею.*

3. **Обставину часу** або **обставину причини**. В таких випадках дієприкметник відповідає на питання *коли?* або *чому? за якої причини?*:

*When****gone****to his friend nobody opened door. – Коли він приїхав до свого друга, ніхто не відкрив двері.*

***Played****football he didn’t do his homework. – Оскільки він грав у футбол, то не зробив домашнє завдання.*

4. **Складного додатка** з іменником в загальному відмінку або займенником в об’єктному:

*He heard his name****mentioned****. – Він почув, що було названо його ім’я.*

*I want the work****done****soon. – Я хочу, щоб робота була скоро зроблена.*

**3. Open the brackets using the correct form of Participle II.**

1. She looked at the table. There was a loaf of brown bread (divide) into two halves.

2. There was another pause (break) by a fit of laughing of one of the old men sitting in the first row.

3. The child (leave) alone in the large room began screaming.

4. The centre of the cotton industry is Manchester (connect) with Liverpool by a canal.

5. The story (tell) by the old captain made the young girl cry.

6. He did not doubt that the information (receive) by morning mail was of great interest for his competitors.

7. The equipment (install) in the shop is rather sophisticated.

8. We've got a great variety of products, which are in great demand. Here are some samples (send) to our distributors last month.

9. The methods that were applied in the building of the new metro stations proved to be efficient.

10. She warmed over the dinner that she cooked yesterday.