

## AT THE BANK

- C.: Could I get cash by the traveller's cheques?  
 D.: Yes, of course. Your passport, please.  
 C.: Here it is.  
 D.: Thank you, everything OK. What sum do you want to get?  
 C.: 500 dollars and 50 exchange to pounds.  
 What is the rate exchange?  
 D.: 1,2; it is rather acceptable. Take, please,  
 your dollars and 25 pounds.  
 C.: Thank you. Where is I have to sign?  
 D.: Below the blank.  
 C.: Good bye.

\* \* \*

- E: Next! Good morning.  
 G: Good morning. I'd like to cash this check, please.  
 E: OK, \$ 100. Oh! You haven't signed it.  
 G: Really? Oh, I'm sorry. There you go.  
 E: Thank you. How would you like the money?  
 G: Twenties, please. Oh, and could I change twenty dollars to hryvnias?  
 E: Sure.

\* \* \*

- F: Hello. Can I help you?  
 H: Thank you. My name is Toshiko Akijama. I'm expecting transfer from my bank in Tokyo.  
 F: Let me see. Here it is. *Akijama, \$2,000 from the Fuji Bank in Tokyo.* Do you have any identification with you?  
 H: Yes, I have my passport. Will that be all right?  
 F: Yes, of course.

## AT THE SHOP

- J: I'd like to get this, but I don't have enough cash on me.  
 Do you take traveller's checks?  
 K: Yes, of course.  
 J: Good. Here you are.  
 K: Thank you. I'll need some identification too.  
 J: I've got a photo of me and my aunt at the seaside.  
 K: No, no, no. Have you got a passport or a driver's license?  
 J: Sure. Is my daughter's license all right?  
 K: Yes. That's fine. Just sign and date it. I have a stamp with the store's name.



**10. Role-play the situation. Use some of the following speech patterns from the box.**

If a tourist asks you the price of the goods and services from task 7, what do you say to him or her? Role-play the conversation between a tourist and a local resident. Then change roles.

What does a ... cost?

A ... costs about ...

The average price of ... is ...

That costs between ... and ...

You can pay up to ... for that.

It depends whether you buy it  
in a ... or in a ...

### SPEECH PATTERNS

**I am in want of money.** — Мені потрібні гроші.

**I am out of cash.** — Я без грошей.

**I haven't got a penny on me.** — Я не маю при собі ані копійки.

**As it happens I have left my money at home.** — Виявляється, я залишив гроші вдома.

**I have little money to spare for books.** — У мене залишається мало грошей на книги.

**If you think my pockets are lined with banknotes, you are mistaken.** — Якщо ти думаєш, що мої кармани повні грошей, то ти помиляєшся.

**He has a pot of money.** — У нього купа грошей.

**It's a thumping sum.** — Це велика сума.

**It's quite a round figure, isn't it?** — Це кругленька сума, чи не так?

**How did you come by all that money?** — Де ви дістали стільки грошей?

**He is rolling in wealth.** — Він купається у грошах.

**I owe you 10 dollars.** — Я винен вам 10 доларів.

**Can you advance me with a hundred hryvnias?** — Ви можете позичити мені 100 гривнів?

**How much do I owe you?** — Скільки я вам винен?

**I have no debts.** — У мене немає боргів.

**I have cleared my debts.** — Я розрахувався з боргами.

**I am up to the ears in debt.** — Я по вуха в боргу.

**Where is the Currency Exchange desk?** — Де стіл обміну валюти?

**Where can I exchange my money?** — Де я можу обміняти гроші?

**I wish to exchange this banknote.** — Я хотів би обміняти цю банкноту.

**What is the rate of exchange of British currency?** — Який обмінний курс англійської валюти?

**The exchange on banknotes is low at present.** — Курс на паперові гроші зараз низький.

**The exchange will be worse.** — Курс буде нижчий.

**How does the exchange stand today?** — Який курс сьогодні?

**The exchange is higher today.** — Курс сьогодні кращий (вищий).

**To throw good money after bad** — Марно витратити гроші

**Small change (money)** — Дрібні гроші

**A banknote of high value** — Великі гроші

**A false (faked) coin** — Фальшива монета

**Hard cash (ready cash)** — Готівка

**Glove (pin) money** — Гроші на витрати

**It's only a matter of money.** — Питання тільки в грошах.

**We must try to reduce our expenses.** — Ми повинні намагатися скоротити наші витрати.

**To pay through the nose** — Платити шалені гроші

# HOLIDAYS AND TRADITIONS

## SPEAKING



1. Ann and tourists arrived at Lviv. They wanted to take a trip to the village near Yavoriv. But this trip was not planned in the package-tour. Working in groups guess what questions have been asked by the tourists.

Ann: Morning all! After excursion you will have free time, and I propose to take a trip to the village and see the celebration of holiday “Ivana Kupala”, of course, who wants.

Tourist: \_\_\_\_\_

Ann: We go for a trip by minibus and it takes about 9 hours (9p.m. – 6a.m.).

Tourist: \_\_\_\_\_

Ann: O, yes! You have to pay yourselves, but I’m sorry, I can’t say the cost exactly, as far as I know it is about 120 hryvnias or 15 dollars.

Tourist: \_\_\_\_\_

Ann: Right! We meet at 7:45p.m. near the hotel. See later!

2. Think and say.

Which of the national holidays of Ukraine are celebrated as the family holidays? Why?

3. Get some information from the texts on pages 136-140. Answer the questions in pairs.

1. When is Independence Day celebrated?

2. What holidays are the most popular in Ukraine?

3. Are Shevchenko Days popular in Ukraine? When are they celebrated?

4. In what way do people celebrate Christmas?

5. What are the special attributes of Easter in Ukraine?

4. Work in groups. Discuss the traditions to celebrate Easter, using the following phrases.

- to attend church or listen to the church sermon
- to observe the fast of Lent — to eat no meat, fat and the like
- to purify one’s soul and body
- to clean and decorate the house or the flat
- to dye eggs and to bake buns — Easter bread
- to cook 13 dishes — to cherish 12 Apostles and Christ
- to go to church and to have the Easter food blessed
- to forget and forgive all wrongs



**5. Dramatize the conversation.**

Alex: Hi, Borys, haven't seen you for ages. How are you?

Borys: Hi, Alex. Glad to see you. I'm fine. I met the New Year in Kyiv.

A.: Did you really? How lucky you are!

B.: I met the New Year on Square of Independence.

There was a big crowd there. It was a great performance and people were singing and dancing. Besides, on the streets the atmosphere was very gay. The city was decorated and especially I liked the New Year Tree on the square.

A.: It's great, but who has been with you?

B.: I have been with my girlfriend. We visited many places of interest and we have photos, I'll show you. And what about you?

A.: I was in the country on Christmas. It was very interesting, too. Especially I liked the tradition to go from house to house and sing religion songs "Koliadky". We were given the gifts and money.

B.: Well, sorry, I am in a hurry now, phone me, please. Good-bye.

A.: Good-bye.



**WRITING**

**6. Translate into English.**

Звичаї та традиції народу — це ті прикмети, по яких розпізнається народ не тільки в сучасному, а і в його історичному минулому.

Народні звичаї охоплюють всі ділянки громадського, родинного і суспільного життя. Звичаї та традиції, а також мова — це ті найміцніші елементи, що об'єднують окремих людей в один народ, в одну націю. Вони вироблялися протягом усього довгого життя і розвитку кожного народу. (О. Воропай "Звичаї нашого народу")



7. Do you agree that “national traditions are like a heart of the national culture?” Express your point of view. Work in groups.
8. Role-play the situation in pairs. Use some of the following speech patterns from the box. Imagine you are a guide. Tell your friends from Canada about holidays and traditions in Ukraine. Your Canadian friend asks you questions.

### SPEECH PATTERNS

**To be eagerly looking forward to holidays** — З нетерпінням чекати свят

**To make holiday** — Розважатися, святкувати

**Many holidays have nothing to do with religion.** — Багато свят не мають нічого спільного з релігією.

**To have a Holy Supper or Koliada** — Мати святу вечерю або коляду

**Christmas is celebrated for three days.** — Різдво святкують три дні.

**Easter is religious holiday.** — Пасха — релігійне свято.

**To be baked according to the special recipe** — Випікати за спеціальним рецептом

**The Easter egg (Pysanka) is the most popular emblem of the religious holiday.** — Пасхальне яйце (писанка) сама популярна емблема релігійного свята.

**To lay flower to the war memorials, to the tombs of the unknown soldiers** — Класти квіти до пам'ятників жертвам війни, на могили невідомих солдатів

**To be thankful to our grandfathers for the victory** — Бути вдячним нашим дідам за перемогу

**To have a tendency to express their emotions freely** — Мати тенденцію виражати свої емоції вільно

**National traditions are like a heart of the national culture.** — Національні традиції немов серце національної культури.

**Ukrainians are well known for their hospitality.** — Українці відомі своєю гостинністю.

**Every nation is unique and has certain national peculiarities.** — Кожна нація єдина в своєму роді і має певні національні особливості.

**To impress smb. with a great variety of prepared dishes** — Вражати великою кількістю різноманітних страв

# THE DEPARTURE OF THE TOURISTS AND THEIR IMPRESSIONS OF UKRAINE

## SPEAKING

1. Before the departure the tourists share their impressions. Discuss in groups the tourists' impressions about our country.

Ann: Ladies and Gentlemen! Your trip came to an end. I would like to know your impressions of Ukraine. What do you like or dislike? Mr. White, you are the head of delegation and I suppose that you have to say, please.

Mr. White (head of delegation): Ukraine is an undiscovered treasure — a fascinating, convenient, and inexpensive destination, where visitors can spend their holidays, become acquainted with the history and culture of the Ukrainian people, visit the churches and architectural monuments, and explore the many health resorts located throughout Ukraine.

Ann: Did you notice some problems?

Mr. W.: Oh, yes, of course! Despite of the multitude of problems affecting this newly-independent country, Ukraine is the most stable and peaceful state of all the former republics of the USSR. In an effort to rebuild the country Ukraine has opened her doors to foreign investors, businessmen, and first and foremost to tourists. Although tourism was always one of the better developed industries in this country, until recently there was little information available for tourists.

Ann: Emily, say some words, please.

Emily: Yes, I can say same words about Lviv. We came to Lviv, where the tour started, and had a complimentary Lviv sightseeing from the tour company. All I want to say I really like Lviv! It is a really European side of Ukraine that I didn't expect to be so cool. We were even interviewed by local television about how we liked the city! At the sightseeing tour we visited lots of interesting places like a place with fantastic wooden stairs, the Parliament which now is the university, Armenian church, old chapel that hadn't been renovated since 16 century and some more!

Ann: It's nice; but who remember the interesting tradition or rite?



E.: Yes, I remember the very interesting rite; I liked it very much. Ivana Kupala, celebrated on July 6-7 in Ukraine, was originally a pagan festival and has now been adopted into the Christian Orthodox calendar. It is a summer festival that celebrates fertility and the hope for a good harvest. The festival is celebrated the most in the Carpathian mountains with a large feast (often outdoors and over an open fire). On the day of Ivana Kupala each unmarried girl makes a head-wreath from wildflowers and wears it until the end of the night. At the end of the feast all the girls toss their wreaths into the river. Farther downstream the young men await the wreaths. To whomever the wreath caught by a young man belongs is his true love. Among other traditions is the fire-jumping ceremony. It is said that if a young girl and boy jump over the fire together without letting go of each other's hand, their love will last forever.

Ann: Oh, it's really interesting rite. I think, that everybody could try Ukrainian borshch and varenyky, chicken a la Kyiv, the rolled, filled pancakes, or delicious Ukrainian dark bread. I know you have had some negative moments during your trip, ten thousand pardons.

Alex: Sorry, I would like to tell about Staryi Mlyn ("The Old Mill") in Ternopil. The main event and my favourite main course at Staryi Mlyn is soup in a bread bowl! This might be the most delicious thing on a cold Ukrainian afternoon. You have a choice between the traditional red borshch (червоний борщ), green borshch (зелений борщ), and a soup called "solianka" (солянка), all of which you can get in a normal bowl or a rather large bread bowl made out of only the best Ukrainian rye or "brown" bread. My personal favourite is the green borshch, which unlike its red counterpart, has no beets in it. It's made of sorrel which is green, and looks and tastes similar to spinach. This is a truly fantastic Ukrainian staple!

Ann: Oh, thank you for your talking. Above all bring your sense of humour and don't let certain inadequacies of service spoil your visit. Come back to Ukraine again and again! Good-bye.



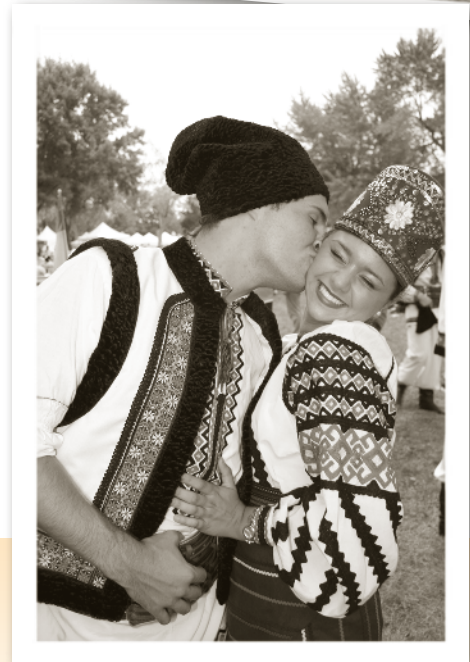
**2. After reading of the tourists' impressions of Ukraine answer the questions, work with the partner.**

- Did the tourists like the traveling about Ukraine?
- Will the tourists want to come to Ukraine once more? Why?
- What did the tourists memorize about our traditions or rite, our cuisine?

**3. Prepare a five-day coach tour of our country or region. To do this, you will need to make decisions about**

- 1 Which places you will visit
- 2 Which places you will overnight in
- 3 How many nights you will spend in each place
- 4 Where your tour will begin and end
- 5 Which services and meals you will include in the price
- 6 the different possible dates of your tour
- 7 the name of your tour

**4. With the partner, make up the dialogue of parting using the speech patterns.**



### SPEECH PATTERNS

See off — проводжати

Are you comfortable? — Вам зручно?

Quite, thank you. — Цілком, дякую.

You haven't left anything behind, have you? — А ви нічого не забули?

We'll miss you badly, Ann — Ми будемо дуже скучати за вами , Аня.

You won't be away long I hope — Сподіваюсь, ви швидко повернетесь.

Good luck! — Щасливо! Бажаю успіху!

A pleasant journey! — Щасливої дороги!

Farewell! — До побачення!

To wave a farewell — Помахати рукою на прощання

I wish you joy. — Бажаю вам щастя.

I wish you good speed. — Бажаю вам швидко доїхати.

I hate to see somebody off. — Я не можу терпіти проводжати будь-кого.



WRITING

- 5. Design a leaflet for a local tourist centre of your region. Information you may find on the Internet or guide book. Include information on:**
- museum, art galleries, monuments
  - places of outstanding natural beauty
  - historic places
  - eating out
- 6. Write a list of cultural tips for visitors to our country. Information you may find on the Internet or guide book. Include information on:**
- eating and drinking
  - visiting famous and religious buildings
  - being a guest in someone's house
  - gestures, body languages, and physical contact and space
  - any other categories you think are important