

B. M. Kuzik
N. I. Statsenko

OLEXANDRIVKA MY HOME LAND

ОЛЕКСАНДРІВКА —
МОЯ БАТЬКІВЩИНА



English

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MY HOMELAND

НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ПОСІБНИК
З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ
ДЛЯ ШКІЛ
ОЛЕКСАНДРІВЩИНИ

TO TEACHERS AND PUPILS
OF OLEXANDRIVKA SCHOOL №1
IS DEDICATED

ВЧИТЕЛЯМ ТА УЧНЯМ
ОЛЕКСАНДРІВСЬКОЇ ШКОЛИ №1
ПРИСВЯЧУЄТЬСЯ

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Стаценко Н. І.

К 89 Олександрівка — моя Батьківщина

(навчальний посібник з англійської мови для шкіл Олександрівщини) — Кіровоград, поліграфічно-видавничий центр «Імекс-ЛТД», 2005 р. — 172 с.: кольорові іл.

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Посібник випущено завдяки підтримці мецената і добродія Бориса Миколайовича Кузика (колишнього випускника Олександрівської ЗОШ I-III ст. №1).

Навчальний посібник містить тематичні матеріали краєзнавчого характеру та завдання до них.

Автори висловлюють щире подяку за допомогу у підготовці посібника: колишнім учням Олександрівської ЗОШ №1 I-III ступенів — Бойко О. В., Кравченку О. К., Долі О. С., Савченко Н. О., Прасол О. І., вчителям англійської мови — Железковській О. Ю., Коваль Т. М., вчителю інформатики — Олефіренко Л. І.

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**КУЗИК
БОРИС МИКОЛАЙОВИЧ**

доктор економічних наук, член-кореспондент Російської Академії наук, професор, заслужений діяч науки Російської Федерації, академік Академії військових наук Російської Федерації, лауреат Державної премії Росії в галузі науки та техніки, генерал-майор. За багатогранну благодійницьку діяльність та допомогу у відродженні православних святинь нагороджений орденом Святого Сергія Радонежського (2002 р.). Визнаний Людиною року Росії в 1995, 1999, 2003 рр. та Особистістю року Росії в 2001 році. Генеральний директор холдингової промислової компанії «Нові програми та концепції». Президент Інституту економічних стратегій, добре відомий в політичних, ділових та військових колах США, Китаю, Індії, Німеччини, Італії, Єгипту, Сирії, Ірану, ПАР, держав СНД, Південно-Східної Азії, Латинської Америки.

Автор книг, виданих в Росії: «Російська зброя: війна і мир», «За



**СТАЦЕНКО
НАДІЯ ІВАНІВНА**

вчитель англійської мови вищої категорії, методист Олександрівської ЗОШ I-III ступенів №1 — здобула середню освіту в Олександрівській середній школі №2, вищу — в Черкаському державному педагогічному інституті. Трудову педагогічну діяльність розпочала в 1972 році в Красносільській середній школі вчителем англійської мови (в Олександрівській ЗОШ №1 працює понад 20 років).

Н. І. Стаценко вважає, що у викладанні іноземної мови немає однієї якоїсь теорії, одного методу, або одного набору навчаючих прийомів. Тому вчителька перебуває постійно у пошуку оновлення змісту та методів навчання. Займається пошуковою роботою з обдарованими дітьми і цим створює ситуацію винахідництва. Внаслідок чого реалізує призначення педагогічної науки — сприяти саморозвитку особи. Багато її колишніх учнів пов'язали свою майбутню професію з англійською мовою. Усі сили і професійне вмін-

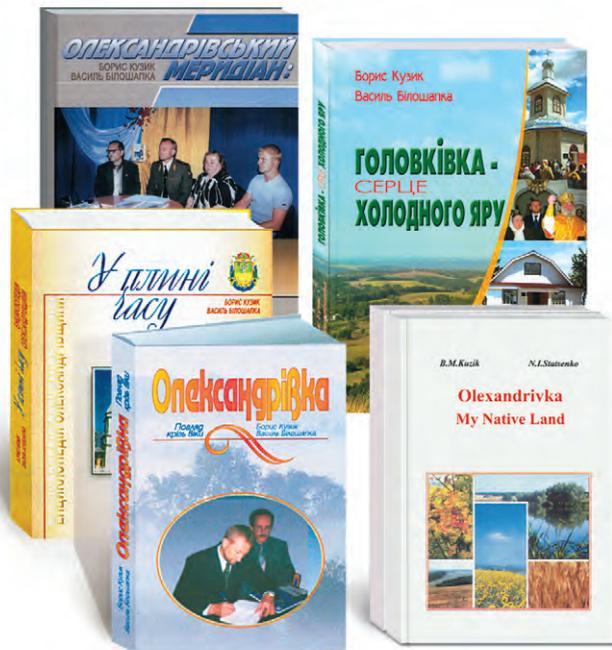
лаштунками прориву. Росія на ринках озброєнь», «Оборонно-промисловий комплекс Росії: прорив у XXI століття», «Вибір століття», «Ніхто крім нас» та інших. В Україні у співавторстві з Василем Білошапкою видав книги «Олександрівка. Погляд крізь віки», «У плині часу. Енциклопедія Олександрівщини», «Олександрівський меридіан: люди, події, час». У співавторстві з Н. І. Стаценко видав підручник англійською мовою «Олександрівка. Мій рідний край». Лауреат Кіровоградської обласної краєзнавчої премії імені Володимира Яструбова (за книгу «Олександрівка. Погляд крізь віки»).

У березні 2004 р. Бориса Миколайовича Кузика нагороджено орденом «За доблесть і честь» та присвоєно титул «Промисловець-вчений року 2003».

ня Н. І. Стаценко віддає підростаючому поколінню, дбаючи про вдосконалення навчально-виховного процесу.

Досвідом роботи щиро ділиться на сторінках районної газети «Вперед». В 2003 році була співавтором навчального посібника з англійської мови для шкіл Олександрівщини «Olexandrivka. My Native Land.»

Її плідну працю відзначено значком «Відмінник народної освіти», грамотами Міністерства освіти та управління освіти районної та обласної держадміністрації, лауреат премії імені Бориса Кузика (2001 року).



ВЧИТЕЛЯМ ТА УЧНЯМ ШКОЛИ №1 ПРИСВЯЧУЄМО!



Батьківщина починається з порогу рідного дому. Ми повинні гордитися тим, що живемо в одному з найчарівніших куточків української землі. Мріючи про щасливе майбутнє, ми повинні пам'ятати звідки ми, яким було наше коріння, як жили і творили наші пращури. А край наш рідний має славу і захоплює цікаву історію, яка пов'язана з життям і діяльністю деяких відомих людей району, серед яких наш добротворець Б.М. Кузик, колишній учень Олександрівської школи №1. Борис Кузик — професор, член-кореспондент Російської Академії наук, засновник та генеральний директор холдингової промислової компанії «Нові програми та концепції» в Росії, генерал-майор, бізнесмен (нині проживає в Москві). Будучи дуже зайнятою людиною, наш земляк не забуває про рідний край, особливо в роки економічної скрути надає велику благодійну допомогу односельцям та школам району. Пише величні книги про рідну Олександрівщину. Користуючись матеріалами його книг «Олександрівка. Погляд крізь віки», «У плині часу» та «Олександрівський меридіан», виникла ідея створення навчального посібника з англійської мови, який вміщує матеріали з історії, географії, культури та про відомих людей Олександрівщини. У різносторонніх дослідженнях останнім часом важливе місце посідає проблема ролі людини в суспільстві, взятої в комплексі всіх релевантних для її діяльності характеристик: її народження, становлення як особистості, оточення. Неабиякий вплив та значення для людини має місце, де вона народилася і зростала. У цьому аспекті висвітлюється роль рідного краю для кожної людини. Для кожного слово «батьківщина» є дорогим і вміщує багато понять: рідну домівку, батьків, друзів. Кожен має знати, що історія рідного краю є складовою поняття «батьківщина» теж. Проте не кожен може похвалитися тим, що знає минуле свого рідного краю, про його здобутки нинішні. Цінним та потрібним тому є матеріал, поданий у навчальному посібнику «Олександрівка — моя Батьківщина». Основна мета посібника — ознайомлення учнів шкіл Олександрівщини з її природою, історією, культурою тощо, та на основі поданого матеріалу вироблення в учнів комунікативних навичок монологічного та діалогічного мовлення. Об'єм посібника дає можливість вибору навчального матеріалу для аудіювання та читан-

ня, підготовки повідомлень, рефератів на англійській мові.

Краєзнавчий матеріал допоможе школярам у творчій роботі та при підготовці діалогів про рідний край.

Навчальний матеріал та завдання посібника дозволяє здійснити міжпредметні зв'язки та вибирати тексти на англійській мові у відповідності до тематики нової шкільної програми.

Навчальний посібник написаний на основі більш як тридцятирічного практичного досвіду роботи одного з авторів (Н.І. Стаценко — вчителя англійської мови вищої категорії, методиста) з розвитку в учнів середніх шкіл навичок аудіювання, усного монологічного та діалогічного мовлення, розширення словникового запасу на базі читання англійських текстів.

Вивчаючи історію та культуру англословних країн, пам'ятайте про витоки рідного краю. Нехай цей посібник стане вашим супутником у поповненні знань та розширенні світогляду.

Посібник розрахований на широке коло читачів: абітурієнтів, студентів, учнів загальноосвітніх шкіл, а також вчителів англійської мови, які можуть використовувати даний посібник при вивченні теми «Мій рідний край». Олександрівщина представлена як частина України, яка має свої символи, пам'ятки, веде своє промислове господарство, і славна своїми людьми, які працюють і звеличують свою батьківщину.

Бажаємо успіхів!



1

THE TOTAL CHARACTERISTIC OF OLEXANDRIVKA DISTRICT

ЗАГАЛЬНА ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА ОЛЕКСАНДРІВСЬКОГО РАЙОНУ

Olexandrivka district was founded in 1923. It is placed on the boundary — line between a partially — wooden steppe and a steppe in the west of the Kirovograd region in the central part of Ukraine. In the north Olexandrivka district borders on Chyhyryn district, in the northwest — on the Kam'ianka district, in the south — on Kirovograd district, and in the west — on Novomyr-gorod district. The distance from Olexandrivka to Kirovograd is 54 km.

The area of the district is 11.160 square kilometers. The advantage of the district location depends on the presence of rivers and good soils, neighbourhood of districts with highdeveloped industry, the transit railway and state routes.

Climate conditions are favourable for agriculture and brick producing.

The territory of the district is divided into 50 villages (v. Bovtyshka, v. Rozumivka, v. Krasnosilya, v. Birky, v. Nesvatkovo, v. Nova Osota, v. Stara Osota, v. Krasnosilka, v. Kytaigorod, v. Omelgorod, v. Tsvitne, v. Bukvar, v. Bandurovo, v. Mogyliv Kurin, v. Severynivka, v. Sosnivka, v. Rodnykivka, v. Krymky, v. Golykove,





v. Strymivka, v. Mykhaylivka, v. Grygorivka, v. Pidlisne, v. Rodnykivka, v. Lypivka Stavydla, v. Yasynuvatka, v. Mykolayivka, v. Nyzhchi Vereshchaky, v. Khainivka, v. Poselyanivka, v. Ivanivka, v. Trylisy, v. Antonivka, v. Ruzhycheve, v. Yasynove, v. Bilyaevka, v. Omelgorod, v. Yelizavetgradka, v. Plishky, v. Severynivka, v. Bukvarka, v. Rozdollya, v. Tarasivka, v. Vesele, v. Gayove, v. Polyove, v. Buryakove, v. Lyubomyrka, v. Nastyne, v. Ivangorod, v. Maryanivka, v. Svitova Zirka) and two settlements of a city type: Olexandrivka and Yelyzavetgradka.



Task 1

Imagine that you are the participant of the World Congress of the Ukrainians in Kyiv and you should make a speech about your district. Use the plan:

1. district location
2. area, climate
3. territory

Task 2

Answer the questions:

1. When was Olexandrivka district founded?
2. What can you tell about the district location?
3. What is the area of the district?
4. How many villages and settlements of the city type is Olexandrivka district divided in?



2

POPULATION

НАСЕЛЕННЯ

The population of Olexandrivka district is 37,5 thousand inhabitants. Many people leave small villages and move to towns and district centres. The number of women is more than men. 17.108 inhabitants are able to work.

Ukrainians form the main part of the population. The national minorities such as: Russians, Byelorussians, Jews and others live in Olexandrivka district too.

The first Jews came to the district in the 18-th century. After the downfall of tsarism two jewish schools appeared.

Many inhabitants hid Jews from fascists during the Second World War.

Ukrainians speak the central dialect of the Ukrainian language.

A church was founded in the middle of the 18-th century. Nowadays 19 religious societies are in the district. Most of them belong to the Orthodox Church. There were two Catholic churches and two Synagogues in Olexandrivka district.



Task 1

Scan the text and match the parts of the following sentences:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Many people leave small villages and...2. Ukrainians form...3. The first Jews came to...4. A church was founded...5. Ukrainians speak...6. Many inhabitants hid jews... | <ol style="list-style-type: none">a) ... from fascists during the Second World Warb) ... the central dialect of the Ukrainian languagec) ... move to towns and bigger villagesd) ... the main part of the populatione) ... in the middle of the 18th centuryf) ... the district in 18th century |
|---|--|



Task 2

11

Tell about your district population. Use the words and words-combinations: population, inhabitant, national minorities, to be founded, Orthodox Church.

3

NATURAL CONDITIONS

ПРИРОДНІ УМОВИ

The surface of Olexandrivka district is mostly flat with forests and hills. The middle altitude on the sea level is from 120 to 150 metres. The highest top is situated between three villages: Krymky, Stavydla, Yasynuvatka.

Olexandrivka district is rich in brown coal, peat, granite, clay, sand, ore. The slate deposit in Bovtyshka is the biggest in Ukraine.

The climate is moderate and continental. In summer the weather is warm, sometimes hot, the average temperature in July is 20,2 degrees. Winter is short and the average temperature in January is 3,6 degrees below zero. The average precipitations in Olexandrivka is 516,6 millimetres. The north and the north-western winds predominate. Such rivers as Tyasmin, Ingulets, Ingul, Bovtyshka, Osootianka run through the district. Soils are different. 147 soil differences are found in Olexandrivka district. The district is situated on the boundary-line between the partially-wooded steppe and the steppe.



Forests occupy 18,052 hectares of the total area. Many different animals live in the forests. They are wild bears, roes, deers, elks, foxes, hares. In the district there are 11 natural reserves. They were founded for protection of rare plants and animals.



Task 1

Put the sentences in the correct order:

1. Forests occupy 44,61 acres of the total area.
2. Olexandrivka district is rich in brown coal, peat, clay, sand, ore.
3. The surface of the district is mostly flat with forests and hills.
4. The north and northwest winds predominate.
5. The climate is moderate and continental.
6. In the district there are 11 natural reserves.



Task 2

Imagine that you are the participant of the Environmental Conference. You should make a speech about natural conditions in your district.

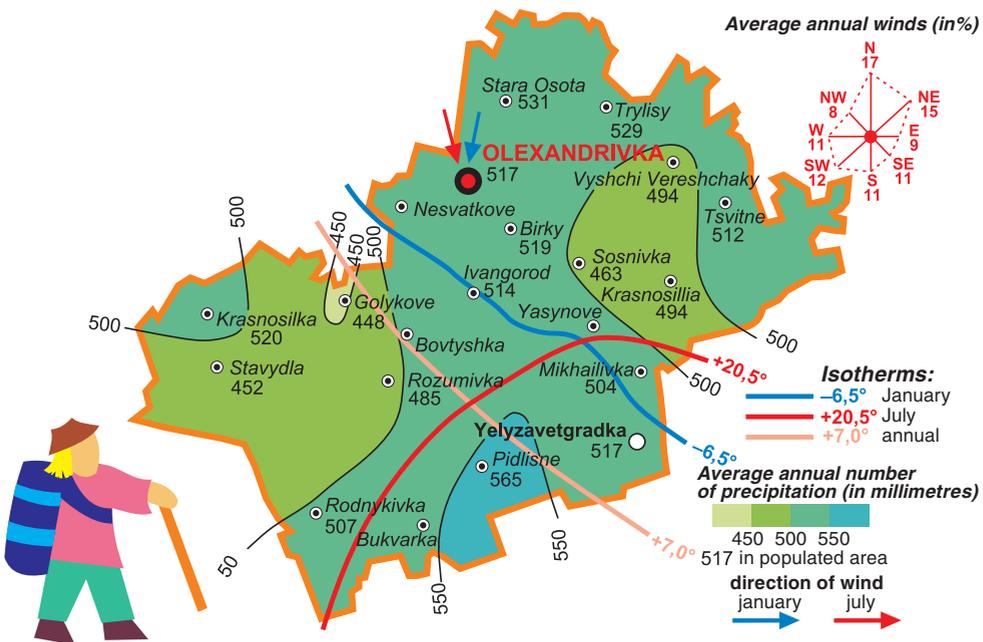


The climate in Olexandrivka district is moderate and continental with clear seasons alternation. The main part of atmospheric precipitations is connected with ocean air masses.

The average annual temperature is 7,0 degrees. The highest temperature is in July and it is 20,5 degrees. In January the lowest temperature is 6,6 degrees below zero.

The absolute maximum temperature is 36,5 degrees and the absolute minimum temperature is 3,0 degrees below zero. The average air humidity is 61%.

The north and northwestern winds predominate. They influence winter crops negatively. Summer is usually warm, sometimes it is hot with dry winds. Winter is moderate cold with thin snowcovering and rains. Spring is cool and long. Autumn is a beautiful season with warm days and Indian summer.



5

MINERAL RESOURCES

КОРИСНІ КОПАЛИНИ

In Bovtyshka the biggest deposit of slate is placed.

Slates consist of mineral substances, (for example, quarts) and organic substances (remains of fish, lizards, seaweeds...). The quality of these slates is better than the quality of American and Brazilian ones.

Slates in Bovtyshka are divided into five horizontal spheres. The main sphere is the fourth. It lies 200-250 metres deep in the ground.

One ton of slates can be used for producing 80-100 litres of oil materials. Slates of Bovtyshka are useful in the chemical industry for plastic producing.

In Olexandrivka there are deposits of brown coal. The reserves of brown coal in Stavydla form 17,7 mln tons. Peat is on the river Tyasmyn. A small peat deposits of sand in Nova Osota, Byrky, Sosnivka, Tsvitne, Golykovo, deposits of clay for brick producing in Olexandrivka, Nesvatkove, deposits of white clay in Stavydla, deposits of granite in Rozumivka, Krasnosilka, Poselyanivka are found.



GAS pipe «Soyuz»



Task 1

Answer the questions:

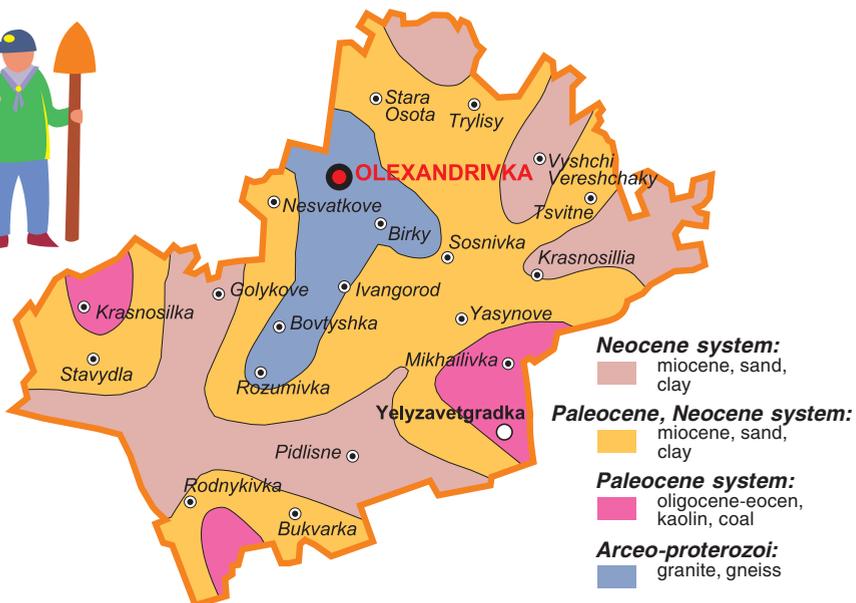
1. What mineral resources of your district do you know?
2. How many spheres are slates in Bovtyshka divided into?
3. Where are slates used?
4. Where are deposits of brown coal situated?
5. Where is clay used?
6. Where are deposits of sand placed?



Task 2

Fill in the words into the sentences :

1. In Bovtyshka the biggest deposits of ... is placed.
2. The quality of this slates is better than the quality of...
3. Slates of Bovtyshka are useful in... for producing plastic.
4. In Olexandrivka there are deposits of...
5. A small peat deposit is near...
6. There are deposits of... in Nova Osota, Byrky, Sosnivka, Golykovo, Tsvitne.



6

FROM THE HISTORICAL SOURCES

3 ІСТОРИЧНИХ ВИТОКІВ

The first human being appeared on the territory of Olexandrivka district in the late Paleolithic period (10–12 thousand years ago).

Katakombna and other cultures tribes were living here in the Neolithic period, Copper and Bronze Ages. Chornoliska culture tribes lived in the 10–8 centuries B.C.

Scythians populated this territory at the beginning of the 7-th B.C. (Olexandrivka, Birky, Nova Osota, Bovtyshka, Lyubomyrka, Nesvatkove). They traded with the ancient countries. Sarmats lived on this territory in the 3–2-nd B.C. Their traces have been found near Tsvitne, Nova Osota, Ruzhychevo villages. Chernyahivska culture tribes lived on the territory of Ivangorod, Mykhailivka, Rodnykivka, Krymky, Birky in the 2–6-th A.D. Penkivska culture settlements have been found in Bilyaivka.

The first written documents about our region belong to Kyiv Rus times (1190). They say that Princes Svyatoslav and Ryuryk visited our land. Lithuanian feudal lords captured these lands. After Lyublynska union Polish magnates Liubomyrsky and Yablonsky owned them. «Chorny Shliakh» crossed the territory of our district. Tatars made their attacks from here. In the 16–17-th centuries tatars hordes were preparing for fights or rested in Nerubay and Chuta woods. Chuta forest was a shelter for cossak leader Severyn Nalyvaiko.



Hetman B. Khmelnytsky owned Bovtysh and Nerubai woods, Birky village. He received ambassadors from Russian tsar, Crimean Khan, Turkish Sultan in Birky. In the 18-th century Ukrainian peasants suffered from Poles.

Chuta, Nerubai, Bovtysh woods became centres of gaidamaky detachments. There was a fight between the Polish army and gaidamaky near Chuta forest in 1750. Peasants from Tsvitne, Birky, Bovtyshka, Stavydla, Osota were members of gaidamaky detachments.

Most settlements appeared in our district in 17–18 centuries. A. Fet, a Russian poet, was in army in Krasnosillia and Yelyzavetgrad in 1848–1849.

The Northern part of our district was the property of Russian prince G. Potiomkin in the 18-th century. During the Patriotic War of 1812 men from many of our villages were brave and courageous.

General M. M. Rayevskiy was buried in Rozumivka. Colonel Bezkadetsky was buried in Trylisy village.

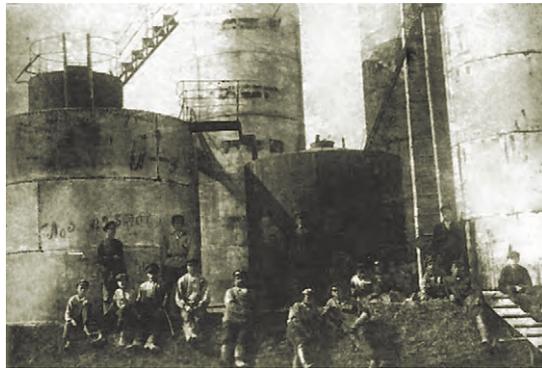
The history of our district is connected with Decembrist movement. S. Volkonskyi, V. Davydov, Y. Podzhio, V. Lyhariev, M. Orlov, A. Entaltsev lived and visited Olexandrivka, Bovtyshka, Rozumivka, Trylisy, Ivanivka.

Industry developed in the 19-th century. Sugar plants were built in Stara Osota, Birky, Strymivka, Nyshchi Vereshchaky, Olexandrivka.

In 1876 our railway station was opened. There were some strikes of workers and peasants in Olexandrivka, Stavydla, Krasnosilka, Rozumivka, Bovtyshka, Ivangorod, Stara Osota during



Pioneers of Olexandrivka, 1932



*The building of Olexandrivka oil refinery.
The end of the XX-th century*

the revolution of 1905–1907. Soviet power was proclaimed at the beginning of 1918. But Austrian and German armies occupied this territory in March 1918.

In 1920 after soviet power had been proclaimed again, committees of poor peasants were organized. They distributed land among poor villagers. Schools, hospitals were built at that time. Government propagandized atheism. First collective farms were organized in 1929–1930. In 1932–1933 almost six thousand people died of famine in our district.

Fascists occupied the territory on the 5th of August 1941. They made a real terror there. More than 1000 people were killed and 3665 were forced to go to Germany to work. Some partisan detachments were organized in many villages of our district. Soviet soldiers liberated our district in November 1943 – January 1944. There was headquarters of the second Ukrainian front (commander Konev I. S.). 7 thousand people died during the GPW, 12867 took part in it.



*Olexandrivka's girls.
The beginning of the 20-th century*

After the war our district rose from the ruins anew. Schools, clubs, shops, post offices, houses were built in all villages. People started to rebuild sugar plant in Olexandrivka in 1946.

Olexandrivka and Yelyzavetgradka became settlements of a city type in 1957.

Railway station, bus station, post office, department store, hospital, cinema, library, two houses of culture, school, stadium, synthetic reservoir, bakery, etc. appeared in 20 years (1960–1980).

Gas pipe «Soyuz» was laid across the territory of Olexandrivka district.

Nowadays our district goes on to develop.

The transport of Olexandrivka is represented by the railway, automobile and pipeline kinds. The railway station was founded in 1876. At that time it was called Fastivska. The length of the railway is 30 km on the borders of Olexandrivka. The railway Kyiv–Donetsk goes across the territory of the district. Fundukliyivka and Tsybuliv stations are situated there. The railway stations are overseen by Shevchenko department of Odessa railway.

From our railway station you can arrive to Kyiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Lugansk, Truskavets, Yasynovata, Kryvvi Rig, Simferopol and other towns without changing the train.

There is a bus station in Olexandrivka. You can get not only to the villages of the district but also to Kyiv, Kirovograd, Cherkasy etc.

A gas pipe «Soyuz» lies on the territory of the district. Gas goes from Russia to the European countries through this gas pipe.



Railway station Fundukliyivka



Task

Complete the sentences. Find suitable endings.

1. *The railway station was founded in ...*
 - A. 1735
 - B. 1916
 - C. 1876
 - D. 1886

2. *The length of the railway is ...*
 - A. 15 km.
 - B. 30 km.
 - C. 40 km.
 - D. 35 km.

3. *The railway stations are overseen by Shevchenko department of ...*
 - A. Donetsk railway
 - B. Znamenka railway
 - C. Kyiv railway
 - D. Odessa railway

4. *There is a ... in Olexandrivka*
 - A. river port
 - B. sea port
 - C. airport
 - D. bus station

5. *A gas pipe ... lies on the territory of the district.*
 - A. «Urengoy»
 - B. «Soyuz»
 - C. «Pomara»
 - D. «Uzhgorod»

8

INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

ПРОМИСЛОВОЇСТЬ І СІЛЬСЬКЕ ГОСПОДАРСТВО

Industry and agriculture are the most important development indicators of each district and town.

Olexandrivka district agriculture is specialized in growing graincrops and industrial crops, producing milk and meain. Different kinds of agricultural companies (companies with limited responsibility, private enterprises, experimental and farmer's companies) work in the district.

The land reserve of our district is rather rich.

Enterprises, which process agricultural raw materials, are dominating in the industry of our district (VAT «The 2-nd sugarrefinery named after Petrovskiy», plants of the food goods, food integrated works). Also the district printing plant, incubator's factory, repair transport enterprise, agricultural chemistry, the gas mains office, the forestry company, «Pobutovets», Fundukliyivka and Tsybuliv grain purchase enterprises, Tsybuliv timber integrated works work here.

In spite of the developed industry and agriculture, in the 1990-s of the last century unemployment came to Olexandrivka. The district job center was opened in the town. It helps the unemployed people to live in the hard jobless time and to look for a job.



Key-words:

industry, agriculture, development, grain crops, responsibility, an enterprise, sugar refinery.



Task 1

Find the correct endings to sentences, write down them and translate.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Industry and agriculture are... 2. Olexandrivka district agriculture is... 3. Different kinds of agricultural companies... 4. The land reserve of our district... 5. In spite of the developed industry and agriculture, in the 1990-s... | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) ...specialized on growing graincrops and industrial crops, producing milk and meat. b) ...of the last century unemployment began in Olexandrivka. c) ...the most important indicators of each district and town. d) ...is rather rich. e) ...works in the district. |
|--|--|



Task 2

Learn the proverbs by heart. Use them in the discussion on the theme «Industry and Agriculture».

1. **One good turn deserved another** — *Послуга за послугу.*
2. **A cat in gloves catches no mice** — *Без праці нема плода.*
3. **Appetite comes with eating** — *Апетит приходить під час їжі.*
4. **Catch the bear before you sell his skin** — *Не вбивши ведмедя, не продавай шкуру.*
5. **Business before pleasure** — *Зробивши справу, гуляй сміливо.*
6. **Don't count you chickens before they are hatched** — *Курчат по осені рахують.*
7. **Don't halloo till you are out of the wood** — *Не радій, поки час не настав. (Не кажи «гоп» поки не перескочиш.)*
8. **Every dog has his day** — *Буде і на нашій вулиці свято.*
9. **He laughs best, who laughs last** — *Добре сміється той, хто сміється останній.*
10. **Never say die** — *Не вішай носа.*
11. **Second thoughts are best** — *Сім разів відмір, один раз відріж.*

MY HOMELAND

(The author is unknown)

My dear friend,
I'd like to speak of land
In which you must defend
The slightest bend,
Where spreading is the steppe,
Where's done the first your step,
Where mother's shortest nap
Was broken by your joyful clap.
Listen to my story,
Which is full of glory,
And do not feel sorry
Of being born so late.
Like all the fairy-tales begin
You know, of course, these words
I want to start the story spin
With this, «Once upon a time...»
Thus once upon a time
When there where no trees of lime
There was a space of grass
Where anybody couldn't find his path.
This place was in its native state.
Nobody lived here in the grassy wave
And only cries of birds sometimes
Were heard above the greenish bines.
But often prince of Kyiv Rus
Whose name was Svyatoslav,
Went hunting for a gaily goose
And what is more for damping love.

Since many years had gone away
And Cossacks — freedom loving men.
Made through the spreading space the way
Towards we call a dwelling van.
This land was free like birds
And nothing broke the silence.
The dreams of running serfs
Were guarded by the grassy wildness.
But sudden grief fell upon the land
(You know, the Tatar hordes set fire everywhere)
And it was difficult to stand,
This darky gloomy cloud over there.
In order to defend the border,
And to restrain the Cossacks — freedom loving men,
The tsarist government gave the order,
To build a fortress there.
The fortress was erected soon,
And many times had moved the moon,
Before the town came in life
With merchants and their lovely wives.
The fortress was a point strong
In many military affairs,
And often was a visit paid,
By famous men Suvorov and Kutuzov.



And Pushkin was there and the Polish poet
Mitskevich was his name.
Who was at revolutionary fighting point,
Whose poems brought him worthy fame...
The streets of our town
Were walked by many outstanding men.
Among them were Fet and Dostoyevsky's brother,
Musorgskyi and Rubinstein.
List, Sobinov, Shalyapin, Shchepkin were also on the tour there.
The famous men of science Grygorovych, Bliznin
Were working at a school with real scientific care.
And brought much into science, too.
The gifted students of the real school,
Became theatrical and literary workers.
Of course, you know them well
Sadovskiyi, Saksaganskyi, Bidnyi and Yanovskiyi.
We must be proud of the foot
That Kirovograd was the cradle of the Ukrainian drama art,
The birth to which was given high
By Tobilevych and Kropyvnytskyi...



Part I

Olexandrivka is a settlement of a village type, a district center of Kirovograd region. It is situated in the northern part of the region on the banks of the Tyasmyn river. There is a railway station and a bus station in Olexandrivka.

The population is 11,9 thousand inhabitants. Ukrainians form the main part of the population. The national minorities such as: Russians, Byelorussians, Jews and others also live there.

Olexandrivka appeared in the 17-th century. A church was founded in the middle of the 18-th century.

In 1787 Olexandrivka became the property of the Russian prince G. Potyomkin. He presented it to his relative lieutenant-colonel T. Bzhovskyi.

In 1860 the first church school was opened in Olexandrivka.

The sugar plant was built in 1839. The representatives of trade houses began to buy sugar-beets at the suppliers.

The railway station was founded in 1876. «Fundukliyivka» was named after gubernator I. I. Fundukliy. He was from Germany. A brick plant, a beer plant, 8 mills, a hotel, 2 shops were working in Olexandrivka at the beginning of the 20-th century.

In the second half of the 19-th century the population of Jews had grown up.

After the downfall of tsarism in 1917 trade-union organization was created. Peasants began to seize and divide the lands.

The Soviet power was proclaimed in the settlement in January 1918.

In 1921 Olexandrivka received a status of a «village».

Since 1923 Olexandrivka was a district center of Cherkasy region.

Since 1939 it has been a district center of Kirovograd region.



Task

27

Choose the correct answers.

- Olexandrivka is the settlement of ...**
 - a village type
 - a city type
 - a town type
- Olexandrivka is of ...**
 - Cherkasy region
 - Kirovograd region
 - Kyiv region
- It is situated on the banks of ...**
 - the Ingul river
 - the Tyasmyn river
 - the Dneper river
- The main parts of population are ...**
 - Russian
 - Byelorussian
 - Ukrainian
- Olexandrivka appeared in the ...**
 - 17-th century
 - 20-th century
 - 15-th century
- The first church school was opened in ...**
 - 1672
 - 1860
 - 1960
- In 1839 ... was built**
 - a church
 - a sugar plant
 - a railway station
- The railway station was named in honour of ...**
 - Rayevskiy
 - Fundukliy
 - Petrovskiy
- In 1921 Olexandrivka received a status of ...**
 - a village
 - a town
 - a city
- From ... Olexandrivka is the district center of Kirovograd region**
 - 1921
 - 1923
 - 1939



The workers of Olexandrivka sugar-plant, the 20-th century

Part II

Look at the copy of the plan-map of 1888 of Olexandrivka. There you can see many houses and buildings. They are black. The streets aren't colorful. The borders of a village are well marked. And now make your imagine work, take the plan-map and old reference-books, and return to the past... .

... We are standing on the bridge. How beautiful the Tyasmyn river is! There is snow on the ground. It is -20° centigrade on the outside. The village Nova Osota and railway station «Fundukliyivka» are situated on the right bank. But we are going to visit the left bank. The settlement of Olexandrivka is situated there.

We are going upwards and upwards. Finally we can see the main and longest street. Nowadays it is the Lenin Street.

On the right hand we see the walls of a sugar plant. Newspaper informed that a steam-machine worked there. The plant produced 50 poods of sugar every year.

The houses in Olexandrivka are made of wood. There are only 4 stoned buildings.

The way leads to a «Trade center». It is situated on the crossroad between Lenin and Shevchenko streets. There are many goods in the shops.



Map, 1888

If we turn to the right we'll find a church. The church was founded in 1850 (it is marked a cross on the map). A way from the church leads to Kamianka.

Its population was more than 2 thousand. There live Ukrainians, Jews and people of other nationalities.

We pass house by house, but where is the house of M. Matsievych situated? Everyone in Olexandrivka knows him. His son will be the first and the most famous pilot in Russia. But nobody could have known about him then. The streets are full of people. Everybody is busy.

But we must return from 1888 to 2005.

...We are folding old map and putting it with the documents. Let's imagine our settlement of the end of the 19-th century.



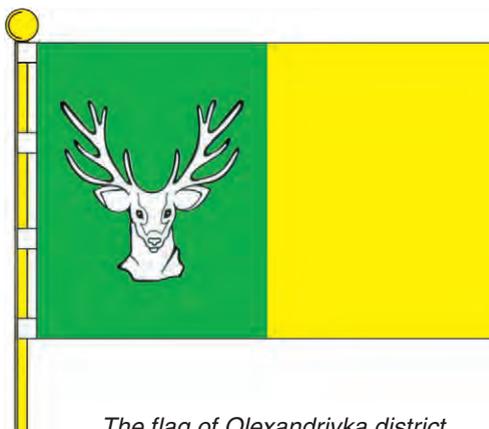
Task

Answer the questions to the text.

1. What is the oldest map of Olexandrivka?
2. The borders of the village are marked well, aren't they?
3. Can you see a railway station «Fundukliyivka» on the right bank of the river Tyasmyn?
4. Where is Olexandrivka situated?
5. What was the name of the main street in 1888?
6. Did the sugar plant produce sugar that year?
7. Did they have the «trade market»?
8. When was the church founded in Olexandrivka?
9. What was the population at that time?
10. Can you tell anything about the house of M. Matsievych?



The coat of arms of Olexandrivka district



The flag of Olexandrivka district

Olexandrivka is a very wide — spread title in Ukraine. This title every one can find on map of twenty regions of our country and also of Autonomous Republik of Crimea. Olexandrivka is a title of 111 populated points of Ukraine.

The name of Olexandr has Greek origin and it means «a brave protector of people». The deer is a symbol of a courageous and noble warrior. That is why on the project the coat of arms of Olexandrivka, proposed by V. V. Biloshapka and drawing by V. S. Lysenko a deer is represented. This animal exactly corresponds to the title of settlement. The deer is a very courage animal. Besides, deer formerly lived near Olexandrivka. This fact also influences in time of working out of the coat of arms. On the coat of arms the deer is presented on the green field of the shield. The golden colour of the deer means justice and generosity of Olexandrivka. The green colour of the field signifies the hope of Olexandrivka's inhabitants for future.

V. Biloshapka and V. Lysenko composed the flag of Olexandrivka on the base of the coat of arms. This rectangle of cloth consists of three stripes: the green, the white and the wide green.

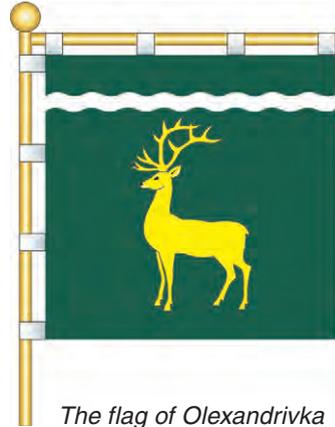
On the wide green background there is a golden deer. The flag

is of two — sides, the reverse side is a mirror of the external one.

The symbols of Olexandrivka had been passed all scientific experts before they were ratified by the session of rural soviet. It was done on the 8-th of February in 2001. Andriy Grechylo the President of Ukrainian heraldic organization, the member of state awards committee and heraldry by the President of Ukraine, the candidate of historical sciences, considers them to be very interesting and successful.



The coat of arms of Olexandrivka



The flag of Olexandrivka



Task 1

Scan the text and match the parts of the following sentences.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Olexandrivka is a title of ... 2. The deer is a symbol of ... 3. On the coat of arms deer is Presented on... 4. The golden colour of the deer means... 5. The green colour of the field signifies... 6. This rectangular breadth consists of ... 7. On the wide green background there is ... | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. justice and generosity of Olexandrivka b. green field of shield c. a courageous and noble warrior d. a golden deer e. the hope of Olexandrivka's inhabitants for future f. three stripes: the green, the white and the wide green g. 111 populated points of Ukraine |
|--|---|



Key-words:

A title, a protector, a noble warrior, the deer, the coat of arms, a shield, a flag, stripes, breadth, heraldry.



Task 2

Learn the proverbs by heart and use them in the discussion on the theme «Olexandrivka's Symbols».

Many men, many minds —
Скільки голів, стільки й розуму.

A good name is better than riches —
Добра слава краще багатства.

Two heads are better than one —
Одна голова добре, а дві краще.

The end crowns the work —
Кінець — справі вінець.

Whatever man has done, man can do —
Не святі горшки ліплять.

Much is expected where much is given —
Кому багато дано, з того багато спитають.

Doing is better than saying —
*Хороші справи краще хороших слів
(Не по словах судять, а по справах).*

A false move may lose the game —
Один неправильний хід може зіпсувати всю гру.

Well begun is half done. (A beginning is half the battle. A good beginning makes a good ending) —
Добрий початок — половина справи.

Our native town is Olexandrivka of Kirovograd region. It's picturesque by landscape, and rich by history.

Our town has a very interesting history. There are a lot of pages of the past of our town, which are connected with the life of famous people. The families of Rayevskiy, Levko Matsievych, Mykhailo Grabovskiy lived here.

Olexandrivka was founded in the first part of the 17-th century. In 1785 in the Polish king Stanislav Avgust's document which had been given to the keeper of Olexandrivka Felix Piakovskiy, firstly was said that Olexandrivka was the town. In 1787 the town with the neighbouring villages was bought by the historical man, the famous general, the prince Grygoriy Olexandrovych Potyomkin. The next keeper of Olexandrivka was Mykola Mykolayovych Rayevskiy. He received the town by inheritance. Mykola Rayevskiy is the general and the hero of the 1812 Native War. After his death, he was buried in his family burial, twenty-five kilometers from Olexandrivka.

Mykhailo Grabovskiy is the famous polish writer. He was born on the twenty-fifth of September in 1804 in Ukraine and spent the greater part of his life here. After he had got the education, he went to Olexandrivka and began his creative work. Panas Kulish was among his friends. They were friends for a very long time. Many times Panas Kulish came to Olexandrivka. In 1850 Mykhaylo Grabovskiy went to Kyiv and since 1862 he was a director of schools in Poland. On the nineteenth of October 1863 he died in Warsaw.

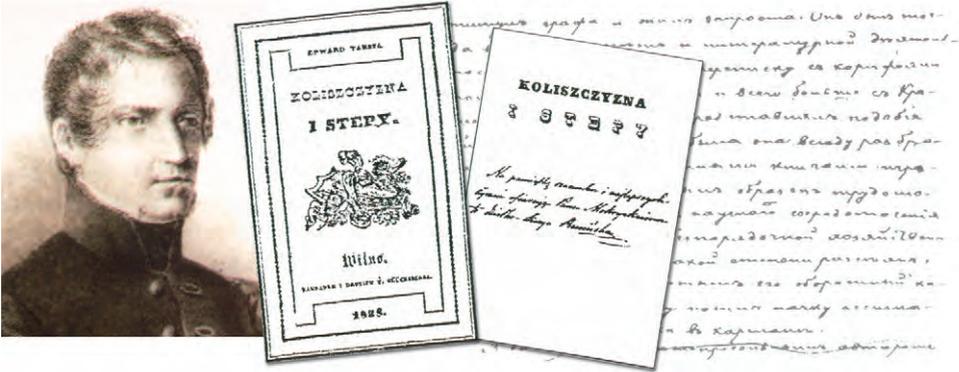
A famous Ukrainian airman, one of the first in the Russian empire and in Ukraine, Levko Makarovych Matsievych





was born and spent his childhood in Olexandrivka. The father of Levko worked at the sugar-refinery. When he was nine, Matsievych's family left our town. His parents wanted to give their boy a good education. So they went to Kyiv. In 1910 L. M. Matsievych studied to fly. His teacher was the first Russian airman Mykhailo Yefremov. Levko studied in France in flying school of Anri Farman. He flew much. During one of the flights Levko Matsievych went west.

Nowadays, Olexandrivka is a very beautiful town. The river Tiasmyn runs through Olexandrivka. Of course we remember about our history. There is a historical museum in our town. The Director of this museum, historian Vasyl Biloshapka has done much, gathering materials. The former pupil of our school Kusik Borys Mykolayovych published two books about the history and the nowadays of Olexandrivka. Borys Mykolayovych is the member of the academy of Military Sciences of Russia, a major-general, a doctor of economic sciences, the president of the Institute of economic strategies. These books aer the great steps in the history of Olexandrivka. In 2001 the first book «Olexandrivka. A Look through Centuries» was published. It founds it's readers not only in Ukraine, but also in the USA, Germany, Australia, Russia, Georgia. In 2002 the second book «In the Stream of Time» (encyclopedia of Olexandrivka) was published. This book contains the information on economics history, social sphere, nature, villages, famous people of past and nowadays. The book «Olexandrivka's Meridian: people, events, time» appeared in 2003. And we hope that these books will have their continuing.



Key-words:

Picturesque, a landscape, to be found, a general, a writer, an airman, a historian, to publish.



Task

Answer the questions:

1. What can you tell about the name of Olexandrivka?
2. When was it founded?
3. What do you know about the owners of Olexandrivka?
4. With what famous people is the history of Olexandrivka connected? Tell a few words about each of them.
5. What books can you use to learn more about Olexandrivka?



Enrich your vocabulary!

East or West, home is best —
В гостях добре, а вдома краще.

There is no place like home —
В гостях добре, а вдома краще.

Customs differ from country to country —
У кожної країни свої звичаї.

Ukraine is our dear Motherland. How large and beautiful it is! How many beautiful places it has! Probably, these places are countless.

One of such places is Olexandrivka with neighbouring lands. A green forest, a blue river, a fairy sunrise... All is like a fairy-tale.

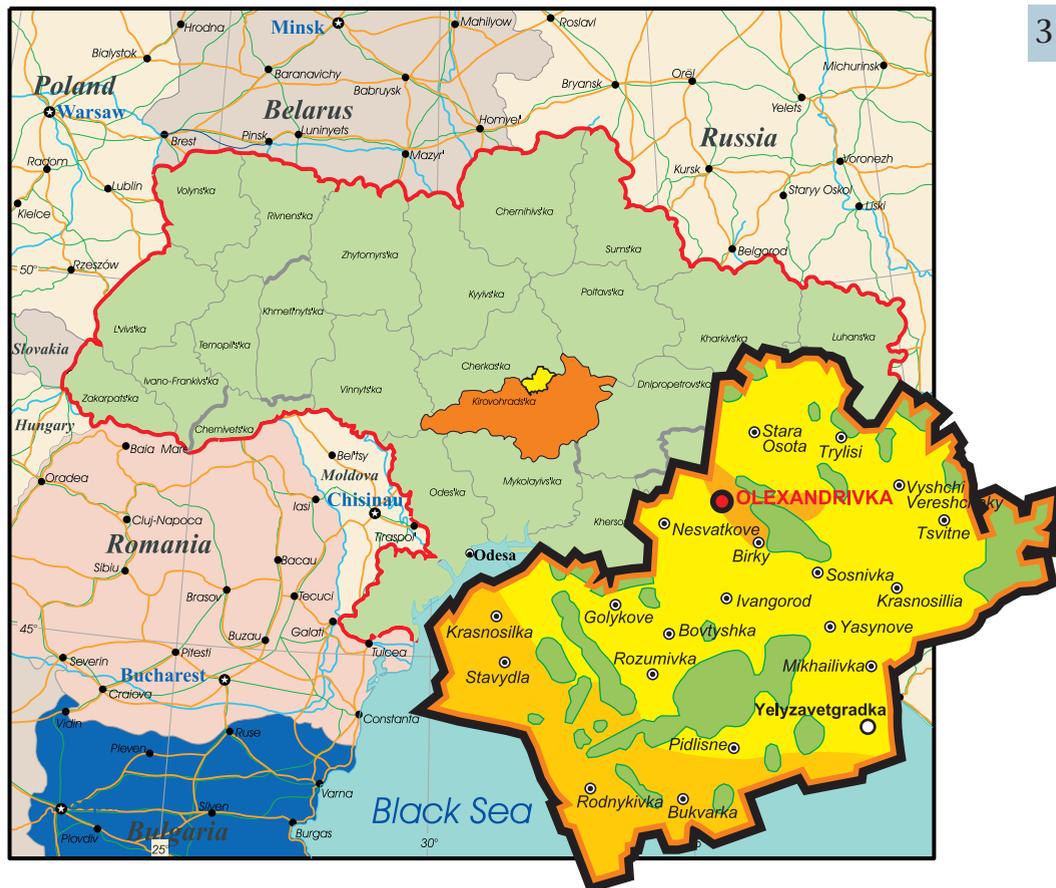
Olexandrivka is a small town. It is placed in the north part of Kirovograd region. The river Tyasmyn runs through the town. The people of Olexandrivka are kind, intelligent and very friendly. More than eleven thousand of inhabitants live there, among them Ukrainians, Russians, Byelorussians, Jews, Gypsies and other nationalities.

Our town is the centre of Olexandrivka district. Olexandrivka district was founded in 1923 year. It is placed on the boundary-line between a partially-wooded steppe and a steppe. Our land is very rich with nature resources. The surface of the district is mostly flat with forests and hills. Many different animals live in the forests. There are wild bears, roe-deer, elks, foxes, hares.

The name Olexandr has Greek origin and means «a brave protector of people». A brave, noble warrior is symbolized by a deer. That's why on the project of the coat of arms of Olexandrivka a deer is portrayed. This animal corresponds to the name of the town in the highest measure. Besides deer have been living near Olexandrivka. They also were the holy animals of ancestors, Scythians.

On the coat of arms a deer is portrayed on the green field of the shield. The gold colour of the deer means justice and generosity of the townsmen of the town. And the green colour of the field symbolizes the hope for good future.

There is no doubt that townsmen of Olexandrivka will have good future. Because they simply cannot have bad future.



Key-words:

Motherland, inhabitant, deer, the coat of arms
portray, justice, generosity, townsmen.



Task

Scan the text and make the outline of it.

Imagine that you are the participant of the World Congress of Ukrainians and you should make a speech about your homeland... So, try to tell about Olexandrivka, using your plan.

The first school in the region appeared in the middle of the 19-th century. On the 27-th of October 1860 a church school was opened in Olexandrivka. In 1874 and in 1879 the first schools were opened in Stavydla and Bovtyshka.

From the beginning of the 20-th century education began to develop. In the 20-s of the 20 century the Soviet power remade all schools into schools for workers. In 1928 there were 4-form and 7-form schools for workers, a school for Jews and the professional school in 1928 in Olexandrivka. Today's school №3 was built in 1936. During the Second World War many establishments were destroyed. German soldiers had burnt 7 schools, they also had destroyed almost all furniture and books. The studies began from 1944 when our soldiers liberated Olexandrivka.

During the 1950-s and 1980-s many schools were built there. In 1956 school №2 was built. 46 schools worked in 1967 in our settlement. The opening of school №1 was one of the most important events in 1974.

Our district has many talented and wonderful teachers. Many of them are honoured teachers of Ukraine. They are Piontkivska, M. E. Shalanskyi, M. F. Yarmolenko and others.

There are three secondary schools in Olexandrivka nowadays. 1500 pupils are studying there now.





Olexandrivka school №1



Olexandrivka school №1



Olexandrivka school №3



v. Yelyzavetgradka, school



v. Lyubomyrka, school



v. Sosnivka, school



v. Stavydla, school



v. Pidlisne, school



v. Tsvitne, school



v. Bovtyshka, school



v. Rozumivka, school



v. Trylisy, school



Key-words:

To appear, a century, to develop, worker's schools, establishment, to destroy, important.



Task 1

Choose the suitable verb form to each sentence.

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. The first school in the region ... in the second half of 19-th century. | a) worked |
| 2. In 1874 the village school ... in Staydla. | f) was |
| 3. School №3 ... in 1936. | b) began |
| 4. 46 schools ... in 1967 in our district. | g) had burnt |
| 5. The opening of school №1 ... one of the most important events in 1974. | c) appeared |
| | h) was opened |
| | d) were destroyed |
| | i) are honoured |
| | e) was built |
| | j) began |



Task 2

Learn proverbs by heart and use them in the discussion on the theme «Education»

Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today —
Сьогоднішньої роботи на завтра не відкладай.

Better to do well than to say well —
Більше діла — менше слів.

As you make your bad, so you must lie on it —
Що посієш, те й пожнеш.

Well begun is half done —
Добрий початок — половина справи.

First think, than speak —
Спочатку думай, потім говори (слово не горобець, вилетить — не спіймаєш).

Live and learn —

Вік живи, вік учись.

No pains, no gains —

Без труда нема плода.

Two heads are better than one —

Одна голова добре, а дві краще.

Where there is a will there is a way —

Де хотіння, там і вміння.

While there is life there is hope —

Де життя, там і надія.

To know everything is to know nothing —

Все знати означає не знати нічого.

It's never too late to learn —

Вчитися ніколи не пізно.

Doing is better than saying —

Не по словах судять, а по справах.

Learning is the eye of the mind —

Навчання — світло, невігластво — птьма.

Lost time is never found again —

Втраченого часу ніколи не повернеш.

You cannot judge a tree by its bark —

По одягу зустрічають, по розуму проводжають.

He that does not venture must not complain of ill luck —

Ризик — благородна справа (сміливість міста бере).

Be swift to hear, slow to speak —

Побільше слухай, поменше говори.

Many men, many minds —

Скільки голів, стільки й розуму.

So many languages you know, so many times you are a man —

Скільки мов ти знаєш, стільки разів ти людина.

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THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF OLEXANDRIVKA SCHOOL №1

30 РОКІВ ОЛЕКСАНДРІВСЬКІЙ
ЗАГАЛЬНООСВІТНІЙ ШКОЛІ №1

A word «school» is dear for all of us. This word unite us together.

School is the first success and failures, own memory of childhood.

School is a place where a spirit of youth, romantic, optimism, hope live everywhere.

School is a witness of growing of a human personality, birth of citizens of Ukraine, their success and failures which go together with its children during the whole way of life.

School №1 has passed a long way of its life — 30 years (1975-2005).

During this period the school turned out more than 2000 school-leavers who flied to different parts of Ukraine and the world. They work in all spheres of science, industry and agriculture. There are many workers and peasants, teachers and doctors, servicemen of different ranks, professors, doctors of sciences among them.



Nearly 145 teachers worked at Olexandrivka school №1 since 1974 till present days. Best teachers of Olexandrivka worked at school №1. Among them are: Zakrevska O. I., Yegorova L. P., Beryndya K. I., Shostak V. Y., Shkinder Y. Y., Shmarko V. I., Okhrimets T. O., Lepit V. I., Khomenko O. V. and many others. They are the symbols of our epoch. We try to be like them.

1975. Teacher's staff



Zakrevska O.I.



Beryndya K.I.



Yegorova L.P.



Yarmolenko M.F.



Shmarko V.I.



Klyeva V.I.



Belan A.V.



Vashchuk L.V.



Melnyk Z.K.

1975. Teacher's staff

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Tkachenko F.G.



Printsman B.B.



Okhrimets T.O.



Khomenko O.V.



*The first
schoolleavers
(1972-1975)*



1975. The first schoolleavers



Foshchiiy Mykola



Kuzik Borys



Kravchenko Olexandr



Lukianenko Sergey



Marfula Raisa



Ryabko Natalia



Snigur Iryna



Boniak Galyna



Lutsenko Anatoliy

1975. The first schoolleavers

47



Kulyk Volodymyr



Dibrova Victor



Vyboichenko Olexandr



Storchak Borys



Smilyanska Yevdokia



Golynska Melania



Panchenko Katerina



Lapai Olexandr



Olendra Lubov

1975. The first schoolleavers



Chernyshenko Petro



Ovcharenko Liudmyla



Kopan Zoya



Maidannyk Stanislav



Teliupa Volodymyr



Veligosha Victor



Bezkrovna Raisa



Kyrpa Zinaida



Konstantynova Nelia

1975. The first schoolleavers

49



Kostenko Liudmyla



Vdovenko Nadiya



Onoshenko Lidia



Kononenko Olexandr



Vlasenko Liudmyla



Kosenko Anatoliy



Dimenkov Valeriy



Bondarenko Larysa

1981. Teacher's staff



Business talk

1998. Teacher's staff

51



2005. Teacher's staff



2005. The firstformers



Dmytrenko
Olena
Mykolayivna

The teacher



Bereza Oleg



Murayeva Diana



Savchenko Anton



Pidyapolska Olena



Golovchenko Andriy



Martyanova Anna



Pochtar Artem



Lozovytska Yuliya



Palyonniy Olexandr



Krutina Karina



Boyko Katerina



Nakotenko Oleksiy



Tyshchenko Alina



Kraplyna Ruslan



Fedorenko Oleksiy



Fundovnyi Artem

Culture of Olexandrivka district has been developing for centuries.

There are 18 houses of culture and 13 clubs in the district of Olexandrivka. The club named after Petrovskiyi is one of the best ones. 27 libraries work in our district. Their book fund contains 359190 copies. The district library for adults and children in Olexandrivka and Ylyzavetgradka library are the largest ones. Olexandrivka district library was founded in July 1935. It contained 3000 copies. In 2 years its fund grew up to 15 thousands copies.

There were 15 mobile libraries for ensuring the village population needs.

The district central library system appeared in 1977.

The library network was destroyed in 90s.

The libraries in Mykhailivka and Birky were closed too.

Some libraries united with clubs and created the only establishment.

Our settlement has its own newspaper «Vpered». It was founded in March 1935. The newspaper informs all the important events. The editor is N. Dolya. The journalists who live and work in the district are: G. Shevchenko, O. Gorlo, A. Babych and others.

Crafts have been existing in our district long ago.

Tsvitne was one of the centres of pottery. Its masters were known all over Ukraine. Their goods are kept in the museum of Olexandrivka.

Another craft we have is embroidering. People embroidered table clothes, shirts, pillow cases, etc. All these goods are kept in our museum.

We are proud of our old and wonderful culture. Young generation respects and our guests admire it.



v. Birky. Cossack's holiday



v. Yelyzavetgradka. The House of Culture



v. Golykove. The House of Culture



v. Tsvitne. The House of Culture



v. Rozumivka. The administrative building



v. Pidlisne. The House of Culture



v. Krasnosillia. The House of Culture



Task 1

Read the text. Find the suitable word to each sentence.

1. Culture of Olexandrivka district (1) for centuries.
2. The club (2) after Petrovskiyi is one of the best.
3. The district central library system (3) in 1977.
4. Our settlement has its own (4) «Vpered».
5. We are proud of our old and wonderful (5).

1. A — develops
B — developed
C — devoted
D — has been developing
2. A — name
B — family
C — named
D — was named
3. A — formed
B — appeared
C — appears
D — opened
4. A — magazine
B — book
C — copy-book
D — newspaper
5. A — industry
B — culture
C — transport
D — agriculture



Task 2

Learn these proverbs by heart and use them in the discussion on the theme: «Culture».

1. **So many countries, so many customs** — *Яке село, такий і звичай.*
2. **The busiest men find the most leisure** — *Найзайнятіша людина, знаходить найбільше розваг.*
3. **After dinner sit a while, after supper walk a mile** — *Після обіду трохи посидь, а після вечері побільше походи.*
4. **Business before pleasure** — *Закінчив справу, гуляй сміливо.*
5. **Time works wonders** — *Час творить чудеса.*
6. **Actions speak louder than words** — *Не по словах судять, а по справах.*
7. **Every dog has his day** — *Буде й на нашій вулиці свято.*
8. **One man's meat is another man's poison** — *Що корисно одному, те шкідливо іншому.*
9. **Tastes differ** — *Про смаки не сперечаються.*
10. **Two heads are better one** — *Один розум добре, а два краще.*

Peoples crafts appeared long time ago in Olexandrivka district. Ceramic industry is one of the oldest crafts.

Tsvitne village was the centre of pottery. It's masters' goods were popular from the 20-th century. Before the First World War there were 242 pottery yards, 2 pottery plants. Almost all men in Tsvitne made crockery. Their goods were known not only in our region but also in Mykolayiv, Kherson, Odessa, ets.

Pottery brigade was organized in a local collective farm in the 30-s of the 20-th century. At that time Tsvitne masters used to go to Opishnya to master Pidpolivyanyi painting. M. Svoroba, M. Pogribny were the best painters before the Great Patriotic War. K. Bukmiy, O. Komar, V. Bilous worked in Tsvitne after the war.

Tsvitne goods are kept in the museums of Kyiv, Kirovograd and Olexandrivka nowadays.

At the beginning of the 20-th century many villages of Olexandrivka district had their own blacksmiths, furriers, shoe makers, tailors, carpenter, joiners and other masters.

Weaving was very popular in Olexandrivka. Every woman used to weave and embroider at that time. They made table-clothes, thin and thick cloth, carpets and rushniki. Many of these masterpieces are kept in museums of Olexandrivka district.



New-words:

carpenter	—	тесляр
joiner	—	столяр

Say: true or false.

1. There are many trades and crafts in Olexandrivka district.
2. Birky village was the centre of pottery.
3. Almost all men made crockery in Tsvitne.
4. In the 20-th century Tsvitne masters used to go to Opishnya to master some paintings.
5. Nobody could weave and embroider in Olexandrivka at the beginning of the 20-th century.





Svyato-Uspenska church



v. Birky. The memorial place to B. Khmelnytskyi

Olexandrivka district is famous by its memorials.

There is a memorial of the state significance in the district of Olexandrivka. It is Khrestovozdvizhenska church, Rayevskiy's family relic. The hero of the Patriotic war Rayevskiy was buried there.

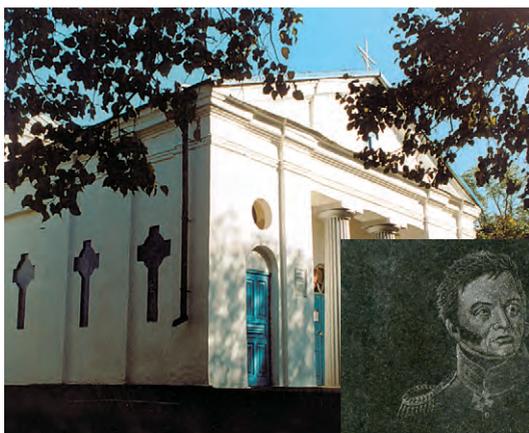
A wooden Rizdva Bogorodytsi church in v. Ivanivka was built in the 19-th century, St. Mykolai church in v. Birky was built in the 19-th century, a stone St. Paraskeyevska church in Olexandrivka was built in 1949 (now it is the office of the sugar plant). They are considered to be the memorials of architecture. There are 98 archeological memorials in Olexandrivka district.

There are many monuments situated on the territory of the district. They are monuments to Shevchenko, Petrovskiy and others. Also we have some monuments to the soldiers of the Great Patriotic War.



Key-words:

A memorial, significance, a church, a relic, wooden, to concern, sugar plant.



v. Rozumivka.
Khrestovozdvyzhenska
church. Rayevskiy's
family relic



v. Ivanivka. The Church of Rizdva Bogorodytsia,
built by I. I. Fundukliy



Monument to G. I. Petrovskiy



v. Golykovo. Monument to villagers



Task 1

Put these sentences according to the contents of the text, translate them.

1. It is Khrestovozdvyzhenska church, Rayevskiy's family relic.
2. They are monuments to Shevchenko, Petrovskiy etc.
3. There is a memorial of the state significance in the district of Olexandrivka.
4. Also we have some monuments to the soldiers of the Great Patriotic War.
5. There are 98 archeological memorials situated on the territory of the district.



Task 2

Learn the proverbs by heart. Use them in the discussion of the theme «Memorials of our district».

1. **Deeds not words** — *Не по словах судять про людину, а по справах.*
2. **Forewarned is forearmed** — *Раніше попереджений, раніше озброєний.*
3. **Rome was not built in a day** — *Не зразу Москва будувалась.*

There is no information about sport achievements in Olexandrivka before the Second World War. After the war football became one of the popular kinds of sport.

In 1948 our football team took the second place in football competitions. The big successes of our team «Kolgospnyk» had been achieved from 50s till 60s. More than once the team was the champion of the region and even of Ukraine.



The generation of 80s played with «Dynamo Kyiv». After some of those friendly meetings many players of «Tyasmyn» were offered to try their forces with «Dynamo Kyiv».

A children sport school is preparing to replace the old ones. Young volleyball players, footballers, juders, athletes are trained there.

Volodymyr Bilokin is a master of sports of international class, a champion of the USSR, the second prize winner of European the Championship, a competitor of the World Championship.

More than once Volodymyr Rybalka was the champion in running 400 metres He has a title of the champion of Kyiv. In Peking in 2001 he got the silver medal in the World Competitions.

Natalka Abramenko is one of the best athletes of Ukraine in the distance of 400 metres and 800 metres.

Anatoliy Kulshai became the school prize-winner of competitions, the champion of Ukraine of the country schools in

the distance of 5000 metres.

Our volleyball players also have many achievements. The men's team of the district council «Kolos» was the champion of Ukraine among the sportsmen in 1978.

The women's volleyball team met with the same success in 1987.

We have one of the strongest volleyball teams. They took part in the final of Ukrainian village sport competitions twice. In 2001 the team took the third place. The captain of the team was O. Kovtun.

In Olexsandrivka judo team was organized. O. Mryachenko, V. Baklan, O. Peresunko — are sport candidates.

We are proud of Nadia Mulyavka. More than once she was the champion of Ukraine, the prize-winner of the Cup of Ukraine. Nadia succeeded in the competitions in Hungary, Great Britain, Moldova, Italy. In 2001 she was awarded a junior (champion) medal in sambo.

Anatoliy Makhno is a chess player with a great experience. His chess club «Olymp» had a great success in Kyiv tournaments.

In 70s-80s our settlement had its own motoball team. Olexandrivka's «Zirka» was playing in the second league of Ukraine, in the first league of the USSR at that time. The team won many prizes.

In 2001 Olexandrivka became the place holding the final sports competitions of the region between the village sports clubs and organizations. The team of Olexandrivka district took the first place.

M. Ivanov, V. Cherkas, P. Sukhonos, I. Berezenko and others are mentioned with gratitude by their former pupils.



*Novgorodchenko V. L.
with his sons*



Key-words:

achievements, popular, success, a champion team, distance, to award, experience, a tournament.



Volleyball team. Tyshchenko I. Y. the trainer



Task 1

Read and analyze sentences. Find the suitable endings to each of them and translate.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is no information ... 2. In 1948 our football team took... 3. The young generation of 80-s... 4. More than once Volodymyr Rybalka was... 5. We have one of... | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) ...played with «Dynamo «Kyiv». b) ...the second place in the competitions. c) ...the champion in running the 400 metres. d) ...about sports achievements in Olexandrivka before the Second World War. e) ...the strongest volleyball teams. |
|--|--|



Football team «Dzherelo», 2002



Task 2

Learn the proverbs by heart. Use them in the discussion on the theme «Sport».

1. **The busiest man finds the most leisure** — *Зайнята людина знайде найбільше відпочинку.*
2. **He is the best general who makes the fewest mistakes** — *Розумний той, хто рідко помиляється.*
3. **While there is life there is hope** — *Поки живу — сподіваюсь.*
4. **Where there is a will, there is a way** — *Де хотіння, там і вміння.*
5. **Make hay while sun shines** — *Куй залізо, поки гаряче.*
6. **Tastes differ** — *Про смаки не сперечаються (на колір і смак товариш не всяк).*
7. **A bad workman quarrels with his tools** — *У поганого майстра інструмент винен.*
8. **Time works wonders.** *Час робить дива.*
9. **As you have made your bed, so you must lie on it** — *Як постелиш, так і спати будеш (що посієш, те й пожнеш).*

Barabash Svitlana Grygorivna

(30.06.1941, stlm. Olexandrivka) is an honored worker of education of Ukraine, a professor, a poetess. She graduated from the philological faculty of Lviv University. Svitlana Barabash worked as a journalist, a Ukrainian teacher of Donetsk University and Kirovograd institute. Now, she is the head of the Ukrainian department of Kirovograd technical university. She is the author of many articles on history of Ukrainian literature and folklore. Among popular works are such as: «A Magic Source of poetry» (1985), «A Free and Sung Heart (1989).

**Beryndya Kateryna Ivanivna**

(22.05.1929 — 26.03.2001, v. Glodosy Kirovograd region). She was a teacher of the Ukrainian Language and Literature. She graduated from Kirovograd teachers' training university in 1955. In 1950 Kateryna Ivanivna worked at school in v. Nova Osota. Then she worked at school №1 in Olexandrivka. She was awarded with medals, various charters of educational establishments.

**Bidnenko Vitaliy Romanovych**

(5.10.1923, v. Rozumivka). He is a founder of the national choir «Tyasmyn», the regional house of culture in Olexandrivka, the first head master of academy of music for children in Olexandrivka.

Vitaliy Romanovych finished art school in



Olexandria in 1956, music school in Kirovograd (in 1966). He is a veteran of the Great Patriotic War. He worked as a governor of the sugar plant club in Olexandrivka (1947–1949), as an instructor of the amateur group circles of school №1 (1949–1951), as a director (1951–1952) and an instructor of the regional house of culture in Olexandrivka, as a headmaster of the academy of music for children in Olexandrivka (1962–1983). He is an author of some songs, other music works, an author of music and words of the song «Olexandrivsky Chastivky», which has been published in «Pisni Kirovogradschyny» (1957). Vitaliy Romanovych is awarded with the order of the Great Patriotic War (the second degree), two medals «For daring», «For battle merit», the honorary charter of Verhovna Rada's Presidium of Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (1960), Ukrainian order «For courage» (the third degree).



Bilokon Volodymyr Valeriyovych

(13.02.1969, stlm. Olexandrivka). His first trainer was V. G. Cherkass. Now Volodimir lives in Kharkiv. He is an athlete, a Master of Sport and the champion of Ukraine in running 100 metre sprints.



Biloshapka Vasyly Victorovych

(25.08.1959, Makiyivka, Donetsk reg.). He is a journalist. Vasyly Victorovych graduated from Voroshylograd State pedagogical institute named after T. G. Shevchenko (1982). He worked as a teacher at Olexandrivka school №1. Now he is the director of Olexandrivka historical museum, a correspondent-organizer, a manager of district broadcast. He began his journalist activity in 1978 as a correspondent of the student newspaper «Student's tribune». His articles were published in

«Silsky Visti», «Voroshylovgradska Pravda», «Pere-moga», «Kirovogradska Pravda» and others. His programs were in Kirovograd region broadcast. Vasyl Biloshapka is the co-author with Boris Kuzik of books about Olexandrivka

Bilyuchenko Yulia Valeriyvna

(13.03.1972, Kirovograd) is a poetess. She lives in Nesvatkovo. Her verses were published in periodicals and became a part of the collection of poems and school books on Ukrainian Literature as «From Curative Springs of Native Land»(1999).



Byrzul Vasyl Ivanovych

(30.10.1958, v. Tarasivka). He is an honoured journalist of Ukraine. In 1980 Vasyl Ivanovych graduated from Kyiv state university named after T. G. Shevchenko. He started working as an editor in program «Promin» of Ukrainian radio, in 1981 he was appointed the special correspondent of «The Latest News».



Vasyl Ivanovych reported about the most important events of the life in Ukraine including, the problems of economy, politics, culture, the radiofilms of working people. Simultaneously he was a broadcaster of live programs. From the first days of the catastrophe in Chornobyl he drove as a member of special group to the Chornobyl zone during the year and in special report told about the rescue works. From 1994 Vasyl Ivanovych is a newscaster of Ukrainian television. He works also as a correspondent. He hosted from the «hot «spots, such as Kosovo, South Lebanon, Sierra Leone». Now he is a vice-president of national television company of Ukraine, the broadcaster of the program «Panorama». He is awarded with the medal «For labour distinction».



Gordova Tamara Fedorivna

(30.08.1948, v. Tsvitne) is an honoured painter of Ukraine (1997), a member of the Ukrainian Society of Painters (1984). She goes in for graphic decorating arts. She lives in Cherkasy.



Fudukliy Ivan Ivanovych

(13.11.1804–22.08.1880). He was a public figure, an archeologist, statistician. He was an owner of some buildings in Olexandrivka district. Ivanivka church and a sugar plant in v. Stara Osota were built with his money in 1855. Fundukliyvka is a railway station of Shevchenko department of Odessa railway. It was founded in 1876.



Kireyeva Yevdokiya Ivanivna

(23.11.1924, v. Glyniane, Kirovograd region). She is a teacher of Russian Language and Literature. Y. I. Kireyeva worked at school №1 of Olexandrivka. She was awarded with various diplomas.



Klyeva Vira Ivanivna

(23.10.1919, v. Krasnosillia — 2004, stlm. Olexandrivka). In 1937 she finished Kirovograd pedagogical technical school and graduated from the Natural Sciences department of Kirovograd teachers' training institute (1939). After that she worked as a teacher at a school in Krasnosillia, then at school №1 in Olexandrivka. She was awarded with medals and diplomas. She worked at school for 30 years.

Kobzar Volodymyr Fedorovych

(27.04.1947, v. Vostok Marakovskiyi district Bashkir ASSR). He is a member of the National Writer's Union of Ukraine. He worked in Olexandrivka at the sugar plant, at the district newspaper «Vpered». From 1997 to the present he is a vice-president of the Kyiv Mogyla Academy.



Kovtun Volodymyr Semenovich

(11.04.1953, v. Nova Osota). He is a constructor of space rocketry, has a scholastic degree. He graduated from Moscow higher technical school named after Bauman. Volodymyr Semenovich works as a manager of department of Russian space rocket corporation «Energy» named after S. P. Koroliov.



Kravchenko Olexandr Kostyantynovych

(11.04.1958, stlm. Olexandrivka). He is a veteran of military service. He studied in Simferopol Higher Military Political Construct School. Serving as an officer in the railway troops he built the eastern part of Baikal-Amur highway. There he was commemorated by painted portrait. He collected chronicle archives of building BAM. In 1992 he was transferred to the army of Ukraine. He passed his military service in Olexandrivka as a military registration and enlistment officer and as an assistant of military commissar. Now he is an officer of the reserve. He was awarded with the medal «For building of Baikal-Amur highway».





Krymska Iryna Anatoliyvna

(20.10.1981, t. Kirovograd). She is a poetess Laureate of three literary competitions and of the international competition «Granoslov»(1998). Since 1985 she has been living in the village of Trylisy, where she finished school. She is a student of Kirovograd Pedagogical University. Her poem «Spelt doesn't disappear», and poetical collections «Petal's snow» (1997), «Border» (1999) appeared in collective poetical almanac.



Krymskyi Anatoliy Anatoliyovych

(7.08.1938, v. Trylisy). He is a Ukrainian poet, a doctor, a member of the Ukrainian national union of writers.

He graduated from Kharkiv Medical institute. He worked in Kharkiv and Kirovograd as a doctor of an ambulance. Now he is the main doctor of the hospital in the village of Trylisy. He is an author of poetical collections «First droplet» (1976), «Look through the distance» (1993), «Eternal whirlpool» (1993) and collections of poetry, prose and dramatics «Bits of the soul» (2000), books of literary parodies «Poet on the pear-tree» (together with A. Kolesnikiv, 1995). 15 of his poems became songs.



Kupchynska Natalya Karapetivna

(3.05.1955, v. Kytaigorod). She is a poetess and librarian. She studied at the institute of culture in Kharkiv (1998). She is the author of poetical collection «Autumn Star Falling» (1993).

Kuzik Borys Mykolayovych

(19.10.1958, stlm. Olexandrivka). He is a doctor of economic sciences, professor, a member of the Academy of Military Sciences of Russia, a major-general. He is a famous man in the political and business-life worlds in many countries and author of a lot of works. He wrote the great historical books about our native land. They are «Olexandrivka. A Look Throught Centuries» and «In the Stream of Time». Nowadays Kuzik B. M. lives in Moscow. He is general director of the holding Industrial Company.



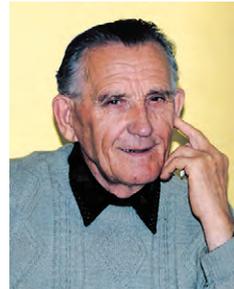
Kuzik Grygoriy Mykolayovych

(12.01.1950, stlm. Olexandrivka). He is the director of the foreign economic activity office of the construction bureau of mechanical engineering (town Kolomna, Moscow region). He finished school with the gold medal and entered aviation institute. He graduated from it in 1973, and was sent to work in Kolomna, where he is working now.



Kuzik Mykola Petrovych

(12.05.1924, v. Golovkivka Chygyryn district Cherkasy region — 08.12.2001, stlm. Olexandrivka). He is a veteran of work and the Great Patriotic War. During the occupation when the Fascists tried to export him to forced labor in Germany he escaped twice. The second time he was caught and sent to the camp for «ostarbeiters» near Buchenwald. In 1946 he finished driving school in Kamyanka, worked as a brigadier of the riggers at the reconstruction of the sugar plant in Olexandrivka. Then Mykola Petrovych worked as a driver at the district consumer corporation.





Kuzik Tetyana Khomivna

(30.12.1924, v. Golovkivka Chygyryn district Cherkasy region). She is a veteran of the Great Patriotic War. In 1939 she finished school and entered pharmaceutical technical school in Uman. The war interfered with getting a diploma. In 1943 she was sent to forced labor in Germany. After rescue by the Soviet forces Tetyana Khomivna worked at a front hospital. Then she finished veterinarian pharmaceutical technical school in Cherkasy. She worked as a pharmacist in v. Medvedivka, Smila, Olexandrivka.



Matsievych Lev (Levko) Markovych

Matsievych Lev (Levko) Markovych was born on the 13-th of January 1877 in Olexandrivka, he died on the 7-th of November 1910 in Sankt-Petersburg. He is a patriotic ship-building engineer and a pilot. He graduated from Kharkiv Technology Institute (1901) and Navigation Academy (1906) in Mykolayiv. He took part in the building of the battleship «Ioan Zlatoust» in Sevastopol. He was occupied with the questions of theory and practice of aviation. In 1909 he created the project to build the hydroplane.



Myechnikov Illya Illich

(03.05.1845–02.07.1916). Russian biologist, one of the founders of comparative pathology, evolutional embryology, microbiology and immunology, honorary member of the Petersburg Academy of Science (from 1902; he was a corresponding member from 1883). Illya Illich was a professor of Novorosiysk university in Odessa (1870–1882). In Odessa he organized the first bacteriological station in Russia for inoculation against rabies in 1886. He did it together with M. F. Hamaliya. From 1887 he worked at Pasteur's Institute in Paris. He found (together with A.O.

Kovalevskiy) the main consistent patterns of the development of vertebrates and invertebrates. He worked on the bases of evolutionary embryology. Ilya Illich Myechnikov created the theory of genesis of multicellular organisms, discovered the phenomenon of phagocytosis (1882). He is an author of the phagocytic theory of immunity. Results of twenty years' work he reported in «Immunity in infectious diseases» (1901). He worked at the problem of age and death. The scientist was a Nobel laureate (1908). He lived with his wife in v. Krasnosillya (1882-1887), he was a guardian of his father-in-law's country-seat, concerned with science.

Okhrimets Tamara Omelianivna

(4.12.1942, v. Varpholomiyivka in Saratov region). She is an excellent teacher of national education of Ukraine. She graduated from physics and mathematics faculty of Kirovograd Pedagogical Institute (1967). She worked as a teacher of mathematics at school №1 in Olexandrivka. She has 30 years of teaching experience. She was awarded with the medal for labour distinction and with the emblem «Excellent teacher of national education».



Orlyk Mykhaylo Vasyliovych

Orlyk Mykhaylo Vasyliovych was born in the village of Kosari, Kamyanka district, Cherkasy Region. He is an honored worker of Education of Ukraine. He graduated from Cherkasy Pedagogical Institute and got a speciality as a teacher of chemistry and biology. He worked as a tractor-driver at the collective farm «Zorya» (1959–1962); as a school teacher of Rodnykivka, Ivangorod, Krasnosillya (1962–1979). He was Head of Olexandrivka education department (1979–1995, 1998–2000) and of the research laboratory of innovations processed at educational institutions of the new type. Now he lives



in Olexandrivka and works at Kirovograd Pedagogical University.



Petrenko Ivan Danylovych

(01.10.1956, v. Bovtyshka). He is a regional ethnographer. He worked as a teacher of Geography at school №1 in Olexandrivka. Nowadays he is deputy and councillor of Olexandrivka district administration. He is the author of ethnographical articles in the district newspaper «Vpered».



Potiomkin Grygoriy Olexandrovych

Potiomkin G. O. was born on the 13-th of September 1739, in the village of Chyzhovo of Smolensk region (died 05.11.1791). He was a Russian statesman, a general — field marshal (from 1784). At the end of the 18th century, he owned the town of Olexandrivka, villages Birky, Ivanogorod, Rozumivka, Bovtyshka. These and other villages he received from Polish prince Liubomyrskyi.



Rayevskiy Mykola Mykolayovych

Rayevskiy Mykola Mykolayovich was born on the 25.09.1771 in Sankt-Peterburg — died on the 28.09.1829 in Bovtyshka, buried in Rozumivka. He was a Russian military statesmen, hero of the Patriotic War of 1812, general of Cavalry. After finishing the military actions against Frenchmen, he commanded the 4-th army corps which was situated in Kyiv. For a long time he lived in Bovtyshka. His wife was a grand-daughter of the outstanding Russian scientist M. V. Lomonosov. He had two sons Mykola and Olexandr, and four daughters Kateryna (Orlova), Olena, Maria (Volkonska) and Sofiya. His grand-son M. M. Rayevskiy was a colonel and was killed in a battle in Serbia.

Savustianenko Viacheslav Mykhailovych

(30.07.1939, v. Hradyz'k Poltava region). He is a merited person of culture of Ukraine. He is a leader of Olexandrivka choir «Tyasmyn».



Shalanskyi Anatoliy Mykolayovych

(14.01.1953, town Monastyrsk Ternopil region — 2003, Kyiv). He graduated from Ukrainian agricultural academy, Kharkiv juridical academy. He was a head of the collective-farm «Iskra». A. M. Shalanskyi was the deputy to Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (1994–1998).



Shalanskyi Mykola Yevstafiyovych

(18.10.1930, v. Grygoriv Monastyrskiyi district Ternopil region — 20.02.1988, Olexandrivka). He was a honoured teacher of Ukraine. He graduated from Cherkasy pedagogical institute (1962).

Mykola Yevstafiyovych worked as a teacher, as an inspector of district department of education, as the first secretary of the district committee of Komsomol in Monastyrsk district in Ternopil region (1949–58). His further labor activity was connected with Olexandrivka district, where Mykola Yevstafiyovych worked as a head master of schools in v. Hutnytska (1949-1958), in v. Nesvatkove (1960–1963), as the inspector of schools of the district department of education (1963–1966), as a headmaster, a subhead, as a teacher of school №2 in Olexandrivka (1966–1988).





Sokolenko Lubov Ivanivna

(13.04.1921, v. Rivne Kirovograd region). She finished pedagogical school in Novomyrhorod (1940). For almost 30 years she worked as a teacher of junior classes at school №1 in Olexandrivka. She was awarded various medals and charters.



Stezhka Vasyl Ananiyovych

(18.04.1948, v. Stavydla). He is a Ukrainian scientist, he has a doctoral degree in Biology. Vasyl Ananiyovych graduated from Kyiv medical institute named after Bohomolezh (1972). He works as a manager of the medical-biological research department of the medicine work institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Medical Science. He is an academician, a member of the New-York Academy of Science, the international association of pathophysiologicals, various European scientific working groups. He was a member of the USSR astronautics Federation. Vasyl Anoniyovich Stezhka is an author of 174 scientific works. He is a director of the public organization «Zemliatstvo of Olexandrivka» (Kyiv).



Sukhyna Ivan Karpovych

(14.09.1924, v. Vyshchi Vereshchaky). He is a veteran of the Great Patriotic War and work. He was awarded with medals and numerous diplomas of educational establishments. Nearly 40 years he worked at school.

Tkachenko Fedir Havrylovych

(08.03.1937, v. Krasnosillia). He is a teacher — veteran. He was a teacher of Anatomy and Physical Training at school in the Ternopil region. After that he worked at school №1 as a teacher of Physical Training.



Tsiukalo Yuriy Fedorovych

(08.03.1927, v. Krasna Slobidka Obukhiv district Kyiv region — 2004, stlm. Olexandrivka). He is the main engineer of the sugar plant named after Petrovskiy. He is the inventor of some inventions in technology of the alteration of sugar beets and of 50 scientific works.



Vashchuk Vasyl Olexandrovych

(15.04.1930—9.04.1998). V. O. Vashchuk was born in the family of farmer in Volyn. He dreamt to become a teacher from his childhood. So he graduated from Lutsk Pedagogical Institute and arrived to Olexandrivka to work as a teacher of Ukrainian. Very soon he became the best teacher of Olexandrivka region and began to work as the headmaster of schools in Krymky and Stara Osota.

Some time later he became the inspector of schools of the district Department of Education. He made a great research work during 16 years and showed his experience of work to the young teachers of English and Ukrainian. V. O. Vashchuk wrote about his pedagogical achievements on pages of educational magazines and newspapers. Pedagogics was a kind of art for V. O. Vashchuk. that's why the Ministry of Education awarded him with the Medals of A. S. Makarenko and N. K. Krupska, and various charts of Ukrainian Soviet



Socialist republic Boards of education.

V. O. Vashchuk was a real teacher, who loved school and children most of all and dedicated his life to them.



Velychko Victor Grygorovych

(24.01.1967, stlm. Olexandrivka), the painter-formalist. He is a member of the Society of Painters of Ukraine. He graduated from Lviv Academy of Arts. Now he lives in Omelgorod.



Yarmolenko Mariya Fedosiyvna

(22.04.1937–25.06.1985, stlm. Olexandrivka). She was a merited teacher of Chemistry, a headmaster of school №1 in Olexandrivka



Yegorova Liudmyla Petrivna

(29.09.1925–2004). She graduated from Kyiv teachers' institute in 1947, Odessa pedagogical institute named after Ushynskiy (Faculty of History) in absentia (1949). During the Great Patriotic War she was a contact of partisan detachment named after Voroshylov, a sanitarian instructor in the army, the scout of the 53d rifle brigade of the second Ukrainian front. Liudmyla Petrivna took part in Korsyn-Shevchenkivska Operation as a member of the scout battalion. She is awarded with the order of Red Star, the order of the Great Patriotic War (the first degree), with the medal «For daring». 43 years she worked at school №1 as a teacher. She is awarded with the medal «For valorous labor», various charts of Ukrainian Soviet

Socialistic republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Boards of Education.

Yegorov Kostyantyn Ivanovych

(13.11.1945, v. Chkalove Dnipropetrovsk region). After finishing school of labor youth, he worked as a teacher of History at school in v. Rozumivka. He graduated from Odessa state university named after Myechnikov (Faculty of History) in absentia. He worked as a teacher at school in v. Vyshchi Vereshchaky, at school №1 in Olexandrivka, Kostyantyn Ivanovych worked on Chukotka as a teacher of History and as a head master. In 1992 he came back to Ukraine. He worked as a teacher of history at school №4 in Olexandrivka. Kostyantyn Ivanovych was the head of the schools № 2, 3, 4.



Zakrevska Olexandra Ivanivna

(01.05.1925, stlm. Olexandrivka). She graduated from Cherkasy pedagogical institute (department of Russian Language and Literature). She worked as a teacher of the Russian Language and Literature at school №1 in Olexandrivka. For many years Olexandra Ivanivna worked as a public Methodologist of Board of Education. She is awarded with the medal «For valorous labor», honorary charters and charters of educational establishments.





Task 1

Learn the proverbs by heart. Use them in discussion on the theme: «Prominent people».

No man is born wise or learned —
Ніхто не народжується мудрецем чи вченим.

Great deeds live — *Великі справи живуть.*

A good deed is never lost —
Добра справа даремно не минає.

A man is known by the company he keeps —
Скажи мені хто твій друг і я скажу хто ти.

A man of great worship —
Людина, що користується великою повагою.

Every man to his own taste —
На колір і смак товариш не всяк.

man of distinction — *відома людина*

man of eminence — *відома людина*



Task 2

For using in retelling:

I think — *я думаю*
I hope — *я сподіваюся*
I suggest |
I believe | *я вважаю*
I guess |
I suppose |

I mean — *я маю на увазі*
Unfortunately — *на жаль*
Fortunately — *на щастя*
The point is /the thing is/ the fact is — *справа в тому, що..*
Actually (In fact) — *фактично*
The trouble / The problem is — *проблема в тому, що...*

As far as I know — *на скільки я знаю*

In my opinion — *на мою думку*

If I am not mistaken — *якщо я не помиляюся*

Frankly speaking — *щиро кажучи*

Most un/likely — *найбільш не/ймовірно*

I am afraid — *боюся*

It seems to me — *мені здається*

They say — *кажуть...*

To tell the truth — *правду кажучи*

OUR COUNTRYMAN IS OUR PATRON AND BENEFACTOR

НАШ ЗЕМЛЯК — МЕЦЕНАТ
І ДОБРОЧИНЕЦЬ



«People in the Antique China said: «Everybody who is going to meet you is your teacher». I am thankful to my parents and teachers, my friends and colleagues, partners, my beloved and loving family for all, what was happened in my life.

Thank God we have learned to value time, because every day of our life is the most wonderful and unique».

BORYS KUZIK

Nowadays there are not so many people, who give charity. Borys Kuzik is one of that people, who never forgets about other people and always helps them.

Borys Mykolayovych is intellectual, intelligent, accurate in words with the highest culture. He is very tactful and attentive. Borys Kuzik can listen to his interlocutor and hear him. He is well-bred and has a sense of personal dignity. Borys Mykolayovych doesn't think about himself, but about the country and its future. It is his distinctive trait as a man and a statesman.

Kuzik Borys Mykolayovych was born in 1958 in Olexandrivka. In his native town he spent his childhood and finished school. His fate is an example of persistence in studies and industriousness. Teachers think, on such example it is possible to teach pupils something good. Borys Kuzik was a good pupil. Friends liked to walk and to do lessons with him. During studying, Borys was a

champion in track athletics and unarmed self-defence, a winner of mathematical and chemical tests.

After school Kuzik chose the profession of military financier.

He was studying at Yaroslav High Military Financial School, which he has graduated with red diploma. After he finished his studying at this high school, he chose service in the Far East. For five years Borys Mykolayovych was living and working in the outlying districts of the USSR. He also got married there.

In 1984 Kuzik entered the financial faculty of the Moscow Financial Institute.

After he had completed studying at this institute, he got work at the special department of the Ministry of Defence of Russia.

Later he began to work as the assistant of the head of this special department.

In 1993 Borys Kuzik, in his thirty-fifth year, became the first assistant of the head of the Chief department of the military technical collaboration with foreign countries.

A year later Borys Mykolayovich became the scientific consultant of the security service of the Russian President. In half a year he became an assistant of the Russian President in the questions of the military technical collaboration.

From 1998 he works as the head of the company NPC (New programs and conceptions).

Borys Mykolayovych's life is rich in meetings with interesting persons. They are presidents and princes, famous politicians and actors, singers and painters, well-known journalists and rectors of big universities. Borys Kuzik visited more than 50 countries all over the world. In each country he established contacts with state leaders and ministers of Defence, famous statesmen. Borys Mykolayovych personifies the new image of free Russia. A big policy is



Borys Kuzik with his wife Tatiana

being built on such persons.

Now Borys Kuzik lives in Moscow, has two sons. The older son, Yevgen, is a student and the younger son, Pavel, is a schoolboy.

During his life Borys Mykolayovych became the doctor of economic sciences, the member of the Academy of Military Sciences of Russia, the major-general, the assistant of the Russian President in the questions of the military technical collaboration, a famous man in the political and business worlds of many countries, the author of a lot of books and works, but first of all, B. M. Kuzik was always a man.

B. Kuzik becomes our patron and benefactor during the economic decline in Ukraine. (He is brought up in such a way by his parents.) And, first of all, he doesn't forget his teachers. He gives charity support to the district schools, rewards the best teachers and pupils by honoured diplomas and prizes. B. M. Kuzik helps to repair schools, buys books, TVsets, computers, and various equipment.... Clear order and care of Borys Mykolayovych is felt everywhere in Olexandrivka.

He writes the great historical books about our native land. They are: «Olexandrivka. A Look through Centuries», «In the Stream of Time», «Olexandrivka's Meridian: people, events, time». These books help to bring up the future generation. Borys Mykolatovych takes part in the daily life of Olaxandrivka, helps people. Many beginnings moved thanks to him; for example, the church buildings. Everybody has his route to the church. B. Kuzik thinks the church is the human soul. Borys Mykolayovych has the boundless soul. He puts his soul in all his affairs. With his help





museums in Olexandrivka and Golovkivka began to work. He takes part in the reconstruction of the church Russian Guard regiments. His heart is opened and respond to the church needs and his help is written with gold letters in the history of many churches. Borys Kuzik obeys his soul, regenerates relics and, first of all, sees and understands the needs of the church.

Nowadays, he takes part in the regeneration of the church, which was built in 1708, in Russia. He was rewarded with the order of St. Sergiy Radonezhskiy.

It is impossible to earn all money and to take wealth into the grave. But everybody can leave something as precept for descendants and not only for relatives but for all people. One of such persons is Borys Kuzik. He doesn't think about himself, but about his country and its future. It is his distinctive trait as a man and a statesman.



Task 1

Learn the proverbs by heart, use them in the discussion of the theme.

1. **Charity begins at home** —
Своя сорочка ближча до тіла.
2. **Actions speak louder than words** —
Про людину судять по її справах.
3. **A friend in need is a friend indeed** —
Товариш в біді — справжній товариш.
4. **Where there is a will there is a way** —
Де бажання — там і вміння.



Key-words:

Charity, defence, collaboration, patron, benefactor, countryman.



Task 2

Read and analyze sentences, match the parts of the following sentences, translate them.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nowadays there are not so many people ... 2. In his native town he spent ... 3. After he had completed the studying at the institute ... 4. B. Kuzik in his thirty fifth year ... 5. From 1998 ... 6. One year later ... 7. Now Boris Kuzik ... 8. B. Kuzyk becomes our patron and benefactor ... 9. He is brought up in such a way ... 10. He writes the great historical books ... | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) ... he gets a work at the special department of the ministry of Defence. b) ... he works as the head of the company NPC. c) ... Boris Mykolayovich becomes Russian President scientific consultant of the security service. d) ... lives in Moscow, has the sons. e) ... during the economic falling in Ukraine. f) ... his childhood and finished school. g) ... became the first assistant of the chief department of the military technical collaboration with foreign countries. h) ... about our native land. i) ... by his parents. j) ... who pay attention to charity. k) ...by honoured diplomas and prizes. l) ... he doesn't forget his teachers. |
|--|--|

YELYZAVETGRADKA

It is the settlement of a city type. Before 1830 it was named Mykhailivka. It is situated in the south — western part of the district of the river Ingulets'. It is situated 40 km from Kirovograd and 35 km from Olexandrivka. The distance between Yelyzavetgradka and a railway station Tsybuleve is 6 km. The population is 1962 inhabitants.



In 30–40-s of the 18-th century Cossacks and peasants who were in search of a better life founded the village of Mykhailivka. In 1769 the village was destroyed by Tatars. Many of its inhabitants became prisoners. After driving the enemy out of the native land the village was settled again. At the beginning of the 20-th century the population of the village was 9300 inhabitants. There were two churches at that time. A hospital was built in 1896 there.

In 1923 the first collective farm was organized. On the 7-th of March in 1923 Yelyzavetgradka became a district centre. During the Great Patriotic War a guerrilla detachment was formed. The commander of the guerrilla detachment was I. S. Shchuchenko. But many members of the underground partisans, hostages from the local people were shot by the German invaders. In the battles for their native land 400 soldiers and partisans were killed. At the end of 1950 partisans of Yelyzavetgradka repaired 6 cattle farms, built the school 3 clubs, the hospital and so on.

Now there is a secondary school, a district Hospital chemist's, a library, a club, Sviato-Kazanska Church. Such outstanding personalities as S. O. Golovanivskiy — writer, V. L. Kondratenko

SEVERYNIVKA

The former names of the village are Dal'nyk, Kosharka.

Its population is 55 inhabitants. It is situated 9 km away from Olexandrivka. In 60-s of the 19-th century the village was the northern part of Kytaigorod and its name was Severynivka or Dal'nyk. It belonged to a landowner Bezradetskyi.

There were 246 inhabitants in 1889. The main work of the population was harvesting. In 1925 there were 304 inhabitants. During the years of collectivization a collective farm «Nove Zhyttia» was organized and in 1949 it was renamed into the collective under the name «The 30-th anniversary of the All-Union Communist League».



KYTAIGOROD

Kytaigorod is the settlement with the population of 141 inhabitants. It is situated 6 kilometres away from the district centre. There are two farms, a club, a Library, a post-office. Yablonovskyi, Lapynskyi were the owners of the village. In 1850 the landowner Kamiliia Shymanovska built the wooden Bogoslov-ska church without any nails.

But in 1935 the dome was taken away and the church became a club. In 1976 the rest of the church was destroyed. In World War 1166 inhabitants were killed. After the Victory in the war, holders of an Order came back to the native village, such as P. M. Korol', Z. Y. Matviyenko, D. K. Posaida, K. L. Tkachenko, O. P. Shets'ko. In 1948 the collective farm «Nezamozhnyk» was renamed into the collective farm after Lenin.

M. K. Fedorenko was the last head of the collective farm.



BIRKY

Birky is a village that situated on sandy soil and surrounded with the pine forests. Its name comes from the word «bir» — pine forest. This village was founded by hetman B. Khmelnytskyi in the middle of the 17-th century. Here B. Khmelnytskyi received the ambassadors of Russian tsar, Crimean khan and Turkish sultan.

In the 19-th century this village was divided into the First Birky (big) and the Second Birky (small). Birky had its own church school, 2 orthodox churches, 15 mills and wine shop at the beginning of the 20-th century.

When the Great Patriotic War began 316 villagers came to the fronts to defend their native land. 196 of them were awarded with medals. Besides some people were members of partisan movement.

There are some monuments to B. Khmelnytskyi, the soldiers of the war and victims of the famine in 1932-33. And Saint Michael church is considered to be a monument of architecture, it was built in 1858. Some Scythian and Slavonic settlements, Roman and Greek coins have been found in Birky.

The village is proud of its famous people. A. I. Gai (15.10.1952) is a writer. Now he lives in Bila Tserkva. His works: «Khamal is a spring month», «Seven strings of rainbow» and others. V. A. Kirman (24.02.1963) is an artist. S. I. Peresunko (02.02.1952) is a merited Lawyer of Ukraine. V. I. Zhaldak (14.07.1951) is major of Olexandrivka now.



Task 1

Say: true or false.

1. This village is surrounded with the pine forests.
2. B. Khmelnytskyi founded Birky.
3. Birky was divided into four parts.
4. People from the village took part in the GPW.
5. There is no monuments to B. Khmelnytskyi in Birky.
6. There is a monument to the victims of the famine in 1932-1933.
7. The church was built in 1858.
8. The village has its own library.
9. Greek and roman coins where found in Birky.
10. A famous singer was born in this village.

BOVTYSHKA

Bovtyshka is a village that is situated at the river Bovtysh. There is a school, house of culture, library, medical station, post department, shop there. Bovtyshka arose in 1764. The village belonged to prince Lyubomyrskyi in the 18-th century. At the end of the 18-th century prince Potyomkin bought it. The village became the property of M. M. Rayevskyi (hero of the war 1812) in the 19-th. As the legends say O. S. Pushkin visited the Rayevskyi's villa in Bovtyshka.



Pokrovska orthodox church was built in 1847. At the beginning of the 20-th century the population of the village was 3622 villagers. There was a people's school, orthodox church, some shops and mills at that time.

The Soviet Power was proclaimed in 1918. The first collective farms were organized in Bovtyshka in 1929.

During the Great Patriotic War a secret group was working in Bovtyshka. That was a part of Voroshylov's partisan detachment. The headquarters of the Second Ukrainian front was placed in the village in January-February 1944 (commander I. S. Koniev) Bovtyshka arose from the ruins anew after the war.

T. Sosashvili is a poetess. She was born in Bovtyshka. Now T. Sosashvili lives in Georgia. I. D. Petrenko is a regional ethnographer also was born there.

New words: headquarters — штаб
regional ethnographer — краєзнавець



Task 2

Choose the right answer.

1. **Bovtyshka appeared in...**
 - a) 1738
 - b) 1764
 - c) 1805
2. **Who owned this village in the XIX-th cen.?**
 - a) Potyomkin
 - b) Lyubomyrskyi
 - c) Rayevskyi
3. **The orthodox church was built in...**
 - a) 1795
 - b) 1847
 - c) 1850
4. **When was the Soviet Power proclaimed?**
 - a) in 1879
 - b) in 1918
 - c) in 1929
5. **What was working in the village during the GPW?**
 - a) secret group
 - b) school
 - c) nothing

BUKVARKA

Bukvarka is a village that situated in Rukoyatka ravine. Serbs were the first settlers of this village. At that time in the 18-th century. Serbs where forced to accept Catholicism in Austro-Hungarian. Vukovar (or Bukovar) was the first name of the village.

This territory was the part of Novoserbia and later Chorny Gusarskyi regiment.

Bukvar gained its independence in 1878. 799 inhabitants lived in Bukvar in 1916.

The Soviet Power was proclaimed in February 1918. School and reading house was opened in 1925.

Bukvarka was occupied by fascist on the 6-th of July 1941. Many courageous men gave their lives for their motherland.

Newspaper «Kolgospna Pravda» was first published in the village in March 1957.

The population of Bukvarka has reduced greatly in the 80-s of the 10-th century. At that time building was developing.

There is a medical station, school, library, post department, house of culture in Bukvarka nowadays.



New words: ravine — *яр, балка*
regiment — *полк*



Task 3

Choose the right answer.

- The first settlers of Bukvarka were...**
 - Russians
 - Serbs
 - Germans
- The first village's name was...**
 - Rukoyatka
 - Novoserbia
 - Vukovar

3. **Bukovar became an independent village in...**
 - a) 1878
 - b) 1889
 - c) 1903
4. **Bukvarka was occupied by fascists on the...**
 - a) 7-th of May 1942
 - b) 6-th of July 1941
 - c) 29-th of November 1943
5. **What was the name of the newspaper that was published in the village in 1957?**
 - a) «Chervonyi Shlyah»
 - b) «Kolgospna Pravda»
 - c) «Bukvarka»

VESELE

Vesele village is situated 8 km from Olexandrivka. Its population is 330 villagers. Vesele is a young village, it was populated in the 20-th cen. After the Great Patriotic War the population of this village has grown up, but hasn't been given an official status.

In 1992 the villagers decided to name Vesele. And in July 1994 Presidential committee of the Supreme Rada of Ukraine confirmed this status officially.



New words: president show committee — *президія*



Task 4

Answer the questions.

1. How many people live in Vesele?
2. Why is Vesele a young village?
3. When was it given an official status?
4. Have you ever been there?

GOLYKOVE

Golykove is a village that situated 14 km from Olexandrivka. There is a school, house of culture, library, medical station, post department and some shops there.

This village appeared in the middle of the 17-th cen. Some ruins of the old fortress were found near Golykove.

The orthodox church was built in the 18-th century.

In 1821 Y. Rogovskyi who was a judge of Chygyryn bought this village from K. Davidova. After his death Golykove became the property of his nine sons. There were 7 mills, the orthodox church and brick-yard at that time.

After the Soviet Power had been proclaimed some collective farms were organized in the village.

338 villagers went to the front when the GPW began. 223 of them were awarded with medals and orders. Also Voroshylov's partisan detachment based near Golykove during the occupation in 1943 (captain A. S. Kutsenko). The village has developed in the peaceful time. Golykove had its school, day nursery, buildings for live-stock farms.

Also the monuments to the soldiers and villagers of the war have been erected in the village.

Golykove is proud of its famous people who were born here. P. I. Kutsenko (13.07.1948) is a writer. Now Kutsenko works as a literary editor in the newspaper «Desnyanska Pravda» in Chernigiv. Torbenko S. V. (28.04.1950) is a merited singer of Ukraine. He lives and works in Kyiv now. We can hear him sing often on the Ukrainian radio.

New words: live-stock — *тваринницький*.



Task 5

Choose the right answer.

1. **Golykove appeared in the...**
 - a) 16-th cen.
 - b) 18-th cen.
 - c) 19-th cen.
2. **... were found near Golykove.**
 - a) fortress ruins
 - b) roman coins

- c) treasures
- 3. **The ... church was built in the 17-th cen.**
 - a) catholic
 - b) roman- catholic
 - c) orthodox
- 4. **The village was occupied by Germans in...**
 - a) 1941
 - b) 1942
 - c) 1943
- 5. **Golykove has its own...**
 - a) library
 - b) collective farm
 - c) club



LYUBOMYRKA

Lyubomyrka is a village that is situated 19 km from Olexandrivka. Perhaps Lyubomirka was founded or renamed by prince Lyubomyrskyi. F. Myhailovskyi owned this village at the end of the 18-th cen. And then G.Vrublevskyi bought it. After his death this village became the property of his children: son Anantolyi and daughter Frantsishka. Their children inherited Lyubomyrka

in the 60-s of the 19-th century. There was a church school, six mills and shop there in the 80-s of the 19-th century. Peoples' main work was agriculture.

Some Scythian settlements and settlements of the Bronze epoch were found in Lyubomyrka.

NASTYNE

Nastyne is a village that situated 22 km from Olexandrivka. Tyasmyn river originates in Byla Krynytsya ravine that is near Nastyne. As the legends say there was a deep forest where this village is now. Gaidamaky placed their camp there. They had a girl named Nastya who was their cook. She was a very nice girl. Once Polish army surrounded their camp and gaidamaky had to

leave that place, to save their treasure, gaidamaky drowned the chest into the swamp.

In the 20-th century some tried to pull out that chest, but they couldn't do it. Nastyne arose in that place where gaidamaky had their camp before. Now it is a farmstead, only 13 people live there. Nevertheless it is a picturesque place.

New words: farmstead — *хутір*
originate in — *брати початок*



Task 6

Say: true or false.

1. F. Myhailovskyi owned Lyubomyrka in the 16-th century.
2. After G. Vrublevskyi death Lyubomyrka became the property of his children.
3. Peasants' main work was agriculture.
4. Some roman coins were found in Lyubomyrka.
5. Nastyne is a farmstead now.
6. Tyasmyn doesn't originate in Byla Krynytsya ravine.
7. There was a nice city where Nastyne is now.
8. Gaidamaky left this place because they found anew one.
9. Gaidamaky had their own treasure.
10. They had a very nice girl named Nastya.

VYSHCHI VERESHCHAKY

V. Vereshchaky is a village that situated in the top part of Gnylyi Tyasmyn river. There is a school, house of culture, library, medical station, post department and some shops. Perhaps this name of the village comes from the name of Vereshchanka river.

The village appeared at the beginning of the 18-th cen. The river divided V. Vereshchaky into 2 parts. The left part belonged to Chygyrinskyi district and the right one was property of Y. Biletskyi who was a catholic. So the village was divided into a state village and private one.

The Soviet Power was proclaimed in January 1918. People started to organize collective farms.

V. Vereshchaky had been occupied by Germans from the 5-th of August 1941 till the 7-th of January 1944. 400 villagers took part in the GPW. Now there are monuments to the soldiers of the war.

The village was grown up in the post-war years.

V. Vereshchaky has its famous people. L. G. Dotsenko (17.301.1944) is a poetess. I. A. Klymenko (1906–1968) was a veteran of the GPW. P. V. Eruh (16.01.1902, V. Vereshchaky — 1986, Moscow) was a military fighter, major-general. I. K. Suhyna (14.09.1924) is a veteran of the GPW. He lives in Olexandrivka now.



Task 7

Choose the right answer.

1. **The name of the village comes from the name of...**
 - a) Gnylyi Tyasmyn river
 - b) Bovtysh river
 - c) Vereshchanka river

2. **This village appeared in the...**
 - a) 18-th cen.
 - b) 13-th cen.
 - c) 20-th cen.

3. **The river divided V. Vereshchaky into...**
 - a) 4 parts
 - b) 2 parts
 - c) it didn't divide the village

4. **The village was liberated from Germans on the...**
 - a) 9-th of May 1943
 - b) 7-th of January 1944
 - c) it hadn't been occupied by fascists

5. **V. Vereshchaky hasn't its ...**
 - a) library
 - b) post
 - c) cinema

KRYMKY

Krymky is a village that situated 22 km from Olexandrivka. There is a school, medical station, club, library, post department and Orthodox Church. According to people's legends Crimean Tatars lived in this place where is Krymky now. They used to have a rest on the Crimean forest meadow. Perhaps this name comes from Crimean Tatars.

This village was the property of prince Lyubomyrskyi, then K. Davidova, and A. Penkovskyi who was a judge, his wife restored the church in the village in 1820.

After the Soviet power had been proclaimed Krymky was developing. Also its government tried to get rid of illiteracy. Fascists occupied the village in August 1941. Next year they shot 48 villagers because of partisans. More than 40 people were forced to work in Germany.

Krymky arose from the ruins anew after the Great Patriotic War. School, club, medical station, power station, 48 houses were built in the village. There are also monuments to the soldiers of the GPW in Krymky.



New words: to get rid — *позбутися*



Task 8

Say: true or false.

1. Krymky is situated 50 km from Olexandrivka..
2. The church in the village was restored in 1920.
3. The village was occupied by fascists in 1941.
4. Power station was built in Krymky after the GPW.

IVANGOROD

Ivangorod is a village that situated at the river Bovtysh. There is a school, house of culture, library and medical station in the village. Slavonic settlement of chernyahirivska culture (2–6 cen.) was discovered near Ivangorod. According to the legend Ivangorod was founded by the peasant Ivan in the 40-s of the 17-th cen.

The population of this village was 2030 inhabitants in 1865. The main people's work was agriculture.

The Soviet Power was proclaimed in 1918.

454 brave men came to the fronts to defend their native land.

252 of them were awarded with medals. Also 12 people were members of Voroshylov partisan detachment.

There are monuments to the soldiers of the war in Ivangorod.

The village has its famous people. M. F. Bondarenko (10.04.1940) is a merited agricultural worker of Ukraine. V. D. Korner (20.01.1912) is a Hero of the USSR, kontr-admiral. V. M. Gurtovyi (09.01.1927) is a merited agricultural worker of Ukraine.



New words: detachment — *загін*



Task 9

Choose the right answer.

1. **Ivangorod is situated at the river...**
 - a) Tyasmyn
 - b) Bovtysh
 - c) Ivavivka
2. **Ivangorod was founded by...**
 - a) a peasant
 - b) a soldier
 - a) a famous writer
3. **It was founded in the...**
 - a) 16-th century

- b) 18-th century
- c) 20-th century
- 4. **The main peoples' work was...**
 - a) stock-breeding
 - b) pottery
 - c) agriculture
- 5. **Ivangorod hasn't its...**
 - a) house of culture
 - b) shop
 - c) maternity hospital

STRYMIVKA

Strymivka is a village that situated at Suhyi Tyasmyn river, 10 km from Olexandrivka. There is a club, medical station, shop in this village. There are some versions as for the origin name of Strymivka. The first one says that the village lies in a boggy ground. When chumaky were passing Strymivka their carts used to stuck in mud. So they «strymily» there for a long time. Another version says that the first settlers had built their houses on the



slopes of the steep mountain and they also «strymily» there. Varchenko, who was a researcher, thinks that this name comes from the Russian word «stremya» or Ukrainian «strym». That place where Strymivka is now was populated long time ago.

The village was mentioned in documents firstly in 1787. Half of the inhabitants died of plaque at the end of the 19-th cen. There were 12 mills and a school at that time.

The Soviet Power was proclaimed in 1918. The first collective farm «Nove Zhyttya» was organized in 1929.

The village was occupied on the 6-th of August 1941. People were suffering a lot during the occupation. Our soldiers liberated Strymivka and its villagers on the 7-th of January 1944. Some soldiers have been awarded with medals.

Strymivka had its school, medical station, day nursery, club, library, mill, shop and bath house after the war.

The population of Strymivka has decreased recently.

New words: day nursery — *дитячі ясла*
plaque — *чума*



Task 10

Say: true or false.

1. Strymivka is situated at the Gnylyi Tyasmyn river.
2. There are three versions as for the origin name of the village.
3. Strymivka has been populated recently.
4. Many people died of cholera in the 19-th cen.
5. The Soviet Power was proclaimed in 1920.
6. Strymivka was occupied by fascists in 1942.
7. Many villagers went to the front.
8. The village was liberated on Christmas.
9. Nothing was built after the war.
10. The population of this village has decreased.

KRASNOSILKA

The centre of Krasnosilka is the village Rada. The population of the village is 964 inhabitants. It stands on the river Sukhyi Tashlyk, 32 km away from the district centre and 35 km away from the railway station «Fundukliyivka». There is an experimental farm «Promin», a general educational school, a medical observation post, some shops, the House of Culture a post office and a church in the village.

The remains of the old work tools of the ancient man were found here in the village. According to the folk legend there was a catholic monastery 3 km. away from the village. The first written mention of the village belongs to 1761. Its name was Krasnoselytsia. The Polish magnates Liubomyrskiy were keepers of the village. A Rizdva Bogorodytsy church was built in 1770. A church school was opened in 1860. In 19-th century some peasant rebellions against the landowners took place (1864, 1883, 1884). In 1900 3846 inhabitants lived in 723 yards. The main work of the

population was harvesting and earning their living.

In March 1918 the village was occupied by the Kaizer troops and in autumn the Red Army liberated the village from the enemy. During the year of famine 1932-1933, 406 people died. In 1941 the German invaders captured the village. Two guerrilla detachments under P. A. Ishchenko and A. S. Kutsenkos command acted in the forest. The village was liberated from the fascists on the 23-d of January in 1944. 1279 people died in the war.

Such outstanding people were born in Krasnosilka as the doctor of medical science, an honoured doctor of Latvia, V. Y. Vytrishchak, an honoured agronomist of Ukraine, Y. K. Kovalenko, a Hero of Socialist Labour H. P. Yurchenko.

BANDUROVE

Its former name is Peregonivka. It is a village. Its distance from Olexandrivka is 20 km. Its population is 964 inhabitants (01.01.2000). There is a department of the research farm «Promin», a club, a library, a post office in the village. The village appeared

in the 2-d half of the 18-th century on the height where the springs take their beginning and then they turn into streams and flow into the Sukhyi Tashlyk. At that period the first wooden Bogoslovska Church was built in the village. Before 1787 the village belonged to Princes Liubomyrskyis, since 1787 to Prince Grygorii Potyomkin who presented it to his niece K. Davydova. The major-general L. Davydov sold the village to M. Kolnarskyi. After Kolnarskyi's



death his wife owned one part of the village, another part belonged to his sister Berens. In 1808 there were 44 yards and 363 inhabitants lived there. In 1850 S. K. Rostsyshevs'kyi redeemed the village. After his death his son Adam Sygizmundovych inherited the village Y. L. Davydov rented the village and then he became its owner. In 1882 in the village of Tymoshivka, 6 km from Bandurove, a celebrated composer K. Shymanovskiy was born. He lived and worked there, he was a famous composer of Polish music,

a rector of Warsaw conservatoire. He devoted his Second Sonata to N. Davydova the wife of D. Davydov the owner of the village Verbivka. The composer kept up his relationship with Y. Davydov, P. I. Chaikovskii's nephew who lived in Bandurove. K. Shymanovs'kyi often went to Bandurove where he gathered songs, polished up them and used them in his work. Bandurove brick church was built by Kh. Bondarev in the 2-nd half of 19-th century. He was a merchant of the second guild, the first regional sugar producer, the owner of the farmstead (khutir) Stavydlians'ka Luka. V. M. Koliada, the church's builder, told that Bondarev built the church conscientiously. His body after his death was transferred to the Bandurove church where he was buried. The local inhabitants consider that the name of the village is connected with the name of Bondarev — at first it was Bondareve then the name was transformed into Bondurove. There was a church school which was headed by A. M. Koltunovs'kyi. Since January of the same year there was a three-grade school. In 1900 there were 192 yards, 886 people lived in the village. The main work of the population was harvesting. Before 1932 the collective farm was served by Kam'ianets'ka tractor brigade (machine tractor station), before 1958 — by Krasnosilkivs'ka. Before March 1935 the village was belonged to Kam'ianka district of Kyiv region. Since 1939 the village belonged to Kirovograd region. During the famine in 1932-1933 204 people died in the village. Now there is a primary school. There are many famous people in Bandurove. They are D. S. Yurchenko — the candidate of military science, the rear admiral Y. O. Yadrov — the candidate of technical sciences, A. A. Kulinich — the candidate of Biological sciences and others.

KRASNOSILLIA

The center of Krasnosillia is the village Rada. Before 1861 its name was Kniazha. The population of the village is 1608 inhabitants. It is situated 18 km away from Olexandrivka. There is a private farm «Krasnosil'ske», a general educational school, a House of Culture, a hospital, a post office, shops in the village.

Krasnosillia was founded in the middle of the 18-th century. In December 1922 the first agricultural commune by Lenin was organized in the village. The leaders of the commune were

T. Kyhym, K. Bondarenko, M. Kuzhum. In 5 years the commune stopped its activity. During the year of famine 286 men died. On the 5th of August in 1941 the village was occupied by fascists. On November 1943 the village was liberated by the partisans headed by the commander I. D. Dibrov. 508 inhabitants of the village were at the war with German invaders and 217 inhabitants were awarded orders and medals. In 1960 the collective farm «Serpen» was renamed into «Rossia» and in February 1974 the collective farm was awarded the order of the Labour Red Banner for the great success in the development of agricultural farm work. I. Y. Adonin, the head of the farm became a Hero of Socialist Labour. There is a monument to those soldiers who perished during the Great Patriotic War, a memorial plaque in honour of P. I. Olyzko's guerrilla detachment, in the village.

МЯХАЙЛІВКА

Mykhailivka is a village, the village Rada's centre. Its population is 2305 inhabitants. It is situated 30 km away from Olexandrivka on the river Ingulets. There is a railway station «Tsybuleve», a timber factory, a general educational school, a House of Culture, a library, shops, a medical post, a post office. The village was founded in the 40-s of the 18-th century. Serf runaways were the first settlers. The founder of the village was Mykhailo Dyma. In 1754 the village was burnt by Tatars. In 1899 a school named after O. S. Pushkin and a library were opened there. The village organized an agricultural collective named after I. Franko in 1921 which united 16 families. The head of the collective was F. I. Tarasenko. In 1926 4416 inhabitants lived in the village. On the 5-th of August 1941 the German fascists occupied the village. The invaders destroyed all cultural establishments, robbed the collective farm, more than 350 boys and girls were taken out to Germany. The fascists shot many inhabitants of the village. Many local people went to the partisans: O. I. Shut', G. M. Golyk,



V. P. Shut', V. I. Kyrychenko, V. I. Smian etc. In December 1943 the Soviet Army liberated the village from the German invaders; 492 inhabitants of the village took part in the Great Patriotic War, 187 persons were awarded orders and medals. In 1955 a tinned food factory was built where 150 men worked. The production of the factory was sold abroad. But at the end of 1990 the factory stopped its work. An outstanding professor O. P. Korneyev was born in this village.



Task 11

Discuss the questions

1. Where is the village of Mykhaylivka situated?
 2. How many people are there in the village?
 3. When was the village founded?
 4. Who was the founder of the village?
 5. When was the village occupied by fascists?
 6. What factory was built in the village in 1955?
- Writing Write a creative work «Outstanding people of Mykhailivka».

GRYGORIVKA

The population of the village is 63 inhabitants. The distance from Olexandrivka is 27 km. The village was founded in 1932–1933. 69 people died in Grygorivka and Kam'iany Yar.

NESVATKOVE

Nesvatkove is located 9km away from Olexandrivka. Its population is 878 inhabitants. There is a farm «Iskra», a club, some shops, a medical post, a post-office, a school.

In ancient times, as legend tells, there was a Milky Way there. Chumaky stopped to rest at the spring. One of them opened a snack bar at that place. He had a daughter, but smallpox spoiled her face, so she was unmarried. Ukrainian meaning is nesvatana. Gathering to at the tavern Chumaky said: «Go to Nesvatana». So from this the name of the village Nesvatkove was born. In 60-s of the 19th the village belonged to Y. Naumov and Y. Biliayeva. There were 442 inhabitants at that time. In 1924 ten families were united into a collective farm «Trud». Y. O. Zhabotyns'kyi

was elected the head of the collective farm. Then collectives «Nadiya» and «Dumka» appeared. In 1929 three collectives were united into one under the name «Novyi svit». P. Onoshenko organized the Independent Peasants' Committee. In 1934 the collective farm marked its 10-th anniversary.

At that time the crop capacity of winter wheat was very high. The best skilful farmers were F. Onoshenko, K. Demchenko, Y. Zavgorodnyi, M. Demchenko, D. Zavgorodnyi and others.



The best farmers in growing of sugar beet were G. Vitrenko, and K. Zhabotyns'ka, K. Vitrenko. In 1941 after occupation of the village by fascist invaders Y. O. Zhabotynskiy became the head of the underground work and kept the connection with partisans. But somebody betrayed him. So the fascists executed Y.O. Zhabotyns'kyi, S. Kravchenko, V. Onoshenko, brothers Skl'iarenkos.

After Chernobyl catastrophe, the house — building began in Nesvatkove for the settlers from the radioactive zones. The first houses were built by the builders of the 2-nd sugar plant named after Petrovskiy in 1991. In 1996 the automatic telephone station equipment was placed.

The Scythian settlement was found near the village and the settlement of Cherniakhivs'ka culture in the village.

Outstanding poets were born in the village: N. V. Tsymbal and Y. V. Biliuchenko.



Task 12

Vocabulary: Choose the words from the box to complete the sentence (betrayed, settlement, inhabitants, outstanding, head).

1. It's population is 878...
2. Y. O. Zhabotyns'kyi was elected the... of the collective farm.
3. One ... betrayed the underground workers.
4. The Scythian ... was found near the village.
5. ... poets were born in the village.

Writing: Write a report devoted to Nesvatkove's poets: N. V. Tsymbal and Y. V. Biliuchenko.

PIDLISNE

Pidlisne is a centre of the village Rada. The population is 1006 inhabitants. It is situated 21 km away from the district center. There is a secondary school, a library, a historical museum, a church and other buildings in this village. The regional road goes through the village R-16 Olexandrivka–Kirovograd–Mykolaiv. The village was founded in the middle of the eighteenth

century.

In the twentieth century the population of Pidlisne was about 6300 inhabitants. There were markets, a school, and a church in it.

The Soviet power arrived on February 1918. Poor peasants headed by P. I. Dovzhenko. P. I. Dovzhenko divided the land of prosperous peasants. The partisan detachment was created by Dovzhenko, who fought against the invaders.

In February 1920 I. K. Bugai-chuk was elected the head of the partisan detachment.

The people of Pidlisne founded a memorial plaque in honour of I. F. Skarbovskiy. 12 collectives were created in the 20-s years. The collective farm «Progress» was created in 1933, which was divided into 4 parts.

Nearly 700 inhabitants died during the famine (1932–1933). Germans occupied the village on the

5-th of August in 1941. Many people took part in the struggle against the invaders. In autumn 1933 four half-dead young pioneers of the partisan detachment were buried by the enemies: F. Shepel', U. Matvienko, I. Yurchenko and I. Konovalenko.

The village was free on the 5-th of December in 1944. Many monuments were founded in honour of the soldiers' liberators.

G. P. Yura was born in Pidlisne. He was a famous artist of Ukraine, a member of the national art academy. The monument in his honour was built near his house.



RODNYKIVKA

Rodnykivka is a village and a centre of the village Rada. The population is 743 inhabitants. It is situated in the upper Ingul river, 35 km. away from the railway station Tsybuleve. There are shops, a library, a hospital, a kindergarten. The village was founded in 1754. In 60-s years there were 282 yards and 2016 inhabitants in Rodnykivka. The Soviet power arrived in February 1918. During the civil war the detachments of N. I. Makhno were situated in this village.

In July 1919 anarchists killed M. O. Grigoriev, who was the leader. 221 people died during the famine in Rodnykivka. 419 people took part in the Great Patriotic War, 257 of them were rewarded by fighting rewards.

The title of the Hero of the Soviet Union was given to A. A. Antonov. Many monuments were founded in honour of the soldiers-liberators. In 1959 Rodnykivka become the village of Olexandrivka district.

Antonov Anton Antonovych was born on the 13-th of April in 1944 in Tashlyk. He spent his childhood in Kirovograd. Anton studied, worked as a turner in this city. He liberated Kirovograd, Mykolaiv, Odesa, Moldova during the Great Patriotic War.



MOGYLIV KURIN'

Mogyliv Kurin' is a village, which is subordinated to the village Rada of Rodnykivka. The population is 46 inhabitants (01.01.2000). It is situated 29 km away from the district center. In the eighteenth century this village was the part of Kyivskiy region. There were only 16 people in 1889 in this village, and in 1900 — 40 people. The main occupation was agriculture. M. R. Chornoluska was the owner of the village. 17 people died during the famine. In 1940 Mogyliv Kurin' had two streets and 96 yards. In 1943 German fascists burnt the village. It was free from the invaders in 1944. Today Mogyliv Kurin' is barely inhabited.

YASYNUVATKA

Yasynuvatka is a village, which is subordinated to Rodnykivka village Rada. The population is 142 inhabitants. It is situated 23 km away from the district center. There is a club, a hospital, a post office.

S. O. Brilianov was the owner of this village, who bought it from K. Davidov. 375 people lived here in 1889, in 1900 — 385. There were 183 men and 202 women. The main occupation was agriculture. There was a school, a bakery. 21 people died during the years of famine in 1932-1933. There are the monuments in honour of the soldier-liberators in the village.

ROZUMIVKA

Rozumivka is a centre of the village Rada. The population is 864 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Bovtyshka, 25 km away from the district center and railway station Fundukliyivka.



There is a secondary school, a church, a library, a kindergarten. The village appeared in the eighteenth century. It got the name Yerasmivka in 1767. 495 people lived in Rozumivka in 1808. It had 58 yards. M. M. Rayevskiy was the owner of this village in 1812. In 1900 the population of Rozumivka was 1835 inhabitants. There were 918 men and 917 women. The main occupations were agriculture and trade. The Soviet power was put on February 1918. 246 people died during the famine. 378 space people of the village fought in the war, 179

of them were rewarded.

There is Khrestovosdvyzhenska church, which is the part of Ukrainian architecture.

Rayevskiy Mykola Mykolayovych was born on the 28-th of September in 1829 in the village of Bovtyshka. He was Russian soldier, the hero of the war. Raevskiy lived in Bovtyshka for a long time.

MYKOLAYIVKA

Mykolayivka is a village, which is subordinate to the village Rada of Rozumivka. The population is 66 inhabitants. It is situated 24 km away from the district center on the Bovtysh river. There is a farms «Nektar and Propolis» in Mykolayivka. Today 24 people are employable, 9 of them work in the household. Earlier there were shops, a school, a club and a collective farm.



SOSNIVKA

Sosnivka is a center of the village Rada. The population is 656 inhabitants (01.01.2000). It is situated 12 km away from the district center and railway station Fundukliyivka. There is a school, a church, a library, a kindergarten. There were hills and forests around Sosnivka. It was founded in 1672. The first inhabitants were families of Shtefan, Orlyk, Ryabko. A wooden church was built in 1795. 1036 inhabitants lived in Sosnivka in 1808. There were 126 yards. In 1900 the population of this village was 1579 inhabitants (781 men and 798 women). The main occupation was agriculture. The Soviet power was put on February 1918.



113 people died during the famine (1932–1933). The village was under fascist occupation from the 5-th of August 1941 till the 8-th of December. The people of Sosnivka had relations with the partisans. 180 houses were burnt by the German fascists. In 50-s the people built a post office, a school and a road.

In 1963 the population of Sosnivka was 1337 inhabitants. Most of people were farmers. In 1968 the collective farm «Avrora» was joined to the collective farm «Iskra». There are monuments in honour of the soldier liberators of Sosnivka.

NYZHCHI VERESHCHAKY

Nyzhchi Vereshchaky is a village, which is subordinated to the village Rada of Sosnivka. The population is 251 inhabitants. It is situated 12 km away from the district center, on the Vereshchaky river. There is a club, a library, a shop.

A. Yablonovski was the last Polish owner. A sugar plant was built in 1848 in this village.



The population of Nizhchi Vereshchaky was 582 inhabitants in 1808. There were 70 yards. The people said that the first inhabitants had been the people from Poland. The population of the village was 585 inhabitants in 1889. The land belonged to the people. At that time the village had a school, a church and windmills.

The Soviet power arrived in 1918. Then U. S. Movchan and Y. P. Zelenskyi created the village Rada. The population of this village in 1925 was 1644 inhabitants.

212 people died during the famine (1932-33). Nizhchi Vereshchaky was occupied by German fascists in August 1941. During the occupation many bridges and houses were burnt. More than 10 people of this village were taken out to Germany. The local people helped the partisans. They gave them food and other things.

Nyzhchi Vereshchaky was saved from the fascists on December 1944. 1339 inhabitants lived in this village in 1963. There are monuments in honour of the dead soldiers in Nizhchi Vereshchaky.

STAVYDLA

Stavydla is a village, which is the center of the village Rada. The population is 454 inhabitants. It is situated 35 km away from the district center on the Sukhyi Tashlyk river. There is a secondary school, a library, a kindergarten, a hospital in Stavydla.

Many years ago there was Chumatskyi Shlyakh across this village. I. Krasovskiy bought this village in 1820 and then it

belonged to the daughter of M. I. Grevs. In 1857 Stavidla became a town. There were 1080 inhabitants in it. A hospital was opened here in 1890. The first doctor was A. N. Raiskyi. In 1900 the population of Stavydla was 1500 inhabitants. The main occupations were trade and agriculture. There was a hospital, a school, a plant, a mill in Stavydla.

In 1905-1907 the people in Stavydla revolted against the landowners. The leaders were sent to the north of Russia. The Soviet power was put on February 1918. In 1930 the collective farm «Peremoga» was organized in Stavydla.

161 people died in Stavydla during the famine. On the 5-th of August 1941 the German troops of the first tank army occupied the village and introduced their regime. The companies of fighters were sent to help our army. Stavydla was liberated from the fascists on the 9-th of December 1944. 210 people with this village took part in the war, 127 of them were rewarded with fighting medals. There are many monuments in honour of the dead soldiers. Many famous people such as O. K. Babenko, M. O. Grygoriv were born in Stavydla.

KHAINIVKA

Khainivka is a village which is subordinate to the village Rada of Stavydla. The population is 61 inhabitants. It is situated on the Suhyi Tashlyk river 40 km away from the district center. The lands near Khainivka belonged to the farm «Stavydlyanska». The village was named after the duke K. Liubomyrskyi Khainovskiy. A church was built in 1794. In 1808 the population of this village was 537 inhabitants. It had 72 yards. M. I. Grevs was the owner of Khainivka. In 1889 there were 322 inhabitants. The main occupations were agriculture and trade. 43 people died during the famine. Today there are 10 employable people, 3 of them don't have any jobs.





Task 13

Ask 4 questions to the texts.

Fill in the gaps:

- It is situated on ... 40 km, away from the district centre.
- The lands near Khainivka belonged to
- The village was named after
- ... was the owner of Khainivka.
- The main occupation of Omelgorod is
- ... were built in honour of the killed soldiers.

STARA OSOTA

Stara Osota is a village, which is the center of the district Rada. The population is 976 inhabitants. It is situated on the Osotyanka river, 10 km from the district center and railway station Fundukliyivka. There are farms, a church, a school, a library, a club and others.



Remains of ancient funerals were found within Stara Osota. The things of Scythians and Sarmats were found there. In 1840 during the repair of the dam the people found people's and horses skeletons, many dresses and armament. But almost of them were lost, because the people did not know the value of those things.

In the 50-th years in Stara Osota the general-governor I. Fundukliy built the sugar plant. The first production of it was in 1869. 3008

inhabitants lived in Stara Osota in 1860.

In 1905 the workers began the strike. They demanded the shortening of the work day and higher wage. The Soviet power was put on December 1918. In spring 1918 Austro-German occupation was begun. The enemies robbed the people, exported their animals, their bread and their sugar to Germany. The inhabitants of Stara Osota fought against the occupants. The population of Stara Osota was 4004 inhabitants in 1925.

In 1929 the mass collectivization was begun. In August 1941 the village was occupied by the fascist. Many people tried to fight against the fascist and many of them were killed. On the 8-th of December 1944 Stara Osota met their soldiers. The first who entered the village was G. Salabai. Many soldiers were rewarded by medals. After that the people of Stara Osota began to build the destroyed village.

In 1965 the population of this village was 1620. The monuments were built in honour of the dead soldiers.

NOVA OSOTA

Nova Osota is a village, which is subordinated to the village Rada of Stara Osota. The population is 1415 inhabitants. It is situated on the Osotyanka river. There are shops, a school, a club, a library in this village. In 1900 the population of Nova Osota was 1974 inhabitants. The main occupation was agriculture. Nova Osota become a big village. A collective farm «Nove Zhuttya» was created here in 1930.

116 people died in Nova Osota during the famine. During Stalin's repressions many people without rights were convicted. Among them was hostess K. A. Podik. In 1957 a new club and a library were opened. In 1963 a new school was opened. There are monuments in honour of the killed soldiers in Nova Osota.

The hero of Socialist Labour M. G. Lagno was born here. Maria Grygorivna Lagno was born on the 24-th of February 1956. She is a painter. Maria graduated from the art institute in Kharkiv. She took part in the exhibition of the USA, Canada, Great Britain, Italy.



IVANIVKA

Ivanivka is a village which is subordinated to the village Rada of Stara Osota. The population is 353 inhabitants. It is situated 17 km away from the district center and the railway station



Fundukliyivka. There is a club, a school, a church in Ivanivka. There is a plowed Scythian barrow not far from this village.

Two old settlements were opened in Ivanivka. The last one had ancient crockery and other things. It was opened by I. D. Petrenko in 1995. The age of this settlement is about 2,5 thousand years. The village was named Yanivka in honour of Polish duke Yan Stanislav Yablonovskyi. In 60-s years the population of Yanivka

was 1407 inhabitants. The most popular occupations were agriculture and making crockery. The owner of Ivanivka was V. A. Pleskyi. There were 9 windmills, a school, a shop. 38 people died during the famine.

In 1943 the population of this village was 627 inhabitants. There are monuments in honour of the killed soldiers in Ivanivka. A new club was built here in 1982.



Task 14

Choose and circle the correct variant of translation:

- a) was created
- b) were created
- c) was create
(була створена)

- a) take part in the exhibition
- b) took part in the exhibition
- c) took part on the exhibition
(брала участь у виставі)

- a) was named in honour
- b) were named in honour
- c) was named on honour
(був названий на честь)

Answer the questions:

- 1) What famous painter was born in Nova Osota?
- 2) When were old settlements in Ivanivka opened?
- 3) Why was the village named Yanivka?

POSELYANIVKA

Poselyanivka is a village. It is subordinate to the village Rada of Stara Osota. The population is 503 inhabitants. Poselyanivka is situated 11 km away from the district center and the railway station Fundukliyivka. There is a school, a club, a library, Staroosotskiy children's sanatorium in Poselyanivka. The village was part of Stara Osota until 1926. A collective farm «Peremoga» was created here.

M. Z. Tymko a famous, writer and partisan was born here. He was the leader of the partisan group. Mykola Tymko is the author of the books «The partisans of Kholodnyi Yar», «Kholodnoyartsi».



TRYLISY

Trylisy is a village and a center of the village Rada. The population is 388 inhabitants and it is situated 12 km. away from the district center and the railway station Fundukliyivka. There is a school, a library, a shop.

The people say that there was the village Bosivka on the territory where Trylisy is situated. Bosivka



was burnt by Tatars. Surviving people began to build a new village in the ravine. It was named Trylisy. Trylisy was founded on the eighteenth century. In 1900 the population of this village was 1184 inhabitants. There were 5 windmills, a bank and a drugstore.

The Soviet power was put on February in 1918. In 1929 a collective farm «Peremoga» was created. In 1925 the population was 1355 inhabitants, 110 people died from the famine. Many people of Trylisy suffered from Stalin's repressions. 181 people took part in the war, 82 of them died, 102 are rewarded by the orders and the medals. There are monuments in honour of Soviet soldiers.

ANTONIVKA

Antonivka is a village, which is subordinate to the village Rada of Trylisy. It is situated 3,5 km away from the district center. The population is 52 inhabitants.



Antonivka was founded by Polish landowner Anton Vrublevskiy. This village was named after him. In 1889 there were 392 inhabitants in Antonivka and 39 yards.

There were two windmills, a school in it. M. A. Tereshchenki was the owner of Antonivka at that time. 4 people died during the famine. During Stalin's repressions some people of Antonivka were wrongly convicted. The village has a farm «Gennadiy».

Tereshchenko Mykola Artemovych was a Ukrainian landowner, a worker at the sugar plant. He and his brother had very big collections. The pictures from their collections became the basis of Kiev's museums. M. A. Tereshchenko was the owner of Antonivka, Kytaigorod, Nova and Stara Osota.



TSVITNE

Tsvitne is a village, a center of the village Rada. The population is 1403 inhabitants. It is situated 30 km. away from the railway station Tsybuleve. There is a church, a school, a district hospital, a library.

A village Ruzhycheve is subordinate to the village Rada. It's name the village got from the fertile lands. It arose in the sixteenth century. The inhabitants of Tsvitne were the Cossacks and took part in B. Khmelnytskyi's marches.

A church was built in the eighteenth century. At that time the village was belonged to Chernihivske Starostvo of Poland. In 1808 the population of Tsvitne was 1209 inhabitants. It had 106 yards, in 1900 — 873 and 2300 inhabitants. The most famous occupations were agriculture and trade. 28 windmills, a school worked in Tsvitne.

The Soviet power was put in February 1918. At that time Tsvitne became one of the central revolt organizations and one of it's leaders was the local priest F. Ivancha. He always blessed the weapons of the soldiers.

German fascists occupied the village on the 5-th of August in 1941. They took the young village people and sent them to Germany. Many boys and girls hid in the forests and entered the partisan movement. The members of those events were: G. Kuksa, G. Chornobai, H. Sherstyk. 550 people took part in the war, 214 of them were rewarded by the medals. After the war many new buildings, a library and a school were built.

YASYNOVE

Yasynove is a village and a center of the village Rada. It is situated 18 km away from the district center. There is a club, a kindergarten, a library. The evidence of the first human was discovered near this village.

The village was occupied by the fascists on the 5-th of August in 1941. The people fought against the occupants. Yasynove was the place of the struggle against German fascists. The village was saved from the enemies on the 1-st of December in 1943. Yasynove had 127 yards and 413 inhabitants. A club, a library and a school worked in the village.

OMELHOROD

Omelhorod is a village, which is subordinate to the village Rada of Yasynivka. The population is 107 inhabitants. There is a club, a shop. In 60-s V. Dezradets'kiy was the owner of it. There were 768 inhabitants. The main occupation was agriculture. Then the owner of this village became R. Y. Derechenko. 135 people died during the famine. The monuments were built in honour of the killed soldiers.





Task 15

Imagine, you are a guide and make an excursion about the village Tsvitne. What can you tell the tourists about it?

Find and circle the word which doesn't go with others:

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|
| a) agriculture; | b) windmills; | c) library; |
| corn; | trade; | school; |
| field; | grain; | club; |
| industry; | bread; | building. |



Task 16

Answer the questions:

- 1) What was opened near Yasynove?
- 2) When was the village saved from the enemies?
- 3) What river is Mykolayivka situated on?
- 4) Who is M. Z. Tymko? What books did he write?



Nation, the written history of which was stolen, created it in legends and songs, they were passed from one generation to another, bringing up new ones on the examples of the exploits of their ancestors. It was so before Taras Shevchenko and after his «Gaydamaky». But it was... And after that it happened so that several generations became isolated not only from real history of the whole nation but from the folk oral microhistory of their village, region, which was hidden in legends.

Rich material of Kirovograd region legends remained unfortunately unnoticed by historians for several decades. Attempts to research the unique folklore of this original area were scarce. The example of hard and scrupulous work shows us a famous researcher of the folklore and history of this region

V. M. Yastrebov.

IVANGOROD

It was long ago, when the Poles ruled on our land. There was a boy Ivan who had to work for one Polish master but he wanted to be a free man. Each time he met his master Ivan asked him to let loose but his lord didn't agreed.

Once the lord got tired of Ivan's appeals and he told him, «I'll let you go, but only if of you manage to put on and wear a shirt from ox's hide.»

When Ivan had heard it he understood that he would never be a free man, footloose and fancy free.

Ivan sat down and started to cry. At this moment a steward saw him and began to ask him about his sorrow.

«I want the master let me go. But he doesn't allow me and even brags that he'll let me loose if I manage to put on and wear a shirt from ox's skin».

The steward felt sorry for the man and he said, «Don't worry, Ivan. Listen to me. Put on that shirt and lay in the muck heap for the night. It won't be pleasant, but you should bear it. The shirt will become smelly and will rip. Then you'll show it to the lord.»

The boy had no choice and did as he was advised. The shirt ripped indeed.

Ivan went to his master and showed him a shirt. The lord laughed, «So, if you have such master wit I let you go».

The man left his master and chose a good place for living. Other people settled near him and thus the name of the village appeared.



BOVTYSHKA

As legend tells, in ancient times a chumak's road went through the village. And another village, Chubivka appeared near it. People said that the first inhabitants of Chubivka were two brothers, who always quarreled for the owning of loam. When arguing they grabbed each others forelocks. That's why the village was called in such a way. Once Tatars assaulted the village. Only some people survived. Later on they came back to their places and settled on the left bank of the river Bovtysh.

People said that the legs hang from the cart when they crossed the river. That's why the river is called Bovtyshka.

RODNYKIVKA

Each village has its face and history, though in times before the revolution they enjoyed some common features.

Peoples in the village still remember how a local landlord choked strong brooks with wool sacks, because they flooded his fields and gardens. The name of the village was created from the Russian name of the brook — «rodnik», though it would have been natural to call it Gerelivka.

KRYMKY

Ukrainian villages cried and suffered from Tatar attacks in 17-18 centuries. The countless hordes robbed and burnt villages and killed our people. After hard struggle Tatars liked to have rest on the beautiful forest meadows. Krymka forest meadow was one of them. It was on the place where the village Krymky is situated now.

Some people said that there had grown many aromatic grasses which had been a beautiful food for tired horses. The spring ran there and the people usually liked to drink it. Also it was not very difficult to find good wood for the fire. Such a place was found on that meadow.

There were big oaks not very far from that meadow. The colonel Karpo Bryla created in Berezova beam the group of Cossacks headed by I.Prochukhan. Bryla guarded the bends which screened the way from the horde to the South.

Tatars went to bed and let their horses graze. The observation post also felt careless. Than the signal began: «Krymky! Krymky!». The soldiers surrounded the horde without any noise and Bryla said: «Death for Busurmans!»

Before the sun rose most of Tatars had been killed,



others had been taken prisoners. They sent stolen cattle and their people to Krynytsi (near the village Golykovo).

The people told that later the village Krymky had been created in Krymka meadow.

This story was preserved by the local teacher of history L. Zhabokrytskyi, who wrote it.

HOW THE TSARINA KATERYNA WON THE INGUL RIVER

To the southwest from Krymky is a place, which was named Chubivka. There was a spring here. From this spring the Ingul river had its beginning. It was so much water in the spring, that ships could sail on Ingul. Turks and Tartars used Ingul to make predatory raids on Yelyzavetgrad.

Kateryna the 2-nd ordered to gather a tribute from countryman of southern Ukraine. Every countryman had to give a cart of sheepskins. With these sheepskin stones were wrapped and then thrown into the spring in Chubivka. After this the Ingul river stopped being the navigable river.



Nowadays nobody remembers, that Ingul had its beginning several kilometers to the North. Different encyclopedia give different information about the Ingul beginning. But near Kirovograd Ingul is not navigable. May be this folk-legend is truthful?

TASHLYK'S SLOBODA

There is an interesting legend about the origin of Krasnosilka. It tells that the first colony on Krasnosilka's territory originated, when Turks and Tartars made predatory raids on Ukraine, destroyed and robbed our villages, took Ukrainians in slavery. The colony was named Tashlyk Sloboda, because it was situated

on the Sukhui Tashlyk river. The founders of the colony were Samson Samko, Svyryd and Ostap Melnyks, Isay Prochan.

At the junction of two ravines they built the Sloboda Castle. This was a secret. Only members of troops, who fought against Turks and Tartars, knew about it. Every Cossack took the oath to defend his native land and to keep the castle secret. From this place Cossacks attacked enemies. But later Turks and Tartars would destroy the castle. The place where the castle was situated is in the eastern part of Krasnosilka.



IT IS INTERESTING TO KNOW

The area of Olexandrivka district is 1.160 square km. Our district is four times bigger than Malta and Maldives, six times than Liechtenstein, two times than Singapore and Andorra. But Olexandrivka district is two times smaller than Luxemburg and nine times than Cyprus. The territory of Olexandrivka district makes 0,2% of the total territory of Ukraine and 4,9% of Kirovograd region's territory. On the map of Ukraine there are 503 such districts as our.

In Olexandrivka district were many schools. For example, 8 schools of reading and writing, two schools of Ministry of education in Bovtyshka and Stavydla. There were a lot of schools, because the population of the district was 54.000 inhabitants. What did pupils study at schools? In the state museum of History of Olexandrivka district there is a certificate of the countryman Fundovnyi, who had finished school in 1913. This certificate shows that pupils had learned Russian language, History, Geography, Religion, Geometry, Drawing etc.

ZAMCHYSHCHE

Setting of the territory of modern Krasnosilka began thousands years ago in the Neolithic epoch. Several stone axes and hammers of that period were found in the fields. This territory belonged to the ancient state — Kyivan Rus. It was captured by the Mongol-Tartars in the 13-th century (the name of Sukhyi Tashlyk testifies about that event).

There is a folk legend about the appearance of the first population on the territory of Krasnosilka. The village has a Cossack origin. Nearly in 1490-1510 the first Cossacks built «Zamchyshche», located among thick forests at the place where two deep ravines had met. «Zamchyshche» was called the Cossack fortification which had a moat, sharp sticks and trees with branches put together and covered with clay and earth. So they were put together as a lock pad. It was done so nobody could burn and surround.

The first settlers were Samko Semen, brothers Svyryd and Ostap Melnyks and a bee-keeper Isai Prochan. The «Zamchyshche» was built by Cossacks from «Kamianytsia» Karpo Bryla and Tymish Tur.

The detachment of people's movement was consistently there. The location of Zamchyshche was the people's secret. Only the members of the movement knew about this location. Every member of the movement promised on oath to protect Ukraine and not tell the secret of the location of Zamchyshche.

The members of the movement lead by Bryla and Tur made brave attacks on the Turks and Tatars, killing the enemies and liberating the slaves. Those attacks took place not far from Zamchyshche on the «Crimean» (Tatar) glade where later the village of Krymky appeared. The magic disappearing of Turks and Tartar detachments caused alertness of Sultan and Khan. But all efforts to destroy zamchyshche were not successful.





Kholodnyi Yar is a source of the spirit. Traditionally there is a stereotype that Kholodnyi Yar is only in Cherkasy region. In fact, the largest part of Kholodnyi Yar is located in Cherkasy region. There is an ecclesiastical center of Kholodnyi Yar — Motronynskiy monastery. Now it is the part of Chygyryn and Kam'ianka districts of Cherkasy region and Olexandrivka district of Kirovograd region. Folk tales gave us the history of the name Kholodnyi Yar. During the Mongol-Tartar invasion the settlers saved their lives in the impenetrable thicket of these forests. On the slope of the deep ravine covered with the forest over the river Serebrianka, Melanka Kholod with her children has settled there. Another runaways joined her. So a little settlement appeared here and was named Kholodne. That's why the name of that place became Kholodnyi Yar. Nowadays specialists of forestry, metheorogists and scientists pay attention to the fact that the air temperature in this place is 2-3 C° below in every season of the year. There is also an air stream along Kholodnyi Yar. This fact confirms the name of this place — Kholodnyi Yar. There are 120 kinds of trees in Kholodnyi Yar and 75 of them are local. There are rare or imported trees here: the European larch, the Siberian larch, the Veimute pine-tree, the red oak, the sycamore, the eastern cherry, the poplar of Maksymovych. On the southern slope of Kyrylivs'kyi ravine, behind the farmstead Buda a big oak-giant grows. It's diameter is 8 meters 64 centimeters. Formerly its length was 20 meters. Unfortunately the oak is dying. But there are five centuries years old oaks near the largest one. The rivers Serebrianka, Osotianka, Zhab'ia, Kosarka, Kreselka, Liana, Chornobryvka take their beginning here and flow into Tyasmyn. There are 150 springs in Kholodnyi Yar. The rich animal world



Motronynskiy monastery 12-th century



The icone of St. Matrona

has 64 kinds of mammals, more than 250 kinds of birds, thousands of insects. The history of Kholodnyi Yar is rich too. Motronynskiy monastery is a holy place of Kholodnyi Yar. Kyivan Prince Yaroslav the Wise is said to have been there. He liked this place very much and he presented it to his best soldier. Myroslav built a gorodyshe here, which was surrounded with a high earthen bank, created different fortifications and caves not far from Kholodnyi Yar. During the last Pechenig's attack on Kyiv Myroslav with his troops moved to help the Kyiv Prince and he ordered his wife Motria and his servants to keep the fortress from possible attacks. Having got the victory Myroslav with his troops came back home. When his boats were reaching the native land Myroslav made up his mind if his wife and their servants were guarding the Dnipro's entry well. Myroslav and his soldiers dressed in the enemies' clothes and raised the trophy flags above their boats. There was a silence in the fortress. But when the boats landed the bank and the soldiers moved to the fortress Motria with her soldiers came out from their ambush. Motria killed her husband with her arrow at once and many soldiers were killed. After that Motria became a nun. In honour of her husband's memory she built Motronyns'kyi man's monastery. The written sources about the foundation of Motronyns'kyi monastery were not kept. But in 1685 the stone is said to have been put in honour of the erection of the church of St. Ivan Predtecha. We can read the name of a bishop Pavlo Pereyaslavs'kyi on the stone. There is a mention about him in Symeonivs'kyi chronicle. The mention is dated in 1198. So the

monastery was built at the end of the 12-th century. In the 17-th century hetman Petro Sahaidachnyi was the guardian of the monastery. The forests around the monastery were a dependable fortress for Cossacks. The diameter of the plateau where the monastery stands is nearly 3 km. Four kilometers away from the monastery traces of one settlement surrounded with banks were found. All three gorodyschchas had underground passages which went to Kholodnyi Yar. Gorodyschchas were connected with the same underground passages. The length of some passages were longer than 10 km. A horseman could ride in that passages. During the Great Patriotic War the invaders blew up one of the outlets. Another outlet finished near the village Tsvitne. The traces of it are preserved nowadays. Two famous ways went through Kholodnyi Yar: Chornyi — to Cherkasy and Chumatskyi way — from Chygyryn to Zlatopil', Uman', and Warsaw. There are several thousands of graves there. Most of them are in Kholodnyi Yar. According to the folk legends Cossacks hid the body of Bohdan Khmelnyts'kyi here. Last century nearly 30 memorial signs were put in Kholodnyi Yar: on the places where steel was smelted, where swords were blessed, where insurgents had their meetings. Not far from Kholodnyi Yar is Subotov where Bohdan Khmelnyts'kyi grew and matured. He walked in Kholodnyi Yar once. During Chygyryn campaigns (1677–1678) Turks and Crimean Tartars destroyed Motronyns'kyi monastery again. After the Pruts'kyi Peace treaty (1711) the Right-bank Ukraine became the part of Poland again in 1714. The fate of Motronyns'kyi monastery depended on the Chygyryn starosta Prince Yan Yablonovs'kyi. In 1717 Kyrylo Shymlians'kyi gave his financial help for renewing the monastery. In 1726–1727 Sviato-Troitska Church was blessed in Motronyns'kyi monastery. In 1768 two brothers Yosyp and Vasyl Shelests prepared their uprising in Kholodnyi Yar which entered Ukrainian history as Koliivshchyna. Yosyp Shelest was killed 2 days before the uprising on the 4-th of June in 1768. at that day the colonel and leader Maksym Zaliznyak was chosen. T. G. Shevchenko visited Kholodnyi Yar too. He drew Motronyns'kyi monastery, the oak of the thousand years old near the khutir Buda. Shevchenko wrote his poems: «Gaidamaky», «Subotiv», «Kholodnyi Yar», «The third cocks» and others here. In 1911 Motronyns'kyi monastery became the nunnery monastery. A new uprising began for independent Ukraine in 1918–1922. Kholodnoyars'ka Republic was created, in the history of which such names were included: brothers



The new bells of Ioann Bogoslov Church

Chuchupaks, Pylyp Khmara, Mefodiy Holyk-Zaliznyak, Mykola Kibets, Yuriy Horlis-Hors'kyi and others. After defeating of the Kholodnoyars'ka Republic difficult times came to Motronyns'kyi monastery. Soviet power closed the monastery. During the Great Patriotic War the guerrillas acted in Kholodnyi Yar. The forest stayed as an island which fascists couldn't capture. There is a monument to the guerrillas not far from Motronyns'kyi monastery. The sculpture of the monument was made by Stanislav Hrabovs'kyi. It was erected in 1978. Buildings of the monastery turned into ruins during Soviet power. Only in 1980-s the restoration of Sviato-Troitska church began and T. G. Shevchenko's picture was taken as a basis. Soon according to the project of the archbishop two-storied building for nuns, many household buildings were built. There is a wonderful garden and domestic animals here. Many thousands pilgrims and tourists come here every year.

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GEOGRAPHY, NATURE, ECONOMY AND CULTURE OF KIROVOGRAD REGION

ГЕОГРАФІЧНЕ ПОЛОЖЕННЯ, ПРИРОДА, ЕКОНО- МІКА ТА КУЛЬТУРА КІРОВОГРАДСЬКОЇ ОБЛАСТІ

Kirovograd region is situated in the central part of Ukraine, between two rivers: the Dnipro and the Southern Bug.

The surface of the region is a high wavy plain, cut by a lot of rivers. The largest of them are the Ingulets, the Ingul, the Yatran

and others. As for natural features it's a steppe. Forests occupy only 5,4% of the area. The largest of them are the Black, Olkhovatsky and Nerubaiskyi forests. There are many nursery forests, parks and dendroparks in the region. The most beautiful of them are «Veseli Bokovenki» in Dolinska and the forest in Onufriivka.

The animal world is represented with elks, wolves,

foxes, hares, wild cats.

Kirovograd region is rich in many minerals which play an important part in the economy of the region and Ukraine. The region occupies the first place in brown coal output which is used as a fuel and chemical raw material. It is rich in iron ore, nickel, gneisses, slates. Zavallevskyi graphite complex extracted and concentrated 60% of the former USSR's graphite output.

The region is rich in trepel used for producing thermoinsulators and kizelgur, used as a valuable filter for sugar and oil processing industries. Radioactive mineral springs in Znamianka and Novgorodka are used for treating various illnesses.

The region is rich in different building minerals: granite, sand, clay. The climate of the area is notable for sharp temperature overfall, drying winds, lack of soil moisture.



The economy of the region depends on agriculture and agricultural machine building which are main occupations.

Wheat, maize, sugar beets, sunflowers, various vegetables and fruit are grown here. Though the region is mainly agricultural, it has a highly developed industry.

Cast iron, pure metals, agricultural machines, hydro-pumps, radio and television installations, typing machines are produced in the towns of the region.

There is a big plant, one of the oldest in Ukraine, in Kirovograd. It's «Red Star» plant. Not so long ago it was a flagship of the Soviet agricultural machine-building industry. It produced 50 % of agricultural machines, and exported them into all republics of the former USSR and 44 countries of the world.

The second by the importance was the plant of the tractor hydro-pumps. Its products of high quality were exported into 35 countries.

High quality marks the products of the radio plant which provided the Olympic Games-80 in Moscow with home radio and television equipment. The experimental plant of dosing automatic machines exported its products into 18 countries.

Kirovograd region is a homeland of Leonid Popov the Soviet cosmonaut, who together with Valeriy Klymin made the first prolonged flight of 185 days in space.

The centre of the region is Kirovograd. It is not only an administrative centre, but a cultural one, as well. 60 000 students and pupils study in its higher, technical vocational and secondary schools. There are two professional theatres: the Ukrainian Musical Drama



Theatre and the Puppet theatre; some amateur theatres; museums: the Regional Museum of Ethnography, Kropyvnytskyi, Yanovskyi and Karpenko-Karyi museums; four large libraries: the Kirovograd



scientific library named after Chyzhevskiy, the Historical library, the library for youth named after Boychenko, the library for children named after Gaidar and a lot of district libraries; a philharmonic society.

The Kirovogradians are talented people. The amateur dancing ensembles «Prolisok» and «Yatran» are famous not only in the country but far abroad as well.



Key-words:

Surface, minerals, climate, agriculture, machine-building, equipment, amateur, a library, an ensemble.



Task

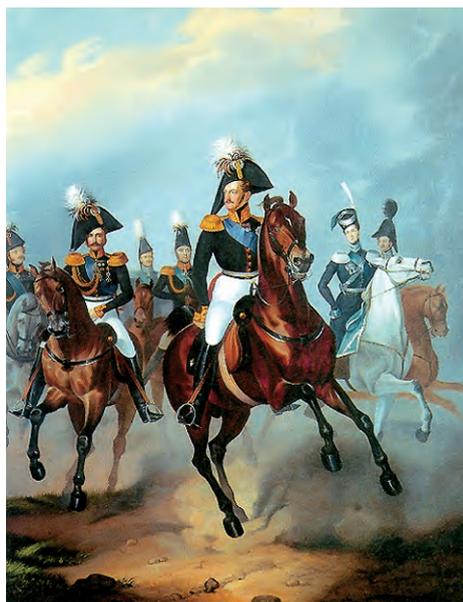
Scan the text and try to end the following sentences:

1. The surface of the region is...
2. Forests occupy only 5.4% of the area. The largest of them are...
3. The animal world is represented with...
4. The climate of the area is...
5. Wheat, maize, sugar beets...
6. It produced 50 % of agricultural machines...
7. High quality marks the products of the radio plant...
8. Kirovograd region is a homeland of Leonid...
9. There are two professional theatres...
10. The amateur dancing ensembles...

At the end of the 10-th century A. D. the territory of the present day Kirovograd region was part of Kyivan Rus. It was not populated. This area was known as the «Wild Field». The Kyivan princes went hunting there.

In the 16–17-th centuries it was still poorly inhabited. Some of the areas of the region belonged to Zaporizhian Sich. There were only rare winter dwellings of the Cossacks and escaped Russian serfs.

In the 17–18-th centuries it was the time of the confrontation between Russia and Turkey. The southern borders of Russia were often attacked by the Turks and Crimean Tatars. In order to defend the country the tsarist government allowed the Serbians and the Croats to settle there. Together with them, the Greeks and the Bulgarians came to that area. This inhabited territory was New Serbia. The tsarist government decided to build a fort defending that area against the attacks of the Turkish invaders and suppressing the Zaporozhian Cossacks. On January 29, 1752 the project of constructing the fortress was adopted. That action caused the measures given in answer by the Turkish government. Great Britain and France supported Turkey. They didn't want Russia to get an exit to the Black Sea. Turkey threatened the Russian government to declare the war if it dared to build the fortress. But the fortress was built. Its foundation dates back to 1754. It was built on the right bank of the Ingul river. St. Elizabeth fortress was an outpost of the Russian Army



during the Russian-Turkish War. In 1769 the fortress was attacked by the Crimean hordes led by Krym Gyrei.

The Tatars burnt to the ground Lelekovka, Pavlovsk (now Novoukrainka). When they approached the fortress they were defeated there. It was the last Tatars invasion of Russia.

In some years a small town appeared around the fortress. It was called Yelisavetgrad. The town was inhabited by the servicemen, Russian merchants, Ukrainian craftsmen. In 1776 the fortress together with the town became the centre of Novorossiysk province which in 1785 was divided into 3 ones:

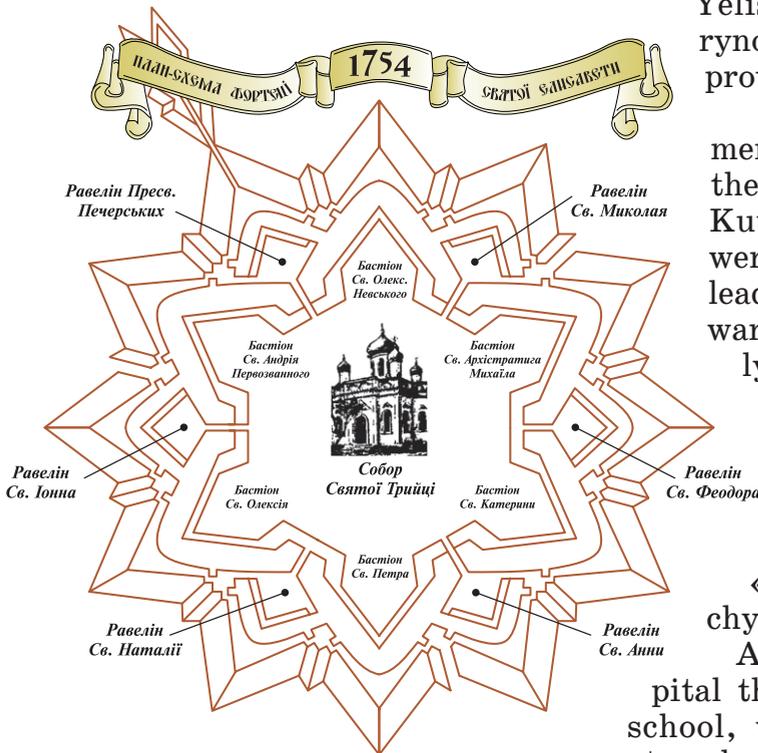
Yelisavetgrad, Yekaterynoslav and Bakhmut provinces.

Many outstanding men of Russia visited the fortress. Suvorov, Kutuzov, Rummyantsev were among them. The leader of the Peasants' war (1773-1775) Yemelyan Pugachyov was in the fortress, too. The famous writer Shishkov wrote about this fact in the novel «Yemelyan Pugachyov».

At the fortress hospital there was a surgeon school, which was famous not only in Ukraine. The

outstanding scientist Mukhin finished school there. He was the author of a number of medical books, the teacher of the famous physiologist Pirogov. Kirovograd medical school is named after this brilliant scientist.

In the past the fortress was linked with the Ingul by the underground passage. By the way at the place of the big bridge in K.Marx Street there was a crossing where the Zaporozhian Cossacks seized Mazepa, then Doroshenko's messenger, who was going to the Turkish Sultan.



Over several decades the fortified settlement turned into an important trading centre. After the abolition of serfdom in 1861 Ukraine began developing in the capitalist way. Many factories, plants, mines and railways were built up. The capitalization of industry caused the appearance of monopolies, the penetration of foreign capital into the economy of Ukraine.

In 1874 the Englishman Elvorts built a workshop for repairing agricultural machines. Later it became a large enterprise, one of the largest in Ukraine. (Now it is the Red Star plant).

Agriculture also began developing in the capitalist way. Some peasants became rich, others ruined. They had to go to towns to apply for work. In Ukraine there were numerous markets of working hands. One of such markets was in Yelisavetgrad, too. It was at the place of the present day sewing factory in Ufimska street. Doctor Gezyakov, an educated man of that time, wrote many newspaper articles about the hard life of the peasantry in Yelisavetgrad province. The cultural life of our region was rich as well. We must be proud that our homeland gave many famous writers, actors, actresses, artists and composers to the world culture.

Yelisavetgrad became the cradle of the Ukrainian professional theatre. It was founded by such outstanding stage personalities as Marko Kropyvnytskyi, Ivan Karpenko-Karyi, Mykola Saksaganskyi, Panas Sadovskyi, Maria Sadovska-Barilotti as well as the playwright Mikhailo Starytskyi and a talented actress Maria Zankovetska.

In this town Petrov, the famous opera singer, was born. Russian composer Glinka created the aria of Ruslan for him. The contemporary singer Crishko, composer Meitus began their creative activities.

Our homeland gave birth to 150 writers and poets. Among



them were S. Stepniak-Kravchynskyi, Demian Bidnyi, Yuriy Yanovskyi, V. Kozachenko, N. Ryback, I. Mykytenko, V. Vynnychenko, D. Chyzhevskyi, and many others.

There lived and worked Henry Neighouse, a world-known musician, the Polish composer Karol Shymanovsky, professor Grygorovych, one of the founders of philology in Russia, P. Nishchynskyi, who composed his famous «Vechornytsi».

Our region lived a hard fighting life from 1905 till 1917–1920. Since January 1920 the Bolshevik power was established for many years. This period was filled with many glorious, creative and dramatic events, which cannot be struck out of the history of the Ukrainian people for the sake of the perished, living and future generations. In 1930 Yelisavetgrad was named Zinovievsk, in 1936 Kirovo and in 1939 it was granted the status of the regional centre with the name of Kirovograd.



The immortal feat was displayed by the people of the Kirovograd region during the World War II. We are proud of the courage and bravery of the young pioneers in the village of Pidlisne, the underground youth organization «Spartak», our countrymen V. Oliynyk, a fearless scout of Sidir Kovpak, A. Yegorov, Hero of the Soviet Union, who was the commander of the First

Slovak partisan brigade, National Hero of Chechoslovakia, G. Kuropiatnykov, a legendary Black Sea sailor, who fought against 30 fascist bombers, Y. Tadeush, who was one of the organizers of the Uprising in Bukhenwald, A. Shapovalov, one of the scout group which saved Krakov from annihilation in 1945.

Their deeds gave the world the present day and it's our duty to do everything possible for plants and factories to continue working, for wheat to grow in the fields of our native land, children to go to school, flowers to blossom in the parks.



Key-words:

A fortress, a serf, Tatar, a merchant, a serviceman, an enterprise, province, outstanding personalities, theatre, feat



Task

Scan the text and match the parts of the following sentences:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At the end of the 10-th century A. D. the territory of the present day Kirovograd region ... 2. The southern borders of Russia were often ... 3. St. Elizabeth fortress was ... 4. In 1776 the fortress together with the town became the centre of Novorossiysk province which ... 5. In 1874 the Englishmen Elvorts built... 6. Yelisavetgrad became the cradle... 7. Our homeland gave birth ... 8. In 1930 Yelisavetgrad was named. Zinovievsk, in 1936 Kirovo and in 1939... 9. The immortal feat was displayed by the people of the Kirovograd region ... 10. Their deeds gave the world the present day and it's our duty to do all possible that plants and factories should work... | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. it was granted, the status of the regional centre with the name of Kirovograd b. a workshop for repairing agricultural machines c. wheat should grow in the fields of our native land, children could go to school, flowers could blossom in the park. d. during the World War II. e. an outpost of the Russian Army during the Russian-Turkish War f. in 1785 was divided into 3 ones; Yelisavetgrad, Ekaterinoslav and Bakhmut provinces g. was part of Kyivan Rus. h. of the Ukrainian professional theatre i. to 150 writers and poets j. attacked by the Turks and Crimean Tatars. |
|--|---|

At present Kirovograd region is called the pearl of the Ukrainian steppes. And as every part of the Earth it is worth seeing.

Take for instance Kirovograd. Its scenery is noted for the high right banks and the low left one of the Ingul river , which divides the town into two parts.

The sights of Kirovograd and its delightful surroundings attract those who like old architecture, history and literature, vast steppes.

Old fashioned houses, an old Greek Church, the remains of an old fortress add to the beauty of this town. Here guests have a good chance to see many places of historical and cultural interest. The town is full of poetry.

Unfortunately, not much of old history has been preserved, and the knowledge of it depends on how deep you dig. You mustn't forget the time and especially the people themselves

have ruined the relics of the town — the fortress of St. Elisabeth.

But nevertheless it's a starting point of the tour about the town, because it's the place from which the home town «is», «went» as the old chronicles says.

The remains of the fortress are not only the place of the old history of the town. It's a sacred place for every Kirovogradian, as well. There is a memorial cemetery here where the victims of the bloody wars are buried. They were people of various nationalities, who liberated the town in 1944, Kirovogradians, who defended their homeland against the fascists and the victims of the Civil War. The old fortress has become their brotherhood grave.



From that place one of the town's central streets begins. It's Karl Marx Street, former Great Perspective Street, which was described by F. Dostoyevskiy in his book «The Karamazov Brothers.» The fact is that the famous writer's brother Mykhailo Dostoyevskiy was the main architect of the town and in his letters to Fedir he wrote about the town giving the description of it in detail.

At the beginning the street is crossed by Chapayev Street, Pushkin Street and Yan Tomp Street, the old streets of our town. In Pushkin Street there is an old fine building which was a mews in the 19-th century. Pushkin and Adam Mitskevich stayed there at different time.

In the centre of the town K. Marx Street is crossed by Lenin Street, former Dvortsova Street. It's the most beautiful one. There are old fashioned buildings in it. It begins with Lenin Park, former Cavalry Square. There is a philharmonic society in it (former horse riding-hall).

Opposite the park there is a red brick building. It was built for tsars on occasion of their arrival to the cavalry parades which took place from time to time. Among its students were A. Fet, a famous Russian lyrical poet, B. Sosyura, a Ukrainian poet.

During the October events there was the Revolutionary headquarters in it and the building was called the Yelisavetgrad Smolnyi.

Next to the building across Ordzhenikidze Street, there is the pride of the Kirovogradians Ukrainian Music and Drama Theatre, the first Ukrainian professional theatre. In 1967 it marked the centenary.

Many outstanding playwrights and actors worked there: Tobilevych, Kropyvnytskyi, Starytskyi, Sadovskyi, Saksaganskyi, Zankovetska and others. Many famous composers and singers visited the town and gave their concerts on the stage of our theatre. Among them were Musorgsky, Skryabin, Sobinov, Shalyapin, Liszt.

Famous actors of the past Shchepkin and an outstanding English tragic actor Aldridge Iry were in the town, too.

In front of the theatre we can see the monument to



Kropyvnytskyi after whom the theatre is named.

Near the theatre there is a monument to soldiers who perished in the battle for Kirovograd. It was built in 1944. Many soldiers came there to take an oath before going to the fronts of 1945.

It's very nice to walk along the street and look at its beautiful buildings of different architecture.

At the crossing of Lenin and Decembrist Streets until recent time there was a fine building of the House of Culture. At the crossing of Lenin Street and K. Marx street there is a central square, the place of different meetings and festivities.

If we walk along the street farther we'll come up to a beautiful building of oriental style in which the Local Museum is situated. It was opened in 1930. During the war the fascists destroyed its

exhibits completely, but in 1946 the exhibits were restored, and the Museum welcomed the first visitors.

There are two large departments in it: nature and history ones. They are located in the halls. Here one can see and have a chance to know the geography and nature of our region. The department of the history tells visitors about the history of our region from the prehistoric period up to present days.

There are museum-houses, in which Kropyvnytskyi, Tobilevych, Yuriy Yanovskiy lived.

There are a lot of monuments to those who perished during the Great Patriotic War.

One of them is the memorial complex near the Red Star Plant. It commemorates the workers of this plant who gave their lives defending their Motherland. And the plant itself is considered to be one of Kirovograd's sights. It has a glorious history.

Outside Kirovograd we can see and visit the estate museum «Khutyr Nadia», where Tobilevych lived and created his works. Rayevsky's estate, who was a hero of the Patriotic War of 1812, Bozhenko's museum in Berezhinka can also be visited by tourists. The heroic path of the people of our native land during the Great Patriotic War can be traced in the district of the Black Forest. Nice rest is waiting for those, who will go to the dendropark «Veseli Bokoven'ky».





Key-words:

Pearl, steppe, architecture, relics, cemetery, victims, mews, philharmonic, monument, museum.



Task

Scan the text and match the parts of the sentences:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The present day Kirovograd region is called... 2. The sights of Kirovograd and its delightful surroundings... 3. You mustn't forget the time and especially the people themselves... 4. There is a philharmonic society in it ... 5. Next to the building across Ordzhenikidze Street, there is the pride of the Kirovogradians ... 6. There are a lot of monuments ... 7. Outside Kirovograd we can see and visit... | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. have ruined the relics of the town — the fortress of St. Elisabeth. b. Ukrainian Music and Drama Theatre, the first Ukrainian professional theatre c. the estate museum «Khutir Nadia», where Tobilevych lived and created his works d. to those who perished during the Great Patriotic War. e. attract those who like old architecture, history and literature, vast steppes f. the pearl of the Ukrainian steppes g. (former horse riding-hall). |
|--|--|

1. **How are you** — Як живеш?
2. **How do you feel? How do you find yourself?** — Як ти себе почуваєш?
3. **What's wrong with you? What's the matter with you?** — Що з тобою?
4. **What's up? What's the matter?** — У чому річ? Що трапилось?
5. **I'm (perfectly) well** — Я (цілком) здоровий.
6. **What kind of...?** — Що за?... Який...?
7. **Excuse me. (I) beg your pardon. Pardon. (I am) sorry.** — Вибач. Пробач.
8. **Thank you.** — Спасибі. Дякую.
9. **Don't mention it** — Нема за що (дякувати).
10. **Many thanks** — Велике спасибі. Дуже дякую.
11. **Thank you ever so much** — Дуже тобі вдячний (вдячна).
12. **May I take this book?** — Можна (мені) взяти цю книжку?
13. **Be so kind (as to)...** — Будь такий ласкавий.
14. **Please, do me a favour** — Зроби мені послугу.
15. **I ask (beg) you very kindly** — (Ну) я дуже тебе прошу.
16. **Do you mind if I ...?** — Ти нічого не маєш проти, якщо...
17. **Here you are** — Ось, будь ласка.
18. **Here it is** — На, ось.
19. **Look out!** — Обережно!
20. **Mind it!** — Обережніше з цим!
21. **You'll be late** — Ти запізнишся.
22. **Make haste! Hurry up!** — Поспіши!
23. **Keep quiet** — Не хвилюйся.
24. **Do you like that picture?** — Тобі подобається ця картина?
25. **I like that ever so much!** — Мені це так (дуже) подобається.
26. **(That's) good!** — Добре.

27. **(That's) bad!** — Погано.
28. **(That's) splendid (great)!** — Чудово! Прекрасно!
29. **(That's) enough. That'll do** — Досить. Годі.
30. **(That's) all the same (to me)** — (Мені) однаково (все одно).
31. **And what then?** — Ну, а що далі?
32. **What you want to do is...** — Треба зробити ось що...
33. **Well... . Well, I never!** — Ну... Ну й ну!
34. **Really? Is that so?** — Справді? Невже?
35. **You don't say so!** — От так-так!
36. **You don't say so! Dear me!** — Не може бути! Що ти кажеш!
Та що ти! Оце так!
37. **Just think!** — Треба ж!
38. **What a pity! It's a pity that...** — Який жаль! Шкода!
Жаль (шкода), що ...
39. **Well done!** — (Оце) здорово! Молодець!
40. **Neither one thing nor another** — Ні те, ні се.
41. **That's correct. That's right. All right** — Правильно.
42. **You're right** — Правильно. Ти правий.
43. **On the contrary** — Навпаки.
44. **In no case** — Ні в якому разі.
45. **Nothing of the sort. Nothing of the kind** — Нічого
подібного.
46. **Not for words** — Ні за що у світі.
47. **Most likely** — Певно. Мабуть. Цілком ймовірно.
48. **For sure. (Most) certainly** — Напевно. Обов'язково.
49. **And still... .** — І все-таки... І все ж...
50. **(It's) all the same** — Однаково (все одно).
51. **Surely. Of course. Certainly** — Звичайно. Певна річ.
Дійсно.
52. **From beginning to end. From start to finish** — Від початку
до кінця.
53. **From the very beginning** — З самого початку.
54. **So much the better. All the better. All the more so** —
Тим краще.
55. **Still. None the less. For all that** — А все-таки. А проте...
56. **In spite of all that** — Незважаючи на все це.
57. **Finally. In the end. After all** — Нарешті. Кінець кінцем.
58. **Both... and** — І... і...

59. **Either... or** — Або... або...
60. **Neither... nor** — Ні... ні...
61. **Not only... but also...** — Не тільки..., але (також) і...
62. **It doesn't matter (much)** — Нічого. Це не має значення.
63. **That's the (very) thing** — Саме так. Це те, що потрібно.
64. **I say! Look here!** — Послухай!
65. **At all** — Зовсім.
66. **Not at all** — Зовсім ні.
67. **I think you are wrong (there)** — (Ну) це ти даремно.
У цьому ти неправий.
68. **How dare you!** — Як ти смієш!
69. **Isn't that awful!** — Як тобі це подобається!
70. **I'm sick and tired (of it)** — Мені (це) набридло.
71. **It serves him right** — Так йому і треба!
72. **Where do I come in?** — А я тут при чому?
73. **That's me** — Це я.
74. **That's not me. That isn't me** — Це не я.
75. **All this leads nowhere** — З цього нічого не вийде.
76. **That's won't go** — Це ні до чого не приведе.
77. **It will get you nowhere** — Ти нічого не доб'єшся.
78. **What's to be done (then)?** — Як його бути?
79. **(Take note,) it's not the first time...** — Це ж не вперше.
80. **Isn't that a pity!** — Ах, який жаль! Ах, яка прикрість!
81. **I can't stand it** — Я цього терпіти не можу.
82. **I can't make head or tail (of it)** — Я нічого не можу зрозуміти (в цьому).
83. **It (that) isn't done** — Так не роблять.
84. **He'll be sorry for that** — Це йому так (даром) не пройде.
Він ще пожалкує (пошкодує) за цим.
85. **Where are you off to?** — Куди це ти зібрався!
86. **Catch me** — Мене не обдуриш. Мене на цьому не спіймаєш.
87. **You'll get it** — Тобі перепаде (влетить).
88. **What do you think about...?** — Як (що) ти думаєш...?
89. **Mind your own business** — Не твоє діло. Не лізь не в своє діло.
90. **What business is that of yours?** — Яке тобі діло?
91. **That's not my business. That's none of my business** — Це не моя справа. Мені до цього немає діла.

92. **Right now. Right away** — Зараз.
93. **Excuse me, one moment. Just a moment** — Зараз, одну хвилиночку.
94. **This (very) moment. Right away. At once** — Негайно. Відразу ж. Тут же. Зараз же.
95. **Some time or other** — Коли-небудь.
96. **Some other time** — Коли-небудь іншим разом.
97. **Sooner or later. By then. By that time** — Рано чи пізно. До того часу. До тих пір.
98. **In a week. This day (next) week** — Через тиждень.
99. **Sometimes. From time to time. Every now and then. At times** — Інколи. Час від часу. Часом.
100. **Time and again** — Раз у раз. Весь час.
101. **Day after day** — День у день.
102. **Day by day** — З кожним днем. Що не день.
103. **All day long. The whole day** — Увесь день. Цілий день.
104. **A day off** — Вихідний день.
105. **Soon. Before long** — Скоро. Незабаром.
106. **Till then** — До того часу. Доти.
107. **As long as...** — До того часу, поки...
108. **Forever. For good** — Назавжди.
109. **First. At first** — Спочатку. Спершу. Перш.
110. **First of all** — Перш за все.
111. **Once again. Once more** — Ще раз.
112. **Next time** — Наступного разу.
113. **More than once** — Не раз.
114. **Many times. More than once** — Багато разів.
115. **All the time. All along** — Весь час.
116. **Heaps of time** — Багато часу.
117. **For the future. In the future** — На майбутнє. У майбутньому.
118. **Time is up** — Час минув (кінчився).
119. **Here** — Тут.
120. **There** — Там.
121. **Everywhere. Here and there (and everywhere)** — Тут і там. Скрізь. Всюди.

Learning History

Jack: I spent ten hours over my history book last night.

Mal: Ten hours!

Jack: Yes, I left it under my pillow when I went to sleep last night.

Sir William Hopkins

A new boy comes to school. «What is your name?» asks the teacher.

«My name is William Hopkins,» answers the boy.

«Always say «Sir» when you speak to a teacher.»

«Excuse me, says the boy, «my name is Sir William Hopkins.»



A Dog in the Bus

A lady with a dog came to a bus stop. She took her dog in the bus with her. When the conductor came, she said, «Do you mind if my dog sits on this seat?» — «I don't mind,» answered the conductor, «If your dog doesn't put his feet on the seat.»

The Longest Word

Dick: Which is the longest English word?

Harry: I don't know. Do you?

Dick: Yes, I do.

Harry: That isn't very long. Only six letters.

Dick: Ah, but there's a mile between the first and the last letter.

He Must Go

Two men take their seats in a bus. They do not know each other but they begin to talk.

«Are you going to Milberry's lecture today?» asks the first.

«Yes,» answers the other.

«Don't go. Milberry is a bad speaker.»

«I must go, I'm Milberry.»

What is a Synonym?

Teacher: Robert, what is a synonym?

Robert: It's a word we write in place of another word when we cannot spell it.



How Bobby Counts Pigs

One day a farmer asked his son Bobby to go and count the pigs in the farmyard.

Bobby came back and said, «Father, there are twenty pigs, but one little pig runs about so quickly that I cannot count it».

A Good Example

A wise old owl sat on an oak;
The more he saw, the less he spoke;
The less he spoke, the more he heard —
Why don't you copy that wise old bird?

* * *

The more we learn, the more we know.
The more we know, the more we forget.
The more we forget, the less we know.
The less we know, the less we forget.
The less we forget, the more we know.
So why study?

Doing a Good Thing

Tommy: It's a good thing that you and Daddy named me Tommy.

Mum: Why do you say that?

Tommy: Because that's what everybody calls me.



Which Is More Important?

Towards evening the leader of the expedition said: «Men, I have some good news and some bad news for you. First, the good news: we have covered more miles today than any other day of our trip. Now the bad news: we're lost.»

Which Is More Difficult?

Teacher: Are the examination questions very difficult?

Pupil: The questions are clear. It's the answers that are slowing me down.

A Tired Tongue

Doctor: I've examined you very carefully. I think all you need is a good rest.

Woman patient: But I still feel sick. Why don't you look at my tongue?

Doctor: It needs a rest too.



A Very Good Son

«Have you a family, madam?»

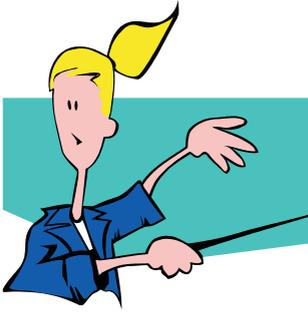
«Yes, one son.»

«Does he smoke?»

«No, he doesn't.»

«That's very good. Tobacco is a poison. Your son must be a very good young man. How old is he?»

«Four month today.»



A DIALOGUE

Teacher: What do we get from sheep?

Boy: Wool.

Teacher: And what do we make from wool?

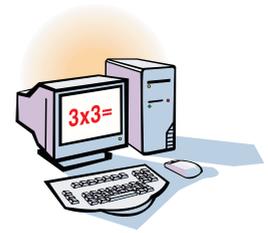
Boy: I don't know.

Teacher: Well, what is your coat made of?

Boy: My coat is made from father's old coat.

* * *

«Hello, is this the computing centre? Tell me, please, how much is three by three?»



* * *

She Doesn't Know English

Teacher: Your Russian exercises are always better than your English exercises.

Pupil: That is because my mother doesn't know English.

* * *

Voice on phone: «John Smith is sick and can't attend classes today. He requested me to notify you.»

Prof: «All right. Who is this speaking?»

Voice: «This is my room-mate.»

* * *

Prof.: «Can you tell me anything about the great chemists of the 17-th century?»

Stud.: «They are all dead, sir.»

* * *

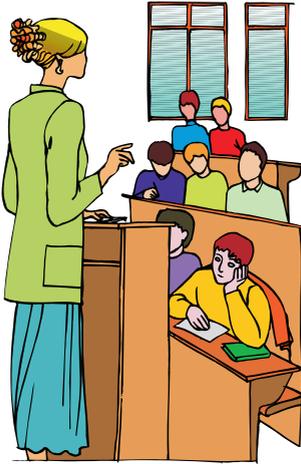
At a college examination a professor said: «Does the questions embarrass you?»

«Not at all, sir,» replied the student, «not at all. It is the answer that bothers me.»

* * *

Prof.: «Before we begin the examination, are there any questions?»

Student: «What's the name of this course?»



* * *

Prof.: «Wake up that fellow next you.»

Student: «You do it, professor, you put him to sleep.»

* * *

Math. Teacher: «Now we find that X is equal to zero.»

Student: «Gee! All that work for nothing!»

* * *

Professor: «You can't sleep in my class.»

Student: «If you didn't talk so loud I could.»

* * *

«Our economic professor talks to himself. Does yours?»

«Yes, but he doesn't realize it. He thinks we're listening.»

* * *

Reporter: «What is the professor's research work?»

Prof's housekeeper: «It consists principally in hunting for his spectacles.»

* * *

Friend: «And what is your son going to be when he's passed his final exam?»

Father: «An old man.»

* * *

She: «I hear you are a great artist.»

He: «I hope to be. I've only just started.»

She: «What are you doing?»

He: «Well, I'm living in a studio and growing whiskers.»

* * *

Mrs Newrich: «And the portrait will be really pretty?»

Artist: «Of course. You won't know yourself.»

* * *

Father: «This is the sunset my daughter painted. She studied painting abroad, you know.»

Friend: «Ah, that accounts for it. I never saw a sunset like that in this country.»

* * *



Peck: «Do you think you can make a good portrait of my wife?»
Artist: «My friend I can make it so life-like you'll jump every time you see it.»

* * *

«Why did they hang that picture?»
 «Perhaps they couldn't find the artist.»

* * *

Puddy was asked whether his twins did not make an awful noise at nights.

«Well», he said, «not so bad — not so bad; you see one makes such a din that you can't hear the other.»

* * *

«You study chemistry?»
 «No, this is my wife's dressing-table.»

* * *

«Is your wife as pretty as ever?»
 «Yes, indeed! Only it takes her half an hour longer.»



* * *

The wife was reading the news to her husband.
 «It says here», she said, «that a man left \$ 2,000 to the woman who refused to marry him twenty years ago.»
 «That's what I call gratitude», commented the husband.

* * *

«My wife has the worst memory I ever heard of.»
 «Forgets everything, eh?»
 «No remembers everything.»

* * *

«Only cheese for lunch?»
 «Yes, the cutlets caught fire and it spread to the apple tart, so I had to take the soup to put it out.»

* * *

Maid: «I'm sorry, but she said to tell you that she is not at home.»
Mr. Jones: «Oh, that's all right, just tell her that I'm glad I didn't come.»

* * *

* * *

Mother: «Tommy, the canary has disappeared.»

Tommy: «That's funny. It was there just now when I tried to clean it with the vacuum cleaner.»

* * *

Mother: «I sent my little boy for two pounds of plums and you sent a pound and a half.»

Grocer: «My scales are all right, madam. Have you weighed your little boy?»

* * *

Feather: «I am obliged to punish you and it will pain me.»

Johnny: «But, father, if you've done nothing wrong, why pain yourself?»

* * *

Feather: «Why were you kept in at school?»

Son: «I didn't know where the Azores were.»

Feather: «Well, in the future just remember where you put things.»

* * *

Mum: «Tell me, darling, what did daddy say when he fell off the ladder?» asked the mother of her small son.

Small son: «Will I miss out the nasty words, mum?» he asked in return.

Mum: «Of course, dear.»

Small son: «Nothing.»

RIDDLES FOR SCHOOL



What is it?

What is it that looks like a ball,
 But stands still and does not fall
 Off its thin and graceful legs?
 Children like to turn it round,
 Countries, states and their towns
 Can be seen all around.

What am I?

The teacher writes on me with chalk.
My face is black, I cannot talk;
Unlike the boys whose voices hum
I do my work although I'm dumb.

What am I?

I am used to draw lines with,
I am long and white and thin;
On my face black figures shine.
Try, you must my name define.

What is it?

In my house there is a smaller house with windows and doors
and only one person living in it — Knowledge.

* * *

I know everything,
I teach everybody.
But to make friends.
You must first learn.

What is he?

What is it you keep in your schoolbag and that
Shows how you learn your lessons?

* * *

What is it that gives light to the world
although it is black?

* * *

What is it that can carry a message
to anybody in any town?



Key-words:

a globe, a blackboard, a ruler, a bookcase, a book,
a teacher, your day-book, a crib, ink, a letter.

* * *

Why is the word *thousand* like the Sahara desert?

* * *

What is the longest word in English?

* * *

Why is the letter *w* quarrelsome?

* * *

What two letters make something really rotten?

* * *

Why is a selfish friend like the letter *p*?

* * *

What makes a road broad?

* * *

What words may be pronounced quicker and shorter by adding syllables to them?

* * *

Why is the letter *k* like a pig's tail?

* * *

What is that which occurs twice in a moment, once in a minute and not once in a thousand years?

* * *

Why is the letter *g* like the sun?

* * *

Why is London like the letter *e*?

* * *

With *d* and *f* I am at home,
With *o* and *s* I am at sea; find us?

* * *

Which letter of the alphabet goes all round Great Britain?

* * *

What colour were the winds and waves in the storm?

* * *

What letter is the most prominent in the alphabet?

* * *

* * *

Why is the letter *a* like 12 o'clock?

* * *

Which letter is the most useful to a deaf old woman?

* * *

How could you make a teatable into a food?

* * *

Why is the letter *t* like an island?

* * *

What is it that you can keep even after giving it to somebody else?

* * *

What four letters scare a burglar?



Key-words:

because both contain sand, smiles, because there is a mile between the first and the last letters, because it makes ill-will, d,k, because it is the first in pity and last in help, the letter b, quick and short, because it is the end of pork, the letter m, because it is in the centre of light, because it is the capital of England, door, floor, oar, shore, the letter c, the winds blew the waves rose, a, because it is used twice, because it is in the middle of day, the letter a, because it makes her hear, by taking away the letter t, for it is eatable then, because it is in the middle of water, your word, o, i, c, u (Oh, I see you)

What And Why?



What match can't be put in a match-box?

* * *

How can you keep cool at a football match?

* * *

What star is not seen in the sky?

* * *

What horse needs no food?

* * *

What man cannot live inside a house?

* * *

What can you drop without losing anything?

* * *

When is a fool wise?

* * *

Why is a cherry like a book?

* * *

What is everything doing at the same time?

* * *

What is the difference between a schoolmaster and an engine-driver?

* * *

What is the difference between a soldier and a young girl?

* * *

What belongs only to you, and yet is used more by others than by yourself?

* * *

Why is the Atlantic Ocean like a small boy?

* * *

Why are little boys and girls so expensive?

* * *

What is a button?

* * *

What is a night-watchman doing when a sparrow is sitting on his cap?

* * *

What question cannot be answered with «no»?

* * *

* * *

What question cannot be answered with «yes»?

* * *

Why is the coward like a leaky barrel?

* * *

Why is a fishmonger never generous?

* * *

Who is always happiest when he finds everything dull?

* * *

What clock shows the right time only twice a day?

* * *

Why do we all go to bed?

* * *

What is it that gets larger the more we take from it?

* * *

What is it that a man cannot live without?



Key-words:

A football match. Sit next to a fan. A film star. An iron horse. A snow man. A bad habit. When he is silent. Because it is read. Growing older. One minds the train and the other trains the mind. One powders the face the other faces powder. Your name. Because both are constantly moving. Because they are so dear. A small event that is always coming off. He is sleeping. Do you hear? Are you asleep? Because they both run. Because his business makes him sell fish. A knife grinder. One that does not go. Because the bed will not come to us. A hole. A name.



PUZZLES

Can you place ten pieces of sugar in three cups so that every cup contains an odd number of pieces?

* * *

Two persons are standing near the other. One is looking southward, the other northward. How can they see each other without turning their heads and without using looking-glasses?

* * *

I have an equal number of sisters and brothers; but my sister has twice as few sisters as brothers. How many are we?

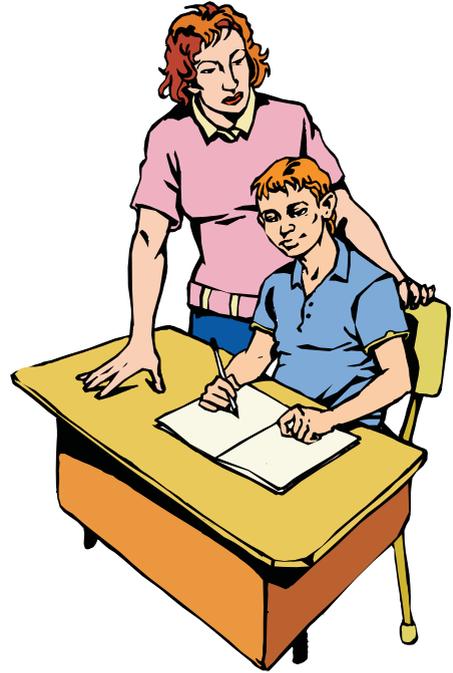
* * *

Five birds were in the tree. A man shot at them and saw two fall. How many birds were left at the tree?

* * *

How many apples can you eat on an empty stomach?

* * *



Key-words:

Place 3 pieces in one cup and 7 in another: then place one of these in the third cup. They are facing each other. 4 brothers and 3 sisters; each brother has 3 brothers and 3 sisters, and each sister has 4 brothers and 2 sisters. Not any, the others flew away. Only one.

The time of progress

The English language is so need,
In people's life so fast and speed.
Not everyone that understands,
They didn't see the foreign lands,
More valued man that English knows,
Because the progress goes and goes...
And many news to people shows:
Technics, computers, electronics, internet,
Man slows in life without that.
The time of progress asks a lot,
The more we know — the wider road!
In every time the knowledge — gold!
It's money, power and the whole.
The ancient proverbs are not lie,
Without knowledge man can die!

Nadiya Statsenko

Рідний край

Осяяна сонячним світлом,
Річкою Тясмин омита,
Окутана садом і лісом,
В переказах давніх сповита.
І чимось приваблює й вабить
Моя Олександрівка рідна...
Доводилось літніми днями
Не раз побувати у полі,
Разом з золотими хлібами
На чистім земнім роздолі,
Де п'янку чарують квіти:
Ромашки, волошки, маки —
Веселки земної діти
Ростуть, щоб край мій рідний уквітчати.
На мить вітерець налітає,
Шепочучи пісню життя,
Надію в мені пориває
На краще майбутнє буття.
Земля ця дорожча для мене,
За землі багатші у світі.
Немає такої проблеми,
Яку б не розвіяв цей вітер.
Додому біжу по стежині,
Знайомій з дитинства до болю.
І згадую враз мої мрії,
Відомі стежинці і полю.
Стою на порозі хатини,
Дивлюся на маму і тата:
«Ви самі найкращі у світі!»
Й їду у лісок розмовляти
Із дубом, із кленом, калиною
І зі своєю Батьківщиною.

Світлана Ткач



*Vira
Andrushchenko*



*Nadiya
Statsenko*



*Olga
Boyko*



*Svitlana
Tkach*

A Special Place in my Heart

There's always the place in my heart,
Which's devoted to my native land.
And if we are far apart,
I believe we'll join again.

The warmth in the depth of my soul
Is like a strong shaft of light,
It helps me to strive for my goal,
Like my private power supply.

This from love to my land,
It's my memory — a win and defeat.
If you have a place to return
You'll have big strength to lead.

Olga Boyko

Have you ever?

Have you ever sunk in the sky,
In the sky of your Motherland?
When clouds are flying high
And you want to gather them?

Have you ever tasted a dawn
At the edge of a sleepy field
And admired the beauty of sun
Rising like a fancy wheel?

Have you ever rejoiced at snow
Crunching under your feet in winter
And enjoyed snowflakes glow,
When they look like precious splinters?

Have you ever bathed in gold,
When autumn comes to your land?
I hope you have, because...
You want to see it again.

Olga Boyko

Люблю свій край

Люблю свій край,
Коли світанок грає
І барви виливає на поля,
Люблю свій край,
Коли вітри гуляють,
І небо плаче, і земля.

Я все люблю, а особливо,
Коли після розлуки я тут знов,
Я розумію, як свій край любила,
Й ще більше відчуваю цю любов.

Люблю дорогу, що веде додому,
І рідний край, і рідний дім.
Вони знімають і найважчу втому,
Вливають нові сили нам усім.

Чому люблю, сама того не знаю...
Бо рідний край не можна не любити,
Тут, як ніде, прекрасно відлітають
У вирій журавлі, й дощить.

Тут, як ніде, і солов'ї співають,
І дивовижна кожна мить.
Тут, як ніде, безкраї небокраї —
Цього не можна не любити.

На цих просторах не буває
Поганих, непогожих днів.
Над луками веселка грає,
Чи сяє золото полів.

Як не любити місце, де ти виріс,
Де є твоє коріння і батьки?
Якщо спитають, то скажу на щирість:
Любити буду, хоч пройдуть роки.

Ольга Бойко

Де Сухий Ташлик СПОКІЙНО В'ЄТЬСЯ

Стрічкою небесною бринить.
Є село, Хайнівкою зоветься,
Яке ледве-ледве животить.

Там родився батько корифея,
А природа гарна — хоч куди!
Та зникають нині малі села,
І на картах губляться вони.

І нікому справ нема до того,
Що духовні сохнуть корінці.
Не будують села нині нові,
Молодь не верта на хуторці.

Оміліє річка й не воскресне
То ж спішімо чистить джерело,
Бо Хайнівки зірочка небесна
Вже зірвалась і летить на дно.

Віра Андрущенко

Моєї юності село

Цвіте бузково й нині в серці
Моєї юності село.
Село моє, для мене ти єдине.
До тебе вкотре повертаюсь я.

Де все знайоме і до болю миле,
Де рідний дім і рідні люди в нім,
Де пісня щира на просторі лине,
Як вічний гімн невтомних трударів.

Де чути плескіт ставу у долині
І шелест лісу поруч із селом.
Село моє, для мене ти єдине.
Тобі уклін і віддана любов.

Віра Андрущенко

Згасає в небі Зірка Світова,
А на землі останній двір зникає.
На карті більш немає вже села
І хто де жив, ніхто не пам'ятає.

Зникають села, ріки, хутори.
І хто їх з мертвих зможе воскресити?
А де ж духовні наші береги?
І як без пам'яті ми будем далі жити?

Шалено мчить Земля кругом осі.
Ніхто не в силі рух цей зупинити.
Та все ж, моральні цінності святі,
Вони повинні вічно в людях жити.

Бо там, де предки бігали колись,
Вже розрослися коренасті груші.
Їх дух незримий, вічно-молодий,
Промінням осяває наші душі.

І нам доручено нести у світ новий
Омріяне, святе і незабутнє,
Бо дзвоном пам'яті у серці ще бринить
теперішнє, минуле і майбутнє.

Віра Андрущенко

Олександрівка рідна моя

Понад Тясмином мріє в долині
Олександрівка рідна моя.
Пишні верби, червона калина —
Прадідівська священна земля.

Там димлять в небеса грізно труби,
То працює цукровий завод.
Поспішають на труд вранці люди,
Мають нині удосталь турбот.
А каштани, неначе сторожа,
В центрі міста розлогі стоять.
Про солдатську славу шепочуть,
Про далеке минуле шумлять.

Чути здалеку дзвони церковні,
Величально їх пісня звучить.
Біля стели Загиблих Героїв
Вічне полум'я палахкотить.

Школярі поспішають щоденно
На навчання у школи свої,
І стрічають їх щиро і тепло
Мудрі люди — прості вчителі.

А малятам — на радість, на втіху —
Каруселі у парку старім.
І так затишно, любо і тихо
Нині в місті осіннім моїм.

Квітнуть луки, сади багряніють,
Умивається в росах земля.
Понад Тясмином мріє в долині
Олександрівка рідна моя.

Віра Андрущенко

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Навчально-методична література

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СТАЦЕНКО НАДІЯ ІВАНІВНА

Олександрівка — моя Батьківщина

Навчальний посібник
з англійської мови
для шкіл Олександрівщини

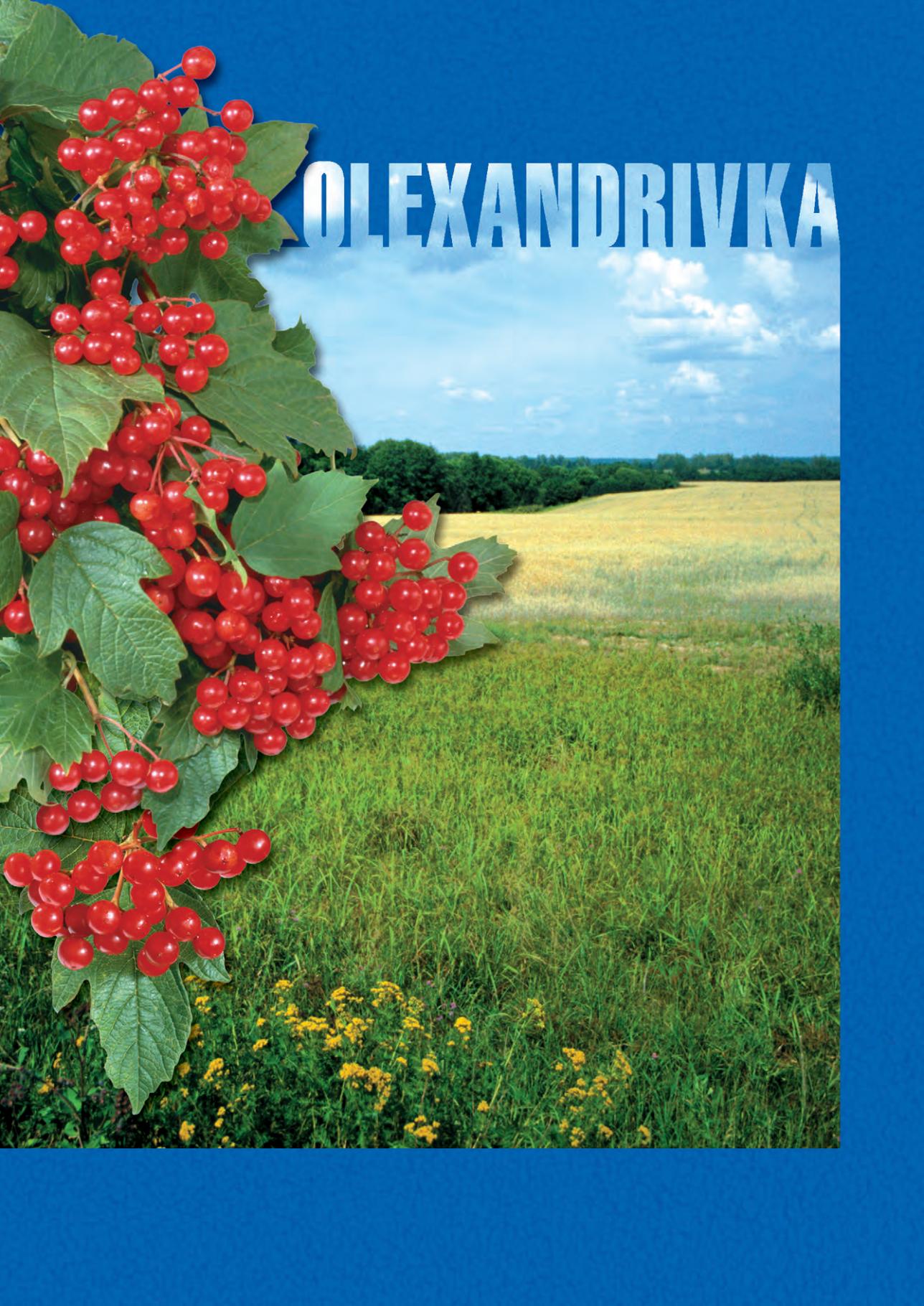
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