

1. Назва теми: Outstanding People of Ukraine - Видатні люди України. Present Continuous.

2. Основні терміни: outstanding, to produce, contribution, science, to achieve, prominent, to connect

3. Основні поняття: Утворення та вживання Present Continuous

4.1 Матеріал лекції:

In the history of humanity there have always been people whose actions and ideas produced a great impact on the lives of other people.

They have made a great contribution to the science, culture, social life of this country. That's why they are called outstanding.

The names of Taras Shevchenko, Lessya Ukrainka, Ivan Franko, Marko Vovchok and Hrygoriy Skovoroda won universal recognition.

There's hardly a country in the world which doesn't have Taras Shevchenko's poems translated into its language.

Gentle melodies and deep emotions of Lessya Ukrainka's verses are dear to poetry-lovers throughout the world.

Ukraine has also given the world many outstanding scientists.

Such names as Vernandskyi, Zabolotnyi, Bogomolets, Sklifosovskyi, Paton, Filatov are well-known all over the world.

Nowadays modern Ukrainian scientists achieved great successes in the field of mathematics, physics, biology and medicine.

Great contribution to the world's historical science was made by such prominent Ukrainian historians as Mykola Hrushevskyi, Mykhailo Dragomanov, Dmytro Yavornitskyi, Mykola Kostomarov.

The Ukrainian national composer school is connected with the name of Mykola Lysenko.

M. Lysenko's operas "Taras Bulba", "Natalka Poltavka", "Eneida" are still staged at the world's opera-houses.

The Ukrainian fine art is represented by the names of Kostandi, Murashko, Borovikovskiyi, Pymonenko.

The Ukrainian culture always developed human traditions of the mankind.

4.2 Вивчення нового граматичного матеріалу Present Continuous — теперішній тривалий час

Час Present Continuous використовується для того, щоб описати подію, що тривалий час відбувається у теперішньому часі. Present Continuous зазвичай вказує на подію, що відбувається прямо під час мовлення.

1) Sara is doing her homework at the moment. Сара зараз робить домашнє завдання (уявіть, що ви говорите з кимось по телефону і паралельно описується те, що зараз відбувається у вас в кімнаті).

2) Dad and me are fishing now. Ми з татом зараз ловимо рибу.

Утворення Present Continuous

Стверджувальні речення:

I			am				playing
You			are				playing
He	/	she	/	it	is		playing
We			are				playing
You			are				playing
They are playing							

Питання:

Am			I				playing?
Are			you				playing?
Is	he	/	she	/	it		playing?
Are			we				playing?
Are			you				playing?
Are they playing?							

Заперечення:

I		am		not			playing
You		are		not			playing
He	/	she	/	it	is	not	playing
We		are		not			playing
You		are		not			playing
They are not playing							

Для того, щоб поставити дієслово у час Present Continuous, потрібне допоміжне дієслово to be в теперішньому часі і дієприкметник теперішнього часу (Participle I) головного дієслова.

To be в теперішньому часі має три форми:

am	–	1	особа,	од.	ч.	(I	am	shaving.)
is	–	3	особа,	од.	ч.	(He	is	reading.)
are – 2 особа од. ч. і всі форми мн. ч. (They are sleeping.)								

Дієприкметник теперішнього часу (Participle I) можна отримати, додавши до початкової формі значимого дієслова закінчення-ing:

jump – jumping, live – living

У питальних речень допоміжне дієслово виноситься на місце перед підметом, а значущий дієслово залишається після нього:

Why are you laughing?

Чому ти смієшся?

Are you using this dictionary?

Ви використовуєте цей словник?

У запереченнях за допоміжним дієсловом стоїть частка not. Форми is та are при цьому можуть бути скорочені до isn't і aren't відповідно.

Radio is not (isn't) working.

Радіо не працює.

5.1 Закріплення головного

Questions:

1. Why do we call some people outstanding?
2. What Ukrainian poets are well-known all over the world?
3. Name some outstanding Ukrainian scientists.
4. Which names are connected with the Ukrainian fine art?
5. What does the Ukrainian culture develop?

5.2 Вправи 1. Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова в Present Continuous.

1. My book (to lie) on the table.
2. They (to work).
3. The doctor and her patient (to talk).
4. We (to cook) dinner. My mother (to make) a salad.
5. A young man (to drive) a car. He (to listen) music.
6. My grandfather (to read) a book.
7. The pen (to lie) on the floor.
8. You (to have) a break?
9. She still (to sing).

Прочитати та перекласти текст

Taras Shevchenko

Taras Shevchenko is a great Ukrainian poet. He is the founder of the modern Ukrainian literary language. Shevchenko was born in the family of a serf in the

village of Moryntsy in 1814. Young Taras became an orphan very early. He was a shepherd, a labourer to a priest and, when he was fourteen, his master took him into the manor house as a boy-servant — “kozachok”.

In 1829 Shevchenko’s master moved to Vilno and then — to St Petersburg. He took his boy-servant with him, too. Still in his early childhood Shevchenko was very fond of drawing and his master decided to make a serf painter of him. For this purpose he sent Taras to study painting. The boy was so talented that several Russian artists decided to free him from slavery. Karl Brulov, the great Russian artist, painted a portrait of Vasiliy Zhukovsky and sold it for 2 500 roubles.

With this money they bought out Shevchenko from his master. Later on the young painter continued his studies at the Petersburg Academy of Arts. Karl Brulov influenced Shevchenko greatly. Soon they became close friends. In 1838 Shevchenko wrote his first poems in Ukrainian. In 1840 he published his first book of poems which he named “Kobzar”.

His first poetical works are mainly examples of romanticism. The subject of many poems was unhappy love. He also wrote several poems about historical past of Ukraine. In these works he glorified the heroic struggle of the Ukrainian people against their oppressors and their fight for national liberation (the long poem “Gaidamaky”). In 1843 Shevchenko returned to Ukraine. He travelled a lot about the country and learned to know the heavy life of the Ukrainian serfs. In 1846 Shevchenko joined a revolutionary organisation — Cyril and Mephodiy Society, which aimed to liberate the serfs.

He wrote several revolutionary poems directed against the tsarist despotism (“Dream”, 1844, “The Caucasus”, 1845, and his famous “Testament”). In 1847 he was arrested and exiled as a soldier to Orsk fortress in Kazakhstan. Here, being a soldier, he wrote several novels in Russian. He also painted several of his best pictures. In 1857 Shevchenko returned from the exile to St Petersburg. Here he published several of his masterpieces in which he criticised the tsarist regime and demanded liberty for serfs.

In St Petersburg he made close friends with well-known Russian writers — N. Chernyshevskiy, N. Dobrolubov, N. Nekrasov and others. In 1859, when Shevchenko went to Ukraine, he was arrested and forced to return to St Petersburg — the tsarist government was afraid of the elderly poet.

On the 10th of March, Shevchenko died. His death was a great loss for Ukrainian literature and liberation movement — A. Gertsen published a big article on Shevchenko’s death in his magazine “Kolokol” in London. Shevchenko is the favourite author of millions of Ukrainians, a real people’s poet. His works are translated into many languages.