Cities in Ukraine



**Exercise 1**

**Translate the following words and expressions**

<https://quizlet.com/318341363/flashcards>

**Exercise 2**

**Fill in the gaps**



**along the way private tour covers**  **languages historical sites**

Enjoy a walk through the beautiful parks to the \_\_\_\_\_ such as Opera House, St. Vladimir Cathedral, St. Sophia Cathedral and of course a walk through the central Maidan Nezalezhnosti. You will have an opportunity to speak with the guide and ask questions \_\_\_\_\_. The tour \_\_\_\_\_ most of the historical sites of Kyiv.

Most of the world \_\_\_\_\_ are available.

Any \_\_\_\_\_ can be booked by phone or email at least two hours in advance.

Sign in for group tours by phone or email at least one hour in advance.

**Exercise 3**

**Fill in the gaps**

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**rapid nodal** [**adjacent**](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/adjacent)  **stronghold**   
**trunk highway satellite towns retains**  [**confluence**](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/confluence)  **fertile**

Kharkiv lies at the \_\_\_\_\_  of the Uda, Lopan, and Kharkiv rivers. It was founded about 1655 as a military \_\_\_\_\_ to protect [Russia](https://www.britannica.com/place/Russia)’s southern borderlands. The centre of a region of \_\_\_\_\_ soils and \_\_\_\_\_ colonization in the 18th century, it quickly developed important trade and handicraft manufactures. Its \_\_\_\_\_ position was [enhanced](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/enhanced) in the later 19th century by the opening of the \_\_\_\_\_ [Donets Basin](https://www.britannica.com/place/Donets-Basin) coalfield, first reached by rail from Kharkiv in 1869. Nowadays Kharkiv \_\_\_\_\_ its role as a communications centre. Kharkiv is also a node on the\_\_\_\_\_ system, with highways to [Moscow](https://www.britannica.com/place/Moscow), to Kiev and western Ukraine, to [Zaporizhzhya](https://www.britannica.com/place/Zaporizhzhya-Ukraine) and [Crimea](https://www.britannica.com/place/Crimea), and to Rostov-na-Donu and the [Caucasus](https://www.britannica.com/place/Caucasus). It has a major airport as well. It is the second largest city in Ukraine and is the centre of a [metropolitan area](https://www.britannica.com/topic/metropolitan-area) [comprising](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/comprising) many\_\_\_\_\_ .

**Exercise 4**

**True of False?**



**1. Lviv**, Polish **Lwów**, German **Lemberg**, Russian **Lvov**, city, western [Ukraine](https://www.britannica.com/place/Ukraine) was founded in the mid-15th century by Prince [Daniel Romanovich](https://www.britannica.com/biography/Daniel-Romanovich) of [Galicia](https://www.britannica.com/place/Galicia-historical-region-Eastern-Europe).

a) true  
b) false

2. Lviv has historically been the chief centre of Galicia.

a) true  
b) false

3. Lviv was seized briefly by the Cossacks in 1648.

a) true  
b) false

4. The government of the short-lived Western Ukrainian National Republic arose in Lviv in 1924.

a) true  
b) false

5. After German occupation, Lviv was annexed by the Soviets in 1945.

a) true  
b) false

6. Lviv is a major publishing and cultural centre, especially of Ukrainian [culture](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/culture), which flourished there in tsarist times when it was suppressed in Russian Ukraine.

a) true  
b) false

7. The university, which was founded in 1661 and named for the Ukrainian poet and journalist [Taras](https://www.britannica.com/biography/Ivan-Franko) Shevchenko under the Soviet regime, is one of the institutions of [higher education](https://www.britannica.com/topic/higher-education) and research in the city.

a) true  
b) false



**Exercise 5**

**Read the text. Explain the meaning of the words and expressions in bold  
 Make your own sentences with the words and expressions in bold**

**Odessa** stands on a **shallow indentation** of the [Black Sea](https://www.britannica.com/place/Black-Sea) coast at a point **approximately** 443 km south of [Kiev](https://www.britannica.com/place/Kiev). A **settlement** existed on the site in ancient times.

During the 19th century Odessa’s growth was rapid, especially after the coming of **railways** in 1866. Odessa became the third city of Russia and the country’s second most important port, after St. Petersburg; grain was its **principal** export. The city was one of the chief centres of the Revolution of 1905 and was the scene of the **mutiny** on the warship [*Potemkin*](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Potemkin).

The city remains a major port in Ukraine, with well-equipped docks and ship-repair yards. Odessa is also a large industrial centre, with a **wide range of** engineering industries; products have included machine tools, cranes, and plows. The [chemical industry](https://www.britannica.com/technology/chemical-industry) has produced such materials as **fertilizers**, paints, and dyes. Odessa also has been the site of **oil refining**, consumer-goods manufacturing, and [food processing](https://www.britannica.com/technology/food-processing). Most factories lie north of the port along the waterfront, with newer plants on the western **outskirts**.

Odessa is an important cultural and educational centre. It has a university, founded in 1865, and numerous other institutions of [higher education](https://www.britannica.com/topic/higher-education). Its most **renowned** research establishment is the Filatov Institute of Eye Diseases. There are a number of museums and theatres, including the opera house and ballet theatre, dating from 1809. The seashore south of the **harbour** is a popular **resort area,** with numerous sanatoriums and holiday camps.

**Key**

**Exercise 2**

Enjoy a walk through the beautiful parks to the \_\_\_\_\_ **historical sites** such as Opera House, St. Vladimir Cathedral, St. Sophia Cathedral and of course a walk through the central Maidan Nezalezhnosti. You will have an opportunity to speak with the guide and ask questions \_\_\_\_\_ **along the way**. The tour \_\_\_\_\_ **covers** most of the historical sites of the city.

Most of the world \_\_\_\_\_ **languages** are available.

Any \_\_\_\_\_ **private tour** can be booked by phone or email at least two hours in advance.

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**Exercise 3**

**Fill in the gaps**

Kharkiv lies at the \_\_\_\_\_ [**confluence**](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/confluence) of the Uda, Lopan, and Kharkiv rivers. It was founded about 1655 as a military \_\_\_\_\_ **stronghold** to protect [Russia](https://www.britannica.com/place/Russia)’s southern borderlands. The centre of a region of \_\_\_\_\_ **fertile** soils and \_\_\_\_\_ **rapid** colonization in the 18th century, it quickly developed important trade and handicraft manufactures. Its \_\_\_\_\_ **nodal** position was [enhanced](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/enhanced) in the later 19th century by the opening of the \_\_\_\_\_ [**adjacent**](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/adjacent) [Donets Basin](https://www.britannica.com/place/Donets-Basin) coalfield, first reached by rail from Kharkiv in 1869. Nowadays Kharkiv \_\_\_\_\_ **retains** its role as a communications centre. Kharkiv is also a node on the\_\_\_\_\_ **trunk highway** system, with highways to [Moscow](https://www.britannica.com/place/Moscow), to Kiev and western Ukraine, to [Zaporizhzhya](https://www.britannica.com/place/Zaporizhzhya-Ukraine) and [Crimea](https://www.britannica.com/place/Crimea), and to Rostov-na-Donu and the [Caucasus](https://www.britannica.com/place/Caucasus). It has a major airport as well. It is the second largest city in Ukraine and is the centre of a [metropolitan area](https://www.britannica.com/topic/metropolitan-area) [comprising](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/comprising) many\_\_\_\_\_ **satellite towns**.

**Exercise 4**

**True of False?**

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