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2021-2024

Ukraine

1 The Ukrainian state

1.1 Ukrainian state

Ukraine is a country in Eastern Europe. Its territory is 603,549 square kilometers. In terms of territory, it ranks second after Russia among European countries.

On August 24, 1991, Ukraine declared independence. The full name of the country is the Republic of Ukraine. The capital is Kyiv.

Since 2014, Ukraine has been a parliamentary-presidential republic. The head of state is the president. The president is elected for five years. The Government of Ukraine is the Cabinet of Ministers. The head of the Cabinet of Ministers is the Prime Minister.

The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine is the legislative power of the country. The Verkhovna Rada consists of 450 deputies.

The population of Ukraine (as of October 1, 2014) is 45 million 455 thousand 65 people. Currently, 31 million 329 thousand 453 people live in cities. In addition, 14 million 125 thousand 612 people live in villages.

More than 130 nationalities live in Ukraine. The main population is Ukrainian (80%). In addition, Russians (17%), Armenians, Belarusians, Crimean Tatars, Moldovans, Bulgarians, Hungarians, Romanians, Poles, Jews, Greeks, and others also live in Ukraine.

1.2 The state language is Ukrainian

Ukraine is a secular state. The country's Constitution guarantees freedom of religion. Orthodox Christians, Catholics, Muslims, Jews, etc., live in Ukraine. The vast majority of the population (over 88%) are Christians.

Ukraine includes 24 oblasts and the Autonomous Republic of Crimea (annexed by Russia in 2014).

Ukraine is divided into five regions — Western, Northern, Eastern, Southern, and Central Ukraine.

There are 459 cities in Ukraine.

Kyiv, Kharkiv, Odesa, Dnipro are cities with a population of more than 1 million.

It is interesting!

There are many ancient cities in Ukraine. The oldest cities of Ukraine:

- The town of Belgorod-Dniester (Thira) — the date of the VI century BC.
 - The town of Kiliya (Achilles) — the date of origin of the VII century BC.
 - The city of Kyiv is 482 years old.
 - The city of Korosten is 1310 years old.
 - The city of Uzhhorod is 1122 years old.
 - The city of Poltava is 1114 years old.
 - The town of Khotyn is 1113 years old.
 - The town of Romney is 1113 years old.
 - The city of Chernihiv is 1108 years old.
 - The town of Pereyaslav-Khmelnytsky is 1108 years old.
1. In 2008, Ukraine became a member of the World Trade Organization.
 2. According to the International Charcoal and Steel Institute ranking, Ukrainian metallurgy was in 7th place among 63 countries, the primary metal producers.
 3. For the last 15 years, Ukraine has been a stable member of the ten largest arms-producing countries.
 4. In Ukraine, about 30 million hectares of arable land. Is it a lot or a little? For comparison: Germany, Italy, and England, taken together, have arable land of only 26 million hectares.

2 State symbols of Ukraine

2.1 State symbols of Ukraine

Every state has state symbols. For example, Ukraine has its state symbols: coat of arms, flag, anthem.

Coat of arms of Ukraine — Golden Trident on a blue background. Trident - an ancient sign. It was often used by people who lived by the sea. For example, in Greco-Roman culture, the trident symbolized the power of the ancient Greek god of the sea Poseidon (Neptune). Scientists and historians believe that the trident represents the trinity of the world — the unity of earth, water, and air.

The flag of Ukraine consists of blue and yellow stripes. Blue symbolizes a clear, peaceful sky, yellow — a wheat field. Thus, the flag of Ukraine is a symbol of peace, work, beauty, and wealth of the native land.

An exciting story of the creation of the anthem of Ukraine. In 1862, the Ukrainian poet Pavlo Chubynsky wrote, "Ukraine is not dead and glory and freedom." The poems were very popular because they called on Ukrainians to fight for independence. In 1865, the music for the lyrics was written by the Ukrainian composer Mykhailo Verbitsky. This song became the anthem of Ukraine.

It is interesting!

- The word "hymn" comes from the Greek language, meaning "song of praise."
- The word "herb" comes from the German language, means "sign of the state, city."

2.2 Symbols of Odessa

The coat of arms of Odessa is a red shield. On the shield is a silver anchor. Golden city crown on top. Under the crown of the Golden Star. What does the coat of arms of Odessa mean? The red shield symbolizes the struggle for access to the Black Sea, and the red color symbolizes courage.

The silver anchor has been the emblem of the city of Odessa since April 22, 1798. The anchor is a symbol of the city — the port. The Golden Star symbolizes the status of a "hero city," which Odessa received for heroism during the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945. The Golden Crown

symbolizes wealth and prosperity.

The flag of Odessa consists of stripes of red, white, and yellow. Red means — the heroism of the people of Odessa, white — their pure soul, golden-yellow — the wealth and prosperity of Odessa. The symbols of Odessa mean that Odessa is a cheerful European city, which has always had the spirit of freedom, equality, and brotherhood.

3 Geography of Ukraine

Ukraine is located in Eastern Europe. It covers an area from west to East for 1316 kilometers, from north to south — for 893 kilometers. The area of Ukraine is 603,700 square kilometers. Belarus borders Ukraine to the north, Poland, Slovakia, Hungary to the west, Romania, Moldova to the southwest, and Russia to the east.

In the south, the territory of Ukraine is washed by the Black and Azov Seas. Most of Ukraine is a plain (95%) with beautiful fertile land — chernozem. On the territory of Ukraine, there are mountains, forests, steppes.

There are mountains in the west of Ukraine - the Ukrainian Carpathians, and in the south — the Crimean mountains. The highest peak in the Ukrainian Carpathians is Hoverla. Its height is 2061 meters. And the highest mountain of the Crimean mountains is Roman-Kosh. Its height is 1545 meters.

There are 71 thousand rivers on the territory of Ukraine. The main rivers of Ukraine are the Danube, the Dnieper, the Dniester, the Pivdenniy Bug, and the Severskiy Donets. The largest of them are the Danube and the Dnieper.

There are more than 3,000 lakes in Ukraine. Synevir — the deepest lake. Its area is 700 square meters, and its depth is 20 meters. Lake Yalpug is the second largest lake in Europe. Its length is 39 km, width up to 5 km, depth — 6 meters.

Seas, rivers, lakes are transport routes, water resources, and sources of hydropower.

Ukraine has many minerals: coal, oil, gas, uranium, iron, manganese, titanium, mercury, gold, silver, copper, sulfur, chalk, etc.

The climate in Ukraine is moderately continental. The average temperature in July is from +18 to

+24 degrees. And in winter, the average January temperature is from +2 to -8 degrees. Odesa is located in the south of Ukraine, so it is not very cold here in winter and often very hot in summer. But in the Carpathians, winter is snowy, so many tourists spend the winter in the Carpathians.

It is interesting!

- The word "Ukraine" means the country — the land where Ukrainians live.
- The Dnieper is a symbol of Ukraine. Slavutych is the poetic name of the Dnieper. The length of the Dnieper is 2201 kilometers. It is the third-largest river in Europe after the Volga and the Danube. The Dnieper is one of the 27 most significant rivers in the world.
- On the banks of the Danube are many major European cities: Vienna – Austria, Belgrade – Serbia, Budapest – Hungary, Bratislava – Slovakia, Munich – Bavaria, Regensburg – Germany, Ruse – Bulgaria, Braila – Romania.
- The fauna of Ukraine is 28 thousand species of animals.

3.1 Famous Ukrainians

Ukrainian geographer (1809 – 1868)

Yegor Kovalevsky is a well-known Ukrainian geographer, traveler, geologist, diplomat, researcher, and writer. He was born in a small Ukrainian village in the Kharkiv region. From childhood, he loved to read books about travel, geographical discoveries.

In 1828, Yegor Kovalevsky graduated from Kharkiv University and began working in the Department of Mining. In 1830 he went to Siberia to look for gold. In Siberia, Kovalevsky taught Egyptian engineers mining.

In 1837, at the request of the Montenegrin government, he explored natural resources. As a result, Yegor Kovalevsky gave the first geographical description of Montenegro and made maps of this country.

In 1839 he went to Central Asia, and in 1847 — to Egypt. In Egypt, he was the first geographer to explore the Nile basin and give a geographical description.

From Egypt, he went to Sudan, Ethiopia. His book "Journey to Inner Africa" contains many

interesting and valuable information about the nature and population of Egypt, Sudan, and Western Ethiopia.

His book "Journey to China" provided valuable geographical information about this country.

4 Folk symbols of Ukraine

4.1 Folk symbols of Ukraine

In ancient times, symbols were of great importance in the life of the people. There are many legends and songs about folk symbols. They have been preserved in various rituals and traditions. Each country has its folk symbols.

The Ukrainian people also have national symbols. Example:

- Viburnum — a symbol of beauty and tenderness of the girl.
- Willow — a symbol of spring, water, the awakening of nature. They say: "Where there is water, there is a willow," "Without a willow and a viburnum, there is no Ukraine."
- Oak — a symbol of strength, longevity. Mothers embroidered oak leaves on their sons' shirts so that the child would be solid and sturdy.
- The stork symbolizes new life and love. It is a favorite bird of Ukrainians. From ancient times, Ukrainians believed that storks bring children to homes where a happy family lives.

4.2 Bread and salt on a towel

Bread and salt on a towel is an ancient Slavic symbol that means the hospitality of the Ukrainian people. The most expensive guests always greeted bread and salt on a towel.

A person served bread and salt breaks off a piece of bread, dips it in salt, and then eats it.

"Bread and salt for your home!" — so the guests told the hosts. Bread is a symbol of life, the leading food of Ukrainians.

Loaf — around bread — the Slavs are also a symbol of the sun. The solar form of a cow is a symbol of wealth, happiness, and fertility.

"A house without towels is like a family without children," people say. So towels have always

been a decoration of the Ukrainian house.

In Ukraine, the towel has long been essential in everyday life and many folk rites, especially in preparation for the wedding. The ancestors of Ukrainians believed that the girl should embroider 40 towels herself (herself) before the wedding. Only her relatives, women, could help her.

The color on the towels matters, so red means love, so this color was on wedding towels. Black symbolizes sadness, brutal female fate. Green means life, rebirth, yellow — the color of the sun and health, blue — the color of joy.

Towels are kept and passed down from generation to generation as a family heirloom. A beautiful embroidered and bright towel is still valued by the people today! Ukrainians believe that a towel is a mascot to bring prosperity and peace to the family.

It is interesting!

The ancestors of Ukrainians believed that the girl should embroider 40 towels herself (herself) before the wedding. Only female relatives could help her. Now everything is much easier. The girl embroiders five towels:

- Hand-towel. The bride herself embroidered it. It is the largest and most beautiful towel. The bride's mother handed it to the groom after the courtship, confirming her consent to the marriage.
- Towel under your feet. Newlyweds stand on it in the registry office or the church. It is the most critical towel at the wedding because there is a tradition: which of the young people will be the first to stand on the towel, so be the main one in the family.
- Union towel. They tie the hands of the newlyweds in the church or registry office — a symbol of unity, family happiness.
- Blessed (parental) towel for the icon. The tradition of blessing the young is still alive today.
- Bread towel. A wedding loaf is placed on it. After the wedding, the parents meet the newlyweds with a wedding loaf.

5 Kyiv is the capital of Ukraine

The capital of Ukraine, Kyiv, is located on the hills on the banks of the Dnieper River. Kyiv is one of the most beautiful cities not only in Ukraine but also in Europe.

It is a beautiful city that can be loved for life. And what a beautiful and expansive Dnieper! From such beauty — breathtaking!

Kyiv is an ancient city. The date of its foundation is 482 years.

In the ancient chronicle "The Tale of Past Years," there is a legend about the founding of the city of Kyiv: three brothers Kyi, Shchek, Khoriv, and their sister Lybid settled in the mountains above the Dnieper. The brothers built a city, and in the older brother's name, they named it Kyiv, i.e., the city of Kyiv.

In 882, Kyiv became the capital of the first Russian state, Kievan Rus, which was the largest state in the ninth — eleventh centuries in Europe.

Ancient architectural monuments of Kievan Rus have been preserved in Kyiv.

The Golden Gate was the main entrance to the city. They were built in 1037. At the top was a Christian Church. It was created so that everyone knew that Kyiv was a Christian city in Russia. There were more than 400 churches in the town.

St. Sophia Cathedral is the oldest church. It was built in the XI century. In 1037, the cathedral opened the first library in Kievan Rus.

In 1990, St. Sophia Cathedral was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

The Kyiv Pechersk Lavra is located on high hills above the Dnieper River. The Lavra originated in the XI century. Its construction lasted nine centuries.

The Kyiv Pechersk Lavra was a spiritual, cultural, and educational center because schools, libraries were opened here, chroniclers and icon painters worked, translators translated foreign books into old Slavonic. The Lavra was known in Kievan Rus and Poland, Armenia, Byzantium, Bulgaria, and other countries.

Ancient Kyiv was an international trade center. As a result, archaeologists have found Arab and Byzantine coins, coins of the ancient cities of Kafa, Bukhara, Damascus, Samarkand, Baghdad,

gold and silver jewelry from the East.

Kyiv traded with Central Asia, the Northern Black Sea region, the Caucasus, Iran, and Byzantium. The proverb "Language will bring you to Kyiv" has survived to this day. She says that the main trade routes led to the city.

Modern Kyiv is a vast city. Its area is 836 square kilometers. The population of Kyiv is about 3 million people.

The main street of Kyiv is Khreshchatyk. She is about 150 years old. Khreshchatyk is a business card of Kyiv. Khreshchatyk is the most crowded street.

And the most beautiful square in Kyiv is Independence Square. It is a traditional place where festivals, concerts, festivities take place.

Kyiv is a center of culture, science, and education. There are 98 universities in the city, so we can say that Kyiv is a student city. The capital has 68 museums, 116 cinemas, and three film studios. In addition, there are 60 parks in the city.

Do you like theater? But the people of Kyiv are real theatergoers. There are 33 theaters in Kyiv. The Taras Shevchenko Kyiv Opera and Ballet Theater is known all over the world. His opera and ballet performances have been admired in France and Canada, Belgium and Switzerland, Denmark and Egypt, Lebanon and Brazil, Japan and China, the United States and Portugal, India, and Spain.

Kyiv metro is the most convenient and cheapest mode of transport. The subway opened on November 6, 1960. There are currently 52 stations in the metro. Their length is 69,648 kilometers. Arsenalnaya station is the deepest in the world. It is located at a depth of 105.5 meters. The metro carries 1 million 330 thousand passengers and 485 million 690 thousand in one day in a year.

The Kyiv metro has a beautiful design. In 2012, the Golden Gate station was included in the 22 most beautiful metro stations in Europe (according to the British newspaper Daily Telegraph).

Kyiv is a beautiful city! But, as people say, it is better to see once than to hear a hundred times.

It is interesting!

- All football fans of the world know Dynamo Kyiv football club. Dynamo Club was founded on May 13, 1927. On July 17, 1928, the first football match with the Odessa team

"Dynamo." The game ended with a score of 2:2.

- All football fans know Ukrainian football players Oleg Blokhin, Igor Belanov, Andriy Shevchenko, Oleksandr Zavarov, Oleg Gusev, Artem Milevsky, Andriy Yarmolenko. Have you heard of these players?
- Did you know that the world boxing champion, in the past a professional boxer, "Honorary" and "Lifetime" world boxing champion Vitaliy Volodymyrovych Klitschko is now the mayor of Kyiv, an adviser to the president?

7 Holidays in Ukraine

7.1 Holidays in Ukraine

How many holidays are celebrated during the year?

There are many beautiful holidays in Ukraine. In addition, there are official public holidays — these are non-working holidays. These days, government organizations are not working.

What is this holiday?

August 24 — Independence Day of Ukraine. On August 24, 1991, Ukraine declared independence.

June 28 is the Day of the Constitution of Ukraine. On June 28, 1996, Ukraine adopted a new constitution.

October 14 — Day of the Defender of Ukraine and the Ukrainian Cossacks.

Who are the Cossacks? The Cossacks are the heroes of Ukraine who fought for the freedom and independence of Ukraine in the 16th and 17th centuries. Traditionally, festivals and sports, and patriotic competitions are held in many cities on this holiday. In schools, in thematic lessons, students are told about the heroes of the Cossacks, and the girls greet all the boys as future defenders of the Motherland and give them gifts.

March 8 — International Women's Day. This holiday was established in 1910 at an international conference in Copenhagen as a day of solidarity, friendship, and unity of women worldwide in the struggle for economic, political, and social rights.

March 8 is a spring women's holiday. On this day, all men give all women — mothers and grandmothers, sisters and brides, girlfriends and teachers — flowers and gifts, telling them that they are the most beautiful, most caring, most tender.

May 1 in Ukraine celebrates the holiday of Spring and Labor. Initially, this holiday was political and was called the Day of International Workers' Solidarity.

On May 1, 1886, Chicago workers demonstrated. They wanted their wages raised, and the working day was 8 hours. Police began firing on workers. May 1 was called the Day of Solidarity of Workers around the World in memory of the fallen workers. Today this holiday is celebrated in 142 countries.

May 9 — Victory Day over Nazi Germany. Victory Day is a memory of those who liberated the world from fascism. In this war, Ukraine lost more than 5 million people.

In each city, there are monuments to the fallen defenders of the Motherland. For example, in Odessa, the Taras Shevchenko Park on the Walk of Fame is a memorial to the Unknown Sailor. Every year on May 9, residents of Odessa bring flowers here in memory of the fallen defenders of the Motherland.

7.2 New Year

Everyone loves this fun winter holiday. The tradition of celebrating the New Year on the night of December 31 to January 1 and decorating houses and the city with Christmas trees came from the era of Emperor Peter I.

Earlier, the New Year began on September 1. But in 1699, Emperor Peter I ordered to celebrate the New Year, as in Europe, because he wanted the rapprochement of the Russian Empire with Europe.

The tradition of celebrating the New Year from December 31 to January 1 has taken root. Then, at midnight, fireworks are set off on the streets of cities, and everyone wishes each other a Happy New Year.

The New Year holiday is called a "winter fairy tale" because the main streets and squares of the city, shop windows, schools, and houses are decorated with beautiful Christmas trees. Santa Claus

and Snow Maiden are the main characters of the New Year's holiday. And what New Year without a Christmas tree and gifts ?! That is why a Christmas tree and a gift are the main attributes of this merry holiday.

And the New Year is called a family holiday. On New Year's Eve, the whole family gathers at the festive table. People say: "As you celebrate the New Year, so you will live all year!". Therefore, everyone is happy on New Year's Eve, and the holiday table should be generous and delicious. Then, precisely at midnight, everyone raises glasses of champagne, greets each other, and says: "Happy New Year! With new happiness!".

Traditionally, the President of Ukraine speaks on television at midnight. He wishes everyone a Happy New Year!

It is interesting!

- Mother's Day is celebrated in Ukraine on the last Sunday of May. This holiday was first celebrated in 1910 in America, and in 1918 Mother's Day was celebrated in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Germany. In 1928 — in Canada.
- Teacher's day is celebrated on the first Sunday in October.
- November 17 in Ukraine marks Student's Day.
- September 1 is the Day of Knowledge in Ukraine.



Module: CROSS-CULTURAL COMMUNICATION

The main aim of this module is to give the student basic knowledge on communication, cross-cultural communication, and the specific features of intercultural communication in Ukraine in historical and contemporary aspects.

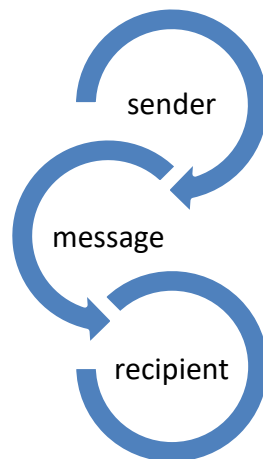
The module consists of 3 themes (total 15 hrs, 0,5 ECST).

THEME I. INTRODUCTION

This theme is dedicated to the clarification of the term “communication”, “culture”, and “cross-cultural communication”. The main understanding of the content and meaning of cross-cultural communication will be characterized.

What does it mean, “communication”? There are a number of different approaches towards understanding the term “communication”. Simply, it means the process of transferring information from one person to another, or from person to group, etc. Every communication act involves at least one sender of the information message and one (or several, or group, etc.) recipient. And the main peculiarity of effective communication is getting feedback. Given the fact, the process of transmitting information messages includes also emotions, the general cultural level of the sender/ recipient, social and cultural circumstances, and other factors the feedback clarifies the fact of not only reception of information, but also the reaction, and personal or group response to it.

So, the communication as the process consists of the sender, the message (information), the recipient:



Categories of communication:

- ✓ **Verbal:** face to face, different media connection which allows personal communication (like telephone, Skype, WhatsUp, Messenger, Telegram, etc., and also traditional radio and TV).
- ✓ **Non-Verbal:** body language, gestures, dressing, actions, facial expressions, etc.
- ✓ **Written:** letters in paper and digital forms, books, magazines, Internet, etc.
- ✓ **Visualized:** graphs, charts, maps, logos, paintings, memes, etc.

It is necessary to point out that an effective communicator feels and understands his / her audience.

For better understanding the process of cross-cultural communication, we have to clarify what is culture. By Geert Hofstede, “culture is the collective mental programming of the mind which distinguishes the members of one group or category of people from another. It is a collective phenomenon because it is at least partly shared with people who live or lived within the same social environment, which is where it was learned. Culture is learned, not inherited. It derives from one’s social environment, not from one’s genes. Culture should be distinguished from human



nature on one side and an individual's personality on the other"¹.

The scientist suggested such types of culture:

- ✓ a national level according to one's country (or countries for people who migrated during their lifetime);
- ✓ a regional and/or ethnic and/or religious and/or linguistic affiliation level, as most nations are composed of culturally different regions and/ or ethnic and/or religious and/or language groups;
- ✓ a gender level, according to whether a person was born as a girl or as a boy;
- ✓ a generation level, which separates grandparents from parents from children;
- ✓ a social class level, associated with educational opportunities and with a person's occupation or profession;
- ✓ for those who are employed, an organizational or corporate level according to the way employees have been socialized by their work organization².

So, cultural diversity is characteristic not only for the world as a whole but also for separate locations. To integrate into any society it is necessary to identify the specific, mentality of people, who are living there and so on. It will help a person to overcome the stereotypes of different mutual perception on an individual level first of all.

So, cross-cultural communication can be clarified as the process of exchanging information between people which are belonging to different cultures. Of course, the acceptance of new culture depends on a number of factors like the situation (business, vacation, study, labor migration, etc.), the time the person is going to be in another culture, language skills, and others.

Every nation has its own history, traditions, past and present, values, models

¹ *Beyond Cultural Differences: Intercultural Stories and Dialogues*,
<https://beyondculturalifferences.wordpress.com/research-theories/>

² Ibid.



of behavior, laws. And successful integration into a new society depends a lot on persons' openness and willingness to learn and to accept the new experience.

Suggested open access materials:

- ✓ *Beyond Cultural Differences: Intercultural Stories and Dialogues*,
<https://beyondculturaldifferences.wordpress.com/research-theories/>
- ✓ *What is Communication?*, <https://www.skillsyouneed.com/ips/what-is-communication.html>
- ✓ *Cross-Culture Communication. Good Collaboration Is a Must*,
<https://www.mindtools.com/CommSkill/Cross-Cultural-communication.htm>

Suggested video:

- ✓ *Cross cultural communication | Pellegrino Riccardi | TEDxBergen*,
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YMyofREc5Jk&ab_channel=TEDxTalks

THEME 2. UKRAINE AS THE OPEN SPACE FOR CROSS-CULTURAL COMMUNICATION

This topic is dedicated to the brief outline of historical, social, and political peculiarities of the country's experience.

Ukraine is a multinational state. Its' history goes back to ancient times. From the first tribes which appeared on the territory of contemporary Ukraine till nowadays, our state is the homeland for people of different nationalities, confession belonging, races, etc. Appeal to the historical past of Ukraine opens the possibility of a deeper understanding of the peculiarities of modern socio-political processes in our country. In general, Ukrainian history is full of dramatic events. For a long



period, it has had its own sovereignty. And Ukrainian lands were divided between several states. At the end of the XVIII century, most of the contemporary Ukrainian lands were divided between the Austrian (later – Austrian-Hungarian) and Russian Empires. Both monarchies settled their laws and rules there. Till the beginning of World War I the composition of the national population has been changed a lot. A great number of representatives of other nationalities migrated to Ukraine, including Russians, Germans, Austrians, etc. The national policy in both empires differed: in Austrian-Hungarian Empire after the Spring of Nations it became more tolerant towards national minorities. In opposite, in Russian Empire, the tendencies toward Russification became increasingly powerful. World War I destroyed both empires. But it is possible to look at the creation of the USSR as on the revitalized Russian Empire

The XXth century brought completely new experience for people who lived in Ukraine. In the first decade, Ukraine was divided between four states: the Soviet Union, Poland, Romania, and Czechoslovakia. After World War II, Ukrainian lands were gathered in the USSR. And only in 1991, Ukraine declared its sovereignty and independence.

During the Soviet times, Ukrainians got completely new social, economic, political, and cultural experience. The Soviet period in Ukrainian history was really destroying for nation mentality. For more than 70 years in the East, Center, and South and over 45 years in the West, the policy of denationalization was provided in Ukraine. It was accompanied by the mass repressions, the holocaust of 1932-1933, policy of internationalism which was more the policy of russification, etc. And the most important fact is that generations of Ukrainians grow up on Soviet propaganda. A completely new social-political environment was created: with a formally non-national basis but in fact with the Russian culture one. The last was the fundament for the creation of Homo Sovieticus. That environment was full of parades, Soviet movies, Soviet music, Soviet poems, Soviet symbols, etc.

We can distinguish one positive in the context of our topic: during the Soviet



period the migration of population was really huge and people became acquainted with new cultures, traditions, mentalities. But the positive was leveled by absolute control by the authorities, the policy of building a Soviet citizen, intolerance, and even aggression (with the repressive policy) toward any manifestations of national.

After 1991 Ukraine has been started to build a new democratic state. But the process of democratization was complicated by the huge Soviet experience and unpreparedness for responsibility in individual and collective state-building processes. Two revolutions: Orange (2004) and the Revolution of Dignity (2013-2014) demonstrated the willingness of the Ukrainian people toward to EU. They influenced the process of self-identification. But that is the next topic.

It's important to point out that Ukraine was and still is the open space for cross-cultural communication both on individual and collective levels. People of different national origins, cultures, races, etc. are closely interacting here and building a new democratic and tolerant society.

Suggested open access materials:

✓ *Culture Crossing Guide. A community-built resource for cross-cultural etiquette and understanding,*
http://guide.culturecrossing.net/basics_business_student.php?id=213

THEME 3. IDENTICAL DIMENSION OF INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION

The main aim of this theme is to clarify what is identity and how it influences Ukrainian reality.

The identity question is one of the most actual both in contemporary science and in politics. This question concerns different aspects of our lives including culture, nationality, gender, social class, etc. There are many definitions of the term



“identity”.

James D. Fearon wrote, “identity” in its present incarnation reflects and evokes the idea that social categories are bound up with the bases of an individual’s self-respect”³. The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English gives five attitudes toward a definition of the term “identity”⁴. Between them, the first three are related to our issue: 1. a) the quality or condition of being a specified person or thing, b) individuality, personality; 2 identification or the result of it; 3 the state of being the same in substance, nature, qualities, etc.

Anthony Smith in his “National identity” defined the categories and roles of a human individual self. He is speaking about gender, local and regional identity, social, religious, and ethnic identities. Special attention is paid to the multiple identities⁵.

The question which is more or less actual for everyone: who am I? And that is an identical question. In cross-cultural communication, a personal identity plays a fundamental role, on our opinion. It is interesting that for many people national identity is datum: it’s impossible to choose the place of birth, national identity of parents, and so on. But both history and nowadays reality demonstrates that a person can have single, double, multiple identities. And social and political factors influence it a lot. For example, after the proclaiming the independence in Ukraine, the number of people of other nationalities decreased. That happened first of all because a certain percentage of the population just changed their official belonging to the Russian nation, for example.

During the revolution transformations at the beginning of the XX century, the participation of people in those processes did not depend only on national identity. First of all, they united people with common values and outlooks. In the events of

³ James D. Fearon, “What is identity (as we now use the word)?”, web.stanford.edu/group/fearon-research/cgi-bin/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/What-is-Identity-as-we-now-use-the-word-.pdf

⁴ *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English*, 1991 ed., s.v. “identity”.

⁵ Anthony D. Smith, *National Identity* (Reno, Nevada: University of Nevada Press, 1991), 4-8.



2013-2014, a huge role played European-oriented Ukrainians – representatives of the so-called middle class.

The overview of the dynamic of identity changes of Ukrainians during the independence is giving a better understanding of the situation in Ukraine. What are Ukrainians thinking about Ukraine? That was the subject of another poll done by Il'ko Kucheriv Democratic Initiative Foundation from June 26 till July 18, 2015⁶. So, on the question “*Whom do you feel yourself?*” (one response) the data are:

	1992	2000	2002	2004	2005	2006	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015
Citizen of Ukraine	45.6	41.1	41.3	44.3	54.6	51.6	51.8	51.3	48.4	50.7	64.6	57.5
Representative of the ethnic, nation group	—	—	3.0	3.1	2.1	1.8	2.6	3.1	1.8	2.0	2.1	3.1
Citizen of the former USSR	12.7	12.2	12.7	10.7	8.1	7.3	9.0	6.9	8.4	6.6	5.5	3.9
Citizen of the Europe	3.8	2.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.3	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3
Citizen of the world	6.4	5.6	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.9	1.7	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.1	4.2
Other	—	—	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.6

Source: http://www.dif.org.ua/ua/polls/2015a/do-dnja-nezalezhnosti-sho-ukrainci-dumayut-pro-ukrainu__1440150573.htm

The interaction of different identities gives a vast array of possibilities for the democratization of Ukraine and building an open society here.

Suggested open access materials:

✓ *Ukraine's Struggle for a Future-Oriented Identity: Q&A with Mykola Riabchuk*, <https://huri.harvard.edu/news/ukraines-struggle-future-oriented-identity-qa-mykola-riabchuk>

⁶ “Opytuvannya.” Fond Demokratychni Initsiatyvy imeni Il’ka Kucheriva, 2015, “*Do Dnya Nezalezhnosti: shch ukrayintsi dumayut pro Ukrainu?*”, http://www.dif.org.ua/ua/polls/2015a/do-dnja-nezalezhnosti-sho-ukrainci-dumayut-pro-ukrainu__1440150573.htm (accessed 3 August, 2016).

EUROPEAN VALUES

1. **CIVILIAN, MILITARY AND NORMATIVE POWERS OF EUROPE**
2. **EU VALUE MAINSTREAMING.**
3. **EU VALUE STATEMENTS and CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS.**
4. **VALUES VS NORMS**
5. **EUROPEAN IDENTITY.**

References

Questions for self-reflection

Recommended reading

Case-studies

America's most-trusted online dictionary by Merriam-Webster provides several connotations of the word 'value'. Value regarded as:

- 1: 'the monetary worth of something and in that connotation equals Market Price or
- 2: a fair return or equivalent in goods, services, or money for something exchanged or
- 3: relative worth, utility, or importance
- 4: something (such as a principle or quality) intrinsically valuable or desirable

This part of our course will be, as you understand, not about material values, but about PRINCIPLE THAT INTRINSICALLY VALUABLE OR DESIRABLE in European Union. This part of the course deals with EUROPEAN VALUES and Identity.

1. CIVILIAN, MILITARY AND NORMATIVE POWER OF EUROPE

Researchers distinguish between several types of power: civilian, military and normative power (Manners, 2002; Taylor, 2021). After the Second World War, Europe developed almost exclusively on the concept of civilian power. In his BBC Reith Lectures for 1972, Sir Andrew Shonfield described the European Community as "the purest expression in the international system of what Francois Duchene has called 'civilian power', as opposed to traditional military/political power" (Bull, 1982). Hedley Bull in the early 1980s argued 'from the perspective of "the return to power politics" of the 1980s' the civilian power of the EC was conditional upon the military power of states (Bull, 1982; Manners, 2002).

Later on Manners, Ian introduced the idea of normative power in Europe (Manners, 2002). Normative power has many synonyms like ‘power over opinion’, ‘an *idée force*’, ‘the power of ideas’, ‘ideological power’.

Table 1. Civilian, military and normative powers (Manners, 2002, p. 40)

	Civilian	Military	Normative
Carr, E.H. (1962)	Economic	Military	Opinion
Galtung, J. (1973)	Remunerative	Punitive	Ideological
(Manners, 2002)	Ability to use civilian instruments	Ability to use military instruments	Ability to shape conceptions of ‘normal’

Although normative power is based on civil and military power, it entails also leadership in terms of ideas and the promotion of those ideas worldwide. Value issue fits well into that ‘Ability to shape conceptions of ‘normal’ (Taylor, 2021). Thus, European values are a way of convincing others that what they postulate is the only "normal" state of affairs. This is, if you will, an ideological lens through which an ordinary European look at the world. Moreover, if you look at the world through this ideological lens, as we will see later, you are automatically considered a European by IDENTITY.

2. EU VALUE MAINSTREAMING.

European values are there not to be kept behind the window, moreover, they are DESIGNED to put them into practice. In other words, values are not a high theory to be memorized and then forgotten. THEY ARE FOR DAILY USE. In order to achieve this practical use, the EU uses the so-called EU VALUE MAINSTREAMING tactics. EU VALUE MAINSTREAMING means that values are incorporated in all policies at all levels and at all stages (Taylor, 2021).

The most pertinent mechanism to EU value mainstreaming through bilateral dialogues, procedural diffusion, merely captures the role of institutionalised relationships as a channel for diffusion (Taylor, 2021)(Manners 2002, p. 244).

Analysis of EU’s official discourse in this area testifies to that (Table 2).

Table 2. Analysis of EU’s official discourse in this area

Document	Excerpt from document
The Lisbon Treaty (2009) Article 21.1 (Title V)	states that the EU’s external action will be ‘guided by the principles which have inspired its own creation, development, and enlargement, and which it seeks to advance in the wider world

	<i>[before specifying the EU's founding values]</i> EU (2010), p.28
Strategic Framework and Action Plan for Human Rights and Democracy (2012)	States that ‘the EU will promote human rights in ALL areas of its external action without exception ’ (EU Council 2012, p. 2)
EU's Global Strategy (2016)	that ‘we must... systematically mainstream human rights ... across policy sectors and institutions ’ (EU 2016,p. 11)
EU Annual Report on Human Rights and Democracy in the World 2016	States that ‘human rights issues should not be confined to human rights dialogues ... [but] included in the agenda of other meetings, including political or other dialogues ’ (EU Council 2017, p. 7)

PAC

The Lisbon Treaty (2009) Article 21.1 (Title V) postulates that the EU's external action will be ‘guided by the principles which have inspired its own creation, development, and enlargement, and which it seeks to advance in the wider world (EU 2010, p.28).

These words alone can be interpreted literally and rigidly (a hard interpretation) and figuratively, softly (a soft interpretation) (Figure 1).

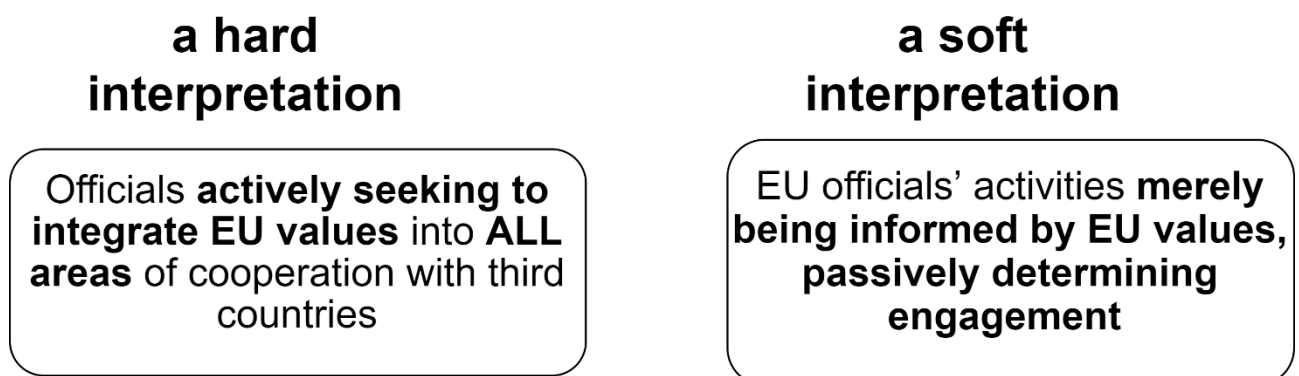


Figure 1. Possible interpretations of the statement of the Lisbon Treaty on values.

At the same time, the other documents listed in Table 1 do not leave any doubt that the EU interprets the Lisbon Treaty through a hard interpretation approach.

Therefore, the documents explicitly suggest that EU officials have a responsibility to actively

mainstream human rights into all dialogues with third countries, irrespective of sectoral substance. (Taylor, 2021)

Thus, the EU's official discourse in this area can therefore "be characterised as systematic value mainstreaming in all dialogues with third countries" (Taylor, 2021)

'Following this analysis, EU value mainstreaming in dialogues with third countries can be defined as active and focused actions throughout every stage of the process to systematically promote values in all dialogues with third countries (Taylor, 2021)

3. EU VALUE STATEMENTS AND CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

The European Union's fundamental values are:

1. respect for human dignity and human rights,
2. freedom,
3. democracy,
4. equality and
5. the rule of law.

These values unite all the member states – no country that does not recognise these values can belong to the Union. All these fundamental values are defined in the Treaty of Lisbon (2009) (Table 3).

PAC

Table 3. Fundamental Rights of the European Union (EU Council, 2010, p. 382-402)

DIGNITY	Human dignity	Human dignity is inviolable. It must be respected and protected.
	Right to life	1. Everyone has the right to life. 2. No one shall be condemned to the death penalty, or executed
	Right to the integrity of the person	1. Everyone has the right to respect for his or her physical and mental integrity. 2. In the fields of medicine and biology, the following must be respected in particular: (a) the free and informed consent of the person concerned, according to the procedures laid down by law;

		<p>(b) the prohibition of eugenic practices, in particular those aiming at the selection of persons;</p> <p>(c) the prohibition on making the human body and its parts as such a source of financial gain;</p> <p>(d) the prohibition of the reproductive cloning of human beings.</p>
	Prohibition of torture and inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment	No one shall be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.
	Prohibition of slavery and forced labour	<p>1. No one shall be held in slavery or servitude.</p> <p>2. No one shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labour.</p> <p>3. Trafficking in human beings is prohibited.</p>
FREEDOMS	Right to liberty and security	Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person.
	Respect for private and family life	Everyone has the right to respect for his or her private and family life, home and communications.
	Protection of personal data	<p>1. Everyone has the right to the protection of personal data concerning him or her.</p> <p>2. Such data must be processed fairly for specified purposes and on the basis of the consent of the person concerned or some other legitimate basis laid down by law. Everyone</p>

		<p>has the right of access to data which has been collected concerning him or her, and the right to have it rectified.</p> <p>3. Compliance with these rules shall be subject to control by an independent authority.</p>
	Right to marry and right to found a family	<p>The right to marry and the right to found a family shall be guaranteed in accordance with the national laws governing the exercise of these rights.</p>
	Freedom of thought, conscience and religion	<p>1. Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This right includes freedom to change religion or belief and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or in private, to manifest religion or belief, in worship, teaching, practice and observance.</p> <p>2. The right to conscientious objection is recognised, in accordance with the national laws governing the exercise of this right.</p>
	Freedom of expression and information	<p>1. Everyone has the right to freedom of expression. This right shall include freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by public authority and regardless of frontiers.</p> <p>2. The freedom and pluralism of the media shall be respected.</p>
	Freedom of assembly and of association	<p>1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and to freedom of association at all levels, in particular in</p>

		<p>political, trade union and civic matters, which implies the right of everyone to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his or her interests.</p> <p>2. Political parties at Union level contribute to expressing the political will of the citizens of the Union.</p>
	Freedom of the arts and sciences	The arts and scientific research shall be free of constraint. Academic freedom shall be respected.
	Right to education	<p>1. Everyone has the right to education and to have access to vocational and continuing training.</p> <p>2. This right includes the possibility to receive free compulsory education.</p> <p>3. The freedom to found educational establishments with due respect for democratic principles and the right of parents to ensure the education and teaching of their children in conformity with their religious, philosophical and pedagogical convictions shall be respected, in accordance with the national laws governing the exercise of such freedom and right.</p>
	Freedom to choose an occupation and right to engage in work	<p>1. Everyone has the right to engage in work and to pursue a freely chosen or accepted occupation.</p> <p>2. Every citizen of the Union has the freedom to seek employment, to work, to exercise the</p>

		<p>right of establishment and to provide services in any Member State.</p> <p>3. Nationals of third countries who are authorised to work in the territories of the Member States are entitled to working conditions equivalent to those of citizens of the Union.</p>
	Freedom to conduct a business	The freedom to conduct a business in accordance with Union law and national laws and practices is recognised.
	Right to property	<p>1. Everyone has the right to own, use, dispose of and bequeath his or her lawfully acquired possessions. No one may be deprived of his or her possessions, except in the public interest and in the cases and under the conditions provided for by law, subject to fair compensation being paid in good time for their loss. The use of property may be regulated by law in so far as is necessary for the general interest.</p> <p>2. Intellectual property shall be protected.</p>
	Right to asylum	The right to asylum shall be guaranteed with due respect for the rules of the Geneva Convention of 28 July 1951 and the Protocol of 31 January 1967 relating to the status of refugees and in accordance with the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (hereinafter referred to as ‘the Treaties’).

	Protection in the event of removal, expulsion or extradition	<p>1. Collective expulsions are prohibited.</p> <p>2. No one may be removed, expelled or extradited to a State where there is a serious risk that he or she would be subjected to the death penalty, torture or other inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.</p>
EQUALITY	Equality before the law	Everyone is equal before the law.
	Non-discrimination	<p>1. Any discrimination based on any ground such as sex, race, colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic features, language, religion or belief, political or any other opinion, membership of a national minority, property, birth, disability, age or sexual orientation shall be prohibited.</p> <p>2. Within the scope of application of the Treaties and without prejudice to any of their specific provisions, any discrimination on grounds of nationality shall be prohibited.</p>
	Cultural, religious and linguistic diversity	The Union shall respect cultural, religious and linguistic diversity.
	Equality between women and men	<p>Equality between women and men must be ensured in all areas, including employment, work and pay.</p> <p>The principle of equality shall not prevent the maintenance or adoption of measures providing for specific advantages in favour of the under-represented sex.</p>

	The rights of the child	<p>1. Children shall have the right to such protection and care as is necessary for their well-being. They may express their views freely. Such views shall be taken into consideration on matters which concern them in accordance with their age and maturity.</p> <p>2. In all actions relating to children, whether taken by public authorities or private institutions, the child's best interests must be a primary consideration.</p> <p>3. Every child shall have the right to maintain on a regular basis a personal relationship and direct contact with both his or her parents, unless that is contrary to his or her interests.</p>
	The rights of the elderly	The Union recognises and respects the rights of the elderly to lead a life of dignity and independence and to participate in social and cultural life.
	Integration of persons with disabilities	The Union recognises and respects the right of persons with disabilities to benefit from measures designed to ensure their independence, social and occupational integration and participation in the life of the community.
SOLIDARITY	Workers' right to information and consultation	Workers or their representatives must, at the appropriate levels, be guaranteed information and consultation in good time in the cases and under the conditions provided for by Union law and national laws and practices.

	within the undertaking	
	Right of collective bargaining and action	Workers and employers, or their respective organisations, have, in accordance with Union law and national laws and practices, the right to negotiate and conclude collective agreements at the appropriate levels and, in cases of conflicts of interest, to take collective action to defend their interests, including strike action.
	Right of access to placement services	Everyone has the right of access to a free placement service.
	Protection in the event of unjustified dismissal	Every worker has the right to protection against unjustified dismissal, in accordance with Union law and national laws and practices.
	Fair and just working conditions	<p>1. Every worker has the right to working conditions which respect his or her health, safety and dignity.</p> <p>2. Every worker has the right to limitation of maximum working hours, to daily and weekly rest periods and to an annual period of paid leave.</p>
	Prohibition of child labour and protection of young	The employment of children is prohibited. The minimum age of admission to employment may not be lower than the minimum school-leaving age, without prejudice to such rules as

	people at work	<p>may be more favourable to young people and except for limited derogations.</p> <p>Young people admitted to work must have working conditions appropriate to their age and be protected against economic exploitation and any work likely to harm their safety, health or physical, mental, moral or social development or to interfere with their education.</p>
	Family and professional life	<p>1. The family shall enjoy legal, economic and social protection.</p> <p>2. To reconcile family and professional life, everyone shall have the right to protection from dismissal for a reason connected with maternity and the right to paid maternity leave and to parental leave following the birth or adoption of a child.</p>
	Social security and social assistance	<p>1. The Union recognises and respects the entitlement to social security benefits and social services providing protection in cases such as maternity, illness, industrial accidents, dependency or old age, and in the case of loss of employment, in accordance with the rules laid down by Union law and national laws and practices.</p> <p>2. Everyone residing and moving legally within the European Union is entitled to social security benefits and social advantages in accordance with Union law and national laws and practices.</p>

		3. In order to combat social exclusion and poverty, the Union recognises and respects the right to social and housing assistance so as to ensure a decent existence for all those who lack sufficient resources, in accordance with the rules laid down by Union law and national laws and practices.
	Health care	Everyone has the right of access to preventive health care and the right to benefit from medical treatment under the conditions established by national laws and practices. A high level of human health protection shall be ensured in the definition and implementation of all the Union's policies and activities.
	Access to services of general economic interest	The Union recognises and respects access to services of general economic interest as provided for in national laws and practices, in accordance with the Treaties, in order to promote the social and territorial cohesion of the Union.
	Environmental protection	A high level of environmental protection and the improvement of the quality of the environment must be integrated into the policies of the Union and ensured in accordance with the principle of sustainable development.
	Consumer protection	Union policies shall ensure a high level of consumer protection.

CITIZENS' RIGHTS	Right to vote and to stand as a candidate at elections to the European Parliament	<p>1. Every citizen of the Union has the right to vote and to stand as a candidate at elections to the European Parliament in the Member State in which he or she resides, under the same conditions as nationals of that State.</p> <p>2. Members of the European Parliament shall be elected by direct universal suffrage in a free and secret ballot.</p>
	Right to vote and to stand as a candidate at municipal elections	<p>Every citizen of the Union has the right to vote and to stand as a candidate at municipal elections in the Member State in which he or she resides under the same conditions as nationals of that State.</p>
	Right to good administration	<p>1. Every person has the right to have his or her affairs handled impartially, fairly and within a reasonable time by the institutions, bodies, offices and agencies of the Union.</p> <p>2. This right includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the right of every person to be heard, before any individual measure which would affect him or her adversely is taken; (b) the right of every person to have access to his or her file, while respecting the legitimate interests of confidentiality and of professional and business secrecy; (c) the obligation of the administration to give reasons for its decisions. <p>3. Every person has the right to have the Union make good any damage caused by its</p>

		<p>institutions or by its servants in the performance of their duties, in accordance with the general principles common to the laws of the Member States.</p> <p>4. Every person may write to the institutions of the Union in one of the languages of the Treaties and must have an answer in the same language.</p>
	Right of access to documents	Any citizen of the Union, and any natural or legal person residing or having its registered office in a Member State, has a right of access to documents of the institutions, bodies, offices and agencies of the Union, whatever their medium.
	European Ombudsman	Any citizen of the Union and any natural or legal person residing or having its registered office in a Member State has the right to refer to the European Ombudsman cases of maladministration in the activities of the institutions, bodies, offices or agencies of the Union, with the exception of the Court of Justice of the European Union acting in its judicial role.
	Right to petition	Any citizen of the Union and any natural or legal person residing or having its registered office in a Member State has the right to petition the European Parliament.

	Freedom of movement and of residence	<p>1. Every citizen of the Union has the right to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States.</p> <p>2. Freedom of movement and residence may be granted, in accordance with the Treaties, to nationals of third countries legally resident in the territory of a Member State.</p>
	Diplomatic and consular protection	<p>Every citizen of the Union shall, in the territory of a third country in which the Member State of which he or she is a national is not represented, be entitled to protection by the diplomatic or consular authorities of any Member State, on the same conditions as the nationals of that Member State.</p>
JUSTICE	Right to an effective remedy and to a fair trial	<p>Everyone whose rights and freedoms guaranteed by the law of the Union are violated has the right to an effective remedy before a tribunal in compliance with the conditions laid down in this Article.</p> <p>Everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial tribunal previously established by law. Everyone shall have the possibility of being advised, defended and represented. Legal aid shall be made available to those who lack sufficient resources in so far as such aid is necessary to ensure effective access to justice.</p>

	Presumption of innocence and right of defence	<p>1. Everyone who has been charged shall be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law.</p> <p>2. Respect for the rights of the defence of anyone who has been charged shall be guaranteed.</p>
	Principles of legality and proportionality of criminal offences and penalties	<p>1. No one shall be held guilty of any criminal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a criminal offence under national law or international law at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the criminal offence was committed. If, subsequent to the commission of a criminal offence, the law provides for a lighter penalty, that penalty shall be applicable.</p> <p>2. This Article shall not prejudice the trial and punishment of any person for any act or omission which, at the time when it was committed, was criminal according to the general principles recognised by the community of nations.</p> <p>3. The severity of penalties must not be disproportionate to the criminal offence.</p>
	Right not to be tried or punished twice in	No one shall be liable to be tried or punished again in criminal proceedings for an offence for which he or she has already been finally

	criminal proceedings for the same criminal offence	acquitted or convicted within the Union in accordance with the law.
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“The EU values are common to the EU countries

*in a society in which **inclusion, tolerance,***

***justice, solidarity and non-discrimination** prevail.*

These values are an integral part of our European way of life”.

European Commission <https://ec.europa.eu/component-library/eu/about/eu-values/>

4. VALUES VS NORMS

The EU is based on five principles that have fundamental to the cooperation of all 27 in many respects different states. These are **1) common values**, 2) supranationality, 3) degressive proportionality, 4) solidarity and 5) subsidiarity.

As you can see, common values are the first at the list of principles. In this module you will learn about European values as a fundamental principle of the EU. values set out in Article 2 of the “Treaty of the European Union”. The promotion of values is presented as part of “the fight against the rise of populism, xenophobia, divisive nationalism and the spreading of fake news”. There are many challenges for European community today. “Declaration on promoting citizenship and the common values of freedom, tolerance and nondiscrimination through education” was issued in March 2015 by the EU Ministers of Education as a response to the terrorist attacks on Charlie Hebdo. These recent initiatives reveal how EU institutional actors invoke and reassert common values in reaction to the major threats currently affecting European democracy. This is an illustration of the trend that, since the beginning of the twenty-first century, has seen “values” dramatically re-emerge in the political life of Western democracies. European multi-level governance, both in national, transnational, and supranational levels, makes no exception. In the European Union (EU), the enlargements, the geopolitical challenges and the economic crises have triggered debates on the common values susceptible to hold member states and citizens together, to justify public action and to ensure the sustainability of the European political, economic, and social models⁷.

Studying values, it is important to understand the differences between values and norms. Even when

⁷ Foret, François, Calligaro, Oriane (2020). European values”. Challenges and opportunities for EU governance.

discussing European values, misunderstandings often occur when talking about values and norms or standards.

Values are general ideals. As Paula Surridge said: “They are not beliefs about *what is* but rather desires about *what ought to be* – not a diagnosis of society’s ills but rather a picture of what a healthy society should look like. Values are ‘enduring’: they are more permanent than attitudes, more akin to broad musical tastes than to a like or dislike of a particular piece of music; they are ‘latent’, they cannot be directly measured by simply asking people what values they hold⁸”.

Values are deep meaningful orientations of an individual or group of people. Values are important elements of internal personality structures, fixed by a person's experience. They separate important things from the insignificant to a person. Values underlie norms, which are action-guiding rules. There are three kinds of such rules: permissions, orders or commands and prohibitions. Values show what persons and communities hold as important. Norms say what has to be done in order to realize values. Without a reference to underlying values, rules lack motivation and justification. Without corresponding norms, values lack specification and concrete direction. Brexit, British politics and values.

Values define goals and beliefs and can be embodied in socio-political movements and institutions. For example, fundamental human rights are embodied in the constitutions of European countries, in the system of separation of legislative, judicial, and executive powers, in such democratic institutions as freedom of speech, organization, free, secret and transparent elections. So, the institutionalization of values means the development of legal mechanisms for the realization of values, as well as institutions, first - the authorities responsible for the implementation and observance of human rights and freedoms. The institutionalization of political rights and freedoms (primarily the right to freedom of expression, the freedom of assembly and association) ensured the participation of citizens in political life.

Values are important beliefs or ideals of a person in a community, serving as a motivation for action. Norms are action-guiding rules. The difference between a value and a norm is that a value is general, referring to an overall ideal, whereas a norm is concrete, specifying certain things that have to be done (or omitted). Values can be operationalized in specifying norms; norms refer to and are justified by underlying values.

Why is it important to distinguish between values and norms? Even when discussing European values, misunderstandings often occur when talking about values and standards, or vice versa. Norms are general rules of daily life that can be enhanced by social sanctions such as social displeasure or

⁸ Paula Surridge (2021). Brexit, British politics and values <https://ukandeu.ac.uk/long-read/brexit-british-politics-and-values/>

ostracism. Norms are depending on the place and the time in which they are valid, they can be incorporated into laws and thus constitute rights. If these laws are violated, there are legal sanctions. In philosophy, values are regarded as universal, situation-independent ideas about what is considered desirable in a society. Values hover over norms and rights. They are the ideal of something that is socially considered ethically desirable and good. They are worth aspiring, but are usually not fully achieved and realized. This is important to be able to answer certain arguments: just because e.g. freedom or equality in reality may not be fully implemented, this does not mean that these values as such are pointless and must be rejected.

The **common values** of the European Union are fixed in Article 6 paragraph 1 of the Treaty on the European Union.

Cultural rights and freedoms: this is the fourth generation of rights and freedoms has implemented in European countries since the end of the XX century. The multicultural nature of modern European society requires special attention to ensuring equal rights and freedoms for different national, linguistic and religious minorities and to preventing discrimination. The European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (10) (adopted by the Council of Europe on 5 November 1992) and the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, adopted by the Council of Europe, are dedicated to these issues. These documents have become the recommendations and values of the united Europe appeals to all member states of the Council of Europe to implement the following measures:

- prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of language, culture, nationality and gender;
- Prohibition of the policy of assimilation of minorities, ie prevention of forcible imposition of a certain culture, religion, language and gender orientation;
- developing conditions for preserving cultural identity of immigrants and national minorities;
- ensuring the rights of minorities to freedom of assembly, association, speech and religion.

Particular attention in these documents is paid to the prohibition of discrimination against members of national, ethnic and linguistic minorities of migrants in the exercise of fundamental, political and social rights and freedoms. Discrimination means restricting or denying these people the same rights and freedoms as the "titular" nation or the cultural and linguistic majority of the population. Thus, the prohibition of discrimination in the exercise of the right to work means that whites and blacks have equal access to jobs. The second important aspect of cultural rights and freedoms is to ensure the rights of various minorities to preserve their cultural identity, i.e., language, lifestyles and cultural traditions, religious beliefs.

The European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages emphasizes the provision of education, or

a substantial part of it, in one's mother tongue. Based on the current realities of the multicultural and multinational composition of the EU and EU member states, the Charter recognizes the cultural, religious and linguistic diversity of EU citizens and the right to cultural, linguistic or religious identity and respect for it.

EU values. How do the Europeans perceive them?

This Eurobarometer survey⁹ asked citizens among several topics, which political issue the Parliament should deal with as a matter of priority.

Human rights, freedom of speech, gender equality top lists of EU fundamental values.

- 52% consider climate change to be the most current pressing environmental issue
- 59% are in favour of their country being a member of the EU

Parliament's autumn Eurobarometer survey traditionally asks citizens which political issue the European Parliament should deal with as a matter of priority. With regard to European values, a clear majority of citizens see protecting human rights worldwide (48%), freedom of speech (38%), gender equality (38%) and solidarity between EU member states (33%) as the main fundamental values to preserve in the European Union.

Although the ranking of priorities show a significant variation across individual member states, for the first time climate change tops the list of citizens' priority issues. Nearly every third respondent (32%) wants Parliament to address combating climate change as its biggest priority. The fight against poverty and social exclusion (31%), combating terrorism (24%) as well as tackling unemployment (24%) follow in the average EU ranking of citizens' priorities.

Over the course of the past year, mainly youth-led climate protests have mobilised millions of citizens in the EU and around the world. The 2019 Parlemeter data reflects this feeling of climate emergency, as an absolute majority of respondents (52%) consider climate change to currently be the most pressing environmental issue, followed by air pollution (35%), maritime pollution (31%), deforestation (28%) and the growing amount of waste (28%). In addition, nearly six out of ten Europeans believe that these youth-led protests contributed both at European and at national level to more political measures against climate change.

Six in ten Europeans (59%) in favour of their country's EU membership.

With nearly six in ten Europeans (59%) in favour of their country's EU membership, citizens' support for the European Union remains high for the third year in a row, says the European Parliament's autumn Eurobarometer survey. Conducted in October 2019, results also show an increased level of satisfaction with the way democracy works in the European Union: 52% (+3 pp) of Europeans share

⁹ <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/press-room/20191209IPR68614/eurobarometer-protecting-human-rights-tops-citizens-list-of-eu-values>

this feeling, indicating that the recent European elections and increased voter turnout contributed positively to this.

European citizens would like to see the European Parliament playing a stronger role, with 58% of respondents calling for a more influential Parliament in the future. This is an increase of 7 percentage points since spring 2019 and the highest result for this indicator since 2007.

Large majority wants more information on the EU

Last, but not least, the 2019 Parlemeter offers valuable insight into which kind of EU-related information European citizens would be interested in – and how they might be more engaged with EU policy making. In total, three-quarters of Europeans (77%) would like to receive more information on the activities of the European institutions. The concrete consequences of EU legislation at local, regional and national level as well as the activities of the European Parliament and its Members are among the areas most relevant for citizens.

5. EUROPEAN IDENTITY.

There are several approaches to Identity (Figure 2).

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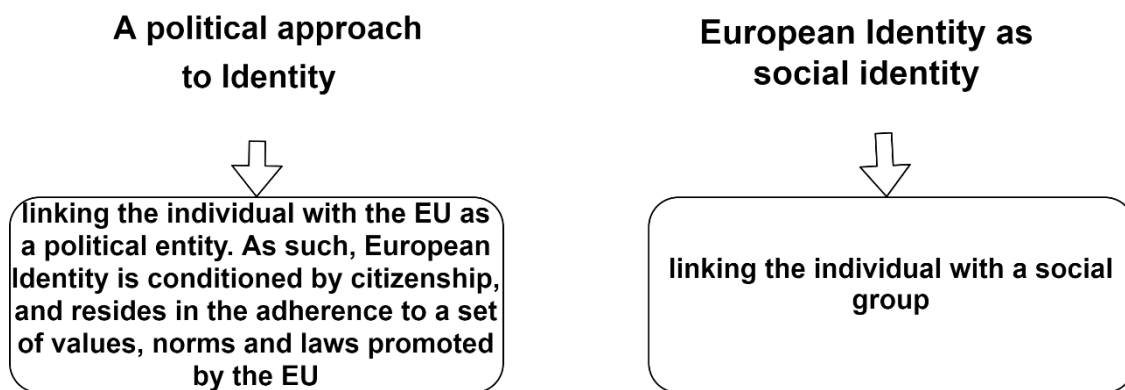


Figure 2. Approaches to European Identity.

There are two broad methods to define European Identity. One approach looks at European Identity as a political one, combining the individual with the EU as a political entity. Thus, such an identity is tied to citizenship and resides in the adherence to a set of values, norms and laws promoted by the EU (Bruter, 2003). Instead, an approach to European Identity as social identity linking the individual with a social group (Voicu & Ramia, 2021).

In the same vein, the literature differentiates between **ASCRIBED** versus **ACHIEVED** identity, the first category relying on factors that are assumed at birth and cannot be changed during the life course, such as place of birth, ancestry or common history, while the second considers that identity depends on factors that can be achieved during the life course, such as sharing similar values, norms and laws (Voicu & Ramia, 2021).

There is a consensus though that *social and achieved* identity outperforms political and ascribed identity: SOCIAL AND ACHIEVED IDENTITY IS MUCH MORE IMPORTANT AND DETERMINES WHO WE ARE.

European Identity resides in the inclusion of the European policy level into the individual social identity (Roose, 2013). Moreover, “Europe is a cultural reality that spreads well beyond the boundaries of the European Union” (Guibernau, 2011).

Furthermore, “European identity relies on the shared consciousness of belonging to an economic and political space defined by capitalism, social welfare, liberal democracy, respect for human rights, freedom and the rule of law, prosperity and progress” (Guibernau, 2011, p. 312).

This is not only the opinion of researchers and bureaucrats because the citizens of Europe and its neighbouring countries think so and testifies to that The European Values Study. The European Values Study is a large-scale, cross-national and longitudinal survey of attitudes, opinions and values. EVS is produced by Tilburg University and partners, using representative national adult population samples and face-to-face interviews.

EVS 2017 included a scale comprising four items to assess the cognitive component of European Identity:

“People differ in what they think it means to be European. In your view, how important is each of the following to be European?

1. To be born in Europe/
2. To have European ancestry/
3. To be a Christian/
4. To share European culture”.

The answers were measured on a four-point scale ranging from 1 - very important to 4 - not important at all (Voicu & Ramia, 2021).

EVS 2017 covered EU member states, candidate countries and as well as countries belonging to the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) (Voicu & Ramia, 2021).

The results of the questionnaire are presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Items measuring European identity: descriptive statistics (Voicu & Ramia, 2021)

Question wording	Obs	Mean	SD	Min	Max
To be born in Europe	52,362	2.34	0.921	1	4
To have European ancestry	52,198	2.44	0.904	1	4

To be a Christian	52,047	2.79	1.002	1	4
To share European culture	52,211	1.95	0.814	1	4

Thus, over 50,000 respondents from 30 countries from Europe and neighbouring countries distributed what defines European identity in this order:

- To share European culture
- To be born in Europe
- To have European ancestry
- To be a Christian

Thus, adherence and sharing of European culture define you as a European regardless of skin colour, religion, dietary preferences and place of residence (Bréchon & Gonthier, 2017).

So let's JOIN EUROPE through sharing European values and culture.

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Questions for self-reflection

1. Why are EU values important for 1) EU-states and 2) for certain citizen?
2. Are there opportunities for manipulation if a person has a controversial perception of European values (increases of populism, non-tolerance, etc)?
3. On what levels do you place values and feelings:
 - A conscious / unconscious / internalized level?
 - A private / family-based / community-based level?

- A cultural / religious / spiritual level?
- A social relationship level?
- An educational and/or workplace level?
- An institutional and/or societal level?
- A local, regional, national and/or European level?

Recommended reading:

1. François Foret, Oriane Calligaro (2018). “European values”. Challenges and opportunities for EU governance
2. Definition of the most basic European Values and their significance for our modern society
http://europaeischewerte.info/fileadmin/templates/Documents/ewdef_en.pdf

Case-study 1. COVID-19 AND EUROPEAN VALUES. ARE EU VALUES CHANGING?

“In a resolution of 13 November 2020, the European Parliament assessed the impact of COVID-19 measures on democracy, the rule of law, and fundamental rights. The EP makes three central demands:

- Emergency powers must be necessary, proportional, time-limited, and subject to democratic scrutiny;
- Bans on demonstrations should not be used to pass controversial measures;
- The rights of all people, including vulnerable groups, e.g., women, LGBTI persons, refugees, and prisoners, must be safeguarded.

The resolution stresses that emergency measures pose a “risk of abuse of power” and calls on the Commission to step up its efforts by taking legal action where necessary. Several precise requests have been addressed to the EU countries. These include:

- End their “state of emergency,” or at least clearly define the delegation of powers to their executives, and ensure appropriate parliamentary and judicial checks and balances;
- Exercise utmost restraint in restricting the freedom of movement, especially in relation to the right to family life;
- Maintain the rules of the Schengen Borders Code and the Free Movement Directive;
- Make sure that all new surveillance or tracking measures respect EU data protection rules, in particular the principles of purpose limitation and proportionality;
- Guarantee the rights of defendants, including their unfettered access to a lawyer, and evaluate the possibility of online hearings as a solution and alternative to hearings in court or to the transfer of suspects to other EU Member States under the European Arrest Warrant;
- Safeguard the rights and health of prisoners, in particular their rights to medical assistance, visitors, time in the fresh air, and educational, professional, and leisure activities;
- Target the elimination of hate speech and discrimination.

The resolution was adopted with 496 to 138 votes and 49 abstentions. It was forwarded not only to the Commission, the Council, and the governments/parliaments of the EU Member States but also to the Council of Europe, the OSCE, and the United Nations.

from <https://eucrim.eu/news/ep-calls-eu-values-be-upheld-state-emergency/>)

Recommended reading:

1. Tim Reeskens, Quita Muis, Inge Sieben, Leen Vandecasteele, Ruud Luijkx & Loek Halman (2021) Stability or change of public opinion and values during the coronavirus crisis? Exploring Dutch longitudinal panel data, *European Societies*, 23:sup1, S153-S171, DOI: 10.1080/14616696.2020.1821075

Questions for reflection:



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1. Do you think that the situation with Covid-19 will change not only the rules but also the EU values?
2. Is such resolution evidence to the EU's strong values?
3. What is more valuable to you: security or freedom of movement? Can you change your values for security?
4. From your point of view, what does "risk of abuse of power" mean? Is this risk the same for communities with different values? Can EU values be considered a safeguard against government abuse?

CASE-STUDY 2. WHAT EU VALUES DEPEND ON? UKRAINIAN CASE.

The respondents' perception of the European value system is quite different. They believe that "democracy" (34.7 per cent), "the rule of law" (28.9 per cent), and "human rights" (28.1 per cent) are the top priorities for Europeans; least important for Europeans, in their opinion, is "solidarity, support for others" (8.1 per cent).

The next block of questions was constructed using a comparative approach to European and Ukrainian qualities. The vast majority of respondents agreed that compared with Ukrainians, Europeans are more caring about the environment: 82.6 per cent answered this question affirmatively. Europeans are seen to be more inclined to maintain order in public places (81.3 per cent); more concerned about vulnerable categories of citizens (79.6 per cent); law-abiding (75.4 per cent); care more about animals (74.8 per cent); more inclined to plan their lives (71.7 per cent); more careful about their culture and history (69.9 per cent); more cultured, well-bred, and diplomatic (68.3 per cent); lead a healthy lifestyle (61.9 per cent); more focused on material goods (61.6 per cent).

All the focus groups conducted began with a discussion of the value benchmarks of the discussion participants. Taking first place in the value system of Ukrainians are the values of personal well-being, such as health, success, prosperity, happy family, lack of stress, while intellectual and personal development are less important. Paternalistic values took second place and include qualitative and free education and medicine, decent pensions, social benefits, job security, prices commensurate with incomes, and stability. And last but not least, the focus group members mention the values that regulate coexistence in society, the conditional European values: the rule of law, democracy, freedom of speech, honesty /transparency, the desire to provide equal opportunities for all citizens, etc.

Table 3: Distribution of respondents' answers to the question: »Please indicate which of the following values are the most important values for ...?« (respondents could specify no more than three answers)

Most important values are ... (%)	Personal View	Ukrainians	Europeans
Peace	56.6	61.2	22.4
Respect for human life	42.7	29.2	19.4
Human rights	33.3	23.2	28.1
Individual freedom	28.2	19.2	19.4
Self-realization	20.8	12.3	12.3
Solidarity (support for others)	16.1	16.4	8.1
Democracy	14.5	27.4	34.7
Equality	13.1	12.4	11.0
Rule of law	11.7	18.2	28.9
Freedom of religion	10.6	10.7	11.6
Tolerance	9.0	10.2	13.3
Respect for other cultures	5.4	6.2	11.8
None of the above	1.1	0.9	1.0
Difficult to say	3.2	6.5	15.3

Source: Matthes Buhbe (ed.) 2017. *How Ukrainians Perceive European Values Main Results of an Empirical Survey* (<https://library.fes.de/pdf-files/id-moe/13731.pdf>)

Questions for reflection:

1. Compare different opinions about values. From your point of view, what is the reason for the different assessment of the importance of values for Ukrainians and Europeans?
2. Do EU values coincide with European ones? Try to explain the difference in the materials of this case?
3. What factors most influence the values of Ukrainians and Europeans? Why?
4. Based on your own experience of European values, please identify their advantages and limitations.
5. Please identify how values affect politics, the economy, the environment and society..

CASE-STUDY 3. WHAT EU VALUES DEPEND ON? VALUE SPACES.

Positioning different groups of voters within this value space not only allows us to understand the impact of values on political preferences but also the structural relationships between values and socio-demographics. For example, if we look at the position of groups defined by their educational levels in this value space, we see that there are virtually no differences between education groups in their economic values (as represented by the distance between them on the horizontal axis) but large differences on the liberal-authoritarian dimension (the vertical axis), with those with higher level qualifications being more liberal than those with lower level qualifications. In sharp contrast, comparing groups defined by household income we see the differences between groups are primarily along the economic value dimension (these groups spread out along the horizontal axis but are in broadly the same position on the vertical axis).

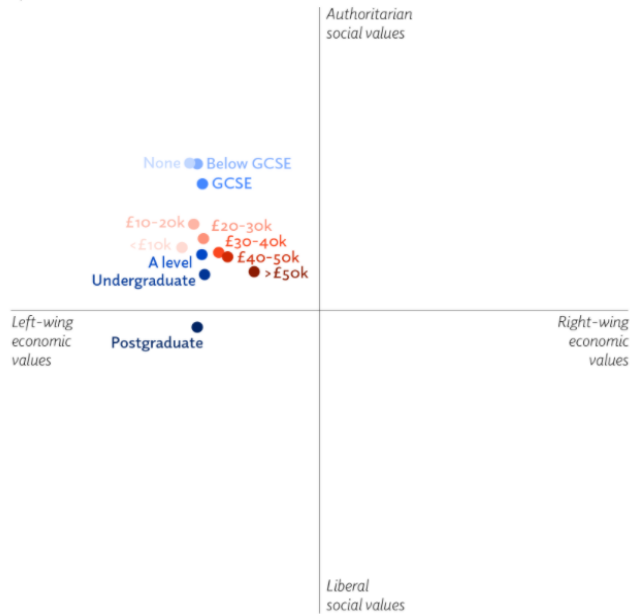
Additional information.

Liberalism is a political and moral philosophy based on liberty, consent of the governed and equality before the law. Liberals espouse a wide array of views depending on their understanding of these principles, but they generally support individual rights (including civil rights and human rights), democracy, secularism, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of religion and a market economy.

Authoritarianism is a form of government characterized by the rejection of political plurality, the use of strong central power to preserve the political status quo, and reductions in the rule of law, separation of powers, and democratic voting.

Education has a large impact on social values, while
income levels have a greater impact on economic values
Mean position in the value space, by highest education level and by income
band, 2020.

UK IN A
CHANGING
EUROPE



Source: British Election Study Internet Panel.

Source: [Paula Surridge](https://ukandeu.ac.uk/long-read/brexit-british-politics-and-values/) (2021). Brexit, British politics and values <https://ukandeu.ac.uk/long-read/brexit-british-politics-and-values/>

Questions for reflection:

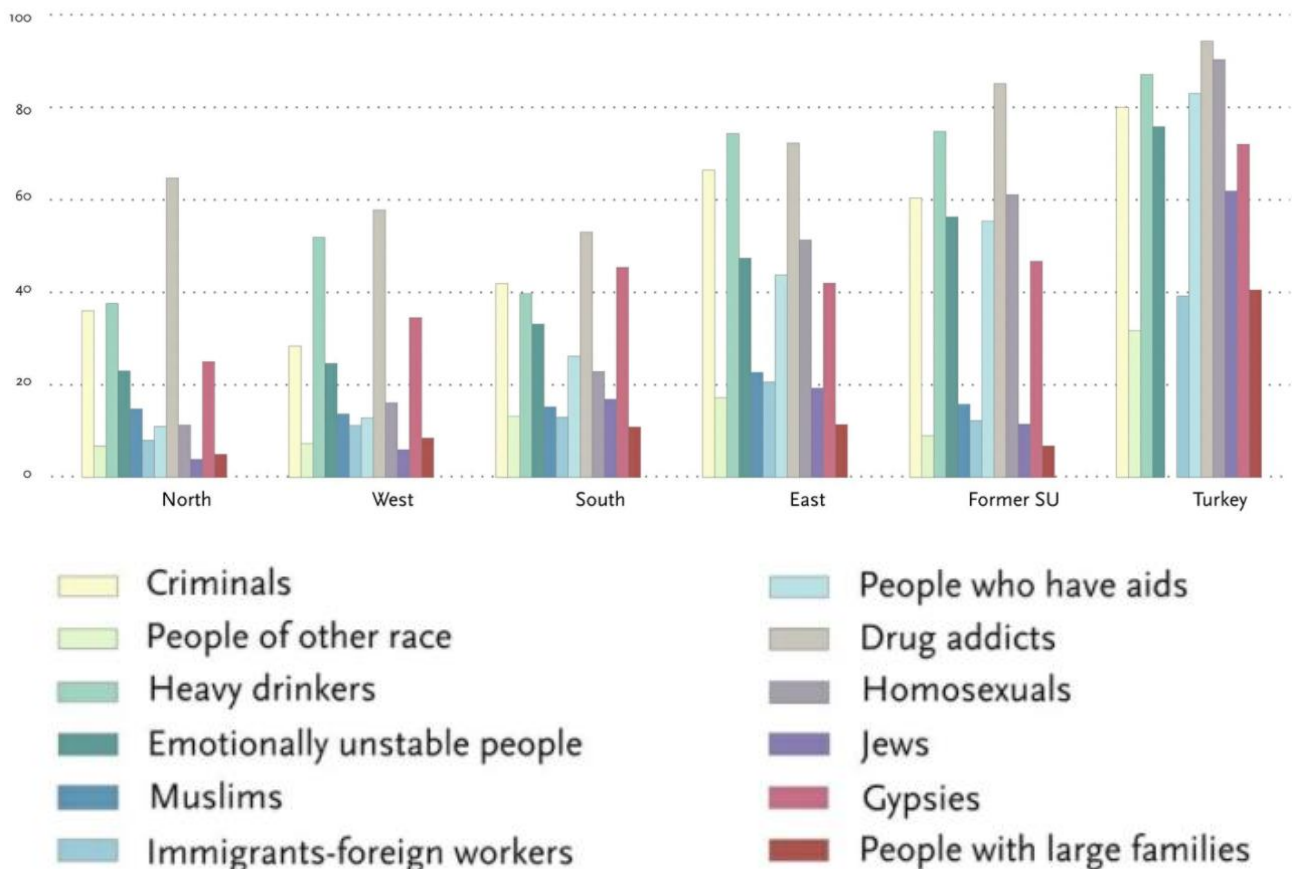
1. Why do citizens with higher income levels lean towards liberal social values?
2. How can you specify the role of education in shaping the values of society?
3. Do the data presented in the case correlate with the perception of values by your environment?
4. What factors do you think can enhance the perception of liberal social values?

CASE-STUDY 4. TOLERANCE

The *European Value Study* shows that seventy percent of all Europeans want to teach their children tolerance and respect for other people. Sociologists also recognize tolerance as an important value in a free and open society: the more tolerant people are of the rights of others, the more secure are the rights of all. And tolerance undoubtedly promotes a peaceful coexistence between groups. However, tolerance is a 'slippery' term. In essence, being tolerant means that one accepts the way other people live their lives even when they do not agree with the others' lifestyles. Tolerance shouldn't be confused with simple indifference to what other people do, but it often is. Intolerance can be widely present within a society, but it is often kept silent and remains untested. Furthermore, tolerance is not an absolute value, there are proper limits to what should be tolerated. This results in the 'paradox of tolerance': a defense of tolerance may require some degree of intolerance.

Intolerance: least favourite neighbours

The percentage of people who do not want to live next door to ..



Source: <https://europeanvaluesstudy.eu/about-evs/research-topics/society/>

Questions for reflection:

1. What causes different levels of tolerance for different parts of Europe / countries?
2. Can we talk about one factor that determines the level of tolerance for all categories of categories? If so, justify which one? If not, justify why?



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3. To which category of "possible neighbours" is the highest level of tolerance is demonstrated?
Why?
4. Explain in the case materials how you understand the statement "defense of tolerance may require some degree of intolerance».

SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN UKRAINE AND LEGALIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL DOCUMENTS

1. Education system of Ukraine
2. Higher education in Ukraine
3. Types of documents on higher education (scientific degrees)
4. Recognition of foreign documents on education in Ukraine
5. Legalization (apostilization) of educational documents obtained in Ukraine.

Education is the spiritual face of man, which is formed under the influence of moral and spiritual values, which is the property of its cultural circle, as well as the process of education, self-education, influence, polishing. The main thing is not the amount of knowledge, but their combination with personal qualities, the ability to independently dispose of them (S. Honcharenko).

PAU

1. The education system of Ukraine

Education is a process and result of improving the abilities and behaviour of the individual, in which he/she reaches social maturity and individual growth.

The education system is a set of educational and cultural-educational institutions, scientific, scientific-methodical institutions, research and production enterprises, state and local education authorities, which in accordance with the Constitution and other laws of Ukraine carry out education and upbringing of citizens.

Types of education in Ukraine.

A person exercises his or her right to lifelong learning through formal, non-formal and informal education.

Formal education is education that is obtained through educational programs in accordance with the levels of education, fields of knowledge, specialties

(professions) and provides the students with results defined by the educational standards of education and qualifications recognized by the state.

Non-formal education is education that is usually obtained through educational programs and it does not involve the award of state-recognized educational qualifications by level of education, but it may result in the award of professional and / or partial educational qualifications.

Informal education (self-education) is education that involves the self-organized acquisition of certain competencies by a person, in particular during daily activities related to professional, social or other activities, family or leisure.

Forms of education

A person has a right to receive education in various forms or in combination. The main forms of education are:

- institutional (full-time, part-time, distance, network);
- individual;
- dual.

Full-time form of education is a way of organizing the training of students, which involves their direct participation in the educational process.

Part-time form of education is a way of organizing the education of students by combining full-time education during short sessions and self-mastery of the educational program in between.

Distance form of education is an individualized process of education, which occurs mainly through the indirect interaction of distant participants in the educational process in a specialized environment.

Network form of education is a way of organizing the education of students, through which the mastery of the educational program is with the participation of various subjects of educational activities, interacting with each other on a contractual basis.

External form of education (externship) is a way of organizing the training of students, according to which the educational program is fully mastered by the

applicant independently, and assessment of learning outcomes and awarding educational qualifications are carried out in accordance with the law.

Dual form of education is a way of obtaining education, which involves the combination of training of persons in educational institutions (in other subjects of educational activity) with training in the workplace at enterprises, institutions and organizations to acquire a certain qualification.

Levels of education in Ukraine are regulated by the Law of Ukraine "On Education"[1]:

- pre-school education;
- primary education (four years);
- basic secondary education (five years);
- specialized (complete) secondary education (three years);
- the first (initial) level of professional (vocational) education;
- the second (basic) level of professional (vocational) education;
- the third (higher) level of professional (vocational) education;
- professional higher education;
- initial level (short cycle) of higher education;
- the first (bachelor's) level of higher education;
- the second (master's) level of higher education;
- the third (educational-scientific/educational-creative) level of higher education.

Table 1 - Levels of education in Ukraine

Component	Level	Degree, qualification or education level	Scope of the program (ECTS credits), period of study	National qualification framework
<u>Pre-school</u> education				
<u>Complete general secondary education</u>	Primary education	-	4 years	1 level
	Basic secondary education	-	5 years	2 level

	Profile (field-specific) secondary education	-	3 years	3 level
Out-of-school education		-	-	1-3 level
Specialized education				
<u>Vocational</u> (Vocational- Technical) Education and Training	1st (initial) VET level	Working qualification; Qualified worker; Junior Specialist	Regulated by standards of professional (vocational) education	2 level
	2nd (initial) VET level			3 level
	3rd (upper) VET level			4-5 level
Professional pre-higher education				5 level
<u>Higher education</u>	Initial level (short cycle) of higher education	Junior Bachelor	Educational and professional program – 120 credits	5 level
	The first (Bachelor) level of higher education	Bachelor	Educational and professional program – 180-240 credits	6 level
	The second (Master) level of higher education	Master	Educational and professional program – 90-120 credits	7 level
			Educational and scientific program – 120 credits (scientific component - not less than 30%)	
		Master of Medical, Pharmaceutical or Veterinary field	Educational program – 300-360 credits	
	The third (educational and research /educational and creative) level of higher education	Doctor of Philosophy	Preparation in postgraduate studies – 4 years, educational component of the educational and scientific program – 30-60 credits	8 level
		Doctor of Fine Arts	Preparation in creative postgraduate studies – 3 years, educational component of the educational and creative program – 30-60 credits	
	Research level of	Doctor of Science	-	8 level

	higher education			
<u>Adult education, including postgraduate education</u>	Partial qualifications	-		

2. Higher education in Ukraine

Higher education in Ukraine is aimed at providing fundamental scientific, cultural and practical training.

The purpose of higher education is the acquisition by a person of a high level of scientific and/or creative artistic, professional and general competencies necessary for activity in a certain specialty or in a certain field of knowledge.

***Higher education system** is a set of higher education institutions that provide basic scientific, professional and practical training, obtaining educational and qualification levels according to their vocations, interests and abilities, improving scientific and professional training, retraining and advanced training.*

Admission to higher education institutions is on a competitive basis in accordance with the abilities. Equal access to higher education is facilitated by the system of external evaluation of academic achievements of graduates of the general secondary education system of Ukraine, which was introduced in 2006. The results of testing graduates of secondary schools in special training and examination centers are the basis for admission to higher education.

Higher education in Ukraine is provided by:

- ***state institutions of higher education***, financed from the state budget and subordinated to the relevant central executive bodies;
- ***institutions of higher education of communal form of ownership***, established by local authorities, financed from the local budget and subordinated to local authorities;
- ***higher education institutions of private ownership***, based on private property and subordinated to the owner.

The following types of higher education institutions operate in Ukraine:

1. **University** is a multidisciplinary (classical, technical) or branch (profile, technological, pedagogical, physical education and sports, humanitarian, theological, medical, economic, legal, pharmaceutical, agrarian, artistic, culturological, etc.) institution of higher education, which conducts innovative educational activities at various levels of higher education (including doctors of philosophy).

2. **Academy, institute** is branch (specialized, technological, technical, pedagogical, theological / theological, medical, economic, legal, pharmaceutical, agrarian, art, culturological, etc.) institution of higher education which carries out the innovative educational activity connected with granting higher education at the first and second levels in one or more fields of knowledge, may provide training at the third and higher scientific levels of higher education in certain specialties.

In addition, both university and academy, institute conducts basic and / or applied research, it is a leading scientific and methodological centre, it has a developed infrastructure of educational, scientific and research units and it promotes scientific knowledge and conducts cultural and educational activities.

3. **College** is a higher education institution or a structural subdivision of university, academy or institute that conducts educational activities related to obtaining a bachelor's and / or junior bachelor's degree, conducts applied research and / or creative artistic activity.

University, academy, institute, regardless of the form of ownership in accordance with the law may be granted national status. The **status of a national institution** of higher education is honorary and is awarded for a significant contribution to the development of higher education, science and culture of Ukraine.

Higher education institution that ensures the development of the state in certain fields of knowledge on the model of combining education, science and innovation, promotes its integration into the world educational and scientific space, has recognized scientific achievements, to stimulate scientific, scientific and technical and innovative activities and interdisciplinary research the status of a

research university may be granted.

The main structural units of higher education institutions are faculties (educational and research institutes), departments, library. In addition, the structural units of the university may also be, in particular, training, research and production centres, design offices, graduate departments, experimental enterprises, clinical bases of medical institutions, university clinics and hospitals, legal clinics, preparatory departments, including for foreign nationals, sports complexes, cultural and domestic institutions, student sports centres.

In 2005 Ukraine joined the Bologna Process and in a decade a three-cycle system of higher education studies (Bachelor, Master and PhD) has been successfully introduced. After adoption in 2014 of the Law of Ukraine 'On Higher Education', a three-cycle system has gradually been introduced in educational programmes of higher education institutions. This change has provided enlarged variety and flexibility to students in planning and pursuing individual educational trajectories and laid the ground for enhancing compatibility of educational process in Ukraine and other countries of the European Higher Education Area. Furthermore, the initial level (short cycle) of higher education remains indispensable in the higher education system of Ukraine.

Admission to study. Admission to higher education institutions is carried out on a competitive basis in accordance with the Terms of Obtaining to Higher Education.

Admission to study of foreign citizens and stateless persons is carried out **only for accredited educational programs**.

A list of accredited and non-accredited educational programs, on which the admission to each university is fulfilled, to be specified in the *Rules of admission to higher education in this institution*. The educational programs accreditation is certified by accreditation certificates of relevant specialties and fields of study.

Admission of foreign citizens and stateless persons is based on the results of entrance examinations and on the basis of academic rights to continue education,

provided by the document on the level of education in the country of origin, and taking into account the scores that entitle to further education in accordance with the legislation of the country that issued the document on the level of education.

Foreign education document must go through a recognition procedure to confirm academic rights to continue studying during the **first semester (!!!)** of the first year of study.

Training of specialists with higher education is carried out according to the relevant educational programs at the following levels of higher education:

- initial level (short cycle) of higher education;
- the first (bachelor's) level;
- the second (master's) level;
- the third (educational-scientific / educational-creative) level.

Training of specialists with higher education is carried out according to the relevant educational programs at the following levels of higher education:

- initial level (short cycle) of higher education;
- the first (bachelor's) level;
- the second (master's) level;
- the third (educational-scientific / educational-creative) level.

Foreigners usually study on the first, second and third levels of higher education.

Obtaining higher education at each level of higher education involves the successful implementation of a person's educational program, which is the basis for awarding the appropriate degree of higher education:

- 1) junior bachelor;
- 2) bachelor;
- 3) master's degree;
- 4) Doctor of Philosophy / Doctor of Arts.

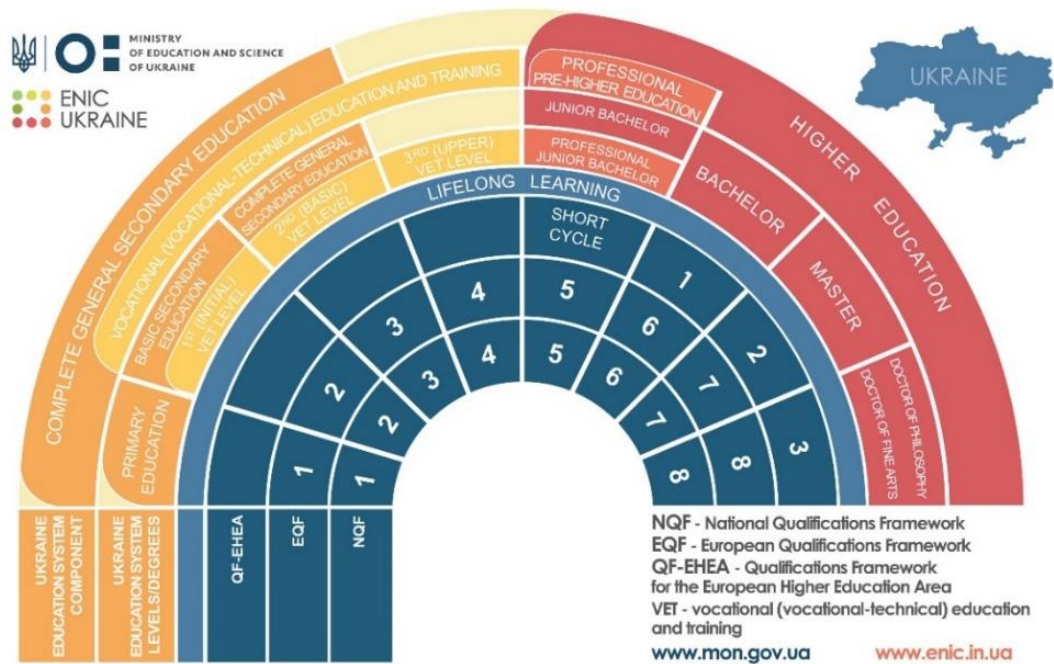
Table 2 - Higher education structure

Higher education levels	Higher education degrees (document on higher education /scientific degree)	Document on previous education, which provides access	Standard study period (years) and load (ECTS credits)	Academic rights	EHEA cycles
Initial level (short cycle)	Junior Bachelor (Junior Bachelor diploma)	Secondary School Leaving Certificate (Atestat)	Educational and professional program – 120 credits	The right to obtain Bachelor's degree	Short cycle of I cycle
		Junior Specialist diploma	The volume of the educational and professional program is determined by the institution of education		
The first (Bachelor) level	Bachelor (Bachelor diploma)	Secondary School Leaving Certificate (Atestat)	Educational and professional program – 180-240 credits	The right to obtain a Master's degree	I cycle
		Junior Bachelor diploma, Junior Specialist diploma	The volume of the educational and professional program is determined by the institution of education		
The second (Master) level	Master (Master diploma)	Bachelor Diploma	Educational and professional program – 90-120 credits	The right to obtain Doctor of Philosophy/ Doctor of Arts	II cycle
			Educational and scientific program – 120 credits (research (scientific) component - not less than 30%)		
	Master of Medical, Pharmaceutical or Veterinary field (Master diploma)	Secondary School Leaving Certificate (Atestat)	Educational program – 300-360 credits		I-II cycle
		Diploma of Junior Specialist	The volume of educational program is determined by the educational institution		
The third (educational and research/ educational and creative) level	Doctor of Philosophy (Doctor of Philosophy diploma)	Master Diploma	Preparation in postgraduate studies is 4 years, educational component of the educational and scientific program – 30-60 credits	The right to obtain doctoral degree	III cycle
	Doctor of Art (Doctor of Art diploma)		Preparation in creative postgraduate studies – 3 years, educational component of the educational and scientific program – 30-60 credits	-	

	diploma)		component of educational and creative program – 30-60 credits		
Research level	Doctor of Science (Doctor of Science diploma)	Doctor of Philosophy diploma	-	-	-

NATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS FRAMEWORK OF UKRAINE

Approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine № 1341, dated November 23, 2011,
as amended by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine № 519, dated June 25, 2020



Picture 1 – National Qualifications framework of Ukraine

Bachelor's degree is an educational degree obtained at the first level of higher education and awarded by a higher education institution as a result of successful completion of an educational-professional program by a higher education applicant, the amount of which is 180-240 ECTS credits. The normative term of bachelor's degree preparation is up to 4 years for full-time students and up to 5 years for part-time students.

A person has a right to obtain a bachelor's degree provided that he / she has a complete general secondary education.

Master's degree is an educational degree obtained at the second level of higher education and awarded by a higher education institution (scientific

institution) as a result of successful completion of the relevant educational program by the higher education applicant. The master's degree is obtained by educational-professional or by educational-scientific program. The volume of the educational-professional program of master's preparation makes 90-120 ECTS credits, the volume of the educational-scientific program - 120 ECTS credits. The normative term of master's degree preparation, depending on the type of program, specialty and university, is up to 2 years.

A person has a right to obtain a master's degree if he or she has bachelor's degree.

Doctor of Philosophy is an educational and at the same time scientific degree obtained at the third level of higher education on the basis of a master's degree. Doctor of Philosophy degree is awarded by a one-time specialized scientific council of a higher education institution or scientific institution based on the results of successful completion of the relevant educational-scientific program and public defence of the dissertation in a one-time specialized scientific council.

The normative term of preparation of the doctor of philosophy in postgraduate study is four years.

Educational process in higher education institutions

A person has a right to obtain higher education in various forms or a combination of them. The main forms of higher education are: institutional (full-time, part-time, distance, network) and dual.

The educational process in higher education institutions is carried out in the following ***forms***:

- 1) training classes;
- 2) independent work;
- 3) practical training;
- 4) control measures.

The main ***types*** of training in higher education institutions are:

- 1) lecture;

- 2) laboratory, practical, seminar, individual lesson;
- 3) consultation.

Persons studying in higher education institutions ***are obliged to:***

- 1) to comply with the requirements of the legislation, regulations and rules of procedure of higher education institution;
- 2) to comply with the requirements for labor protection, safety, industrial sanitation, fire safety, provided by the relevant rules and instructions;
- 3) to comply with the requirements of educational (scientific) program (individual curriculum (if any), adhering to academic integrity, and achieve the learning outcomes determined for the appropriate level of higher education.

Successful implementation of the educational (educational-scientific) program by the applicant of higher education is confirmed by certification.

Certification is the establishment of compliance of learning outcomes (scientific or creative work) of higher education students with the requirements of educational program and / or requirements of the program of unified state qualifying examination.

Certification of persons at the first (bachelor's) and second (master's) levels of higher education may include a single state qualifying examination (for example, KROK 1, KROK 2). As a rule, the final certification for non-medical specialties is the performance and defence of qualification work and / or passing the state exam in the specialty.

In case of revealing the facts of violation of academic integrity by the applicant of higher education, in particular the presence of academic plagiarism in the qualification work, fabrication, falsification of the decision on awarding the degree of higher education and awarding the appropriate qualification is cancelled by the higher education institution.

Certification of persons who obtain the degree of Doctor of Philosophy is carried out on the basis of public defence of scientific achievements in the form of a dissertation by a one-time specialized scientific council.

The grounds for expulsion of higher education applicant are:

- 1) completion of training in the relevant educational (scientific) program;
- 2) own will;
- 3) transfer to another educational institution;
- 4) non-fulfillment of the individual curriculum;
- 5) violation of the terms of the contract concluded between the institution of higher education and the person who is studying (pays for such education);
- 6) other cases provided by law.

A person expelled from higher education institution before completing the educational program receives an academic certificate containing information on learning outcomes, names of disciplines, grades obtained and the number of ECTS credits obtained.

3. Types of documents on higher education (scientific degrees)

The document on higher education is issued by a higher education institution **only under an accredited educational program** to a person who has successfully completed the relevant educational (educational-scientific) program and passed certification. Information on issued diplomas is entered by higher education institutions into the Unified State Electronic Database on Education.

The following types of documents on higher education (scientific degrees) are established according to the corresponding degrees:

- junior bachelor's degree;
- bachelor's degree;
- Master's degree;
- Diploma of Doctor of Philosophy / Doctor of Arts.

An integral part of the diploma is the supplement to the European diploma, which contains structured information about the completed training. The diploma supplement contains information on the person's learning outcomes, educational components, grades obtained and the number of ECTS credits obtained, information

on the national higher education system of Ukraine, as well as information on the recognition of a foreign document on education in Ukraine.

4. The recognition of educational documents in Ukraine

To be valid in Ukraine for continuing education purposes, a foreign educational document you may need to undergo the recognition procedure. This means establishing the compliance of the academic and professional rights, as well as the educational and qualification levels indicated in foreign educational documents (qualifications) with the national education standards of Ukraine.

The recognition of educational documents in Ukraine is based on the Convention on the Recognition of Higher Education Qualifications in the European Region (Lisbon, April 11, 1997) [4] and international agreements on mutual recognition and equivalence of educational documents and scientific titles. The Convention on the Recognition of Qualifications (the Lisbon Convention) was jointly developed by the Council of Europe and UNESCO in order to promote recognition of qualifications awarded in one country (Party of the Convention) by another country (Party of the Convention).

The Lisbon Convention also addresses such important issues as the recognition of qualifications that give access to higher education, the periods of study recognition, recognition of qualifications awarded to refugees, displaced persons and persons in refugee situations, exchange of information on recognition of qualifications.

Ukraine also signs a number of bilateral agreements on mutual recognition and equivalence of educational documents and scientific titles. In particular, agreements were signed with the following countries:

The Argentine Republic;

The Republic of Azerbaijan;

The Republic of Belarus;

The Republic of Bulgaria;

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam;

Georgia;

The Republic of Equatorial Guinea;

Estonia;

The Republic of Kazakhstan;	Russian Federation;
The People's Republic of China;	Romania;
The Great Socialist People's Libyan	The Slovak Republic;
Arab Jamahiriya (State of Libya);	Turkmenistan;
Mongolia;	Hungary;
The Republic of Peru;	The Republic of Uzbekistan.
The Republic of Poland;	

Some international agreements determine the equivalence of qualifications set out in education documents and allow recognition under the simplified procedure. However, part of such agreements contains certain conditions for the recognition of qualifications as equivalent. In such case, the procedure follows the general rules. Availability of agreement does not eliminate the need for a formal recognition decision.

The procedure of recognition of Documents in Ukraine may be carried out by higher education institution in order to enroll the document holder in this higher education institution and the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine in order to employ and / or continue training of the document holder in Ukraine.

A foreign student must apply for the **recognition procedure** to the competent authority during the **first month of study** [5; 6].

The Ukrainian procedure for the recognition of educational documents issued by educational institutions in other countries consists of the following steps.

1. Authenticity verification of any foreign educational documents submitted for recognition; that is, verification of the fact of completed education and issue of the educational document. If your documents bear Apostille stamps or proof of their consular legalization, this is considered sufficient for confirming their authenticity. In this case, your documents do not require the verification of the fact of their issue, which makes the recognition procedure significantly faster.

2. Verification of the official recognition of the educational institution that issued the education-confirming document; that is, checking for the certificate of

state accreditation issued to this educational institution and its license effective as of the moment of issue of this educational document to you.

3. Establishment of the equivalency of the qualifications indicated in the foreign educational document in accordance with the requirements for educational and qualification levels in the education system of Ukraine (carried out with the involvement of appropriate expert commissions for respective qualifications). The expert examination means collating the curricula in terms of content and scope. This work is performed by a Ukrainian educational institution accredited for the same qualification as that indicated in the applicant's diploma. If there is no such qualification in Ukraine, the one that is most similar is selected in this case.

Thus, the result of the recognition procedure may be:

1. Recognition, based on which a Certificate of recognition of foreign educational documents are issued.

2. Refusal to recognize the qualification level indicated in the document, with the qualification level possible for recognition specified.

If the additional conditions are defined for recognition the owner's educational documents qualification (i.e. additional study, competency testing or other actions, non-completion of which prevents further education or employment in the specialization area in Ukraine) the applicant is sent appropriate reply.

In the event of provisional recognition, the holder of the submitted educational documents is required to pass examinations in the subjects specified by the experts. The time of the document recognition procedure in this case is prolonged.

As a result of the recognition procedure, the holder of foreign educational documents receives a **certificate confirming the right to continue his/her education in Ukraine.**

It should be noted in this connection that not every educational document is eligible for the recognition procedure in Ukraine. Such exceptions include:

- documents issued by educational institutions that are not officially registered (accredited) as entities authorized to provide educational services in their respective countries;
- documents issued by branches of educational institutions, if these branches are not officially registered as entities authorized to provide educational services in the countries within which they conduct educational activities;
- documents that do not contain any information about the acquisition by their holder of a specific educational or qualification level that entitles the holder to academic or professional rights;
- documents issued by improperly institution of another state;
- documents that are not authentic;
- documents failing to meet the respective state standard and issued in a country the international agreements with which provide for the recognition of exclusively state standard documents;
- documents issued by a training program that can not be correlated with any educational or educational level and (or) field of study (specialty training) of education system of Ukraine;
- documents that are not recognized in the state, which owns the high school;
- documents that do not contain sufficient information on the content of the curriculum, making it impossible to establish equivalence issued under these Acts educational qualifications or educational qualification levels of the education system in Ukraine.

PAU

5. Legalization (apostilization) of the educational documents obtained in Ukraine

The Apostille is a legal regime of recognition of the legal validity of documents to be used abroad. The Apostille came as an alternative and universal certification procedure for documents, issued in one country, but beyond its borders. In contrast to the consular legalization, the Apostille certification requires less time

and an apostilized document may be used in more than one country.

If you are going back to your or to another country for study, work, or permanent residence, you may need to take with you the documents certifying the education that you have obtained in Ukraine. To make your documents valid abroad, they are required to undergo the procedure of consular legalization or apostilization, unless our countries are in an agreement abolishing or simplifying the document legalization procedure. For details see the list of countries recognizing the Apostille certification [7].

Consular legalization of official documents is a procedure of confirming the authenticity of the originals of official documents or certifying the authenticity of signatures of officials authorized to certify signatures on documents, as well as the validity of prints of stamps, seals, which are attached to the document.

The Apostille certifies the authenticity of the signature of the person who signed the document, as well as the authenticity of the seal and stamp complimenting the signature. The Apostille is a stamp measuring at least 10x10 cm, affixed either to the document or a separate special page bound to the document.

To carry out consular legalization of an education document, you must first apply to the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine with a letter of request from the educational institution for the verification procedure. After the mark of verification on the letter of request, the original documents are submitted to the Directorate General For Consular Service of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine. After legalization in the Directorate General For Consular Service, educational documents must be certified by the diplomatic mission of the country where they will be used. [8].

The Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine affixes Apostilles to documents confirming education and academic degrees awarded by educational establishments, government bodies, enterprises, institutions, and organizations. Such documents are high school certificates, diplomas and supplements to them, academic statements and curricula, professional advancement program completion

certificates and statements, academic degree diplomas and certificates and the like.

Apostilles can be issued for original education confirming documents only.
Copies will not be accepted for apostilization.

In addition, a document will not be accepted for processing if:

- this document is intended for use in a country that has not joined the Hague Convention or is a Convention member which voted against Ukraine's accession to the Convention in accordance with Article 12 of the Convention;
- the text of the document is illegible due to document mutilation;
- the document is written or signed in pencil or is a fax copy;
- the document contains unspecified corrections or text additions;
- the apostilization of the given document is not within the powers of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine;
- the document, specifically the archive statement, curriculum, academic statement does not have the signature of the principal or vice principal of the educational establishment and not certified with the official seal;
- the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine has failed to obtain the specimens of the corresponding signatures, seals and/or stamps to be able to confirm the fact of issue of the education confirming document;
- the signature in the document differs from the specified position, surname, given name and patronymic of the head of the educational establishment or institution.

PAU

Useful links:

1. Law of Ukraine "On Education" Про освіту. Law of Ukraine from 05.09.2017 № 2145-VIII URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2145-19#Text>
2. Law of Ukraine "On Higher Education" Про вищу освіту. Law of Ukraine from 01.07.2014 № 1556-VII URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1556-18#Text>
3. Education system URL: <http://enic.in.ua/index.php/en/educationl-system>
4. Convention on the Recognition of Higher Education Qualifications in the

European Region. Lisbon Convention of 1997 URL:
https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/994_308#Text

5. Recognition Procedure for Higher Education Degrees Issued by Foreign Educational Institutions (approved by Order No 504 of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, dated May 05, 2015). Chapter 4. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0614-15/paran9#n9>

6. Recognition Procedure for Educational Documents on Secondary and Vocational Education Issued by Foreign Educational Institutions (approved by Order No 504 of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, dated May 05, 2015). Chapter 4. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0615-15/paran4#n4>

7. List of member countries to the Convention Abolishing the Requirement of Legalization for Foreign Public Documents (The Hague, 1961) URL: <https://apostille.in.ua/index.php/en/about-the-apostille/list-of-countries>

8. Procedure for consular legalization of official documents

<https://mfa.gov.ua/konsulski-pitannya/dokumenti-ta-notarialni-diyi/legalizaciya>

Main Monuments and Tourist Attractions of Ukraine

1. Introduction.

Ідея курсу. Створити зручне інтерактивне середовище для знайомства іноземних студентів з основними пам'ятками України. В курсі використано інформацію з інтернет-джерел. Цікавинкою курсу є ще те, що студенти не просто читають та вивчають теорію щодо певних об'єктів, а мають змогу перевірити, продемонструвати та вдосконалити свій рівень знань з англійської мови (граматики, лексики тощо).

Курс вважається зданим, коли студент правильно відповість на більшу половину з 25 питань основного тесту. Результати тестових завдань на основі інформації про той чи інший об'єкт до уваги не беруться.

PARC

2. Main Monuments and Tourist Attractions of Ukraine

A **monument** is an object of spiritual or material culture of the past, a unique object of nature or civilization, which is of scientific, cognitive and aesthetic value.

According to the Law of Ukraine “**On Protection of Cultural Heritage**”, “a **monument** is an object of cultural heritage, which is entered in the State Register of Immovable Monuments of Ukraine”. Maintaining the State Register of Immovable Monuments of Ukraine is within the powers of a special executive body - **the State Service for National Cultural Heritage** (operates within the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Ukraine).

Ukrainian legislation distinguishes **8 types of monuments**:

- Archaeological
- Historical
- Monumental Art (монументального мистецтва)
- Architectural

- Monuments of Urban Planning (містобудування)
- Monuments of Landscape Art (садово-паркового мистецтва)
- Monuments of Landscape (ландшафтні)
- Objects of Science and Technology

By types of cultural heritage monuments are divided into:

1) **buildings (works):** works of architecture and engineering, works of monumental sculpture and monumental painting, archaeological sites, caves with available evidence of human life, buildings or premises in them, which have preserved authentic evidence of significant historical events, lives and activities of famous people;

2) **complexes (ensembles):** topographically defined sets of separate or combined objects of cultural heritage;

3) **attractions:** zones or landscapes, natural and anthropogenic works that have brought to our time value from the archaeological, aesthetic, ethnological, historical, architectural, artistic, scientific or artistic point of view.

By kinds of cultural heritage monuments are divided into:

1) **archaeological** (remains of human life (immovable objects of cultural heritage: settlements, mounds, remains of ancient settlements, parking lots, fortifications, military camps, industries, irrigation facilities, roads, cemeteries, places of worship and structures, their remains or ruins, megaliths, caves, rock images, areas of the historical cultural layer, fields of ancient battles, as well as related moving objects), which are contained under the earth's surface and under water and are an indisputable source of information about the origin and development of civilization;

2) **historical** (houses, buildings, their complexes (ensembles), separate burials and necropolises, places of mass burial of dead and deceased (dead)

servicemen (including foreigners) who died in wars as a result of deportation and political repressions on the territory of Ukraine, places of hostilities, places of death of warships, sea and river vessels, including the remains of military equipment, weapons, ammunition, etc., places of interest related to important historical events, the lives and activities of famous people, culture and life of peoples;

3) **monuments of monumental art** (works of fine art: both independent (individual) and those related to architectural, archaeological or other monuments or complexes (ensembles) formed by them);

4) **architectural monuments** (individual buildings, architectural structures that are fully or partially preserved in authentic condition and are characterized by distinctions of a certain culture, era, certain styles, traditions, construction technologies or are the works of famous authors);

5) **monuments of urban planning** (historically formed centers of settlements, streets, neighborhoods, squares, complexes (ensembles) with preserved planning and spatial structure and historical buildings, including the landscape, the remnants of ancient planning and construction, which are carriers of certain urban ideas);

6) **monuments of garden and park art** (садово-паркового мистецтва) (combination of park construction with natural or man-made landscapes);

7) **monuments of landscape** (natural areas that have historical value);

8) **objects of science and technology** (unique industrial, production, research and production, engineering, engineering and transport, mining facilities that determine the level of development of science and technology of a certain era, certain scientific areas or industries).

A monument of cultural heritage is an object of cultural heritage, which is entered in the State Register of Immovable Monuments of Ukraine.

A **cultural monument** is an outstanding structure, archeological object or work of art that is part of the cultural heritage (cultural heritage) of a country, humanity in general (monument of history, literature, art, language, law, etc.) and is protected by law. Depending on the scientific, historical and artistic value of cultural monuments are of world, state and local importance.

There are **152 thousand monuments of cultural and historical heritage** in Ukraine, **56 thousand** of which are **historical** monuments, **7 thousand** are monuments of **monumental art**, and about **15 thousand** are **monuments of urban planning and architecture**. Immovable monuments are kept in the open air, other monuments of history, material and spiritual culture of the nation - in the museums of Ukraine.

3. Sites of Ukraine which are on the World Heritage List

First of all, we will talk about sites of Ukraine which are on the World Heritage List.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Sites are places of importance to cultural or natural heritage as described in the UNESCO World Heritage Convention, established in **1972**. **Cultural heritage** consists of monuments (such as architectural works, monumental sculptures, or inscriptions), groups of buildings, and sites (including archaeological sites). Natural features (consisting of physical and biological formations), geological and physiographical formations (including habitats of threatened species of animals and plants), and natural sites which are important from the point of view of science, conservation or natural beauty, are defined as **natural heritage**.

Ukraine officially **adopted the UNESCO Convention** and became an independent member **on 12 October, 1988**.

As of 2021, there are **seven** World Heritage Sites listed in Ukraine, **six of which are cultural sites** and **one**, the Ancient and Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and Other Regions of Europe, is a **natural site**.

The **first site - Saint Sophia's Cathedral** with Related Monastic Buildings, and **Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra**, was listed in **1990**. The most recent sites (the Wooden Churches of the Carpathian Region in Poland and Ukraine and the Ancient City of Chersonese (Tavriyskyi)), were listed in **2013**.

Three sites are transnational. The **Wooden Churches** are shared with **Poland**, the **Struve Geodetic Arc** is shared with **nine countries**, and the **Ancient and Primeval Beech Forests** are shared with **eleven countries**. In addition, Ukraine has **17 sites on its tentative list**.

Now, you are going to listen to some vital information on UNESCO World Heritage sites in Ukraine.

<https://www.facebook.com/ukr.embassy.Lithuania/videos/4118857991467610/>

(audioscript is attached)

Bear in mind, that the information is also given about three items on the UNESCO LIST that are intangible.

PAC

We recommend you to get acquainted with the sites of Ukraine which are on the World Heritage List in more detail:

- 1. Saint Sophia's Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra; Kyiv (1990)**
- 2. Lviv – the Ensemble of the Historic Centre; Lviv (1998)**
- 3. Struve Geodetic Arc; Khmelnytskyi and Odesa Regions (2006)**
- 4. Ancient and Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and other regions of Europe; several sites (2007)**
- 5. Residence of Bukovynian and Dalmatian Metropolitans; Chernivtsi (2011)**
- 6. Ancient city of Tauric Chersonese; Sevastopol (2013)**
- 7. Wooden Churches of the Carpathian Region in Poland and Ukraine; Ivano-Frankivsk, Lviv and Transcarpathian Regions (2013)**

While reading the texts about the sites, do the following tasks.

Task 1. A) Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty spaces (1–10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

#1 cultural (listed in 1990)

3.1. Saint Sophia's Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra; Kyiv (1990)

3.1.1. Saint Sophia's Cathedral

Saint Sophia's Cathedral in Kyiv is an outstanding architectural monument and one of the first (1)_____ of (2)_____ Slavic architecture. Today, it is one of the city's best (3)_____ landmarks and the first Ukrainian patrimony to be (4)_____ on the World Heritage (5)_____. (6)_____, the cathedral was a burial place of the



Kyivan (7)_____ including Volodymyr Monomakh, Vsevolod Yaroslavovych and, of course, the Cathedral's (8)_____ Yaroslav the Wise. (9)_____, only the (10)_____ grave has (11)_____. The Cathedral has over 3000 metres of ornate ceiling paintings and more than 260 square metres of wall paintings and there is no place like it in the (12)_____ of Europe. Inside it you can see mosaics and frescos from the eleventh century, including a dilapidated representation of Yaroslav's family. Having been (13)_____ in the 12th century, the cathedral (14)_____ into disrepair until the 17th century when many more monasteries were (15)_____ around the Cathedral in the Ukrainian Baroque style.

	A	B	C	D
1.	specs	examples	templates	species

2.	retired	elderly	ancient	old
3.	known	spread	famous	popular
4.	prescribed	inscribed	subscribed	described
5.	paper	sheet	menu	list
6.	despite	so	luckily	originally
7.	seniors	rulers	presidents	reigners
8.	founder	researcher	employer	attendant
9.	whereas	even	however	in spite of
10.	later	latter	last	latter's
11.	saved	survived	conserved	stood
12.	whole	round	all	around
13.	smuggled	stolen	plundered	kidnapped
14.	left	fell	broke	caused
15.	complimented	poured	added	destroyed

Task 1. B) Circle the correct word.

3.1.2. Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra (Kyiv Cave Monastery)

Also known as Kyiv (1) **Monastery/Pagoda** of the Caves, Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra is a (2) **historic/iconic** Orthodox Christian monastery in Kyiv. Its construction started in 111 and continued for 900 years. The Lavra has been a (3) **permanent / preeminent** centre of Eastern Orthodox Christianity in (4) **Slavic/Eastern** Europe since then.



Together with Saint Sophia's Cathedral, it is listed as the UNESCO World (5) **Heritage/Legacy** Site. It was (6) **given/named** one of the Seven Wonders of Ukraine

on August 21, 2007. According to the Primary Chronicle, in the early 11th century, Antony, a Greek Orthodox monk from Esphigmenon monastery on Mount Athos, returned to Rus' and settled in Kyiv as a missionary of monastic tradition to Kyivan Rus'. He chose a cave on Berestov Mount that **(7) overlooked/covered** the Dnipro River and a community of disciples soon grew. The word "pechera" means "cave" and the monks lived in these caves which can still be found all over the monasteries. Even now you can see the places of their graves from darkened **(8) graves/galleries** under the ground. There are numerous architectural monuments: cathedrals, churches and museums here. The main **(9) exposition/ demonstration** contains exhibits from the 16th to the early 20th centuries which include chalices, crucifixes, and **(10) material/textiles** from the 16-19th centuries with needlework and embroidery of Ukrainian masters. The museum also provides tours to the catacombs, which contain mummified remains of Orthodox saints or their relics.

Task 1. A). 1. Monastery; 2. historic; 3 preeminent; 4. Eastern; 5. Heritage; 6. named; 7. overlooked; 8. galleries, 9. Exposition, 10. Textiles

DAC

Task 2. A) Read the text. For questions 1-5 choose the answer (A, B or C) which you think fits best according to the text.

#2 cultural (listed in 1998)

3.2. Lviv – the Ensemble of the Historic Centre; Lviv (1998)

3.2.1. Rynok Square

Rynok Square is one of the most elegant and architecturally perfect places in Lviv. The history of the square is quite interesting. Danylo Halytskyi, the King of Galicia, founded Lviv in the 13th century, but in 1349 the city was conquered by the Polish Kingdom.



On behalf of Casimir III the Great, German colonists began to build the city following examples of medieval European cities with a market square in the centre. Its name is associated with the principle of construction and comes from the German word “der Ring”, which means “ring, a closed space”. Over time the name was changed to “Rynok”. Later, Austrian and Italian architects perfected the beauty of the square with their masterpieces. The square features 44 houses located on the area of 142 by 129 metres with the City Hall in the centre, created mostly in the Renaissance style. Also, you can recognize some elements of Gothic architecture, which survived after the largest fire in the history of the city in 1527. New Lviv was quite different, rebuilt in the Renaissance style. After that disaster, new buildings were constructed of stone and brick, being much stronger – they were called “kamyanytsias”. The facade length of one didn’t exceed 9 metres. The reason for that was simple. At that time everybody had to follow the “rule of three windows” on Rynok Square. Each building couldn’t have more than three windows on the facade. It gave the right of equal opportunities, because the windows of the first floor were used for trading, workshop or advertising.

It wasn’t cheap to build a house on Rynok Square – only rich merchants and wealthy aristocracy could afford it. Also, there were restrictions on the number of floors. Only nobles and higher clergy were allowed to build over three floors, or more than three windows, great examples are Korniakt Palace and Palazzo Bandinelli. Only

in the 18th century this rule was abolished, so presently you can notice added storeys on the houses or expanded facades. Pay your attention to the facades of the buildings. You can easily notice that the distance between the windows varies. Two windows, those of a big room, are close to each other and the window of a small side room, known as “vankyr”, is located next to them. This is how the famous Black House was engineered. Such design was typical of the Renaissance. Several centuries ago, there was no numbering, and each kamyanitsia was named according to its typical external signs of decoration or after the name of the owner. Now houses are numbered, but they still bear their historical names, among them – Lubomyrski Palace, Scholz-Wolf House, Heppner House and others.

Each building on Rynok Square has many interesting legends, and, no doubt, is worth your attention. The most interesting and most valuable buildings are on the east side of the square. Architects and artists tried to make each kamyanitsia unique and special, using the latest technologies of those times, decorating and adorning the interior and exterior. In the Middle Ages, every house was in colour, representing well-known “Lviv polychrome”, but because of the proliferation of cement companies in the 19th century, under Austrian rule, all houses were painted in grey. Only 30 years ago, kamyanitsias were coloured as they had been many years ago. Rynok Square will impress you with its originality, elegance and perfection! It is also decorated with four fountains with statues of Greek gods, symmetrically located around the City Hall. Walk on the square inspires! Ancient paving, architectural mosaics of kamyanitsias and majestic City Hall create a charming atmosphere of the Middle Ages.

1. Why is a square called Rynok square?

- A) Because it was built on a ring.
- B) Because it was a market place for trade.
- C) The word means a ring.

2. What is true about the construction of Rynok Square?

- A) It was built by German colonists.

- B) Casimir III the Great wanted to build it in one style.
- C) The market square was built in front of a medieval city.

3. What was the consequence of fire in 1527?

- A) Stone and brick buildings were demolished.
- B) It became clear that buildings should be built of stone and brick.
- C) Wooden buildings got rot.

4. The “rule of three windows” said _____

- A) that all windows had to be used for trading.
- B) that each building should have three windows on the facade for equal opportunities.
- C) that people could construct buildings higher than 9 metres.

5. Why do most buildings on Rynok Square have three floors?

- A) People were not allowed to build more than three floors, moreover, it was quite expensive.
- B) Only rich merchants and wealthy aristocracy were allowed to build more than three floors.
- C) Because of emergency standards.

6. What will you notice looking at windows on Rynok Square?

- A) The distance between the windows is different.
- B) A variety of chambers with different windows of Gothic Style.
- C) They have numbers on them.

7. Which statement about the colour of kamyanitsia is TRUE?

- A) In the 19th century they were grey in order to promote cement production.
- B) In the 19th century all the buildings were differently coloured.
- C) In the Middle Ages they were grey because of polychrome.

Task 2. A). 1g, 2e, 3b, 4c, 5j, 6h, 7i, 8d, 9a, 10f.

Task 2. B) Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (1-15) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

3.2.2. St. George's Cathedral

It's one of the finest (1)_____ of Rococo church architecture in Europe, built in Lviv. From 1817 to 1946 it served as the (2)_____ for the Ukrainian Catholic Halych metropol. The cathedral's complex, (3)_____ the church, the campanile (its bell was made in 1341), the metropolitan's palace, office buildings, a wrought-iron fence, two gates, and a garden, stands on a high terrace (4)_____ the old city of Lviv. According to a legend, the site of the complex was originally (5)_____ by a wooden church and a fortified monastery (6)_____ in 1280 by Prince Lev Danylovych and, after their destruction by King Kasymyr III the Great (in 1340), by a three-apse, four-column Byzantine stone basilica (1363–1437). Under the rule of Metropolitan Atanasiy Sheptytskyi the Basilica was dismantled and under Metropolitan Lev Sheptytskyi it was (7)_____ by the (8)_____ church, which was designed by and built under the direction of Bernard Meretyn in 1744–59 and finished in 1764 by S. Fessinger, who also built the (9)_____ metropolitan's residence (1761–1762).



Built on a cruciform ground plan, the four-column church is topped by one large cupola and four small ones. The high exterior walls are decorated with simplified Corinthian pilasters, rococo stone lanterns, and a cornice. Two stairways with delicate rococo balustrades (10)_____ the main entrance, which is flanked by statues of Metropolitans Atanasiy Sheptytskyi and Lev Sheptytskyi. Above the entrance is a balcony, a high window, the coat of (11)_____ of the Sheptytskyi family, and an attic surmounted by a statue of Saint George the Dragon Slayer by Johann Pinzel. The grounds in front of the church are enclosed by two rococo gates (12)_____ allegorical figures of Faith, Hope, and the Roman and Greek Catholic churches.

The interior decorations were (13)_____ only in 1790. The paintings were made by prominent artists, such as Yuriy Radylovskiy, M. Smuhlevych, and Luka Dolynskiy (local icons, oval icons of the prophets, and scenes of 16 feast days). The sculptured frame of the two (14)_____ doors, the decorations around the entrances, and many lanterns were made by Mykhaylo Filevych. Mykhaylo Osinchuk (15)_____ the paintings and repainted the frescoes. In 1942, the cathedral was placed under the jurisdiction of the Russian Orthodox Church. The cathedral became the Ukrainian Catholic Church with renewed religious freedom in the early 1990s.¹⁵⁷

	A	B	C	D
1.	species	examples	templates	signs
2.	space	sit	seat	chair
3.	comprises	containing	consisting	making
4.	overlooking	seeing	looking	meeting
5.	busy	conquered	invaded	occupied
6.	founded	found	found out	founding
7.	changed	replaced	removed	transferred
8.	staying	living	present	absent
9.	adopting	common	joint	adjacent
10.	result from	lead to	cause	bring about
11.	armour	weapons	arms	arm
12.	accessory	designed on	adorned for	decorated with
13.	completed	complemented	combined	ended
14.	entered	entrance	enter	entering
15.	repeated	retained	rebuilt	restored

Task 2. B). 1B; 2C; 3B; 4A; 5D; 6A; 7B; 8C; 9D; 10B; 11C; 12D; 13A; 14B; 15D.

Task 2. C) Complete each gap with only one word.

3.2.3. Lviv High Castle (Castle Hill)



The High Castle is an (1)_____ of the type of defensive castles. The castle is situated on a steep hill 380 m above (2)_____ level, the elevation of the terrain in places reaches up to 150 m.

It can (3)_____ said that High Castle Park in Lviv is a picturesque green park located on Knyazha or Castle Hill. In

1256, historical records contained the first mention of Lviv, which was associated (4)_____ this scenic mountain. Lviv's citizens and guests of High Castle Park often day that it is one of the (5)_____ places for a peaceful stroll and romantic dates.

The High Castle has an area of about 36 hectares. It is divided (6)_____ two terraces, the lower of (7)_____ is features park alleys and monuments (8)_____ outstanding personalities. In (9)_____, in 1841 an artificial cave was built on the lower terrace of the Hill. As its eternal guards - majestic lions taken from the old Lviv city hall were installed here. The second terrace (upper) is equipped (10)_____ an observation deck, built on the mound of stone castle walls and houses.

The main feature of the High Castle is its location in the heart of the city - on a high, forested mountain. A (11)_____ minutes of walk from the city centre and you get to the quietest and (12)_____ peaceful natural area, where among the majestic trees you can forget about the hustle and (13)_____ of city life, and get the most memorable view of the city.

Task 2. C). 1 example; 2 sea; 3 be; 4 with; 5 best; 6 into; 7 which; 8 to; 9 addition; 10 with; 11 few; 12 most; 13 bustle;

Task 2. D) Read the continuation of the text about the High Castle. Fill the gaps (1-6) with (A-H). There are two extra sentences which you do not need to use.

Castle Hill, on which the High Castle was built, is a unique viewing platform (with a height of 413 metres above sea level), which has no analogues in Europe. There are stunning views of the picturesque scenery of ancient Lviv, which will impress any visitor. Do not forget to take a camera to photograph (1)_____.

Historians believe that the city's history began (2)_____. At first, the fort was wooden, but a hundred years later, (3)_____. The castle served as a mint and storage of ammunition and important documents.

In the 17th century, Cossacks ransacked the castle; 50 years later it was captured and destroyed by Swedish troops. After that, the fort lost its strategic importance. In the 19th century, the castle was taken apart. A park appeared in its place, (4)_____ included on Ukraine's list of natural wildlife preserves. It stretches over two terraces: the upper and lower.

On the upper level you can find ruins of the defensive wall and an artificial burial mound (5)_____. At the top of the mound, there is an observation deck, from which all Lviv can be seen as if on the palm of your hand. The city is especially charming in the evening, and both curious tourists and locals come here (6)_____.

A which is now a national pride,

B Polish king Casimir the Great built a stone outpost with four towers

C to instal a wooden cross on top

D in order to feast their eyes on this unforgettable sight

E such beauty and later share it with the closest people

F for construction the fortress

G commemorating the 300-year anniversary of the Lublin Union

H with the construction of the castle by King Danylo Halytskyi in the 13th century

Task 2. D). 1E; 2H; 3B; 4A; 5G; 6D.

Task 3. Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

#3 cultural (listed in 2005)

3.3. The Struve Geodetic Arc; Khmelnytskyi and Odesa Regions (2006)

The **Struve Geodetic Arc** is a chain of survey triangulations stretching from Hammerfest in Norway to the Black Sea, through ~~ten~~ countries and over 2,820 km, (1)_____.

The chain was established and used by the German-born Russian scientist Friedrich Georg Wilhelm von Struve in the years 1816 to 1855 to establish the size and shape of our planet. At that time, the chain passed merely through three countries: Norway, Sweden and the Russian Empire. The Arc's first point is located in Tartu Observatory in Estonia, (2)_____.

In 2005, the chain was inscribed on the World Heritage List as a memorable ensemble of the chain made up of 34 commemorative plaques or built obelisks out of the original 265 main station points (3)_____.

Measurement of the triangulation chain comprises 258 main triangles and 265 geodetic vertices. The northernmost point is located near Hammerfest in Norway and the southernmost point near the Black Sea in Ukraine.

In Ukraine work on the search and restoration of the points of the Struve Geodetic Arc and the preparation of the relevant materials was carried out by specialists of the State Enterprise «**Research Institute for Geodesy and Cartography**», (4)_____.

UNESCO World Heritage Site includes **4** geodetic points located on the territory of Ukraine.

In **2009-2010** the State Enterprise “Research Institute for Geodesy and Cartography” has completed series of investigations on the location of searching of all Struve Geodetic Arc points **(5)**_____. Only points revealed as a result of instrumental search and identified as points of the Struve Geodetic Arc are subject to renewal.

There are **four geodetic points located in Ukraine (6)**_____:

- 1. Katerynivka** is located on the earth fill at the distance of 1.0 km north from the Katerynivka village, Khmelnytskyi Region and at the distance of 25 km northwest of Khmelnytskyi.
- 2. Felshtyn** is located 0.6 km northwest from the Hvardiyske village, Khmelnytskyi Region and 20 km north-west of Khmelnytskyi.
- 3. Baranivka** is located to the west of Baranivka village, Yarmolynetskyi district of Khmelnytskyi Region.
- 4. Stara Nekrasivka** is located in the southern part of the village of Stara Nekrasivka, Izmail district, Odesa region, on Poshtova Street at the distance of 5 km east from the city of Izmail. A monument set in the middle of the 19th century after the completion of the meridian arc measurement is well preserved.

A who have searched and restored the geodetic points of the Struve Geodetic Arc on the location

B which are beautiful enough to be the points for research

C that are included to the UNESCO World Heritage Site “Struve Geodetic Arc”

D which yielded the first accurate measurement of a meridian arc

E that are located on the territory of Ukraine

F which made a lot of contribution into the measurement of the globe in the 19th century



G which are marked by drilled holes in rock, iron crosses or cairns

H where Struve conducted much of his research

Task 3.1D; 2H; 3G; 4A; 5E; 6C

Task 4. A) Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

#4 natural (listed in 2007)

3.4. Ancient and Primeval Beech Forests

Ancient and Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and Other Regions of Europe is a transnational nature UNESCO World Heritage Site, (1)_____.

The Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians include **ten** separate massifs located along the 185 km long axis from the Rakhiv mountains and Chornohora Ridge in Ukraine over the Poloniny Ridge (Slovakia) to the Vihorlat Mountains in Slovakia. The Ancient Beech Forests of Germany include five locations, cover 4,391 hectares and were added in 2011.



The Carpathian site covers a total area of 77,971.6 ha (192,672 acres), out of which only 29,278.9 ha (72,350 acres) are part of the actual preserved area, (2)_____. Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians cover areas of Zakarpattia and Prešov Regions. **Over 70% of the site is located in Ukraine.** The area

includes **two national parks**, (3)_____. Both national parks, along with a neighbouring area in Poland, compose a separate biosphere reserve, the East Carpathian Biosphere Reserve. Ukrainian locations include **Chornohora, Kuziy-Trybushany, Maramarosh, Stuzhytsia–Uzhok, Svydovets, and Uholka–Shyrikyi Luh**. Only a few of the ten components are accessible to visitors. In 2017, UNESCO extended the site, (4)_____.

The last intact primeval forest in the temperate latitudes of Europe is to be found in the Carpathians. Trees can live up to a hundred years in these forests, (5)_____. Large parts of the forest in the Romanian part of the Carpathians have been lost due to deforestation.

Currently unprotected areas of primeval forest can be permanently preserved in the Ukrainian Carpathians (6)_____. In the **Ukrainian Carpathians there are nine national parks and two biosphere reserves**. There is a general ban on tree felling in coniferous forest areas above 1,100 metres. There are roughly 100,000 additional hectares of forest which could be integrated into the existing conservation areas.

- A** adding forests in Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Italy, Romania, Slovenia and Spain
- B** in order to protect biosphere reserves in those areas
- C** while the rest is considered a “buffer zone”
- D** providing an important habitat for organisms such as mushrooms, moss, lichen, insects, rare birds and mammals (e.g. bats, brown bear, wolf and lynx).
- E** by expanding and reinforcing conservation areas
- F** and some habitat controlled areas, mostly in Slovakia
- G** giving the opportunity to many countries to join this programme
- H** encompassing 94 component parts (forests) in 18 European countries

Task 4. A) Key: 1H; 2C; 3F; 4A; 5D; 6E.

Task 4. B) Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

3.4.1. The Chornohora Ridge

The Chornohora Ridge is the highest mountain Ridge in Western Ukraine. It belongs to the Polonynian Beskids, which **1)** _____.



The range is located on the administrative border between Ivano-Frankivsk and Transcarpathian regions. It is adjacent to the Gorgany range. The highest peak of the Chornohora **2)** _____. The mountains are made of flysch rock. The major part of the ridge forms the watershed **3)** _____. The lower parts of the Chornohora are inhabited by Hutsuls, whose primary occupation is

herding. Major tourist centres of the Chornohora are Bystrets, Dzembronia, Rakhiv, Verkhovyna, Vorokhta and Yasynia.

Arable lands cover only 0.5% **4)** _____, forests about - 70%, hayfields - 5%, meadows and pastures - 22%. For the protection of nature **5)** _____; in 1964 - a comprehensive reserve (7702 ha). The Chornohora massif is inhabited by various fauna representatives. In total, 279 species of vertebrates were spotted in the Chornohora, including 46 species, included in the Red Data Book of Ukraine. The Polonynian complex is inhabited by **6)** _____.

- A. many small reserves have been created since World War I
- B. between the Prut and the Tysa River
- C. was named after a famous geographer
- D. is a part of the Outer Eastern Carpathians
- E. a high number of animals
- F. of the total area
- G. because of its climate
- H. is Hoverla (2,061 m) with other high peaks including Pip Ivan and Petros

Task 4. B). 1-D; 2-H; 3-B; 4-F; 5-A; 6-E.

Task 5. Choose the correct word.

#5 cultural (listed in 2011)

3.5. The Residence of Bukovynian and Dalmatian Metropolitans

This peculiar building charms (1)**with/of** its wonderful beauty and majesty. It is the main treasure of Chernivtsi and the pride (2)**in/of** local residents. The unique complex, in which different architectural styles are (3)**harmonious/harmoniously** combined, serves (4) **like/as** a real



decoration of the capital of Bukovyna and leaves an indelible trace in the (5)**soul/sole** of everyone who is lucky (6)**too/enough** to see it.

The Residence of Metropolitans (7)**owns/owes** its origin (8)**for/to** Bishop Yevhen Hakman, who in the 19th century (9)**persuaded/agreed** Austrian monarch Franz I in the necessity of an adequate building for the Bukovynian priests. A young Czech architect, Josef Hlavka, was (10)**in charge of/charged with** designing the building, and construction was (11)**put out/carried out** by the proven masters of the time. Each brick was carefully tested before it was (12)**laid/lay** in the wall of the building, and organic materials (like eggs) were added to the grout in order to make it (13)**stronger/strongly**.

This exceptional architectural masterpiece, the construction of which took 18 years, absorbed elements of Romance and Byzantine styles, and is also flavoured with Mauritanian, Gothic and Bukovynian motifs. The building's (14)**price/value** was balanced by many elegant decorative details. All this created a surprisingly beautiful and harmonious ensemble.

The Metropolitan's Residence complex (15)**comprises/consists** of three buildings, built around a spacious park and protected by massive gates. The first

building is the chapel. To the right there is the Seminary building, where until today the Church of Three Hierarchs stands; its acoustics is the best in Ukraine. **(16)Although/Moreover**, there is the Monastery building with the deacon's school.

Many people **(17)wonder/wander** why the deacon tower's cupola is decorated with the Star of David. Jewish organizations in Chernivtsi helped the Orthodox community to **(18)collect/waste** the money needed to construct the Metropolitan's Residence, and the friendly relationship between the two confessions was immortalized in this way.

The interior of the Residence is **(19)so/as** impressive as its exterior. The most luxurious are the halls of the main Metropolitan building. The Marble Hall, decorated with different kinds of marble, was considered **(20)to be/being** the most beautiful in Europe at its time. Draped with thin Chinese silk, decorated with huge Venetian mirrors, and trimmed with carved wood, the Red Hall is certainly no **(21)more/less** inferior!

DAG

Today, several faculties of the Yuriy Fedkovych National University occupy the buildings of the Metropolitan's Residence. Nearby, there is the University Park, architecture and landscape of which have been **(22)existed/preserved** almost intact.

Task 5.1. with; 2.of; 3.harmoniously; 4.as; 5.soul; 6.enough; 7.owes; 8.to; 9.persuaded; 10.in charge of; 11.carried out; 12.laid; 13.stronger; 14.value; 15.consists; 16.moreover; 17.wonder; 18.collect; 19.as; 20.to be; 21.less; 22.preserved.

Task 6. Read the text below. Match choices (A–J) to (1–7). There are three choices you do not need to use.

#6 cultural (listed in 2013)

• 3.6. Tauric Chersonese, Sevastopol

(1)_____ Tauric Chersonese is an ancient Greek colony founded approximately 2,500 years ago in the southwestern part of the Crimean Peninsula. The colony was established in the 6th century BC by settlers from Heraclea Pontica.



(2)_____ The ancient city is located on the shore of the Black Sea on the outskirts of Sevastopol on the Crimean Peninsula, where it is referred to as Chersonese. The site is a part of the National Preserve of Tauric Chersonese. The name Chersonese in Greek means "peninsula" and aptly describes the site on which the colony was established. The buildings mix influences of Greek, Roman and Byzantine culture. Buildings include a Roman amphitheatre and a Greek temple.

PARC

(3)_____ As in other Greek colonies, life for inhabitants of Chersonese depended entirely on the agricultural territory, or chora which lay adjacent to the city. At present, the farm plots and estates of the chora of Chersonese are the subjects of interdisciplinary study by scholars of various specializations. The surrounding countryside was populated by different tribes, some peaceful, others - belligerent. During the Middle Ages, when Chersonese became the Christian centre of the Crimean Peninsula, a great number of monasteries, hermitages, and “cave towns” appeared nearby. At the end of the 14th century nomadic raids brought an end to the city and its ruins were buried under land with time.

(4)_____ In 1827 (50 years after the foundation of Sevastopol), the first excavations on the site of Chersonese commenced. Soon afterwards, Chersonese received the epithet of “Russian Troy”. With every year new houses and streets, squares and churches of the ancient city appeared from underground. The excavations produced so many findings that they soon made an intriguing collection, and thus, the Chersonese Archaeological Museum appeared. In 2012 the museum celebrated its 120th

anniversary.

A national preserve was established to accommodate and organize the large number of scholarly investigations surrounding the numerous archaeological sites of the ancient city. In 1993, by the decree of the President of Ukraine the Preserve was given the status of a national institution of culture.

Currently, Chersonese is not only a leading tourist attraction, but also an important scholarly and methodological centre for archaeologists, historians and specialists of related spheres.

The intrusion of modern building in and around the ancient archaeological site, coupled with a lack of funding to prevent such development pressures, has left the site of Chersonese firmly at risk.

(5)_____ Chersonese' ancient ruins are presently located in one of Sevastopol's suburbs. Today they are a popular tourist attraction, protected as an archaeological park. In 2007, Chersonese was placed fifth in the Seven Wonders of Ukraine poll.

On February 13, 2009, Ukrainian Defence Minister Yuriy Yekhanurov called on Russia's Black Sea naval fleet to move its automobile depot from the site to another place. The location of the Russian Black Sea naval fleet's automobile depot was one of the obstacles to the inclusion of the reserve on UNESCO's list of world heritage sites.

(6)_____ In October 2010, the report titled "Saving Our Vanishing Heritage", Global Heritage Fund identified Chersonese as one of 12 worldwide sites most "On the Verge" because of irreparable loss and destruction, citing insufficient management and development pressures as primary causes.

(7)_____ In 2013, "The Ancient City of Tauric Chersonese and its Chora" was listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. UNESCO considers these areas to show cultural lifestyles and land use of ancient populations that inhabited these areas.

During the 2014 Crimean crisis, the Crimean Peninsula was annexed by Russia, but UNESCO has maintained that it will continue to recognize the Crimea and its heritage sites as belonging to Ukraine.

- A) UNESCO heritage site
- B) What is “chora”?
- C) Excavations of the necropolis
- D) Establishment of the museum
- E) Location and meaning of the name
- F) Risk of pollution
- G) The Fifth of the Seven Wonders
- H) What is Chersonese?
- I) “On the Verge”
- J) Chersonese nowadays

Task 6. 1. H; 2. E; 3. B; 4. D; 5. G; 6. I; 7. A.

Task 7. Read the text below.

#7 cultural (listed in 2013)

3.7. Wooden Churches of the Carpathian Region

The **Wooden Churches of the Carpathian Region in Poland and Ukraine** are a group of wooden Orthodox (and some Eastern Catholic) churches located in Poland and Ukraine which were inscribed in **2013** on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

These churches were built of horizontal wooden logs between the 16th and 19th centuries by communities of Orthodox and Greek Catholic faiths. The churches bear testimony to a distinct building tradition rooted in Orthodox ecclesiastic design interwoven with elements of local tradition.

The following **eight** churches located in Ukraine are on the UNESCO World Heritage List:

1. Descent of the Holy Spirit Church, Potelych , Zhovkva District
2. Holy Trinity Church, Zhovkva
3. St. George’s Church, Drohobych

4. St. Dmytro's Church, Matkiv
5. Descent of the Holy Spirit Church, Rohatyn
6. The Church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, Nyzhniy Verbizh, Zakarpattia Region
7. St. Archangel Michael Church, Uzhok
8. Ascension of Our Lord Church, Yasinia, Zakarpattia Region

Let's do the tasks based on information about some of these churches.

Task 7. A) Read the text below. For questions 1-5 choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

3.7.1. Holy Trinity Church, Zhovkva (Lviv Region)

Wooden **Holy Trinity Church** was built in the suburbs of **Zhovkva**, Ukraine in 1720, on the place of a church that (1)_____ down in 1717. The structure (2)_____ of three wooden naves and a brick sacristy.

There is an iconostasis consisting of about 50 icons (3)_____ by the masters of Zhovkva Painting and Carving School of Ivan Rutkovych in the beginning of 18th century. The iconostasis is made from linden wood carved by Ignatij Stobenskyj. In 1978–1979, iconostasis was restored. On the church's walls one can find the plates (4)_____ that the building is an architecture monument built in 1720.

On June 21, 2013, during the 37th Session of the UNESCO World Heritage



Committee in Cambodia the Holy Trinity Church was (5)_____ to the UNESCO World Heritage List among 16 wooden churches of Carpathian Region in Poland and Ukraine.

	A	B	C	D
1	taken	put	burned	looked
2	comprises	consists	includes	belongs

3	pointed	painted	rubbed	drawn
4	confirming	approving	nodding	agreeing
5	brought	mixed	added	omitted

Task 7. A). 1C; 2B; 3B; 4A; 5C.

Task 7. B) Put each of the following words in its correct position in the passage below.

3.7.2. St. George's Church, Drohobych (Lviv Region)

final appeared part sacral consists monument contain

St. George's Church in Drohobych is one of the oldest and best preserved timber churches of Galicia. The church is a (1)_____ of Galician wooden architecture of the late 15th - early 16th centuries, one of the best preserved and one



of the best monuments of ancient Ukrainian (2)_____ architecture. Built in the 15th century, it has been rebuilt several times and given the (3)_____ architectural forms by the talented Ukrainian architect Hryhoriy Tesla from Drohobych. The church is (4)_____ of the wooden architecture department of the Museum of Drohobych region.

The church (5)_____ of three parts. The central block is square in plan and comprises the nave. Two other blocks (6)_____ the double apse and the narthex. Between 1678 and 1711, the church was renovated: the interior was frescoed, the octagonal structures built up, and a new belfry (7)_____.

It is one of the 16 churches that comprise a World Heritage Site named the Wooden churches of the Carpathian region in Poland and Ukraine.

Task 7. B). 1 monument; 2 sacral; 3 final; 4 part; 5 consists; 6 contain; 7 appeared.

4. Seven Historical and Architectural Wonders of Ukraine

In order to continue our acquaintance with main monuments and tourist attractions of Ukraine we will talk about the Seven Wonders of Ukraine.

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The **Seven Wonders of Ukraine** are the seven historical and cultural monuments of Ukraine, which were chosen in the ***Seven Wonders of Ukraine contest held in July, 2007***. This was the first public contest of that kind which was followed by the Seven Natural Wonders of Ukraine, the Seven Wonderful Routes of Ukraine, and the Seven Wonderful Castles of Ukraine. All nominated sites are publicly owned protected areas of at least regional level, available for tourism.

The voting for all contests consisted of two parts: **experts in Ukraine** voted for their seven best sites, and **internet users** voted for their seven favourite sites on the official website.

The campaign was **initiated in May, 2007, by Mykola Tomenko**, a Ukrainian politician and the deputy of the Parliament of Ukraine of the fifth convocation, under the motto “Discover Ukraine”. The initiative was a continuation of numerous preceding public actions that took place in various regions of Ukraine such as “Let's discover

island Khortytsia” (Zaporizhia Region), “Masliana in Bukovyna” (Chernivtsi Region), “Amber legends of Rivne Region”, and others.

The next stage of the initiative was the organization of the Seven Natural Wonders of Ukraine in 2008.

Local and regional authorities made a list of 1,000 possible candidates/nominees. An **expert council consisting of 100 people**, including culturologists, historians, and tourist specialists, chose a list of 21 candidates from which people on the internet could vote.

Voting on the **21 possible candidates** was opened on **July 7, 2007**. A total of around **77,000 internet users** voted in the campaign. The voting was closed on **August 21, 2007**, and the results were officially announced on the same day.

Opinions of Internet users who took part in the vote and experts on the list of the best sites of Ukraine **were different**.

PA C

Rating by votes of Internet users:

1. Khortytsia
2. Sofiyivka
3. Kamyanets Reserve
4. Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra
5. Khotyn fortress
6. Tauric Chersonese
7. Livadia Palace
8. Museum of Pysanka
9. Saint Sophia Cathedral
10. Ostroh Castle and Academy
11. Odesa Opera House
12. Stone Tomb
13. Palanok Castle
14. Pochaiv Lavra

15. Lutsk Castle
16. Anthony's Caves
17. Derzhprom
18. Olesko Castle
19. Sviatohirsk Lavra
20. Pereyaslav National Historical and Ethnographic Reserve
21. Shevchenko Reserve in Kaniv

Expert rating:

1. Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra
2. Saint Sophia Cathedral
3. Sofiyivka
4. Tauric Chersonese
5. Kamyanets Reserve
6. Sviatohirsk Lavra
7. Khortytsia
8. Pochaiv Lavra
9. Stone Tomb
10. Livadia Palace
11. Anthony's Caves
12. Khotyn fortress
13. Ostroh Castle and Academy
14. Odesa Opera House
15. Olesko Castle
16. Shevchenko Reserve in Kaniv
17. Museum of Pysanka (Easter egg)
18. Palanok Castle
19. Pereyaslav National Historical and Ethnographic Reserve

20. Lutsk Castle

21. Derzhprom

Nevertheless, as a result of the action in 2007, the country chose “**7 Historical and Architectural Wonders of Ukraine**”, which were:

- 1. National Historical and Architectural Reserve “Kamyanets”**
- 2. Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra**
- 3. State Historical and Architectural Reserve “Khotyn Fortress”**
- 4. National Dendrological Park Sofiyivka**
- 5. Tauric Chersonese**
- 6. Saint Sophia’s Cathedral**
- 7. Khortytsia Island National Reserve**

PAU

You have already read some information about **Kyiv Pechersk Lavra, Saint Sophia’s Cathedral and Chersonese in Sevastopol.**

Let’s look at other Wonders of Ukraine in more detail.

Task 8. B) Choose the correct word.

4.1. Kamyanets National Historic and Architectural Reserve

Kamyanets National Historic and Architectural Reserve is a **(1)121-hectare/121 hectares** urban complex located **(2)in/on** a high rocky island. It is separated from the rest of the city **(3)by/from** the deep canyon of the river Smotrych, and only a narrow isthmus connects it with the city. **(4)In/At** the same time, Old Town is a residential area of Kamyanets-Podilskyi with about 3.5 **(5)thousands/thousand** inhabitants.

(6)A lot/Many significant monuments of ancient and medieval times are situated

in Old Town. **(7)Between/Among** them are unique fortifications: the Castle Bridge, the Old and New Castle complexes, the hydro-technical complexes of Russian and Polish gates, public and residential buildings, including **(8)the eldest/the oldest** town hall in Ukraine. The architecture of Old Town was formed by the influence of cultures of different peoples and religions, which was reflected in the large **(9)number/amount** of preserved churches and monasteries, although, with the establishment of the Soviet power, four ancient temples were destroyed **(10)in the 1920s and 1930s/in 1920s and 1930s**.



Some of the city's architectural monuments were protected in 1928. The State Historic Preserve includes Old and New Castle, Town Hall, Armenian Trade House and Theological Seminary which are used **(11)like/as** museum departments, and belong **(12)to/for** the municipal communal property.

PAC

Task 8. B) 1. 121-hectare; 2on; 3by; 4at; 5thousand; 6many; 7among; 8the oldest; 9number; 10 in the 1920s and 1930s; 11as; 12to.

4.2. State Historical and Architectural Reserve “Khotyn Fortress”

Task 9. Read the text. For questions 1–7 choose the answer (A, B or C) which you think fits best according to the text.

Khotyn is a small ancient town with eventful and complicated history. The town was established over a thousand years ago. These days it is popular because of its unique fortress that has played a significant role in the history of many European countries. Khotyn fortress is a real masterpiece of the fortification architecture. It is also one of the biggest and well-preserved citadels in Europe.



The first signs of fortifications appeared on the banks of the Dnister River at the beginning of the 11th century, when Prince Volodymyr the Great united these lands with the Kyivan Rus territories. For the early decades of its existence the fortress was wooden, it managed to defend the town from numerous invaders. 200 years later, Prince Danylo Halytskyi rebuilt the fortress into a solid stone structure, turning it into a real masterpiece of fortification architecture of those times. The fortress acquired its modern look at the end of the 15th century, when Khotyn was part of the Moldavian Kingdom. Its borders were considerably broadened. A stone wall, 5 metres (16 feet) wide and up to 50 metres (164 feet) high, grew around it; three towers and two palaces with dungeons were added to the structure of the fortress. At that time, due to its prime location at the intersection of land and river trade routes, Khotyn turned into a prosperous trade centre, where merchants from all over Europe gathered to trade their goods.

1621 was a crucial year in the history of Khotyn fortress. That year Khotyn fortress was a place for the battle between the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth and the Ottoman Empire. It was one of the biggest and bloodiest battles of that period. The Poles, united with Ukrainian Cossacks, managed to defeat the 250-thousand Ottoman Empire's army. At the beginning of the 18th century, the Turks conquered Khotyn fortress and made it their strategic Eastern European outpost. In the 19th century – after another Russian-Turkish war – Khotyn became a part of the Russian Empire.

These days the fortress remains almost intact and never fails to impress curious tourists. The king's and officers' palaces remained on the territory, as did the castle's church with Gothic windows which also acted as arrow slits. Today, one can see copies of the medieval weapons – rams, catapults and many others in the dungeons of the temple. St. Alexander Nevsky's church, built in the 19th century for Russian soldiers, has also been preserved. Not far from it mosque's ruin lie, and in the centre of the yard

there is a deep well. Today, Khotyn fortress serves not only as popular tourist destination, but as a setting for numerous historic movies. The fortress also became an attractive place for history buffs, who organize a spectacular military-historical reenactment performance – The Battle of Nations – every year.

Khotyn is located 70 km away from Chernivtsi.

1) When was Khotyn fortress founded?

- A) over five thousand years ago when a small town was established;
- B) over two hundred years ago when a town played a great role as customs site;
- C) over a thousand years ago when these lands were united with Kyivan Rus;

2) Which statement is TRUE?

- A) Khotyn fortress was extensively extended when it was under the rule of Moldavian Kingdom.
- B) The wooden fortress was burnt to the ground.
- C) The fortress never belonged to the Russian Empire.

3) Who turned a wooden fortress into a stone one?

- A) Prince Volodymyr the Great;
- B) the Russian Empire;
- C) Prince Danylo Halytskyi;

4) What happened in 1621 in Khotyn fortress?

- A) there was a battle between the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth and the Russian Empire;
- B) 250 thousand Ukrainian Cossacks conquered Khotyn fortress ;
- C) the Ottoman Empire army was defeated;

5) Why is Khotyn fortress popular?

- A) it became a place for shooting films;
- B) more than 15 festivals take place there;
- C) it is the international market;

6) Which statement is FALSE?

- A) in the 19th century the Russian Empire had Khotyn in its own possession;
- B) Khotyn fortress has never been invaded by the Turks;
- C) the Turks made the fortress their strategic Eastern European outpost;

7) When did Khotyn fortress become a part of the Russian Empire?

- A) In the 18th century;
- B) after Russian-Turkish war;
- C) In the 20th century;

Task 9.B). 1.c; 2.a; 3.c; 4.c; 5.a; 6.b; 7.B;

Task 10. Read the text below. Match choices (A–H) to (1–5). There are three choices you do not need to use.

4

4.3. SOFIYIVKA PARK, Uman, Cherkasy Region

A marvellous National dendrological park “Sofiyivka” is situated in Uman. This park is a prominent architectural and natural creation of the end of 18th - the beginning of 19th centuries and is considered to be one of seven wonders of Ukraine along with Khortytsia Island, Kyiv Pechersk Lavra and Khotyn fortress.

(1)___Sofiyivka park was founded in 1796 by Polish noble count Stanisław Szczęśny Potocki. He named the park after his Greek wife Sofia (Sofia Potocka). When the construction was finished in 1802, Sofia received the park as a gift from her husband on her birthday. Ludwig Metzel, a Polish military engineer, was appointed as the author and the manager of that topographic and architectural project. He was the one who embodied the images of the “Odyssey” and the “Iliad” in park compositions. To fulfill Potocki’s plan they needed 800 workers, 10 years and 2,000,250 rubles in silver.

(2)___Sofiyivka Park was created in a forestless area. The main composition of

Sofiyivka lay under riverbed of the Kamyanka, where a number of independent pools and ponds were made: upper – more than 8 hectares, lower — about 1.5 hectares and other waterfalls (one of them is 14 metres high), sluices, cascades, underground river Acheron (length 224 m). Sofiyivka can be divided in several zones: Central, Eastern, Western, Northern and Southern zones. Each of these areas represents a special construction and consists of different historical buildings, statues and grottoes, decorated with special nature objects.

(3)___ Tourists should pay attention to Flora Pavilion constructed in Dorian style. In front of the Pavilion on the left side you can see three fountains. People believe: if you drink water from the internal fountain, you'll become prettier, if from the external – you'll be healthy and wealthy.



The next exciting landmark that impresses the visitors by its huge size (18 m high) and originality is the Snake Fountain. This fountain has become the symbol of Sofiyivka Park. There is the assumption that according to the concept the snake should remind people of an ancient myth about the Greek campaign against Troy. The Snake Fountain is also famous for its simple construction. Water pressure is provided by the elevation between the Upper and Lower park ponds, so the pumps are unnecessary. Passing a high number of natural monuments, visitors reach the Upper park pond which is situated on the Island of Anti-Circea. The Island of Anti-Circea was created artificially and the coasts of island were laid by granite plates. The main decoration of the island is Pink Pavilion, built in Renaissance style. The pavilion was painted in pink colour and decorative modeling is highlighted in white.

(4)___ The most mysterious place in Sofiyivka is the Dead Lake and the Styx

River. There is a boat station on the lake, where tourists take the boat and sail towards the underground river. If you believe in superstitions, you should definitely visit National dendrological park Sofiyivka. There is the high number of secret places suitable for fulfilling your desires. Touch the stone, lean against the rock, close eyes sailing under the grotto and your cherished wish will come true.

(5)___Nowadays, in the National dendrological park Sofiyivka, which is also a scientific-research institute of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, we can see 3323 kinds and species of local and exotic plants and trees.

Sofiyivka is considered to be a real museum of flora and fauna. Entering the park we can notice the central alley, which is planted by centennial French chestnuts and rare poplar species. There are a lot of seedlings of the most beautiful plants in the park greenhouses, which you can purchase for a fixed price on the website. There is also a great variety of unique species of roses in the rosary. One of the most marvelous and amazing landmarks in Sofiyivka Park is a Tulip tree. Every spring it impresses with its yellow blossoms and delicate aroma. Park ponds are abundant with diverse fish, exotic ducks and majestic swans. Trees are nested by various kinds of birds, and squirrels are a common sight here.

- A) Sofiyivka's secret
- B) Worth your attention
- C) Unique location
- D) The nominal birthday gift
- E) Underwater world of park
- F) The real museum of flora and fauna
- G) Park rules
- H) Make a wish!

Task 10. 1. D; 2. C; 3. B; 4. H; 5.F

Task 11. A) Read the text below. Choose from (A–G) the one which best fits each space (1–5). There are 2 choices you do not need to use.

7

4.4. Khortytsia Island National Reserve

4.4.1. Khortytsia Island, Zaporizhia

The largest River Island on the Dnipro and a vital historical site, Khortysia was named one (1) _____. The island's value rests in its historical associations with the Zaporizhian Cossacks.

They established a “sich” (a wooden fortress settlement) here in the 16th century, and they are believed to have written (2) _____ on the island. This moment is reflected in Ukrainian folklore and (3) _____ by the 19th-century painter Ilya Repin. There's also a museum on Khortytsia, while (4) _____, featuring 50-metre granite cliffs, large swathes (5) _____.

PAC

A the whole island is a national reserve

B architectural plans and photographs of the building

C their mocking reply to the Ottoman Sultan Mehmed IV

D depicted in a famous painting

E reconstructed after being destroyed in the Soviet times

F of the Seven Wonders of Ukraine in 2007

G of steppe and oak and spruce forest



Task 11. A). 1.F, 2.C, 3.D, 4.A, 5.G

Task 11. B) Put each of the following words (or phrases) in its correct position in the passage below.

4.4.2. Zaporizhian Sich Historical and Cultural Complex

story construction attraction battles wooden
huts actors station dioramas socialism

The popular tourist (1) _____ on Khortytsia is a reconstruction of the Zaporizhian Sich.

The fortified (2) _____ village was completed in 1983. There are exhibits in the wooden (3) _____ and halls grouped into such themes as Khortytsia in the Stone Age, the (4) _____ of the Zaporizhian Cossacks and Zaporizhia at the advent of (5) _____.



There are also (6) _____, two dealing with pivotal (7) _____ fought by the Zaporizhian Cossacks and one for the (8) _____ of the Dnipro Hydroelectric (9) _____. In summer you can watch battle re-enactments by (10) _____ dressed in clothes that look like those worn by Cossacks in the 16th century.

Task 11. B) 1.attraction, 2.wooden, 3.huts, 4.story, 5.socialism 6.dioramas 7.battles, 8.construction, 9.station, 10.actors

Special nominations:

Moreover, three sites-candidates from the nomination list were awarded a special recognition:

1. Livadia Palace, a *monument of modern history*;
2. Ostroh Castle, a *spiritual monument*, part of the Ostroh Regional Museum;
3. Pysanka Museum in Kolomyia, a *monument of modern Ukraine*, part of National Museum of Hutsul-land and Pokuttia folk-art of Yosafat Kobrynskyi.

Task 12. Some sentences have been removed from the text. Choose from the sentences (A–H) the one which fits each gap (1–6). There are 2 extra sentences you

do not need to use.

4.5. Livadia Palace, Livadia

Livadia Palace was a summer residence of last Russian tsar, Nicholas II, and his family in Livadia, the Crimea. Today the palace houses a museum, but it is sometimes used for international summits.

(1)_____. The edifice features an arched portico of Carrara marble, a spacious Arabic patio, an Italian patio, a Florentine tower, ornate Bramantesque windows, a “balcony-belvedere”, and multiple niches with jasper vases. A gallery connects the palace with a neo-



Byzantine church of the Exaltation of the Cross, built by Monighetti in 1866.

The palace contains 116 rooms, with interiors furnished in different styles. There is a Pompeian vestibule, an English billiard-room, a Neo-baroque dining room, and a Jacob-style study of maple wood, which displayed particular admiration of Nicholas II.

The history of the palace began in 1834, when Polish magnate Lev Potockiy bought the tiny Livadia village near Yalta and built his mansion here. (2)_____. As a result the house was rebuilt and turned into a real imperial palace.

By the beginning of the 20th century, the palace had become decrepit and tsar Nicholas II, the palace’s master at the time, ordered it to be destroyed and a new palace to be built. The project was given to Yalta’s architect Nikolay Krasnov and he created a real architectural masterpiece, which blended harmoniously with the picturesque landscape.

When the Soviets came to the Crimea, Livadia Palace was used as a sanatorium for peasants. Later, it was transformed into a medical resort. But the event that left the

palace on the pages of history happened at the beginning of 1945. (3)_____ .

Livadia Palace temporarily served as Franklin Roosevelt's headquarters. America's president was so stunned by the palace's beauty and grandeur that he asked Joseph Stalin's permission to buy it, but the Soviet leader refused. Important international meetings still take place in Livadia Palace.

Today, the palace is a museum. (4)_____ . The museum's collection has many rare exhibits.

There is a beautiful park near the Palace. Created almost 200 years ago, it is one of the oldest on the peninsula. On its territory the famous 6.5-kilometre-long Solnechna (or Tsarska) Tropa, which means the Sunny (or the Tsar's) Path starts. It is almost horizontal, without steep hills. (5)_____ .

The palace was once used as a mental institution, and is now a historical museum. Most of the historical furnishings have been lost, but anything that has been preserved can be seen for a small fee. Ukrainian pop singer Sofia Rotaru, who celebrated her 60th birthday at the palace in the company of the presidents of Russia, Ukraine and Moldavia – the second such meeting since the Yalta Conference – funded the restoration of Livadia Palace in 2008.

(6)_____ Palace staff actively publish their research. Visitors are particularly interested in the events of 1945.

- A) The Yalta conference took place here, and leaders of the USSR, the USA, and the UK discussed politics in a post-WWII world.
- B) Numerous academic conferences have been held at the palace.
- C) It is a remarkable path with picturesque scenery, decorative sculptures, unusual benches, and exotic trees and bushes.
- D) Livadia Palace is built of white Crimean limestone in the Neo-Renaissance style.
- E) Livadia palace is situated in magnificent place where few people live.
- F) Thirty years later, emperor Alexander II bought the mansion and made it his summer residence.

G) Two exhibitions are held here: one devoted to the Yalta Conference, and the other one – to the life of emperors and their families.

H) The times of a sanatorium for workers left great number of historical priceless showpieces that everyone wants to see.

Task 12. 1. D; 2. F; 3. A; 4. G; 5. C; 6. B.

Task 13. Some sentences have been removed from the text. Choose from the sentences (A-J) the one which fits each gap (1-8). There are 2 extra sentences you do not need to use.

4.6. Ostroh Castle

Ostroh Castle is regarded as an example of the Ukrainian fortification architecture and is recognized as one of the Volyn's most interesting historical and architectural monuments. In the 14th century, the castle complex was built on the place of Old Rus' town, which was destroyed by the Mongolian Tatars in 1241. **1)** _____.



They were the richest and the most powerful magnates, who owned a lot of lands on the territory of modern Ukraine.

Consisting of stone and wooden buildings, the castle was well fortified: it was protected by the steep from two sides and by the deep ditch, dug in place of the former ravine, from the other two. Ostroh Castle was repeatedly rebuilt and modernized during its centuries-long existence. Two towers – Stone and Round, and fragments of defensive walls survived until now. **2)** _____. It used to be a part of the castle's fortification system: adjoined to the complex's fortification walls, cathedral's northern wall was fortified and was almost three-metre-wide; it had loopholes and a wide ledge for sentries. **3)** _____.

Castle's oldest construction is the Stone Tower (Murovana Vezha), built in the southeastern part of the hill, in the second half of the 14th century. **4)** _____. The upper

levels were rebuilt in the 19th-20th centuries. Today, the premises of the Stone Tower house the exposition of the Ostroh Museum of Local Lore with very interesting exhibits, including archaeological artifacts, furniture from princely times, collections of painting and icon painting, porcelain and earthenware. **5)** _____.

The New Tower (also called the Round Tower) is situated not far from the Stone Tower. **6)** _____. The last one is marked by the line of loopholes. Thanks to this peculiarity, the Round Tower is seen as a worthy sample of the Ukrainian Renaissance architecture.

The same as any other age-old castle, Ostroh Castle is enveloped with many legends. **7)** _____. Her uncle, Vasyl-Kostiantyn, married her to his relative – a powerful magnate, who held office in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania – against the girl's will. During the wedding ceremony, which took place in the Epiphany Cathedral, a storm suddenly began: bells started to ring disturbingly, candles and oil lamps went out. The priest who conducted the ceremony saw it as a bad sign and wanted to stop, but Prince Vasyl-Kostiantyn insisted on continuing. Having become a wife of a man she did not love, Galshka jumped from the balcony during that night. **8)** _____. The wind picked up the girl, and since then, her ghost is said to wander around the territory of Ostroh Castle on a moonlit night.

A) The three-tier tower with three-meter-thick stone walls was first built as a donjon (the main and best fortified castle tower) and had two functions at the same time: housing and defensive.

B) Ostroh Castle's complex also includes the elegant Epiphany Cathedral, built in the 15th-16th century.

C) She didn't die, though.

D) It is built of stone and brick and has three tiers too.

E) The tower is surrounded by the largest peripheral park in the region with an area of about 7 hectares, which begins just outside the porch of the manor house.

F) It remained Ostroh Princes' residence for more than three centuries.

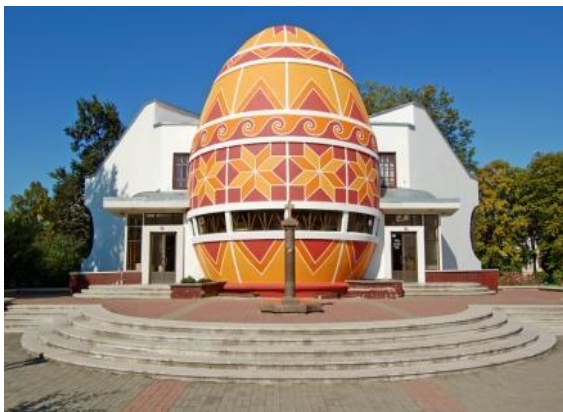
- G) The healing features of water in the spring have been recognized since 16th century.
H) Museum collection's highlight is the famous Ostroh Bible, published by the first printer Ivan Fedorov, in 1681.
I) One of them is connected with the princess Galshka of Ostroh, who was considered to be the most beautiful, smart and noble girl in Eastern Europe.
J) The Epiphany Cathedral was abandoned for almost two hundred years, until it was reconstructed in the late 19th century.

Task 13. 1.F, 2.B, 3.J, 4.A, 5.H, 6.D, 7.I, 8.C.

Task 14. Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct place in the passage below.

4.7. The Pysanka Museum, Kolomyia, Ivano-Frankivsk Region

ranked adjoined part permanent folk collected
painted with stained various sight



The Museum of Pysankas, which is located in the city of Kolomyia, is the only museum of Pysanka in the world,. The central 1)_____ of the museum is built in the shape of a pysanka (Ukrainian Easter egg).The museum is not only shaped like an egg, but some parts of the exterior and interior are

2)_____ patterns like a real pysanka. The unusual hall, made entirely of 3)_____ glass, is filled with showcases, canvases and floristic compositions with hundreds of colourful pysankas of different size.

Amazing architectural construction, shaped like a huge almost 14-metre high painted Easter egg, with 4)_____ building was raised on Kolomyia's central square just within 90 days and immediately became town's brightest 5) _____.The unique collection of traditional Ukrainian Easter eggs had been 6) _____in Kolomyia for a long time, and

in 1987 it was finally put in the separate section of the Hutsul and Pokuttia Folk Art Museum. Later, the exhibition of pysankas was kept in the ancient Annunciation Church for some time.

The museum was opened on 23 September 2000, during the 10th International Hutsul festival.

The Museum constantly hosts 7) _____ exhibitions of masters of 8) _____ art, conducts master classes how to paint Easter eggs, presents an exposition of the history of colourful painting, etc. According to the results of the rating of the Seven Wonders of Ukraine, the Museum was 9) _____ 8th by votes of the Internet users and 17th by expert votes. In August 2007 the museum was recognized as a landmark of modern Ukraine. Nowadays, the museum possesses a collection of over 10,000 pysankas. The 10) _____ collection includes pysankas from the majority of the districts of Ukraine.

Task 14. 1-part; 2-painted with; 3-stained; 4-adjoined; 5-trademark; 6-gathered; 7-various; 8-folk; 9-ranked; 10-permanent.

PAC

Sviatohirsk Lavra of the Holy Dormition was also among 21 candidates chosen by people and by experts.

Task 15. A) For questions 1-13, read the text and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

4.8. Sviatohirsk Lavra of the Holy Dormition, Donetsk Region

The church complex is located on a hilly 1) _____ of the Siverskyi Donets river. 2) _____ by cretaceous cliffs that 3) _____ the wings of a swan, the white buildings are 4) _____ with gilded domes. This is the first 5) _____ of the Sviatohirsk Lavra, which is visited by thousands of pilgrims and travellers each year. They all come here 6) _____ answers 7) _____ many 8) _____ hidden within the walls of this monastery. The 9) _____ is ever-present here, starting from the creation of this holy place.



Also, there are two interesting places **10)**_____ visiting inside the Lavra: a wooden church and the caves of the monastery.

Lavra is a type of monastery **11)**_____ of cells and caves for the hermits, with the church and sometimes a refectory in the centre. It was **12)**_____ within the Orthodox and other Eastern Christian traditions.

Today, the monastery forms the centrepiece of Sviatohirsk National Nature Park. The Ukrainian Orthodox Church (Moscow Patriarchate) **13)**_____ it the lavra in 2004.

1.	A. seaside	B. bank	C. marshy	D. shore
2.	A. surrounded	B. bordered	C. retreated	D. tied
3.	A. are looking like	B. look like	C. look as	D. sound like
4.	A. crowned	B. cut	C. lain	D. impressed
5.	A. pressure	B. expression	C. thought	D. impression
6.	A. looking for	B. looking after	C. finding	D. looking to
7.	A. to	B. from	C. for	D. of
8.	A. tests	B. mysteries	C. puzzles	D. quests
9.	A. unknown	B. named	C. uncalled	D. unnamed
10.	A. value	B. cost	C. worth	D. benefit
11.	A. consisting	B. containing	C. making	D. including
12.	A. boosted	B. erected	C. lifted	D. upraised
13.	A. announced	B. recorded	C. published	D. proclaimed

Task 15. A) 1-B, 2-A, 3-B, 4-A, 5-D, 6-A, 7-A, 8-B, 9-A, 10-C, 11-A, 12-B, 13-D.

Task 15. B) Read the text. For questions 1-5 choose the answer (A, B or C) which you think fits best according to the text.

4.8.1. History of Sviatohirsk Lavra of the Holy Dormition

Mykhaylo Fedorovych Romanov (1596-1645) documented the existence of the Holy Dormition Monastery for the first time in a letter dated from the year of 1624. Annual financial and material help was provided to the Monastery as it was the centre of Orthodox religion and a guard point on the southern borders of the Moscow kingdom. Since the territory had a great value as a defensive point, it was occupied by the military garrison up to the 18th century. The first buildings of the monastery (the church of St. Anthony was located on the cliffs and St. Nikolay's church - on top of the mountain), being high above the river level, were protected by impressive walls, and its buildings were connected by cave passages. For almost the entire history of the monastery, these caves have been a shelter for religious people during the persecution.



During the 18th century Sviatohirsk Monastery was given to Hryhoriy Potemkin, at the will of Catherine II (1729 — 1796). Thus, the religious monument turned into an estate of Hryhoriy Potemkin, who at that time had already owned thirty thousand hectares of land with more than two thousand serfs.

Later, the Monastery was owned by the Engelhardts.

In 1922-1992 the monastery continued to exist in the period of the Soviet occupation as a recreation centre with a cinema and a dining room located in the church buildings.

Eleven years later the city got a name - Sviatohirsk, and a year later, in 2004, the monastery was given the status of the Lavra.

The territory of the Lavra's buildings is located on the right bank of the Siverskyi Donets from which one can admire a very beautiful panoramic view of the Lavra and the river's cretaceous cliffs.

Entering the Lavra you see the statue of Virgin Mary (2004), created by Ukrainian sculptor Mykola Havrylovyh Shmatko. It was made of Ural marble and the weight of sculpture is 40 tons.

On the territory there is also a monumental Soviet sculpture to the revolutionary Artem Sergeev (1927) who was Yosyf Stalin's close friend.

1. According to the text, Sviatohirsk Lavra was...

- A) a shelter for non-religious people from government persecution
- B) an estate for Catherine II in the 18th century
- C) a shelter for people who needed to be protected

2. Hryhoriy Potemkin became the owner of the Lavra because...

- A) it was a gift from Catherine II
- B) he bought it from Catherine II
- C) it was inherited from Catherine II

3. What can you see entering the Lavra?

- A) monument to Mykola Havrylovyh Shmatko
- B) the statue of God's Mother weighing 40 tons.
- C) Ural marble collected in the yard.

4. In the 20th century the whole estate was...

- A) owned by rich Germans
- B) a place where people could relax
- C) a huge religious centre

5. The Lavra was built on...

- A) the caves
- B) lowland mountains
- C) rock cliffs



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Task 15. B) 1-C, 2-A, 3-B, 4-B, 5-C.

5. *Seven Natural Wonders of Ukraine*

A year later, **in 2008**, the second stage of the action took place – “**7 Natural Wonders of Ukraine**”, the winners of which were:

- 1. Askaniya-Nova Biosphere Reserve**
- 2. Granite-Steppe Pobuzhia Regional Landscape Park**
- 3. Dniester Canyon**
- 4. Marble Cave**
- 5. Podilski Tovtry National Nature Park**
- 6. Svitiaz Lake**
- 7. Synevyr Lake**

The natural wonders of Ukraine have already become a calling card of the country and a popular route to travel through. These landmarks are unique and captivating.

After this action, one of its winners - **Askaniya-Nova Biosphere Reserve** - at the initiative of Mykola Tomenko became a participant in the global action “New Seven Wonders of Nature” (450 candidates from around the world) and was included in the list of 77 wonders of the world!

Task 16. Read the text below. Choose from (A–H) the one which best fits each space (1–6). There are 2 choices you do not need to use.

5.1. Askaniya-Nova, Kherson Region

Askania-Nova is a real miracle not only of the Azov region, (1)_____.

This magnificent oasis of nature is considered (2)_____. Askaniya-Nova is one of the 7 natural wonders of Ukraine and is one of the 100 most famous protected areas of the planet.

It was created by Baron Friedrich Falz-Fein. He was the ancestor of the German colonists who had occupied the southern Ukrainian steppes. In the late nineteenth century Falz-Fein began (3)_____.



Friedrich's infatuation became a sense of his life. He created a zoo and a beautiful arboretum. But the most remarkable thing of Falz-Fein was the creation of a unique reserve in the grass steppe.

The monument to Baron has been erected on the territory of the reserve.

Today, the area of the natural oasis is 33 thousand hectares, one third of which is a completely protected steppe zone, (4)_____.

There are more than 500 species of higher plants and (5)_____. 69 species of animals living in Askaniya are listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine, 295 - are protected by the Berne Convention, 104 - by the Bonn Convention, and 12 are listed in the European Red List.

Hundreds of tourists come here every year (6)_____. You can feel overwhelmed when you touch and stroke the red deer. The reserve has 13 departments and 9 laboratories, a science museum. Askaniya-Nova maintains an experimental farm and has 4 breeding plants for farm animals.

Distance from Kherson is 150 km, it is possible to reach it by bus from Kherson.

- A to have been obtained by the best farmers in Ukraine
- B which has never been touched by a plow
- C to watch and directly interact with the animals in the wild
- D but of the whole Ukraine
- E seeing a large number of art masterpieces
- F to create the first aviaries for birds and animals
- G more than three thousand animal species in the local steppe ecosystems
- H to be the oldest biosphere reserve on the planet and the largest in the European

steppe protected areas

Task 16. 1D; 2H; 3F; 4B; 5G; 6C.

Task 17. A) If the line is correct, put a tick. If there is an extra word in the line, write the word.

5.2. Granite-Steppe Pobuzhia Regional Landscape Park

5.2.1.

Buh Gard National Nature Park

Buh Gard National Nature Park is covers an area along the Southern Buh River in south-central Ukraine. At this point, the Southern Buh cuts of through the southern edge of the Ukrainian Shield (a block of Archean basement rock). The park is therefore, a canyon that transits the river from the upland plateau to the steppe region. The name can be translated as “Buh Gard”, where a “gard” was a type of fishing structure which used in the Cossack era. The park stretches in sections over the Arbuzynka, Bratske, Voznesensk, Domanivka and Pervomaysk districts of Mykolayiv Region.

The park is joined with the Granite-steppe lands of Buh Regional Landscape Park, is a designation which has high status as an area of scenic importance.



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____

Task 17. A). 1.is; 2. –;3.of; 4. –; 5. –; 6. –;7.which; 8. the; 9. –;10. –;11. too; 12.is; 13. –.

Task 17. B) For questions 1-10, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.

5.2.2. The Granite-Steppe Lands of Pobuzhia Regional Landscape Park

The Granite-Steppe Lands of Pobuzhia Regional Landscape Park is a fabulous place of unique (1)_____ located in the north-west of Mykolayiv Region. It is a rocky area in the middle of steppe, where you can feel the coolness of the Southern Buh River.



Harmonious combination of granite rocks, blue water and fresh greenery (2)_____ this place unique. This beautiful picturesque view is worth seeing – rocky banks of the Buh, its rapids, islands, numerous waterfalls and grottos.

The Turks called the Southern Buh River “Ak-Su” (3)_____ “white water”. In places where the bottom of the river is covered (4)_____ boulders, the water foams and turns white. Once you (5)_____ visited this place, you’ll feel good, because bathing in such water is very useful for health and longevity. Flowing water splashes over and around the rocks forming small drops.

This park is probably best (6)_____ for being one of the best water slalom routes in Europe. Ukrainian canoe and kayak competitions take place there.

The park “Granite-steppe lands of Pobuzhia” can be called a unique symphony of colours. This is a perfect place for (7)_____ who like flowers and grasses. Unique

rocky steppes can be noticed by you in ravines and on rocky terraces. You'll see a range of different flowers, which bloom depending (8)_____ the season.

Steppe is especially beautiful in October – slopes are covered with a colourful lace of groves and creeping oaks create fancy shapes. Abeles, willows and black alder lower their leaves into blue waters.

The Granite-Steppe Lands of Pobuzhia Regional Landscape Park is also known because a snake was found on its territory, which is thought to be Aesculapius's snake. (9)_____ to legend, long ago there was a god-doctor Aesculapius. He used venom to heal, and he always carried his snake with him. Scientists have proved that such a snake really existed, but became (10)_____ many years ago.

Picturesque views of The Granite-Steppe Lands of Pobuzhia Regional Landscape Park and its fabulous history are very popular and have become a favourite place for many tourists.

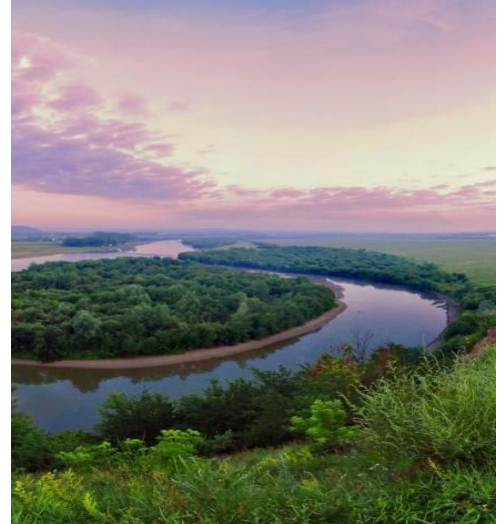
Task 17. B) 1. nature; 2. make; 3. meaning; 4. with; 5. have; 6. known; 7. those; 8. on; 9. according; 10. extinct.

Task 18. Read the text. For questions 1-5 choose the answer (A, B or C) which you think fits best according to the text.

5.3. Dniester Canyon National Nature Park

The Dniester Canyon National Nature Park contains the Dniester Canyon, the largest canyon in Ukraine, along the middle course of the Dniester River. The park was created on February 3, 2010. It protects a relatively undeveloped part of the Ukrainian forest-steppe landscape. The canyon is known for its various geological formations, including two of the longest caves in the world. It is located in the administrative districts of Borshchiv, Zalishchyky, Buchach and Monastyryska.

The park's boundaries follow the Dniester River for 100 km as it flows from northwest to southeast in western Ukraine. For much of this length the park is only about 5 – 10 km wide, centered on the river. The relief of the National Park is considered to be unique due to the variety of rocks, young geological formations of unusual shapes, caves, grottos and waterfalls. There are more than 50 large and small caves on the territory of the National Park. The slopes of the canyon are rich in springs of clear water that flood the Dniester, the Strypa and the Dzhuryn. It is worth pointing out that the highest plain waterfall in Ukraine is located in Dzhuryn.



The peculiar climate of the park is formed due to its geographical location — the territory is surrounded by steep slopes on all sides. Winter is mild here, spring is early, summer is moderate.

PAC

Flora of the National Park is diverse and it is similar to the flora of the Kremenets Mountains and the Podillian Tovtry. Numerous local plants are listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine. Fauna of the Dniester Canyon National Park is as interesting as its flora. Such animals as deer, hare, badger, fox, boar inhabit the forests of the National Park. Also, there are such species as lizard, smooth snake, adder. Among dozens of bird species there are cuckoo, nightingale, woodpecker, swallow, mallard, greylag goose, larus, etc. There are 40 fish species here, for example: carp, common nase, perch, pike, common bleak. Caves are inhabited by bats.

The park is divided into four zones: a reserved zone, a regulated recreation zone, a stationary recreation zone and a business zone. There are a number of tourist trails and much of the territory has quite developed areas for services.

1. When was the park created?

- A) on February 3, 2010
- B) on February 3, 2001

C) on May 3, 2010

2. On the territory of which districts is the park located (according to the division before 2020)?

- A) Kremenets, Monastyryska, Borshchiv and Chortkiv
- B) Zalishchyky, Buchach, Kremenets and Terebovlia
- C) Buchach, Borshchiv, Monastyryska and Zalishchyky

3. What is the geographical direction of the park?

- A) from north to west
- B) from northwest to southeast
- C) from northeast to southwest

4. What is the reason for such a climate of the park?

- A) geographical location
- B) geological formations
- C) interesting flora

5. Where is the highest plain waterfall located?

- A) In the Tovtry
- B) On the Dzhuryn
- C) In Kremenets

Task 18. 1.A, 2.C, 3.B, 4.A, 5.B.

Task 19. Read the text below. Choose from (A–J) the one which best fits each space (1–6). There are three choices you do not need to use.

5.4. Marble Cave, Simferopol

The Marble Cave is a cave located in the Crimea, on the lower plateau of Chatyr-Dag mountain, (1)____. In 1987, Simferopol speleologists discovered a unique huge cave with a complex system of halls and galleries. It was named the Marble Cave. The entrance to the cave is located at (2)_____.



After detailed research the cave was equipped with concrete (3)____. The Marble Cave was opened to the public in 1989. It has been visited by several hundred thousand visitors since that time.

You can see the huge rooms with bizarre forms of sinter formations, (4)____. The length of the tour is about 1.5 km. The length of all explored halls is (5)____. The uniqueness of the Cave brought it an international fame. The cave is (6)_____ caves in the world. This is one of the most visited caves in Europe.

- A) rare types of crystals;
- B) 920 metres above sea level;
- C) a popular tourist sight;
- D) a tapering structure hanging like an icicle from the roof of a cave;
- E) paths, handrails and lighting for speleological tours;
- F) with medical features;
- G) among the top five most beautiful;
- H) local landsite;
- J) more than 2 km, and depth – 60 metres.

Task 19. 1. C; 2. B; 3. E; 4. A; 5. J; 6. G.

Task 20. Some sentences have been removed from the text. Choose from the

sentences (A-I) the one which fits each gap (1-6). There are 3 extra sentences you do not need to use.

5.5. Podilski Tovtry

(1) ____ . This is the largest nature park of the country, covering more than 26 thousand hectares. In 2017, it was assigned the status of UNESCO World`s heritage. Let us learn more about this outstanding miracle of Nature.



(2)____. This unique place, often called “Podillia’s Switzerland”, is famous for numerous monuments of historical heritage, rare plants and animals from the Red Data Book and, of course, unbelievably beautiful landscapes.

Around 20–25 million years ago, this area was covered with the Sarmatic sea dividing two ancient supercontinents – Laurasia and Gondwana. In the course of time, giant colonies of corals, seaweed, shellfish and other organisms died, and their remains together with particles of rock formed deposits, created a huge reef barrier. (3)____. The range of lime hills extends for 200 km from Lviv region to Moldova. The peaks rise for approximately 50–60 metres above surrounding lands. (4)____. Visually, “tovtry” are picturesque hills looking like large “waves” covered with thick forests and greenery. At the bottom of the hills, tourists can see numerous beautiful blue lakes in all shapes and sizes.

The word “tovtry” comes from Thracian “terdos” that means “edge”. In total, the park has 160 tovtrys. (5)____. However, all the lime hills of Podilski Tovtry are united by common feature: their western slopes are steep, while eastern slopes are reclined.

(6)____. Only in the USA and Great Britain, it is possible to find some mountain ranges that are similar to tovtry by their geological structure.

(Photo: ua-travel.info)

- A) The part of the mountain range stretching from Kamyanets-Podilskyi to Zbruch reaches height of 100 metres.
- B) When the water retreated, a long range of lime mountains (“tovtry”) was left on terrain, forming weird landscapes of this area.
- C) You can find here a lot of different things.
- D) Podilski Tovtry National Nature Park in Khmelnytskyi Region, founded in 1996, is listed as one of the seven wonders of Ukraine.
- E) Some of them are high, some are low; some are covered with plants and some are “bald”.
- F) A lot of boats sail in blue waters of lake.
- G) The park territory stretches over the three districts of Khmelnytskyi Region: Kamyanets-Podilskyi, Horodok and Chemerovits.
- H) The height of mountains is 1000 kilometres forming a long range of forested mountains.
- I) Tovtry have no analogues in the world.

Task 20. 1D, 2G, 3B, 4A, 5E, 6I.

Task 21. For questions 1–10, read the text and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

5.6. Lake Svitiaz

Lake Svitiaz is the largest of the three dozen lakes of Shatsk National Park. It is often (1)___ the “Ukrainian Baikal”. This is the deepest karst lake in Ukraine (58.4



metres) and one of the most popular. Its water is crystally clear and soft. In the (2)___ of the lake you can see a picturesque island, which is (3)___ with the legend of the castle that (4)___ under the waters of this lake.

An average depth of the lake is about seven metres; however, its (5)___ zone is shallow, thereby, water warms up very quickly at such places in order to swim. You'll have to go more than a hundred metres to get breast-deep places. Artesian springs (6)___ Svitiaz. The water is saturated with hydro carbonate-calcium and is slightly mineralized – you can even drink it. The water is so clear and pure that the (7)___ can be seen at a depth of seven metres. This is a great place for diving. You can (8)___ equipment in one of the resorts and dive with an experienced instructor into the transparent waters of the Svitiaz, where you can see its underwater (9)__: perch, pike, eel, roach, carp, catfish, and many others. There are many guesthouses, resorts and recreation centres that are perfect for families with children, as well as for couples or friends, and they are located on the shore. Also there are a lot of mini-hotels and places for camping. On-site (10) ___ include horse riding and hiking, excursions to the island with fishing and cooking fish soup.

	A	B	C	D
1	termed	called	branded	label
2	circle	suburbs	centre	middle
3	associated	compared	combined	regarded
4	faded	abandoned	disappeared	direction
5	land	shore	border	coastal
6	feed	flood	spread	eat
7	floor	ceiling	base	bottom
8	lend	rent	let	steal
9	hostages	tenants	inhabitants	refugees
10	activities	hobbies	chores	duties

Task 21. 1b; 2d; 3a; 4c; 5b; 6a; 7d; 8b; 9c;10a.

Task 22. For questions 1–15, read the text and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

5.7. Lake Synevyr



One of the most popular sights in this region is the Synevyr. It is a real natural wonder of Ukraine. It was 1)_____ about 10 thousand years ago as a result of the powerful rock shifts. It is the largest lake in the Ukrainian Carpathians and one of the Seven

2)_____ of Ukraine, located in the upper reaches of the Tereblya River, in Mizhhirya district of Transcarpathian Region. The area of its water 3)_____ is about 4–5 hectares. The lake is located at an altitude of 989 metres above sea level and the maximum depth of the lake is 24 metres. Locals call the lake the Sea Eye (Morske Oko) because a small island in the middle of the lake resembles a pupil of an eye.

PARC

It is 4)_____ with many legends and mystical stories. Moreover, a lot of people believe that it is a place of power and come here to gain strength and energy. Within a short 5)_____ there's a village of the same name (Synevyr). Tourists can rent a cottage and stay as long as they like to 6)_____ from the crazy pace of urban life. The lake is rich in trout, but fishing is forbidden. In 1989 the areas 7)_____ the lake became the National Park "Synevyr".

There is a legend about the 8)_____ of the lake. In ancient 9)_____ a local duke had daughter whose name was Synya (meaning "blue"), who had a majestic beauty and unusual blue eyes. She was the only joy for the duke, who had lost his wife when Synya was born. Once, on a trip to the forest with her father, Synya suddenly heard the 10)_____ of a flute. It was Vyr, a local musician. They fell in love at first sight and met each other many times afterwards. When the duke found out about their secret relationship, he killed Vyr. Synya rushed to his 11)_____, hugged a gravestone, and started to cry. She cried so long that a lake appeared at this place, blue as her eyes and clear as her tears. And it was called the Synevyr or "Syn and Vyr". Carved wooden

figures of Synya and Vyr are installed on the shore of the lake. The **12)**_____ of the monument is 13 metres. People come here from all the corners of the Carpathians to celebrate weddings. It is believed that if people meet and **13)**_____ love at the lake, their love will be strong. By the way, a Ukrainian **14)**_____ film “Synevyr”, directed by Alexander and Vyacheslav Aleshechkin, was shot on the territory. Also in 2018 the Ukrainian-French thriller “Last Step” was filmed on the territory of the lake, where the French actor Jean Reno played his last role. Moreover, the Synevyr was one of the famous filming **15)**_____ of the American-Ukrainian historical film “Zakhar Berkut”.

	A	B	C	D
1.	formed	made	arose	established
2.	miracle	wonders	phenomenon	curiosity
3.	part	body	depth	surface
4.	tied	associated	related	linked
5.	distance	interval	path	length
6.	repair	reconstruct	recover	compensate
7.	neighboured	surrounding	encircled	bordering
8.	source	birth	beginning	origin
9.	times	period	age	era
10.	ring	voice	bang	sound
11.	burial	stone	grave	crypt
12.	growth	altitude	height	elevation
13.	fall in	start	pull down	put out
14.	horrible	horror	scare	drama
15.	scene	stage	position	locations

Task 22. 1.A; 2.B; 3.D; 4.B; 5.A; 6.C; 7.B; 8.D; 9.A; 10.D, 11.C, 12.C, 13.A, 14.B, 15.D.

Three natural sites from the nomination list got a special nomination:

1. Balaklava Bay, Balaklava (Sevastopol)
2. Oleshky Sands, the biggest desert in Europe near Askania-Nova
3. Optimistic Cave, the biggest cave on the continent, near the village of Korolivka, Ternopil Region

Task 23. Write an appropriate form of the word in bold.

Oleshky sands are often called the Ukrainian Sahara. The sands, spread over several areas of Kherson region, are over 210,000 hectares, making them **the largest desert in Europe**.

5.8. The Oleshky Sich and the Oleshky Sands

The Oleshky Sich was (1) _____ (**formation**) by the Cossacks on the territory of the present Tsurupinsk near the Konka River in 1711 after two units of Zaporizhian Sich had been (2) _____ (**destruction**) by Russian troops. Today the landmark is the original Sich territory (0.5 ha). It is (3) _____ (**locate**) near the Oleshky Sands.



The Oleshky Sands is the second largest sand mass in Europe after the Rhine Sands in Kazakhstan. The desert covers 1600 square metres. It is worthwhile to go with a tour guide and (4) _____ (**preparation**) well in

advance. The (5) _____ (**unique**) of these sands is that they are (6) _____ (**movement**). When there were no forest (7) _____ (**plant**), they harmed the residents of the (8) _____ (**surround**) villages, crawled to the premises and blocked the (9) _____ (**enter**). Later the man-made forest was planted near them.



The desert consists of 7 arenas. All of them are hilly, with fluctuations in heights up to 20 metres. Lakes and sparse forests lie between the arenas. A **(10) _____ (danger)** spider – karakurt live in the Oleshky sands.

Task 23. 1.formed, 2.destroyed, 3.located, 4.prepare, 5.uniqueness, 6.movable, 7.plantations, 8.surrounding, 9.entrances, 10.dangerous

Task 24. Write an appropriate form of the word in bold, if necessary.

5.9. Optimistic Cave



The Optimistic Cave is located in Ternopil Region, near the village of Korolivka, Borshchiv district. It is **(1) _____ (include)** in Guinness Book of World Records as the longest gypsum cave in the world, the longest Eurasian cave and the 5th longest cave in the world. The total

length of all cave labyrinths is more than 240.5 km. Its area is about 2 hectares.

The cave passages lie at the **(2) _____ (deep)** of about 20m underground. The cave is rich in stalactites and helictites. Optimistic cave consists of 10 areas **(3) _____ (differ)** in passages` morphology, gypsum colours and structures, number and quality of crystals and their dimensions and shape.

The cave complex was discovered by the speleologists of the Lviv **(4) _____ (speleology)** club “Cyclop” in 1966. It was entirely **(5) _____ (know)** before then. When it was discovered, nobody would assume, that its length was more than 3 km. Lots of colleagues were **(6) _____ (skeptic)**, but optimistic members of the club organized many expeditions, that’s why the cave bears such a name – Optimistic. There have been more than 170 expeditions since then, but **(7) _____ (explore)** has slowed down **(8) _____ (significant)** in recent years, and very little survey is **(9) _____ (current)** being done. The cave is located very close to the Priest's Grotto or Ozerna

Cave, the **(10)** _____ (**eleven, long**) cave in the world (130.4 km), but the two caves have not yet been found to be connected. In 2008, the cave was **(11)** _____ (**recognize**) as a Natural Wonder of Ukraine.

The temperature in the cave, in spite of the season of the year, is about 11 degrees Celsius. You might feel like walking along loose snow alleys in galleries, and the walls are studded with little needles. Optimistic Cave is **(12)** _____ (**divide**) into ten galleries. The one who can **(13)** _____ (**come**) all the difficulties will be able to enjoy the beauty of Zaozerna gallery with beautiful walls and vaults of **(14)** _____ (**transparency**) crystals, as **(15)** _____ (**good**) as light in dark, red and yellow colours.

Task 24. 1.included; 2.depth; 3.differing; 4.speleological; 5.unknown; 6.sceptical; 7.exploration; 8.significantly; 9.currently; 10.eleventh-longest; 11.recognized; 12.divided; 13.overcome; 14.transparent; 15.well.

6. *Seven Wonders of Ukraine: Castles, Fortresses, Palaces*

Both stages of the action under the general name “7 Wonders of Ukraine” had a great success, so **in 2010** the third stage of the action was presented to the general public – “**7 Wonders of Ukraine: Castles, Fortresses, Palaces**”.

As a result, the following winners were chosen:

- 1. Akkerman Fortress**
- 2. The Vorontsov Palace in Alupka**
- 3. Kamyanets-Podilskyi Fortress**
- 4. Lutsk Upper Castle (the Lubart Castle)**
- 5. The Residence of Bukovynian and Dalmatian Metropolitans**
- 6. Palace in Kachanivka,**
- 7. Khotyn Fortress.**

We have already read information about some of them (**Kamyanets-Podilskyi Fortress, the Residence of Bukovynian and Dalmatian Metropolitans in Chernivtsi and Khotyn Fortress**).

Now let's read texts and do the tasks on the items which weren't mentioned earlier.

Task 25. Read the text. For questions 1–8 choose the correct answer (A, B or C).

6.1. Akkerman Fortress, Bilhorod-Dnistrovskyi

Akkerman Fortress is located in the city of Bilhorod-Dnistrovskyi in Odesa Region. It was one of the largest and most powerful fortified sites in the northwest Black Sea region in 13–15th centuries. In 1484, after a long siege of the fortress, the Ottoman Empire seized it and named Akkerman (White Castle). It was under the Turkish rule for more than 300 years.

The fortress was based on the remains of Tyra, an ancient Greek city on the northern coast of the Black Sea which existed until the 4th century. But frequent attacks of invaders – first the Goths, then the Huns - destroyed the city.

Akkerman fortress covers an area of nine hectares; the length of the walls is nearly 2 kilometres, while their height ranges from 5 to 15 metres and the width – from 1.5 to 5 metres. The fortress is



surrounded by 14-metre deep moat. The shape of the building resembles an irregular polygon. The fortress was built on the remains of the Greek city of Tyra founded 2,500 years ago. Numerous tribes and peoples inhabited the land after the Greeks had left it. The fortress walls were reinforced with 34 towers of different forms and shapes – rectangular, round, octagonal, three-tiered. Every tower had a name, such as the Prison, Commandant Tower, Pushkin's Tower, Ovid's Tower, etc. Only 26 towers have been preserved. The fortress walls were divided into several parts, namely Garrison, Civic and Quarantine that could be transformed into independent defense frontiers.

Previously, the fortress had four courtyards, which had their specific purpose and could independently wage defense.

1. Citadel is the most important and fortified part of Akkerman fortress. Here commandant and officers of garrison stayed. Treasure storage and weapons arsenal were housed here. One can go down into dungeon (for prisoners), that was located inside citadel block.

2. Garrison court was used for permanent dislocation of battle garrison. Today it represents white space around citadel, where archaeologists carry out excavations of ancient city – Tyra. Besides, this yard is usually used for festival events.

3. Civil courtyard resembled a residential fortified point for civilians. Civil courtyard used to be full of small houses and used to have dugout, which has not been

preserved to our days. Today, here stands only minaret of mosque, which stood here long time ago.

4. Port yard is located by the Dnister estuary. One can see here remains of port facilities and warehouses for goods, that were brought to fortress by ships. Port yard is almost destroyed, but a wonderful landscape opens from here.

There are legends associated with the names of some of the towers. In the southeast, there is a tower with two names, Maiden's or Ovid's tower. It is located to the left of the main gate. At the estuary, opposite the Ovid's Tower, there is Pushkin's Tower.

The fortress is one of the most popular tourist sights in southern Ukraine. It is a popular destination for staged performances and music festivals. The fortress is a good shooting set for different movies.

The distance from Odesa to Bilhorod-Dnistrovskyi is 85 kilometres. So, it takes 1.3 hours to get there by car, or 2.5 hours by train. If you have a free day while taking a trip to Odesa, it is very easy to visit Bilhorod-Dnistrovskyi and see Akkerman fortress.

1. Which statement about the foundation of Akkerman Fortress is true?

- A) It was destroyed by the Turks.
- B) It originated from the Greek city.
- C) The Goths and the Huns were able to develop it into the fortified site.

2. What do we know about the name of the fortress?

- A) The fortress was named by the Turks basing on its colour.
- B) The Huns invaded the fortress in 1484 and called it the White castle.
- C) Greek citizens of Tyra attacked the fortress and named it in honour of their Emperor.

3. What is special about the history of the fortress?

- A) The Greeks lived here for 2500 years.
- B) The Ottoman Empire owned it for more than 3 centuries.
- C) Many tribes and peoples left it because of unfavourable location.

4. Which of the statements is FALSE?

- A) 8 towers of the fortress were destroyed.
- B) four courtyards were able to defend independently.
- C) the fortified walls had irregular triangular shape with 34 round towers.

5. What do we know about the Citadel?

- A) It used to be full of armour and valuables.
- B) Dungeon for prisoners was part of a mosque.
- C) Commandants and officers of garrison were not able to store weapons here.

6. Where were goods stored in the fortress?

- A) In Civil Courtyard.
- B) In Port yard.
- C) In Garrison courtyard

7. Why is Akkerman Fortress so popular among Ukrainians?

- A) You can have a look at historical site as well as take part in festivals.
- B) Because many historical figures were shot here.
- C) Because fortress was visited by Pushkin.

8. What is the fastest way to get to Bilhorod-Dnistrovskyi from Odesa?

- A) by train
- B) by car
- C) by ferry boat

Task 25. 1-B, 2-A, 3-B, 4-C, 5-A, 6-B, 7-A, 8-B.

Task 26. Read the text. For questions 1–5 choose the answer (A, B or C) which you think fits best according to the text.

6.2. The Vorontsov Palace, Alupka

This magnificent Crimean estate was once a playground of the Russian elite.

Built between 1828 and 1848, this magical palace near the town of Alupka has enchanted visitors for almost 200 years.

During the early 1800s, the newly-annexed Crimean seaside was the place to spend summer at if you were rich, Russian and royal. Earl Mikhail Vorontsov (1782–1856) began construction at this impressive summer estate, which cost around nine million silver rubles. A true Anglophile, Vorontsov wanted his palace to remind him of the English architecture he used to love so much during his education in London. The palace was in part based on designs drawn in the English Renaissance Revival style by the architect Edward Blore, who worked on Buckingham Palace. It was also greatly influenced by the local Tartar architecture of the Crimea. In the end, the completed project was a strange mish-mash of styles and influences. Spectacular gardens surrounded the palace.



The palace's reputation was forever stained by the fact that it was built by serfs who had been transferred from Russia. After the earl's death, the palace changed hands for many times, and was turned into a museum after the Russian Revolution. During WW2, the Nazi invaded the Crimea and gained control of the palace. They intended to blow it up, but luckily, the Crimean army's advances forced them to retreat before they were able to carry out their nefarious plan, and the palace was saved.

During negotiations at the Yalta Convention, held in the nearby Livadia Palace, Winston Churchill stayed at the Vorontsov Palace. He was so impressed by the lion statues that stood proudly at the entrance that he asked Stalin if he could take one home. The request was rejected. But Churchill's memory of the palace lives on.

“The setting of our abode was impressive ... Behind the villa, half Gothic and half Moorish in style, the mountains, covered in snow, rose culminating in the highest peak of the Crimea. The dark expanse of the Black Sea lay before us, severe, but still agreeable and warm even at this time of the year. Carved white lions guarded the entrance to the house, and beyond the courtyard there was a fine park with sub-tropical plants and cypresses” – Churchill wrote.

Today, the palace is a spectacular museum and a garden. Open to the public, it is one of the most popular tourist destinations in the Crimea.

1. Was the residence a place for everyone to visit and stay?

- A) Yes, the palace was available for all people.
- B) No, it was only for rich Russian nobles to stay in.
- C) No, the estate was only for Earl's family.

2. In which architecture style was the Vorontsov palace built?

- A) It is English Renaissance because the earl was fond of English architecture.
- B) The estate's architecture style was influenced by Crimean Tatar architecture only.
- C) It is a mixed style, created with different cultural trends.

3. Why was the palace's reputation spoiled?

- A) Because it was built by dependent people.
- B) Because the palace was cursed by insane granny of the earl.
- C) Because there was a lot of political strength in the earl's hands so people didn't feel good about pressure.

4. Who wanted to blow the palace up?

- A) It was Winston Churchill because Stalin refused to sell the palace to him.
- B) It was a German count who was jealous of the earl.
- C) Those were the Nazis during WW2.

5. What did Winston Churchill love the most about the palace?

- A) He loved the splendid park with tropical flowers.
- B) He admired the statues which guarded the palace.

C) He sympathized with Stalin, so he would like to buy the palace to support him indirectly.

Task 26. 1. B; 2. C; 3. A; 4. C; 5. B.

Task 27. Read the text below. Choose from (A-J) the one which best fits each space (1-6). There are four choices you do not need to use.

1

6.3. Kamyanets-Podilskyi Fortress

Kamyanets-Podilskyi Fortress is a former Ruthenian-Lithuanian castle and a Polish fortress located in the historic city of Kamyanets-Podilskyi, in the historic region of



Podillia in the western part of the country. Its name is attributed to the root word “kamin”, (1)_____.

Historical records date Kamyanets-Podilskyi Fortress to the early 14th century, although recent archaeological evidence has proved (2)_____. Initially built to defend the bridge connecting the city with the mainland, the castle sits on top of a peninsula carved out by the winding Smotrych River, (3)_____ historic Old Town neighbourhood.

Its location on a strategic transport crossroad in Podillia made the castle a prime target for foreign invaders, who rebuilt the castle to suit their own needs, (4)_____. Specifically, the complex consists of Old Town fortified by King Casimir IV, the Old Castle rebuilt by Kings Sigismund I and Stephen Bathory, and the New Castle founded by Kings Sigismund III and Wladyslaw IV. However, in spite of many architectural and engineering changes to the original structures, (5)_____, being one of the few medieval constructions in Ukraine that is relatively well preserved.

Along with the Old Town neighbourhood, the castle is listed as part of the National Historical-Architectural Sanctuary “Kamyanets” and the Podilski Tovtry National Nature Park. The complex is a candidate of UNESCO World Heritage Site, nominated in 1989 by the Ukrainian representatives, and also one of the Seven Wonders of Ukraine. Today, Kamyanets-Podilskyi Castle is the most recognizable landmark of the city, (6)_____.

- A) to be an unusual building attracting many tourists
- B) forming a natural defense system for Kamyanets-Podilskyi's
- C) from the Slavic word meaning “stone”
- D) being the stone that can be thrown at anybody
- E) serving as an important regional and national tourist attraction
- F) adding to its multicultural architectural diversity
- G) forming an amazing architectural design
- H) human existence in the area back to the 12th or 13th century
- I) the castle still forms a coherent architectural design
- J) the castle was destroyed many times

Task 27. 1.C; 2.H; 3.B; 4.F; 5.I; 6.E.

Task 28. A) For questions 1–10, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.

6.4. Lutsk Upper Castle (the Lubart Castle)

The Lubart Castle is the most well-known attraction in Lutsk and one of the greatest castles in the country. It is the only castle in Ukraine seen by nearly every Ukrainian, thanks to the fact that Ukrainians hold its picture in their hands on every 200-hryvnia banknote. The 28 metre-high Entrance Tower of Lutsk Castle appeared when the idea of united Europe was voiced for the first time. It happened in 1429. The 14th-century fortification is a monument of the Grand Duchy of Lithuanian epoch in

Ukraine. Built by Lithuanian Prince Lubart, it is also referred to as the High Castle. On the territory of the fortress, there is also a cultural complex consisting of several museums: the Art Museum, the Bell Museum, the Book Museum and the Weapon Museum. It is located at Kafedralna Street, 1A.



The city of Lutsk appeared (1)___ the year 1000 (2)___ Prince Volodymyr the Great united Volyn Region with Kyivan Rus. First, the Prince ordered (3)___ built a castle (4)___ order to stop invaders. Then in 1150 Luchesk ((5)___ the city was (6)___ in ancient times)

withstood a six-week siege (7)___ the troops of Kyiv-born Prince Yuriy Dolgorukyi, the founder of Moscow. The son of Dolgorukyi, Prince Andriy Bogolubskiy, (8)___ nearly killed with stones with which residents of Lutsk met unexpected guests.

The castle's inhabitants were not (9)___ engaged (10)___ war but also (11)___ engaged in some cultural leisure activities. (12)___ least we are sure that they played chess: archaeologists found carved ivory figures.

Task 28. A) 1.in; 2. when; 3.to; 4.in; 5.as; 6.known; 7.by; 8.was; 9. only; 10.in;11. were; 12. at.

B). Find one extra word in each line.

<p>The castle was been renovated in the 1340s, at the time of the reign of Prince Lubart, Grand Duke of Lithuania. But construction was to only to be completed in 1542. According to little historical chronicles, there were two castles in medieval Lutsk. Unfortunately, the another second one, the Okolnyi Castle, was practically being destroyed. Its remnants all are the Chartoryiskiy Tower and fragments of the wall.</p> <p>The Prince Lubart built a dam on the Styr River, put a drawbridge to the Entrance Tower and gradually was replaced the wooden</p>	<p>1. _____</p> <p>2. _____</p> <p>3. _____</p> <p>4. _____</p> <p>5. _____</p> <p>6. _____</p> <p>7. _____</p> <p>8. _____</p>
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<p>fortifications with stone ones, adding much chicken eggs in the mixture (this is a lot type of construction considered to be the strongest).</p>	<p>9. _____</p> <p>10. _____</p>
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Task 28. B). 1.been; 2.to; 3.little; 4.another; 5.being; 6.all; 7.the; 8.was; 9.much; 10.lot.

C). Read the continuation of the text “History of the Lubart castle”.

Some parts of the text are missing. Choose the most appropriate part from (A–L) for each gap (1–7) in the text. There are 5 extra parts you do not need.

In 1392, Lutsk was transferred to Lithuanian Prince Vytautas the Great. In January 1429, 1)_____. Holy Roman (and German) Emperor Sigismund, Danish King Eric IV, Polish monarch Władysław II Jagiełło, the Grand Masters of the Teutonic and Livonian orders, a legate of Pope Martin V, Vasili II, Grand Prince of Moscow, 2)_____. In total, more than 15,000 guests came (members of royal families and servants not counted), 3)_____ A series of very important questions were raised at this “summit”, such as forming a coalition against the growing power of the Ottoman Empire, 4)_____. The Pope’s Nuncio was on his way to Lutsk with a diamond-covered crown for this occasion. But it disappeared somewhere on the way. According to one of the legends 5)_____. His cousin Jagiełło refused to recognise Vytautas as monarch even though his lands stretched from the Baltic region to the Black Sea.

Imagine the amount of money needed to organize such a summit! Just for the coronation banquet alone (also the birth of European diplomacy) 700 oxen, 1,400 rams, 100 buffaloes and elks were consumed,



6)_____. Seven hundred barrels of beer and honey drinks were consumed daily! It seems that in the Middle Ages the term ‘diet’ was completely unknown.

One of the legends also says about another owner of the castle, Prince Svidrigailo. They say he was a shepherd in Voloschyna for seven years until Lutsk came into his possession. Under Svidrigailo’s reign, Lutsk 7)_____. But after 1452, when Svidrigailo passed away, the history of the Volyn Principality came to the end.

PAC

A was said to be the unifying centre for all of Ukraine at the time

B when the citizens of Lutsk had a very active lifestyle

C while the population of Lutsk itself was only about 5,000 residents!

D considered to be the most powerful in Western Ukraine

E equal rights for Catholic and Orthodox churches, and, among other things, the coronation of Vytautas

F it was cut in pieces and dispersed throughout Europe. Whatever the reason, Vytautas was never to become king

G he invited European monarchs from 15 states to Lutsk

H it was won as an award at the championship

I 600 wolves and 500 bears were fed up with it

J an ambassador of the Byzantine Emperor Palaeologus and other high and mighty leaders responded to this invitation

K he become a monarch of 15 European states

L and nobody even tried to count all the geese and chickens

Task 28. C). 1g; 2j; 3c; 4e; 5f; 6l; 7a.

Task 29. If the line is correct, put a tick. If there is an extra word in the line, write down the word.



6.5. Palace in Kachanivka. Kachanivka National Reserve

PAU

On the bank of the Smosh River in Ichniansk district of Chernihiv region, the	1__
Kachanivka National Historical and Cultural Reserve is has located - one of	2__
the most famous cultural in centres of its time and a striking example of	3__
manor architecture. Today the area of the park is defines 600 hectares, more	4__
than a hundred of them are covered with much ponds. Now the palace and	5__
park ensemble “Kachanivka” is included in the State Register of the	6__
National Cultural Heritage, the national in system of the tourist route	7__
“Necklace of Slavutych”. And since 2001 it has been had the honorary status	8__
of the National Reserve. In Kachanivka, the left side front part of the palace,	9__
the main dining room and the other rooms, in which the Ukrainian	10__
landscape painter Vasyl Sternberg did lived, are being restored now.	11__

Task 29. 1+; 2has; 3in; 4defines; 5much; 6+; 7in; 8been; 9side; 10+; 11did

Task 30. Put each of the following words (or phrases) in its correct position in the passage below.

6.6. Khotyn Fortress

**aimed cared controlled famous attack engaged defeated advantageous
formed popular conquerors withstand concerning saved definitely**

Fierce wars, great uprisings, glorious victories and terrible defeats have left peculiar traces in the history of an ancient town Khotyn, which was (1)_____ in violent battles for possession of a powerful fortress. To get to know the history of ancient times,



to see places where fierce battles used to take place, you are (2)_____ recommended to visit a famous Khotyn Fortress. There is an interesting theory (3)_____ the name of the city. They say it was (4)_____ from the word “khotity”, meaning to “want”. Indeed, Khotyn has an (5)_____ location – at the crossroads of important trade routes and has always been a cherry on the pie for (6)_____. Polish kings, Moldovan rulers and Turkish sultans (7)_____ to occupy Khotyn lands. By the order of King Danylo Halytskyi, the stone fortress was built on the place where a wooden one used to be, and it became one of the most powerful fortifications in Eastern Europe.

Khotyn Fortress is also (8)_____ for an important battle between the Turks and the Ukrainian-Polish army which took place here in 1621. That is how Ottoman

expansion was stopped and Europe was (9)_____ from Turkish domination. The battle led by the great Ukrainian Hetman Petro Sahaidachnyi was won! The Turks used elephants to (10)_____ the Polish camp. Unable to (11)_____ the pressure, the Poles began to flee. But Cossacks were skilful, they let the elephants come to their camp as close as possible keeping silence and suddenly made a loud noise, which (12)_____ the elephants and they ran away. Afterwards, the Cossacks attacked the Turkish camp. This is how the Ukrainians and Poles (13)_____ the 250-thousand army of Sultan Osman II, who at that time (14)_____ many European countries.

The castle is (15)_____ with filmmakers. Many famous movies were filmed in this fortress: “D'Artagnan and Three Musketeers”, “Zahar Berkut”, “Arrows of Robin Hood”, “Viper”, “An Old Fortress” and others.²⁷⁵

Task 30. 1 engaged; 2 definitely; 3 concerning; 4 formed; 5 advantageous; 6 conquerors; 7 aimed; 8 famous; 9 saved; 10 attack; 11 withstand; 12 scared; 13 defeated; 14 controlled; 15 popular.

PAC

Therefore, we have got acquainted with main monuments and tourist attractions of Ukraine.

Of course, there are a lot of other monuments and tourist attractions in Ukraine which are worth your attention. To be continued...

Some additional videos on the topic:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hkFdrOHQnAY>

<https://touch.facebook.com/Ukrinform/videos/%D0%B2%D0%B5%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0-%D0%BF%D0%BE%D0%B4%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%B6-%D1%83%D0%BA%D1%80%D0%B0%D1%97%D0%BD%D0%BE%D1%8E/552652135877895/?depth=2>

<https://touch.facebook.com/Ukrinform/videos/%D0%B2%D0%B5%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0-%D0%BF%D0%BE%D0%B4%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%B6-%D1%83%D0%BA%D1%80%D0%B0%D1%97%D0%BD%D0%BE%D1%8E/552652135877895/?depth=2>

<https://touch.facebook.com/Ukrinform/videos/%D0%B2%D0%B5%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0-%D0%BF%D0%BE%D0%B4%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%B6-%D1%83%D0%BA%D1%80%D0%B0%D1%97%D0%BD%D0%BE%D1%8E/552652135877895/?depth=2>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6LU33EpwxYA>



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TAPESCRIPT

<https://www.facebook.com/ukr.embassy.Lithuania/videos/4118857991467610/>

What does UNESCO protect in Ukraine? · Ukraïner

[Ukrainos Ambasada Lietuvoje / Посольство України в Литві](#)

The UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST comprises outstanding natural and cultural sites from almost 200 countries. They are recognized as the heritage of all humankind.

Since 1990, seven Ukrainian sites – places of worship, residences and old-growth forests – belong to the world heritage list. Besides, another three elements have been added to the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. Ukraine is among the countries on the UNESCO World Heritage List. This means Ukrainian architecture, songs, ceramics, and old-growth forests – outstanding cultural and natural riches – belong to all generations of humankind.

Here are ten Ukrainian sites and traditions under UNESCO's protection. These ten listed items showcase Ukraine's cultural wealth.

Item number one – **the historic city centre of Lviv and St. George's Cathedral**. Europe's architectural and cultural traditions have left a noticeable mark on Lviv and yet the city retains authentic Ukrainian traditions. Lviv was founded during the late Middle Ages (1256), and became a thriving political and commercial hub thanks to its favourable location. The oldest part of the city consists of the Castle Hill with the remains of the castle itself, and the surrounding network of streets and squares that formed from the 13th to the 17th century. Lviv city centre is a harmonious combination of places of worship, public buildings and dwellings, in the renaissance and Baroque styles. UNESCO recognized Lviv as a World Heritage site as the city is a remarkable example of urban planning, where the architectural and cultural traditions of Eastern Europe are interwoven with those of Italy and Germany. The city is home to a range of ethnic groups, which formed separate yet interdependent communities. A

little further from the city centre, on top of the hill, is the Baroque architectural ensemble of St. George's (Yura) Cathedral. Built in the 18th century, the cathedral combines the features of the Eastern and Western European architectural and artistic traditions. It was once the centre of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church.

Item number two – **Petrykivka painting**. Petrykivka decorative painting is a type of folk painting that originated from the village Petrykivka in Podniprovia. The people of Petrykivka decorate their walls, crockery and other household objects with imaginative floral designs, inspired by the local nature. Flowers and birds are the most widespread ornaments, while birds, animals and humans are quite rare. In the 1930s, Petrykivka craftswomen established a workshop in Kyiv. They began painting porcelain on an industrial scale, applying the colour to a non-traditional black background. A specialized art school was opened in Petrykivka. Today, the village is home to the Petrykivka Folk Art Centre, where visitors come to learn and engage with the artists who carry on the tradition. In 2013, Petrykivka painting was added to the List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

PAC

Item number three – **the Cossack (Kozak) songs of Zaporizhia and Podniprovia**. The traditional songs that were sung by the Zaporizhian Kozak are on the List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. They require immediate protection. The drawn-out melodies are mainly performed by groups, mostly without musical accompaniment, occasionally with a bandura (a traditional Ukrainian plucked string Instrument). These songs were traditionally performed by men; these days, they are more often sung by women. They tell of the Kozaks' campaigns and battles, the lives of Kozak chieftains, and relationships between Kozaks and women. However, not all songs about Kozaks are considered as traditional Kozak works. The Kozak songs are mostly performed by the amateur folk ensembles of Podniprovia, as well as individual performers and informal groups who gather from time to time, on major holidays. Most of the performers are over 70 years old, and have been singing this way for most of their lives, preserving this link with the past. The tradition is passed down from generation to generation. However, due to breaks in this continuity, and the

decreasing numbers of performers, the songs need to be recorded and preserved for future generations.

Item number four – **the wooden churches of the Carpathian region in Ukraine and Poland.** Sixteen valuable wooden churches (half of which are in Ukraine, the other half in Poland) are recognized as a part of UNESCO World Heritage. These are the best-preserved wooden churches in the Carpathian region, built in the traditional style with horizontal logs. Since they have been repaired over the years using traditional methods, they have retained their authenticity. These buildings can tell us a lot about the local construction methods and the history of the region. The churches reflect the architectural styles of the regions where they were built, showcasing the Hutsul, Halych, Boiko and Lemko traditions. For example, the 15th-century wooden church of St Yuriy (George) in Drohobych, near Lviv, is famous for its unique original frescoes and iconostasis. Besides religious motifs, there are floral decorations and compositions from everyday life. They reflect the way that the citizens of medieval Halychyna saw the world.

PAC

Item number five – **the Struve Arc.** The Struve Geodetic Arc was recognized as an object of outstanding value to humanity. It is a chain of survey triangulations that made it possible to establish the size and shape of the planet almost exactly. It was established over a 40-year span in the 19th century, and named after an astronomer and geodesist of German origin. The Arc stretches for almost three thousand kilometers, through 10 countries, from the coast of the Barents Sea in Norway to the shores of the Black Sea in Ukraine. It consists of more than 200 main station points. 34 of the best-preserved points are on the UNESCO World Heritage List. Four of these are in Ukraine: three in Podillia and one in Bessarabia. These measurements were used by scientists until the end of the 20th century. It became possible to fine-tune them using research carried out by satellites.

Item number six – **Kosiv ceramics.** The tradition of Kosiv painted ceramics evolved in Kosiv and other nearby villages. Ceramic pieces, covered in white clay, are painted with three colours – green, yellow and brown – symbolizing mountains, the

sun and the earth respectively. The motifs on toys, dishes and tiles depict the Hutsuls' history, life, folklore, beliefs and traditions, as well as the flora and fauna of the region. You can admire Kosiv ceramics in multiple exhibition halls of Hutsulshchyna museums. The tradition of Kosiv painted ceramics is being kept alive and developed by small-scale producers and private workshops. Kosiv College has its own department of artistic ceramics; several of the museums in Hutsulshchyna have exhibition rooms dedicated to this art.

Item number seven – **Kyiv Pechersk Lavra and St. Sophia's Cathedral.** In 1990, these became the first places in Ukraine to be added to the UNESCO World Heritage List. The majestic golden-domed monastery of Kyiv Pechersk Lavra is a distinctive feature of the Kyiv skyline. It was founded by Yaroslav Mudryi (Yaroslav the Wise) during the golden age of Kyivan Rus. The Lavra consists of two unique underground complexes, monastic buildings, churches and bell towers surrounded by defensive walls. For a long time, the complex was among the most important Christian cultural and pilgrimage centres of the world. The Lavra still hosts church services: there are working churches, a monastery, the Kyiv Theological Academy, and the residence of the metropolitan (the head of an ecclesiastical part of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. The area also belongs to the National Kyiv Pechersk Historical and Cultural Reserve. There are several museums on the site, with collections that include ancient manuscripts, icons, works of embroidery, and etchings. Like the Lavra, St Sophia's Cathedral was erected in the 11th century right after the Christianisation of Kyivan Rus. It is one of the key monuments of architecture and monumental art of the period, influencing the design and decoration of churches across Eastern Europe. Until the 13th century it was the main cathedral of the capital of the Christian principality. St. Sophia's Cathedral and the adjacent monastery complex combine features of the Byzantine and Ukrainian Baroque styles. The ancient interiors have been preserved, along with the largest collection of mosaics and frescoes of that period. Today the territory belongs to the "Sofia Kyivska: National Reserve.

Item number eight – **the primeval beech and old-growth forests of the**

Carpathians. Ukraine is particularly rich in natural heritage. The primeval beech forests of the Carpathians are on the UNESCO Heritage List, covering extensive areas of forest across 20 European countries. In Ukraine, 15 sections of forest, belonging to biosphere reserves and national nature parks, were added to the list. The primeval beech forests are an example of untouched ecosystems in the temperate zones, providing a valuable genetic pool for the European beech tree. Forests like these used to cover 40% of the surface area of Europe. Thanks to reserves such as these, researchers are better able to study the evolution of beech and other plants from this particular geographical area. Among the forest sites on the Heritage List, these forests are home to particularly unique flora and fauna, especially species that have adapted to live in caves.

Item number nine – **the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans.**

The official name of the site might not ring any bells, but Chernivtsi National University is on many people's must-see list. Academic premises were set up here in the middle of the 20th century; however, the architectural complex was constructed in the times of the Austro-Hungarian Empire as the centre of the Bukovyna Orthodox Metropolis. The residence consists of three monumental buildings – the metropolitan's building, the seminary and the monastery – and an arboretum. It represents a remarkable synergy of classical architectural styles as well as the art of local ethnic groups. The complex was built using only locally-sourced building materials. This grandiose building project contributed to the development of production facilities in Chernivtsi: a masonry conveyor, two brick factories, and a ceramics factory. The bricks were subject to a meticulous quality control process, including a sound test. Visitors to this UNESCO site can take a guided tour, available in various different languages.

Item number ten – **Tauric Chersonese and its Chora.** Over 2,000 years ago, in southwestern Crimea, on the site of the modern city of Sevastopol, a fascinating city was founded – Tauric Chersonese. Even today, you can see the remains of this ancient city-state, or "polis", as well as its agricultural suburbs, or "chora". In 2013, it was unanimously voted onto the UNESCO World Heritage List. Tauric Chersonese was a classic Greek polis and an important political and economic hub in northern

Prychornomoria. It was also a cultural crossroads for the Greek, Roman and Byzantine empires. At the time of the Russian occupation of Crimea in 2014, the Tauric Chersonese museum and archeological site housed over 200,000 exhibits discovered during the excavations. These include the remains of the defensive walls, residential areas, and artisans' workshops. Due to military and commercial use of the site under Russian occupation, the world heritage site of Tauric Chersonese is threatened with destruction.

UNESCO is an organization that seeks to promote peace and security through international cooperation in the fields of education, science, and culture. Its programmes focus on areas that include access to education, international scientific cooperation, the preservation of tangible and intangible heritage, and the free flow of information. As a UNESCO member state, Ukraine is bound to move consistently towards the goals set by the organization. We have a lot to develop, preserve and admire.

<https://www.facebook.com/ukr.embassy.Lithuania/videos/4118857991467610/>

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Sofiia

Yaniv;

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Passport and Visa Regime Requirements

Introduction

The administrative and legal regime of foreigners' and stateless persons' stay in Ukraine is determined by a set of international and national legal acts defining the foreign citizens' rights and obligations. They are, in particular, Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), International Covenant on Human Rights (1966), UN General Assembly Resolution 40/411 "Declaration on the Human Rights of Individuals Who are not Nationals of the Country in which They Live" (1985), Constitution of Ukraine (1996), Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons" (2012).

Certain foreign students' rights and responsibilities to study and stay in Ukraine for study purposes, as well as the peculiarities of their implementation are established, in particular, by Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine № 150 "On approval of the Procedure for extension of stay and extension or reduction of foreigners' and stateless' persons temporary stay in Ukraine" (2012), Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of April 25, 2018 No 322 "On approval of sample and technical description of the form for the temporary residence permits and the procedures for processing, issuing, exchanging, withdrawing, invalidating, and its annulling" (2018), Order of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine № 1541 "Some issues of organization of recruitment and training (internship) of foreigners and stateless persons"(2013). Knowledge of these legal requirements will allow foreign students to feel more confident both in relations with government agencies of Ukraine and with the administration of higher education institutions.

Welcome to Ukraine! We wish you interesting and unforgettable student



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years!

Foreign students enter Ukraine through checkpoints at the state border with a national passport and a visa type D-13 (Fig. 1), except for citizens of countries with which Ukraine's international agreements establish visa-free entry. While entering Ukraine, officers of the



State Border Guard Service mark the crossing of the state border of Ukraine. The visa gives the right to stay on the territory of Ukraine during its validity period, but to obtain Temporary Residence Permit in Ukraine (TRP) a foreign student must apply to the State Migration Service (SMS) of Ukraine not later than 15 WORKING days before the visa expiry.

Citizens of countries with which Ukraine has a visa-free regime may stay in Ukraine legally for more than 90 days for 180 days. The application for Temporary Residence Permit must be made not later than 15 WORKING days before the end of the established period of stay.

Please note that before submitting documents for processing of Temporary Residence Permit, the educational institution must enroll you, prepare the relevant applications, so we advise you to start the preparation procedure immediately after entering Ukraine, but not less than 1 month before expiry date of the established period of stay.

Issuance of Temporary Residence Permit in Ukraine

Temporary Residence Permit in Ukraine is issued to foreign students (students of Preparatory Course) for the entire period of study. Temporary Residence Permit allows the student to stay on the territory of Ukraine for the purpose of study during the period of study, to enter and leave Ukraine, to travel through its territory on



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weekends, holidays and vacations, but does not entitle to employment. International students are not allowed to work or engage in entrepreneurial activities, even in their free time. Violation of this prohibition may result in the

State deciding to cancel Temporary Residence Permit, which will also lead to expulsion from the university.

In order to apply for Temporary Residence Permit, a foreign student personally submits the following documents to the territorial department of SMS or an authorized state enterprise:

- 1) passport with a visa type D-13 and a mark of crossing the state border of Ukraine;
- 2) a notarized passport translation into Ukrainian;
- 3) valid medical insurance policy for the entire term of Temporary Residence Permit;
- 4) a document confirming the fact of study in Ukraine (certified in the prescribed manner copies of the enrollment order and the establishment of periods of study);
- 5) certificate of a foreign student's study generated in USED;
- 6) a letter from an educational institution containing an obligation to inform SMS about a foreigner's expulsion from the institution;
- 7) payment slip confirming payment for the administrative fee for the service.

Temporary Residence Permit is issued by the body to which the documents were submitted, within 15 working days from the date of documents acceptance from a foreigner.



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After obtaining Temporary Residence Permit, students are required to register their place of residence in Ukraine within 30 days.

Residence Registration



Issues of residence registration are regulated, in particular, by Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of March 02, 2016 № 207 "On approval of the Rules of residence registration and the Procedure

for transfer of information to the Unified State Demographic Registry". International students studying in Ukraine on a full-time basis and those who received Temporary Residence Permit are obliged to register their place of residence in Ukraine within 30 calendar days after obtaining Temporary Residence Permit, as evidenced by a Certificate of residence registration. Residence Registration is carried out by the Executive Body of the City Council. Documents for registration / deregistration of residence / stay of a person are submitted to the registration authority, including the administrative services center.

In case of change of residence, foreigners must apply to the registration authority for a new address registration. The place of a new address residence registration takes place simultaneously with the deregistration from the previous foreigner's place of residence. Registration of a foreigner's place of residence takes place only at one address, but the legislation does not set restrictions on the registration of a place of residence for several persons at the same address.

The necessary documents are as follows:

- 1) application;
- 2) Temporary Residence Permit in Ukraine;
- 3) payment slip confirming payment for administrative fee;



4) document confirming the right of housing ownership located at the address of a foreigner's future residence; lease / rental agreement for residence registration.

Non-compliance with the established procedure for movement and change of residence in Ukraine entails a fine from 1,700 UAH to 3,400 UAH.

Extension of Stay in Ukraine

In exceptional cases, when for an important reason a foreign student did not have time to apply to the territorial division of SMS or an authorized state enterprise within the statutory period for registration of Temporary Residence Permit, the law gives the opportunity to extend their stay in Ukraine for up to one month.

Applications for extension of stay in Ukraine are submitted by foreigners and stateless persons and the host party not earlier than ten and not later than three working days before the expiration of such period to the territorial bodies or departments of SMS at the place of residence. To extend the period of stay on the territory of Ukraine, a foreigner and a stateless person and the host party shall submit the following documents together with the application:

- 1) passport document with a visa type D-13 and a mark of crossing the state border of Ukraine;
- 2) a notarized translation of a page of a foreigner's passport document with personal data into Ukrainian;
- 3) passport document of the head of the legal entity that is the host party and / or the person authorized by him;
- 4) a copy of the extract from the Unified State Registry of Legal Entities and Individuals - Entrepreneurs;
- 5) a copy of the administrative document (order, extract from the protocol, power of attorney, etc.) on the appointment of employees responsible for processing documents to foreigners and stateless persons, certified in the manner prescribed by law;
- 6) a document confirming the availability of financial security to cover the



costs associated with the stay of a foreigner and a stateless person in Ukraine, or a letter of guarantee from the host party to undertake to pay all costs associated with the stay of a foreigner and stateless persons on the territory of Ukraine and their departure from Ukraine;

7) a document on the right of ownership or a certificate of state registration of ownership of a legal entity for housing provided to a foreigner and a stateless person for residence and a copy thereof, and in case the housing does not belong to the host party - written consent of the owner (co-owner) or a person authorized by him;

8) payment slip confirming the payment of state duty for extension of stay.

Expulsion from Higher Educational Institution

In case of expulsion from the university due to graduation or other reasons, including violation of the contract or violation of terms of agreement, or non-fulfilment of the curriculum, higher educational institution must inform the territorial body of SMS within 10 days about a foreign student's expulsion.

If a foreigner intends to continue their studies in Ukraine at another university, they apply to a new institution during the specified period, submits the necessary documents, fulfills the admission requirements for the purpose of enrollment. The issue of foreign students' transfer from one educational institution to another is resolved by agreement between educational institutions according to the following procedure:

1) agree on the transfer to another educational institution in International Office of your university, get copies of the documents required for admission (transfer);

2) find out the admission requirements to the new university, get from it a letter of consent for admission;

3) submit a letter of consent to your university, receive the original documents and a letter of consent for the transfer to a new university;

4) make sure that within 10 days from the moment of expulsion you have fully



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fulfilled the admission requirements and have been enrolled to continue your studies in a new educational institution.

In other cases, the foreign student must submit Temporary Residence Permit to International Office and leave the territory of Ukraine within 10 days after expulsion. The university must give a letter confirming the return of the Temporary Residence Permit, to which a copy of a Temporary Residence Permit is attached.

Responsibility for Violation of Passport and Visa Regime Requirements

In case of violation of the passport and visa regime requirements and the regime of stay in Ukraine by a foreign citizen, the law of Ukraine presupposes the measures of administrative influence.

Below there are extracts from Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses.

Article 203. Violation by foreigners and stateless persons of the rules of stay in Ukraine and transit through the territory of Ukraine

Violation by a foreigner or a stateless person of the rules of stay in Ukraine, i.e. living without documents for the right to live in Ukraine, invalid documents or documents which validity has expired, or employment without a permit, if such permission is required by Ukrainian law, or non-compliance with established procedure for moving and changing the place of residence, or evading departure from Ukraine after the expiration of the relevant period of stay, non-arrival to a certain place of study without important reason or employment after entering Ukraine within a specified period, as well as violation of transit rules through Ukraine , in addition to the violations provided for in part two of this Article, -

entail the imposition of a fine from one hundred to three hundred non-taxable minimum incomes.

Non-compliance with the established procedure for registration or residence in Ukraine on invalid documents or expired documents, or violation of the established period of stay in Ukraine, found at checkpoints across the state border of Ukraine or in 'entry and exit checkpoints', -



entail a warning or a fine from one hundred to three hundred non-taxable minimum incomes.

Article 203-1. Non-compliance with the decision to ban entry into Ukraine

Intentional non-fulfillment by a foreigner or a stateless person of a decision of an authorized state body prohibiting entry into Ukraine -

entails the imposition of a fine from one hundred to three hundred non-taxable minimum incomes.

Article 204. Violation of the order of employment, admission to study, provision of housing, registration of foreigners and stateless persons and registration of documents for them

Violation by officials of enterprises, institutions and organizations, regardless of ownership, including foreign economic entities operating in Ukraine, individuals - entrepreneurs who use hired labor of established procedure for employment, admission of foreigners and persons statelessness, providing them with housing, as well as other violations, if they in any way assist foreigners and stateless persons to evade leaving Ukraine after the expiration of their stay or are aimed at their illegal registration, registration of residence documents, -

entail the imposition of a fine from one hundred to two hundred non-taxable minimum incomes.

Article 204-1. Illegal crossing or attempt to illegally cross the state border of Ukraine

Crossing or attempting to cross the state border of Ukraine in any way outside the checkpoints across the state border of Ukraine or at checkpoints across the state border of Ukraine without relevant documents or using forged documents or those containing inaccurate identity or without the permission of relevant authorities -

entail the imposition of a fine from two hundred to five hundred non-taxable minimum incomes or administrative arrest for up to fifteen days, with confiscation



of weapons and means of committing the offense.

The same actions committed by a group of persons or a person who during the year was subjected to administrative penalties for one of the violations provided for in part one of this Article -

entail the imposition of a fine from five hundred to eight hundred non-taxable minimum incomes or administrative arrest for a term of ten to fifteen days, with confiscation of weapons and means of committing the offense.

Article 205. Non-act to take measures to ensure timely registration of foreigners and stateless persons

Non-act to take measures to ensure timely registration of foreigners and stateless persons by citizens who invited them -

entails a warning or imposition of a fine from twenty to forty non-taxable minimum incomes.

Article 206. Violation of the procedure for providing housing, vehicles and assistance in providing other services to foreigners and stateless persons

Provision of housing and vehicles to foreigners and stateless persons, assistance in their illegal registration, registration of residence or study documents, employment, as well as other services in violation of the established rules of stay of foreigners and stateless persons in Ukraine and their transit rules through the territory of Ukraine, if these actions are not directly related to the illegal crossing of persons the state border of Ukraine, -

entail the imposition of a fine from three hundred to five hundred non-taxable minimum incomes.

Article 206-1. Illegal transportation of foreigners and stateless persons through the territory of Ukraine

Transportation by drivers of foreigners and stateless persons in violation of the established rules of stay of foreigners and stateless persons in Ukraine and their



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transit through the territory of Ukraine, if these actions are not directly related to illegal crossing of persons across the state border of Ukraine -

entails the imposition of a fine from one hundred to two hundred non-taxable minimum incomes.

Actions provided for in part one or two of this Article, if committed repeatedly or by a group of persons, or in respect of several foreigners and stateless persons, as well as transportation of foreigners and stateless persons in vehicles or special shelters for transportation of people -

entail the imposition of a fine from one hundred and seventy to five hundred non-taxable minimum incomes of citizens with or without confiscation of vehicles.

Administrative penalties can be applied not only to foreigners who have violated the relevant requirements, but also to staff of educational institutions, homeowners, and others who have tried to help you stay safe and comfortable in Ukraine. Therefore, we ask you to faithfully follow the above rules to prevent negative consequences.



List of Regulations:

- 1) Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses of 07.12.1984 № 8073-X,
<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/80731-10#Text>
- 2) Law of Ukraine "On the legal status of foreigners and stateless persons" of
September 22, 2011. № 3773-VI, <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3773-17#Text>
- 3) Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of April 25, 2018 No 322 "On
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residence permits and the procedures for processing, issuing, exchanging,
withdrawing, invalidating, and its annulling",
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- 4) Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of February 15, 2012 № 150
"On approval of the Procedure for extension of stay and extension or reduction
of temporary stay of foreigners and stateless persons on the territory of Ukraine",
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- 5) Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of March 2, 2016 № 207 "On
approval of the Rules of residence registration and the Procedure for transfer of
information by registration authorities to the Unified State Demographic
Registry ", <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/207-2016-%D0%BF#Text>
- 6) Order of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine of November 01,
2013. № 1541 "“Some issues of organization of recruitment and training
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RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS IN UKRAINE

1. Factors of attractiveness of higher education in Ukraine
2. Legal status of foreign students in Ukraine
3. Liability of students for violation of the Law or rules of stay
4. Rights and obligations of foreign students in Ukraine

The number of international students in Ukraine is constantly growing. Over the past two years, the number of Ukrainian universities where foreign students study has increased from 185 to 240 universities.

What attracts foreign students to higher education in Ukraine? First, it is relatively inexpensive, compared to obtaining higher education in other countries. Secondly, Ukraine has a high-quality academic school and the level of knowledge gained. Third, it is confidence that you will definitely get a diploma, because in Western Europe the procedure is much more complicated and not every student gets a diploma there. Fourth, this is a great opportunity to move to live in a more developed country, and these interest students from undeveloped countries.

Approximately 30% of international students in Ukraine are citizens of states of former Soviet Union. For many years, Azerbaijan ranked first in terms of the number of citizens who chose Ukraine for higher education, but in 2017, India took the lead in terms of the number of citizens.

The top ten in terms of the number of foreign students in Ukraine includes India (almost 11 thousand students from this country), Azerbaijan (7.5 thousand), Morocco (5.8 thousand), Turkmenistan (4.5 thousand), Nigeria (3.5 thousand), as well as Georgia, Jordan, Egypt, Turkey and Uzbekistan.

As for the most popular specialties among international students, 45% go to get a higher education in medical specialties, we are talking about medical science,



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dentistry, medicine and pharmacy. Management, Law, Economics, and construction are also popular.

The most popular international students are Kharkiv National Medical University (5.5 thousand international students) and V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University (4.3 thousand), as well as Odessa National Medical University, Zaporizhia State Medical University and National Medical University named after Bogomolets.

Most foreign students study in Kharkiv – almost 20 thousand, in Kiev – 14 thousand and Odessa – 7.5 thousand.

At the international level, the rights of foreign students are enshrined in the convention for the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms; the International Convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination; the Universal Declaration of human rights; the Declaration on human rights in relation to persons who are not citizens of the country in which they live; the Declaration on the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, etc.

The listed conventions and declarations both establish the general human rights to freedom, personal inviolability, equality before the law, and prohibit discrimination, including on racial, national, and ethnic grounds.

The legal status of foreign students in Ukraine is regulated by the Law of Ukraine “On the legal status of foreigners and stateless persons”. This Law defines the legal status of foreigners and stateless persons staying in Ukraine and establishes the procedure for their entry into and exit from Ukraine: "Foreigners and stateless persons staying in Ukraine legally enjoy the same rights and freedoms, and also bear the same obligations as citizens of Ukraine, with exceptions established by the Constitution, Laws or international treaties of Ukraine". In particular, foreign citizens do not have the right to elect and be elected, hold positions of civil servants, including military personnel, be a lawyer, auditor, notary, etc.



Just like Ukrainian citizens, foreigners and stateless persons have the right to health care, the right to education, the right to housing, the right to work, the right to rest, the right to enjoy cultural achievements, the right to participate in Citizens' Associations, the right to freedom of conscience and other rights. However, international students cannot study and work at the same time.

Unfortunately, in fact, not all rights can be freely enjoyed by foreigners, and international treaties and Laws of Ukraine do not protect foreign students from troubles that often happen. First of all, they often spend much more on accommodation and travel, as sellers and drivers create “special” fares for foreigners.

Due to ignorance of their rights and the Laws of Ukraine, foreign students often find themselves in conflict situations. Students' responsibility for violating the law or rules of stay in Ukraine is divided into general and special.

General responsibility consists in the fact that foreigners who have committed a crime or administrative offense are liable on general grounds, just like citizens of Ukraine.

Special types of liability include:

- liability for violation of the procedure for staying in Ukraine, transit through its territory;
- reduction of the period of temporary stay in Ukraine and Prohibition of entry to Ukraine;
- forced return and expulsion from Ukraine.

A foreigner and a stateless person, who violates the legislation of Ukraine, if these violations do not provide for administrative or criminal liability, may be reduced the period of stay in Ukraine determined by them. The terms "*forced return*" and "*forced expulsion*" should be understood as a system of administrative and legal measures aimed at forcing foreigners and stateless persons to leave the territory of Ukraine against their will and desire.



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According to the law, foreigners and stateless persons who have arrived in Ukraine for the purpose of studying and received a temporary residence permit are considered to be legally staying on the territory of Ukraine for the period of study. To apply for a temporary residence permit, a foreigner must submit documents to the territorial body of the state migration service of Ukraine. A temporary residence permit for foreign students is issued for the period of study, which is indicated in the document confirming the fact of studying in Ukraine. Also, a foreign student must apply for a student visa to study at a Ukrainian university.

One of the requirements for admission of foreigners to Ukrainian higher education institutions is also to pass the procedure for recognizing an educational document obtained in another country, on the basis of which admission is carried out. As a result of the recognition procedure, the owner of foreign educational documents receives a certificate confirming the right of the owner of documents issued by an educational institution of another state to continue education or employment in a specialty in a higher educational institution of Ukraine or in institutions throughout Ukraine.

Foreign students who violate the requirements of the legislation on registration of a place of residence are liable under the law, in particular, non-compliance by foreigners and stateless persons with the established procedure for movement and change of place of residence, entails the imposition of a fine of thirty to fifty non-taxable minimum incomes of citizens.

Thus, foreign students, in order to legally stay on the territory of Ukraine and study at universities, must apply for a type, student visa and pass the procedure for recognizing an educational document. According to the Constitution, foreigners who are legally located on the territory of Ukraine officially have all the rights and obligations that citizens have, with only a few exceptions. However, in fact, they may not use their rights in full, and we can often observe violations of their rights. At the moment, it is worth paying more attention to international students. It is



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necessary to create special assistance centers where foreigners could get the information they need and get acquainted with the laws of Ukraine, the rules of behavior in various situations, for example, during a conflict or a conversation with the police. Also, students should definitely understand how to act when there is a violation of their rights, where to apply and what to demand.

The status and rights of a student are determined by the legislative framework of Ukraine and international treaties. To fully use all the opportunities provided by the law, you need to know what exactly students are entitled to.

A student is a person who studies at a higher education institution for the purpose of obtaining certain educational and educational qualification levels.

Institution of Higher Education is an, educational and scientific institution that is founded and operates in accordance with the legislation on education, implements educational and professional programs of Higher Education provide training, upbringing and professional training of persons, as well as carries out scientific and scientific and technical activities. Higher education institutions include: College, Institute, Conservatory, Academy, and University.

Student rights are determined by the Constitution of Ukraine, the law of Ukraine "On education" and "On higher education". Relations in the learning process may be regulated by orders of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, the Ministry of education of Ukraine, as well as internal regulatory legal acts of the educational institution. The most important regulatory act of an educational institution is the Charter, which must comply with the legislation of Ukraine.

Public relations in the field of education, upbringing, professional training, namely: organizational, financial and other principles of functioning of the higher education system, conditions for self-realization of students' personalities, ensuring the needs of society and the state for qualified specialists are regulated by the laws of Ukraine "On education" and "On higher education". The rights and obligations of students are defined in Articles 62 and 63 of the Law of Ukraine "On higher



education”.

Persons studying in higher education institutions **have the right to:**

- 1) choice of the form of study for admission to higher education institutions;
- 2) safe and harmless conditions of study, work and everyday life;
- 3) working activities;
- 4) additional paid leave in connection with studying at the main place of work, reduced working hours and other benefits provided for by law for persons who combine work with study;
- 5) free use of libraries, museums, information funds, educational, scientific and sports bases of higher education institutions;
- 6) free provision of information for training in accessible formats using technologies that take into account life disabilities caused by the state of health (for persons with special educational needs);
- 7) use of industrial, cultural and educational, household, health-improving bases of the institution of higher education in accordance with the procedure provided for by the Charter of the institution of Higher Education;
- 8) providing a hostel and round-the-clock access to it for the duration of training in accordance with the procedure established by law;
- 9) participation in research and development works, conferences, symposia, exhibitions, competitions, submission of their works for publication;
- 10) participation in events on educational, scientific, research, sports, artistic, public activities held in Ukraine and abroad, in accordance with the procedure established by law;
- 11) participation in the discussion and resolution of issues related to improving the educational process, research work, awarding scholarships, organizing leisure, everyday life, and improving health;
- 12) making suggestions on the terms and amount of tuition fees;
- 13) participation in public associations;



14) participation in the activities of public self-government bodies of the institution of higher education, institutes, faculties, departments, the Academic Council of the institution of Higher Education, student self-government bodies;

15) selection of academic disciplines within the limits provided for in the relevant educational program and curriculum, in the amount of at least 25 percent of the total number of ECTS credits provided for this level of Higher Education. At the same time, applicants for a certain level of Higher Education have the right to choose academic subjects offered for other levels of higher education, in agreement with the head of the relevant faculty or department;

16) training simultaneously in several educational programs, as well as in several institutions of higher education, provided that only one higher education is obtained for each degree at the expense of the state (local) budget;

17) academic mobility, including international mobility;

18) receiving social assistance in cases established by law;

19) enrollment in the insurance experience in accordance with the law of Ukraine "On mandatory state pension insurance" of periods of full-time study in institutions of higher education, postgraduate, doctoral, internship, residency, subject to voluntary payment of insurance premiums;

20) academic leave or break in training with the preservation of certain rights of the applicant for higher education, as well as to resume training in accordance with the procedure established by the central executive authority in the field of education and science;

21) participation in the formation of an individual curriculum;

22) moral and / or material incentives for academic success, research and social work, artistic and sports achievements, etc.;

23) protection from all forms of exploitation, physical and mental violence;

24) free internship at enterprises, institutions, institutions and organizations, as well as to pay for labor in the performance of production functions in accordance



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with the legislation;

- 25) vacation leave lasting at least eight calendar weeks per academic year;
- 26) obtaining targeted concessional state loans for higher education in accordance with the procedure established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine;
- 27) appeal against actions of management bodies of higher education institutions and their officials, teachers and research and teaching staff;
- 28) special educational and rehabilitation support and free access to the infrastructure of a higher education institution in accordance with medical and social indications in the presence of life restrictions due to the state of health.

Students and cadets of higher educational institutions have the right to receive a student ID card, the sample of which is approved by the central executive authority in the field of education and science.

Persons studying in higher education institutions **are obliged to:**

- 1) comply with the requirements of the legislation, charter and internal regulations of the institution of Higher Education;
- 2) comply with the requirements for labor protection, safety, industrial sanitation, fire safety provided for by the relevant rules and instructions;
- 3) comply with the requirements of the Educational (Scientific) Program (individual curriculum (if any), observing academic integrity, and achieve certain learning results for the corresponding level of Higher Education.