

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ, МОЛОДІ ТА СПОРТУ УКРАЇНИ

ЧЕРКАСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ІМЕНІ БОГДАНА ХМЕЛЬНИЦЬКОГО

НАВЧАЛЬНО-НАУКОВИЙ ІНСТИТУТ ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ

НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНИЙ ПОСІБНИК
З ДИСЦИПЛІНИ «ПРАКТИКА АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ»

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Introduction

Навчально-методичний посібник з дисципліни «Практика англійської мови» для студентів 3 курсу заочної форми навчання напрям підготовки 6.020303 Філологія (мова і література (англійська)), галузь знань 0203 Гуманітарні науки розроблений для студентів-філологів третього курсу університету заочної форми навчання та має на меті ознайомити студентів з розмовними темами “Travelling”, “Schooling”, “Painting”, “Cinema and Theatre”, “Ecology”, “Character Development”. Посібник орієнтований на розвиток і вдосконалення вмінь англійського усного мовлення і складається з шести розділів, які поділяються на тематичні підрозділи, що мають однотипну структуру.

Мета посібника – забезпечити практичне оволодіння студентами лексичними та мовленнєвими моделями, необхідними для вільного спілкування англійською мовою. Матеріали навчально-методичного посібника сприятимуть оволодінню студентами навичками та вмінням читання, мовлення (діалогічного і монологічного) та письма з вищезазначених тем.

Розділ “Travelling” включає п’ять тем – “Travelling as a Part of Life”, “Hiking and Camping”, “Travelling by Train”, “Travelling by Ship”, “Travelling by Plane”. Перелічені теми дають можливість порівняти різні види подорожей, виокремити їхні особливості, переваги і недоліки, а також пропонують корисні поради мандрівникам. Розділ “Schooling” складається з трьох тем “Schooling in Great Britain”, “Schooling in the USA”, “Schooling in Ukraine” із наступного розділу “Schooling” та надає змогу порівняти системи середньої освіти України та країн, мова яких вивчається. Розділ “Painting”, який містить теми “Painting in Great Britain”, “Painting in the USA”, “Painting in Ukraine”, знайомить студентів з історією розвитку живопису в зазначених країнах, з визначними митцями та їхніми роботами, а також проводить екскурсію по відомим світовим музеям. Розділ “Cinema and Theatre”, представлений темами “Cinema” and “Theatre”, окреслює найважливіші етапи розвитку кінематографу і театру, пропонує аналіз переваг різних жанрів фільмів, виокремлює найвизначніші театри світу. Проблеми забруднення довкілля, зокрема в Україні, та шляхи їх подолання розглядаються у розділі “Ecology”, що складається з тем “Environmental Protection” і “Pollution in Ukraine”. Тема “Character Development” останнього тематичного розділу пояснює як становлення характеру особистості впливає на її повсякденне життя, зокрема при виборі професії та спілкуванні з іншими людьми, а також надає поради успішного становлення людини як особистості.

Кожен тематичний підрозділ містить текст з необхідним лексичним наповненням для засвоєння теми, а також вправи різного рівня складності: вправи, спрямовані на автоматизацію лексики текстів, певних мовленнєвих структур, удосконалення граматичних навичок; творчі вправи, що сприяють формуванню навичок застосування отриманих знань у реальних життєвих ситуаціях, розвитку зв’язного мовлення та образномовленнєвих навичок.

Для укладання вправ обрані автентичні англійські тексти, які не тільки допомагають кращому засвоєнню тем, збагачуючи словниковий запас студентів-філологів, а й виконують інформативну, гносеологічну, розвиваючу та виховну функції, сприяють критичному мисленню студентів і є одним з основних джерел соціокультурної інформації для студентів.

Unit 1

TRAVELLING

Pre-Reading Activities

Lead-in

Look at the scale and try to estimate how often modern people/you travel

a. on foot ;

b. by car;

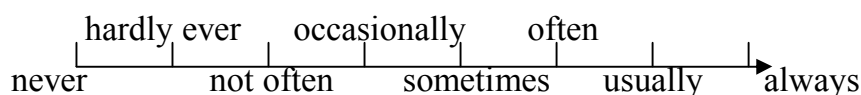
c. by ship;

d. by plane;

e. by train;

f. by bus;

g. by spaceship. Explain what motivates their/your choice of this or that vehicle.



Reading Text A

1. You will read Text A about the role of travelling in modern life. Before reading discuss the following in pairs:

- Do modern people travel more than their ancestry of the XIXth – XXth centuries did? What makes them travel more?
- What is your favourite way of travelling? Motivate your preference.
- What do you think a traveller should know if he/she travels abroad?

2. Read and translate Text A. Pay attention to the bold-typed words and phrases.

Text A

TRAVELLING AS A PART OF LIFE

Travelling has become an inseparable part of people's life. We can even call it a **global occupancy** as millions of people travel every day either on business or for pleasure. This travel motivation can be explained by different factors. Nowadays we have so many transportation facilities that everyone can find something to his/her taste and only lazy don't travel. One can travel by bus, car, plane, ship, train, boat, spaceship (if you are a millionaire), on foot, **hitch-hike** or **coachsuff**. The way one chooses depends on his/her time, purpose, financial position and, of course, personal preference or prejudice. If you easily get sea-sick or **suffer aerophobia**, you'll hardly enjoy travelling by water or by air. You are certain to look for alternative means of

travelling that will be not so fast but more pleasant and safer. Getting to **the place of destination** is not a problem any more as it was centuries ago. That's why more and more people **commute** or find better-paid jobs in foreign countries.

Living in a technocratic world where cities resemble more bee-hives crammed with electronic equipment and highly developed technologies, people are getting attracted by nature wonders and active rest in the open air. The French poet, journalist, and novelist Anatole France is sure, "Wandering re-establishes the original harmony which once existed between man and the universe". **Hiking and camping** gives this opportunity providing a quality time for the whole family. Learning and sharing along the way makes for a very enjoyable **outing**. Besides, different tourist companies suggest hikes that can range from very **short trails** to extremely long adventures over mountains and through the backcountry. They will plan your route and even prepare a necessary **gear**.

Speaking about travelling one shouldn't forget about its educative function. People believe that the best way to study geography is to travel, and the best way to get to know and understand people is to meet them in their own homes. Do you remember St. Augustine's famous quotation, "The World is a book, and those who do not travel read only a page". Thus, travelling **liberalizes**, makes one **flexible**, inventive and tolerant, gives hopes and new friends, teaches to appreciate the world around. That's why travel experience is so important for young people in their future studies and career development. They can **show their worth** and master their language skills.

Popularity of travelling nowadays can be also explained by numerous colourful brochures, leaflets and ads promising some days in a paradise far from daily routine. **Guidebooks** tempt describing those treasures that will open before brave travellers. Besides, they will give helpful tips where to put up at, how to behave, what to visit and taste. Any good guidebook will provide a suggested list of standard items to bring. When packing, one should consider local customs (do women bare their legs?), climate zones (will you be swimming in Australia and hiking the Annapurna Circuit on the same trip?) and seasons (will you be visiting Asia during the monsoons?). The famous photographer Susan Heller has her personal advice how to pack: "When preparing to travel, lay out all your clothes and all your money. Then take half the clothes and twice the money". Also, travellers should **take into account** their environment (is malaria prevalent?), interests (are you planning to ballroom dance in Vienna or build sandcastles on a Greek island?), and their own comfort level (do you get cold easily? Keep in mind that it can get chilly even in the tropics and frigid at higher altitudes). A guidebook will tell that the key to packing for **multi-activity**

trips is choosing **mix-and-match clothes** (stick to two colors) that a traveller can **layer**. And it will insist on looking for lightweight, quick-drying, **wrinkle-free fabrics** and leaving jewelry at home. This information as well as sweet promises of tourist agencies persuade one to buy **a group tour ticket** and feel as an experienced traveller even if it's his/her first attempt.

The dark side of travel popularity is terrorism. That's why one should be patient going through **the Customs inspection** remembering that those "silly" precautions are taken for safety and **preventing smuggling**.

After-Reading Activities

3. Say whether the statements (1-10) are true or false:

1. Travelling is an integral part of our life.
2. Numerous vehicles are the reason why people travel so much.
3. Getting to the place of destination is a problem if you get sea-sick or suffer aerophobia.
4. Though tourist companies suggest hikes of different range, they plan a route or prepare a necessary gear.
5. Travelling performs different functions, one of them is educative.
6. Travelling liberalizes, makes one flexible, inventive and tolerant, gives hopes and new friends, teaches how to use the world around your to survive.
7. The function of a guidebook is to advertise a place, tempt travellers to visit it and give helpful tips.
8. Preparing for a trip, one should take into consideration local customs, climate zones and seasons, the environment as well as one's interests and comfort level.
9. Go on a trip, one should take a lot of clothes and jewelry to show himself/herself in all the beauty.
10. The Customs inspection is organized not to let travelers take something illegally from one country to another and provide safety.

4. Do the matching work. Match A and B:

A

B

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. to commute | a. the place where your bags are checked for illegal goods when you go into a country |
| 2. to hitch-hike | b. an advertisement |
| 3. the Customs | c. to regularly travel a long distance to get to work |
| 4. destination | d. the crime of taking something illegally from one country to another |

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 5. smuggling | e. a set of equipment/tools you need for a particular activity |
| 6. guidebook | f. to travel to places by getting free rides from drivers of passing cars |
| 7. gear | g. a book about a city, country etc |
| 8. ad | h. the place that someone or something is going to |

5. Answer the questions to Text A.

1. Why do people travel?
2. What kinds of travelling do you know? What makes people choose different means of travel going to the same place of destination?
3. What's the difference between hiking and hitch-hiking?
4. How can you explain the fact that hiking and camping attracts more and more people every year?
5. Is it possible to get educated without attending classes if you only travel?
6. What problems can people face travelling? Give some tips how to avoid them?
7. All people have dreamt of travelling somewhere at least once, haven't they? If you won much money in a lottery, would you like to travel or buy some expensive things?
8. Is it better to buy a group tour ticket or travel as a non-official holiday-maker?
9. What are the functions of the Customs? Have you ever been inspected by the Customs officers?

6. Comment on the underlined quotations in Text A.

7. Study the Topical Vocabulary on travelling and complete the sentences given below using the phrases from the box.

Topical Vocabulary

transportation facilities	the place of destination
to travel on business/for pleasure	to plan one's route
to travel by bus/car/ship/air	to put up at a hotel/an inn
to travel on foot/to hike	to buy a group tour ticket
to hitch-hike	the Customs inspection
to coachsurf	to prevent smuggling
hiking and camping	to consult a guidebook
an enjoyable outing	mix-and-match clothes
to pack for multi-activity trips	to show one's worth
to suffer aerophobia	to commute

1. If you can't decide what place of interest to visit, you should
2. Ann hates flights as she
3. If you want to save money, never ... when the season is in its height.
4. I like ... because I can go as slowly or as fast as I wish and stop where I want.
5. The passengers' things are inspected in the airports
6. There are so many ... that you can choose something to your taste.
7. I don't like to take many clothes, I prefer ... which I can combine.
8. Not all car drivers are eager to take travellers who ..., and I understand them.
9. Some people ..., others do it
10. It was difficult for him to get to that ... as it was so remote from the immediate way to the town.

8. Paraphrase the following sentences using the Topical Vocabulary on travelling.

1. He prefers to travel bumming though not everyone is ready to give him a ride.
2. The place she was trying to reach was in a remote.
3. I always pack only those things which can be combined.
4. Our last excursion to the Museum in the open air impressed me greatly.
5. She gets easily air-sick that's why she travels only by train.
6. Michael is going to take long walks in the mountains or country, he hasn't decided yet.
7. There are many means of travelling at your disposal.
8. John lives in London but works in Liverpool, that's why he has to travel for many hours from one place to the other.
9. I referred to the travel agency to book a place in a tourist group.

9. Do the multiple-choice task. Choose the best answer and fill in the gaps.

Before visiting a (1) country most organized people make a list of places to (2) and things to do (3) staying there in order to get a feeling for the (4) culture and customs and get a taste of a totally different country. The list (5) includes such things as (6) to cultural monuments and museums, tours of architectural and historical (7), nightclubs, restaurants, theatres and places (8) for local souvenirs. Of course, not everyone (9) catch everything, but most will certainly go (10) to a local restaurant serving the national (11) its country is renowned for. After all, one can certainly satisfy (12) visual and aesthetic appetite by touring museums and (13) places, but this will not sufficient to satisfy the most elementary of a human (14) senses – the alimentary one!

1. a) foreign b) oversea c) foreigner's

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------|---------------|
| 2. a) see | b) watch | c) visit |
| 3. a) during | b) while | c) till |
| 4. a) native | b) mother | c) local |
| 5. a) the usual | b) usual | c) usually |
| 6. a) visits | b) travels | c) trips |
| 7. a) sites | b) sights | c) sides |
| 8. a) to buy | b) to shop | c) to look |
| 9. a) would | b) shall | c) will |
| 10. a) back | b) out | c) on |
| 11. a) kitchen | b) cuisine | c) dish |
| 12. a) her | b) his | c) one's |
| 13. a) historic | b) history | c) historical |
| 14. a) being | b) being's | c) beings |

10. Put each of the following words/phrases from the box into its correct place in the passage below. Each word/phrase may be used only once.

return flight	travelers	cultural	CouchSurfing
chance	financial cost	hospitality	accommodation
non-profit	opportunity	develop	the University of Iceland

CouchSurfing

CouchSurfing is an international ... network that connects travelers with locals in over 230 countries and territories around the world. Today, over a million people who might otherwise never meet are able to share ... and cultural understanding. CouchSurfing members share hospitality with one another. These exchanges are a uniquely rich form of ... interaction. Hosts have the ... to meet people from all over the world without leaving home. "Surfers", or ..., are able to participate in the local life of the places they visit. Many people get the ... to become travelers, because "surfing" lowers ... the of exploration.

The CouchSurfing project was conceived by Casey Fenton in 1999. According to Fenton's account, the idea arose after finding an inexpensive flight from Boston to Iceland. Fenton randomly e-mailed 1,500 students from ... asking if he could stay. He ultimately received more than 50 offers of On the ... to Boston, he began to ... the ideas that would underpin the ... project.

11. Study the difference between the synonyms "trip", "travel", "journey", "tour" and "voyage" using the given explanations and examples. Then choose and

insert the correct word in the proper form in the sentences given after explanations.

Trip – journey, especially a pleasure excursion, e.g. a long trip to the seaside; a holiday (honeymoon) trip to Venice.

Travel – a long journey especially in foreign or distant places; is often used in plural, e.g. He's writing a book about his travels.

Journey – a travel from one place to another; a trip of considerable length, wholly or mainly by land, e.g. a three days' journey, to make a journey half-way round the world. Journey is definite, with its appointed destination, while travel is indefinite.

Tour – a long journey in which a short stay is made at a number of places in sequence; a round of visits; at the end of the tour the traveller usually returns finally to the place from which he started, e.g. a round-the-world tour, to make a tour around the island.

Voyage – a journey, especially a long one, by sea, along a river, e.g. a voyage from London to Australia, to go on a voyage.

1. We were on the *Queen Elizabeth*, coming back from our first ... to France.
2. In a long .. straw weighs.
3. He had a tedious but easy ... across the Atlantic Ocean.
4. I'd rather see countries with my own eye than read lots of books on
5. Last year I was on a motor During the twenty-day holiday we visited some six or seven towns.
6. John was off to Milan on a business .. on March 15.
7. It was a ... of over 2,000 miles and took nearly three days.
8. Did you read the "A Round-the-World ... in Eighty Days"?
9. Michael and June dreamt about a honeymoon ... to Venice.
10. The films about ... are called travelogues.

12. *Make a list of places you would like to travel to. Compare your list to your partner's.*

13. *Read Text A over and act out the situations:*

- You are going on a vacation to Egypt but don't know what to pack and how to behave. Your friend suggests you to consult a guidebook about Egypt. You may use these tips: *to buy a group tour ticket; lightweight, quick-drying, wrinkle-free fabrics, sunglasses; to consult a guidebook; to pack a suitcase/ a trunk; cuisine; not to bare legs; a swimsuit/swimming trunks; to ride a camel; souvenirs.*
- You are going on a vacation to the Crimea with your boy(girl)friend/spouse but you can't decide whether to buy a group tour ticket or choose non-official holiday-

making. You ask your friend for a piece of advice. You may use these tips: *to buy a group tour ticket; to put up at a hotel; to rent an apartment/house/cottage/bungalow; to choose non-official holiday-making; to sleep in a sleeping bag in a tent; to save money; active rest in the open air.*

- You are going on a vacation but have little money for travel. Your friend suggests you to hitch-hike as he did last summer. You hesitate considering this way of travelling rather dangerous. You may use these tips: *to hitch-hike; to save money; to scrape up for a group tour ticket; to put up at a hotel; to enjoy one's vacation; to be afraid of being robbed; to stay at home; to go to the beach/river.*
- You are going to join the CouchSurfing project to be a perfect host and have the opportunity to surf as well. You are sharing your plans with your friend but he/she doesn't like this idea. You may use these tips: *to join the CouchSurfing project; to coachsurf; to share hospitality with one another; to meet people from all over the world without leaving home; to be able to participate in the local life of the places they visit; "surfing" lowers the financial cost of exploration.*
- You have won the long-awaited promotion and suggested a new high-paid job in a branch office. The problem is that your new office is situated in the other city and you have to commute. Discuss the situation with your colleague/friend/spouse. You may use these tips: *to win a long-awaited promotion; to commute; commuter marriage; to travel by bus/car/train; to have enjoyable outings at the weekends; a season ticket; to miss the chance.*

14. *You are working on a guidebook about Ukraine.*

- a. Make a list of epithets describing Ukraine and attracting visitors.
- b. Make a list of places you recommend to visit in Ukraine.
- c. Make a suggested list of standard items to bring.

15. *You are a participant of the conference devoted to tourism development in Ukraine. Make a report on:*

- a. Ukrainian sites favoured and preferred by tourists;
- b. prospects of developing tourism in Ukraine;
- c. necessary changes to be undergone for attracting more tourists to Ukraine;
- d. CouchSurfing is the cheapest way of students' tourism.

Reading Text B

1. *You will read Text B about hiking and camping. Before reading discuss the following in pairs:*

- What kind of rest is better for you – active as a walking tour or passive as sunbathing on the beach?
- What do you think attracts people in walking tours?
- What do you think can spoil any outing with your friends/family?

2. *Read and translate Text B. Pay attention to the bold-typed words and phrases.*

Text B

HIKING & CAMPING

Modern life is impossible without travelling. One can travel by car, by bus, by train, by plane, by sea or go on a hike. **Hiking** has always been the best way to be outside and really appreciate nature. Trails can take you through beautiful areas and can **showcase the most spectacular views**. You can go everywhere and see everything with your own eyes. Small streams, waterfalls and wildlife are also common. The scents and sounds of nature are all around. You are open to all impressions and your thoughts take colour from what you see. As the American newspaper correspondent Paul Scott Mowrer points out, “There is nothing like walking to get the feel of a country. A fine landscape is like a piece of music; it must be taken at the right tempo. Even a bicycle goes too fast”.

Being in the open air is an advantage in itself. You improve your health, train your muscles, develop your sense. Thomas Jefferson liked to repeat, “Of all exercises walking is the best.” And what activity presupposes more walking than hiking? Hiking also provides time for reflection and can be very relaxing. Being one of the greatest ways to enjoy the outdoors, hiking is a good way for families to spend quality time. Learning and sharing along the way **makes for a very enjoyable outing**. Riddles and old songs make great pastime entertainment.

Hikes can **range from very short trails** to extremely long adventures over mountains and through the backcountry. **Day hiking** is most popular and offers a wide choice in trail length, difficulty and destinations. **Overnight backpacking** can be quite challenging and requires more extensive planning and preparation.

Some people consider that a walking tour should be gone upon alone. For example, the American television actress Jamie Luner explains this by the fact that hiking alone lets her have some time to herself. Others are sure if you are in a

company or even in pairs it is no longer a walking tour in anything but name. They think **a walking tour** should be gone upon alone because you should be able to stop and go on as the whim takes you. You can **have your own pace** and neither trod alongside a champion walker, nor mince in time with a girl. You should be as a pipe for any wind to play upon. There is no cackle of voices **to jar on the meditative silence of the morning**. You can surrender yourself to the fine intoxication that comes of much motion in the open air and begins in a sort of dazzle and sluggishness of the brain. But I don't share this point of view. I prefer the company of my old constant friends. And if you like to join us and **go hiking**, you should know the following.

If you have decided to spend your holidays or weekends hiking, first of all you should discuss your plans, **choose a route** and gather everything you need beforehand. You **pack your rucksack (backpack)** with all necessary things. Remember to pack as light as possible, you're the one who gets to carry it all. Don't forget to take a compass, a map, water containers, matches, salt, **cooking utensils**, a tent, **a sleeping bag, a tin-opener and tins** and supplies as well.

For people **going on a hike** much depends upon the weather. Rainy, foggy or windy weather, or even drizzle is not a joy in itself and it is not so pleasant to travel. So, it would be a splendid opportunity to stay at home, to sit before the fire drinking hot chocolate. When it is **30 degrees above zero in the shade** and there is **hardly any breath of air**, it's not also so splendid to go out. That's why, you'd better listen to the weather forecast before hiking and dress in layers. **Wear layers** as hiking is a physical activity so you'll probably need **to shed some clothing**. Always **wear sunscreen** and keep something on your head. You don't realize how much the sun will wear you out. Always hike in clothing that dries quickly (hint: no jeans) and take an extra pair of socks.

The next item is **a camping site**, i.e. the most fairy-like nook where you can get settled without a moment of hesitation. Choose a location that has some interesting features that you and your friends might enjoy. Consider your common interests when choosing these locations. For instance, fans of the water can **camp out** in areas near the beach or near a lake/river where the group can enjoy some fishing and boating. When a proper place is found, you are to prepare meals. When it comes to food while you camp, basically anything goes. It's a time when you should try to be as creative as possible. If you have spices, use them. If you have **leftovers**, dump them in the pot. Go ahead, gather wood, make a fire and prepare **a good slap-up supper with the taste like nothing else on earth**.

It is very important to know how to camp out. You may sleep in your sleeping bag in the open air and admire stars in the night sky or spend a night in your tent. The latter requires special skills of **fixing and striking a tent**. Lots of hikers prefer tents where they feel safe and are fast asleep. In the morning you wake up with **the crack of dawn** and have a refreshing bath in the river or lake (if there is one). Time glides and you have to return home. The professional American traveller and writer Cindy Ross warns, “Returning home is the most difficult part of long-distance hiking. You have grown outside the puzzle and your piece no longer fits”.

Now when you know what and how to do, start off. The wonders of nature wait for you.

Remember: Take nothing but memories. Leave nothing but footprints. Kill nothing but time.

After-Reading Activities

3. *Say whether the statements (1-12) are true or false:*

1. Hiking is the only way to enjoy the outdoors
2. Hiking contributes to good health, strong muscles, creativity.
3. There are two kinds of hikes – a day hike and an overnight backpacking.
4. The main advantages of going backpacking alone are the ability to have one's own pace, to have nobody to jar on the meditative silence of the morning and the possibility to relax in the open air.
5. If you are going on hike, first of all, you should pack your rucksack with all necessary things.
6. You should always take a tent and a sleeping bag with you.
7. Jeans are the best clothes for hiking.
8. A hiker should dress in layers not to carry too many things in the rucksack.
9. No matter whether it's rainy or it's very hot you won't enjoy your walking tour in full.
10. One will never have a difficulty with finding a proper place for camping.
11. Meals in the open air always have an unforgettable taste.
12. Anyone can quickly fix a tent as this task doesn't demand any special skills.

4. *Do the matching work. Match A and B:*

A

B

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. guide-book | a. small things of various kinds without much value |
| 2. knapsack | b. a large warm bag to sleep in, especially when camping |
| 3. odds and ends | c. to take a long walk in the mountains or countryside |

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 4. pot | d. food, clothes, and things necessary for daily life |
| 5. sleeping-bag | e. a book about a city, country etc. |
| 6. damp-proof | f. to walk or travel, usually for a long time, with no clear purpose or direction |
| 7. supplies | g. resisting water, impervious to damp |
| 8. to roam | h. to walk slowly across or around an area, usually without a clear direction or purpose |
| 9. to wander | i. a bag that you carry on your shoulders |
| 10. to hike | j. a container used for cooking which is round, deep, and usually made of metal |

5. Answer the questions to Text B.

1. What is hiking? Can you call it a rest if you have to carry a heavy backpack?
2. Why do many people choose this way of spending time instead of watching TV programs or reading books?
3. Does hiking have more advantages or disadvantages? Enumerate them.
4. How can you explain the fact that some people consider a walking tour should be gone upon alone? Do you share this point of view?
5. What should be done before starting off?
6. If you were asked to pack a rucksack, what things would you pack?
7. Listening to the weather forecast is very important, isn't it? How can weather influence your walking tour?
8. What place do you consider a proper one for your camping site?
9. Have you ever gone on a hike? Share your experience.

6. Comment on the underlined quotations in the text.

7. Study the Topical Vocabulary on hiking and camping and complete the sentences given below using the phrases from the box.

Topical Vocabulary

to enjoy the outdoors	a water container
overnight backpacking	cooking utensils
a walking tour	a sleeping bag
to discuss one's plans	tins/cans and supplies
to choose a route	rainy/foggy/windy weather
to pack a rucksack/backpack	there's hardly any breath of air
to jar on the meditative silence of the morning	to listen to the weather forecast

30 degrees above zero in the shade	to dress in layers/wear layers
to fix/strike a tent	to gather wood and make a fire
to prepare a good slap-up supper	to camp out
to be fast asleep	not to sleep a wink

1. Don't forget to take tent pegs, otherwise you won't be able to
2. Where is my sleeping bag? I can't go ... without it.
3. If you ..., we wouldn't have got wet through.
4. I'll fetch some water and peel potatoes while you
5. Michael never went on a hike with his friends as their constant cackle of voices could ... and spoil the feeling of relaxation.
6. Let's find our map and ... before starting off.
7. Are you going ... all these things into ...? It's only a day hike!
8. Don't expect me ..., I'm a bad cook.
9. What have you packed into your rucksack? – Just
10. We're going backpacking for three days, don't forget to pack your
11. It's so stuffy today. – Ye, it's
12. What does it mean ...? – You should put on your T-shirt first, then your shirt, sweater and jacket.

8. Paraphrase the following sentences using the Topical Vocabulary on hiking and camping.

1. Find some dry sticks and build a fire if you want to have supper before the sunset.
2. What things should I put into my bag if I go overnight backpacking?
3. How are you going to pack all these pans, pots, plates, a frying pan and a kettle into such a small rucksack?
4. My best friend is a chef, he knows how to cook something tasty from odds and ends.
5. Let's plan out an itinerary not to lose the way as we did last time.
6. I need new two-litre canteens as the old ones are leaky.
7. Put several things on instead of one sweater, hiking is a physical activity so you'll probably need to shed some clothing.
8. John doesn't believe weathermen, he only trusts his barometer.
9. Sleeping outdoors in a tent can be rather unpleasant if you don't take a mosquito repellent.
10. Ann's chattering like a magpie can spoil all the pleasure of the early morning in the forest and even drown the birds singing.

9. Do the multiple-choice task. Choose the best answer.

How to Achieve Low Impact Hiking

1. Always remember to pack ... what you packed in.
a) up b) out c) back d) away
2. Leave the trail ... than you found it.
a) purer b) tidier c) cleaner d) more spotless
3. Use fires only when you must as fires ... the land.
a) scar b) spoil c) burn d) wound
4. If you do use a fire, make sure to use it in the provided fire ... if possible.
a) places b) rings c) circles d) hearth
5. You should never wash your food, yourself (brush your teeth, wash your face etc), clean your pots and pans ... the camp sites water source.
a) near b) at c) next to d) by
6. Keep noise level down. This way you don't ruin others enjoyment and you'll have more of a/an ...to see wildlife.
a) chance b) opportunity c) probability d) fortune
7. Stay on ... – this is for your safety (there could be poison ivy or other mysterious things out there) along with the safety of the vegetation.
a) path b) trail c) road d) highway
8. ... your tent only in designated areas.
a) Strike b) Pitch c) Build d) Settle
9. Preach what you Most people won't think about these things on their own.
a) practice b) do c) believe d) say
10. Become a ..., dedicated hiker and show them the way.
a) respectable b) accountable c) responsible d) solvent

10. Put each of the following words/phrases from the box into its correct place in the passage below. Each word/phrase may be used only once.

exhausted	ramshackle	to recover	temperatures
to be out	empty-looking	Apennines	tramp
barking dogs	a challenge	evil-looking	Londoner

Across the Europe

On 1 May 1997, 27-year-old ... Andrew Terrill began a 7,000-mile walk from the south of Italy to the northernmost tip of Norway. The aim of his walk was to raise £100,000 for homeless people in England's capital. The Apennines were certainly The mountains were covered in dense forest, and there were

few footpaths. The maps were wonderfully imaginative. Valleys, mountains and lakes were marked, but didn't exist. Those that did exist often weren't marked. As a result, he was frequently lost – once for two and a half days. It wasn't a very promising start. The wildlife kept him on his toes. There were many ... snakes, a million lizards, deer and wild boar. Wolves were said to be hidden away in the deepest forests.

Walking in the southern ... was very tough. It was also fascinating, with ... mountain villages along the way. The locals were friendly and helpful. It was great ... in the hills with the freedom to travel and live life at his own slow pace.

It was also very hard, though. In May and June, the ... reached the mid-thirties, and there was little water. He finished each day bathed in sweat. He was footsore and He rarely had a chance Mosquitoes and ... kept him awake at night, as did the heat. He felt like a ..., and he looked like one, too. Sometimes, in great need of a shower and a chance to relax, he tried hotels. On many frustrating occasions, ... hotels suddenly became full when he arrived. At times, in the southern Apennines, he wasn't at all happy.

11. *Read this text. If you find a mistake in a line, cross it out and suggest an alternative. If there is no mistake, put a tick (✓). The first two have been done for you.*

Tents

Tents come in a variety of kinds on sizes.	0 shapes
Try not to be sucked into all the different	0 ✓
colours and styles. Size should be the second	1
thing you are considering. The sizes is	2
a 2-man, 3-man, 4-man, 6-man, and even	3
go up to the family sizes of 10 and more.	4
These are a little big to hiking purposes.	5
Your tent should get the main tent,	6
the rain fly (tarp), together with the support	7
poles (these hold up your tent so I'd advise	8
keeping a close watch on it and	9
bringing a few extras). You should also	10
bring along a piece of ground clothes.	11
This is a piece of plastic that goes under	12
your tent. I prefer to call it a tent diaper.	13
The point of your tent diaper is to provide	14

your tent dry and clean from the ground.	15
It works best when the edges aren't tucked	16
neatly underneath the tent. If the diaper	17
is sticking out the point of it have been	18
slightly lost. Remember the hints	19
and choose accordingly.	20

12. *Make a list of the things you are going to pack into your rucksack for a three-day hike. Compare your list to your partner's.*

13. *Read Text B over and act out the situations:*

- You are an ardent hiker but your best friend is an inveterate anti-picnicker. You want to celebrate your birthday in the open air and try to convince your friend to share the pleasure but he/she opposes. You may use these tips: *meals in the open air; to give smb a good appetite; picturesque landscapes; to arrange a picnic celebration; not to spoil the plans; to suffer from mosquitoes; mosquito and bug repellent; to get sun-tanned; to lie in the sun; a day to tempt everybody out.*
- You and your sister are on a walking tour. Your sister has decided that you need to slim and has placed two raw eggs in a glass in front of you as your dinner. You don't like her idea. You may use these tips: *to give smb a good appetite; meals in the open air; nourishing breakfast; good stuff; scrambled eggs; eggs and bacon; tinned food; to go on a diet; to keep to low-calorie meals; to have collywobblers; to be as hungry as a hunter; to have a snack/ bite.*
- You have been invited to join your friend's family on a hiking tour. You've never been before and you want to know much about the new experience. Your friend explains what to take and what to wear going on a hike. You may use these tips: *to pack a rucksack; to dress in layers/wear layers; to camp out; a sleeping bag; overnight backpacking; to fix a tent; to go hiking; meals in the open air; like nothing else on earth; to be fast asleep; to take a camera; a water container; to wear sunscreen; to find the right boots made for the backcountry.*
- You are going on a hiking tour and have discovered that you have left your rucksack in your country house. You remember your friend Ann/Mike has bought a new one recently. You call him/her to settle the matter but he/she starts off tomorrow as well. You may use these tips: *to go hiking; to pack clothes, supplies, cooking utensils into the rucksack; to cancel a trip; to promise to take a tent; to have a few more pockets; to take the old huge backpack; to have a big burnt hole in the bottom; to plan a trip; to let smb down; a hamper and a basket.*

- You are on a hike with your friend. Suddenly it starts to rain cats and dogs. Your friend suggests to fix a tent. It turns out that you've left the tent pegs at home. You may use these tips: *to listen to the weather forecast; the wind brings rain; it rains cats and dogs; to leave the trail; to fix a tent; to pack a rucksack; to leave the tent pegs on the porch; to check all the equipment; to get wet through; the things get damp; to make some pegs from tree branches.*
- 14.** *You are a forest ranger paying a visit to one of the local schools and explaining school children how they should behave in the forest not to affect the nature. The example is done for you.*
- You should clean your picnic site and gather all the litter when you're leaving the place.
- You shouldn't cry loudly in the forest as you can harm the birds brooding in their nests.
- 15.** *You are a participant of the conference of ardent hikers "Enjoy Your Life with Nature". Make a report on:*
- a. hiking as a sound way of life;
 - b. how to achieve low impact hiking;
 - c. the rules of packing rucksacks;
 - d. hiking gear: boots, backpacks and tents;
 - e. hiking alone: pros and cons;
 - f. helpful tips: don't let weather spoil your rest.

Reading Text C

- 1.** *You will read Text C about travelling by train. Before reading discuss the following in pairs:*
 - Have you ever travelled by train? What are your impressions?
 - What do you think the strong and weak points of travelling by train are?
 - What do you think people should know before starting on a trip by train?
- 2.** *Read and translate Text C. Pay attention to the bold-typed words and phrases.*

Text C

TRAVELLING by TRAIN

For long distance travelling, trains are probably the most convenient way for the majority of people. Of course, there are flights, but they are expensive and unacceptable for people with **aerophobia**. As people say: “If God had meant for us to fly, he wouldn’t have given us the railways”. Bus transport is available in most places, but it is often slow and crowded. Besides, you can spend hours in a traffic jam or get easily sick not having specially prepared paper-bags like in planes. So, my choice is travelling by train with speed, comfort and pleasure combined. Though, to tell you the truth, nothing can be perfect and it has its disadvantages. But I’d like to emphasise its strong points as it’s my favourite way of travelling.

Nowadays passengers have at their disposal different kinds of trains: **passenger, fast, express, local, long distance, through trains** with carriages to any taste and financial position. Some people prefer **carriages with numbered reserved seats**, as they are the cheapest ones. Others give preference to more expensive compartment cars or **sleeping-cars** with different facilities as air-conditioners and privacy.

If you are going to travel by train, your first task is to get a ticket (single or return) at a booking-office. In small stations this is not a big problem. Queues are short, and there are only one or two counters. The trouble is with large stations. There is a huge crowd, and there may be 20 counters and not all of them sell tickets in your direction. If you know the date of your return it’s better to book a return ticket in advance. In this way you’ll save your time, energy and nerves even if it’s not a hot season like summer or big holidays. Besides, pensioners and students can take **tickets with reduced fare**.

On the day of your departure you make the last necessary preparations, take your suitcase or duffle-bag and get to the railway station. Certainly, it’s up to you to decide whether you prefer to reach the station with plenty of time to catch the train or to arrive at the last minute and nearly miss it. As the English writer Gilbert Chesterton once joked, “The only way of catching a train I ever discovered is to miss the train before”. The arrival of the train, its boarding as well as the platform and **track number** are announced and regularly repeated for passengers at the railway station. Usually trains run to schedule and leave on the dot being at the station 15 – 40 minutes (if it’s a **terminal station**). This time is enough for finding your carriage, showing the ticket to the guard, kissing and hugging your well-wishers who see you off, for **storing away your luggage** and even getting on your berth (lower or upper).

But if your train runs behind schedule (sometimes it happens) or you have to **change trains**, you'll make sure that the railway station isn't only **bustle and confusion**, with shouts of the porters as they **pull luggage trucks** along the platforms to the waiting trains, with crowds at the booking office getting tickets, with people filling in, **bumping into each other**. Have you seen the film "Terminal"? Modern terminals are like big living organisms operated with **modern electronic equipment** and served by numerous personnel. That's why, they have every facility for high class service to passengers and tourists. Passengers have at their service waiting halls (free or paid), an inquiry office, a lost-property office, a left-luggage office, **automatic luggage lockers**, a room for mother and child, **a medical aid station**, a restaurant, bars, kiosks and stands, a post and telegraph office and what not. Besides, most waiting halls are full of shops. Thus, if you need anything for your travel, you find it here: phone cards for public and mobile phones, soda, beer, biscuits, cakes, fruit, toilet paper, matches, soap, a bag, cup, thermos bottle and so on. However, you will also find most of the food on the train and the price is not much different.

The announcement of the long-expected incoming train interrupts the excursion around the terminal. In the car the conductor collects your ticket, brings in your bedding and suggests tea or coffee. If you want warm food instead of home-made sandwiches, you can go to a dining car. Besides, there is a trolley service, going round and round. They sell snacks like biscuits, instant soups, ice-cream and drinks like bottled water, beer, and cola. When the excitement of the day is over, you begin to feel tired and sleepy. Observing the beauty of the changing scenes you close your eyes and soon **drift away into the mysterious void of sleep**. Next morning half an hour before the journey ends, the attendant wakes you up and hands back your ticket.

One of the most enjoyable aspects of travelling by train, often for several days at a time, is that you never know who you might meet. I once travelled with the participants of the talk-show "Freedom of Word" who were instructed how to behave in the hall, then I chattered with a French girl and her companion from Italy. The other time I travelled with a woman of sixty who didn't know how to behave in a train as it was her first trip. I never forget a trip with a man who fell all the way from his upper berth. Bear in mind, it's the usual way when people **start up a conversation** with fellow-passengers and soon you get to know who is who and what. Some fellow-passengers, especially elderly people, like to treat young people with apples and pies while telling about their family and life. A lot of people enjoy reading while travelling by train considering it the only way of relaxing in the berth. Oscar Wilde used to say: "I never travel without my diary. One should always have something sensational to read in the train".

So, when travel comes into the mind, lots of people choose train over airline. They do it because train travel is rarely delayed by bad weather though trains are often late. Trains won't make you suffer from jet lag though train rides can be very long compared to plane rides. Trains can be good for families with babies and elders as there is more space and privacy in a train car than in a plane cabin. Besides, people believe that train travel is safer than driving and flying.

After-Reading Activities

3. Say whether the statements (1-10) are true or false:

1. Train travel can bring you much convenience and comfort that you can't enjoy on other means of transportation.
2. The only advantage of travelling by train is comfort.
3. Sometimes the possibility to make friends in a train carriage can be an attractiveness to lots of people.
4. Trains aren't the fastest way to travel.
5. People tend to go by train rather than by air as it helps them to cut their cost.
6. It is better to reach the railway station with plenty of time.
7. Dining cars and lounge cars are also provided in many trains.
8. Train travel can try your patience.
9. The only responsibility of a conductor is to collect the tickets.
10. Trains usually run to schedule and leave on the dot.

4. Do the matching work. Match A and B:

- | A | B |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. a station master | a. special type of railway ticket that allows you to travel on trains all over Europe for a fixed period |
| 2. a season ticket | b. a special type of railway ticket that allows to make a journey to a place and back again |
| 3. a freight train | c. a train carriage used for eating |
| 4. a junction | d. someone who is in charge of a railway station |
| 5. a roundtrip ticket | e. a ticket that allows you to make a lot of journeys during a particular period of time |
| 6. a rail pass | f. place for someone to sleep in a ship or train |
| 7. a buffet car | g. train that carries goods |
| 8. a berth | h. a place where one road, track etc. joins another |

5. *Answer the questions to Text C.*

1. What are the advantages of travelling by train over other means of travel?
2. What kinds of trains are there?
3. Why do some people prefer compartment cars to carriages with numbered reserved seats?
4. Is it easier to book a ticket in advance or on the day of your departure? Why?
5. Have you ever been to a railway station? Describe a modern terminal.
6. What are the duties of a conductor?
7. How do people behave in trains?

6. *Comment on the underlined quotations in the text.*

7. *Study the Topical Vocabulary on travelling by train and complete the sentences given below using the phrases from the box.*

Topical Vocabulary

to have at one's disposal/service	to run to/behind schedule
a passenger/fast/express/local/through train	to leave on the dot
a carriage with numbered reserved seats	a terminal station/junction
a compartment car, a sleeping-car	a fellow-passenger
to book a single/one-way ticket	a guard/conductor/train attendant
to buy a return /round trip ticket in advance	at a reduced fare
to make reservation	to cancel booking
a buffet/dining/restaurant car	to get on a lower/upper berth
a suitcase/a duffel-bag	a waiting hall
to catch/miss/board the train	an inquiry/information office
a lost-property/lost and found office	a left-luggage office/check room
a luggage rack	to bring in bedding
inbound/incoming train	outbound/departing train
to change trains	a station master

1. Some modern trains also have traditional ... with cosy bedrooms.
2. Your ... may be put in overhead luggage compartments.
3. A "... " or "terminus" is a station at the end of a railway line.
4. Railway stations usually have ..., ticket machines, or both, although on some lines tickets are sold on board the trains.
5. Don't expect the clerk at ... to answer all your questions when there is a line of impatient passengers waiting.

6. Other station facilities may include: toilets, ..., departures and arrivals boards, luggage carts, waiting rooms.
7. At larger stations passengers ... fast-food or restaurant facilities
8. One of the conductor's duty is
9. Usually trains run to schedule and
10. Trains are rather punctual but still sometimes they

8. Paraphrase the following sentences using the Topical Vocabulary on travelling by train.

1. Express trains always leave on time.
2. Railway stations usually have ticket booths, ticket machines or both.
3. Station facilities may include: toilets, left-luggage, lost-and-found, departures and arrivals boards.
4. Passengers often start up a conversation with their fellow travellers.
5. If you are hungry you can have a snack at a carriage used for eating.
6. Train rides can be very long as sometimes they fall behind schedule.
7. As soon as passengers get on the train, they find their seats and put their suitcases on the luggage racks.
8. For those who travel a lot, it's better to book a ticket that allows you to make a lot of journeys during a particular season.
9. Standing on the platform, she saw an arriving train.
10. Fast trains that make a few stops may require a seat reservation.

9. Do the multiple-choice task. Choose the best answer.

1. Passengers should make sure their luggage has ... on it.
a) a cartel b) a card c) a label d) an etiquette
2. If you are going by train, the first thing you have to do is buy yourself
a) a billet b) a ticket c) a card d) a pass
3. You usually have to stand in a
a) queue b) line c) row d) tail
4. You buy a ticket and then look for a
a) wagon b) carriage c) car d) chariot
5. At last you can ... the train and settle down to enjoy the journey.
a) get into b) enter into c) enter d) go in
6. If you are lucky, the train... the station on the dot.
a) leaves for b) leaves from c) leaves d) lives
7. greets the passengers, brings in the bedding, and ensures the comfort.

- a) a station master b) a driver c) an inspector d) a guide

8. Sometimes the guide comes round to ... tour ticket.

- a) examine b) interrogate c) question d) look

9. You can relax till it is time for you to

- a) get off b) go down c) get down d) descend

10. Sometimes monotonous clicking of the wheels interferes with your sleep and you arrive at your ... quite exhausted.

- a) term b) location c) destination d) affiliation

10. Put each of the following words/phrases from the box into its correct place in the passage below. Each word/phrase may be used only once.

energy sources	first class	travellers	produce
access	congested	security rules	noise
luggage compartments	electricity	runs	consists

High-Speed Rail in the United States

High-speed rail in the United States currently ... of one high-speed rail service: Amtrak's Acela Express ... on the Northeast Corridor from Boston to Washington, D.C. Acela Express trains are the only true high-speed trainsets in North America; the highest speed they attain is 150 mph (240 km/h). The Acela has become popular with business The Acela Express trainset consists of two power cars, a café car, a ... car, and four business class cars, semi-permanently coupled together. The train has newer seats than regional service counterparts. The first class car has 44 seats and there are 260 business class seats on each trainset. Automatic sliding doors provide ... between cars throughout the length of the train and reduce Baggage may be stowed in overhead ..., or underneath the passenger's seat.

In recent years high jet fuel prices, ... airports and highways, and increasing airport ... regarding liquids and electronics that force most travellers to check baggage have all combined to make high-speed rail options more attractive. A study conducted by the International Union of Railways indicated that high-speed trains ... five times less CO₂ than automobiles and jet aircraft. Most high-speed rail systems use ... for power, so they lessen dependence on petroleum and can be powered by renewable ..., or by nuclear power such as in Japan and France. There has been a resurgence of interest in recent decades, with many plans being examined for high-speed rail across the country.

11. Read the text carefully. Some of the lines are correct and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct put a tick (✓) in the space provided.

If a line has a word which should not be there, write it in the space provided. The first two have been done for you.

Travel at Night

Travelling at overnight is also a good way to save	0	at
money on hostel or hotel accommodation.	0	√
The reclining seats found in most modern	1	.....
standard carriages make it as easy to sleep in	2	.....
comfort – something that is almost impossible	3	.....
on a crowded airplane or bus. It's a good idea to	4	.....
take in a blanket or light sleeping bag, though,	5	.....
in case the air-conditioning becomes too much	6	.....
nauseous before you even have take off.	7	.....
Alternatively, there are sleeping	8	.....
compartments, are ranging from singles up to	9	.....
family size. These aren't cheap, and usually	10	.....
need to be booked in at advance, but you	11	.....
do get extra privacy and facilities (sometimes	12	.....
including of a free meal) for around the	13	.....
same at price as a bed in a hostel, depending on	14	.....
the line. Bed linen and blankets are provided here.	15	.....

12. *Make a list of the usual activities you can do while travelling by train. Compare your list to your partner's.*

13. *Read Text C over and act out the situations:*

- You are going to Lviv to participate in a students' conference. You are buying a ticket at the booking-office and consulting with the clerk what train to choose and what tickets to buy. You may use these tips: *to take a fast/slow train; a one-way or round trip ticket; to take advantage of any student discounts; to book/buy a ticket in advance; a ticket for the 3.45 to Lviv; a reduced fare ticket; to check train time and number; to make a reservation.*
- You are a news reporter who is going to write an article about the grand opening of a new railway station. You are taking an interview with the station master, who is telling you about railway station facilities and what differs this railroad station from others. You may use these tips: *to introduce a new line; to offer wide range of services; raised platforms are provided to allow passengers to board trains easily and safely; platforms may be connected by subways, footbridges, or level*

crossings; passenger facilities such as shelter, ticket sales and benches can be found on the platforms; ticket booths, ticket machines.

- You are a news reporter who is taking an interview with an experienced conductor. Ask him/her about his/her duties, responsibilities. You may use these tips: *to welcome passengers; to assist with the loading of carry-on baggage; to serve meals and beverages; to bring in the bedding; to ensure the safety and comfort of passengers; to monitor passengers; to assist any special needs passengers and small children; to escort children.*
- You prefer travelling by train, but your friend considers it to be tiring, time-consuming and unpleasant. As a result, you have an argument trying to prove each own point of view. You may use these tips: *the compartment gets stuffy; to sit in the draught; to get tired/a headache because of wheels clicking on the rails; to ensure the safety and comfort of passengers; to stretch one's legs; to enjoy the journey; in the same compartment with naughty children; amazingly low prices; reclining seats; relaxed atmosphere; modest speed perfect for sightseeing.*

- 14.** *You are a representative of the Train Station Management paying a visit to one of local schools. Explain school kids what they should and shouldn't do while travelling by train. The example is done for you.*

You shouldn't run whooping along the corridor.

You should address the conductor in case you have any questions.

- 15.** *You are a participant of the conference "Trains and Travel". Make a report on:*
- a. advantages/disadvantages and cons of travelling by train;*
 - b. railway station facilities and procedures;*
 - c. train attendant responsibilities;*
 - d. tips for the first-time train traveller.*

Reading Text D

- 1.** *You will read Text D about travelling by ship. Before reading discuss the following in pairs:*

- Have you ever dreamt of a Mediterranean cruise? What did you picture to yourself?
- What attracts people so much in travelling by sea?
- What stories about sea travels do you know?

2. Read and translate Text D. Pay attention to the bold-typed words and phrases.

Text D

TRAVELLING by SEA

Every summer thousands and thousands of people choose **sea or river cruises**. Some of them do it because they need a change of air, some to improve their minds, some because they are tired of making money, and others because they are tired of not making money. And some **go just for a vacation** because they want to be really happy for a few weeks. People believe that travelling by sea is often a cheap alternative to **a short sail** in the Atlantic Ocean and it provides **gorgeous** views, a chance to socialize and **a dash of adventure** that you may find nowhere else. “The sea voyage is more than an adventure; it is a rite of passage, as decisive as a wedding. It marks the end of the old self and the birth of the new” said once the British travel writer and novelist Jonathan Raban. So, if you feel in need of **a high seas adventure**, travelling by sea will realize your desires. Robinson Crusoe can prove it as he tasted one (a joke). Though piracy does occur nowadays.

As for me there is no travel so fine as by sea. There are many things that make travel by sea a fascinating thing for me. To tell you the truth, **I’m not much of a sailor** and I don’t have sea legs as a real **sea dog** in a rough sea, but I love the sight of a ship with its many **decks**, cabins, commodious **staterooms**, luxurious saloons. It looks like a huge white floating city and seems to be a romantic place. It is delightful to be out at sea and **promenade the deck** or **sit in a deck-chair** and take the sun. And what can be compared with the excitement you experience when you sight land spending a week on board a ship or liner! The narrow strip of land on the horizon seems slowly coming towards you. Gradually the outlines of the shore become more distinct and on coming nearer you get the full view of the city, the **harbour** and the big ships coming in from and leaving for distant lands.

If you are going to journey in summer when **the season is at its height**, bear in mind that the most popular passenger traffic lines are heavy at this time. That’s why you should **reserve berths** at the agency beforehand.

Remembering my first sea travel and those feverish preparations, expectations and troubles, I’d like to give some tips for you not to face common problems. Let’s start with **embarkation**, those excited minutes before the liner to sail. So, you reach the pier holding firmly your suitcase and handbag with your valuables. The **pier** is usually crowded with cars, trucks loaded with luggage, passengers arriving on board

and **well-wishers seeing them off**. Going up the gangway you reach the main deck. Being impressed by the liner and the views from it, you give your luggage (not your handbag with valuables) to a sailor and stay on the deck till the ship **weighs anchor** and slowly slips out of the harbour. When the land fades from the sight and the fresh sea wind blows in the face making you feel chilly you remember about your luggage and hurry to your cabin. I like ship **cabins**, they are commodious and more convenient in comparison with train compartments. Special charm is added by **portholes**. If your luggage isn't inside, don't become panic-stricken. Your valise may be in the next stateroom as you wrote the wrong number on it. Now you are happy again and ready to explore the ship.

Modern liners have all modern conveniences and a wide choice of entertainment facilities. Passengers have at their service a good library, restaurants (basic meals are included in the ticket price), bars, a cinema hall, billiard rooms, wonderful swimming pools and what not. Animators will take care of kids and enliven the atmosphere. The Irish playwright George Bernard Shaw describes this experience in the following words: "Life on board a pleasure steamer violates every moral and physical condition of healthy life except fresh air... It is a guzzling, lounging, gambling dog's life. The only alternative to excitement is irritability". But he was always well-known for his wit and sharp tongue.

Travelling by sea may also require passengers to work for their comfort. To make the best of your sea situation, be sure **to wear layers**, so that you can adjust along with the temperature; keep cool water and a small snack with you at all times; bring sunglasses and a hat if it is a bright day; cease reading or writing if you begin to feel sick, sleepy or the start of a headache; take motion sickness medication if you are inclined to feel sick on long rides.

In the evening passengers enjoy well-organized parties and beautiful sunsets at sea. As the usual voyage lasts several days, the liner calls at several ports on its way. The stays are quite sufficient giving the opportunity of visiting some points of interest, buying souvenirs and sharing with new friends.

Usually the sea is moderately calm (while all oceanic regions of the world can experience tsunamis), but the ship rolls somewhat making some passengers feel sea-sick. In **case of emergency** like heavy storms, passengers are strongly recommended to wear **life-belts** or **life-jackets** and instructed how **to drop life-boats** and to signal with flare pots to rescuers. It's done to protect people in the case of **getting shipwrecked** or **going aground**. But neither my friends nor I have ever been in such a situation.

When the voyage is over, the anchor is dropped for the last time. Going down **the lowered gangway**, you think only about pleasant moments and how picturesque you'll describe your journey to your family and friends. The American travel writer and novelist Paul Theroux is right, saying "Travel is glamorous only in retrospect".

Some people who had bad time **on board a ship** suffering from seasickness and who were terribly afraid of getting shipwrecked when the ship was caught in a storm can praise the trip and even paint it in the brightest colours. They promise to repeat the experience when this possibility occurs, having decided in the depth of the soul never to set foot in that place again. But I believe that you'll **be sea-minded** and long for a new vacation on board a ship.

After-Reading Activities

3. Say whether the statements (1-12) are true or false:

1. Thousands of people choose sea or river cruises because they want to relax and be really happy.
2. Travelling by sea is often a cheap alternative to travelling by plane.
3. Nowadays you shouldn't be afraid of pirates when you travel by sea.
4. It's difficult to book a ticket for a cruise when the season is at its height.
5. During the embarkation passengers go up the gangway and reach the main deck.
6. Staterooms and cabins are more convenient than train compartments.
7. You shouldn't pay for strong drinks as they are included in the ticket price.
8. The usual voyage lasts several days because the liner always calls at several ports on its way.
9. In case of emergency passengers are strongly recommended to wear life-belts or life-buoys.
10. Going down the lowered gangway, all passengers dream to repeat the experience when this possibility occurs.
11. There are such emergency cases one can face travelling by ship as getting shipwrecked and going aground.
12. Everyone dreams to travel by ship again and again.

4. Do the matching work. Match A and B:

A

B

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. emergency | a. a special belt you wear in the water to prevent you from sinking |
| 2. embarkation | b. a small room on a ship in which you live or sleep |

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 3. harbour | c. an unexpected and dangerous situation that must be dealt with immediately |
| 4. pier | d. a large ring made out of material that floats, which you throw to someone who has fallen in the water, to prevent them from drowning |
| 5. life-belt | e. a private room or place for sleeping on a ship |
| 6. life-buoy | f. a structure that is built over and into the water so that boats can stop next to it or people can walk along it |
| 7. life-boat | g. a large comfortable room where passengers on a ship can sit and relax |
| 8. cabin | h. going onto a ship/plane, or taking smth onto a ship/plane |
| 9. stateroom | i. a small boat carried by ships in order to save people if the ship sinks |
| 10. saloon | j. an area of water next to the land where the water is calm, so that ships are safe when they are inside it |

5. Answer the questions to Text D.

1. Why do people choose sea or river cruises?
2. Have you ever travelled by sea? Was your experience positive or negative?
3. What are advantages and disadvantages of travelling by sea?
4. Describe the process of embarkation.
5. What modern conveniences do modern liners have?
6. What is the role of animators on board the ship?
7. How can one spend his/her time on board the ship to enjoy his/her rest?
8. Should a ship traveller pay for meals or drinks?
9. Why does travelling by sea require passengers to work for their comfort?
10. What cases of emergency can happen when one travels by sea? How should one behave in such situations?
11. How can you explain the fact that some people conceal the real truth about their sea travel? Would you do the same if your journey were not successful?
12. What is the difference between a cabin and a stateroom?

6. Comment on the underlined quotations in the text.

7. Study the Topical Vocabulary on travelling by ship and complete the sentences given below using the phrases from the box.

Topical Vocabulary

sea/river cruises	to promenade the deck
a high seas adventure	to sit in a deck-chair
to be a good/poor sailor/a sea dog	to leave/sail for distant lands
to have sea legs	to reserve berths/cabins
to lower/raise gangway	to drop/cast anchor
in a rough/stormy sea	to weigh/lift anchor
cabins and staterooms	to suffer from seasickness
to be out at sea	to feel/get/be seasick
to call at a port/harbour	life-belts/life jackets
to get shipwrecked	to go aground

1. Jane always pictured herself ... and taking the sun on board *The Victoria*.
2. He decided not to travel by ship anymore remembering how he
3. How can you stand this pitching? – I
4. There was a terrible storm at sea last night, let's hope nobody
5. Keep calm! Don't panic! Put on your
6. Be careful! The sea is shallow in this place. Don't
7. The rooms on board the ship are called
8. He decided to go to sea because he wanted to spend most of his life
9. On our way to Sidney we'll ... many ports where you can buy souvenirs.
10. Look! The ship ..., we are leaving in a minute.

8. Paraphrase the following sentences using the Topical Vocabulary on travelling by ship.

1. I decided to go up the upper deck and have a walk there admiring the sea.
2. He never loses his balance even when the sea is rough and pitching is severe.
3. The boat moored to the island after a 7-hour drift and everybody sighed with relief.
4. There were 150 passengers on board when the ship was destroyed in an accident.
5. John always chooses sea cruises as he never suffer from seasickness.
6. All the rooms of the *Victoria* are commodious and well-equipped.
7. On the way to India we visited a lot of ports and could have some city tours.
8. He bought two tickets for a river cruise as a present for his daughter's birthday.
9. Jack was known as a good pilot. None of his ships ever got stuck in shallows.
10. When a ship is ready to leave, the captain orders to take away the steps between the ship and the shore.

9. Do the multiple-choice task. Choose the best answer.

1. Swimming across that river was a ... thing for him to do.
a) dangerous b) rough c) stormy d) violent
2. I'm always seasick when the sea is
a) calm b) rough c) unsteady d) wild
3. The *Anna Maria* ... from Glasgow at 11:00 tomorrow.
a) embarks b) leaves c) sails d) steams
4. The passengers amused themselves playing games on the upper ... of the ship.
a) deck b) dock c) floor d) platform
5. We saw ships from all over the world in the
a) beach b) harbour c) pier d) shelter
6. I don't want to go into the sea. I'd rather lie on the
a) bank b) beach c) coast d) seaside
7. The ship's captain and members of the ... welcomed us on board.
a) cast b) crew c) staff d) team
8. In spite of the terrible storm, the ship was
a) unbroken b) undamaged c) unhurt d) uninjured
9. During the twenty-day cruise, ten will be spent ... sea, and ten in port.
a) at b) by c) in d) over
10. When the ship docked at Hamburg, they found a ... in the hold.
a) gate-crasher b) interloper c) stowaway d) trespasser
11. I ... with the captain to abandon the ship before it was too late.
a) appealed b) begged c) claimed d) pleaded
12. In spite of the storm, the Captain ... the ship safely into port.
a) directed b) drove c) managed d) steered

10. Put each of the following words from the box into its correct place in the passage below. Each word may be used only once.

babysitting service	year-round	puzzles	designed
entertainments	adventurous	staterooms	stocked
video tournament	teenagers	video games	cruising

Cruising With Your Kids on Carnival Cruise Lines

Carnival Cruise Line is the leader in family ..., with more than 100,000 kids aboard its ships each year. Carnival's program for kids is called Camp Carnival. It's a ..., fleet-wide program that provides daily fun-filled and age appropriate activities for children and ... between the ages of 2 and 15 years old. In addition,

there is supervised “free play” and But Camp Carnival is not a “daycare”. The program is ... so that families are able to enjoy “quality family time’ together, and yet also have the choice of being with peers of their own age, whenever desired.

The play room on each Carnival ship comes completely ... with toys, games, and ... for children for all ages. Besides, each ship has an electronic game room filled with all of the latest T-shirt painting, photography, ping pong, cartoon time, board games, dance class, ..., talent show, face painting, volleyball, show time, scavenger hunts, indoor fair are only some ... provided on board the ship.

Carnival has other features that make the ships attractive to kids and their parents. ... on most Carnival ships are more spacious than on many other cruise lines, and some ships have adjoining rooms. Every ship has a terrific aqua park with water slides and other outdoor entertainments that ... kids of all ages love!

11. *Look through the list of ships and boats given below. Explain what the following ships and boats are usually used for.*

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. a barge | 5. a rowing boat |
| 2. a cargo boat | 6. a submarine |
| 3. a ferry | 7. a tanker |
| 4. a liner | 8. a yacht |

12. *Make a list of the most popular cruises among Ukrainians. Compare your list to your partner's.*

13. *Read Text D over and act out the situations:*

- You have just returned from a Mediterranean cruise and are full of emotions. You meet your friend in a pizza bar and paint your experience in bright colours making him/her envy you. You may use these tips: *to live in a commodious stateroom; a calm sea; to be a good sailor/a sea dog; to promenade the deck; to call at a port/harbour; to make new friends; to have a good time; a terrific aqua park with water slides; basic meals are included in the ticket price; seagulls; dolphins.*
- You have just returned from a sea cruise. The voyage was awful. Instead of enjoying your vacation on board a ship, you had a nightmare. You meet your friend in a pizza bar and paint your experience in dark colours making him/her sympathize with you. You may use these tips: *to share a small cabin with an old lady/man who snores; a rough sea, to be a bad sailor; to suffer from seasickness; to have a bad time; a terrific aqua park with water slides; to pray not to get shipwrecked; severe pitching; to sleep in a life jacket; to stay in the cabin; storm.*

- You have just returned from a Carnival Cruise with your family and are full of emotions. Everybody had a great time on board the ship. You meet your friend who advised you to choose this cruise in a pizza bar and tell him/her about your vacation. You may use these tips: *to live in a commodious stateroom; to promenade the deck; to sit in a deck-chair; to make new friends; a terrific aqua park with water slides; 3 age groups from 2 to 11 – Toddlers (ages 2-5); Juniors (ages 6-8) and Intermediate (ages 9-11); highly skilled crew; scavenger hunts.*
- You are sea-minded and want to have your vacation on board a cruiser. But your friend/boyfriend/girlfriend/spouse dislikes the idea as he/she can't swim. He/she prefers to go to the sea-side and spend the vacation there. You both try to convince each other that your own choice is the best. You may use these tips: *to live in a commodious stateroom; to promenade the deck; to sit in a deck-chair; basic meals are included in the ticket price; to go to the beach; to lie in the sun; to put up at a five-star hotel; to promenade along the embankment; aqua parks.*
- You have won a Mediterranean cruise from Raffaello. You are in the seventh heaven with happiness. You are imparting this great news to your friend and suggest her/him going with you. He/she doubts as he/she is inclined to get sea-sick. You may use these tips: *to live in a commodious stateroom; to promenade the deck; to sit in a deck-chair; basic meals are included in the ticket price; to suffer from seasickness; to realize one's dream; to take pictures; dolphins.*

14. *You are a travel agency clerk in the Travel Agency "Globe". You are to persuade your client into buying a group tour ticket for a Mediterranean cruise. Use a list of pros and cons to achieve your purpose as it is shown in the example given.*

Why should I buy a group tour ticket for a Mediterranean cruise	
pros	cons
I can save a lot of money (50%) buying this group tour ticket as it's a last minute travel offer	I have little time to buy a new swimsuit or swimming trunks and pack my suitcase

15. *You are a participant of the conference "Sea Cruises: Travel with us". Make a report on:*

- Reasons motivating people to choose sea/river cruises;
- Services provided on board a ship;
- Carnival ships: the best rest for the whole family;
- Emergency cases: how to survive.

Reading Text E

1. You will read Text E about travelling by plane. Before reading discuss the following in pairs:

- Have you ever travelled by plane? What are your impressions?
- Why do you think a lot of people have preference for travelling by air?
- What do think the disadvantages of travelling by air are?

2. Read and translate Text E. Pay attention to the bold-typed words and phrases.

Text E

TRAVELLING by PLANE

Man has always dreamt of flying like a bird in the sky and going to extraordinary heights. As Wilbur Wright, one of the Wright brothers (inventors of the airplane) remarked, “The desire to fly is an idea handed down to us by our ancestors who, in their grueling travels across trackless lands in prehistoric times, looked enviously on the birds soaring freely through space, at full speed, above all obstacles, on the infinite highway of the air”.

Nowadays modern planes provide a splendid opportunity to experience the sense of flight and cover long distances. One may go parachuting or **sky surfing**, **hang gliding** or just get quickly from one place to the other **on board the plane**. In any case, there is an excellent chance to enjoy a sense of flight. But I’m sure that nowadays people use planes more as a transportation vehicle than an entertainment provider. People who travel long distances either on business or for pleasure mostly **have preference for air transport**, as it is the fastest means of travelling. And I’m not an exception.

For me there is nothing like travelling by air: it is more comfortable, more convenient and, of course, far quicker than any other method. Though you may agree with the American author and playwright Jean Kerr, who once wrote “I feel about airplanes the way I feel about diets. It seems to me that they are wonderful things for other people to go on”. But still, while travelling by plane, you’ll never complain about the dust and dirt of a railway or car journey; about the trouble of changing from train to steamer pushing your way through crowds to get from the boat to the Customs (if you travel abroad) and then to another train. Besides, leaving the earth behind you, you seem to belong to another world, a bigger, wider, freer world than the one you’ve left. So, you’ve understood that **I’m an air-minded person** and can

help anybody for whom the airport with its formalities and regulations is a mysterious world.

The comfort experienced when travelling by air depends on several factors starting with the airport, **the choice of the airline**, the travel class. The typical procedure is **check-in**, border control, **airport security**, baggage and passenger check before entering the gate, boarding, flight and pick-up of luggage.

Passengers are requested to arrive at the airport 2 hours before **departure time** on international flights and an hour before on domestic flights. Passengers are recommended to arrive at the airport earlier as there must be enough time **to complete the necessary airport formalities**. First, you go to the check-in desk where they weigh your luggage. You are usually permitted 20 kilos, but if your bags weigh more, you may have to pay excess baggage (you pay extra). The airline representative checks your ticket and gives you **a boarding card** for the plane with your seat number on it. Then you go through passport control where an official checks your passport, and you go into **the departure lounge**. Here, you can also **buy things in the duty-free**. About half an hour or forty minutes before your take-off, you are told to go to a gate number, e.g. gate 14, where you wait before you get on the plane. There on the **runway** you see a beautiful **jet-propelled passenger liner** ready to carry you to your place of destination.

A polite **air hostess** welcomes the passengers when they board the plane and helps them to find their seat as well as arrange their hand baggage in the overhead locker in the proper manner. If you are travelling for the first time, you may **apply to the flight attendant** and she will give you all the information you need, e.g. how to strap your belt, how to adjust your seat, how to use emergency equipment, and inform you about the current temperature of the flight, altitude of the air flight limit, flight timing etc. If you feel hungry, you will be provided with an excellent lunch. Strange though it may seem, it actually comes out cheaper, considering what you save on hotel charges or sleeping accommodation on the train, meals and so on. Overall, the air hostess duties are to care for all the passengers in the duration of the flight.

The plane taxis toward the runway, and when it has the permission, it takes off. Watch the electric sign flashes when you are on board. When the “Fasten Seat Belts” sign goes on, do it promptly, and also obey the “No Smoking” signal. When the plane is landing, remain seated with safety belts fastened and with the seats in an upright position until the plane has come to a complete halt, and refrain from smoking. Do not forget your personal effects when leaving the plane.

Landing formalities and customs regulations are more or less the same in all countries. When the plane lands, you get off it, walk through the terminal building

and go to the baggage reclaim to collect your luggage. Then you pass through the Customs. If the traveller has nothing to declare he/she may just **go through the green section of the Customs**. In some cases the Customs inspector may ask you to open your bags for inspection. Passengers' luggage sometimes happens to be carefully gone through **to prevent smuggling**. If you are lucky, you can then get a bus or taxi to the centre of the city without waiting too long on a stop.

There is no doubt that airplanes are obviously more comfortable than trains or buses, but some people point out that hurtling around the world in a metal box can have its unpleasant moments, such as:

- noise: planes are very noisy. Consider bringing some earplugs with you. Besides modern jets have **built-in sound and TV systems**.
- air sickness: if you get motion sick easily, you may take some sort of motion sickness drug before flight.
- fear of flying: some people have fear of heights. Furthermore, not having the control over the plane makes their fear worse. The American film director, actor, theatre director, screenwriter, and producer Orson Welles once confessed, "There are only two emotions in a plane: boredom and terror".

So, travelling by air has its strong and weak points, and it's up to you to decide whether to choose it or other means of travel. But it's difficult to deny the fact that it is an essential though rather expensive means of transport which "creates a new geographical dimension. A navigable ocean of air blankets the whole surface of the globe. There are no distant places any longer: the world is small and the world is one" (Wendell Willkie, an American lawyer, politician and statesman).

After-Reading Activities

3. *Say whether the statements (1-10) are true or false:*

1. Travelling by air is the cheapest means of travelling as an air traveller can save on hotel charges or train sleeping accommodation and meals.
2. The comfort experienced when travelling by air depends only on the choice of the airline.
3. If passengers travel abroad they are requested to arrive at the airport 2 hours before departure time.
4. The disadvantages of travelling by plane are dust, air sickness and noise.
5. If you carry too much luggage, the airline will charge an excess baggage fee.
6. You go through the passport control where a stewardess checks your passport.
7. When you get to the airport your luggage will have to be inspected.

8. Landing formalities and customs regulations are more or less the same in all world airports.
9. If the traveller has nothing to declare he/she may just go through the red section of the Customs.
10. There is no doubt that airplanes are obviously more comfortable than any other means of travelling.

4. Do the matching work. Match A and B:

A	B
1. a landing	a. a boarding card
2. a boarding pass	b. the place where people wait until their plane is ready to leave
3. a terminal	c. goods can be brought into a country without paying tax on them
4. a hangar	d. an act of arriving on land from the air
5. a check-in	e. a long hard surface like a road on which aircraft land and take off
6. a take-off	f. a very large building where aircraft are kept
7. a runway	g. a place where you report your arrival, especially at an airport
8. duty-free	h. the time when a plane or rocket rises into the air

5. Answer the questions to Text E.

1. Planes are the best transport for those travelling on business or for pleasure, aren't they?
2. Why do many people like travelling by air?
3. What makes travelling by air a spiritually thrilling thing?
4. What are the typical airport procedures?
5. What airport formalities are to be completed by a passenger?
6. What are the duties of an air hostess?
7. Does travelling by air have its unpleasant moments? How to avoid them?
8. Why do people consider planes essential but expensive means of transport?

6. Comment on the underlined quotations in the text.

7. Study the Topical Vocabulary on travelling by plane and complete the sentences given below using the phrases from the box.

Topical Vocabulary

a flight attendant/stewardess/air hostess	to go through security
take-off, (emergency) landing	a boarding pass
a terminal building, an airport land side	to take off from the runway
an airport lounge, a departure lounge	to fasten/strap one's belt
to weigh one's baggage	to adjust a seat, an adjustable seat
hand/hold luggage	an overhead locker
to board the plane	to get motion sick/air-sick
to go through passport control	to collect one's bags
excess luggage/excess baggage	baggage reclaim (zone)/carrousel
to register oneself/check in	to pass through Customs
to show one's passport at passport control	international, domestic flights

1. At the time of ..., the passenger's baggage is checked by the airport security and sealed.
2. You'll need to arrive at the airport two hours before
3. Passengers receive a ... before they proceed to board the plane.
4. If your bags weigh more than 20 kilos, you may have to pay... .
5. Before the flight passengers are asked ... and to put their seats in the upright position.
6. A typical ... contains baggage carousels or conveyor systems that deliver checked baggage to the passenger.
7. At ..., passengers will also find more comfortable seating, quieter environments and better access to customer service representatives than in the airport terminal.
8. Flights from one point to another within the same country are called
9. If you ... a Border Agency officer will ask to see your passport or travel document and any supporting documentation necessary for your visit.
10. Help us reduce the queues at security control by ensuring that you do not pack prohibited items in your
11. Travelling by airplane can be tiring as some people may
12. ... are members of an aircrew employed by airlines primarily to ensure the safety and comfort of passengers aboard commercial flights.

8. Paraphrase the following sentences using the Topical Vocabulary on travelling by air.

1. There is no smoking until you are inside the building where passengers arrive and depart.
2. Sometimes passengers have to pay extra if their bags are above the weight limit.
3. Hand luggage is often put on the special shelter above your seat.
4. Passenger identity registration is usually the first procedure for a passenger when arriving at an airport.
5. Your passport will be checked by an official, so please remember that your passport must not expire during your visit.
6. Passengers are allowed to carry a limited number of smaller bags with them in the vehicle and contain valuables and items needed during the journey.
7. Air hosts/hostesses are highly trained to deal with a wide variety of emergencies, and are trained in First Aid.
8. When you get on the plane, you find your seat.
9. If you are a first-time air-traveller, the stewardess will help you to strap your belt.
10. Consider taking some motion sickness drug in case you get air-sick.

9. Do the multiple-choice task. Choose the best answer.

1. The plane circled over the airport until the ... was clear.
a) highway b) landing c) runway d) terminal
2. All flights in and out the airport came to a ... because of a strike.
a) closure b) conclusion c) standstill d) stoppage
3. If you carry too much luggage, the airline will charge an ... baggage fee.
a) additional b) excess c) extra d) over
4. British Airways ... the departure of flight 222 to Warsaw.
a) advertise b) advise c) announce d) notice
5. When you get to the airport your luggage will have to be
a) balanced b) estimated c) sealed d) weighed
6. Because of the fog, your flight was ... from Heathrow to York Airport.
a) deflected b) diverted c) replaced d) reverted
7. The check ...time at the airport was eight o'clock.
a) by b) in c) out d) up
8. It takes a while to...to your surroundings after a long flight.
a) adjust b) balance c) fit d) settle
9. The air hostess told the passengers to ...their seat belts.
a) attach b) fasten c) fix d) tie
10. Our ...was delayed owing to bad weather conditions.

a) airline

b) airway

c) flight

d) runway

10. Put each of the following words/phrases from the box into its correct place in the passage below. Each word/phrase may be used only once.

air vents	captain	cruising speed	flight engineer
cabin	co-pilot	distances	galley
carry	crew	flight	seats
jet-propelled	size	passenger list	safety belts
tourist	stewardess	take-off	trip

Airliner

Airliners, or passenger planes, differ from light planes not only in ... but also in speed and equipment. They are designed to ... a great number of people over longer ... without stopping to refuel. A passenger airliner has a comfortable ... with soft carpets, adjustable upholstered ..., washrooms, and individual ...and reading lights. It has a ... for preparing food. Many airliners offer ..., or economy class service, which costs less than first-class travel.

The ... of four-engine airliners ranges from about 350 mph for propeller-driven planes to more than 500 mph for ...planes.

The ... of an airliner works as a team to make the trip smooth and pleasant. While the passengers take their seats, the pilot or ..., co-pilot, flight engineer, and stewardesses prepare the plane for The pilot, assisted by the ..., checks the instruments and tests the controls. The ... checks the other mechanical equipment. The stewardesses check the ..., make sure that the passengers fasten their ... for Later, the ... distribute magazines, serve meals, and do other things to make the ... enjoyable.

11. Read the text carefully. Some of the lines are correct and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct put a tick (✓) in the space provided. If a line has a word which should not be there, write it in the space provided. The first two have been done for you.

Flying

The most of us get on a plane excited about our	0	the
holiday. But after the flight we feel exhausted,	0	✓
which it is not the ideal way to start the holiday.	1	.....
How about can we stay fresh on a plane journey?	2	.....
Firstly, allow yourself plenty of time to get	3	.....
to the airport and check in it. This cuts out	4	.....

stress. Don't eat rich, heavy food before you will	5
board the plane , as this may make you to feel	6
nauseous before you even have take off.	7
Pass the time pleasantly by reading	8
or watching the film provided. Free of drinks	9
are usually provided on flights. Flying during	10
the night can to be tiring, so try to get	11
some sleep. Pillows and blankets are usually	12
distributed to all passengers. Meals	13
are as usually provided free and are generally	14
of reasonable quality. Have a good flight.	15

12. *Make a list of the usual sequence of activities when you get to the airport. Compare your list to your partner's.*

13. *Read Text E over and act out the situations:*

- You are an experienced air traveller but your friend is going to travel by air for the first time. He/she is very afraid and asks you to give him/her some pieces of advice not to miss the plane. You may use these tips: *to be well-prepared; the estimated arrival time; to arrive 2 hours before the take-off; to double-check tickets, visas; apply to the stewardess; to complete the necessary airport formalities; to register oneself/check in; to go through passport control; to board the plane; to pass through Customs.*
- You are a news reporter who is taking an interview with one of the cabin crew members. Ask him/her about his/her duties, responsibilities. You may use these tips: *to welcome passengers on board; instructions for emergencies; to monitor passengers; to assist with the loading of carry-on baggage; to ensure the safety and comfort of passengers; to ensure the smoke detector hasn't been deactivated; to ensure the cabin is secure during turbulence; to assist any special needs passengers and small children off the airplane; to escort children.*
- You are a news reporter who is going to write an article about the grand opening of a new super modern airport. You are taking an interview with one of the airport ground crew members, who is telling you about the airport facilities (the airport structure, services, security, operations) and what differs this airport from others. You may use these tips: *ground services; Airway agency; boarding area; a concourse; a runway; a carousel; a terminal; baggage claim area; duty free shop; information counter; airline lounges; to offer wide range of flights; to include*

equipment and procedures for handling emergency situations.

- You have just returned from Paris by plane. The flight was awful. You complain your friend about this tiring, dangerous and unpleasant travel. Your friend can't believe you considering this way of travel to be the best one. You may use these tips: *to get motion sick; to bring some earplugs; to have built-in sound and TV systems; to pass the time pleasantly by reading; meals are provided free; pillows and blankets are distributed to all passengers; to be jet lagged; to run into the heavy weather; to make an emergency landing; to hit an air pit.*
- You have landed in Heathrow and are passing through Customs. The Customs inspector who is inspecting your trunk finds a bottle of homemade wine that you take for your English friends. He suspects you of smuggling. You may use these tips: *to open one's bags for inspection; to go through the green section of the Customs; to have nothing to declare; to prevent smuggling; a bottle of green wine; to control the flow of goods including animals, transports, personal effects and hazardous items in and out of a country; to go through the Red Channel.*

- 14.** *You are a representative of the Airport Management paying a visit to one of local schools. Explain school kids what they as passengers should and shouldn't do while travelling by plane. The example is done for you.*

The passengers should arrive at the airport 2 hours before departure time on international flights.

The passengers shouldn't walk in the cabin during taking off and landing.

- 15.** *You are a participant of the conference "Modern Life is after Modern Airlines". Make a report on:*

- e. pros and cons of travelling by air;
- f. airport facilities and procedures;
- g. cabin crew responsibilities;
- h. advice for the first-time air traveller.

Unit 2
SECONDARY EDUCATION

Pre-Reading Activities

Lead-in

Look at the scale and try to estimate the quality of education

- a. in Ukraine; 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
- b. in the USA; **bad** | | | | | | | | | | **good**
- c. in Great Britain. Motivate your choice.

Reading Text A

1. You will read Text A about secondary education in Ukraine. Before reading discuss the following in pairs:
 - Do you have pleasant or annoying recollections of your school years?
 - What do you like in Ukrainian schooling? What do you dislike?
 - What do you think the possible ways of changing Ukrainian secondary education for better are?
2. Read and translate Text A. Pay attention to the bold-typed words and phrases.

Text A
SCHOOLING in UKRAINE

The American scientist Peter Senge once said, “All human beings are born with unique gifts. The healthy functioning of the community depends on its capacity to develop each gift.” School in Ukraine is one of the places where the gifts are discovered and developed in the process of educating. The Ukrainian educational system aims at providing thorough development of a personality, talents, high-level knowledge. It has a long history and strong traditions.

Education in Ukraine is arranged into three major groups: **secondary education**, **higher education**, and **postgraduate education**. Secondary education is compulsory for all six-year-old Ukrainian citizens, providing a wide range of secondary educational institutions, both state and private. Till recently a **twelve-year school system** introduced in 2005 has been implemented in Ukraine. Primary education took 4 years to complete, **middle school** course took 5 years to complete. There were then 3 profile years in **senior (high) school**. The transition to a 12-year system after so-

called an 11-year system (when pupils were promoted to the next class but one) was painful and full of complications. It was intended to make it possible for Ukrainian students **to transfer course credits** and apply to European or American universities after graduating from high school. New changes took place in July 2010 when a majority of lawmakers backing President Viktor Yanukovich adopted a decision to move the country away from a European Union standard of 12-year schooling, back to an 11-year system that is still used in Russia and other former Soviet states. According to Education Minister Dmytro Tabachnyk the move was necessary to cut expenses amidst already stretched state finances. Opposition parties and education experts rushed to condemn the move. They insisted it was immoral to make budget cuts at the expense of education for Ukraine's future generation. Besides this law, **compulsory preschool education** for children over the age of five was introduced as well.

Schooling starts at the age of 6, but children attend certain pre-school courses. Preschool education is an important stage, which takes place in kindergartens and in the family. The aim of preschool up-bringing is directed at mastering the native language, **developing cognitive activity**, cultivating elementary practical skills and preparing children for secondary education.

The first academic institution that a pupil attends is called **primary school**. During the primary school years pupils are grouped into classes and each group stays together for the entire school day and year. Primary school comprises grades 1 to 4, which are named 'younger', while grades 5-8 are usually referred to as 'middle' school, and 9-11 are 'senior' school.

There are few differences between these schools. Students usually attend the same school building throughout their primary and secondary education. In middle school pupils move from one classroom to another and study each subject with a different teacher. The curriculum comprises subjects which give fundamentals of knowledge about nature and community, contribute to development of intellectual and physical abilities of pupils. The knowledge of native and foreign languages, mathematics, rudiments of the prominent works in literature and arts, basic phenomenon of nature are considered to be **the fundamentals of general education**. At the end of the 9th form pupils take exams and receive **a certificate or "atestat" of basic secondary education**. They may then continue their education at a senior school or in vocational schools or colleges (technicums). Curricula in all subjects are worked out or approved by the Ministry of Education in Ukraine. Since 2001 secondary schools have got a 12-point scale, which substituted the traditional five point scale and solved the problem of bad marks in Ukraine. Now even 1, 2, 3 points

are considered to be positive marks. Pupils receive **report cards** twice a year at the end of each semester which indicate the marks they have received in each of the subjects they are studying.

During grade 11, which is usually around the age of 17-18, students take various exams. The results of the exams as well as **GPA** (grade point average) are put in **the atestat of complete secondary education**. The current examination system is undergoing change. At grade 11 students **take the Independent Government Tests**, which allow eleventh graders to enter universities without taking separate entrance exams. The Government Tests substitute for both the graduation exams and university admission tests. At the same time, some students take separate graduation and university entrance exams. According to the law by 2009 all who want to continue their education at the university level have to take the Government Tests, instead of separate graduation exams and university admissions tests.

The vast majority of schools in Ukraine are public, government-supported institutions. However, there are also **private schools** that develop the creative abilities of children and are supported by families, sponsors, foundations, or other organizations. In addition to a regular secondary school diploma, the graduates of these schools may receive **the International Baccalaureate** recognized by the world's leading Universities. The **fees** at these schools are rather high.

Several types of secondary schools may be also distinguished depending on the emphasis on particular subjects which are taught rather profoundly in them: gymnasias, lyceums, collegiums, language, art, sports and other schools. **Gymnasias** and lyceums are public schools, they offer additional subjects and classes to prepare students for advanced higher education. Gymnasias tend to be humanities orientated, while **lyceums** focus primarily on maths, science and technical skills. A gymnasium guarantees quality instruction. Many gymnasias actively cooperate with foreign counterparts and allow their alumni to do practical work in different countries. **Collegiums** which are ancient forms of Ukrainian schools prepare pupils for entering an academy or university with which they usually have close ties. Language, science, art, sports schools provide additional instructions for gifted pupils who want to get additional knowledge in particular areas.

In Ukraine there are **evening schools** for young people who combine work with studies, **boarding schools** in which children study and live, sanatorium-type boarding schools which educate those who need medical care to improve their health, and special boarding schools for **physically handicapped children**.

Ukrainian schooling have recently undergone considerable transformations. But do you remember the lines from the book "The Aquarian Conspiracy" by Marilyn

Ferguson: “The difference between reform and transformation is as if we have been trying to attach wings to a caterpillar...”? Of course, the progress made can’t be denied – new instruction methods are introduced and schools are seeking individuality and experimenting. On the other hand, many schools still lack provision, well-stocked libraries, computerized laboratories, well-equipped classrooms as well highly skilled staff, especially in unitary areas. In spite of all hardships, Ukraine schools seem to share Terrance Deal’s idea “The pathway to educational excellence lies within each school” and do their best.

After-Reading Activities

3. Say whether the statements (1-12) are true or false:

1. Secondary education is compulsory from 5 to 15 in Ukraine.
2. Secondary education includes primary, secondary and higher education.
3. In June 2010 Ukrainian lawmakers adopted a law on the transition to an 11-year system and a law on compulsory preschool education for five-year-olds.
4. Schooling starts at 6 when pupils go to the first grade of primary school.
5. Secondary education proper starts in grade 5 and finishes in grade 8.
6. After middle school pupils take exams and get a certificate of basic education.
7. Higher school goes after middle school and takes grades 10-11.
8. All 11-graders take the Independent Government Tests examining 5 subjects.
9. Besides comprehensive schools, there are gymnasia, collegiums and lyceums for pupils of any age.
10. The only difference between private and public schools in Ukraine is high tuition in the former and free education in the latter.
11. In 2001 a 12-point scale which substituted the traditional four point scale was introduced in the Ukrainian system of secondary education.
12. Due to the educational reforms carried out Ukrainian schools are well-provided and face no difficulties.

4. Do the matching work. Match A and B:

- | A | B |
|--------------|---|
| 1. school | a. <i>AmE</i> a school or class for children aged five; <i>BrE</i> a school for children aged two to five |
| 2. gymnasium | b. a school for students intermediate between elementary school and college; usually grades 7 to 11/12 |
| 3. lyceum | c. a humanities orientated secondary school that prepares students for higher education |

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 4. collegium | d. a place where children are taught |
| 5. kindergarten | e. a secondary school offering academic/vocational subjects to students in grades 10-12, sometimes also grade 9 |
| 6. high school | f. an ancient form of Ukrainian secondary school |
| 7. boarding school | g. a type of high school students attend in the evening |
| 8. evening school | h. a school where pupils study and live during the school year with their fellow students and possibly teachers or administrators |

5. Answer the questions to Text A.

1. What stages of education are there in Ukraine? Which of them are compulsory?
2. Why do many people consider preschool education to be an important stage in preparing a child for secondary education?
3. Was the implementation of a 12-year school system and a 12-point scale an important achievement in Ukrainian educational system? What is your attitude to the law on the return to the 11-year education?
4. What are the characteristic features of secondary school in Ukraine?
5. What types of secondary schools may be distinguished in Ukraine? Which of them do you consider the best? Why?
6. The Government Tests have simplified and made easier the process of entering a higher educational establishment, haven't they?
7. What reconstructions in the Ukrainian educational sphere are necessary to provide high level of education and develop pupils gifts and talents?

6. Comment on the underlined quotations in the text.

7. Study the Topical Vocabulary on schooling in Ukraine and complete the sentences given below using the phrases from the box.

Topical Vocabulary

eleven-year school system	to cultivate practical skills
compulsory schooling	common/broad/simplified curriculum
preschool, primary, secondary education	physically handicapped children
higher, postgraduate education	to be humanities/sciences orientated
a gymnasium, a lyceum, a collegium	atestat of basic secondary education
a boarding school, an art school	atestat of general secondary education
Local Education Authorities (LEAs)	a secondary school diploma

to promote/transfer from .. to...	the International Baccalaureate
to prescribe curricula and textbooks	to take the Government Tests
to develop cognitive activity	to take entrance exams
to cooperate with foreign counterparts	to pass/fail/retake an exam

1. We have got an ... in Ukraine as pupils go to school eleven years.
2. It's difficult to be a school-leaver, I have to ... and get high points to enter a university or an institute.
3. Private school graduates are lucky, they also receive ... besides school atestat.
4. Have you ...? – Oh, I've ... again.
5. She enrolled her son to ... as he liked foreign languages.
6. When my mom finished school she had to ... but I don't.
7. Gymnasia are ..., while lyceums are
8. There is a special ... for lower-attaining pupils.
9. Finishing the 9th grade Ukrainian pupils get ..., in the 11th they obtain
10. Oleh has to repeat the year, he's missed a lot of classes and can't

8. Paraphrase the following sentences using the Topical Vocabulary on schooling..

1. This school teaches many subjects and maintains friendly relations with those abroad who have the same purpose.
2. The Department of Education and Science instructs what subjects to teach and what books to use in the process of teaching.
3. Kids with the loss of hearing or sight should go to special schools as all kids.
4. Jane Eyre was seldom at her uncle's home, she studied and lived at school.
5. You should have high results in tests if you want to be admitted to KPU.
6. Ukrainian pupils have to go to school at the age of six.
7. Gymnasia pay much attention to languages, lyceums – to Maths and Physics.
8. John's mom decided to give the boy to a gymnasium after the fourth grade.
9. She was proud of graduating high school with honours.
10. Kids are taught to wash and dress themselves, lay the table, read, write block-letters, draw, play and get on well with others in the kindergarten.

9. Do the multiple-choice task. Choose the best answer.

1. The headmaster had been trying to ... money for a new science block.
a) ask b) deal c) increase d) raise
2. Many teachers are protesting about the Government
a) contradictions b) cuts c) drops d) reductions
3. Little Tom didn't like his first ... at school at all.

- a) course b) period c) presence d) term
4. They had lunch together in the school
- a) bar b) café c) canteen d) restaurant
5. Rita is not ... of doing this work – she should change her class.
- a) capable b) fit c) possible d) suitable
6. After he broke the window, the boy was ... from school.
- a) exiled b) excluded c) expelled d) extracted
7. What are you going to do when you ... school?
- a) complete b) conclude c) end d) leave
8. This school has the highest ... standards in our town.
- a) academic b) intelligence c) learning d) study
9. Someone from the Ministry of Education is coming to ... our classes.
- a) control b) inspect c) look on d) overlook
10. The Headmaster is preparing the ... for next term.
- a) brochure b) catalogue c) pamphlet d) timetable
11. Comprehensive schools ... for all levels of ability.
- a) cater b) cope c) look d) watch
12. Secondary schools offer a wide ... of subjects.
- a) field b) list c) range d) type

10. *Put each of the following words/phrases from the box into its correct place in the passage below. Each word/phrase may be used only once.*

tuition	performance-based	interscholastic	backgrounds
Placement	educational program	founded	registration
instruction	media center	languages	IB Diploma

Kyiv International School

The Kyiv International School (KIS) is a private, non-profit, coeducational day school, which offers an ... from PK (2-year-old class) through Secondary IV (17-year-old class) for students of all nationalities. It was ... in 1992. The school comprises 3 terms extending from 26 August to December 17, from January 10 to April 1 and from April 4 to June 24.

KIS offers a ..., mastery-learning educational program with a curriculum similar to that of U.S. public and private schools. Instruction takes advantage of small class sizes and the diverse educational ... of the students. KIS is an IB World School and offers the ... to students in grades 11 and 12. Advanced ... classes are offered in the secondary program. ... is in English. Foreign ... offered

at KIS include Ukrainian, Russian, Spanish, French, Dutch and German. Students participate in a wide range of ... and co-curriculum activities.

The school campus includes an early childhood wing, two secondary school wings, a new music room, ... and art complex, 3 computer laboratories, 2 gymnasiums, an indoor pool, a cafeteria, a snack café, playgrounds, a purpose built track, an artificial turf soccer field, and other outdoor space. Annual ... ranges from \$8,700 to \$15,400. Besides, parents are to pay a one-time ... fee of \$300 for new students and bus fees of \$1,500 per school year.

11. *Complete each sentence with a form of **do**, **make** or **take**. The first sentence is done for you.*

1. Have you ...**done**... exercise 3 yet?
2. I can't come this afternoon. I'm ... an English exam.
3. Jack has ... very well this term.
4. I'm afraid that you haven't ... any progress.
5. Sue didn't know the answer, so she ... a guess.
6. You look tired. Let's ... a break.
7. This is a good composition, but you have ... a lot of errors.
8. I think you should ... yourself more seriously.
9. The teacher gave a lecture, and the class ... notes.
10. Paul finds maths difficult, but he ... his best.

12. *Make a list of the problems faced by Ukrainian secondary schools nowadays. Compare your list to your partner's and suggest possible ways out.*

13. *Read Text A over and act out the situations:*

- Your child has finished primary school. You are discussing with your spouse/friend what secondary school to choose for the child – gymnasium, lyceum or collegium. Your spouse/friend offers not to transfer the child to the other school. You may use these tips: *to transfer from the old school to the new; to take entrance exams; a selective procedure; the Humanities; the Sciences; small-sized groups; to pay tuition; to apply for admission; to get a shock.*
- Your child is going to school next year. You are discussing with your spouse/friend what secondary school to choose for the child either a state public school or a private one. Your spouse/friend dislikes the idea of private school. You may use these tips: *small-sized groups; to pay tuition; high fees; to apply for admission; a comprehensive school; to meet special interests; to employ highly*

skilled teachers; the International Baccalaureate; broad curriculum .

- You are a school-leaver. You are discussing the pros and cons of the Government Tests with your classmate. You speak in support of these tests, but your classmate prefers oral examinations. You may use these tips: *to take an exam; to pass an exam; to be set and marked by; the Government Tests scores; to show good results in smth.; to enter universities without taking separate entrance exams; to have a time limit; to state on paper; admission tests.*
 - You are going to write an article about the advantages of Ukrainian private schools. You are taking an interview with the Head Master of the Kyiv International School who is telling you about this school's peculiarities. You may use these tips: *a fee-paying/private school; to run a school; the provision of schools; to have responsibility; to appoint and dismiss teachers;, with the reference to a child's ability and aptitude; broad curriculum; language bias.*
 - You are going to write an article about prospects of Ukrainian education. You are taking an interview with a representative of the Education Minister of Ukraine about the changes which took place in Ukrainian educational system. You are interested in the future school reforms as well. You may use these tips: *to implement an 11-year school system; the transition to a 12-year system; to have a 12-point scale; new textbooks; education with a practical slant for lower-attaining pupils; compulsory preschool education; to meet special interests.*
- 14.** *You are the Head Teacher of the first school of dream in Ukraine designed as an experimental one. Tell what your school looks like, how it is run, what subjects are taught and how, about school discipline, progress in studies etc.*
- 15.** *You are a participant of the conference "Ukrainian School in the Third Millennium". Make a report on:*
- a. the modern Ukrainian education;
 - b. problems faced by Ukrainian schooling;
 - c. prospects of Ukrainian education;
 - d. the Government Tests: pros and cons;
 - e. school innovations and modern methods of teaching;
 - f. the system of school reduction: the victims of economy.

Reading Text B

1. You will read Text B about schooling in Great Britain. Before reading discuss the following in pairs:

- Do you believe that the level of education in Great Britain is higher than in Ukraine?
- What do you remember about secondary education in Great Britain from the course “Country Study”?
- How did Charlotte Brontë describe the English school Jane Eyre went to and the way of educating children there in the XIXth century? Do you think much has changed in English education since that time?

2. Read and translate Text B. Pay attention to the bold-typed words and phrases.

Text B

SCHOOLING in GREAT BRITAIN

The British believe every child has a right to a good education. This means that school should do its best to make sure every child does as well as she or he possibly can. That's why the Government's education reforms are designed to support schools' and teachers' efforts to achieve that. As Benjamin Disraeli, a British Prime Minister and parliamentarian, remarked, “Upon the education of the people of this country the fate of this country depends”.

There are three stages in state educational system in Great Britain: primary, secondary and **further education**. University-level education stands apart being almost independent of state control. Children legally have to start schooling at the age of five. The years of compulsory schooling are from five to sixteen. Some 25 per cent of three and four-year olds receive education attending nursery schools or informal pre-school playgrounds run by parents and voluntary bodies.

Most pupils go to schools which offer free education, although **fee-paying independent schools** also have an important role to play. In most state **maintained schools**, the governors and head teacher are in charge of the way the school is run, but **local education authorities (LEAs)** fix the size of the budget, employ teachers and other staff, offer advice and can step in if things go wrong. Until September 1989 schools in England and Wales determined their own curriculum, supervised by the LEAs. The national curriculum has changed all that. Schools are now obliged by law to teach each three core subjects – English, math, science and six foundation ones – art, history,

geography, music, PE and technology and design. A modern foreign language is a part of school curriculum as well.

Nearly a third of primary and secondary maintained schools are **voluntary schools** which encourage a particular set of religious beliefs. They are also known as church schools. All children in these schools receive religious education by law and **take part in a daily corporate act of worship**. Otherwise voluntary schools are run in the same way and founded by the local council in the same way.

Compulsory education begins at five when children go to **infant school**, at seven they go to **junior school**. The infant and junior schools are in many cases housed in the same building and may be regarded as departments within a single primary school. Curriculum in junior schools is arranged more formally into individual subjects. Pupils study **three R's**: reading, writing and arithmetic. Besides infant school, children can attend **first school** or start their education in **two-tier** or **all-through school** which provides primary and secondary education.

Formerly, at the end of their primary education children took the Secondary Selection Examination known as **the Eleven Plus Exam**. It consisted of 3 tests – in English, arithmetic and an intelligence test. The Eleven Plus Exam was very important, for it concluded the primary stage of education and decided what kind of secondary school the child would attend. Though this exam has now been abolished, the selective procedure at the age of 11 is still preserved in some areas. Special tests are set to check each child's ability and children then go to grammar schools, to technical or secondary modern schools which represent different kinds of secondary educational institutions. In general, children have formal assessment at 7, 11, 14, 16. Streaming (dividing pupils into different groups according to their abilities) is practiced in many schools.

About 90 percent of pupils in England, Wales and Scotland move to **comprehensive schools** at the age of 11. These take children of all abilities and provide a wide range of secondary education for all or most of the children in a district or a catchment area within the 11 to 18-year age. Comprehensive schools replaced secondary modern schools in the early 1970s and were designed for the majority of pupils – those who do not achieve scores in the top 25% of the Eleven Plus Examination. **Secondary modern schools** formed in 1944 provided a non-academic education up to the school-leaving age of 16 for **students of lesser attainment**. The general level of education in comprehensive schools is low, concentrating for the most part on practical work.

Grammar schools provide a mainly academic course from 11 to 16 or 18. Only pupils who have the best results are admitted to these schools. They give

pupils a much higher level of academic instruction, with Greek and Latin being a part of the curriculum. They are a road to the universities and the professions.

Technical schools concentrate on technical subjects and provide **education with a practical slant for lower-attaining pupils** up to the age of 18. Children with slightly lower marks are often admitted. These schools do not provide a real foundation for serious higher technological study.

When British schoolchildren are 16, they take **GCSEs** (General Certificate of Secondary Education) or other public examination, including vocational qualification. Some pupils take 3 or 4 exams, others take 10 or 11. Pupils going on to higher education or professional training usually take **GCE “A” (advanced) level** examinations in two or three subjects. These require two more years after GCSE either in the sixth form of a secondary school, or in a separate sixth-form or tertiary college. **Sixth-form colleges** provide academic and non-academic education for students over 16. **Tertiary colleges** offer a range of full-time and part-time vocational courses for those over 16, as well as more academic courses.

Outside the state system of education there exists the system of private or **independent schools** formerly known as public ones. Only 7 per cent of all schoolchildren attend them. These schools receive no money from public funds and therefore they **charge fees** and may also have private endowment. They provide primary and secondary education: a **pre-preparatory school** takes children up to the age of 8, and then comes an independent **preparatory school** admitting pupils at 7/8 up to 13, and then children can enter **public schools**, but entrance is by examination. There are about 2,500 independent schools in Britain which are mostly **boarding schools**. The most known of them are Eton, Harrow, Winchester, Westminster and others. All these schools are very exclusive, the **fees** are usually very high, but they provide a general education of a very high quality and train their pupils for leading position in society. Glenda Jackson, a British Labour Party politician and former actress complained, “It would be nice if education was free to everyone who wanted it, but that’s not the world we live in”. The system of **taking the finals** in private schools is the same. School-leavers need high “A” level marks to enter Oxford or Cambridge.

After-Reading Activities

3. *Say whether the statements (1-13) are true or false:*

1. The British Government’s education reforms aim to provide good education for every child of any ability or aptitude.

2. The stages in educational system in Great Britain are primary, secondary, further and higher education.
3. The years of compulsory schooling in Great Britain are from 5 to 18.
4. All English schools can decide for themselves what subjects to teach .
5. According to the source of financing all British schools are divided into maintained, voluntary and independent schools.
6. Voluntary schools are free of charge schools where religion is legally binding.
7. The term “independent school” is referred to English public schools such as pre-preparatory and preparatory schools.
8. Primary education in Britain can be obtained either at infant and junior schools or at first schools.
9. The 11+ exams which are taken after primary school at the age of 10 aim at testing pupils’ knowledge of Maths, native language and cleverness.
10. Comprehensive schools are divided into two types – secondary modern schools and technical schools.
11. Grammar schools are highly selective choosing the richest kids.
12. To take GCE “A” level examinations one shouldn’t necessarily stay two more years at school after taking his/her GCSE there.
13. Streaming is a division of pupils in the class according to their skills.

4. Do the matching work. Match A and B:

- | A | B |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. voluntary school | a. (<i>BrE</i>) a private school for children aged between 13 and 18, whose parents pay for their education, the children often live at the school while they are studying; (<i>AE</i>) a free local school, controlled and paid for by the government |
| 2. grammar school | b. a school in Britain for children aged 7 to 11 |
| 3. mixed school | c. a private school in Britain for children between the ages of 5 and 8 |
| 4. public school | d. a school in Britain which, though not established by the local education authority, is funded mainly or entirely by it, and which typically encourages particular religious beliefs |
| 5. infant school | e. a private school in Britain for children between the ages of 8 and 13 |
| 6. junior school | f. a co-educational school |

7. preparatory school **g.** (*BrE*) a state-maintained secondary school providing an education with an academic bias for children who are selected by the eleven-plus examination, teachers' reports, or other means; (*AE*) elementary school
8. pre-preparatory school **h.** a school for children aged between four and eight in Britain

5. Answer the questions to Text B.

1. Is Great Britain concerned about its education? Motivate your answer.
2. There are three stages in British state educational system, aren't there?
3. What types of schools depending on the source of funding can be distinguished in Britain?
4. What are the main functions of the LEAs?
5. British compulsory education begins at five, doesn't it? When does it finish?
6. What do you know about the selective procedure at the age of 11? How does it influence the child's future?
7. How did the introduction of the national curriculum change the school running in Great Britain?
8. What is streaming? Is it practiced in all British schools?
9. When do British schoolchildren take GCSE? What is GCE "A"? Why do schoolchildren have to take it?
10. What do you know about private schools in Great Britain? Explain why despite high quality education only 7% of pupils attend them.
11. What features of British secondary education would you like to introduce into Ukrainian educational system? Why?

6. Comment on the underlined quotations in the text.

7. Study the Topical Vocabulary on schooling in Great Britain and complete the sentences given below using the phrases from the box.

Topical Vocabulary

a maintained (state) school	to measure inborn abilities
a voluntary (church) school	class-divided and selective system
a comprehensive school	the Eleven Plus Exam/11+ exam
a fee-paying/independent/public schools	to take GCSE/GCE "A" level
an infant school, a junior school	the Common Entrance Exam
a first, middle, upper school	to practice streaming

a grammar school, a technical school	the three R's, subject teaching
a pre-preparatory, preparatory school	to start schooling at the age of ...
sixth-form/tertiary colleges	core, foundation subjects
a mixed/co-educational, a single-sex school	Head Teacher (Master)/Principal
without any reference to child's ability/aptitude	Assistant Principal, staff

1. Children whose parents can't pay high fees at independent school go to
2. At the age of 5 children go to ..., when they are 7 they attend
3. If you want your child to be in class with boys and girls, give him to
4. Ann came home only on Christmas and Easter holidays as she went to
5. "I want to enter a university but I can't stand studying at this school any more after taking my GCSE." – "Don't get upset, you can continue your studies at ..."
6. Our school ..., so your child will be in a group of pupils with similar abilities.
7. ... promised to expel everyone who would draw on a desk or cut it.
8. To be a secondary school pupil in Britain, one has to take ... and pass it.
9. To be a ... pupil in Britain, one has to pass a special exam with high grades.
10. I always wondered at her desire to give her child to some school, club or society ... as if she wanted to get rid of him for two or three hours.

8. Paraphrase the following sentences using the Topical Vocabulary on schooling in Great Britain.

1. Pupils of infant schools are taught reading, writing and arithmetic.
2. Look, the man running our school is going to take the floor.
3. This school practises to test its future pupils and group them according to their abilities and aptitudes.
4. I don't like the policy of this school to group pupils in classes according to the date on their application for admission.
5. Mr. Black believed that his son's being in a school for boys would make him a real man and sportsman. Mrs. Black didn't share his point of view.
6. English children are to go to schools at the age of five.
7. His high results in the Common Entrance Exam gave him an opportunity to go to a prestigious state school where he could learn Latin and Greek.
8. The only difference between my friend's school and mine is that he receives religious education while I don't.
9. His life has already been planned by his parents – at first, he goes to a private school for children between the ages of 5 and 8, then – to the one for those between 8 and 13 and so on.

10. Jo's main subjects are English and German, though she has Maths, History and PT lessons in her timetable as well.
11. I'd like to choose a school with a vocational bias and non-academic course.
12. 90 per cent of secondary schools in Britain are comprehensive. They are supported and provided by the state.

9. *Do the multiple-choice task. Choose the best answer.*

Letter to the Editor

The Prime Minister's comments yesterday on education spending miss the point, as the secondary education system also needs a major overhaul. Firstly, the system only views the weakest learners as having special (1). The brightest and most (2) students are not encouraged to develop to their full potential. Secondly, there's too much testing and not enough learning. My fifteen-year-old daughter, for example, has just spent the last month or so (3) for exams. These aren't even real, important exams, as her GCSEs will be next year. They're just (4) exams. Is the work she's been doing really going to make her more (5) about her subjects, or will she forget it all tomorrow? I suspect the latter.

Thirdly, the standard (6) doesn't give students any (7) in developing practical work-related, living and social skills, or in skills necessary for higher education. How many students entering university have the first idea what the difference is between (8) someone else's work and making good use of someone else's ideas? Shouldn't they have been taught this at school? How many of them are really able to go about (9) – a skill that's essential at university because there are no teachers to tell you what to do – in an efficient way? Indeed, how many students (10) from university totally unable to spell even simple English words correctly? The system is letting our children down.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. a) requests | b) desires | c) needs | d) wants |
| 2. a) inattentive | b) ignorant | c) intensive | d) conscientious |
| 3. a) cramming | b) lecturing | c) reading | d) practising |
| 4. a) false | b) mock | c) fake | d) artificial |
| 5. a) knowledgeable | b) intellectual | c) academic | d) intelligent |
| 6. a) timetable | b) lecture | c) seminar | d) curriculum |
| 7. a) lesson | b) subject | c) tuition | d) tutorial |
| 8. a) writing | b) going over | c) plagiarising | d) repeating |
| 9. a) reviewing | b) revision | c) self-study | d) distance learning |
| 10. a) qualify | b) graduate | c) depart | d) exit |

10. Put each of the following words/phrases from the box into its correct place in the passage below. Each word/phrase may be used only once.

The Idea of Summerhill

anxious parents	teaching	stay away	knows
demonstration	their age	timetable	approved of
experimental	scholars	truants	learn

Summerhill began as an ... school. Now it is a ... school, for it demonstrates that freedom works. Summerhill is a place in which people who have the innate ability and wish to be scholars will be ...; while those who are only fit to sweep the streets will sweep the streets.

Lessons are optional. Children can go to them or ... from them – for years if they want to. There is a ... – but only for the teachers.

The children have classes usually according to ..., but sometimes according to their interests. There are no new methods of teaching, because they don't consider that ... in itself matters very much. They believe that the child who wants to ... long division will learn it no matter how it is taught.

Summerhill is possibly the happiest school in the world. There are no ... and seldom a case of homesick. Summerhill is a school in which the child knows that he is The function of the child is to live his own life – not the life that his ... think he should live, nor a life according to the purpose of the educator who thinks he ... what is best.

11. Read the letter to the editor in Task 9 again. Express your agreement or disagreement with the ideas set out in the letter in the group. You may make a use of the following tips:

Expressing agreement	Expressing disagreement
I completely agree with	I can't approve of it
I can see no reason to oppose	I am not sure you are right about it
You have my whole/full support	I am afraid ... is/are wrong
Personally I think	As far as I am able to judge
I agree entirely	I would find it difficult to agree/accept

12. Look through the list of punishments administered at school. Say what of them are administered at modern school and what became obsolete. Express your attitude to administering punishment at school.

Corporal punishment, detention (after school or during the dinner hour), lines, exclusion from normal routine, exclusion from privileges (loss of privilege),

collection of litter, suspension from school, withdrawal from lessons, setting extra work, putting “on report”, telling the parents.

13. Read Text B over and act out the situations:

- You are taking an interview with the Head Teacher of Harrow School to write an article about this public school for boys. Ask him about the school life, school running, school uniform and curriculum. You may use these tips: *to wear straw hats and blazers; to raise one's mortar board to the boys as they raise their hat to smb; to change fundamentally the curriculum; to teach craft design technology, Russian, computer sciences; a lot of very modern teaching techniques in all subjects; to punish boys by making them do something back for the community; to clear up litter; to have 770 boys; to educate “the whole man”.*
- You are taking an interview with the Head Teacher of Oundle School to write an article how public schools for boys function nowadays. Ask him about the school life, school running, school uniform and curriculum. You may use these tips: *to abolish fagging in 1980; pupils whose backgrounds are far from aristocratic; to account for about half the entrance to Oxford and Cambridge; to suggest initiative and enterprise instead of snobbery and prejudice; computer terminals; engineering is the largest single destination for school-leavers.*
- You are working on the project “The role of the 11+ exams in pupils' destiny” and taking an interview with a representative of LEAs. Ask him/her about the history of this abolished exam, its role in determining the type of school to attend, and its substitute. You may use these tips: *to take the Eleven Plus exams at the end of primary school until the 1960s; a substitute for the abolished 11+ exams; intelligence tests; to be often used as a means to determine whether a pupil is suited to the academic rigours of a grammar school education; to have a good grasp of English grammar and a wide vocabulary; to demand mathematical capabilities.*
- You are working on the project “Grammar school advantages” and taking an interview with the Head Teacher of a grammar school. Ask him/her about the school life, school running, school curriculum. You may use these tips: *to be selective; to sustain inequality of opportunity; to apply for admission; academic course; to coach for; class-divided and selective system of education; to take a substitute for the abolished 11+ exams; to become the selective tier of the Tripartite System of state-funded secondary education from the mid-1940s.*
- You are discussing with your friend what kind of school is the best to get education. You consider that it's a grammar school, your friend is sure that

education got at a private school is excellent. You may use these tips: *to pay high fees; broad curriculum; a boarding school; to be selective; to sustain inequality of opportunity; to apply for admission; to prescribe curricula and textbooks; a mixed school; a single-sex school; to have high results in GCE "A" level exams; to be encouraged; to run a school; to provide accommodation.*

14. *You are a representative of the British Minister of Education analyzing the current state of the English education system. Point out its strengths and those weaknesses the government should work on.*
15. *You are a participant of the conference "Reforms vs Traditions: Look from within". Make a report on:*
- modern English schools: for whom they are;
 - British schooling through traditions;
 - reforms in the British education system: changes brought;
 - independent schools: pros and cons;
 - the system of testing: does it need changes?

Reading Text C

1. *You will read Text C about the system of schooling in the USA. Before reading discuss the following in pairs:*
- Do you think American schooling system has more resemblance to the British one or the Ukrainian one?
 - What do you think common features in all schooling systems must be?
 - What do you learn about American schooling from numerous films about American teenagers?
2. *Read and translate Text C. Pay attention to the bold-typed words and phrases.*

Text C

SCHOOLING in the USA

Americans have **attached great significance** to education since early colonial times. They believe education is a national concern, a **state responsibility**, and a local function. Its main aim is **to provide equality of opportunity** as well as excellence raising the **overall level of instruction**. The US Democratic politician Claiborne Pell

believes, “The strength of the United States is not the gold at Fort Knox or the weapons of mass destruction that we have, but the sum total of the education and the character of our people”.

Education in the USA is organized on 3 basic levels: elementary (including preschool), secondary and higher education. Though vocational training, **adult education**, schools or classes for **children with special needs** and gifted ones as well as kindergartens also form part of the programme in most states.

Unlike most other industrialized countries, the USA does not have a centralized educational system on the national scale. Thus, students in most areas have a choice between free **tax-funded public schools** or private schools. Public school systems are supported by a combination of local, state, and federal government funding. Curriculum decisions in public schools are made largely at the local and state levels; the federal government has limited influence. In most districts, a locally elected school board runs schools. The school board appoints an official called the superintendent of schools to manage the schools in the district. All public schools provide **free of charge education** to everyone of school age in their catchment area. In other words, admission to individual public schools is usually **based on residency**. Private schools (both **secular** and **parochial**) **charge varying rates** depending on geographic location, the school's expenses, and **the availability of funding** from sources, other than tuition. Private schools have various missions: some of them take sports very seriously and recruit athletes heavily; others are for gifted students, students with learning disabilities or other special needs, or students with specific religious affiliations. Admission to some private schools is highly selective.

The school year in US schools is usually 9 months from early September to mid-June with Christmas and Easter holidays. The common **patterns of organization** are referred to as 6–3–3 plan and 4–4–4 plans. Students attend elementary school, a junior high school, and a senior high school.

Preschool education is usually provided by kindergarten classes operated in most public school systems. Many systems also provide nursery schools. The age group is commonly 4- and 5-year-olds. These pre-school education programmes maintain a close relationship with the home and parents, and aim to give children useful experiences which will prepare them for elementary school. The programmes are flexible and are designed to help the child grow in self-reliance, learn **to get along with others**, and form good work and play habits.

Elementary school is also called “grade school”. The main purpose of the elementary school is the general intellectual and social development of the child from 6 to 12 or 15 years of age. Curricula vary with the organization aims of individual

schools and communities. The more or less traditional programme consists of teaching prescribed subject matter. **Promotion from one grade to the next** is based on the student's achievement of specified skills in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, history, geography, music and art.

Secondary education proper includes **Junior High School** and **Senior High School**. Junior High School covers grades 6 or 7 through grades 8 or 9. Senior High School is usually just called “high school” or “secondary school”. It is **comprehensive** offering a wide curriculum **to meet various students' needs**. Most students follow a course which includes English, science, social studies, mathematics and physical education. Elective subjects may be chosen in the fields of foreign languages, fine arts and vocational training. Students usually elect about half their work in grades 9 through 12. During the 7th, 8th and 9th grades students begin to plan their careers and select subjects useful for their future work. In addition to these basic subjects like English, science and mathematics, social studies and PT, larger school system may offer **a selection of courses** aimed at 3 or more levels: academic, vocational and general.

In high school, students move from one classroom to another and study each subject with a different teacher and a different group of classmates. Many high schools have what is commonly called **a tracking system**, which groups students according to academic ability and motivation. Members of each grade in high school have special names: 9th graders are called **Freshmen**, 10th graders – **Sophomores**, 11th graders – **Juniors**, 12th graders – **Seniors**.

Students are usually given **grades** from A (excellent) to F (failing) in each course on the basis of their performance in tests given at intervals throughout the year, participation in class discussions and completions of written and oral assignments. Locally developed end-of-the-year examinations are given in many schools. To enter a higher educational establishment students have to take **the SAT (the Scholastic Aptitude Test** in mathematics and verbal ability). This exam can be taken two or three times (in the 11th and 12th grades), generally preceded by **the PSAT (preliminary)**, a test to give students a warm-up exercise for the SAT and indicate their probable SAT scoring range. Similar to the SAT is the **ACT (the American College Testing program)**, but it scores social and natural studies. The ACT is taken when it is required by certain colleges or universities. Both tests are widely used in **the admission process** of US colleges and universities. Their results are sent to the colleges or universities to which the students have applied. The famous American psychologist Robert Sternberg once pointed out, “ACT and SAT each have their own parts of the country. The GRE has its lock on graduate admissions. And so, one could

blame the companies, but really, economically, they have no incentive to change things very much because they're getting the business".

The USA holds the belief that future of society depends on the quantity and quality of its educated citizens. It explains why a great many Americans are still willing to give more money to education, even during times of economic difficulty. As the 32nd US President Franklin D. Roosevelt once remarked, "The school is the last expenditure upon which America should be willing to economize".

After-Reading Activities

3. Say whether the statements (1-10) are true or false:

1. Americans show a great concern for education.
2. School education is compulsory in the USA.
3. In most public and private schools, education is divided into three levels: elementary school, middle school, and high school.
4. Like most other industrialized countries, the USA has a centralized educational system on the national scale.
5. Most children begin elementary education with kindergarten.
6. In elementary school, basic subjects are taught, and students often remain in one or two classrooms throughout the school day.
7. Secondary education proper includes Junior High School.
8. Generally, at the high school level, students take a broad variety of classes without special emphasis in any particular subject.
9. The ACT is taken only when it is required by certain colleges or universities.
10. University admissions criteria involve the grades earned in high school courses taken, and standardized test scores (such as the SAT or the ACT tests).

4. Do the matching work. Match A and B:

- | A | B |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. superintendent | a. a test in mathematics and verbal ability which can be taken two or three times (in the 11 th and 12 th grades) |
| 2. the PSAT | b. a test that scores social and natural studies and is taken when it is required by certain colleges or universities |
| 3. schooling | c. to take an exam again because you've previously failed it |
| 4. a retake | d. the removal of smb from school especially to punish him |
| 5. a school board | e. a test to give students a warm-up exercise for the SAT |
| 6. suspension | f. school education |

7. the SAT **g.** an individual who has executive oversight and administration rights, usually within an educational entity
8. the ACT **h.** the title of the board of directors or board of trustees of a school, local school district or higher administrative level

5. Answer the questions to Text C.

1. What is the main aim of American education?
2. Education in America is organized on 3 basic levels, isn't it? Name them.
3. Why do you think the USA does not have a centralized educational system on the national scale? What does it result in?
4. What is the structure of public schools in the USA? Compare the meaning of the term "public school" in British and American educational systems.
5. Is admission to private schools highly selective?
6. What is the main goal of elementary school?
7. American secondary education offers a variety of subjects to meet various students' needs, doesn't it? Prove your answer.
8. Are there more advantages or disadvantages of the tracking system?
9. How can you describe the school life of Junior High School and Senior High School students (choice of subjects, grades)?
10. What exams do American schoolchildren take? What's the difference between them?

6. Comment on the underlined quotations in the text.

7. Study the Topical Vocabulary on schooling in the USA and complete the sentences given below using the phrases from the box.

Topical Vocabulary

to provide equality of opportunity	a wide/challenging curriculum
public/private schools	to select subjects/electives
elementary/secondary school	a school/academic year
junior/senior high school	a catchment area
a Freshman, Sophomore, Junior, Senior	a transcript
general intellectual and social development	vocational training
extracurricular activities	completions of assignments
to repeat the year, course	to appoint the superintendent
a board of education/a school board	a tracking system/tracking
the PSAT (preliminary)	admission process

the SAT (Scholastic Aptitude Test)

specific religious affiliation

the ACT (the American College Testing program)

11. Pupils who do not do well in class might have to
12. The great variety of American schools allow ... for every child.
13. ... exam can be taken two or three times (in the 11th and 12th grades).
14. ... is the practice of dividing students into separate classes, depending if the student is high, average, or low achievers.
15. The ... and ACT are the most common standardized tests that students take when applying to college.
16. The American ... traditionally begins in August or September.
17. Members of the ninth grade are called
18. In ... school, basic subjects are taught.
19. Students in most areas have a choice between free tax-funded public schools, or privately-funded ... schools.
20. Students take a certain number of mandatory subjects, as well as
21. Private schools are for gifted students, or students with specific
22. Public school district ... is selected by a school board of a local school district.

8. Paraphrase the following sentences using the Topical Vocabulary on schooling in the USA.

1. Common types of additional subjects chosen by students are fine arts, foreign languages, vocational training.
2. Secondary education is provided by state-sponsored and private schools.
3. During high school, students (usually in 11th grade) may take a standardized test in mathematics and verbal ability.
4. In most districts, a special locally elected school committee runs schools.
5. Special records that summarize the courses taken are normally submitted to colleges when the student applies for admission.
6. A chief school administrator is selected by a school board of a local school district.
7. The SAT and ACT are the most common standardized tests that students take when applying to college.
8. Privately-funded schools are generally provided through student tuition, endowments, scholarship funds, and donations and grants from religious organizations or private individuals.

9. Educational activities not falling within the scope of the regular curriculum are rather popular in the US schools.
10. The set of courses taught at school, and their content vary widely from district to district in the United States.

9. Do the multiple-choice task. Choose the best answer.

1. There is a(n) ... at the back of the book giving the answers to the exercises.
a) appendix b) index c) key d) reference
2. No one helped Tracy to do her homework; she did it
a) all by herself b) by all herself c) by herself all d) herself all
3. I can't find any logical ... between these two sentences.
a) bond b) chain c) link d) tie
4. For tomorrow, I'd like you to read pages 25 to 38
a) excluded b) exclusive c) included d) inclusive
5. My teacher never ... my mistakes to me.
a) explains b) exposes c) marks d) reveals
6. There are a lot of mistakes in your homework, I'll have to ... again with you.
a) come through b) go over c) instruct d) pass
7. When I was at school we had to learn a poem ... every fortnight.
a) by ear b) by eye c) by heart d) by mouth
8. I can't make anything ... his writing.
a) from b) in c) of d) out
9. It's no good ... me of giving the wrong answer!
a) accusing b) blaming c) criticizing d) scolding
10. Isn't it ... time you started your homework, Gilbert?
a) about b) good c) past d) the
11. I have been working since this morning, and I am absolutely
a) destroyed b) down c) exhausted d) tired
12. It's vital that the students' handwriting be
a) illiterate b) legible c) legitimate d) literate

10. Put each of the following words from the box into its correct place in the passage below. Each word may be used only once.

school	kindergarten	gifted	description
progress	instruct	teaching	classrooms
abilities	cognitively	basic	variation

Elementary school

Historically, in the United States, local public control (and private alternatives) have allowed for some ... in the organization of schools. Elementary school includes ... through fifth grade. In elementary school, ... subjects are taught, and students often remain in one or two ... throughout the school day, with the exceptions of physical education, library, music, and art classes. Typically, the curriculum in public elementary education is determined by individual school districts. The ... district selects curriculum guides and textbooks. Learning Standards are the goals by which states and school districts must meet adequate yearly ... (AYP) as mandated by No Child Left Behind (NCLB). This ... of school governance is simplistic at best, however, and school systems vary widely not only in the way curricular decisions are made but also in how ... and learning take place. Public Elementary School teachers typically ... between twenty and thirty students of diverse learning needs. A typical classroom will include children with a range of learning needs or ..., from those identified as having special needs of the kinds listed in the Individuals with Disabilities Act IDEA to those that are ..., athletically or artistically At times, an individual school district identifies areas of need within the curriculum.

11. *Read this text. If you find a mistake in a line, cross it out and suggest an alternative. If there is no mistake, put a tick (✓). The first two have been done for you.*

Extracurricular Activities

A major characteristic of American 's schools	0	American
is the high priority given to sports, clubs and	0	✓
activities by the community, the parents, the	1	.....
schools and the students for themselves.	2	.....
Extracurricular activities are educational	3	.....
activities not falling within the scope off	4	.....
the regular curriculum. These activities can	5	.....
extend to large amount of time outside the	6	.....
normal school day. Most states have	7	.....
organizations that develop rules in competition	8	.....
between groups. Sports programs and	9	.....
and their related games, especially football	10	.....
and/or basketball, is major events	11	.....
for American students and can be a	12	.....
major sources of funds for school districts.	13	.....

School stadiums and gymnasiums are	14
often filled to capacity even for	15
In addition to sports, numerous	16
non-athletic extracurricular activities are	17
available for American schools. Activities	18
include musical groups, student government,	19
newspapers, science fairs, debate teams.	20

12. *Make a list of secondary school terms which have different meanings in British and American English . Compare your list to your partner's.*

13. *Read Text C over and act out the situations:*

- You are a news reporter who is taking an interview with one of the school district superintendents. Ask him to make some general comments about basic education in the USA. You may use these tips: *to attach great significance to education; to comprise 12 grades of study; to enter the public education system around ages five or six; to take a certain minimum number of mandatory subjects; to be assigned into year groups known as grades; to enter junior high or middle school, high school; to get the high school diploma.*
- You are an American high school student who prefers participating in extracurricular activities, but your friend considers it to be tiring, time-consuming and boring. As a result, you have an argument trying to prove each own point of view. You may use these tips: *an overwhelming choice of activities (debating team, chess club, student government, radio, newspaper, yearbook, environmental club, drama, choir, photography, jazz band); to challenge oneself; to be less likely to become addicted to bad habits; to bring people together; to be time-consuming; to require extra studying time.*
- You are a high school student willing to enter one of the American colleges or Universities. Your counsellor/guidance teacher assists you in making decisions about what courses/tests to take, your education career. You may use these tips: *to take a certain minimum number of mandatory subjects; to depend on language abilities, scholastic background; to strongly recommend, to take a course in social studies; to evaluate the overall level of knowledge and learning aptitude of the students; to get two recommendations from high school teacher.*
- You are a news reporter who is taking an interview with a high school teacher. Ask him about the basic curricular structure, the way teaching is done. You may use these tips: *take a broad variety of classes; without special emphasis in any*

particular subject; to take a certain minimum number of mandatory subjects; to choose additional subjects; to fill out required hours of learning; to vary widely in quality and rigidity (curricula).

- You are working on the article “The Administration of the American Public School System”. You are taking an interview with one of the school district superintendents. Ask him how the US schools are administered. You may use these tips: *a school district; to elect a school board; to perform school board responsibilities on a volunteer basis; to define the curricula; to approve budget; to appoint a superintendent; to supervise the schools; to hire a principal; to be in charge of administrating a specific school in the district.*

- 14.** *You are an exchange student. Make a list of the some specific aspects of American schooling that makes it different from other countries. The example is done for you.*

Many high schools have what is commonly called a tracking system.

- 15.** *You are a participant of the conference “The Educational System: A Basic Need in Every Society”. Make a report on:*

- a. the structure of American school system;*
- b. the administration of the American Public School System;*
- c. subjects;*
- d. tests and exams.*

Unit 3

PAINTING

Pre-Reading Activities

Lead-in

Look at the scale and try to estimate how often you/your friends/modern people

a. go to art galleries and museums of modern art;

b. buy works of art;

c. paint;

d. come across graffiti and admire it. Motivate your answer.

Reading Text A

1. You will read Text A about painting in Great Britain. Before reading discuss the following in pairs:

- Would you like to have a portrait of your own painted by a famous artist?
- What do you think the role of painting in people's life is?
- What modern trends in art do you know?

2. Read and translate Text A. Pay attention to the bold-typed words and phrases.

Text A

PAINTING in GREAT BRITAIN

Painting in Great Britain in the 17th–19th centuries is represented by a number of great artists. During this period it was greatly influenced by foreign painters. There was little **pictorial art** in England until the great **miniaturists** of the Tudor epoch. There were portraits on large scale but they were in the main of foreign origin, notably Dutch like Holbein. The Flemish painter Anthony Van Dyck (1599-1641) was really the father of the English **portrait school**. The English king personally invited Van Dyck to London, and during his first year in England the painter spent most of his time painting the king and the queen. Van Dyck created **the impressive formal type of portrait** and such masters as Reynolds, Gainsborough, Lawrence owe much to their study of his works. One of the most popular of Van Dyck's pictures is "The Family Portrait". The sitters' individuality is vividly expressed in this portrait. The artist managed to create the impression of close spiritual relationship in spite of the difference in characters. The **colour-scheme** of this canvas is very beautiful.

During the 18th century a truly national school of painting was created in England. William Hogarth (1697-1764) was the first great English painter and pictorial satirist who raised British pictorial art to a high level of importance. He wasn't a success as **a portrait painter** but his pictures of social life which he called "modern moral subjects" brought him fame and position. Hogarth's **actors** are the citizens and tradesmen, soldiers and politicians, beggars and thieves, idle rich of the 18th century London. Hogarth hated symmetry, and his famous S-line enlivens his series of pictorial satires. Among his pictures are "The Graham Children", "Shrimp Girl" and the story series "The Marriage-a-la-Mode", "The Harlot's Progress".

In Reynolds' days (1723-1792) society portraiture had become a monotonous repetition of the same theme with the limited number of variations. The **sitter** was to be posed centrally against the background (a curtain, a pillar, perhaps a hint of landscape). Normally the head was done by the master and the body – by a pupil or drapery assistant who might serve several painters. It was Joshua Reynolds who insisted in his practice that a portrait should be a full, complex work of art on many levels and each sitter was no longer static, the painter caught between one moment and the next. The artist considered, "A mere copier of nature can never produce anything great". Reynolds was the first president of **the Royal Academy of Arts**, developed his own style known as the "grand manner", **executed portraits, group pictures and historical themes**. Among his best canvases are the family portrait "Lady Elizabeth Delme and her Children" and the portrait "Lucy, Lady Strange".

Thomas Gainsborough (1727-1788), one of the greatest masters of the English school, was a portraitist and a **landscape painter**. He **became a sought-after and fashionable artist** portraying the aristocracy, wealthy merchants, artists and men of letters. Gainsborough's portraits are painted in **clear and transparent tone**, in colour-scheme where blue and green predominated. The most famous of them are "Mrs. Sarah Siddons", "The Blue Boy", "Robert Andrews and Mary, His Wife". The particular discovery of Gainsborough was the creation of a form of art in which **the sitters and the background merge into a single entity**. The landscape is not kept in the background, but in most cases man and nature are fused in a single whole through the atmospheric harmony of mood. His landscapes contain much poetry and music, among them are "The Market Cart", "The Road through Wood, with Boy Resting and Dog".

By the end of the 18th century a school of landscape painting was firmly established in Great Britain. It reached its culmination in the early 19th century in the works of John Constable and Joseph Turner. It is difficult to find painters as different as the two contemporaries, Constable and Turner were.

John Constable (1776-1836) was the first English landscape painter to ask no lessons from the Dutch. Being a **home-keeping artist**, he enjoyed clouds, sunshine, trees and fields for their own sake. The peace and quietness of nature attracted his attention becoming the main subject of his pictures. The painter believed, “Painting is a science and should be pursued as an inquiry into the laws of nature. Why, then, may not a landscape be considered as a branch of natural philosophy, of which pictures are but experiments?” The most interesting thing about his technique was **making quick sketches** setting down his first spontaneous emotional reaction to natural beauties. These sketches are even more valued than his finished works. Besides, Constable was the first who introduced green into painting, the natural green of lush meadows. He also **used broken touches of colour** in his canvases. He is famous for his “The Cornfield”, “The Haywain”, “Dedham Lock and Mill”.

Unlike realist Constable, Joseph Turner (1775-1851) was a romanticist and liked to travel. He dissolved the forms of his landscape altogether in the play of light and shade. John Constable admired Turner’s works, “...Turner has outdone himself; he seems to paint with tinted steam, so evanescent and so airy”. More than anything else in nature Turner loved the sea to which he devoted many of his canvases. He painted waves and storms. Elements in his works were at the most extreme and battling. Turner used the colour-scheme where red, violet, brown and dark blue predominated. Among his famous pictures are “Snow Storm at Sea”, “Fire at Sea”, “The Shipwreck”, “The Fighting Temeraire”, “Rain, Steam, Speed”. Turner became more and more **absorbed in problems of light and atmosphere** as French Impressionists. In this he **was far in advance of his time**.

In the second half of the 19th century there existed a number of trends in European continental painting – **impressionism, expressionism, fauvism** which later in the 20th century gave way to **cubism, futurism and surrealism**, and eventually to **abstractionism**. As Philip Guston said, “The painting is not on a surface, but on a plane which is imagined. It moves in a mind. It is not there physically at all. It is an illusion, a piece of magic, so that what you see is not what you see”. The New English Art Club founded in 1885 became the centre of English impressionism. Instead of trying to represent nature in its entirety the impressionists selected one element – light to be treated as an independent and organic element of style. The **leading representatives** of the school were Sickert, John, and younger English artists Gore and Gilman.

During World War II when all contacts with continental Europe were severed, there was a notable increase in artistic vitality in Britain. “Modern” artists were accepted as they had never been before. Sutherland, Nash, Moore all did outstanding

paintings and **drawings** and achieved through their absorption of modern means of expression a dramatic vividness of imagery. Since the war the development of painting in Britain has been diverse and therefore difficult for definition. Some British painters like Pasmore and Nicolson turned to abstractionism.

After-Reading Activities

3. Say whether the statements (1-12) are true or false:

1. The British art of the 17th–19th c. was under the influence of foreign painters.
2. The English painter Anthony Van Dyck created the English portrait school.
3. Van Dyck introduced the informal type of portrait which later was developed by Reynolds, Gainsborough, Lawrence.
4. William Hogarth famous for his pictorial satires wasn't a popular portraitist.
5. "The Graham Children", "Shrimp Girl", the "The Marriage-a-la-Mode", "The Harlot's Progress" are Hogarth's story series.
6. In the 18th c. there existed the definite rules in English portrait painting.
7. Joshua Reynolds established new rules of portraying sitters.
8. Thomas Gainsborough was a portraitist, a landscape and a still life painter.
9. Gainsborough's main contribution to the development of English art was the introduction of natural green.
10. John Constable's manner of painting is distinguished by depicting quiet nature, the abundance of green, broken touches of colour.
11. Being an Impressionist, Joseph Turner was absorbed in problems of light.
12. Impressionism, expressionism, cubism, futurism and surrealism were particular for the 20th century Britain.

4. Do the matching work. Match A and B:

- | A | B |
|------------------|---|
| 1. canvas | a. a picture showing an area of countryside or land |
| 2. masterpiece | b. a painting, drawing, or photograph of a person |
| 3. landscape | c. a picture of the flower/flowers |
| 4. seascape | d. a picture of an arrangement of objects, e.g. flower or fruit |
| 5. flower piece | e. a painting done with oil paints, or the piece of cloth it is painted on |
| 6. still life | f. a simple, quickly-made drawing not showing much detail |
| 7. self-portrait | g. a picture depicting a scene of common life |

8. portrait **h.** a work of art, a piece of writing or music etc that is of very high quality or that is the best that a particular artist, writer etc has produced
9. genre painting **i.** a drawing, painting, or description that you do of yourself
10. sketch **j.** a picture of the sea

5. Give the definitions of trends in art using the tips.

Cubism is a style in art in which objects are represented	without elaborate detail.
Realism is showing of real life, facts, etc. in a true way omitting nothing	which was developed in the early 20 th century
Expressionism is subordination of realism	so that they appear to be largely of geometrical shapes.
Impressionism is a method of painting so as to give the general effect	so that a painting may depict a number of unrelated objects as seen in a dream.
Futurism is a movement in art (early 20 th century) marked by	to the expression of inner experience.
Surrealism is a 20 th century movement in art that aims at expressing what there is in the subconscious mind	that do not look like real things
Fauvism is a style of painting that uses pure bright colours,	that is ugly or painful, and idealizing nothing.
Abstractionism is a style of painting that uses shapes and patterns	violent departure from tradition.

6. Answer the questions to Text A.

1. When did British painting begin to develop? Why?
2. How can you explain that the 1st art school in England was a portrait school?
3. Who was really the father of the English portrait school? What do you know about him and his technique?
4. What are the particular features of William Hogarth's paintings that distinguish his pictures from ones of other painters of his time?
5. What traditions in painting were observed in Reynolds' day?
6. Reynolds stuck to the traditions accepted, didn't he? Prove your answer.
7. What's the main contribution of Thomas Gainsborough? How did the attitude to landscape painting change in Gainsborough's days?
8. Compare two contemporaries, Constable and Turner paying attention to their subject matters, colour-scheme and striving for experiments.
9. What changes took place in the British art in the 20th century?

7. *Comment on the underlined quotations in the text.*

8. *Study the Topical Vocabulary on painting and complete the sentences given below using the phrases from the box.*

Topical Vocabulary

pictorial art	to enliven the series of satires
to be the father of the portrait school	to be a pictorial satirist
to create the impressive formal type of portrait	to be a sought-after artist
to express the sitter's individuality	to portray/paint/depict
colour-scheme where ... predominate	in clear and transparent tone
to execute portraits/group pictures	a canvas/picture/work of art
a portrait/landscape/still-life painter	to merge into a single entity
to bring smb fame and position	to be kept in the background
to be posed centrally against the background	to be fused in a single whole
to make quick sketches	to be in advance of one's time

1. Van Dyck was the father of the portrait school, he
2. This artist is famous for hot and agitated colours, he uses
3. The picture hasn't been finished yet, I've just
4. He had a lot of customers because he
5. Hogarth is considered ... who created some story series.
6. She adores pictures where the sitters and the background
7. If you sit in the middle of the room, it doesn't mean that you'll ... in the picture taken by Mark. He has some problems with perspective.
8. Sometimes he takes his easel and goes to ... scenes of common life.
9. Dali's ... were in requisition at the last auction and were quickly sold out.
10. The landscape is executed ..., it seems I can see the fish in the clear water.

9. *Paraphrase the following sentences using the Topical Vocabulary on painting.*

1. The picture "Trees Dressed in White" couldn't make him famous.
2. Why haven't you painted the knight on the horse in the foreground?
3. He never painted beautiful views of the river, kitchen utensils and fruit on the kitchen table attracted him more.
4. Her sketch-book is full of drawings which she made travelling by bus.
5. Turner is said to be a predecessor of Impressionists, his style differed from those of his contemporaries.
6. He decided that his actor would be painted in the centre of the canvas, with the rising sun being the background.

7. Van Dyck executed a number of portraits of aristocracy in robes.
8. Hogarth's S-line composition added vitality to the artist's satirical pictures.
9. She preferred cool and restful colours, blue being her favourite.
10. His pictures as well as his canvases could tell a lot about his sitters.

10. *Do the multiple-choice task. Choose the best answer.*

The National Gallery and the Tate Gallery

In 1838 the National Gallery was built (1) the collection of Old Masters Paintings (38 paintings) offered to the nation by an English private (2), Sir George Beamont. Today the picture galleries of the National Gallery of Art (3) works of all the European schools of (4) which existed between the 13th and 19th centuries. The most famous works among them are "Venus and Cupid" by Velazquez, "A Woman Bathing" by Rembrandt, "Lord Heathfield" by Reynolds, "Mrs. Siddons" by (5) and many others.

In 1897 the Tate Gallery (6) to house the more modern British paintings. Most of the National Gallery (7) of British paintings were (8) to the Tate, and only a small collection of a few (9) is now exhibited at Trafalgar Square. The collection of Turner's paintings at the Tate includes about 300 oils and 19,000 (10) and drawings. The Modern collection (11) the paintings of Matisse and Picasso, Chagall and Dali, Bacon and Sutherland, Blake and Hamilton, the chief pioneers of pop art in Great Britain. The famous British sculptor Henri Moore's works are exhibited here too. Thus, the Tate Gallery exhibits (12) interesting collections of British and foreign modern painting, modern sculpture.

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. a) to exhibit | b) to keep | c) to house |
| 2. a) collector | b) art critic | c) selector |
| 3. a) demonstrate | b) expose | c) exhibit |
| 4. a) drawing | b) art | c) painting |
| 5. a) Reynolds | b) Gainsborough | c) Hogarth |
| 6. a) was opened | b) was founded | c) was organized |
| 7. a) collection | b) selection | c) a number of |
| 8. a) moved | b) taken | c) transferred |
| 9. a) pictures | b) masterpieces | c) work of art |
| 10. a) watercolor | b) water-colours | c) water-coloured works |
| 11. a) consists | b) embraces | c) includes |
| 12. a) a number of | b) the number of | c) many |

11. *Put each of the following words/phrases from the box into its correct place in the passage below. Each word/phrase may be used only once.*

British Art in the Twentieth Century

macabre fantasy	experimental	employed	nudes
short-lived group	bodily decay	contemporary	abstractions
20th-century painters	commercial	painters	images

England played a minor part in initiating ... and intellectual movements in art and architecture during the 20th c. but was profoundly affected by them. In 1933, 11 painters, sculptors, and architects formed a ... known as Unit One, which aimed at furthering the contemporary spirit in the arts. Among those who attained international fame were the sculptors Henry Moore and Dame Barbara Hepworth and the ... Ben Nicholson and Paul Nash. A touch of ... can be seen in the works of three noted ..., Sir Stanley Spencer, Graham Sutherland, and Francis Bacon.

In 1954 the pop art movement originated in England in response to ... culture. Well-known contemporary painters include Lucian Freud, David Hockney, Michael Andrews, Bridget Riley, and Christopher Wood.

British art in the last two decades of the 20th c., often called neoconceptual, has been quite eclectic and ... a variety of often mixed and sometimes surprising media. Much of the art deals with life's big questions, has a certain shock value, and shares a preoccupation with mortality and Probably the best known of post-Thatcher artists is Damien Hirst, whose images have included dot paintings, cabinets of pharmaceuticals, and, most famously, animals, sliced or whole, pickled in formaldehyde and displayed in glass vitrines. A wide range of other ... English works and artists include Chris Ofili's sparkling semiabstract paintings; Richard Billingham's photographic ...; Jenny Savile's fleshy and disturbing ...; Gary Hume's cool and brilliantly colored abstracts; Fiona Rae's jazzed-up

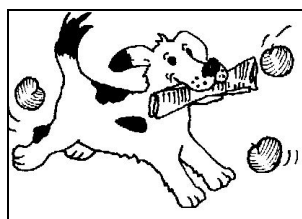
12. Choose from among the given vocabulary those related to the indicated subject:

- a. *the way of painting;*
- b. *composition;*
- c. *colouring;*
- d. *impression.*

A poetic in tone and atmosphere picture; a colourless daub of paint; to paint from nature/memory/imagination; an oil painting; subtle/gaudy colouring; to paint mythological/historical subjects; a water-colour/pastel picture; to arrange symmetrically/asymmetrically/in a pyramid/in a vertical format; to divide the picture space diagonally; distinguished by a marvelous sense of colour and composition; the colour scheme where ... predominate; to place the figures against the landscape background; in the foreground/background; brilliant/low-

keyed colour scheme; a dull/depressing/chaotic picture; to reveal the person's nature; to capture the sitter's vitality/transient expression; to be represented standing/sitting; cool and restful/hot and agitated colours; to break with the tradition; to be posed against a classic pillar; in the top/bottom/left-hand corner.

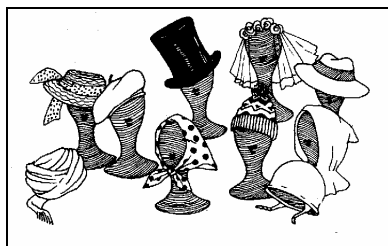
13. Look at the pictures and name their kinds with the following terms: a shoulder-length portrait, a half-length portrait, a knee-length portrait, a full-length portrait, a life-sized portrait, a flower piece, a still life, an animal piece, a family group portrait. There is one extra term.



1



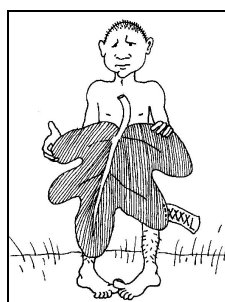
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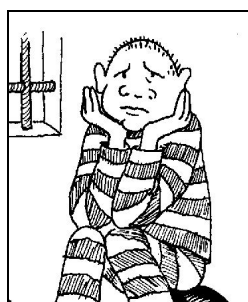
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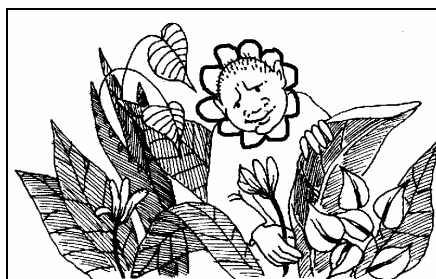
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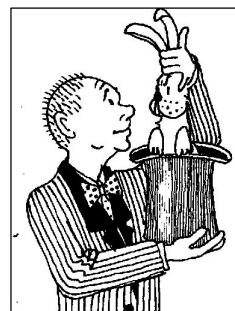
5



6



7



8

14. Using the words and phrases from the Topical Vocabulary, Tasks 12 and 13 describe any picture executed by the English painter you like. Follow the plan:

1. Name of the picture, its creator and genre.
2. The way of painting.
3. Composition: foreground, background, manner of representing the sitter.
4. Colouring.
5. Impression and judgement.

15. Read Text A over and act out the situations:

- You are working on a project concerning the influence of foreign painters on the British art development. You are taking an interview with an art critic who specializes in the painting of the Flemish painter Anthony Van Dyck. You may use these tips: *to create the impressive formal type of portrait; to use the brilliant*

colour scheme; to conform to the taste of the period; to be posed against a classic pillar/a curtain/a hint of landscape, subtle colours.

- You are working on a project concerning the contribution of Joshua Reynolds to the British art. You are taking an interview with an art critic who specializes in his painting. You may use these tips: *to be posed against a classic pillar/a curtain/a hint of landscape; to indicate the sitter's profession; to develop one's own style of painting; to execute portraits, group pictures and historical themes.*
- You are working on a project concerning the British landscape painting. You are taking an interview with an art critic who specializes in this genre. You may use these tips: *to introduce green into the painting; to break with the tradition; to blend with the landscape; a naturalistic outlook on nature; to render the living, moving quality of nature; to anticipate the practice of the Impressionists.*
- You are working on a project concerning the development of portraiture in Great Britain. You are taking an interview with an art critic who specializes in this genre. You may use these tips: *to reveal the person's nature; to conform to the taste of the period; to merge into a single entity; to develop one's own style of painting; to arrange symmetrically/asymmetrically/in a pyramid; life-sized portraits; to execute miniatures; to capture the sitter's transient expression.*
- You are working on a project concerning the modern painting in Great Britain. You are taking an interview with an art critic who specializes in modern art trends. You may use these tips: *to break with the tradition; obscure and unintelligible pictures; gaudy colours; to paint from imagination/memory; to convey the impression got; to achieve a dramatic vividness of imagery; to turn to cubism, futurism and surrealism, and eventually to abstractionism.*

16. *You are a guide at the National Gallery/the Tate Gallery. Organize an excursion and tell about the history of the gallery, its displays and famous artists whose pictures are exhibited in the gallery's halls.*

17. *You are a participant of the conference "Art is a Way of Seeing". Make a report on:*

- a. the development of British art in the 17th–19th centuries;
- b. impressionism as a faith in light;
- c. modern trends in the English art of the 20th century;
- d. portraiture and genre painting as a reflection of people's lives.

Reading Text B

1. *You will read Text B about painting in the USA. Before reading discuss the following in pairs:*

- What do you think influences the development of art in any country?
- What do you know about the history of the USA and how its historical events influenced the art development?
- Why do you think people should go to the art galleries and museums?

2. *Read and translate Text B. Pay attention to the bold-typed words and phrases.*

Text B PAINTING in the USA

Art developed in America in conditions such as existed in no European nation. Instead of a civilized society inhabiting the same region for centuries, here was a group of colonies drawn from many countries. And for the first century and a half, conditions were unfavourable to the growth of any art. Up to the 18th century, the only kind of art which people of wealth and position considered necessary was portraiture; and it was in portraiture that American artists made their first achievements. Many native born artists began as craftsmen, house-sign and carriage painters, carpenters and cabinet makers.

As the United States **emerged from colonialism into nationhood** the more intelligent artists were drawn increasingly to Europe. It was in London in Benjamin West's (1738-1820) studio that the first Americans **attempted at the grand style** originated in West's own innovation. Benjamin West was the first to paint pictures of people dressed in their own clothes, not in robes. He is considered to be the first important artist in the history of American painting.

The first American artist **to produce history paintings** was John Trumbull (1756-1843). Many of his paintings were begun under the guidance of B. West. His pictures deal with contemporary American events. He painted mostly revolutionary war scenes, battle scenes. In Trumbull's "The Declaration of Independence" 36 figures (of 48) were painted from life. You can see there T. Jefferson, B. Franklin and others.

The first definite school of landscape painting appeared in the 1820s. It was termed **the Hudson River School** because the artists first painted views of the Hudson Valley and the places near which they lived. Their choice can be explained by the words of the School's **leading exponent** Albert Bierstadt, "Truly all is

remarkable and a wellspring of amazement and wonder. Man is so fortunate to dwell in this American Garden of Eden". The Hudson River School was founded by Thomas Cole (1801-1848) and it was the first consciously national school of American painting. The leading exponents of it are A.B. Durand, F.E. Church and A. Bierstadt. These painters expressed the immensity, solitude and open skies of the New World in enormous romantic canvases. Such landscapes **drew the greatest acclaim** and even **outstripped portraiture in popularity**.

The late 19th century was a brilliant period for American-born painters. M. Cassatt and J. Whistler **cast their lot with the Old World**. Mary Cassatt (1844-1926) **applied the Parisian technique** to personal themes and **made a lasting mark**. She developed a personal style which showed a strong influence of Japanese prints. Besides, the painter used bright hues that her friends, the Impressionists, had introduced. Her favourite theme is womanhood. About one third of her works are devoted to the woman-and-child theme. As the artist confessed, "I love to paint children. They are so natural and truthful. They have no *arrière pensée* (ulterior motive)". Cassatt is famous for "The Boating Party", "Girl in a Blue Armchair", "Woman Reading in a Garden".

James Abbot McNeill Whistler (1834-1903) developed in England **a style allied to Impressionism** yet very much his own. As a true realist he found his themes in the world around him executing "Wapping", "The Music Room". Like Cassatt being under the influence of Japanese ideals, his basic conception of harmony was an oriental one. He considered that the same colour ought to appear in the picture continually here and there. This achievement of harmony may be seen in his "Nocturnes". However, Whistler's experiments with the "Nocturnes" didn't prevent him from devoting serious attention to the problems of portrait painting. From the 1870s onwards it became one of his chief preoccupations. He painted a number of portraits but his first major venture was the famous portrait of his mother "Arrangement in Grey and Black, No 1".

In 1908 a group of young artists **staged an exhibition** of their paintings which had been rejected by the National Academy. Shocked by the raw candour of their work critics called them "the black revolutionary gang" and **the Ash Can School**. The leading exponents of this school were Glackens, Shinn, Luks and Sloan. Their influence was enormous. The Eight **broke down academic idealism** and **fostered a keen interest in** contemporary American life. They painted low and high life, the masses and the upper classes, slums and the Fifth Avenue. As John Sloan once remarked, "Art is the response of the living to life. It is therefore the record left

behind by civilization". The ideas of the Ash Can School exponents were supported and developed in the works of Bellows, Hopper and Kent.

Rockwell Kent (1882-1917) was **a very versatile and gifted artist**. Beginning his career as **a painter of marines** and landscapes, **working in dark palette**, he developed a bold, striking style with massive, starkly simplified forms. His epic scenes of Alaska and Greenland painted with a strong sense of pictorial drama are among his best works. They are original and rich in subject matter, the colours are bright, the technique is faultless. Kent avoided details, found monumental colour relations and laconic compositions. Among his best pictures are "November in North Greenland", "Spring Sunday", "Greenlanders", "The Kayaks".

Today artists in America tend not to restrict themselves to schools, styles, or a single medium. A work of art might be a performance on stage or a hand-written manifesto, or a massive design cut into a Western desert etc.

After-Reading Activities

3. Say whether the statements (1-12) are true or false:

1. Art developed in America in rather favourable conditions in the 17th century.
2. Many native born artists began as portrait painters, engravers, house-sign and carriage painters, carpenters and cabinet makers.
3. Benjamin West was the first to produce historical paintings.
4. In West's "The Declaration of Independence" 36 figures (of 48) were painted from life.
5. The first American school of painting was the Hudson River School the exponents of which executed landscapes.
6. The landscapes painted by the Hudson River School artists were very popular outstripping pictures on historical themes in popularity.
7. One can trace a strong influence of Japanese prints and Impressionism in the works of Mary Cassatt.
8. James Abbot McNeill Whistler's style has much in common with the style of Mary Cassatt.
9. The Ash Can School was named "the black revolutionary gang" because its leading exponents were Afro-Americans.
10. The main theme of the Ash Can School artists was low life, where the life of the masses dwelling in the slums was exposed in the majority of works.
11. Rockwell Kent is known as a marine and landscapes painter who used a colour scheme where dark colours predominated and who is famous for his bold, striking style with massive, starkly simplified forms.

12. Nowadays the characteristic feature of American art is a mixture of different styles and trends as well as the usage of different media in the works of artists.

4. Do the matching work. Match A and B:

A	B
1. palette	a. an object that you use for cleaning, painting etc, made with a lot of hairs
2. easel	b. a knife that bends easily and is not sharp, used for spreading a substance, for example in cooking or painting
3. brush	c. a stick of a coloured wax or chalk that children use to draw pictures
4. sketch pad	d. a thin, curved board that an artist uses to mix paints, holding it by putting his/her thumb through a hole at the edge
5. pastel	e. a type of paint in which the colour is mixed with a thick liquid
6. palette knife	f. a number of sheets of paper fastened together and used for drawing
7. crayon	g. a small coloured stick for drawing pictures with, made of a substance like chalk
8. tempera	h. a wooden frame that you put a painting on while you paint it

5. Answer the questions to Text B.

1. What conditions did American art develop in?
2. The only kind of art which was considered necessary up to the 18th century was portraiture, wasn't it? Why?
3. How can you explain the fact that the first definite school of painting in the USA was one of landscape painting while in Great Britain it was the art school of portraiture?
4. When did the first definite school of landscape painting appear? What are its characteristic features and who are its leading exponents?
5. What tendencies in art influenced American painters in the late 19th century?
6. Do you know any woman painter? Analyse her contribution to the development of American art.
7. Art critics point out Whistler developed a style allied to Impressionism yet very much his own. Examine his works and find common features with Impressionism.
8. What pictures executed by Whistler prove his keenness on Japanese ideals?

9. The Ash Can School was a group of Afro-Americans who painted the difficult life of black people, wasn't it? That's why its exponents were also called "the black revolutionary gang", weren't they?
10. Why is Rockwell Kent considered a very versatile and gifted artist? Enumerate his subject matters and the pictures where they are revealed.
11. Do you like American art? Describe any picture executed by an American artist that appeals to you the most.

6. *Comment on the underlined quotations in the text.*

7. *Study the Topical Vocabulary on painting in the USA and complete the sentences given below using the phrases from the box.*

Topical Vocabulary

to attempt at the grand style	to make a lasting mark
a school of landscape painting	to use bright hues
leading exponents	to develop one's personal style
to draw the acclaim	Japanese prints
to cast the lot with the Old World	a style allied to Impressionism
to apply the Parisian technique to smth	to stage an exhibition
to break down academic idealism	to foster a keen interest in smth
a versatile and gifted painter	to work in dark/bright palette
the Hudson River School	the Ash Can School

1. M. Cassatt and J. Whistler were among those American artists who
2. Buy any picture executed by this In a year his pictures will cost a fortune.
3. The Ash Can School is said
4. Why do you ...? Your pictures look rather dull and oppressive.
5. A.B. Durand, F.E. Church and A. Bierstadt are the leading exponents of
6. His pictures are different. It's because he
7. He is the Ash Can School devotee, that's why he uses every chance to buy pictures executed by its
8. Mike's parents were people with artistic taste. Since his child they
9. B. West's studio in London was that very place where the first Americans
10. Enough of your false modesty! You're a very talented artist, you should ... of your own.

8. *Paraphrase the following sentences using the Topical Vocabulary on painting in the USA.*

1. Why do you think his style resembles the one of Impressionists? They are different like heaven and earth.
2. John's colour scheme is very cheerful.
3. He had some difficulty with naming the main Ash Can School representatives.
4. He dreamt to have his own show and win the art critics' recognition all his life.
5. The artists of the Hudson River School painted nature in all its beauty.
6. Art critics called R. Kent a diversified and talented painter of marines.
7. His art didn't conform to the tastes of the period. He hated academic idealism.
8. M. Cassatt's talent was appreciated and highly estimated by her contemporaries.
9. Being an American-born artist, J. Whistler spent most of his time in Europe.
10. Mike was never satisfied with himself. He was looking for the new ways of conveying the play of light and shade.

9. Do the multiple-choice task. Choose the best answer.

1. John was always interested in the new ... of art.
a) tendencies b) kinds c) directions d) trends
2. Jackson Pollock was essentially an ... person.
a) artistic b) artificial c) art d) artist
3. His drawing is good but his ... is poor.
a) colour b) colours c) colouring d) colour scheme
4. I like this picture painted in clear and transparent tone where blue and grey
a) predominate b) prevail c) dominate d) command
5. Why do you use water-colours for immediate ... from nature?
a) paintings b) studies c) drawings d) pictures
6. Ann was looking at the still life and couldn't understand what was ... there.
a) portrayed b) pictured c) drawn d) represented
7. John sometimes used a ... to apply the paint instead of a brush.
a) scoop b) palette c) palette knife d) broom
8. Every detail in the picture plays its part in the
a) composition b) arrangement c) construction d) formation
9. The headmaster ... the school's future in bright colours.
a) represented b) painted c) portrayed d) pictured
10. Rockwell Kent tried to portray the ... of the ocean.
a) spirit b) sentiment c) mood d) feeling
11. "I don't want a life-sized ... of myself," answered the lad, swinging round on the music-stool.

- a) painting b) picture c) sketch d) portrait

12. "Every portrait that is painted with feeling is a portrait of the ..., not of the sitter," said Basil Hallward.

- a) imagination b) artist c) soul d) model

10. Put each of the following words/phrases from the box into its correct place in the passage below. Each word/phrase may be used only once.

The Technique of Action Painting in Jackson Pollock Paintings

central image	performance art	paintbrush	action
technique	splattered	frantically	imprint
action painting	recognizable	characterizes	unveiled

In the December 1952 issue of ARTnews, Harold Rosenberg coined the term "action painting". The term ... artists who first and foremost see the canvas as a space for action. Jackson Pollock is the artist who best illustrates the techniques of The bold colors, movement and individuality of Jackson Pollock paintings are ... worldwide. His ... of "dripping" paint onto a canvas created a number of famous works that earned him considerable acclaim. Pollock's ... would dance above the canvas and express his emotions and feelings without having to touch the canvas.

Action painting refers to a style that resembles ..., whereby the artist freely lets go and unleashes emotion. It is in the performance of action painting that a plot is created by the artist. However, there is no central motif. Action painting tells a story without the use of a ..., merely through action. The painting Lavender Mist, ... by Pollock in 1950, is one of the most famous Jackson Pollock paintings. The canvas which is 10 feet wide displays paint that has been dripped and ... over every inch. Lines of color move in every direction, and the ... of Pollock's hands which have been dipped in paint appear at the top right corner of the canvas. The eye ... attempts to take in the sheer magnitude of the painting and is unable to rest. Because his paintings were created through ..., the process of viewing them must also involve an active process.

11. Read this text. If you find a mistake in a line, cross it out and suggest an alternative. If there is no mistake, put a tick (✓). The first two have been done for you.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art

The Metropolitan ~~Gallery~~ of Art, often referred 0 Museum
to simply as The Met, is one of the world's 0 ✓

largest and most important painting museums,	1
located on the eastern edge of Central Park	2
in Manhattan, Chicago, United States.	3
It also comprises a building complex known	4
as “The Cloisters” in Fort Tryon Park at the	5
north end of Manhattan Island overlook	6
the Hudson River which features medieval art.	7
The museum opens on February 20, 1872.	8
John Taylor Johnston, a railroad executive	9
which own collection seeded the museum, served	10
as its first President. The Met’s massive collection	11
ranges with treasures of Classical Antiquity like its	12
Greek galleries and Cypriot galleries too nearly	13
all the European masters, as well as an extensive	14
collection of American art. It also possesses	15
extensive holdings in Egyptian (including	16
the Temple of Dendur), Africa, Asian, Oceanic,	17
Middle Eastern, Byzantine and Islamic art.	18
One of The Met’s last purchases is Duccio’s	19
Madonna and Child, costing more then \$ 45 million.	20

12. *Make a list of the main features of American art. Compare your list to your partner’s.*

13. *Read Text B over and act out the situations:*

- You are fond of landscape painting and admire the works of The Hudson River School artists. Your friend considers landscape painting to be of no use and prefers portraits. You are trying to convince him/her that landscapes are not useless. You may use these tips: *to prefer portraits to landscapes; a school of landscape painting; to use bright hues; to convey a sense of space; to combine form and colour into harmonious unity; to raise one’s spirits; moving and lyrical pictures; full-length, life-sized portraits; to reveal the person’s nature.*
- You’ve visited the exhibition of the Ash Can School works. On the way home, you meet your friend who happens to have visited this exhibition the day before. You are sharing your impressions. You may use these tips: *to work in dark/bright palette; to expose the dark sides of life; to break with the tradition; to depict a scene of common life; genre compositions; depressing and disappointing pictures;*

original and poetic in tone and atmosphere; to paint from life/nature.

- You've ordered an amateur artist to paint your portrait. The result is shocking. You can't recognize yourself at all as the picture resembles an ill-made puzzle. Besides, the colour-scheme is gaudy. The painter explains that he/she has painted you in the cubistic manner. You may use these tips: *to be scarcely discernible; to develop one's personal style; a half-length portrait; to sit for one's portrait for hours; gaudy colouring; obscure and unintelligent portrait; to arrange in a pyramid; in the top/left-hand corner; not to have the slightest resemblance to smb.*
- You are working on a project concerning the influence of foreign art on the American art development. You are taking an interview with an art critic who specializes in the history of American art. You may use these tips: *to apply the Parisian technique to smth; a style allied to Impressionism; to develop one's personal style; Japanese prints; Oriental art; to use the colour scheme where one basic colour predominates; the same colour appears in the picture continually here and there in the same way that a thread appears in an embroidery.*
- You've visited the exhibition of the Modern Art together with your friend and seen how the technique of Jackson Pollock is applied on practice. You both are full of impressions. On the way home, you are sharing your impressions. You may use these tips: *action painting; to drip and splat paint over every inch of the canvas; there is no central motif; a style that resembles performance art; to freely express the emotions; to place a canvas directly on the floor; to create a painting through action; to break many conventions.*

14. *You are an art dealer who persuades a client to buy a piece of modern art "Trees Dressed in White" that resembles a god of salad dressing thrown violently up against the side of a house. Describe this picture to make it attractive for the client to buy.*

15. *You are a participant of the conference "American Art: A Look through Centuries". Make a report on:*

- a. the development of American landscape painting;
- b. the influence of Impressionism on American art;
- c. the influence of Oriental art on American art;
- d. the Ash Can School as a new look on things around;
- e. the favourite themes of American art;
- f. modern trends in American art.

Reading Text C

1. You will read Text C about painting in Ukraine. Before reading discuss the following in pairs:

- How do you think Christianity influenced the development of art in Ukraine?
- What do you think the first genre of painting flourishing in Ukraine was?
- What famous artists of Ukraine do you know?

2. Read and translate Text C. Pay attention to the bold-typed words and phrases.

Text C

PAINTING IN UKRAINE

In the 15th and 16th centuries there emerged a Galician school of icon painting, in which adherence to Byzantine iconography was tempered by **personal interpretations**, individual variations, and Western influences. During the Renaissance icons gradually **lost their rigidity** and became more realistic. The 17th century introduced secular themes, three-dimensional forms and movement in icons.

In Ukraine portrait painting as a separate genre emerged during the Renaissance and was **strongly influenced** by the icon tradition. The first portraits were those of benefactors which were hung in churches. Portraits which were not **used for religious purposes** did not emerge until the 17th century. They included **official portrayals** of nobles and Cossack hetmans and officers, as well as more intimate portraits of nobles and townspeople.

Academy of Arts in St. Petersburg was established in 1757 and it attracted Ukrainian artists greatly. Among those who continued **to pursue their careers** in Ukraine was Taras Shevchenko (1814-1861). He devoted most of his painting to Ukrainian interests. All the works executed by him can be divided into three groups: portraits and self-portraits, landscape paintings of Ukraine, Kazakhstan, the Aral Sea, and genre compositions. His self-portraits **contribute much to the study of** the poet's life, as "painting is just another way of keeping a diary" (Pablo Picasso). Shevchenko's professional skills, a faithful depiction of the model combined with deep penetration into man's inner world are characteristic features of Shevchenko's water colour portraits ("Portrait of an Unknown", "Portrait of N. Lunin", "Portrait of M. Sokolovsky", "Katya, the Kazakh girl"). Genre compositions "Kateryna" and "Gypsy Fortune-Teller" (the latter was awarded a silver medal by the Academy of Arts) were cast by his own poems.

During the 19th century landscape painting appeared as a separate genre and not only in the works of T. Shevchenko. Inspired by romanticism I. Sochenko, A. Kuindzhi, and S. Vasylykivsky recorded the pastoral setting of rural scenery while I. Aivazovsky **devoted his efforts to depicting** the beauty of the sea.

The creative work of the prominent Ukrainian artist of the late 19th – early 20th centuries, Mykola Pimonenko (1862-1912) occupies a place of note in Ukrainian genre painting. A number of M. Pimonenko's paintings are generalized portraits which embody a popular ideal of a working man ("A Young Woman", "A Reaper"). The artist also turned to the theme of peasant labour **depicting typical themes from everyday life** against the backdrop of a landscape ("Harvest-Time", "A Ploughman", "Haymaking in Ukraine").

The 20th century avant-garde movement had a direct impact on Ukrainian painting. Artists born in Ukraine as well as those who considered themselves Ukrainian by nationality were in its vanguard. The most prominent of them were K. Malevich, A. Ekster, V. Tatlin who introduced **suprematism, futurism and cubism** into Ukrainian painting. But in the 1930s avant-garde movement came to a halt with introduction of social realism as the only artistic method permitted by the communist regime. Paintings **were limited to portraits** of leaders and genre compositions of happy workers and peasants. Western painters and art critics expressed their fairly low opinion of social realism considering it "...poor art for poor people" (Arshile Gorky).

Among those who joined social realism but added much of their own were Kateryna Bilokur and Tetyana Yablonska. Kateryna Bilokur (1900-1961) is a highly original Ukrainian folk artist. Her beautiful pictures of the colourful Ukrainian nature are a significant landmark in the history of Ukrainian folk art. Bilokur's first works were **amateurish**. They were the portraits of her relatives and villagers executed with charcoal and self-made vegetable paints. Then she took to drawing still lifes and flower pieces. Skill of selecting subject matter, **vitality, fanciful composition** and harmony of colours are characteristics of these pictures and have become the main features of all the work of the artist. Such original works as "Apples and Tomatoes", "Breakfast", "Watermelon, Carrots and Flowers", "Flowers and Grapes" are **distinguished for their freshness and verve**. One of her ardent admirers, the modern Ukrainian painter Mykola Mudry writes: "I bow my head in front of Kateryna Bilokur's Ukrainian genius that didn't ask people for a piece of bread but asked them just to be humans!"

The famous Ukrainian painter Tetyana Yablonska (1917-2005) established herself as an original and outstanding artist. She became the leader of many young

Ukrainian artists in pursuit of new styles and it is this thirst for novel imaginary and plastic means which makes her work fresh and consistent with time. Yablonska's **artistic manner** was evident even in the sketches such as "Woman with a Yoke" and "Milkmaid" as well as in the unfinished canvas "Wedding On the Collective Farm". The year 1949 saw the appearance of Yablonska's **renowned canvas** "Grain" which made her famous as a **first-grade painter** and **proved a milestone** in the Soviet visual art. The topics of her work embrace various subjects: peace and work, the happiness of motherhood, the wisdom of old people, Man with his sorrows and joys. Half a century ago Yablonska's pictures catapulted her to worldwide fame. Critics still like to draw literary parallels to her pictures. For example, they called "Bread" "the novel of a picture," while the canvas "Morning", showing a girl against the backdrop of an open window, is associated with a "poem," and "A People's Poem", which depicts life in the Ukrainian countryside, is "a people's epic." Her pictures resemble haiku. Like Japanese miniatures, her canvases show an event which occurs in nature and is valuable in itself, for example, wandering clouds or a sunset as a sign of an immortal life and eternity. The artist Liudmyla Krasiuk recalled, "In the twilight years of her life Yablonska spoke little, but later her words seemed to grow in you. You're walking home, seeing the sky and the trees, and you hear her voice in your heart. Her silence was even more impressive; it seemed to encapsulate the experience of the entire world".

Nowadays Ukrainian artists are free to follow any style of painting and we can **observe a mixture of different styles** in their works.

After-Reading Activities

3. *Say whether the statements (1-10) are true or false:*

1. Artistic traditions of Ukraine have a very ancient history.
2. The first definite school of painting in Ukraine was a Galician school of icon painting founded in the 15th – 16th centuries.
3. Icon painting in Ukraine was inspired by Byzantine icons.
4. The icon tradition has had a great influence on the Ukrainian portrait painting.
5. In the 17th century portraits in Ukraine were used for religious purposes.
6. As a truly national painter T. Shevchenko executed mainly landscape paintings of Ukraine.
7. Landscape painting appeared as a separate genre during the 19th century.
8. A number of M. Pimonenko's paintings are generalized portraits of Cossack hetmans and officers.

9. The works of famous Ukrainian painters Tetyana Yablonska, Kateryna Bilokur are distinguished for their freshness and verve.
10. A mixture of different styles can be observed in the works of contemporary Ukrainian artists.

4. Do the matching work. Match A and B:

A	B
1. iconography	a. any piece of artwork painted or applied directly on a wall, ceiling or other large permanent surface.
2. fresco	b. dark grey residue consisting of carbon and any remaining ash
3. mural	c. the painting of icons in the Byzantine and Orthodox Christian tradition
4. charcoal	d. is generally considered a person attached to a particular pursuit, study, without pay and often without formal training
5. folk art	e. a prominent or well-known object in or feature of a particular landscape
6. an amateur	f. having a widespread, especially good, reputation; famous
7. a landmark	g. art produced from an indigenous culture or by peasants or other laboring tradespeople
8. renowned	h. any of several related mural painting types, done on plaster on walls or ceilings.

5. Answer the questions to Text C.

1. What was the first genre of painting in Ukraine?
2. Why did Byzantine iconography influence Ukrainian art greatly?
3. When did portrait painting appear as a separate genre in Ukraine? Characterize the first portraits.
4. What is the role of Academy of arts in St. Petersburg in Ukrainian art development?
5. T. Shevchenko was a truly national painter of Ukraine, wasn't he? Prove the fact that he devoted most of his painting to Ukrainian interests.
6. Did landscape painting appear as a separate genre in the 18th or 19th century?
7. Was avant-garde movement successful in Ukraine? Express your attitude to new tendencies in art of that time.
8. Why were paintings limited to portraits of leaders and genre compositions of happy workers and peasants with the introduction of social realism?
9. What do you know about M. Pimonenko? Dwell on his art preferences.

10. What are the particular features of Kateryna Bilokur's works?
11. Why is T. Yablonska considered an original artist? What distinguishes her paintings?

6. *Comment on the underlined quotations in the text.*

7. *Study the Topical Vocabulary on painting in Ukraine and complete the sentences given below using the phrases from the box.*

Topical Vocabulary

a Galician school of icon painting	to be executed with charcoal
adherence to Byzantine iconography	to come to a halt
to be tempered by personal interpretations	folk art, a folk artist
to lose rigidity	to be in the vanguard
to introduce secular themes	futurism, suprematism, cubism
faithful depiction of	to be consistent with time
a self-portrait, an intimate portrait	to occupy a place of note
genre paintings/ genre composition	a significant landmark
deep penetration into man's inner world	embody a popular ideal
to depict smth against the backdrop of	to draw a flower piece/still life

1. The art of iconography spans over a thousand years in Ukraine and during the Renaissance icons gradually
2. ... to Byzantine iconography is observed in Ukrainian iconography as it was influenced by a host of different cultural influences.
3. A rather different art developed out of northern realist traditions in the 17th century playing a crucial part in introducing
4. A new style featured intense emotions, release from restraint, and ... into man's inner world.
5. The later Baroque style gradually gave way to a more decorative Rococo, though it occupies a ... in the world of art.
6. ... depict aspects of everyday life by portraying ordinary people engaged in common activities.
7. With introduction of social realism avant-garde movement
8. Vincent van Gogh's "Sunflowers" paintings are some of the best known 19th century ... paintings..
9. The exhibition features nearly 200 examples including many self-portraits as well as ... of the artists' families and friends.

10. With the rise of the Galicia-Volynia Principality of in the 13th century, there emerged
11. The amateurish works of Kateryna Bilokur were executed with ... and self-made vegetable paints.
12. With unsurpassed craftsmanship and hand-painted ornaments his works are a significant ... in the history of Ukrainian folk art.

8. Paraphrase the following sentences using the Topical Vocabulary on painting in Ukraine.

1. In England, William Hogarth conveyed social criticism and moral lessons through pictorial representations depicting scenes or events from everyday life of ordinary people.
2. Van Gogh uses mostly tones of yellow and rather flat rendering to make a work of art depicting mostly inanimate subject matter, typically commonplace objects.
3. This exhibition explores a fascinating but relatively unknown type of portraiture that flourished in Britain between the 1730s and 1830s, those were the portraits that served a more intimate role and were often worn as jewellery to keep a loved one close.
4. Adherence to Byzantine iconography was restrained by personal interpretations, individual variations, and Western influences.
5. The dark grey residue consisting of carbon and any remaining ash is used in art for drawing, making rough sketches in painting.
6. His works proved a milestone in the Soviet visual art.
7. The painting of icons in the Byzantine and Orthodox Christian tradition was rather popular in Ukraine especially in the 13th century.
8. The outstanding painter and draftsman used to depict peasants against the natural background.
9. T. Shevchenko's water colour portraits are characterized by profound insight into man's inner world.
10. Art produced from an indigenous culture or by peasants is characterized by a naive style, in which traditional rules of proportion and perspective are not employed.
11. The pictures of a rookie artist manifest the ideal of a working man.
12. A 20th century avant-garde art movement, pioneered by P. Picasso and G. Braque was introduced into Ukrainian painting by K. Malevich, A. Ekster, V. Tatlin.

9. Do the multiple-choice task. Choose the best answer.

1. Mr. Cheater made a living ... works by famous painters.
a) devising b) faking c) pretending d) shamming
2. The ... of Rembrandt's paintings finishes next week.
a) demonstration b) exhibition c) show d) spectacle
3. They thought the painting was genuine but it turned out to be
a) a facsimile b) an imitation c) a replica d) a reproduction
4. There was no ... difference between the original and the copy.
a) discernable b) discoverable c) knowable d) understandable
5. Mr. Bell has taken ... painting since he retired.
a) down b) in c) over d) up
6. A young art student acted as our ... when we visited the museum.
a) coach b) conductor c) guide d) lead
7. Mr. Vernix is the greatest ... expert on techniques of painting.
a) alive b) live c) living d) nowadays
8. Children and pensioners are admitted to the museum at ... prices.
a) decreased b) less c) reduced d) undercharged
9. In the ... right-hand corner of the portrait there is a flower.
a) front b) high c) top d) up
10. On examination by experts, the picture turned out to be a ...
a) fabrication b) fake c) fraud d) sham
11. He is sometimes considered to be an outstanding artist, but I consider his work to be quite
a) common b) intermediate c) mediocre d) moderate
12. He made some ... sketches which would serve as guides when he painted the actual landscape.
a) elementary b) introductory c) preliminary d) primary

10. Put each of the following words/phrases from the box into its correct place in the passage below. Each word/phrase may be used only once.

Colors of Southern Ukraine by Bukovyna Artist

book illustrations	symbolic	representative	influenced
black-and-white	resemble	<i>Mother's Portrait</i>	constructive
multifaceted	followers	collections	portraits

As an artist, Larysa Demianyshyna is ... not so much in terms of images and genres but in techniques and types of art. No matter what technique she chooses, be it ... graphics, oils, watercolors, or acrylics, she always attains a high level of

lightness and creative execution. In 2007 this ... of the Odesa painting school manifested herself in a new way by creating the design for the memorial complex to victims of the Holodomor and political repressions in Ukraine (village Kominternivske, Odesa oblast).

A prominent place in her works belongs to She has developed her own linear artistic manner, which merges spontaneity and emotionality with picturesqueness and multiple meanings. Demianyshyna's graphic works include illustrations to ... and single works by O. Riznykiv, H. Mohylnytska, V. Berezinsky, S. Mudryk. Art critics justly say that her graphic works were ... by the "whimsical" Henri Matisse, but somehow French light-minded subjectivism was transformed via the prism of Ukrainian substantiality to yield more clear-cut linear forms in Demianyshyna's work.

Some of her graphic works, created under the influence of Boichuk's ... may be brought together into a separate group of "portraits." Among them ... is by far the best. But these works only ... the genre of portrait, because the degree of generalization and figurativeness does not allow one to perceive them as Apparently, the ... element in the painter's works has the potential for expansion. Demianyshyna's penchant for a monumental and ... way of thinking under certain conditions may yield artistic samples that are no yet in demand.

11. *Read this text. If you find a mistake in a line, cross it out and suggest an alternative. If there is no mistake, put a tick (✓). The first two have been done for you.*

Ivan Honchar Museum,

A Treasure House of Ukrainian Folk & Decorative Arts

In the 1960s, there are about 130 museums in	0	were
Ukraine but none of them presented Ukrainian	0	✓
art objectively or comprehensive. The Soviet rulers	1	.....
wanted art to represent Soviet ideology and Ukrainian	2	.....
national art did not quite fitted the ideological frame.	3	.....
State-run museums did not exhibit "primitive art",	4	.....
"folk iconography" and other artefacts of Ukrainian	5	.....
folk and decorative arts. Ivan Honchar was none of the	6	.....
co-founders of the Ukrainian Society for Preservation	7	.....
of Historical and Cultural Landmarks. He started	8	.....
actively collect cultural artefacts in the early	9	.....
1950s, and soon his dwelling turned into a private	10	.....

“clandestine” museum. Now the collection includes	11
over 15,000 exhibits dating in the 16 th – early 20 th c.	12
Among the artefacts are embroidered towels; rugs;	13
clothes; pottery of many types; toys, Eastern eggs;	14
wood carvings; folk musical instruments; primitive	15
art paintings; sculpture; icons created by folk artists.	16
The fine arts are represented by painters and graphic	17
works by V. Krychevsky; V. Makovsky; P. Levchenko;	18
S. Vasylykivsky; S. Svitoslavsky; O. Murashko; H.Narbut;	19
F. Krasytsky; H. Yakutovych; V. Lopata and others.	20

12. *Make a chart of the main steps of art development in Ukraine. Compare your chart to your partner’s.*

13. *Read Text C over and act out the situations:*

- You are working on an article about T. Shevchenko’s contribution to the development of Ukrainian art. You are taking an interview with an art critic who specializes in the painting of T. Shevchenko. You may use these tips: *to affirm critical realism as a new, progressive trend in fine arts; a pupil of the indoor painter Vasiliy Shiryayev; to reproduce the images of the Ukrainian heroic past; to be awarded a silver medal by the Council of the Academy of Arts; portrait painting as a leading genre; deep penetration into man’s inner world.*
- You are a promising Art School student and fond of painting flower pieces. Your friend considers that you won’t become a fashionable and sought-after artist if you continue painting flowers. You disagree with your friend giving the examples from life (hint: K. Bilokur). You may use these tips: *to develop one’s own style of painting; to devote life to painting flower pieces; to be distinguished for the freshness and verve; the use of pure colours; to die forgotten and penniless; poetic in tone and atmosphere; an unsurpassed masterpiece.*
- You are discussing the role of social realism in the development of Ukrainian art with your friend. You consider that social realism deprived Ukrainian art of many discoveries in art. Your friend disagrees with you. You may use these tips: *to come to a halt; the introduction of social realism; to introduce futurism to Kyiv; to pursue advanced art training in the homeland; to limit painting to thematic canvases of the Bolshevik revolution and its champions; romanticized depiction of war; to discourage landscapes and still life compositions.*
- You are discussing with your friend the fate of an artist. Your friend considers that

the main thing for an artist is to be fashionable and sought-after that's why he must conform to the taste of the period. You think that the artist should develop his own style and change the society for better even if he dies penniless. You may use these tips: *to conform to the taste of the period; to break with the tradition; to be in advance of one's time; to be a fashionable and sought-after artist; to be ideologically and technically entirely different from smth; to have pupils and followers; to become a forerunner of smth; to die forgotten.*

- You have visited Ivan Honchar Museum in Kyiv in company of your friend. Your friend is surprised seeing pottery of many kinds and earthenware among its exhibits. He/she considers that there is no place for such things in art museums. You try to convince him/her in the opposite. You may use these tips: *to have (no) artistic value; to trace the history of the Ukrainian people; to become a veritable treasure house of Ukrainian fine, decorative and folk art of the 18th–20th c.; primitive art paintings; to study national cultural heritage; to collect art objects which otherwise can be irretrievably lost; dull, uninteresting exhibits.*
14. *You are a representative of the local art museum paying a visit to one of local schools and encouraging pupils to take part in the annual children's art contest devoted to the International Children's Day. Tell about the purpose of the contest, the requirements of the entry, the subject matters of pictures, prizes and awards etc.*
15. *You are a participant of the conference "Ukrainian Art Through Centuries". Make a report on:*
- a. the influence of Byzantine iconography on the Ukrainian art development;
 - b. T. Shevchenko as a devotee of Ukrainian interests;
 - c. the peculiarities of the Ukrainian landscape painting;
 - d. the 20th century avant-garde movement: its role in Ukrainian artistic life;
 - e. social realism: a period of stagnation or a new step ahead;
 - f. Ukrainian modern artistic trends.

Unit 4

CINEMA & THEATRE

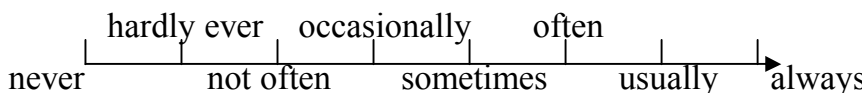
Pre-Reading Activities

Lead-in

Look at the scale and try to estimate how often you/your family/modern people go

a. to the cinema;

b. to the theatre.



Motivate your choice.

Reading Text A

1. You will read Text A about cinema. Before reading discuss the following in pairs:

- What changes do you think cinema has undergone since the first black-and-white film appeared?
- How can you explain the popularity of 3D, 4D and 5D movies among viewers?
- What is your attitude to the law of showing foreign films in Ukraine according to which all foreign films shown in Ukraine must be dubbed in Ukrainian?

2. Read and translate Text A. Pay attention to the bold-typed words and phrases.

Text A

CINEMA

The cinema is often called the art of the 20th century. Young people today are called the film generation not only because motion pictures are an important part of their cultural environment but also because so many of them have been using the medium of film to express their own ideas and interests. There are few people left unaffected by the sphere of cinema. People are named after the favourite actors and actresses, they dress and talk like them, hum songs which their favourite actors **star in**, in short make themselves complete by doing whatever they have to do to make themselves feel as close to their role-models as possible. The famous Swedish film director Ingmar Bergman once said “Film as dream, film as music. No art passes our conscience in the way film does, and goes directly to our feelings, deep down into the dark rooms of our souls”. So, cinema **has an influential role** in the society. It's no wonder, having such a long and exciting history!

Moving images have always been popular. In China, for example, there were “shadow plays” 5,000 years ago, which used firelight **to project images** of puppets onto the screen. So projection is a very old idea. However, cinema only became possible when this old Asian idea met a new European one – photography. But the result still wasn’t cinema; there was no machine able to project moving pictures onto a large screen. The problem was partially solved due to T. Edison’s “kinetoscope”. The kinetoscope projected moving pictures, but it had three problems: it was noisy; the pictures it produced were of low-quality; only one person could watch it at a time.

Before cinema could be born, one last invention was necessary – a quiet machine able to project high-quality pictures onto a large screen. And the men who produced that were two French brothers from the city of Lyons. The Lumiere Cinematograph allowed large audiences to watch “moving pictures”. Its **debut** took place on 28 December 1895 in a Paris café. That day the Lumieres showed several documentaries and one of them was “The Arrival of Train at a Station”. This show was a great success and cinema began to develop rapidly.

The further history of movie-making industry can be conventionally divided into three significant periods: the Silent Era, the Talkies, and the Golden Era.

The Silent Era was called so because there was no **recorded sound**. Instead, the actors’ dialogues appeared on cards shown every 15 or 20 seconds. The Silent Era was the era of Charlie Chaplin, Rudolph Valentino, Clara Bow, and Douglas Fairbanks. It was in this era that Hollywood was established. That’s when a group of New York film producers decided to open a new studio in California. Why in California? Because the climate was good, labour was cheap and there were lots of beautiful **locations** nearby. Hollywood soon attracted film actors and technicians from all over the country.

Recorded sound ended the silent era in 1927. That’s when Al Johnson both spoke and sang in “The Jazz Singer”. It marked the beginning of **the era of the Talkies**. The **impact of cinema-goers** was enormous; they loved “The Jazz Singer” and demanded more and more talking pictures.

The Golden Era begins with the arriving of **Technicolor** in 1932, which made cinema more popular than ever. So popular, in fact, that the next 20 years are called Hollywood’s “golden age”. Among the top studios of this period are Paramount, RKO, Warner Brothers and the most successful of all – Metro Goldwyn Mayer.

With the invention of a TV set the movie industry had a problem on its hands as the number of cinema goers **lessened considerably**. Studio bosses tried to solve the problem in several different ways. These included:

CINEMASCOPE – This technique made it possible to show films on a wider screen than ever before.

3D – To watch 3D or three-dimensional films audience had to wear special glasses, which **gave images on the screen extra height, width and depth**.

CINERAMA – Three projectors were needed to show Cinerama films. Each one filled a third of a huge, curved screen.

SMELL-O-VISION – This was an electronic system, which sent the smell of roses, gun smoke, coffee, etc. over moviegoers during the film.

70MM FILM – The arrival of 70 mm film **produced a much bigger, clearer image**. 70mm is still used for some films today.

However, what really saved the cinema industry was not a technical development at all – it was another 1950s invention ... teenagers.

Cinema flourished in the 20th century, becoming “more than the twentieth century art. It’s another part of the twentieth-century mind. It’s the world seen from inside” (Don DeLillo). The 21st century has brought its own innovations – 4D and 5D films, 3D pictures being no wonder any more. What else is waiting for viewers? But in spite of all changes cinema has undergone through centuries, film production has remained traditional and time-honoured.

Film production is the process of making a film, from an initial story, idea, through **scriptwriting**, finding money to finance a project (it can come from a major studio, a large business organization or a group of companies, private investors), pre-production (which includes: casting, finding locations, building sets, making costumes), production (the actual shooting of film), postproduction (this is when the film is edited, has the sound track added to it, is dubbed or subtitled for foreign audiences), marketing and release. Filmmaking takes place all over the planet in a huge range of economic, social, and political contexts, and using a variety of technologies and cinematic techniques. Typically, it involves the skills and talents of many different people who are involved in filmmaking. The stars and other actors who appear on the screen are only part of the story as most of the events of a **production** take place off-camera. As a famous US screenwriter William Goldman once noted: “As far as the filmmaking process is concerned, stars are essentially worthless – and absolutely essential”. Depending on the size, or scale of the production, and the financing available, thousands of people may have a part in producing a motion picture: film directors, producers, **cameramen, casting directors**, art directors, **second unit directors, gaffers, key grips, focus pullers, clapper-loaders, best boys, dubbing editors, sound mixers, continuity supervisors, boom operators**, etc.

In Ukraine movie-making industry achieved marked success due to the talented director and scriptwriter Oleksander Dovzhenko, an important innovator in world cinematography. His works, “Zvenyhora” (1928), and especially “Zemlya” (1930; “The Earth”) are considered classics of the silent-film era. In the later years, “Tini Zabutykh Predkiv” (1964, “Shadows of Forgotten Ancestors”), directed by Serhy Paradzhanov, won critical acclaim in the West. The Ukrainian motion-picture industry is centred on the O. Dovzhenko Studio in Kyiv and on the Odessa Studio. Among the popular Ukrainian actors and actresses are B. Stupka, A. Rogovtseva, B. Benyuk, O. Sumska, A. Khostikoev, N. Sumska. They are considered **the performers of great versatility and range**. The famous modern Ukrainian actors and actresses are D. Grantchak, A. Pavlenko, I. Novak, V. Stepanenko, H. Kuzina.

These days, cinema and television **live side-by-side**. Modern films have four lives instead of one. First, they appear in the cinema, then in the Internet, further on DVDs or video, and finally they’re shown on TV. That’s why people today can watch their favourite film in **movie houses** or at home, watching TV or DVD player or choosing one of their favourite channels. Of course, tastes differ; those who seek pure entertainment and rest to the mind prefer comedies, detective films, Westerns, thrillers, melodramas. Other people consider that movies should be rather **thought-provoking** and enjoy watching psychological and drama films. So everyone can find something to his/her liking in the **broad variety of film genres**: comedies, Westerns, thrillers, documentaries, dramas, horror films, historical films, animated-cartoons etc.

As for me I like to watch films which can **rest my soul** and at the same time **give some food for thought**. One of my favourite films is “Gone with the Wind”, which is considered to be one of the greatest motion pictures of all times. It is **a gripping romantic story** of love and survival. **Brilliant actors** Vivien Leigh and Clark Gable starred in it. As for Vivien Leigh, she made her film debut with the leading role in “Gone with the Wind”. Her performance in this film made her an **overnight success**. “Gone with the Wind” won eight Academy Awards, including the award for the best actress of the year. Its success can be explained by the words of the famous American actress Debbie Reynolds, “...(it) was wonderfully made, wonderfully directed, wonderfully written, wonderfully acted, and ... was entirely different”. The picture has been popular everywhere, because it is really exciting, moving and **has an outstanding cast**. It **leaves deep and lasting impression** on the audience and can be watched for several times with great interest.

So, cinema has developed greatly. **Mute**, ordinary, black-and-white films gave way to **sound, wide screen** and colour ones. Nowadays many producers shoot

hundreds of films every year, but still there are some former films which can be watched with great delight for hundreds of times.

After-Reading Activities

3. Say whether the statements (1-10) are true or false:

1. No art has had such an impact on the audience as cinema has.
2. Moving images first became popular in Japan 5,000 years ago.
3. Projection is a very old Asian idea.
4. One of the major contributions was Thomas Edison's "kinetoscope" which projected moving pictures.
5. The Lumiere Cinematograph allowed large audiences to watch "moving pictures" but it had three problems.
6. The arriving of Technicolor marked the beginning of the Talkies.
7. With the invention of a TV set the movie industry began to develop rapidly.
8. Filmmaking involves the skills and talents of a few different people.
9. Many Ukrainian films won critical acclaim in the West.
10. Today cinema and television live side-by-side and modern films are shown on TV first.

4. Do the matching work. Match A and B:

- | A | B |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. a key role | a. the collective name for the actors in the film |
| 2. a casting director | b. the painted background, furniture etc used on a theatre stage |
| 3. scenery | c. the most important acting role |
| 4. a crew | d. the first showing of the new film |
| 5. a sound track | e. a place away from a film studio where scenes are filmed |
| 6. a cast | f. the audio element of the film |
| 7. a location | g. people involved in the filmmaking process |
| 8. a premiere | h. the person who chooses the actors |

5. Answer the questions to Text A.

1. Why do people call cinema the art of the 20th century?
2. Projection is a very old idea, isn't it? Provide facts to prove it.
3. What were the three problems of Thomas Edison's "kinetoscope"?
4. The Lumiere Cinematograph was a very important contribution to the further development of movie-making industry, wasn't it?

5. What significant periods can be conventionally pointed out in the history of movie-making industry? Characterize them.
6. Is it possible to say that in Ukraine movie-making industry achieved marked success?
7. How does modern cinema differ from that of the 20th century?
8. Is cinema still extremely popular at or not?

6. *Comment on the underlined quotations in the text.*

7. *Study the Topical Vocabulary on cinema and complete the sentences given below using the phrases from the box.*

Topical Vocabulary

motion pictures/films/movies/pictures	cinema-goers/ film-goers
to adapt a novel for the screen	a film director and a scriptwriter
to shoot/produce/make a film	a cameraman, a costume designer
to have an enormous impact	an art director, a producer
to have an influential role	to star in a film, to co-star
a star studded film	to play the leading/key role
to show films on a wide screen	a small/supporting/minor role
to release a picture	to win/gain an award (title)
to leave deep and lasting impression	to make the most of the role
to have an outstanding cast	to outshine everybody else
to be miscast	to win critical acclaim
film genres: comedies, Westerns, thrillers	a flop, to go flop
animated-cartoons, detective films	a trailer

1. One of the biggest stars in history, Clark Gable left a legacy of great films, playing ... roles that defined a tough, no-nonsense image.
2. Certain ... (and actors) are known for certain types of films.
3. ... look after the business side of a film, first they find the money to start a project.
4. Thousands of people may have a part in producing a
5. Meryl Streep has ... in a series of major international hits.
6. If the film is not technically brilliant, it may become a
7. "Gone With the Wind" was the first film to ... more than five Academy
8. "Love Actually" boasted a huge British celebrity cast, and it quickly became one of the best ... films.

9. J. Depp starred in a ... role on the Fox television series, “21 Jump Street”, which premiered in 1987.
10. “Gone With the Wind” has been ... several times for stage and screen.
11. Several Hollywood celebrities co-starred in that film, trying ... one another and giving a magnificent performance.
12. The online promotional ... for the trilogy “The Lord of the Rings” was first released on 27 April 2000, and set a new record for download hits, registering 1.7 million hits in the first 24 hours of its release.

8. Paraphrase the following sentences using the Topical Vocabulary on cinema.

1. Performance by an Actor in a Leading Role is one of the Academy Awards of Merit presented annually by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences.
2. The Lumiere Cinematograph had a great influence on cinema development.
3. It is so delightful to watch how several stars appear in the same film, trying to create a true to life image.
4. With an ill-chosen cast and somewhat weak direction the film was not successful with the audience.
5. In the 1960s British studios began to enjoy major success with the audience in the international market.
6. Some of the most commercially successful films of all time have been produced in the United Kingdom, including the two highest-grossing film franchises (Harry Potter and James Bond).
7. He became famous starring in subsidiary acting roles.
8. The second culturally American film on the list, “Star Wars”, was filmed principally in the UK.
9. In 1999, Rowling sold the film rights of the first four Harry Potter books to Warner Bros, demanding that the principal group of actors starring in the film should be kept strictly British.
10. The breakthrough role of a famous Welsh actress Catherine Zeta-Jones was in the 2000 film “Traffic”, for which she earned her first Golden Globe Award.

9. Do the multiple-choice task. Choose the best answer.

1. The... music for the film has been taken from the works of Chopin.
a) incidental b) intervening c) passing d) supplementary
2. They all sit in the fourth ... of the cinema.
a) bench b) line c) rank d) row
3. Lawrence Olivier gave an excellent ... in the film.

- a) act b) character c) performance d) play
4. There was an interesting ... of the film in the paper last week.
- a) comment b) resume c) revision d) review
5. What time is the first ... of the film?
- a) act b) performance c) programme d) show
6. There is an interesting ... nowadays to make films portraying love between youngsters.
- a) direction b) surge c) tradition d) trend
7. Although he is said to be a dramatic actor, he is ...starring in a musical.
- a) actually b) currently c) lately d) recently
8. The film is not...for children.
- a) adapted b) agreeable c) right d) suitable
9. The film started with the heroine's death so most of it was shot in
- a) backtrack b) flashback c) reverse d) switchback
10. I found the last scene extremely ... and well-directed.
- a) moving b) pathetic c) pitiful d) sympathetic

10. *Put each of the following words/phrases from the box into its correct place in the passage below. Each word/phrase may be used only once.*

origins	annually	location	to launch
set up	president	given out	directors
award	prestigious	artists	movie stars

Cannes Film Festival

The Cannes International Film Festival, founded in 1946, is the most ... film festival in the world. The private festival is held ... (usually in May) at the Palais des Festivals et des Congrès, in the resort town of Cannes.

The Cannes Film Festival has its ... in the late 1930s when Jean Zay, the French Minister of National Education, with the support of the British and Americans, ... an international cinematographic festival in response to the interference of the fascist governments of Italy and Germany in the selection of films for the Venice Film Festival. Cannes was selected for the ... over other candidates. In June 1939, Louis Lumière agreed to be the ... of the first festival. Additionally, given massive media exposure, the non-public festival is attended by many ... and is a popular venue for film producers ... their new films and attempt to sell their works to the distributors who come from all over the globe. Prior to the beginning of each event, the Festival's board of ... appoints the juries who hold sole responsibility for choosing which films will receive a Cannes Jurors are chosen from a wide range

of international... . The most prestigious award ... at Cannes is the Palme d'Or ("Golden Palm") for the best film.

11. *Read the text carefully. Some of the lines are correct and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct put a tick (✓) in the space provided. If a line has a word which should not be there, write it in the space provided. The first two have been done for you.*

The Walt Disney Company

The Walt Disney Company is the largest media	0	✓
conglomerate in the world in the terms of revenue.	0	the
Founded on October 16, 1923, by Walt Disney as the	1	.....
Disney Brothers Cartoon Studio the company was	2	.....
reincorporated as Walt Disney Productions. Walt	3	.....
Disney Productions established itself as if a	4	.....
leader in the American animation industry before	5	.....
diversifying into live-action film production and	6	.....
television. Taking on the its current name	7	.....
in 1986, the Walt Disney Company expanded	8	.....
its existing operations and also started off divisions	9	.....
focused upon theatre, radio, publishing, and online	10	.....
media. The company is best known for the products	11	.....
of its film studio, and as today it is one of the largest	12	.....
and best-known studios in Hollywood. Disney	13	.....
also owns and operates the ABC broadcast	14	.....
television network; cable television networks;	15	.....
publishing, merchandising, and theatre divisions; and	16	.....
owns and licenses off 14 theme parks	17	.....
around of the world. An early and well-known	18	.....
cartoon creation of the company, Mickey Mouse,	19	.....
is the official mascot of the Walt Disney Company.	20	.....

12. *Make a list of the film genres you know. Compare your list to your partner's.*

13. *Read Text A over and act out the situations:*

- You are working on a project concerning the greatest contributions into the history of cinema. You are taking an interview with a researcher who specializes in this sphere. You may use these tips: *to project images of puppets onto screens; the*

first celluloid film on a roll; Thomas Edison's "kinetoscope"; to project high-quality pictures onto a large screen; the Lumiere Cinematograph; to allow large audiences to watch "moving pictures"; an instant and enormous appetite for films; to have an enormous impact on cinema-goers.

- You are working on the project "In the World of Cinema: Film Production". To do this project you are taking an interview with a famous film director. Ask him about stages of filmmaking, responsibilities of people involved. You may use these tips: *to involve a large number of people; to occur in three stages: pre-production, production, postproduction; to make preparations for the shoot; to hire cast and film crew; to select locations, to build sets; to edit a film, to add a sound track; to be dubbed in ...; to be subtitled for foreign audiences.*
 - You are a news reporter who is taking an interview with a famous film star at a live televised ceremony of Academy Awards. Ask him about the ceremony, awards, and nominations, etc. You may use these tips: *to recognize excellence of professionals in the film industry; one of the most prominent award ceremonies in the world; to be televised live in more than 200 countries annually; Oscar statuettes; Academy Award nomination; a professional honorary organization; an elaborate extravaganza, with the invited guests walking up the red carpet in the creations of the most prominent fashion designers of the day.*
 - You are a news reporter who is taking an interview with a famous film producer/director. Ask him about the ordinary filming day, the members of his crew and their responsibilities, etc. You may use these tips: *to turn an idea into motion picture; to find money, to supervise the production process; to select actors and negotiate contracts; to add recorded sound effects; to be responsible for editing process; to keep the camera in focus and changing lenses when necessary; to operate the clapper-board.*
 - You have gone to the cinema with your friend to watch a popular 3D film. On your way home you are discussing strong and weak points of the movie seen, recollect the most interesting episodes and scenes. You may use these tips: *an Oscar-winning Director; a screen adaptation of a novel; to give a magnificent performance, to be a bit slow-moving; to become a hit with the audience; a run-of-the-mill movie; (not)to leave smb cold; a lasting performance; to contain complex and obscure ideas; a film not to everyone's taste.*
- 14.** *You are a famous film director, who pays a visit to one of the schools. Point out the typical crew positions and describe their functions. The example is done for you.*

The director is primarily responsible for the storytelling, creative decisions and acting of the film.

The assistant director (AD) manages the shooting schedule.

15. *You are a participant of the conference “In the World of Cinema”. Make a report on:*

- a. history of cinema;
- b. filmmaking process (stages and people involved);
- c. cinema in Ukraine;
- d. famous film festivals and awards;
- e. the influence of cinema on people.

Reading Text B

1. *You will read Text B about the world history of theatre and famous British, American and Ukrainian theatres. Before reading discuss the following in pairs:*

- Is the art of theatre more difficult than the art of cinema? Explain your answer.
- What well-known theatres do you know?
- What do you think the functions of the theatre are?

2. *Read and translate Text B. Pay attention to the bold-typed words and phrases.*

Text B

THEATRE

There is hardly any art so original and diverse, that teaches and entertains at the same time as theatre is. Modern theatre has a long history but it continues to attract crowds of people yielding only to the cinema in popularity. The American actress and acclaimed acting teacher Stella Adler once said, “The theatre was created to tell people the truth about life and the social situation”.

The world’s first official **drama school**, the Pear Garden was founded in China in AD 20. In West drama began with the Greek and we can still see the ruins of their **vast open-air theatres**. Greek drama developed from dances performed on a flat area levelled off on the slope of a hill from where the **audience** watched. Performances lasted all day and consisted of three **full length plays**. Performances ended with a farce, so everyone went home happy. Because of the distance the actors wore large

masks to show the characters they were playing. The Romans also had theatres and Roman actors also wore masks. During the Middle Ages actors performed plays in churches. Religious scenes were played in different parts of the church. Small booths called mansions represented the various **settings** such as Jerusalem, Hell and Heaven. But the theatre as we know it really began to develop in Italy during the 16th century.

The English Elizabethan **playhouse** evolved independently and took two distinct forms: **private, indoor theatres**, and **public, outdoor theatres**. The **strolling actors** performed plays in inn-yards as travelling from place to place they usually stayed in inns. The inn-yard was the most convenient place for them to play as people could watch their **performance** from the balcony or in the yard itself. Later English theatres were built in the shape of inn-yards with three rows of balconies round the courtyard. The balconies were covered by a roof, but the **pit** was open to the sky. That's why if it rained there were no performances. Among the first theatres were The Swan and The Globe. The latter is closely connected with the name of W. Shakespeare and could hold an audience of 2,500 people. At that time boys took women's parts on the stage because it was considered to be indecent for women to appear in plays. The changes took place in the late 16th century. Nowadays such theatres as The Royal Opera House, the Royal National Theatre and the Coliseum Theatre are popular and loved by the British.

American theatre can't boast of the long history as British theatre can but its famous **Broadway** in New York draws audiences at home and abroad. Today the **musical play** dominates Broadway. Among the longest running musicals are The Phantom of the Opera, Cats, Chicago (Revival), Beauty and the Beast, Mamma Mia!, My Fair Lady, Wicked and Miss Saigon. If you consider the ticket price is high you can see the same musical later in one of the theatres of **Off Broadway**.

Unlike the USA, Ukraine can compete with Great Britain in its theatrical history as elements of theatricality can be traced in Ukrainian folk customs and rites, folk oral literature and dances. With the acceptance of Christianity in Ukraine, the Divine Liturgy took on elements of theatricality. The church adopted many pagan rituals for its own purposes. **Secular theatre** represented by **serf theatres**, **amateur** and **touring theatre groups** became popular during the 19th century. Nowadays when there is no threat of censorship Ukrainian theatre can experiment with its form and content suggesting the **audience** new and original views on old themes. Besides, you can find theatres in almost every city and town of the country with the Maria Zankovetska Drama Theatre and Ukrainian Children's Theatre in Lviv, Lesya Ukrainka Russian Drama Theatre and Opera and Ballet House in Kyiv, being the most popular.

To tell you the truth, I'm not a great **theatre goer** but sometimes I feel the necessity to escape from the reality, everyday problems and get absorbed in the magic world of the theatre. If I want to go to the theatre I prefer our local Shevchenko Drama Theatre which provides now a rich **repertoire** to choose something to your taste: comedies, dramas, musical plays and ones with ballet elements. And the price is rather moderate, of course, the most expensive seats are in the **stalls** and **boxes** but they are the best if you want to see everything going on the **stage**. Sometimes I have to get **the tickets for the balcony**. It happens when it's **the first night** and I haven't bought the tickets beforehand. After leaving my coat in the cloak-room and getting a check I go upstairs to buy a program to see what the cast is and find my seat. Meanwhile the lights go down, **the curtain is rung up** and the play begins. Usually if it's the first night, **the play draws capacity crowds** and the actors are presented with flowers. Anyway I enjoy our local theatre marvelously staged performances with brilliant, talented acting, fine **scenery** and wonderful costumes. Among the theatre actors there are a lot of **Honoured Artists** of Ukraine such as V. Kolomiets', N. Semenenko, Y. Berlinskiy, T. Kryzhanivska, L. Popova. When the curtain drops, the spectators **give actors a big hand** and often applaud standing to show their gratitude for the pleasure got. I agree with Oscar Wilde "the theatre is the greatest of all art forms, the most immediate way in which a human being can share with another the sense of what it is to be a human being".

After-Reading Activities

3. *Say whether the statements (1-16) are true or false:*

1. The theatre can teach and entertain at the same time.
2. The world's first official drama school was the Pear Orchard in Japan.
3. In West drama began with the Greek vast open-air theatres.
4. Both Greek and Roman actors wore large masks to show their characters.
5. During the Middle Ages plays were staged in mansions designed as Jerusalem, Hell and Heaven.
6. There were three kinds of English Elizabethan theatre – private, indoor theatres, public, outdoor theatres and serf theatres.
7. Among the first theatres were The Swans and The Globe.
8. Until the late 16th century only actors played on the stage.
9. Modern popular English theatres are the Royal Opera and Ballet House, the Royal National Theatre and the Coliseum Theatre
10. The most famous American theatre is Broadway in New York.
12. Ukrainian theatre originated from folk customs, folk oral literature and dances.

13. The censorship always controlled and controls Ukrainian theatre.
14. The most popular Ukrainian theatres are the Maria Zankovetska Drama Theatre, Lesya Ukrainka Russian Drama Theatre and Opera and Ballet House.
15. People get to know what is on at the theatre from commercials.
16. The best seats are considered to be stalls and boxes because they are cheap.

4. Do the matching work. Match A and B:

A	B
1. aisle	a. the raised area in a theatre where actors perform
2. box	b. a sheet of heavy material drawn or lowered across the front of the stage
3. curtain	c. the seats on the ground floor
4. footlights	d. the hall at the entrance to a theatre
5. gallery	e. the sides of a stage where an actor is hidden from view
6. stage	f. the way between the seats in a theatre
7. stalls	g. a row of lights along the front of the floor of a stage
8. wings	h. a line of seats for people side by side
9. foyer	i. a small room in a theatre, on either side, from which a small group of people can watch the play
10. row	j. the highest upper floor in a theatre

5. Answer the questions to Text B.

1. Is the history of theatre longer than one of the cinema?
2. When and where was the world's first official drama school founded?
3. What are the specific features of the Middle Ages theatre?
4. What do you know about English theatre?
5. Could women play in Greek/Roman/English theatres?
6. What American theatres draw audiences at home and abroad? Explain why.
7. What did Ukrainian theatre originate from?
8. What theatres existed in Ukraine until the XIXth century?
9. Is there any difference between the old and the modern theatre in Ukraine?
10. What does it mean to be a great theatre goer? Are you the one? Describe your recent visit to the theatre.

6. Comment on the underlined quotations in the text.

7. Study the Topical Vocabulary on the theatre and complete the sentences given below using the phrases from the box.

Topical Vocabulary

drama school/playhouse	open-air theatres, puppet-theatre
Opera and Ballet House	to leave a coat in the cloak-room
amateur/touring theatre groups	to provide a rich repertoire
to get absorbed in the magic world	to be a success/a failure
to perform/play/act/sing/dance the part of	stalls, boxes, balcony, gallery
to get/buy the tickets beforehand	the production is first-rate/decent
the usher shows smb to smb's seats	first night/premiere/debut
to be a regular/great theatre goer	to draw capacity crowds
to prefer matinee/evening performance	to be presented with flowers
a marvelously staged performance	brilliant talented acting
to give actors a big hand/to applaud	a prompt-box, a prompter
to take smb's seats	a play in three acts

1. He never misses a play, he is
2. You shouldn't take your coat with you. Go downstairs and
3. You can easily choose something to your taste. This theatre always
4. I'm sure ... because the cast was well-chosen.
5. There were no vacant seats in the auditorium as the play
6. Michael forgot about all his troubles
7. As it is the first night, you should ..., otherwise you won't have a chance to see this new production.
8. It's a pity that ... in the city park doesn't work.
9. The tickets for ... were so expensive that I had to buy a ticket for a gallery.
10. The audience ... and presented them with flowers.

8. Paraphrase the following sentences using the Topical Vocabulary on the theatre.

1. My son adores the local theatre where puppets play funny stories.
2. When the usher showed me to my seat I saw that it was occupied.
3. The new production of "Othello" was warmly received by the public.
4. As it was the first night, there was not an inch of room in the auditorium.
5. Ann hated non-professional theatres and strolling actors considering them not to be worthy of her attention, time and money.
7. As the play consisted of three parts, we went to the refreshment room during the interval.
8. The audience applauded the actors standing and encored them time and again.
9. The man in the stage hatch said something but Jo playing a villain didn't hear.
10. Our local theatre stages up to 5 new plays every year to any taste.

11. The acting of the heroine on the stage gripped the attention of the audience.

9. Do the multiple-choice task. Choose the best answer.

1. The actors walked on to the ... and the play began.

- a) landing b) pavement c) platform d) stage

2. I had to stand in a ... four hours to get the tickets for this performance.

- a) line b) procession c) queue d) tail

3. The change of ... in the next act brought a gasp of surprise from the audience.

- a) panorama b) scenery c) view d) vista

4. All the theatre seats had been sold, so there was standing ... only.

- a) area b) place c) room d) space

5. The box office is open ... for ticket sales.

- a) a day b) daily c) daytime d) in day

6. Your seat is number A 13. That's in the front ... on the right.

- a) line b) rank c) row d) seat

7. We agreed to meet in the ... of the theatre, near the cloakroom.

- a) anteroom b) foyer c) hall d) porch

8. My brother, who is fond of acting, has joined an ... dramatic society.

- a) amateur b) impersonal c) unprofessional d) untrained

9. Are there any seats left for this week's ... of "The Cherry Orchard"?

- a) acting b) drama c) opera d) performance

10. All the seats in the theatre were ... week before the first performance.

- a) engaged b) occupied c) sold out d) taken

11. The actors have to ... before they appear in front of the strong lights on stage.

- a) cover up b) do up c) make up d) paint up

12. He gave the best performance of his acting career in the ... of Othello.

- a) action b) personage c) role d) theme

10. Put each of the following words from the box into its correct place in the passage below. Each word may be used only once.

**Cherkasy Regional Academy Theatre of Music & Drama
named after T. Shevchenko**

T. Shevchenko's	reorganized	T. Shevchenko	awarded
the theatrical group	repertoire	performance	comedies
World Literature	stationary	has staged	received

The history of the theater started in 1932, when Malyna townspeople were introduced to the play “The Family of brush makers” written by M. Irchan. The ... was the debut of the newborn travelling theater, formed of ... “Berezil”.

In 1933 the theater moved to Cherkasy, one of the district towns of Kyiv region. In 1939, the year of the 125th ... birthday anniversary, the theater was honored to be named after In 1954 Cherkasy region was recognized as a new one and the theater was ... from the travelling theater into the ... drama theater.

In 1963 the theater ... the status of Cherkasy Regional State Theater of Music and Drama. In 2006 the theater was ... an additional status – Cherkasy Academic Theater of Music and Drama named after T. Shevchenko. The theater ... more than 450 plays, 75 plays of the general number were staged on the base of Ukrainian classical literature, 50 plays staged on the ... and the rest – on the Modern Ukrainian and East-European Drama. Its ... includes “A Big Cellar” by T. Shevchenko, “French Passions at Moscow Dacha” by L. Razumovska, “A Sooth for Widows” by M. Raddone, “Homer Sometimes Laughs” by Ostrovsky, “Love Under Elm Trees” by O’Neil, “Dear Pamela” by D. Patrik, “The Song of the Wood” by L. Ukrainka, “A Poem about brothers Neazovsky” by L. Kostenko, “The Cherry Orchard” by A. Chekhov, “On the other side of Golgofa” by M. de Galderode, “Othello” by W. Shakespeare and many other ... and dramas.

11. *Read this text. If you find a mistake in a line, cross it out and suggest an alternative. If there is no mistake, put a tick (✓). The first two have been done for you.*

The Globe

Four hundred years back , Shakespeare	0	ago
built a theatre – The Globe – in	0	✓
the centre of London. It was one of	1	.....
London’s first theatres. It was	2	.....
round and had not roof over the	3	.....
centre – like the theatres of ancient	4	.....
Rome. OK in Rome – not such a good	5	.....
view in cold, rainy London!	6	.....
The people of London loved going	7	.....
to the cinema. The Globe could hold	8	.....
three thousand dwellers. Some people	9	.....
sat to watch the games; others stood in	10	.....
the middle, in front of the stage.	11	.....

The audience were usually noisy, 12
 often clapping and cheering, but 13
 shouting to the actors – and there 14
 were just actors, no actresses. Young 15
 boys played the parts of women. It 16
 often rained in London then, too. 17
 And everyone got very wet. The new 18
 Globe Cinema will be exactly like 19
 Shakespeare's house. 20

12. *Make a list of adjectives you may make a use of when you want to express your positive or negative opinion about the play. You may use the example given. Compare your list to your partner's.*

Positive opinion	Negative opinion
marvellous	boring

13. *Make a list of activities (5-10) a theatre goer should and shouldn't do at the theatre as it is shown in the following example.*

A theatre goer should switch off his/her mobile phone when the play is on.

A theatre goer shouldn't take the others' seats.

14. *Make a list of literary works the staged version of which you would like to watch at the theatre. Compare your list to your partner's.*

15. *Read Text B over and act out the situations:*

- You have got to know about a premiere of a new comedy from a playbill. You are going to buy two tickets for the stalls and invite your friend who is a theatre goer. You may use these tips: *to buy tickets for stalls; the first night; the play draws capacity crowds; a new modern production; brilliant talented acting; to read about smth in a playbill; Honoured Artists of Ukraine/Russia; the play is a stage version of the novel ... by ...; to be in the leading role.*
- You are invited to the theatre by your friend, but you happen to have seen this play. You sing your praises to the play and accept his/her invitation with pleasure. You may use these tips: *to buy tickets for stalls/boxes; the play draws capacity crowds; a modern production; brilliant talented acting; from the rise of the curtain to the time when the last curtain falls smb watches the play with a great interest; the dresses are wonderful; the music is lovely.*

- You have seen a new production of “ The Cherry Orchard” by A. Chekhov. It was a wonderful pantomime that impressed you greatly. You are sharing your impressions with your friend. You may use these tips: *to be the first night; the play draws capacity crowds; the play is a stage version of the play ... by ...; to be in the leading role; the production is first-rate; the scenery is extremely rich; from the rise of the curtain to the time when the last curtain falls smb watches the play with a great interest.*
 - You have seen a new production of Shakespeare’s “King Lear”. It was staged by a Russian touring company. The play performed leaves much to be desired. You are sharing your impressions with your friend. You may use these tips: *the play is boring; it’s so dull to watch the play that one feels like walking out; to take smb’s seats; to buy tickets for the balcony; to be hardly audible; the house is half empty; the play is a failure with the public; the acting is awful/artificial; the scenery is excellent; the music is fine.*
 - You want to go to the theatre with your friend. But you friend doesn’t like the idea. He/she prefers going to the cinema to see a new thriller. You both try to persuade each other to change the plans and keep the company. You may use these tips: *it’s so dull to watch the play that one feels like walking out; to enjoy oneself thoroughly from the moment the curtain goes up to the end of the last act; to be the first night; the production must be first-rate; Honoured Artists of Ukraine/Russia; to be in the leading role.*
- 16.** *You are a correspondent of the local newspaper “The Theatre Life”. You are to take an interview with the famous theatre critic who will express his impression produced by the new modern production “Othello”. Make an approximate list of questions you are going to put him.*
- 17.** *You are a participant of the conference of theatre lovers “Long Live, Theatre!”. Make a report on:*
- a. the rich history of theatre;
 - b. English theatre now and then;
 - c. Broadway as the cradle of the world-known musicals;
 - d. Ukrainian theatre’s prospects;
 - e. promising young actors and actresses of Ukraine, the USA and the UK;
 - f. censorship in the modern theatre: pros and cons.

Unit 5

ECOLOGY

Pre-Reading Activities

Lead-in

Look at the scale and try to estimate the general state of ecology

- a. in the world; 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
- b. in Ukraine; **bad** | | | | | | | | | | **good**
- c. in the city/town/village you are from. Motivate your choice.

Reading Text A

1. You will read Text A about the ecological situation in the world. Before reading discuss the following in pairs:
 - Do people's activities and inventions harm the nature?
 - What are the consequences of people's activities and inventions? How do they affect the ecology?
 - What do you think the possible ways of solving ecological problems are?
2. Read and translate Text A. Pay attention to the bold-typed words and phrases.

Text A

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

We live in a changeable world where it's very difficult to keep up with new ideas and inventions. Our life becomes more comfortable and more interesting. We get to know about the smallest details of a child's birth and space, computers have become the part of everyday life. We use new devices which make housework much easier. Technological advances help us, but we seldom think that the majority of inventions and new technologies **bring about harm to the environment**. Many environmental pollution problems are the result of the rapid advances in technology that have been made since the end of World War II. Gregory Bateson is right saying, "The major problems in the world are the result of the difference between the way nature works and the way people think".

Today the greatest problem for the humanity is pollution. Pollution is the **contamination** of the environment including air, water and land with undesirable amounts of material and energy. Such contamination originates from human activities

that **create waste products**. Nowadays this problem is not topical only for heavily industrialized cities and towns where metallurgical plants, steel mills, mines, chemical plants are situated. Modern man **abuses nature** and **disfigures the landscape** creating landfills everywhere – in fields, in forests, in oceans and even in the space. It's no wonder why new diseases appear every year and mutation on different levels is progressing. We eat, drink and breathe what we dump on the ground and emit into the atmosphere.

There are several kinds of **environmental pollution**. They include air pollution, water pollution, soil pollution, and pollution caused by **solid wastes**, noise, and radiation. It's difficult to say what of them is the worst as all parts of the environment are closely related to one another. So, a kind of pollution that chiefly harms one part of the environment may also affect others. For example, air pollution harms the air, but rain washes **pollutants** out of the air and deposits them on the land and in water bodies.

Air pollution turns clear, odorless air into hazy, smelly air that harms health, kills plants, animals and damages property. Most air pollution results from **combustion processes**. The burning of gasoline to power motor vehicles and the burning of coal to heat buildings and help manufacture products are examples of such processes. **Uncontrolled emissions of harmful substances** and dust pollute everything around us. Very often they are the reason of **acid rains** which fall miles away from the plants and poison earth and water. Studies have shown that particulates burn eyes and irritate lungs, they cause asthma, bronchitis, cancer and emphysema. Besides, air pollution affects climate intensifying greenhouse effect and air pollutants damage **the ozone layer**.

Another problem the mankind faces nowadays is **the fresh-water-supply problem**. Water pollution reduces the amount of pure, fresh water that is available for such necessities as drinking and cleaning, and for such activities as swimming and fishing. The pollutants that affect water come mainly from industries, farms, and **sewerage systems**. Another major pollutant is fuel oil, which enters oceans mainly from oil tankers and **offshore oil wells**. Such spills ruin beaches and kill birds and marine life. People's carelessness costs high prices to the environment.

Often trying to get more and quicker, man destroys what has been created for centuries. Soil pollution damages **the thin layer of fertile soil** that covers much of the earth's land and is essential for growing food. Natural processes took thousands of years to form the soil that supports crops. People use **fertilizes and pesticides** to grow more and better crops. But the use of large amounts of fertilizer may decrease the ability of bacteria **to decay wastes** and **produce nutrients** naturally.

Solid wastes are probably the most visible form of pollution. Much of waste ends up littering roadsides, floating in lakes and streams, and collecting in ugly dumps. They ruin the attractiveness of the surrounding areas and cause **the extinction of flora and fauna**. Some solid wastes need hundreds or even thousands of years to decay.

Besides the kinds of pollution mentioned there are invisible enemies that affect everything alive. These are noise pollution and radiation problem. But if in the case with noise pollution we can hear the enemy and try to minimize noise disturbance, radiation affects noiselessly and brings disastrous effects on health. The latter causes different kinds of cancer, **stillbirths**, leukemia.

Since the late 1960s, millions of people all over the world have become alarmed by the danger of pollution. They **have become environment-conscious**, create disaster-prevention programmes and attract public attention to burning ecological problems. Plants and factories **install purification equipment** to reduce **the air pollution index**. Scientists look for wasteless and cheap recycling technologies. People learn to use natural sources of energy such as wind, sun, tides and nowadays there are many cars and houses using sun batteries. There is a special green movement which calls for nature protection. Of course, it's not obligatory to be a member of Greenpeace to fight pollution. You can preserve woodlands cleaning the picnic site after having a picnic, plant **"green belts"** or trees and plants near your house, throw litter, garbage and junk in special garbage cans, protect wildlife and what not. Remember the saying of Denis Hayes "Individually, each of us can do only a little. Together, we can save the world".

After-Reading Activities

3. Say whether the statements (1-10) are true or false:

1. Modern technological advances of the 21st century contribute to pollution.
2. Pollution is disfiguring of landscapes, creating landfills and dumping of waste products into the water.
3. Nowadays the problem of pollution is topical only for heavily industrialized cities and towns where metallurgical plants, steel mills, mines, chemical plants are situated.
4. One can't determine what kind of pollution is the worst because of interrelation of all parts of the environment.
5. Asthma, bronchitis and emphysema are sure to be caused by air pollution.
6. Combustion processes such as burning of gasoline to power motor vehicles and the burning of coal to heat buildings are the real reason of greenhouse effect.

7. The pollutants that affect water come only from industries, farms, and sewerage systems that's why installation of purification equipment can solve the fresh-water-supply problem.
8. If people use fertilizers and pesticides, they affect the soil favourably as they help it to grow more and better crops.
9. Among the invisible kinds of pollution are noise pollution, air pollution and radiation problem.
10. The usage of alternative kinds of energy is the way of reducing pollution.

4. Do the matching work. Match A and B:

- | A | B |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. acid rains | a. heating of the atmosphere resulting from the absorption of certain gases as carbon dioxide and water vapor, of solar energy that has been captured and reradiated by the earth's surface |
| 2. greenhouse effect | b. to treat or process (used or waste materials) so as to make suitable for reuse |
| 3. pollution | c. the introduction of harmful substances or products into the environment. |
| 4. to recycle | d. a place where waste is buried under the ground |
| 5. global warming | e. a general increase in world temperatures caused by increased amounts of carbon dioxide around the Earth |
| 6. landfill | f. a gas or other substance that is sent into the air |
| 7. emission | g. the air, water, minerals, organisms and all other external factors surrounding and affecting a given organism at any time |
| 8. environment | h. precipitation containing acid-forming chemicals, chiefly industrial pollutants, which have been released into the atmosphere and combined with water vapor; ecologically harmful |

5. Answer the questions to Text A.

1. What is pollution?
2. What kinds of pollution do you know? Are they closely related to one other?
3. What are the causes and consequences of air (water, land, noise, radioactive) pollution?

4. How can you explain the global interest to the problem of environmental protection nowadays?
5. Are you environment-conscious? What do you do to fight pollution and protect nature?
6. Do you know any international or local ecological organizations? Describe their activities.
7. Is it possible to solve ecological problems and live on a clean planet? What measures should be taken?

6. *Comment on the underlined sentences and quotations in the text.*

7. *Study the Topical Vocabulary on the environmental protection and complete the sentences given below using the phrases from the box.*

Topical Vocabulary

to fight pollution/contamination	to affect climate
to abuse nature	to intensify greenhouse effect
to disfigure the landscape	the fresh-water-supply problem
to create landfills/dumps	oil spills/offshore oil wells
to dump on the ground/in the river	fertile soil/derelict land
to emit into the atmosphere	fertilizes, pesticides, herbicides
combustion processes	extinction of flora and fauna
to create disaster-prevention programs	to be environment-conscious
to damage the ozone layer	acid rains
to install purification equipment	to reduce the air pollution index
to preserve woodlands, to protect wildlife	to plant "green belts"

1. Fuel oil enters oceans mainly from oil tankers and
2. People use ... to grow more and better crops.
3. Air pollution affects climate ... and air pollutants
4. If you water flowers, it doesn't mean that you
5. Many plants and factories don't want ... as it's very expensive.
6. ... is the first step to the extinction of human race.
7. It's enough to leave a plastic bottle, a carton or some throw-away plates to ... and contribute to pollution.
8. People believe that the decrease of livestock will reduce
9. What is better to ... or take active measures and fight pollution?
10. Everyone can ... and help in recreating the planet's lungs.

11. If people don't protect rivers and lakes from industrial waste waters and sewerage, they will soon face

12. Do you know that ... are caused by chemicals in the air, for example from cars and factories?

8. Paraphrase the following sentences using the Topical Vocabulary on the environmental protection.

1. Water pollution in this region is severe.
2. Air pollution destructs the ozone screen.
3. Nowadays automobiles are the main source of exhausting harmful gases into the atmosphere in cities with little industry.
4. Is it possible to turn waste lands incapable of yielding crops into fertile ones?
5. Recycling reduces the amount of garbage sent to dumps and incinerators.
6. Environment-conscious people understand the necessity to protect forests and their inhabitants.
7. We got frustrated when we saw somebody have spoilt our picnic site.
8. Ecologists elaborate a series of action to prevent disasters.
9. One of the ways to keep air clean is to use antipollution equipment.
10. Farmers consider extensive use of agrochemicals can provide excellent yield.

9. Do the multiple-choice task. Choose the best answer.

1. I didn't know that species of fish was still
a) extant b) extent c) extinct d) extinguished
2. Most African countries have now ... the killing of elephants.
a) banned b) dismissed c) prevented d) refused
3. Animals should not be located in cages; they should be in their normal
a) environment b) home c) position d) residence
4. There is large ... for rare tropical birds in the National Park.
a) aviary b) cage c) reserve d) zoo
5. Many species of animals today are
a) endangered b) in risk c) risky d) under danger
6. A bird ... has been established on this island.
a) asylum b) haven c) refuge d) sanctuary
7. Much of our knowledge about prehistoric animals comes from the study of....
a) artefacts b) fossils c) relics d) ruins
8. Unless we can prevent people from hunting snow leopards, the species will....
a) die out b) drop out c) extinguish d) fall out

9. Unless stricter hunting laws are introduced, seals will soon be

- a) archaic b) defunct c) extinct d) obsolete

10. My friend is a keen amateur

- a) natural historian b) naturalist c) naturist d) nature-lover

10. Put each of the following words from the box into its correct place in the passage below. Each word may be used only once.

trash	recyclables	cover	disposal
separate	recycle	reprocess	recyclable
landfills	recycled	manage	recycling

What is Recycling?

Recycling is the process of converting ... into something that can be used again. This process is an alternative to Recycling reduces the amount of trash sent to ... and incinerators.

Recycling begins when you ... recyclable items from your trash. Newspapers, plastic bottles, glass containers, and aluminum and metal cans are the most commonly ... household items. But some communities ... cardboard, advertising mail, phone books, and many other items as well.

Once collected, ... items go to a materials-recovery facility. There the items are sorted further and sold to companies that will ... the items into new products or packaging. Collecting ... can be costly for communities: it requires special trucks, extra drivers, and investments in materials-recovery facilities. The prices that recyclables sell for may not ... the collection costs.

Many communities believe that the benefits of ... outweigh the drawbacks and that recycling has an important part to play in the way we ... our trash.

11. Read this text. If you find a mistake in a line, cross it out and suggest an alternative. If there is no mistake, put a tick (✓). The first two have been done for you.

A Campaign against Litter

Our local council is conducting an action	0	a campaign
to reduce the amount of litter in our streets.	0	✓
We are all being encouraged to pick	1	.....
any rubbish we see laying in the street	2	.....
and fetch it to the nearest litter bin.	3	.....
If we see anyone drop litter in the street,	4	.....
we're supposed to tell them to collect it.	5	.....
Council workers regularly brush the streets	6	.....

and collect rubbish from big green bins.	7
There are large posters everywhere which say:	8
“Do a good act today! Keep our streets	9
clear! Don’t be a litterbug!”	10
Of course, it isn’t easy to tell people	11
what to do. A lot of people object to be	12
told to pick up their rubbishes.	13
The problem is extremely bad out of	14
fast food restaurants. Though these restaurants kindly	15
supply large bins, a lot of people	16
neglect them and leave their litter in the street.	17
The consumption of food at these places is	18
very great, so it is difficult to control	19
garbage disposition.	20

12. *Make a list of the most severe ecological problems in the world. Compare your list to your partner’s.*

13. *Read Text A over and act out the situations:*

- You are an ecology student working on the project “Polluting the water we poison ourselves”. To do this project you are taking an interview with a fresh-water-supply engineer. Ask him about the main causes of polluting the water, its consequences for people’s health and measures taken to fight water pollution. You may use these tips: *to dump uncleaned sewage/industrial waste waters into the rivers;; to install purification equipment, rational use of water resources; chemical and biological filters; cleansing and recycling water; to shift to a closed production cycle; fatal risks for health.*
- You are a local inspector who pays the visit to the Manager of the Open-Joint Stock Company “Azot” with the annual inspection. The check-up gives reasons to accuse him of violating the air pollution index and fine him. You may use these tips: *to violate air pollution index; to pollute the atmosphere with foul air; bronchial complaints; emission of harmful gases and industrial dust; toxic substances; to install purification equipment; fatal risks for health.*
- You are a news reporter who is taking an interview with a representative of the Greenpeace Organization at the meeting. Ask him about the reasons of organizing the meeting, the current activity and campaigns, express the desire to join the moves of Greenpeace and become its member. You may use these tips: *to create*

disaster-prevention programs; to harmonize industry and community; to protect and reproduce animal (fish, bird) reserves; to reduce pollution; conservation movement; to abuse nature; clear landscapes; country parks.

- You are an ecology student working on the project “The Affect of Noise Pollution on Living Beings”. To do this project you are taking an interview with a retired knitting factory worker. Ask him about the working conditions, the level of noise in the workshop, the consequences of noise pollution for people’s health and measures taken to reduce noise pollution. You may use these tips: *to suffer from permanent or temporary hearing loss; long exposures to noise; chronic exposure to high noise levels; to interfere with sleep; to result in a feeling of fatigue; to cause irreversible changes in the nervous system.*
- You have seen a documentary how man’s activity affects the nature and changes the climate. Your friend happens to have seen this documentary as well. Share your thoughts about the documentary’s stuff and what is possible to do to change the current situation for better. You may use these tips: *to threaten to destroy everything on earth; to intensify greenhouse effect; global warming; unrestricted industrialization; deforestation; to affect climate; merciless killing of animals; destruction of animal habitats; to link man to nature; a purification plant; restoration of forests.*

14. *You are a representative of the Ministry of Environmental Protection paying a visit to one of local schools. Explain school kids what they should and shouldn’t do to help the environment. The example is done for you.*

You should switch off when you leave the room.

You shouldn’t peel off the bark of trees.

15. *You are a participant of the conference “Save the World. It’s our Home”. Make a report on:*

- greenhouse effect;*
- fresh-water-supply problem;*
- recycling: pros and cons;*
- alternative sources of energy.*

Reading Text B

1. You will read Text B about the ecological situation in Ukraine. Before reading discuss the following in pairs:

- What do you think the ecological problems Ukraine suffers from are?
- What ecological catastrophe did Ukraine become notorious for? What are its cause and effects?
- What do you think the possible ways of improving the ecological situation in Ukraine are?

2. Read and translate Text B. Pay attention to the bold-typed words and phrases.

Text B

POLLUTION IN UKRAINE

Searching for more comfort and conveniences the humanity has forgotten about its environment. Nowadays all countries in the world, small and large, highly developed or developing face one global problem – pollution. The latter is wisely determined by the American philosopher, systems theorist, architect, and inventor R. Buckminster Fuller in the following way: “Pollution is nothing but the resources we are not harvesting. We allow them to disperse because we’ve been ignorant of their value”. And it is a hundred per cent true.

Today Ukraine contains some of the most polluted landscapes in Eastern Europe and the name of the country associates with Chernobyl. Such a situation explains why nature protection, **conservation of a favourable for life environment**, ecological safety all together are becoming **top national priorities** in Ukraine.

Pollution became evident in Ukraine with industrial development in the 19th century. Nowadays the economy of Ukraine is consuming annually 1.3 – 1.5 billion tons of natural materials. Most of them are returned back to the environment as waste of industries and consumers. Up to the present day problems concerning the treatment and **storage of highly toxic waste** as well as household and industrial waste haven’t been solved yet.

Air pollution is especially severe in many of the heavily industrialized cities and towns of southeastern Ukraine, notably in Kharkiv, Lugansk, Donetsk, Dnipropetrovsk and Zaporizhia. Coal-using industries, such as **metallurgical coke-chemical plants, steel mills**, and thermal power plants are the major sources of high levels of uncontrolled **emissions of sulphur dioxide**, dust, unburned hydrocarbons, and other harmful substances. But over one-third of the emissions into the

atmosphere originate from automobile transport that doubled during the last decades. The use of **leaded gasoline** and **inefficient engines** provoke air pollution in cities with little industry, such as Uzhhorod, Yalta, Poltava and Khmelnytskyi.

Almost all surface waters of Ukraine belong to the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov basins. The **high population density**, heavy industrial development, and relatively **low freshwater endowment** of those basins have given rise to chronic and serious levels of water pollution throughout Ukraine. The most heavily polluted rivers are in the catchment areas of the rivers Zakhidny Bug, Siversky Donets and in the area of the Sea of Azov. They **pose fatal risks** to the people who depend on them. The famous English churchman, writer and historian Thomas Fuller is right pointing out, “We never know the worth of water till the well is dry” or, continuing his quotation, we can’t drink from it. These rivers are polluted mainly by chemical fertilizers and herbicides applied in the fields and washed off into the rivers and by industrial waste dumping.

Not better the situation is with marine resources. The Sea of Azov suffers from serious and **chronic coastal water pollution**. That shallow and previously biologically rich and commercially productive body of water has experienced serious problems of industrial and municipal waste-water contamination. Scientists have been observing the increase of the sea’s **salinity** since the 1950s. Combined with the pollution that increase resulted in a dramatic **drop in fish catches**. Ecologists claim that the situation continues **to deteriorate** and this sea is under threat of disappearing.

During some period of time nuclear power stations were considered to be safe. In 1986 Chernobyl disaster showed that nuclear energy could be extremely dangerous. The Chernobyl nuclear plant, about 130 km north of Kyiv, was the site of the world’s worst **nuclear-reactor disaster** on April 26, 1986, when the plant’s # 4 reactor exploded. The accident occurred while an experiment was being conducted with the graphite-moderated reactor running but its **emergency water-cooling system** turned off. A series of miscalculations permitted neutron buildup in one area of the core where the nuclear reaction suddenly went out of the control. The disaster killed 31 persons immediately and caused the hospitalization of about 500 others. Over the next few days people living within 30 km zone were evacuated. The accident at Chernobyl sent a cloud of radioactive pollution over Scandinavia and Western Europe. This pollution travelled for more than 1,000 kilometres. **Radioactive fallouts** polluted significant areas of agricultural and forest lands of Ukraine, Belarus and Russia making them unsafe for human occupancy and food production for upwards of 8 thousand years. The accident caused numerous deaths by **radiation sickness**, elevated levels of spontaneous abortions, stillbirths, birth defects,

highly elevated levels of childhood leukemia, **thyroid cancer** etc. After entombing reactor # 4, two of the three remaining reactors were in operation. But a series of accidents at Chernobyl nuclear plant persuaded Ukraine's government to shut it down in 2000.

Still a pressing problem in Ukraine is the **storage of radioactive waste (RAW)** and the use of radioactive materials. First of all, this concerns the enormous amounts of RAW resulting from the Chernobyl radiation accident. Secondly, attention should be drawn to more than one thousand sources of radiation that are being applied for industrial, agricultural, medical and scientific purposes. In the third place, more than 70 million cub. m. of RAW are dumped or stored by the uranium industry, mining and processing industries.

Some years ago some attempts were made by foreign companies to bring into Ukraine from abroad raw materials that were in reality mere waste. Usually this is waste that is difficult or expensive to treat and often it consists of toxic chemicals. There is an urgent need for arranging an ecological service that will operate at the country's borders and regulations should be worked out and adopted at the international level in order to stop Ukraine becoming **a dumping place** for the rest of Europe. As Franklin D. Roosevelt said "The nation that destroys its soil destroys itself".

After-Reading Activities

3. *Say whether the statements (1-12) are true or false:*

1. Ukraine contains some of the most polluted landscapes in Eastern Europe.
2. The problem of nature preservation is acute for Ukraine.
3. The main pollution sources of air in Ukraine are electric power stations.
4. Air pollution is especially severe in the heavily industrialized cities and towns of southwestern Ukraine.
5. Automobile transport is the main air pollutant in Ukraine.
6. Rivers and reservoirs of Ukraine are polluted mainly by toxic wastes.
7. The Sea of Azov suffers from serious and chronic coastal water pollution.
8. The accident at Chernobyl had a disastrous effect on human health.
9. Chernobyl accident caused radioactive pollution of Western Europe.
10. The storage of radioactive waste is still a pressing problem in Ukraine.
11. In Ukraine there is no special need for arranging an ecological service.
12. Ukraine is becoming a dumping place for the USA.

4. *Do the matching work. Match A and B:*

A

1. conservation

2. to deteriorate

3. leukemia

4. to contaminate

5. fertilizer

6. to dump

7. herbicide

8. fallout

B

a. to make impure or unsuitable by contact or mixture with something unclean, bad, etc.

b. the controlled utilization or official supervision of natural resources in order to preserve or protect them or to prevent depletion

c. chemical plant tool, artificial manure

d. a substance that is put on the soil to make plants grow

e. any of several cancers of the bone marrow characterized by an increased amounts of carbon dioxide around the Earth

f. the descent of solid material in the atmosphere onto the earth, especially of radioactive material following a nuclear explosion

g. to get rid of waste material by taking it from people's houses and burying it under the soil

h. to become worse

5. *Answer the questions to Text B.*

1. Does Ukraine contain some of the most polluted landscapes in Eastern Europe?

2. When did pollution become evident in Ukraine? Why?

3. What environmental problems does Ukraine face nowadays?

4. The main cause of water pollution in Ukraine is the high density of people, isn't it? Enumerate other causes of water pollution and basins which are heavily polluted.

5. What do you know about Chernobyl nuclear disaster? What are its causes and consequences?

6. Is the Chernobyl nuclear plant still working? What's its fate after the explosion in April, 1986?

7. Do you like the idea of making the Chernobyl nuclear plant a dumping place of RAW for the whole Europe?

6. *Comment on the underlined quotations in the text.*

7. *Study the Topical Vocabulary on the pollution in Ukraine and complete the sentences given below using the phrases from the box.*

Topical Vocabulary

treatment and storage of toxic waste	to pose fatal risks to health
emissions of sulphur dioxide	radiation sickness
harmful substances	the increase of the sea's salinity
leaded gasoline	to deteriorate/deterioration
an inefficient engine	a nuclear power station
municipal waste-water contamination	spontaneous abortions
surface waters	to work out a regulation
low freshwater endowment of the basin	thyroid cancer/leukemia
emission of harmful gases	RAW/radioactive waste
widespread use of insecticides	to reach threatening proportions
to be fraught with fatal consequences	to deplete the local flora

1. ... of river basins may give rise to chronic and serious levels of water pollution.
2. Dramatic drop in fish catches is caused by water pollution combined with the increase of
3. ... are released by volcanoes and in various industrial processes.
4. The 1986 Chernobyl disaster is considered the world's worst ... accident.
5. ... was originally liquid gasoline, or petrol containing an additive of the chemical element in the form of lead.
6. The storage of ... is still a pressing problem in Ukraine.
7. The use of leaded gasoline and ... provoke air pollution in cities with little industry.
8. Every day, we are exposed to thousands of ..., many of which are man-made.
9. The accident at Chernobyl caused elevated levels of
10. Scientists claim that toxic substances
11. ... is water collecting on the ground or in a stream, river, lake, or ocean; it is related to water collecting as groundwater or atmospheric water.

8. Paraphrase the following sentences using the Topical Vocabulary on the environmental protection.

1. Ineffective engines provoke air pollution.
2. A nuclear power plant is a thermal power station in which the heat source is one or more nuclear reactors.
3. Nowadays tons of hazardous substances are sent into the air.
4. Insufficient freshwater endowment of river basins may give rise to chronic and serious levels of water pollution.
5. One of the biggest expenses of the nuclear power industry could eventually be the storage of nuclear waste.

6. At Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the few surviving doctors observed symptoms of an illness that is caused by too much radiation.
7. Processing and conservation of toxic waste are becoming top national priorities in some countries.
8. There is an urgent need to elaborate a series of action to prevent disasters.
9. Municipal waste-water pollution is fraught with fatal consequences for our health.
10. Environmental degradation is caused, directly or indirectly, by human activities.

9. Do the multiple-choice task. Choose the best answer.

1. One of the effects of acid rain is that it causes plants to
a) contract b) shrink c) thrive d) wither
2. Owing to the warm weather there has been ... of strawberries this year.
a) an affluence b) a glut c) an overflow d) a redundancy
3. The indiscriminate use of pesticides has ... many rare species.
a) cancelled b) devastated c) extincted d) wiped out
4. By the year 2030, 25% of all animals may be
a) archaic b) obsolete c) extinct d) defunct
5. ... litter is, in fact, against the law in Britain.
a) Dropping b) Throwing c) Dripping d) Leaking
6. Several of the trees in the park were
a) diseased b) ill c) sick d) unhealthy
7. Is the energy crisis one of the ... of the environmental crisis?
a) imprints b) threats c) affects d) effects
8. How can people slow down environmental ...?
a) deterioration b) degradation c) discharge d) downfall
9. Many species are in danger because man destroys their
a) home b) environment c) habitat d) surrounding
10. Waste paper can be ... instead of being burned.
a) decomposed b) incinerated c) recycled d) revamped

10. Put each of the following words from the box into its correct place in the passage below. Each word may be used only once.

Chernobyl after the Disaster

ecologically	collaboration	assessment	cancer
--------------	---------------	------------	--------

Shelter	research	accident	evacuated
Health	effects	Confinement	nuclear

An international ... of the health effects of the Chernobyl accident is contained in a series of reports by the United Nations Scientific Committee of the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR). UNSCEAR was set up as a ... between various UN bodies, including the World ... Organization, after the atomic bomb attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, to assess the long-term ... of radiation on human health. UNSCEAR has conducted 20 years of detailed scientific and epidemiological ... on the effects of the Chernobyl accident. Apart from the 57 direct deaths in the accident itself, UNSCEAR originally predicted up to 4,000 additional cancer cases due to the A later analysis claimed 27,000 excess ... deaths due to the incident. The Chernobyl Shelter Fund was established in 1997 at the Denver 23rd summit to finance the ... Implementation Plan (SIP). The plan calls for transforming the site into an ... safe condition by means of stabilization of the sarcophagus followed by construction of a New Safe ... (NSC). The Exclusion Zone around the Chernobyl ... power station is reportedly a haven for wildlife. As humans were ... from the area 25 years ago, existing animal populations multiplied and rare species not seen for centuries have returned or have been reintroduced.

11. *Read this text. If you find a mistake in a line, cross it out and suggest an alternative. If there is no mistake, put a tick (✓). The first two have been done for you.*

Say “No” to Litter

When was the last time you walked aside	0	aside
a litter free street? Millions of pounds are	0	✓
spent at clearing rubbish but this alone cannot	1	.....
solve the problem. Some boys and girls	2	.....
have volunteered to make an example	3	.....
to others. If these boys and girls see anyone	4	.....
letting something to drop the directly pick	5	.....
it up and then they speak very politely to	6	.....
the person who dropped it. “I think this	7	.....
belongs to you”, they say, handing it back.	8	.....
Even the biggest litterbugs feel shy of	9	.....
themselves. They usually	10	.....
redde and accept the litter. They also	11	.....
accept to dispose of it properly and	12	.....
immediately search the nearest	13	.....

rubbish bin. The other day I saw a young	14
mother with her little boy. The boy picked up	15
a dirty ice cream cartoon and	16
and his mother said, "That's dirty! Throw	17
it!". A boy scout who was following	18
them said, "No. Give it to me. I'll put it	19
in a bin for you".	20

12. *Make a list of the most severe ecological problems in the place where you live. Compare your list to your partner's.*

13. *Read Text B over and act out the situations:*

- You are a reporter for a student magazine finding out about people's attitude to the environment. Ask your partner what environmental problems are the most severe in his/her town/city/village and what he/she usually does to fight pollution. You may use these tips: *contamination by long-living radionuclide; to plant greenery; restoration of forest; destruction of the natural vegetation; to install purification equipment; to save water; to use recycled paper; to buy food without much packaging; restoration of the unity between man and nature.*
- You and your friend are members of The National Ecological Centre of Ukraine. You are going to organize a campaign against water pollution called "Investing in Tomorrow's Liquid Gold". Your aim is to encourage everyone and especially managers of large industrial enterprises to be environmentally friendly and join public ecological movement. You are discussing with your friend what subjects you should touch upon in your report and how make people think about their environment. You may use these tips: *intensive consumption of water; to dump uncleaned sewage into the rivers; to install purification equipment; rational use of water resources; chemical and biological filters; cleansing and recycling water; to shift to a closed production cycle; a decline of fish catches.*
- You are a news reporter working on the project "The Affect of the Chernobyl Accident on Human Health". To do this project you are taking an interview with a doctor who was an emergency worker at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. Ask him about the conditions prior to the accident, initial deaths and survivors, the consequences of the radiation release for people's health and measures taken, health of plant workers and local people. You may use these tips: *to suffer from acute radiation sickness (ARS); large quantities of radioactive contamination; excess cancer deaths; to receive fatal doses within minutes; dangerous exposure*

to the radiation; to be contaminated with fallout; to be evacuated from the area; highly elevated levels of childhood leukemia, thyroid cancer; to assess the long-term effects of radiation on human health.

- You are an ecology student working on the project “The Azov-Black Sea Region: Problems and Solutions”. To do this project you are taking an interview with a chief ecologist of that region. You may use these tips: *to accumulate pollutants from all the territory of Ukraine; a threefold drop in fish catches; to save seas from total ecological destruction; to implement international measures; intensive irrigation; to discharge organic pollutants; the increase of salinity; to deteriorate, the degradation of sea inlets and bays.*
- You are a member of the Ukrainian Society for Nature Protection. You are going to organize a university meeting to encourage everyone to be environment-conscious and join public ecological movement. Your friend is eager to help you. You are discussing how to do it and what to say to attract public attention to the problem of the environment. You may use these tips: *one’s sacred duty; step-to-step environmental education; to create disaster-prevention programs; to reduce pollution; restoration of unity between man and nature; to be fraught with fatal consequences; to work out a special mechanism; a close cooperation with; an urgent need; to preserve blessed land of Ukraine.*

14. *You are going to participate in the international conference “The Environmental Crisis – Number One International Problem” and to deliver a speech about the protection of the environment in Ukraine. Include the following information:*

- what threats to the environment there are in your country;
- what you strongly recommend people to do;
- what you think can happen to the environment in future.

15. *You are a participant of the World Congress on Environmental Pollution and Control. You are to present Ukraine there. Make a report on:*


- a. air pollution in Ukraine;
- b. chronic coastal water pollution;
- c. storage of radioactive waste;
- d. public ecological movement in Ukraine.

CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT

Pre-Reading Activities

Lead-in

Look at the scale and try to estimate the influence on moulding your character made

- a. by your family ; 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
 b. by our friends; weak  strong
 c. by the society. Motivate your choice.

Reading Text A

- You will read Text A about character development. Before reading discuss the following in pairs:
 - Are you satisfied with your character?
 - What traits of character would you like to develop and what traits would you like to get rid of?
 - Do you believe that character is destiny? What is the connection between one's character and his/her destiny? Give the example from your own experience.
- Read and translate Text A. Pay attention to the bold-typed words and phrases.

Text A

CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT

*Watch your thoughts; they become words.
 Watch your words; they become actions.
 Watch your actions; they become habits.
 Watch your habits: they become character.
 Watch your character; it becomes your destiny.*

Frank Outlaw

Young people may not realize the extent to which their future depends on how others **judge their character**. But they will learn soon enough. Certainly every employer will want to know about a person's character before hiring him. Someone who is responsible for a business, who has **put his blood, toil, tears, and sweat into the growth of a company**, does not want to give the keys to the front door and the cash register and all of the company secrets to a person who **cheats**, steals, or is lazy. Before hiring someone, consequently, an employer will ask for **character**

references. Character references cannot be your buddies. They must be people in positions of authority: other employers, teachers, professors.

The more sensitive the job is, the more the employer will look into your character. Very often the decisions that you make in early youth, while at a party or “**hanging out**” with friends, will have consequences later in life.

Character is a concern to more than just employers. The degree to which a person can attain anything of importance or expense in life will depend upon the strength of his character. Happiness depends upon a right judgment of character. What sensible person wants to spend his/her life with someone he/she cannot trust?

So, if good character is so important, then how does one attain it? Achieving excellence in moral matters is no different from doing so in any other human activity. One must practice. No less a philosopher than Aristotle said that we become **virtuous** by practicing the **virtues**. In other words, a person must know his own character thoroughly and constantly work to improve it. By doing good things, one becomes good. The great moralist Benjamin Franklin used to ask himself every night, “What good have I done today?”

Young people must have a great deal of help in **forming their characters**. They will not at first readily admit their weaknesses and faults. Adults should tell them when they are doing good things and when they are not. This is simply moral teaching or coaching. Ultimately, however, a person will have to take full responsibility for his own character.

If you want to develop your character and achieve success in life, the following habits will help you. But before you start, it’s important to understand:

- a character quality is a habit that you can develop through repeated practice;
- good character **contributes to success**.

With this understanding in mind, you can help by employing the following steps.

1. First, gain a clear understanding of the character quality.
2. Describe the character quality in terms of thoughts, words and/or behavior that are representative of those that result when a person possesses this quality.
3. Realize its **benefits**. Expected benefits motivate a person to develop character.
4. Begin today to regularly practice the actions that will develop the habit pattern of the character quality, and to experience the benefits that result.
5. **Encourage** this quality in others as it is beneficial both to the person doing the encouraging and to the others. Encouraging others will keep sharp your awareness of the character quality itself, keeps you actively communicating about it and possibly gaining a new understanding of the quality, and encourages you to keep actively developing the quality in your own life.

The relationship between character and personality can be illustrated with an iceberg. The tip of the iceberg (personality) is what people first see. Although your image, techniques, and skills can influence your outward success, the weight of real effectiveness lies in good character.

Dr. Stephen Covey, a hugely influential **management guru**, a renowned writer, speaker, academic and humanist, pointed out seven habits to be developed for a person to be a success in life. His book *The Seven Habits Of Highly Effective People* became a **blueprint for personal development** when it was published in 1990. *The Seven Habits* are said by some to be easy to understand but not as easy to apply. Don't let the challenge **daunt** you: *The 'Seven Habits'* are a remarkable set of inspirational and aspirational standards for anyone who seeks to live a full, purposeful and good life, and are applicable today more than ever, as the business world becomes more **attuned to humanist concepts**. Covey's values are full of integrity and humanity, and contrast strongly with the process-based ideologies that characterised management thinking in earlier times.

Habit 1: Be Proactive. This is the ability to control one's environment, rather than have it control you, as is so often the case. Self-determination, choice, and the power to decide response to stimulus, conditions and circumstances. When we blame and accuse others, we are **reactive**. We focus on the weaknesses of other people and get so involved in their disturbing behaviors that we forfeit our power to think, feel, and act in our best interest. On the other hand, by exercising **proactivity**, we don't let others' weaknesses **drive our decisions**. In spite of others' actions and dispositions, we make choices according to our values, purposes, and vision.

Habit 2: Begin with the End in Mind. Covey calls this the habit of personal leadership – leading oneself that is, towards what you consider your aims. By developing the habit of concentrating on **relevant activities** you will build a platform to avoid distractions and become more productive and successful. All things are created twice: first mentally, then physically. Habit 2: Begin with the End in Mind is the habit of **mental creation** – the plan, design, and layout for whom we want to be and what we want to do.

Habit 3: Put First Things First. Covey calls this the habit of **personal management**. This is about organising and implementing activities in line with the aims established in habit 2. Covey says that habit 2 is the first, or mental creation; habit 3 is the second, or physical creation. First things are those things we find most worth doing. They move us in the right direction. They help us achieve what we personally consider a **worthwhile purpose**.

Habit 4: Think Win-Win. Covey calls this the habit of interpersonal leadership necessary because achievements are largely dependent on co-operative efforts with others. Win-win is based on the **assumption** that there is plenty for everyone, and that success follows a co-operative approach more naturally than the confrontation of win-or-lose. People who choose to win and make sure others also win practice win-win. People with a **win-win paradigm** take time to search for solutions that will make them happy and simultaneously satisfy others.

Habit 5: Seek First to Understand and then to Be Understood (The Habit of Empathic Communication). It's one of the great **maxims** of the modern age. This is Covey's habit of communication, and it's extremely powerful. Covey helps to explain this in his simple analogy 'diagnose before you prescribe'. Simple and effective, and **essential** for developing and maintaining positive relationships in all aspects of life.

Becoming a more effective, **empathic listener** requires developing both desire and skill. To do so, we need to live key principles of communication more fully. **Effective listening** requires a knowledge of how meaning is conveyed from speaker to listener. Communications experts estimate that only seven percent of our communication is represented by the words we say, another 38 percent by our sounds and how we say words, and 55 percent by our nonverbals and body language.

Habit 6: Synergize. Covey says this is the habit of creative co-operation – the principle that the whole is greater than the sum of its parts, which implicitly lays down the challenge to see the good and potential in the other person's contribution.

When we **synergize**, we look at a problem, understand needs, and work to create synergy or a Third Alternative (a mutually beneficial solution) to meet those needs. When two or more people work together to understand something, they can create a phenomenon called "**synergy**". Synergizing let us jointly discover things we are much less likely to discover by ourselves. The Third Alternative is a cooperative solution reached in the win-win spirit that all involved parties feel good about. For people to find the Third Alternative, they must communicate in a cooperative way and work toward a common set of goals. Synergy can't be achieved without first arriving at a Third Alternative.

Habit 7: Sharpen the Saw. This is the habit of **self-renewal**, says Covey, and it necessarily surrounds all the other habits, enabling and encouraging them to happen and grow. Covey interprets the self into four parts: the spiritual, mental, physical and the social/emotional, which all need feeding and developing. Sharpen the Saw is a daily process of renewing the four dimensions of our nature: physical, mental, spiritual, and social/emotional. These four dimensions sustain and increase our capacities and help us discipline our mind, body, and spirit.

Physical: We build physical wellness through proper nutrition, exercise, rest, and stress management.

Mental: We increase mental capacity through reading, writing, and thinking.

Spiritual: We develop spiritually through reading **inspiring literature**, through meditating and praying, and through spending time in nature.

Social/Emotional: We mature socially and emotionally by making consistent, daily deposits in the Emotional Bank Account of our key relationships.

Most people are well acquainted with their own **weaknesses and frailties**. They are not comfortable with these things and would certainly like to change them, but they are overwhelmed by the task of changing what may have become second nature for them. Transitions, however, do not have to be sudden, big changes. The idea behind Sharpen the Saw is **to make gradual changes** from day to day. Taking small, progressive steps consistently has a **cumulative effect** that is usually more powerful and dynamic than any massive, single effort could ever be.

Stephen Covey's Seven Habits are a simple set of rules for life – interrelated and synergistic, and yet each one powerful and worthy of adopting and following in its own right. For many people, reading Covey's work, or listening to him speak, literally changes their lives.

In his more recent book *'The 8th Habit'*, Stephen Covey introduced (logically) the eighth habit, which deals with **personal fulfillment** and helps others to achieve fulfillment too. The book also focuses on leadership. Time will tell whether *'The 8th Habit'* achieves recognition and reputation close to Covey's classic original 7 Habits.

So, if you are ready for changes, start. Success attend you! ☺

After-Reading Activities

3. Say whether the statements (1-14) are true or false:

1. Young people learn the extent to which their future depends on how others judge their character.
2. Character is a concern to employers only.
3. Plato believed that we become virtuous by practicing the virtues.
4. Parents should only tell young people when they are doing bad things.
5. The relationship between character and personality can be illustrated with an island.
6. Dr. Stephen Covey's book *The Seven Habits Of Highly Effective People* became a scheme for personal development.
7. We are reactive when we give in to other people.

8. We are proactive when we make choices according to our values, purposes and don't let others' weaknesses drive our decisions.
9. *Habit 2: Begin with the End in Mind* is the habit of concentrating on relevant activities.
10. First things are those things we have to do to succeed.
11. Win-win is based on the assumption that if others win you'll win from that as well.
12. Effective listening requires a knowledge of how meaning is imparted from speaker to listener.
13. Synergizing lets us use the knowledge of things discovered by ourselves.
14. There are five dimensions which sustain and increase our capacities and help us discipline our mind, body, and spirit – spiritual, mental, physical, social and emotional.

4. *Do the matching work. Match A and B:*

A	B
1. character	a. a person who provides information about your character and abilities
2. to mould	b. something bad or weak in your character
3. fulfillment	c. understanding other people's feelings and problems
4. weakness	d. the particular combination of qualities that makes someone a particular type of person; reputation
5. to synergize	e. lack of determination shown in someone's behaviour
6. frailty	f. the feeling of being happy and satisfied with your life because you are doing interesting, useful, important things
7. reference	g. to provide the additional effectiveness when two or more companies or people combine and work together
8. empathic	h. to influence the way someone's character/attitudes develop

5. *Answer the questions to Text A.*

1. What is character? What person is called a man of character?
2. What factors influence the character development of a person?
3. Why is it so important to be aware of one's weaknesses and frailties? What of them do you have and how do you overcome them?
4. Is it possible to change the character of a child/grown-up? How can one do it?
5. What character do you consider to be good/bad one? Is your character good or bad? Make a list of expressions describing it to prove your answer.

6. What seven habits were suggested by Dr. Covey? What are their main ideas?
7. What habits do you consider to be the most important for man's success in life?
8. Are you going to follow the tips given in Steven Covey's book? How can these tips change your life for better?

6. *Comment on the quotation before Text A.*

7. *Study the Topical Vocabulary on character development and complete the sentences given below using the phrases from the box.*

Topical Vocabulary

to judge one's/smb's character	to be reactive/proactive
to put one's blood, toil, tears and sweat into	to drive smb's decision
character references	weaknesses and frailties
to mature socially & emotionally	to practice virtues
to form/mould/improve one's character	to think win-win
inspiring literature	an empathic listener
relevant activities	to daunt smb
a blueprint for personal development	personal management/fulfillment

1. I like to speak to him, he always understands and sympathize with me. He is
2. You should have excellent ... if you are applying for this position.
3. Mr. Black got to know about his son-in-law's ... and blackmailed him.
4. I know why his company is thriving – he
5. I'm sure you will be a success if you devote more time to ... instead of playing computer games.
6. The book *The Seven Habits Of Highly Effective People* is considered to be
7. I don't want to be reactive any more and let the events
8. What really helped him under those circumstances was
9. Never ... by his/her appearance.
10. Nothing can ... or stop me on my way to success.

8. *Paraphrase the following sentences using the Topical Vocabulary on character development.*

1. In spite of all his drawbacks he never lets you down.
2. How can you form an opinion about him never having a talk with him?
3. I can always cry on her shoulder as she listens so attentively and feels for me.
4. He put his heart in his firm and never sell it. It's his brainchild.
5. I take time to search for solutions that will satisfy both me and other people.

6. Who made you choose this school for study?
7. Now he is quite a swell guy. He's changed in a social and emotional way.
8. I control my environment, rather than have it control me, never blame others.

9. *Do the multiple-choice task. Choose the best answer.*

1. A person whom other people admire has
a) great fame b) character c) an excellent reputation
2. A person who works seriously and with care
a) is conscious b) is conscientious c) has conscience
3. A person who is well-known and has a good reputation is
a) notorious b) famous c) infamous
4. People who think only of themselves are
a) egoist b) selfish c) egotist
5. A person who is not distinguished in any way is
a) vulgar b) common c) ordinary
6. A person who reads and thinks a lot is
a) intellectual b) spiritual c) witty
7. A person who is easily annoyed or often in a bad mood is
a) nervous b) tense c) irritable
8. We can describe someone who is fond of sport as
a) sporting b) sportive c) sporty
9. A person who is not very nice or friendly is
a) disagreeable b) unsympathetic c) rude
10. A person who has good sense and judgement is
a) sensible b) sensitive c) conscious

10. *Put each of the following words from the box into its correct place in the passage below. Each word may be used only once.*

Six Paradigms of Human Interaction

win-lose	credentials	cooperative	envy
interdependent	paradigm	consideration	to lose
acceptance	self-centered	solution	speak

1. Win-Win. People who choose to win and make sure others also win practice win-win. People with a win-win paradigm are ..., not competitive. They seek mutual benefit, listen more than ... and communicate with more courage.
2. Win-Lose. People with a ... mindset are concerned with themselves first and last. They want others They achieve success at the expense or exclusion of

another's success using position, power, ..., possessions, or personality.

3. Lose-Win. People who choose to lose and let others win show high ... for others, but lack the courage to express and act on their feelings and beliefs. They are easily intimidated and borrow strength from ... and popularity.

4. Lose-Lose. People who have a lose-lose ... are low on courage and consideration. They ... and criticize others, put themselves and others down.

5. Win. People who hold a win paradigm are ... and think only of getting what they want. They don't really care if the other person wins or loses, they are personally set on winning. They think independently in ... situations.

6. Win-Win or No Deal. People who adopt this paradigm seek first for win-win. If they cannot find an acceptable ..., they agree to disagree agreeably.

11. *Read Task 10 done by you again. Identify the type of win and lose interaction (win-win, win-lose, lose-win, lose-lose, win, or win-win or no deal) for the person listed in each situation below.*

1. Every year Brett's company issues an Employee of the Year award. The award comes with a sizable check. In his mind, Brett already has plans for the money. As time draws closer to the award ceremony, Brett calculates more and more ways he could win favor in the eyes of the award-review board. Brett's interaction is:_____.
2. Lila asked Eric to stay after work to help her with a big mailing. Eric had been feeling sick all day and really wanted to go home and rest, but he doesn't like to turn people down – especially Lila. So Eric spent three hours after work helping Lila. Eric's interaction was:_____.
3. Andrew's boss, Kelly, sternly reprimanded him for going home early. The only feedback Andrew receives from his boss is negative. Kelly's interaction was:_____.
4. Dimitri's administrative assistant got in a fight with the mail clerk. Dimitri is not sure what their disagreement was about, although he suspects it's about his mail being delivered to the wrong mailstop. Dimitri called the mail clerk to apologize for his assistant's behavior, but he never mentioned the problem with the mail. Dimitri's interaction was:_____.
5. Kenna has been looking for a particular two-person tent in a certain price range. On her friend's suggestion, she went to Mountain Dwellers Inc. There she found the tent she wanted, but it was \$75 more than she wanted to pay. The sales rep wouldn't come down on the price, so she decided to look elsewhere. Kenna's interaction was:_____.
6. The team wholeheartedly celebrated Carlin's new account. Her personal success meant greater recognition, better business for the company. The team's interaction

was:_____.

7. Tom knows that his coworker, Miriam, has not spent her portion of the allotted budget for this year. It is mid-December, and company policy states that unused monies cannot be rolled over to the next year. Tom would really like some new software for his computer, so he asks his boss if he could buy the software with the money left in Miriam's budget without speaking to Miriam first. Tom's interaction is:_____.

12. *Make a list of actions you will do to improve your character. Compare your list to your partner's.*

13. *Read Text A over and act out the situations:*

- You have failed the interview with a new employer in spite of excellent references. The latter got to know of your being on probation in the 9th grade. Your friend tries to encourage you. You may use these tips: *to judge smb's character; to apply for job; to take an interview; character references; to form/mould/improve one's character; to drive smb's decision; to practice virtues.*
- You have read Dr. Stephen Covey's book 'The Seven Habits Of Highly Effective People' and being under the impression decided to tell your friend about it. Your friend got interested and want to know more about Covey's advice. You may use these tips: *to be reactive/proactive; to think win-win; an empathic listener; the habit of self-renewal; personal management; to make gradual change;, to grasp.*
- You have read Dr. Stephen Covey's book 'The Seven Habits Of Highly Effective People'. Your friend happens to have read this book as well. You are discussing what habit is more important. You speak in support of Habit 1/2/3/4/5/6/7 but your friend prefers Habit 7/6/5/4/3/2/1. You may use these tips: *to improve one's character; to be reactive/proactive; to think win-win; an empathic listener; the habit of self-renewal; personal management; to drive smb's decision; to synergize.*

14. *You are Dr. Stephen Covey's book agent. Promote his book 'The Seven Habits Of Highly Effective People' at the book fair.*

15. *Being on practice at school you have caught red-handed one boy who was picking pockets of his classmates. Explain how his "deeds" can affect his future.*

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