

Методичні рекомендації до вивчення дисципліни „Практичний курс англійської мови” для студентів ІЗДН спеціальності 6.030500 „Переклад” (IV курс)

Основною метою вивчення навчальної дисципліни студентами факультету лінгвістики є формування вмінь та навичок володіння різними видами іншомовної мовленнєвої діяльності в обсязі тематики, яка визначена програмою.

На четвертому курсі студент ІЗДН спеціальності „Переклад” повинен оволодіти лексичним матеріалом з таких тем: **I семестр** – “Вища освіта в США”, “Судочинство”, “Книги і читання”, “Музика”; **II семестр** – “Проблеми виховання дітей”, “Телебачення”, “Свята і традиції”, “Сімейне життя”.

У результаті засвоєння навчального матеріалу четвертого курсу, студент повинен знати:

основні лексичні одиниці та ідіоми, а також граматичні та лексичні особливості перекладу текстів з тем: “Вища освіта в США”, “Судочинство”, “Книги і читання”, “Музика”, “Проблеми виховання дітей”, “Телебачення”, “Свята і традиції”, “Сімейне життя”.

Контрольна робота

Завдання до контрольної роботи у чотирьох варіантах містяться в даному посібнику. Студент обирає варіант відповідно до свого номера за списком. Наприклад: 1-й студент – варіант 1, 2-й студент – варіант 2, 3-й студент – варіант 3, 4-й студент – варіант 4, 5-й студент – варіант 1 тощо. Контрольна робота перевіряється викладачем лише у разі її реєстрації у методичному відділі ІЗДН.

Щоб отримати позитивну оцінку з дисципліни, студент повинен виконати контрольну роботу і активно працювати під час практичних занять.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box.

Bachelor of Arts	Bachelor of Education	Bachelor of Science
college	degree	Doctor of Philosophy
Arts	postgraduates	research
	terms	thesis
	undergraduates	freshmen
		Master of
		sophomores

A British university year is divided into three _____. Students are known as _____. At the end of a university course, graduates are awarded a _____ - probably a BA (_____), BSc (_____) or BEd (_____). After graduating, if they wish to continue at university, _____ can take a further course or do _____ and write a _____ in the hope of becoming an MA (_____) or a PhD (_____).

In America, first-year students are known as _____ and second-year students are called _____. Their year is divided into two _____. A university is often called a _____.

2. Using a good dictionary to help you, find out the meanings of these words and abbreviations.

Dormitory	grad school	SAT
campus	elective course	GPA
fraternity/sorority	assistant professor	tenure
major (noun)	associate professor	multiple choice test
minor (noun)	board of trustees	to enroll for admission

3. Match the words and phrases on the left with their opposites on the right.

to pass an exam	to take a course
to be admitted	free
full-time student	graduate
freshman	to flunk out
to drop a course	E student
A student	to fail an exam
public	compulsory
elective	part-time student
fee-paying	private

4. Write a paragraph of 10-12 sentences to comment on this statement:

Education is what remains after what has been learnt has been forgotten.

Higher education in the United States

Higher education in the United States refers to a variety of institutions of higher education. Strong research and funding have given American colleges and universities a deserved place among the world's most prestigious. This is particularly attractive to international students, professors and researchers. Public universities, private universities, liberal arts colleges, and community colleges all have a significant role in higher education in the United States.

The 2006 American Community Survey found that 19.5 percent of the population had attended college but had no degree, 7.4 percent held an associate's degree, 17.1 percent held a bachelor's degree, and 9.9 percent held a graduate or professional degree. Only a small gender gap was present: 27 percent of the overall population held a bachelor's degree or higher, with a slightly larger percentage of men (27.9 percent) than women (26.2 percent).

The American university system, like the primary and secondary education system, is largely decentralized.

American universities have developed independent accreditation organizations to guarantee the quality of the degrees they offer. The accreditation agencies rate universities and colleges on criteria such as academic quality—the quality of their libraries, the publishing records of their faculty, and the degrees which their faculty hold. Non-accredited institutions are perceived as lacking in quality and may be termed diploma mills.

Colleges and universities in the U.S. vary in terms of goals: some may emphasize a vocational, business, engineering, or technical curriculum while others may emphasize a liberal arts curriculum. Many combine some or all of the above.

Two-year colleges (often but not always community colleges) usually offer the associate's degree such as an Associate of Arts (A.A.). Tuition fees at community colleges are low. Four-year colleges (which usually have a larger number of students and offer a greater range of studies than two-year colleges) offer the bachelor's degree, such as the Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) or Bachelor of Science (B.S.). These are usually primarily undergraduate institutions, although some might have limited programs at the graduate level. Many students earn an associate's degree at a two-year institution before transferring to a four-year institution for another two years to earn a bachelor's degree.

Four-year institutions in the U.S. which emphasize the liberal arts are liberal arts colleges. These colleges traditionally emphasize interactive instruction (although research is still a component of these institutions). They are known for being residential and for having smaller enrollment, class size, and teacher-student ratios than universities. These colleges also encourage a high level of teacher-student interaction at the center of which are classes taught by full-time faculty rather than graduate student teaching assistants (TAs), who often teach classes at universities. Most are private, although there are public liberal arts colleges.

Universities are research-oriented institutions which provide both undergraduate and graduate education. For historical reasons, some universities—such as Boston College, Dartmouth College, and the College of William & Mary—are still called colleges. Graduate programs grant a variety of master's degrees—such as the Master of Arts (M.A.), Master of Science (M.S.), Master of Business Administration (M.B.A.), or Master of Fine Arts (M.F.A.)—in addition to doctorates such as the Ph.D.

Some universities have professional schools for those who want more practical and less academic education. These schools train students for careers in journalism, business, medicine, law, veterinary medicine or dentistry. A common practice is to refer to different units within universities as colleges or schools (what is referred to in other countries as faculties). Some departments may be divided into smaller departments—such as an anthropology department within a college of liberal arts and sciences within a larger university.

The federal government does not directly regulate universities, although it can give federal grants to them. The majority of public universities are operated by the states and territories, usually as part of a state university system. Each state supports at least one state university, and several support many more. California, for example, has three public higher education systems: the 11-campus University of California, the 23-campus California State University, and the 109-campus California Community Colleges System. Public universities often have a large student body, with introductory classes numbering in the hundreds, and some undergraduate classes are taught by graduate student teaching assistants (TAs).

Among private universities, some are secular while others are involved in religious education.

Tuition is charged at almost all American universities. Public universities often have much lower tuition than private universities because funds are provided by state governments (residents of the state that supports the university typically pay lower tuition than non-residents). Students often use scholarships, student loans, or grants, rather than paying all tuition out-of-pocket.

Students can apply to some colleges using the Common Application. There is no limit to the number of colleges or universities to which a student may apply, though an application must be submitted for each. With a few exceptions, most undergraduate colleges and universities maintain the policy that students are to be admitted to (or rejected from) the entire college, not to a particular department or major. Some students, rather than being rejected, are "wait-listed" for a particular college and may be admitted if another student who was admitted decides not to attend the college or university.

1. Match the words on the left with their meanings on the right.

accreditation	• money that is provided by an organization or government for a particular purpose
admissions	• a large organization that has a particular kind of work or purpose
application	• admired as one of the best and most important
Associate of Arts	• a first university degree
bachelor	• official approval to do something, especially because of having reached an acceptable standard
campus	• a degree given after two years of study at a community college in the US
community	• all the teachers in a university
college	• the subjects that are taught by a school, college etc, or the things that are studied in a particular subject
curriculum	• the money you pay for being taught
faculty (AmE)	• the areas of learning which develop someone's ability to think and increase their general knowledge, rather than developing technical skills
funding	• a college in the US that students can go to for two years in order to learn a skill or prepare for university
grant	• an educational institution at the highest level,
institution	
liberal arts	
loan	

prestigious secular scholarship tuition (AmE) undergraduate university	where you study for a degree <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the land and buildings of a university or college, including the buildings where students live • a student at college or university, who is working for their first degree • not connected with or controlled by a church or other religious authority • an amount of money that is given to someone by an educational organization to help pay for their education • an amount of money that you borrow from a bank etc. • an amount of money given to someone, especially by the government, for a particular purpose • the process of allowing people to enter a university, institution etc, or the number of people who can enter • a formal, usually written, request for something such as a job, place at university, or permission to do something
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2. Complete these sentences.

The major types of institutions that offer higher education in the United States are _____.

The high quality of American higher education has been achieved thanks to _____.

The aim of independent accreditation organizations is to _____.

Young people in the USA who want to learn skills in a certain profession or to prepare for a university can enter _____.

Liberal arts colleges provide _____.

One can get a Bachelor's degree at _____.

If you want a more academic education you should apply to _____.

American students seldom pay all the tuition out of their pockets – instead, they _____.

3. Explain the meaning of the following sentences.

The American university system is largely decentralized.

Non-accredited institutions may be termed diploma mills.

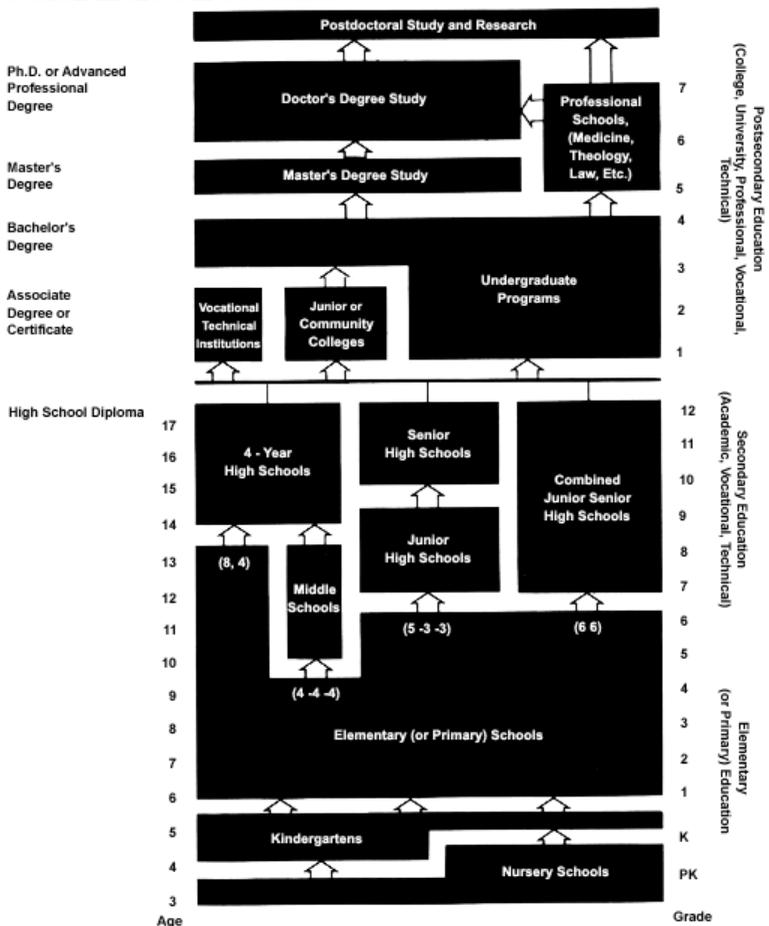
The federal government does not directly regulate universities.

Each state supports at least one state university, and several support many more.

Students can apply to some colleges using the Common Application.

Some students, rather than being rejected, are "wait-listed" for a particular college.

4. Look at the chart and make a short presentation about higher education in the United States.



COURTS AND TRIALS

1. Match each word on the left with its definition on the right.

<p>judge weapon reprehensible probation community work victim crown counsel (BrE) the accused residence ordeal counselling defence counsel client incident</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a situation that may involve violence • the activity of giving professional advice to people in need • the place where someone lives • doing work to help others instead of going to prison • a person being tried in court for a crime • bad, morally wrong • the person with the power to decide how to apply the law • an object used to kill or hurt people • someone who suffers as the result of a crime • a person who receives advice in return for payment • a lawyer who presents a case against an accused person • a period spent outside prison but under supervision • an extremely unpleasant experience or situation • a lawyer who acts on behalf of an accused person
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2. Match the words in the first column with those in the second column to form collocations connected with law and order. Then write each one in a sentence showing you understand the meaning.

<p>1. to commit 2. to keep 3. to bring 4. first time 5. to break 6. sniffer 7. to catch 8. to escape 9. track 10. to give 11. dawn 12. minor</p>	<p>a. the law b. someone down c. dog d. someone red-handed e. a crime f. chase g. offence h. raid i. the peace j. offender k. someone to trial l. prosecution</p>
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3. Look at the definitions of some crimes below and circle words in the word square which make the name of the crimes. You can read forwards or backwards, across, down or diagonally.

- Breaking into a building and stealing something.
- Getting money by threatening to tell a secret about somebody.
- Taking things in and out of a country against the law.
- Going on to privately owned land without permission.
- Attacking and robbing someone.
- Sexual assault.
- The premeditated killing of someone.

T	R	E	S	P	A	S	S	I	N	G
F	L	T	M	H	D	P	Z	U	Q	O
O	Z	B	U	R	G	L	A	R	Y	L
M	C	L	G	P	H	J	C	Z	R	P
U	H	A	G	D	P	Q	M	A	E	X
V	Y	C	L	Z	J	Y	P	X	D	G
S	J	K	I	P	M	E	N	L	R	S
X	P	M	N	A	I	J	U	C	U	E
N	D	A	G	N	I	G	G	U	M	K
T	Q	I	O	Y	H	O	R	M	O	I
Y	B	L	S	L	E	A	D	F	R	T

4. Number the following 1 – 8 in the order they happen.

- the judge sums up _____
- there is a trial _____
- the accused is charged _____
- the judge passes sentence _____
- witnesses give their evidence _____
- a crime is committed 1
- the jury reach a verdict _____
- someone is arrested _____

5. Fill in the gaps with the words in the box.

burglaries	recover	sniffer	warrant
raid	observations	patrols	partnership
			officers

DAWN RAIDS NET HAUL OF STOLEN GOODS

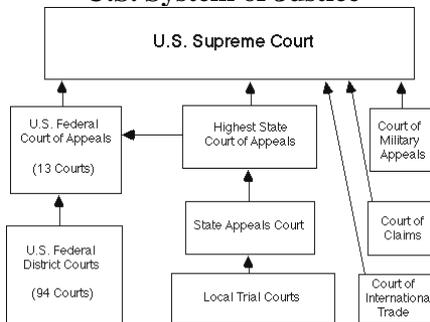
A total of 50 police _____ raided nine houses at dawn, arresting eight people in connection with thefts from supermarkets and _____ . Stolen property was recovered when uniformed CID

officers, dog handlers and _____ dogs entered a total of nine premises in Berinsfield early on Monday morning with a _____. During the _____, police found two cannabis plants, a stolen motor cycle and stolen bicycles.

PC Paul Langford from Didcot police praised the residents who had informed the police of their _____, and the operation was followed up by _____ in the area in the late evening to restore calm to the community.

He said: 'The co-operation of the residents has enabled the police to _____ stolen property and is an excellent example of how the police, working in _____ with the local community, can deal positively with criminal behaviour that has impact on the quality of life for the vast majority of Berinsfield residents.'

U.S. System of Justice



The justice system in the United States is one of the most unique in the world. It consists of two separate levels of courts, state and federal. The type of court that a case is tried in depends on the law, state or federal, that was violated. Most of the laws that govern day-to-day living are state laws; violations of federal law include offenses involving federal government employees, crimes committed across state lines (for example, kidnapping or evading arrest), and fraud involving the national government (such as income tax or postal fraud).

There are two types of trials: criminal and civil. In a criminal trial, the government is prosecuting an individual for an offense that threatens the security of individual citizens or society as a whole. Civil trials are disputes between two parties. In both instances, the person that charges are being brought against is the defendant; in criminal trials, the government ("the State of New Jersey", "the United States of America", depending on the law violated) is the prosecution - in civil trials, the party initiating the action is called the plaintiff.

Although each state is free to arrange its own court system (within certain constitutionally defined boundaries), most states justice systems have several features in common.

The lowest level court in trials where state law was violated is the trial court. This is the only court with the power to determine the actual facts involved in a case (usually done by a jury).

If either party involved in the case feels that the trial judge made an error in one of his rulings, they can appeal, or bring the case to a Court of Appeals. Whereas trials are focused around the testimony of witnesses concerning their actions or observations, appeals feature two attorneys attempting to convince a panel of five judges that the law favors their side. The only issue in a Court of Appeals is whether or not correct trial procedure was followed. Attorneys prepare written briefs citing historical precedents and rulings to persuade the panel of judges to rule in their favor.

If unsatisfied with the appellate court's ruling, a party can appeal to the state Supreme Court. The Supreme Court Justices have the option of whether or not they wish to hear the case. Four Justices must vote to hear it in order to have it brought before the Court.

Out of the approximately 5,000 cases each year appealed to the United States Supreme Court, it actually hears between 100-125 of them. The procedure at this level is similar to that at the appeals court; each attorney addresses the panel of Justices, which can interrupt at almost any time with questions. The ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court is final, though a future Court may overturn that decision.

In cases on the federal level, the action again begins at federal trial courts. Cases can be appealed from there to the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, of which there are 13 throughout the country. Rulings of this court can again be appealed to the Supreme Court.

As one might imagine, this entire process can be quite costly. One of the primary reasons that parties in a case might appeal their case to the Supreme Court is because they feel that the law which they violated was unconstitutional. The United States Supreme Court alone has the power to strike down Federal or state laws that it finds to be contrary to the United States Constitution. In that sense, the judicial system is the guardian of civil liberties in America.

1. Answer the following questions.

What are the main types of courts in the USA?

Which cases are tried in federal courts and which in state courts?

What is the lowest level court in a state and what powers does it have?
 What cases are heard by a court of appeals?
 What is the usual procedure of hearing a case at a court of appeals?
 Who are the Supreme Court Justices?
 Who can cancel the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court?
 Which court can decide whether a law is constitutional or not?

2. Complete the sentences below.

There are two types of trials: _____.

The person that charges are being brought against is the _____.

In civil trials, the party initiating the action is called the _____.

In cases on the federal level, the action begins at _____.

There are thirteen _____ in the United States.

One of the main reasons that parties in a case might appeal their case to the _____ Supreme _____ Court _____ is _____.

3. Write a paragraph of 10-12 sentences to comment on the following statement:

One of the main functions of the system of justice is to be the guardian of civil liberties.

BOOKS AND READERS

1. Match each kind of book with what you would normally expect to find in it.

atlas	a) a basic course at school or university
autobiography	b) information about subjects in alphabetical order
dictionary	c) lists of words grouped according to their similarity in meaning
directory	d) maps
encyclopedia	e) a list of names or places printed at the end of an atlas
gazetteer	f) a list of famous people and brief details of their lives
guidebook	g) meanings of words
manual	h) tourist information about a country
textbook	
thesaurus	
Who's Who	

	i) instructions on how to use or repair a machine j) a list of names, addresses and telephone numbers in alphabetical order k) the story of one's own life written by oneself
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2. Divide the words below into four groups. Some words may belong to more than one group.

printed matter	handwritten matter	reference books	kinds of poems

Atlas, ballad, brochure, catalogue, couplet, dictionary, directory, draft, elegy, encyclopedia, hardback, leaflet, lexicon, limerick, lyric, nursery rhyme, manuscript, ode, pamphlet, paperback, scroll, sonnet, thesaurus.

3. Choose the best alternative to complete these sentences.

1. *Oliver Twist* is a classic work of English _____ .

literature non-fiction letters editions

2. The plot of the novel was very exciting, but I didn't find the _____ very interesting.

persons people characters figures

3. This book is a special edition for foreign readers, so there's a(n) _____ at the back.

appendix glossary introduction preface table of contents supplement

4. A novel is usually divided into several _____ .

chapters units sections passages

5. If you need to find some information in a non-fiction book, look it up in the ____ .

atlas blurb catalogue diary index review

6. Cambridge University Press is the _____ of the book you're reading.

author editor printer publisher

7. A great novel has a good plot and a strong _____ .

communication meaning message significance

8. The book was marvellously _____ and it was a joy to read.

stylistic tedious well-written wonderful

9. Ernest Hemingway is one of my _____ American writers.

best favourite ideal most popular

10. The thriller was so exciting that I couldn't _____ .

let it down look it up pick it up put it down

11. Even the _____ characters in the book are really interesting.

less minor small tiny

12. I'd like to _____ that book when you've read it.

borrow hire lend loan

4. Fill in the gaps in these sentences with suitable words.

1. You can borrow books from a _____ or buy them from a _____ .

2. A writer can also be called an _____ .

3. I can't afford to buy the book in hardback, so I'll wait till it comes out in _____ .

4. I can't remember the _____ of the book, but I know it had a yellow _____ .

5. A book that tells somebody's life story is called a _____ .

Books

Although the form, content, and technology of making books have varied widely during their long history, some constant characteristics may be identified.

The most obvious is that a book is designed to serve as an instrument of communication - the purpose of such diverse forms as the Babylonian clay tablet, the Egyptian papyrus roll, the medieval vellum or parchment codex, the printed paper book, microfilm, and various other media and combinations.

The second characteristic of the book is its use of writing or some other system of visual symbols (such as pictures or musical notation) to convey meaning.

A third distinguishing feature is publication for tangible circulation. A temple column with a message carved on it is not a book nor is a sign or placard.

Books have attended the preservation and dissemination of knowledge in every literate society. The papyrus roll of ancient Egypt is more nearly the direct ancestor of the modern book than is the clay tablet of the ancient Sumerians, Babylonians, Assyrians, and Hittites; examples of both date from about 3000 BC. The Chinese independently created an extensive scholarship based on books, though not so early as the Sumerians and the Egyptians. Primitive Chinese books were made of wood or bamboo strips bound together with cords. The survival of Chinese texts was assured by continuous copying. Lampblack ink was

introduced in China in AD 400 and printing from wooden blocks in the 6th century.

The Greeks adopted the papyrus roll and passed it on to the Romans. The vellum or parchment codex, which had replaced the roll by AD 400, was a revolutionary change in the form of the book. The codex introduced several advantages: a series of pages could be opened to any point in the text, both sides of the leaf could carry the message, and longer texts could be bound in a single volume. The medieval vellum or parchment leaves were prepared from the skins of animals.

By the 15th century paper manuscripts were common. During the Middle Ages, monasteries had libraries and scriptoria, places in which scribes copied books. The manuscript books of the Middle Ages, the models for the first printed books, were affected by the rise of Humanism and the growing interest in vernacular languages in the 14th and 15th centuries. The spread of printing was rapid in the second half of the 15th century; the printed books of that period are known as incunabula.

The book made possible a revolution in thought and scholarship that became evident by the 16th century.

In the 17th century books were generally inferior in appearance to the best examples of the art of the book in the 16th. There was a great expansion in the reading public in the 17th and 18th centuries in the West, in part because of the increasing literacy of women. Type designs were advanced. The lithographic process of printing illustrations, discovered at the end of the 18th century, was significant because it became the basis for offset printing.

In the 19th century the mechanization of printing provided the means for meeting the increased demand for books in industrialized societies. In the 20th century the book maintained a role of cultural ascendancy, although challenged by new media for dissemination of knowledge and its storage and retrieval. The paperbound format proved successful for the mass marketing of books. After World War II, an increase in use of colour illustration, particularly in children's books and textbooks, was an obvious trend, facilitated by the development of improved high-speed, offset printing.

1. Complete the following sentences and add a sentence or two to the one you have completed:

The major characteristics of a book are ...

The most obvious function of a book is ...

The papyrus roll of ancient Egypt ...
 Primitive Chinese books ...
 The vellum or parchment codex ...
 During the Middle Ages ...
 The book made possible a revolution ...
 In the 17th and 18th centuries ...
 The mechanization of printing ...
 In the 20th century the book maintained a role of cultural ascendancy,
 although ...

2. Put these events in chronological order:

Paper manuscripts became common in Europe.

Lampblack ink was introduced in China.

The lithographic process of printing illustrations was discovered.

The vellum or parchment codex replaced the papyrus roll.

Printing was invented and spread in Europe.

The Chinese created primitive books made of wood or bamboo strips bound together with cords.

High-speed, offset printing was introduced.

Ancient Egyptians began to use the papyrus roll for writing.

Printing from wooden blocks was introduced in China.

MAN AND MUSIC

1. Match the words on the right with their definitions on the left.

• music written for a small group of instruments	aria
• a long piece of music usually in four parts, written for an orchestra	to arrange
• a musical play in which all of the words are sung	to accompany
• a funny or romantic musical play in which some of the words are spoken and some are sung	ballet
• a play or film that includes singing and dancing	band
• a performance in which dancing and music tell a story without any speaking	baton
• a slow sad style of music that came from the southern US	bow
• a type of music and dancing that has a strong beat and was popular in the US in the early part of the 20th century	blues
	chamber music

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a type of music that has a strong beat and parts for performers to play alone • modern music that is popular, especially with young people, and usually consists of simple tunes with a strong beat • popular music in the style of music from the southern and western US • music played during a play, film etc that helps produce a particular feeling • one of the main parts into which a piece of music is divided, especially a symphony • a piece of music with three or four parts that is written for a piano, or for a piano and another instrument • a song that is sung by only one person in an opera • a piece of classical music, usually for one instrument and an orchestra • a piece of music for two singers or players • a piece of music written for five performers • a large group of people who sing together • a fairly slow dance with a regular pattern of three beats • a piece of music for people to march to • a fast dance from Brazil, or the type of music played for this dance • a type of popular modern music with a strong loud beat, played using guitars and drums • someone who is a very skilful performer, especially in music • to write or change a piece of music so that it is suitable for a particular instrument • to play a musical instrument while someone sings a song or plays the main tune • to invent music from your imagination, rather than planning or preparing it first • a group of musicians, esp. a group that plays popular music • a short thin stick used by a conductor 	<p>concerto</p> <p>chorus</p> <p>country music</p> <p>duet</p> <p>incidental music</p> <p>jazz</p> <p>march</p> <p>movement</p> <p>musical</p> <p>opera</p> <p>operetta</p> <p>pop</p> <p>quintet</p> <p>ragtime</p> <p>rock</p> <p>sonata</p> <p>samba</p> <p>symphony</p> <p>track</p> <p>virtuoso</p> <p>waltz</p> <p>to improvise</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a long thin piece of wood with a tight string fastened along it, used to play musical instruments such as the violin or cello • one of the songs or pieces of music on a record or CD 	
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2.Fill in the blanks with the words on the right. Put the words in the correct form.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "Swan Lake" is my favorite _____. 2. This is the principal reason that the great voices of _____ seldom sing popular songs. 3. When he married her, she was a reserved, very plain girl who played the harp in a provincial symphony _____. 4. Haydn wrote symphonies, _____ music, keyboard pieces and operas. 5. Composers have written a considerable amount of music for brass _____ consisting of two trumpets, horn, trombone and tuba. 6. I sing with the university _____. 7. The show will feature dance music by Bach, _____ by Strauss and Tchaikovsky, and a play-along piece. 8. Jazz musicians are good at _____. 9. Mr. Tolleson never stopped performing and spent his free moments _____ pieces for his and other bands. 10. Gary _____ Jenna on the guitar. 11. The _____ was playing old Beatles songs. 12. There's a great Miles Davis _____ on side two. 	<p>accompany arrange ballet band chamber chorus improvise opera orchestra quintet track waltz</p>
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3. Read the text below. If a line has a word that should not be there, write the word at the end of the line. If a line is correct, put a tick next to it. There are two examples (0 and 00).

GEORGE GERSHWIN

0 George Gershwin, who was born for 100 years ago,	..for...
00 lived and worked in the perfect era for his unique	..√
1 crossover talent to develop. It was with a time when
2 the Jazz Age coincided with composers such like
3 Berg, as well as the first Broadway musicals. No one
4 has been able to match his ability to write the original
5 music that crosses off the boundaries of jazz, opera

6 and classical. Gershwin's influence on modern music
7 has been enormous. It is too appropriate to add that
8 he has made the American composer a respectable
9 figure around all the world, at a time when very few
10 American compositions they were being performed.
11 Although a gifted pianist, he had only basic reading
12 skills in music, but due to that his regular attendance
13 at concerts, he increased his own repertoire. He was
14 admired by some of the most greatest composers,
15 including to Ravel and Bartok. Sadly, Gershwin died
at the early age of 38.

Mozart

Mozart, who was born on January 27, 1756 in the Austrian city of Salzburg, was neither the first nor the last child prodigy, but he was certainly the greatest. From the age of six, when his father took him on his first foreign tour, Mozart toured the courts and musical centres of Austria, Germany, France, England, Holland, Switzerland and Italy. It has been calculated that Mozart spent almost a third of his short life - he died at the age of 35 - travelling.

He was born into a moderately prosperous family where his unmatched musical genius made itself known extremely early. Mozart began learning the harpsichord at three and his earliest known work was composed in 1761 when he was five, the age at which he also first appeared in public. At seven, never having had a violin lesson, he picked up the instrument and played it perfectly and at sight.

Mozart and his older sister Nannerl were the only survivors of seven children. Both were exceptional musicians and their father Leopold, who was himself a noted violin teacher, took them on several tours. At six, the children played before the Austrian empress Maria Theresa in Vienna where 'little Wolfgang sprang on to the lap of the Empress, threw his arms around her neck and kissed her properly'.

The following year they set out in their own carriage, with a servant, on a tour of France and England which took almost two and a half years. Mozart lived in England from April 1764 until August 1765, mainly in Chelsea, giving concerts and composing. It was here, probably, that he wrote the first of his symphonies. Mozart never revisited England, although he frequently planned to return.

As Mozart matured, he continued to tour and give concerts. From his early teens, however, composition became increasingly

important, especially opera, and Mozart made three journeys to Italy to acquire mastery of such music. His first opera, *Mitridate, Re di Ponto*, was performed in Milan when he was 14 and was the first of many triumphs in the theatre.

1. Answer these questions. Each answer is a number.

- a) How many years did Mozart spend on tour?
- b) How old was he when he first played the harpsichord?
- c) How old was he when he composed his first work?
- d) How old was he when he first performed in public?
- e) How old was he when he first played the violin?
- f) How many violin lessons had he had?
- g) How many children did his mother give birth to?
- h) How many of her children died in infancy?
- i) How many years did Mozart's tour of France and England last?
- j) What was the number of the symphony he composed in London?
- k) How many times did he return to England?
- l) How old was he when his first opera was performed?
- m) When did he die?

2. Are these statements true or false?

- a) Mozart was a great Australian composer.
- b) Mozart spent a great part of his short life travelling.
- c) Mozart's parents were rich people.
- d) Mozart's first musical instrument was the piano.
- e) Mozart began taking violin lessons when he was seven.
- f) Mozart's parents had seven children.
- g) Mozart wrote his first symphony in England.
- h) Mozart made several journeys to France to learn the mastery of the opera music.
- i) Mozart's first opera was performed in France.

3. Work in groups. What would you say to a foreign visitor who asked you these questions?

- Who is your country's most famous composer (or most famous musician or singer)?
- What do you know about his or her life?
- What kind of music did / does he or she compose (or perform)?

Test 1

1. Complete the sentences using the correct alternatives.

1. Chris remembers his _____ year at the university as if it were yesterday.
a) freshman b) fresh c) freshening d) fresh-run
2. The judge sentenced Jennings to three years' _____.
a) probing b) probate c) probationer d) probation
3. I couldn't find your number in the telephone _____.
a) directory b) guidebook c) reference d) encyclopedia
4. My first teacher was a failed bass-baritone who had me singing big dramatic _____.
a) areas b) recitals c) monologues d) arias
5. He wrote his doctoral _____ on contemporary French literature.
a) theses b) thesis c) hypothesis d) thesaurus
6. The judge asked _____ for the defence to explain.
a) counsel b) council c) chancellor d) charter
7. A _____ was created by the pupils to use with the subject keys as an aid to searching the catalogue.
a) thesis b) thesaurus c) guidebook d) gazetteer
8. Composers have written a considerable amount of music for brass _____ consisting of two trumpets, horn, trombone, and tuba.
a) quartet b) quintet c) trios d) quinta
9. Female students under twenty-one were required to live in _____ or approved residences.
a) dormition b) offices c) apartment houses d) dormitories
10. Brady _____ a series of brutal murders.
a) committed b) committed c) counted d) commitment

2. Translate these sentences from English into Ukrainian.

- a) The courts are the overseers of law.
- b) In the United States each state is served by the separate court systems, state and federal.
- c) Trial courts bear the main burden in the administration of justice.
- d) Graduate schools in America award master's and doctor's degrees in both the arts and sciences.
- e) The courses for most graduate degrees can be completed in two or four years.

- f) Typically, an undergraduate student has to earn a certain number of credits in order to receive a degree.
- g) Books are indispensable to any civilization.
- h) Even a casual reading of the text gives you an idea of the theme.
- i) His first novel won a prize for modern fiction.
- j) Music is an art of combining vocal or instrumental sounds for beauty of form or emotional expression.
- k) Modern music is heard in a great variety of styles, many of them contemporary, others having their roots in past eras.
- l) The basic elements of rock music are one or several vocalists, an assortment of heavily amplified electric guitars and drums.

Test 2

1. Complete the sentences using the correct alternatives.

1. Female students under twenty-one were required to live in _____ or approved residences.
 - a) dormition b) offices c) apartment houses d) dormitories
2. Brady _____ a series of brutal murders.
 - a) committed b) committed c) counted d) commitment
3. The book is published by HarperCollins, and costs \$15 in _____ and \$4.95 in paperback.
 - a) heavyback b) roughback c) softback d) hardback
4. Beckerhoff is a _____ trumpeter with an excellent range and sound.
 - a) virtual b) virtuoso c) virtuous d) veritable
5. Her _____ is history.
 - a) major b) mayor c) majority d) majorant
6. The committee will investigate more effective ways of dealing with young _____.
 - a) fenders b) offensives c) insulters d) offenders
7. This edition contains a new _____ by the author.
 - a) prelude b) preface c) preview d) pretext
8. Carroll appeared in a number of Broadway _____.
 - a) musicians b) music cabinets c) musicals d) music racks
9. Most first-year students live on _____.
 - a) camp b) camping c) campus d) camper
10. Earl was caught _____ taking the money.
 - a) ruby-handed b) black-handed c) hot-handed d) red-handed

2. Translate these sentences from English into Ukrainian.

- a) The common pleas court is the court of general jurisdiction – almost any civil or criminal case may first be brought here.
- b) The duty of the Supreme Court is to decide whether laws passed by Congress agree with the Constitution.
- c) A criminal case begins when a person goes to court and files a complaint that another person has committed an offence.
- d) British and American universities are similar in their pursuit of knowledge as a goal but are quite different in their organisation and operation.
- e) In England universities receive a considerable part of their financial support through Parliamentary grants.
- f) Several students were caught cheating on the test.
- g) There's a list of further reading at the end of each chapter.
- h) Butler has also written several historical novels under the pen-name of Jenny Melville.
- i) When the book was first written no publisher would print it.
- j) Music is an art that permeates every human society.
- k) Opera is a drama set to music, as distinguished from plays in which music is merely incidental.
- l) Music is a flexible art; it easily combines with words, as in song, and with physical movement, as in dance.

Test 3

1. Complete the sentences using the correct alternatives.

1. Most first-year students live on _____.
a)camp b)camping c)campus d)camper
2. Earl was caught _____ taking the money.
a)ruby-handed b)black-handed c)hot-handed d)red-handed
3. I'd like to read out a short _____ from the poem.
a)excerpt b)except c)extraction d)accept
4. The group include some techno in their _____ .
a)repertoire b)repertory c)memoir d)rehearsal
5. Create a first-year _____ course on social justice, including public interest law and race.
a)selective b)election c)elective d)electoral
6. The evidence is not sufficient to bring a _____ against him.
a)persecution b)prescription c)prosecution d)prosecutor
7. During his illness, David kept a _____ , which his family hopes to publish.

a)dairy b)dowry c)diary d)daybook

8. _____ music is music played during a play, film etc., that helps produce a particular feeling.

a)accidental b)accessory c)auxiliary d)incidental

9. Over three quarters of the House of Lords attended _____ schools of one sort or another.

a)fare-paying b)fee-paying c)fair-paying d)fee-only

10. He was convicted of adultery and indecent _____ .

a)assail b)assaulter c)assault d)assort

2.Translate these sentences from English into Ukrainian.

a) The main job of courts of appeal is to review cases appealed from trial courts to determine if the law was correctly applied.

b) The US Supreme Court consists of a chief justice and eight associate justices, all of whom are appointed for life by the President.

c) An accused can plead guilty, which is the admission that he committed the crime and can be sentenced without a trial.

d) Applicants for teacher-training courses need to have at least one year's experience.

e) We are currently seeking a recent graduate to join our software team.

f) My worst class was math, and every time we took a test, I was certain I had completely flunked it.

g) When the book was first written no publisher would print it.

h) Usually the hardback comes out first and the paperback comes out after.

i) A little gentle encouragement is all that is needed to put this promising author into the ranks of the high-flyers.

j) Modern music is heard in a great variety of styles, many of them contemporary, others having their roots in past eras.

k) The basic elements of rock music are one or several vocalists, an assortment of heavily amplified electric guitars and drums.

l) Music has the power to awaken in us sensations and emotions of a spiritual kind.

Test 4

1.Complete the sentences using the correct alternatives.

1. He wrote his doctoral _____ on contemporary French literature.

- a)theses b) thesis c)hypothesis d)thesaurus
2. He was convicted of adultery and indecent _____ .
- a)assail b)assaulter c)assault d)assort
3. The _____ of the story is that good always triumphs over evil.
- a)massage b)messenger c)message d)misusage
4. _____ music is music played during a play, film etc., that helps produce a particular feeling.
- a)accidental b)accessory c)auxiliary d)incidental
5. The group include some techno in their _____ .
- a)repertoire b)repertory c)memoir d)rehearsal
6. I'd like to read out a short _____ from the poem.
- a)excerpt b)except c)extraction d)accept
7. The evidence is not sufficient to bring a _____ against him.
- a)persecution b)prescription c)prosecution d)prosecutor
8. Most first-year students live on _____.
- a)camp b)camping c)campus d)camper
9. Her _____ is history.
- a)major b)mayor c)majority d)majorant
10. I couldn't find your number in the telephone _____.
- a)directory b)guidebook c)reference d)encyclopedia

2.Translate these sentences from English into Ukrainian.

- a) Listening to music can be an emotional experience or an intellectual exercise.
- b) In early times instrumental music broke away from occasions associated with sacred worship into secular channels.
- c) Afro-Americans injected into their music-making African chants and rhythms which were the bases of their spirituals and work songs.
- d) Books are indispensable to any civilization.
- e) His first novel won a prize for modern fiction.
- f) Usually the hardback comes out first and the paperback comes out after.
- g) Her dream is to get a degree in computer science and then get a high-paying job.
- h) Many college graduates are unable to find work in their field.

- i) British and American universities are similar in their pursuit of knowledge as a goal but are quite different in their organisation and operation.
- j) The attorney for the defence pleads the case of the accused, examines his witnesses and cross-examines the witnesses for the prosecution.
- k) In civil cases at least three fourths of the jurors must agree on the verdict.
- l) The common pleas court is the court of general jurisdiction – almost any civil or criminal case may first be brought here.

PROBLEM CHILDREN

1. Match the adjectives characterising children with their definitions.

Alert	a. friendly and preferring to be with other people
arrogant	b. someone who likes to meet and talk to new people
conscientious	c. calm, confident, and in control of your feelings, even in difficult or unexpected situations (used to show approval)
courteous	d. able to think quickly and clearly
considerate	e. careful to do everything that it is your job or duty to do
delinquent	f. trying to do something in a very determined way in spite of difficulties
fearful	g. polite and showing respect for other people
frustrated	h. always thinking of what other people need or want and being careful not to upset them
gregarious	i. always doing what you are told to do, or what the law, a rule etc. says you must do
indulgent	j. always willing to obey someone and never disagreeing with them, even if they are unkind to you
listless	k. feeling annoyed, upset, and impatient, because you cannot control or change a situation, or achieve something
obedient	l. frightened that something might happen
outgoing	m. annoyed or unhappy
persevering	n. feeling tired and not interested in things
restless	o. unwilling to keep still or stay where you are, especially because you are nervous or bored
self-possessed	p. violent or difficult to control
submissive	q. behaving in an unpleasant or rude way because you
sulky	

unruly	<p>think you are more important than other people</p> <p>r. behaving in a way that is illegal or that society does not approve of</p> <p>s. willing to allow someone, esp. a child, to do or have whatever they want, even if this is not good for them</p>
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2. Give the opposites.

kind-hearted loving friendly balanced selfish hard-working self-possessed motivated patient loveless enthusiastic polite considerate obedient unruly self-centered unsociable shy responsible intolerant sensible	
---	--

3. Match the adjectives on the left with their synonyms on the right.

balanced bullying considerate kind self-centered harsh insolent loving nagging	affectionate even-tempered good-natured gregarious courteous thoughtful submissive selfish obstinate
--	--

naughty	shy
impersonal	mischievous
indulging	cheeky
obedient	bad-mannered
polite	aggressive
rude	sensitive
rough	reasonable
understanding	pampering
sensible	unfair
stubborn	pestering
timid	unfriendly
sociable	cruel
unjust	unkind

4. Add 5-7 adjectives to the list.

A happy child is kind-hearted, _____ .

A problem child is depressed, _____ .

A wise parent is affectionate, _____ .

A bad parent is harsh, _____ .

5. Why is it important to teach children responsibility? Here are some recommendations aimed at teaching responsibility. Do you think they may be effective? Add your own recommendations to the list.

- Responsibility can not be imposed on children. It must grow from within. Children who are always told what to do may do their tasks very well but they have little chance to develop a sense of responsibility.
- Children must have the opportunity to take decisions and to make choices themselves and bear responsibility for them. Children who are never challenged to make choices have difficulty in adjusting when they are presented with a new situation.
- Children should not be criticized. If they are constantly criticized about their actions, they do not learn responsibility.
- A child should be given the responsibility of choosing his friends. Parents should not tell their children who they can make friends with and who they can not.

- Parents should not interfere with how their children spend their pocket money, even if they believe their children waste it on the wrong things.

6. Who or what spoils children? Read the following ideas about what child can be called spoiled and say what you think about them:

- A spoiled child is a child who has never known physical punishment.
- A spoiled child is a child who is allowed everything he wants.
- A spoiled child is a child who thinks too much about his importance.

Add your own definitions of a spoiled child.

Communicating with teenagers can seem difficult

Teens are filled with emotion, and feel a strong need to make their own decisions. But they are not yet adults, and are just developing the skills they will need to make well thought out decisions. They need their parents' help and guidance. Yet they often act as if they do not want the help. It helps to remember that the parent is the adult, and that the teen does need love, reassurance, guidance and advice. So how does a parent get through to a teen?

One way to start is to respect your teen. Respect their privacy in their phone calls, mail and need for private space sometimes. Respect their ability to make decisions. Do not put down your teens' worries as not important.

Another way to help improve communication is to let them make decisions about their clothes or hairstyle. You can help your teen learn about compromise by negotiating an agreement about clothes, hair, and curfews. Ask your teen what their opinion is on these topics, and ask them what they believe would be a fair compromise.

Remember to keep a sense of humor. Be honest and expect that your teen will be honest too. Tell them what your concerns are, but do not compromise if you believe that your teenager is involved in something that could be destructive. At that point, you should seek the advice of a counselor or health professional. They can help direct you to resources in your community to help improve your relationship with your teen.

1. Find in the text the words that mean the following:

- a) the time, decided by a parent, by which a child must be home or

- asleep in the evening (AmE);
- b) a teenager (AmE, informal);
- c) help and advice that is given to someone about their work, education, or personal life;
- d) to succeed in making someone understand something, especially when this is difficult;
- e) the state of being able to be alone, and not seen or heard by other people;
- f) an agreement that is achieved after everyone involved accepts less than what they wanted at first, or the act of making this agreement;
- g) causing damage to people or things;
- h) someone whose job is to help and support people with problems;
- i) someone whose job involves people's health.

2. Answer the questions.

- a) Why can communication with teenagers be difficult?
- b) Why do parents often misunderstand their children when they are in their teens?
- c) How can parents help their children cope with their problems?
- d) How should parents act if they don't like their children's clothes or hairstyle?
- e) Why is keeping a sense of humour important when communicating with teenagers?
- f) In what cases should parents seek the advice of a counsellor or health professional?

3. Make a list of rules how to communicate with teens.

4. Point out some typical mistakes parents make which result in misunderstanding and conflicts.

TELEVISION

1.Fill in the blanks with the words from the box which describe different kinds of television programs.

documentary	docusoap	drama series	game shows		
infomercial					
sitcoms	news	quiz show	reality TV	soap opera	talk show

- a) A local film crew is making a _____ about volcanoes.
- b) Several family-oriented _____ are on in the early evening.
- c) Franz won the Emmy as best actor in a _____ for the 1993-1994 season, not Caruso.
- d) He won the first prize in a popular _____ .
- e) A _____ is a television or radio story about the daily lives and relationships of the same group of people, which is broadcast regularly.
- f) I haven't watched the _____ for several days. Can you bring me up to date on what is going on in the world?
- g) A _____ is a television programme that shows what happens in the daily lives of real people.
- h) In _____ people play games or answer questions to win prizes.
- i) Someone who's brilliant on the cinema screen isn't necessarily a good _____ guest.
- j) _____ features real people doing real things, for example police officers chasing after stolen cars, or people who have been put in different situations and filmed continuously over a period of weeks or months.
- k) _____ is a long television advertisement that provides a lot of information and seems like a normal programme.

2.Fill in the blanks with the words from the box which describe different types of television broadcasts.

cable	digital	pay-per-view	satellite	terrestrial
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- a) _____ TV is broadcast from the Earth, not from a satellite.
- b) I'll wait for the movie to come out on _____.
- c) The age of _____ television began in 1988 when the Astra Satellite was launched.

- d) A _____ television immediately decodes the incoming sound and picture signals and converts them into an 8-bit digital code.
- e) A _____ television channel makes people pay for each programme they watch.

3. Everyone watches television, and most people say they are selective – but how selective are you? Do this questionnaire.

TV VIEWING HABITS

1. Put these types of TV programmes into one of these categories:

A I usually enjoy watching	B I never watch	C I sometimes watch
the news	pop music	the documentaries
football	weather broadcasts	educational programs
other sports	classical music	soap operas
crime series	game shows	comedies
feature films	wildlife programs	
current affairs	chat shows	

2. Which channel do you watch most?

3. How many hours do you watch TV per week?

4. Look at the following letter. What errors do you notice?

Dear TV Manager

I'm writing with serious complaint about a film you have shown last night on your television chanel. It was named "Funny Business" and was given out at seven-thirty p.m. In your TV magazine this film was marked as OK for all people in the family to watch. Because of this I and my 10-year-old cousin watched together. I had a great shock when I saw moments in the film that were very violent and I think it wasn't aproprate for him to see. It's not good. If films are very violent for children it can be frightened and damage their minds. The television must be responsable to show these such films only late in the night when the children are sleeping. You must not show these films again so early in the evening. Another way is making clear in the TV magazine what is the subject of the film so we can chose better.

Thank you, Laurence.

Soap power

Despite the success of the new reality TV shows, it is still soap operas that regularly attract the biggest audiences each week. The term 'soap opera' (always shortened these days to just 'soap') was created in

the USA to describe early daytime radio and TV drama serials – then aimed at housewives – whose storylines were sentimental or sensational, and which were usually sponsored by the manufacturers of washing powder.

Soaps in Britain have come and gone over the years as British society has changed. *Brookside*, centred on a housing estate in Liverpool, began in the 1980s and mirrored the social issues of the time – Thatcherism and unemployment. It was very popular in that decade, but in the new millennium it gradually declined in popularity and its storylines became more outrageous. It was finally taken off the air in 2005. Other soaps have proved more enduring. The battle for the top of the weekly TV ratings is always between Britain's two favourites – *EastEnders* and *Coronation Street*. Both of these soaps are set in urban working-class areas. Both programmes feature strong characters and well-written scripts which often deal convincingly with personal dilemmas and topical issues. The programmes – each shown four times a week – usually have audience figures of 12-15 million, and are supposedly watched even by the Queen. *EastEnders* has been running since 1985, but *Coronation Street* is the soap champion. Shown continuously since 1960, it is the longest-running TV series in the world.

1. Find words and phrases in the text that mean:

- a) in spite of
- b) television programmes that feature real people doing real things
- c) the people who watch a particular programme
- d) a story that is broadcast in several separate parts on television
- e) intended to interest, excite, or shock people
- f) to give money, especially in exchange for the right to advertise
- g) to represent or copy something
- h) the general principles on which Margaret Thatcher's government was based when she was Prime Minister of the UK
- i) a period of 1000 years
- j) extremely unusual and slightly amusing or shocking
- k) to stop broadcasting
- l) continuing for a very long time
- m) a list that shows which films, television programmes etc. are the most popular
- n) someone or something that has won a competition

2. Which of the soap operas mentioned in the text:

- a) were first broadcast in the 1980s?
- b) can no longer be seen on TV?
- c) are based in urban working-class areas?
- d) has been shown for over 40 years?

3. What have you learnt about

the origin of the phrase 'soap opera'?
the most popular British soaps?

4. Discuss the following:

What are the differences between a soap and a feature film?

Why do soaps attract people?

Do you have a favourite soap? What appeals to you in it?

Will soaps continue to be popular?

CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS

1. Order the celebrations according to the time in the year they are celebrated:

Easter _____

New Year's Eve _____

Halloween _____

St. Valentine's Day _____

Christmas _____

May Day _____

Victory Day _____

Independence Day _____

2. Match each celebration to the right description.

Easter	I am writing cards, my husband is wrapping presents and my children are putting up decorations.
New Year's Eve	My husband and I are having the day off work. He's watching TV and I am just relaxing.
Halloween	My children are making their special costumes for tonight. I'm helping them.
Christmas	My parents are coming over for a special meal. Afterwards we give each other chocolate eggs.
May Day	My friends are staying out all night. They are dancing at a disco.

3. Match these US holidays with their descriptions and dates.

April Fool's Day	Father's Day	Flag Day	Halloween
Independence Day	Labor Day	Memorial Day	Mother's Day
	Thanksgiving Day		

April 1	3 rd Sunday in June	July 4	June 14	2 nd Sunday in May
October 31	4 th Thursday in November	last Monday in May		
1 st Monday in September				

- a day on which people give cards and presents to their mothers
- a day when people remember those killed in wars
- a day on which people give cards and presents to their father
- the day on which the country celebrates its independence
- a public holiday when families have a large meal together to celebrate and be thankful for food, health, families etc.
- the night when children dress in costumes and go from house to house asking for sweets
- a day when people fly the US flag, remembering the day in 1777 when the Stars and Stripes (=US flag) was officially accepted and first used
- a day which is considered by most Americans to be the end of the summer, celebrated with parades and community picnics
- a day when people play tricks on each other

4. Read the story of the Jack o'Lantern (a symbol of Halloween) and put the verbs in brackets in the correct forms.

A stingy drunkard of an Irish blacksmith named Jack had the misfortune to run into the Devil in a pub, some say on Halloween night. Jack had too much to drink and was about to fall into the Devil's hands, but managed (to trick) _____ the Devil (to offer) _____ his soul in exchange for one last drink. The Devil (to turn) _____ himself into a sixpence to pay the bartender, but Jack quickly pocketed him in his purse. Because Jack had a silver cross in his purse, the Devil could not (to change) _____ himself back.

Jack would not let the Devil (to go) _____ until he promised not (to claim) _____ his soul for ten years. The Devil agreed and ten years later Jack (to come) _____ across the Devil while (to walk) _____ on a country road. The Devil wanted to take his soul, but Jack, (to think) _____ quickly, said "I'll go, but before I (to go) _____, will you get me an apple from that tree?" The Devil, thinking he had nothing (to lose) _____, jumped on Jack's shoulders to obtain the apple. Jack (to pull out) _____ his knife and carved a cross in the trunk of the tree. This left the Devil in the air, unable to obtain Jack or his soul. Jack made him (to promise) _____ to never again ask for his soul. (To see) _____ no way out, the Devil agreed. No one (to know) _____ how the Devil ever

managed to get back down!

When Jack finally (to die) _____ years later, he was not admitted to Heaven, because of his life of drinking and being tightfisted and deceitful. When he (to go) _____ to apply for entrance to Hell, the Devil had to turn him away because he agreed never to take Jack's soul. "But where can I go?" (to ask) _____ Jack. "Back where you came from!" replied the Devil. The way back was windy and dark. Jack (to plead) _____ with the Devil to at least provide him a light (to find) _____ his way. The Devil, as a final gesture, (to throw) _____ a live coal at Jack straight from the fire of Hell. (To light) _____ his way and (to keep) _____ it from blowing out in the wind, Jack put it in a turnip he was eating.

Ever since, Jack (to doom) _____ to wander in darkness with his lantern until Judgment Day. Jack of the lantern (Jack o'Lantern) became known as the symbol of a damned soul.

(When the term jack-o'-lantern first appeared in print in 1750, it referred to a night watchman or a man carrying a lantern.)

5. Do this quiz on British customs and traditions. If you don't know the answer, consult a dictionary or encyclopedia.

British Customs and Traditions

1. What is morris dancing?
2. What is a "bank holiday"?
3. When is Guy Fawkes Night celebrated?
4. What is the name for New Year's Eve in Scotland?
5. What song do many people traditionally sing at midnight on 31st December throughout Great Britain?
6. How is 'dd' pronounced in the word *Eisteddfod*?
7. What traditions are connected with Christmas in Britain?
8. What is the name for a traditional Scottish pattern of coloured squares and crossed lines, or cloth, especially wool cloth, with this pattern?
9. Who are Beefeaters?
10. Why do ravens live in the Tower of London?
11. In what cathedral have most of the British monarchs been crowned since William the Conqueror?
12. Where does the ceremony of the Changing of the Guard take place in London?
13. What does English breakfast consist of?
14. What can people do in the Speaker's Corner in Hyde Park?

St. Valentine's Day

St. Valentine's Day has roots in several different legends that have found their way to us through the ages. One of the earliest popular symbols of the day is Cupid, the Roman god of Love, who is represented by the image of a young boy with bow and arrow.

Three hundred years after the death of Jesus Christ, the Roman emperors still demanded that everyone believe in the Roman gods. Valentine, Christian priest, had been thrown in prison for his teachings. On February 14, Valentine was beheaded, not only because he was a Christian, but also because he had performed a miracle. He supposedly cured the jailer's daughter of her blindness. The night before he was executed, he wrote the jailer's daughter a farewell letter, signing it "From Your Valentine." Another legend tells us that this same Valentine, well-loved by all, wrote notes from his jail cell to children and friends who missed him.

Another Valentine was an Italian bishop who lived at about the same time. He was imprisoned because he secretly married couples, contrary to the laws of the Roman emperor. Some legends say he was burned at the stake.

February 14 was also a Roman holiday, held in honor of a goddess. Young men randomly chose the name of a young girl to escort to the festivities. The custom of choosing a sweetheart on this date spread through Europe in the Middle Ages, and then to the early American colonies. Throughout the ages, people also believed that birds picked their mates on February 14!

Whatever the odd mixture of origins, St. Valentine's Day is now a day for sweethearts. It is the day that you show your friend or loved one that you care. You can send candy to someone you think is special. Or you can send roses, the flower of love. Most people send "valentines", a greeting card named after the notes that St. Valentine wrote from jail. Valentines can be sentimental, romantic, and heartfelt. They can be funny and friendly. If the sender is shy, valentines can be anonymous.



Americans of all ages love to send and receive valentines. Handmade valentines, created by cutting hearts out of colored paper, show that a lot of thought was put into making them personal. Valentines can be heart-shaped, or have hearts, the symbol of love, on them. In elementary schools, children make valentines

for their classmates and put them in a large decorated box, similar to a mailbox. On February 14, the teacher opens the box and distributes the valentines to each student. After the students read their valentines, they have a small party with refreshments.

You can write a short rhyme inside the heart, or you can buy valentines with messages in them. If you are shy, you can sign it, "Your Secret Admirer."

1. Which words in the text mean the following?

- a) the origin of something such as a custom, law, activity etc.
- b) someone or something that represents a particular idea or event
- c) to cut off someone's head as a punishment
- d) an action or event believed to be caused by God, which is impossible according to the ordinary laws of nature
- e) to kill someone, especially legally as a punishment
- f) a post to which a person was tied in former times before being killed by burning
- g) (old-fashioned) the person that you love
- h) without any definite plan, aim, or pattern
- i) the sexual partner of an animal
- j) (AmE) a sweet food made from sugar or chocolate
- k) sent, or given by someone who does not want their name to be known
- l) having the shape of a heart
- m) small amounts of food and drink that are provided at a meeting, etc.

2. Mark these sentences as true or false.

- a) The celebration of St. Valentine's day was officially introduced in Rome in the fourth century.
- b) Cupid is traditionally pictured as a handsome young man with a bow and arrows.
- c) According to a legend, Valentine was executed because he was a Christian and he secretly married young couples.
- d) February 14 was never celebrated as a special day in ancient Rome.
- e) Throughout the ages, people believed that birds built their nests on February 14.
- f) Anonymous valentines are considered rude and out of place.
- g) Americans of all ages like to send and receive valentines.

chapel diamond dress golden March ring shotgun silver
vows white

- a) A ____ wedding anniversary is the date that is exactly 25 years after the date of a wedding.
- b) A ____ wedding is a wedding that has to take place immediately because the woman is going to have a baby.
- c) A ____ wedding is the date that is exactly 50 years after a wedding.
- d) A ____ wedding is the date that is exactly 60 years after the date when two people were married.
- e) A wedding ____ is a building used in the US for wedding ceremonies.
- f) A wedding ____ is a long dress, especially a white dress, worn at a traditional wedding.
- g) The Wedding ____ is a piece of music that is traditionally played after a marriage ceremony when the bride and groom start to walk down the aisle of the church.
- h) The woman was wearing a wedding ____ with diamonds circling a blue sapphire stone.
- i) Wedding ____ are the promises you make during your wedding ceremony.
- j) A ____ wedding is a traditional wedding at which the bride wears a long white dress.

4.Fill the gaps in these paragraphs with a suitable word from the lists on the right.

<p>Sarah has been going ¹ ____ with Bob for five years. When they first met at college they fell in love at first ² ____ . Although they've been ³ ____ for nearly two years they still haven't fixed a date for the ⁴ ____ .</p>	<p>1 back in out up 2 glimpse look sight view 3 promised engaged fiancés intended 4 funeral honeymoon marriage wedding</p>
<p>Their friends Anna and Tony ⁵ ____ last April – on the same date as Anna's parents 25th wedding ⁶ ____ . Bob was Tony's ⁷ ____ . They invited all of their friends and ⁸ ____ but not all of them could make it. Still there</p>	<p>5 got married became married married each other married themselves 6 anniversary birthday celebration jubilee 7 best man bridegroom bridesmaid eye-witness</p>

were over 60 ⁹ _____ and the ¹⁰ _____ afterwards went on till the small hours.	godfather 8 next of kin in-laws parents relations 9 guests hosts invitations visitors 10 ceremony procedure reception service
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5. Match the expressions with the correct definitions.

Expressions	Definitions
arranged marriage	• marriage between people of different races or religions
break-up of your marriage	• the end of your marriage
civil partnership	• to be born when your parents are not married
common-law marriage	• to ask someone to marry you
domestic partner (AmE)	• to officially state that a marriage no longer exists
engagement	• a marriage in which your parents choose a husband or wife for you
marriage certificate	• a relationship that is considered to be a marriage because the man and woman have lived together for a long time
marriage of convenience	• an official relationship between two people of the same sex, which gives them the same legal rights as two people who are married
mixed marriage	• an official document that proves that two people are married
newlyweds	• a marriage for political or economic reasons, not for love
open marriage	• a marriage in which both partners accept that they will have sex with other people
spouse	• a husband or wife
to annul marriage	• someone who you live with and have a sexual relationship with, but who you are not married to
to be born outside marriage	• an agreement between two people to marry
to propose marriage	• a man and a woman who have recently married

Just a piece of paper?

How the world deals with divorce.

IRELAND

Divorce does not really exist in Ireland. Legal separation is permissible, but separated couples cannot remarry.

BRITAIN

To divorce after less than two years separation you must prove unreasonable behaviour or adultery.

FRANCE

Quickie divorces by mutual consent have been available since 1975. If one party contests the case, divorce will only be granted in case of unreasonable behaviour or separation lasting more than six years.

RUSSIA

Legally, divorce is easily obtainable. In practice, the divorce rate is kept down because the severe housing shortage means couples that break up often have to continue living together.

CHINA

Divorce can be instantly granted by marriage registration office if both parties agree. If just one partner wants to end the marriage, divorce is granted after the failure of mediation attempts.

AUSTRALIA

Australian law has abolished the term 'divorce' to make the procedure less painful. Divorce is now a straightforward question of changing your civil status.

IRAN

The right of men to divorce wives by saying "I divorce you" three times still exists in fundamental Islamic countries. Others grant divorces through temple officials who will impose a cooling-off period.

ZIMBABWE

Legalised polygamy means the divorce rate is negligible. Men are entitled to simply add another woman to their family without bothering to divorce former wives.

ISRAEL

Under Jewish law divorce is easier than marriage. Before the wedding the husband must set aside a sum of money that will be used to care for his wife in case of divorce.

1. In which country:

- a) can men divorce their wives by saying they want to?
- b) is it hard to get divorced in less than two years?

- c) is it possible for couples to separate legally but not get divorced?
- d) must you normally wait six years if only one party wants the divorce?
- e) can you get divorced quickly if both parties agree?
- f) must men save money for possible divorce before marriage?
- g) can men have more than one wife?

2. Answer the following questions, according to the text.

- a) Why do couples in Russia often continue to live together after a divorce?
- b) What do Chinese couples have to do if only one partner wants to end the marriage?
- c) Why is divorce in Australia now easy?
- d) How do couples in Iran have to try to improve their relationship before getting a divorce?

3. Describe the divorce procedure in Ukraine. Is it easy to get divorced in Ukraine? Do you think the existing laws strengthen marriage in Ukraine? What would you change?

4. In groups, discuss the following questions and give reasons for your answers.

- a) What are the main reasons for getting married and what are the drawbacks?
- b) What is the best age to get married? Why?
- c) Is there too much social pressure on people to get married? Should other kinds of partnership be more acceptable?
- d) Should weddings be religious?
- e) Is it acceptable to have more than one partner at the same time?
- f) What makes a good marriage?
- g) Arranged marriages never work. Do you agree?
- h) Why do people get divorced? Is it too easy?
- i) What problems are there when people decide to get divorced?

5. You have been going out with someone for a while and you have decided to live together. However, before you do so you wish to draw up a personal “contract”. Which things would you include in such a “contract”? Things to think about might include:

- ✓ who cooks the meals and when

- ✓ what happens if you want to go out with other people
- ✓ who does the shopping, etc.

Draw up your contract. You can use the beginning below:

Personal Contract

This contract between _____ and

was made on _____ .

Both parties agree on the following arrangements:

1. Each of us will be responsible for our own washing and ironing.

Test 1

1. Complete the sentences using the correct alternatives.

1. We want to make the first _____ film with a laugh track.
a)fiction b)feature c)fictitious d)featuring
2. News and _____ affairs programmes are the television equivalent of newspapers.
a)currant b)occurring c)current d)currency
3. A _____ teacher may feel inclined to take work home.
a)self-conscious b)consciousness c)conscientious d)unconscious
4. Children today seem less willing to seek out challenges and _____ in the face of adversity.
a)persevere b)preserve c)perceive d)receive
5. An official holiday when banks and most businesses are closed is called a _____ in Britain.
a)public holiday b)bank holiday c)national holiday d)day off
6. A traditional Scottish pattern of coloured squares and crossed lines is called _____ .
a)Eisteddfod b)Morris c)tartan d)bagpipes
7. Has Sam really broken _____ with Lucy?
a)down b)over c)in d)up
8. When Lynne met Derek, it was love at first _____ .
a)breath b)glance c)sight d)minute
9. I always watch the _____ after the news.
a)whether b)weather c)wether d)wheather
10. She cried her heart out, all because of an _____ trouble-making, black-hearted child who was ripping her apart.
a)ruly b)ruleless c)lawless d)unruly

2. Translate these sentences from English into Ukrainian.

- a) Sociologists regard the raising of children as the primary function of the family.
- b) People have to readjust their roles as they become not only husband and wife to each other but also parents to their child.
- c) The birth of a child influences relationships between the new parents and their own parents who take on their new roles as grandparents.
- d) Television is a widely used telecommunication system for broadcasting and receiving moving pictures and sound over a distance.
- e) Since inception in the U.S. in 1940, TV commercials have become one of the most effective, persuasive, and popular method of selling products of many sorts, especially consumer goods.
- f) Some TV programs also weave advertisements into their shows, a practice begun in film and known as product placement.
- g) After a disastrous first marriage to a young soldier, Kylie didn't feel like rushing into another relationship.
- h) Many people still disapprove of sex before marriage.
- i) The marriage took place without the bride's parents' consent.
- j) On Christmas Eve, presents are supposedly delivered in stockings and under the Christmas tree by Father Christmas.
- k) Easter is termed a movable Christian holy day because it is not fixed in relation to the civil calendar.
- l) In the United States, many adults traditionally mail Christmas cards to their friends and relatives in December.

Test 2

1. Complete the sentences using the correct alternatives.

1. I always watch the _____ after the news.
a) whether b) weather c) wether d) wheather
2. There will be _____ TV coverage of tonight's big match.
a) living b) alive c) life d) live
3. She cried her heart out, all because of an _____ trouble-making, black-hearted child who was ripping her apart.
a) ruly b) ruleless c) lawless d) unruly
4. She felt lonely and _____ .

- a)depressing b)depressed c)depression d)suppressive
5. A _____ breakfast consists of coffee and bread with butter and jam.
- a)continental b)English c)British d)European
6. St. Valentine's Day is a day for _____ .
- a)lovers b)sweetmeats c)sweeties d)sweethearts
7. That was the summer I worked at the fairground, and met and fell _____ Lucy.
- a)for b)after c)love d)in
8. Geraldine _____ the richest man in France and still pretended she couldn't afford a new outfit.
- a)married with b)was married to c)was married with d)was in marriage with
9. Have you seen the new Levi jeans _____ on TV?
- a)circular b)commercial c)brand d)promotion
10. If your teenager keeps reasonable hours, there is no need to set a _____.
- a)time allocation b)alarm c)watch d)curfew

2.Translate these sentences from English into Ukrainian.

- a) In most cases grandparents tend to be indulgent toward their grandchildren, while the parents themselves are stricter.
- b) The development of social values must be achieved in an environment of love and security, which ideally should be provided by the family.
- c) Studies of the families of emotionally disturbed children have shown that unsatisfactory relationships between husbands and wives can have negative effects on children.
- d) The divorce rate has risen steadily since the 1950s.
- e) One study in the early 1970s indicated that only 16 percent of Catholic marriages ended in divorce.
- f) Anita broke off her engagement when she found out that Paulo had been seeing another woman.
- g) Commercially available since the late 1930s, the television set has become a common household communications device.
- h) In recent years, the paid program or infomercial has become common, usually in lengths of 30 minutes or one hour.
- i) Television genres include a broad range of programming types that entertain, inform, and educate viewers.

- j) On Christmas Day, nearly the whole population has the day off to be with their family and friends, so they can gather around for a traditional Christmas meal.
- k) The Celebration of Boxing Day on the day after Christmas Day is a tradition practiced in the UK.
- l) Although greeting cards are usually given on special occasions, such as birthdays, Christmas or other holidays, they are also sent to convey thanks or express other feeling.

Test 3

1. Complete the sentences using the correct alternatives.

1. The kids are watching cartoons on the Disney _____ .
a) Canal b) Tunnel c) Channel d) Tube
2. Attention! We'll be on _____ in three minutes.
a) broadcast b) ether c) air d) sound
3. Our grandmother took charge of our religious _____ .
a) outbringing b) inbringing c) bringing d) upbringing
4. My mother did her best to _____ me, but I still felt nervous and insecure.
a) assure b) reassure c) insure d) ensure
5. St. Valentine's Day is a day for _____ .
a) lovers b) sweetmeats c) sweeties d) sweethearts
6. New Year _____ in Scotland go on for three days.
a) parties b) celebrations c) celebrities d) feasts
7. A _____ wedding is a wedding that has to take place immediately because the woman is going to have a baby.
a) random b) shotgun c) gun-machine d) lightning
8. At a large wedding it is useful to have a _____ to announce guests on the receiving line.
a) wedding general b) minister c) toastmaster d) chef
9. Has Sam really broken _____ with Lucy?
a) down b) over c) in d) up
10. An official holiday when banks and most businesses are closed is called a _____ in Britain.
a) public holiday b) bank holiday c) national holiday d) day off

2. Translate these sentences from English into Ukrainian.

- a) The American sociologist Talcott Parsons believed that the two most important functions of the modern family are the primary

- socialization of children and the stabilization of adult personalities through marriage and the raising of children.
- b) Some western psychologists believe that many problems of families in highly developed countries rise from weaker ties with relatives and community as a whole.
 - c) Overdisciplined children may not be able to show enough initiative and independence in their adult life.
 - d) After the wedding the bride and groom went straight to the airport for their flight to Fiji.
 - e) Are you going to have a traditional white wedding?
 - f) Many of the children at the school come from single parent families.
 - g) Advertising attempts to influence people's behaviour and beliefs and television is therefore a powerful and attractive medium for advertisers to use.
 - h) Popular entertainment genres include action-oriented shows such as police, crime, detective dramas, horror or thriller shows.
 - i) The least expensive forms of entertainment programming are game shows, talk shows, variety shows, and reality TV.
 - j) On the whole, although Christmas has become commercialized, the British Christmas is still very traditional.
 - k) As with many other Christian dates, the celebration of Easter extends beyond the church.
 - l) In the United States, many adults traditionally mail Christmas cards to their friends and relatives in December.

Test 4

1. Complete the sentences using the correct alternatives.

1. Have you seen the new Levi jeans _____ on TV ?
a) circular b) commercial c) brand d) promotion
2. There will be _____ TV coverage of tonight's big match.
a) living b) alive c) life d) live
3. If your teenager keeps reasonable hours, there is no need to set a _____.
a) time allocation b) alarm c) watch d) curfew
4. Our grandmother took charge of our religious _____ .
a) outbringing b) inbringing c) bringing d) upbringing
5. It's the _____ for the bride's father to pay for the wedding.
a) customs b) custody c) customer d) custom

6. St. Valentine's Day is a day for _____ .
a)lovers b)sweetmeats c)sweeties d)sweethearts
7. At a large wedding it is useful to have a _____ to
announce guests on the receiving line.
a>wedding general b)minister c)toastmaster d)chef
8. A _____ wedding is a wedding that has to take place
immediately because the woman is going to have a baby.
a)random b)shotgun c)gun-machine d)lightning
9. When Lynne met Derek, it was love at first _____ .
a)breath b)glance c)sight d)minute
10. Children today seem less willing to seek out challenges and
_____ in the face of adversity.
a)persevere b)preserve c)perceive d)receive

2.Translate these sentences from English into Ukrainian.

- a) In the UK children still paint coloured eggs, but most British people simply exchange chocolate eggs on the Sunday.
- b) Holiday is a contraction of holy and day, holidays originally represented special religious days.
- c) On Christmas Eve, presents are supposedly delivered in stockings and under the Christmas tree by Father Christmas.
- d) The least expensive forms of entertainment programming are game shows, talk shows, variety shows, and reality TV.
- e) Talk shows feature interviews with film, television and music celebrities and public figures.
- f) TV stations sell air time to advertisers in order to fund their programming.
- g) Many of the children at the school come from single parent families.
- h) Please fill in the section on the form that asks if you're single, married or divorced.
- i) Upon learning that the rice thrown at newlyweds was meant to symbolize fertility, my father banned it from the wedding.
- j) The happiest homes are those in which parents are frankly honest with their children without moralizing.
- k) The happiness and well-being of children depend on a degree of love and approval adults give them.
- l) The stresses and strains of growing up in modern urban society make parental love and attention even more essential for children.

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