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AROUND UKRAINE

Навчально-методичний посібник

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Навчально-методичний посібник містить дидактичні матеріали, укладені відповідно до робочої програми навчальної дисципліни «Практика усного та писемного англійського мовлення».

Посібник логічно структурований, вправи, ідіоматичні вислови, дискусійні питання, дотекстові і післятекстові завдання сприяють поглибленню знань з теми «Україна», розвитку комунікативної компетентності, розширенню лексичного запасу студентів.

Посібник рекомендовано для студентів 1-3 курсів факультетів іноземних мов закладів вищої освіти, а також для учнів старших класів та вчителів закладів загальної середньої освіти.

WIT AND WISDOM

Home is home, though it be never so homely
He who loves not his country, can love nothing
If your morals make your dreary, they are wrong
Be careless in your dress if you must, but keep a tidy soul

TEXT 1.SOME FACTS ABOUT UKRAINE

Read the text and dwell on one of the topics that attracted your attention.

What is Ukraine

Ukraine is the largest state situated entirely in Europe. At 603,628 sq. km, it stretches from Russia in the east to Poland in the west, with the Black Sea running along its southern border. It is nearly three times the size of the UK and beats the second biggest country, France, by 50,000 sq. km. Not only is it an extremely large country, but also a very unique and exciting one. Some facts about Ukraine:

- The geographic center of Europe is on the territory of Ukraine not far from Rakhiv in Zakarpatia oblast. As far back as 1887, experts of Austria Hungary had determined this point, stele and land-surveying sign marking it.
- Ukraine is home to **seven sites** protected by the **UNESCO World Heritage List**. These include Kyiv's Saint-Sophia Cathedral, Lviv's historic centre, unique wooden churches in the Carpathians and the beech forests that surround them, The Residence of Bukovinian and Dalmatian Metropolitans in Chernivtsi, The Ancient Chersonese, The Struve Geodetic Arc
- In 1710, Ukrainian Hetman Pylyp Orlyk introduced "Pacts and Constitutions of Rights and Freedoms of the Zaporizhian Host", at that time a super-progressive document which meant to separate powers into three branches and regulate the rights and responsibilities of the

government and citizens. Some researchers believe that this document is one of the world's first constitutions. For example, U.S. Constitution was adopted in 1787 and French and Polish in 1791.

- Special symbol of this country is an embroidered blouse called “vyshyvanka”

- It hosts **the first university in Eastern Europe**, the National University of Ostrih Academy. It was founded in 1576 by Prince Vasyl-Kostiantyn of Ostrih.

- There are a lot of **recreational areas** in Ukraine: resorts of Truskavets or Morshyn and Transcarpathian area with the healing springs. The water of these springs contains a lot of vitamins and minerals, which help to improve the immune system.

- Ukraine was at the heart of one of the biggest catastrophes of the 20th century. **Chernobyl Nuclear Power plant** exploded in 1986, leaving a once thriving community of Ukrainians completely destroyed. The effects of the explosion were felt far and wide, and have recently been dramatised, albeit brutally honestly, in HBO's recent series of the same name. The ghost-town of Prypiat existed for just a dozen years before the catastrophe on the Chornobyl Nuclear Power Plant. Nowadays it is a popular tourist place

- Ukraine is famous for its **craft museums**, namely Museum of pottery in Opishne (Poltavshchyna). The museum was founded by the oldest dynasty of potters in Ukraine. The ancient Cossack town of Opishne (Opishnia) in the Zinkivsky district of Poltava region is called the pottery capital of Ukraine. Opishnia is the highest town of the Poltava region, situated on seven hills that were formed by the Vorskla River. It is famous for pottery, which has been evolving here for three millennia. At the beginning of the 20th century, there were almost 1000 potters. Their products dispersed in the surrounding villages and far from the Poltava region.

- Ukrainian people have created a lot of unique music instruments. Musical instruments, usually homemade, were played by folk musicians. They can be divided into three basic groups according to their emission of sound: (1) string instruments, which are subdivided into (a) plucked instruments (щипкові) — psaltery ([husli](#)), [bandura](#) or [kobza](#), [torban](#), and [drymba](#) (Jews' harp); (b) bow instruments (смичкові) — *hudok* (three-string ancestor of the violin), [violin](#), and [bass viol](#) (*basolia*); (c) key and bow instruments—[lira](#); and (d) string percussion instruments—[tsymbaly](#) (dulcimer); (2) wind instruments, which are subdivided into (a) free-reed instruments—*sopilka* (reed), *kuvytsi* or *svyryl*; (b) reed-pipe instruments—[duda](#) (bagpipe, also known as *koza*, *baran*, *mikh*, or *volyinka*); and (c) woodwind instruments—[trembita](#); and (3) percussion instruments (ударні), which are subdivided into (a) membranophones—drum (*bubon* or *taraban*), tambourine (*resheto*), and kettledrum (*tulumba* or *litavry*); and (b) idiophones—cymbals, bells, and rattles. The most popular instruments in Ukraine were the *bandura*, [sopilka](#), *violin*, and [dulcimer](#).

Folk musical instruments were used primarily at [dances](#) and for marching (eg, the [wedding](#) march), as accompaniment to popular plays ([koza](#), [vertep](#)), or for simple listening enjoyment. [Dancemusic](#) ([metelytsia](#), [hopak](#), *tropak*, [kozachok](#), [kolomyika](#), *hutsulka*, *chabashka*, *verkhovynka*, *shumka*, etc) was often played by one instrument (usually the violin) or by a small ensemble (violin and drum). [Vertep](#) performances were accompanied by single instruments or ensembles consisting of some combination of the [violin](#), [bandura](#), *tsymbaly*, drum, and [sopilka](#). Strings formed the basis of an ensemble. The classic folk ensemble known as [troistimuzyky](#) originated probably in the 17th century and consisted of a violin, drum, and [tsymbaly](#) or [bass viol](#). About the same time manorial [orchestras](#) appeared. They

eventually played for the [peasants](#) and survived to the beginning of the 20th century in the form of an ensemble of two violins, bass, and flute. In [Polisia](#) and [Podilia](#) (and before that in other regions) brass orchestras were popular. Imitating military and earlier Cossack bands, they consisted of two to three trumpets (cornets), clarinets, two alto horns, a tenor horn, a baritone, drum, and brass cymbals. Since the 1950s ensembles and orchestras of folk instruments have been gradually disappearing from daily life. Instead, amateur and professional folk-instrument orchestras under the direction of qualified conductors have been organized. Instrumental folk music has been used as a source of material by composers of [symphonies](#), operas, and ballets.

- Ukraine is famous for its songs, many of which became world famous, e.g., one of the most famous **Christmas songs “Schedryk”** (a folk song written by a Ukrainian composer, Mykola Leontovych) is known to the rest of the world as “Carol of the Bells” or “Ring Christmas Bells”. Based on an old Ukrainian folk song, the original lyrics describe a swallow flying into a household to proclaim the plentiful year that the family will have. The song's title is derived from the Ukrainian word "shchedryi" which means "bountiful." The folk melody was sung in many Ukrainian villages. The song has been used many times in the soundtracks for films and television. Another example: a famous American composer George Gershwin wrote one of the world's most famous songs, “Summertime”, after being inspired by an old Ukrainian lullaby called "Oi Khodyt Son Kolo Vikon" (The Dream Passes by the Windows) performed by the Ukrainian National Chorus. And it's not surprising because parents of George Gershwin were from Odessa (Ukraine).

Assignments.

Write an essay (20-25 sentences) on one of the topics, be ready to present it in class:

1. The prospects for the development of the Ukrainian language.
2. Give your suggestions to the TV Company how to improve the quality and raise the standard of TV programmes about Ukraine.
3. You are a travel agent. Your task is to promote Ukraine as much as possible.
4. You are writing an article about Ukraine for the book "European Countries". You are to write about the most significant events about this country.

TEXT 2. Ukrainian way of life

The Ukrainian way of life has some particular national features in clothing, food, recreation, the arts and education.

Clothing. Ukrainians generally wear Western-style clothing. But on special occasions, they may wear traditional peasant costumes. These peasant costumes feature white blouses and shirts decorated with colourful embroidery. Footwear includes high red boots for women and black boots for men.

Food and drink. The Ukrainian diet includes chicken, fish, and such products as ham, sausage, and bacon. Ukrainians also eat large amounts of potatoes, cooked buckwheat mush called kasha, sour rye bread, and sweetened breads. Popular drinks include tea, coffee, cocoa, a special soured milk drink, honey liqueur, and vodka with pepper.

Traditional Ukrainian dishes include varenyky, borsch, and holubtsi. Varenyky consist of boiled dumplings filled with potatoes, sauerkraut, cheese, plums, or blueberries. The dumplings may be eaten with sour cream, fried onions, or bacon bits. Borsch is a soup made of beans, cabbage, and meat. It is served with sour rye bread and sour cream. Holubtsi are stuffed cabbage rolls filled with rice, buckwheat, and meat.

Recreation. Ukrainians enjoy many sports, including soccer, volleyball, track and field, basketball, ice hockey, skating, and swimming.

Soccer is by far the most popular team sport in Ukraine. Kyiv Dynamo has ranked as one of the Europeans top soccer teams for decades.

Ukrainians also enjoy music, and many of them perform in choruses and folk dance groups. Chess is a popular game. Many Ukrainians vacation by camping in the Carpathian Mountains. Ukrainians also travel to the Black Sea coast for its warm weather and mineral springs and for swimming.

The arts. Ukrainians are well known for their folk arts and crafts. Pysanky -Ukrainian Easter eggs decorated with colourful designs - are world famous. Craft workers in the Hutsul Region of the Carpathian Mountains make woodcarvings with striking inlaid designs.

Ukrainian music often features a stringed instrument called the bandura. In a popular Ukrainian folk dance called the hopak, male dancers compete against each other in performing acrobatic leaps.

The Ukraine's most famous cultural and national figure is the poet Taras Shevchenko. His *Kobzar* /1840/, a collection of poems, made Ukrainian a popular language for poetry and books.

Education. Ukrainian law requires children to attend school for 11 years, from 7 to 18 years of age. After the 9th grade students may continue a general academic program or may enroll in technical or trade schools to complete their education. Ukraine has 232 institutions of higher learning. One of the biggest scientific, cultural and educational centers of Ukraine is KyivStateUniversity. The oldest is the Lviv University founded in 1660.

Religion. Ukrainians have remained a strongly religious people in spite of decades of religious restriction. About 80 of Ukrainians are Orthodox Christians. Other groups include Ukrainian Catholics, Protestants, and Jews.

Most Orthodox Christians live in Eastern and central Ukraine and belong to the Ukrainian' Autocephalous /Independent/ Orthodox Church. It was banned in 1930 and stayed a branch of the Russian Orthodox

Church until it regained legal status in 1990. About 10 percent of Ukraine's people are Ukrainian Catholics, also known as Uniates or Greek Catholics. The Ukrainian Catholics practice Eastern Orthodox forms of worship, but they recognize the authority of the Roman Catholic pope. The Church is strongest in the Western Ukraine. The Moslems of Ukraine practice Islamic forms of worship mostly in Crimea and Eastern Ukraine.

Assignments.

- 1. Name peculiar features of Ukrainians and their way of life.*
- 2. Study definitions of traditional Ukrainian folk music instruments in English and speak about one of them.*

Tsymbaly (cimbalom or hammered dulcimer). A folk musical instrument whose strings are struck with two small padded sticks. It consists of a shallow rectangular or trapezoidal wooden sound box with 16–35 clusters of gut or wire strings stretched lengthwise across the deck. Its range is usually three octaves. Originating in Byzantium, it was brought to Europe by the Turks. During the 1600s the tsymbaly became widespread throughout Ukraine, supplanting even the husli (psaltery) in popularity. As an ensemble instrument it entered the tradition of troistimuzyky. Today it remains one of the basic instruments of all folk orchestras.

Trembita (трембіта; alpine horn). A wind folk musical instrument made from hollowed halves of spruce wood and bound with birch bark. Generally conical, with a metal or horn mouthpiece at the narrow end, 1 to 3 meters in length, it has a musical range of over two octaves. The sound is strong and can carry over 10 kilometers. The trembita is found mainly in the Carpathian Mountains region of Ukraine. It has served as a means of communication for people and herdsmen in isolated mountain areas, who would use a series of predetermined signals, especially to give notice of a death, a funeral, or a wedding. Occasionally the trembita is included in modern symphony orchestras as an exotic instrument.

Bandura. A Ukrainian musical instrument similar in construction and

appearance to a lute. The bandura has 32–55 strings.

Kobza. An ancient string instrument of the lute family. (Photo: Kobza). Of eastern origin, it was known in Ukraine as early as the 11th century, but became popular only in the 16th century, when it was used to accompany the recitation of dumas by the kobzars

Drymba. A plucked folk musical instrument that was popular among the common people in Ukraine. It consists of a small horseshoe-shaped metal piece and a slender metallic strip (tongue) extending between the two arms. The drymba is held between the teeth while the end of the metallic tongue is twanged with the forefinger. The instrument is used mostly by shepherds.

Sopilka (*сопілка; fipple flute*). A wind folk musical instrument of varied construction made of wood or bark. Generally cylindrical, blocked at one end, and with 6 to 8 finger holes (up to 10 since 1970), its related forms include the telenka, floiara, and dentsivka. The earliest-known example found in Ukraine is a mammoth-bone flute from the Paleolithic Period.

TEXT 3. SOME LANDMARKS OF UKRAINE

*There are numerous historical sites in Ukraine, some of them may be called **Ukrainian Stonehenges**. Read the text and speak about one of them.*

- **The Stone Tomb** – a group of isolated blocks of [sandstone](#), up to 12 meters high, scattered around an area of some 3,000 square meters, located in the steppe of Zaporizhia region. It is created by nature and is about 22 thousand years old.



- **Mavryne Maidan** in the village of Mezhyrich (Dnipropetrovshchyna). An archaeological monument which was supposedly used as an ancient temple and observatory and was built about 8600 years ago



- **A complex of burial mounds** in the village of Bezvodivka (Sivershchyna) is a valuable historical monument. The Bezvodivka Mounds, the purpose of which is of various assumptions, are up to 4 thousand years old. An ancient archaeological complex presumably was used as an astronomical observatory



Read the text paying attention to the underlined words. Ask 10 questions to it

Bezvodivka mounds

Even in ancient times, people did not limit their view by the earth's horizon but watched the celestial bodies and tried to comprehend their movement patterns. Prototypes of modern observatories were created in different parts of the world and a system of marks was used instead of telescopes. Due to their precise location, the marks (mounds, stone blocks, etc.) could show the Sun's and other celestial bodies' rise and set points on the horizon.

Of course, the construction purpose of such observatories was purely pragmatic. Ancient people were trying to understand those special days of the year when the night or day became longer, when it was better to plant

and to harvest, when the rivers would burst their banks, and when it was better to ask gods for a successful year.

At the same time, creating such a large and accurate observation system in ancient times was extremely challenging. First, it was physically difficult to build mounds, dig ditches or transport huge stones without special or any equipment at all. Secondly, it is not easy to choose the exact location and correlation of these objects over long distances. Therefore, the existence of such a monument attests to the fact that a developed civilization once existed on this territory.

Science that studies such monuments is called archeoastronomy. One of the most famous monument is the British Stonehenge, and it is on the UNESCO World Heritage List. Stonehenge is a megalithic structure typical for 4-3 millennia BC that existed in Europe and later in Asia and Africa.

The mounds system is located in Ukraine, not far from the abandoned village Bezvodivka that is 6-8 km away from Ichnia town.

Archaeological finds show that people inhabited Ichnia region more than 15 thousand years ago. There are thirty mounds dated V-I millennium BC on this territory, and several ancient settlements from this period.

Mounds system is situated on Bezvodivka plateau 170 m above the sea level. The complex occupies around 20 square km. The distance between mounds ranges from 800 m to 4 km, and they are located around the central circle facing all the directions of the world.

Having used the historical and statistical description from 1874 and the modern aerial photography of these places, scientist Oleksandr Klykavka calculated that there were 35 mounds, but only 14 are left up till now. Oleksandr explains that the mounds form a system of near and distant sights, in other words, marks on the horizon. The close-up telescope-sights are equidistant from the complex center and form a circle that has a diameter of 185 meters.

<http://ruthenos.org.ua/HTML/Megalitu/Ohotnuk.htm>

Assignments.

Read the text and translate it into English paying attention to the translation of underlined words

Кам'яна Могила, The Stone Tomb – унікальна пам'ятка геології і археології світового значення, розташована у Запорізькій області неподалік Мелітополя. Ви їдете українським степом і раптом бачите пагорб, схожий на могилу, обкладену велетенськими каменями. Камені ці химерної форми, вони лежать на «подушці» із жовтого піску, що іскриться золотом під промінням сонця.

Перед вами – мов на долоні степу – височенний пісковиковий пагорб, за яким ледь видно верхівки дерев. У його гротах і печерах є тисячі петрогліфів – наскельних малюнків стародавніх людей, які жили і кочували в приазовських степах багато тисячоліть тому.

Це єдине місце в світі, де на невеликій площі зосереджені малюнки, датовані настільки широким історичним діапазоном: від епохи пізнього палеоліту до середньовіччя (20-16 тисячоліття до н.е. – 11-13 століття н.е).

Люди, які жили тут, назвали пагорб Кам'яною Могилою.

Чому могилою? Бо, очевидно, для стародавніх мисливців, скотарів та землеробів високі насипи у степу – це могили пращурів. Втім, в Україні «могилами», згадайте Шевченка, називають і усі великі пагорби, у яких навіть ніхто ніколи не був похований.

Учені вважають Кам'яну Могилу природним утворенням. Вони кажуть, що коли 14-12 мільйонів років тому тут було Сарматське море, яке займало територію сучасних Чорного, Азовського та Каспійського морів, тут була пісковикова мілина. Море пішло, запанувала пустеля. З'явилися червоно-бурі глини, які містили залізо та марганець. Згодом тут утворилася впадини річки пра-Молочної, води якої проходили вглиб землі, а оксиди заліза та марганцю виходили на

поверхню, утворюючи кам'янисту породу.

Так поступово виник на цьому місці пісковиковий моноліт. У період танення Дніпровського льодовика на півночі «велика вода», стікаючи на південь, утворила долини річок. Внаслідок природного поглиблення русла річки Молочної величезний острів опинився на поверхні долини. Під дією води та вітру первинний щит піщаника розколовся, а його уламки сповзли по піску – виник своєрідний кам'яний пагорб.

З часом, під дією вітру та води, плити набули дивовижних форм та обрисів. Сьогодні на багатьох з них можна побачити відбитки молюсків Сарматського моря. Однак це не хаотичне нагромадження плит, а кам'яний панцир, у якому утворилися гроти та печери, які виявилися дуже зручними для стародавніх людей і для здійснення ними обрядів своїх древніх культів.

Кам'яна Могила виконувала функції «світової гори», як Олімп у Стародавній Греції. Вона (як природний утвір, на відміну від значно пізніших культових об'єктів, створених людьми – ред.) давніша за Стоунхендж, єгипетські піраміди

Це степовий пагорб, The Stone Tomb – це своєрідна модель Світу з відображенням сутності космічного устрою, тобто вхід у нижній, потойбічний світ. З іншого боку, Кам'яна Могила – це своєрідний храм, який об'єднує три світи – небесний, земний та підземний. Й цю роль пісковиковий пагорб виконував багато тисячоліть.

У гротах і печерах Кам'яної Могили відображено складний комплекс вірувань та звичаїв ямних племен. Серед численних лінійно-геометричних петрогліфів зустрічаються і найдревніші писемні знаки.

<https://www.radiosvoboda.org/a/29311113.html>



Assignments.

*There are numerous **historical sites** in Ukraine. Speak about one of them.*

*There are also a lot of **castles** in different parts of the country and a big number of **ancient churches**. Tasks:*

- 1. Read the text paying attention to the underlined words.*
- 2. Ask 10 questions to it.*
- 3. Speak about one of the **castles** on the territory of Ukraine.*

TEXT 4. Andriyivskiy Uzviz (Andrew's Descend).

Over the centuries, this twisting 850-meter street has wound its way up between the lush hills of the capital into the cultural and spiritual heart of Kyiv. Its collection of several dozen picturesque buildings is soaked in history that stretches back a thousand years. Intellectuals, craftsmen, and artists have gravitated toward the Andriyivskiy Uzviz for generations.

Like many historic places, the origin of o Andriivskyi Uzviz is shrouded in myth and legend. Today's Uzviz is first mentioned in the 11th century "Tale of Bygone Years", the chronicle of events was laboriously copied down by pious monks at the Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra. In their descriptions, the Uzviz was the main road between several towns. However, it also says that St. Andrew was visited by prophecy on the hilltop overlooking what would later become the Uzviz during his travels in the first half of the 1st century. It was here that he blessed the surrounding hills and foretold the future glory of Kyiv.

The place where St. Andrew erected a cross in memory of his vision is now the location of the magnificent Baroque style St. Andrew's Church, which crowns the top of the Uzviz. Court architect Bartolomeo Rastrelli designed the church for Russian Empress Elizabeth. It opened its doors to worshipers in 1767 and has served as the spiritual guardian of the street since that time.

In the Middle Ages, the history of Andriivskyi Uzviz was closely connected with Castle Hill and the mid 14th century fortress built on top of it for the Lithuanian- Polish military ruler of Kyiv. During this time, the street linked the nobility in the Upper Town with the craftsmen, merchants and peasants of the Lower Town in the Podil area.

The modern development of the Uzviz began with the relocation of the Kyiv city fair to Contract Square (Kontraktova Ploshcha), at the end of the 18th century. However, the business that grew here was not always the kind you might want right next-door. The brilliant theological writer, Andrii Muraviev, wrote after settling on the Andriivskyi Uzviz in the mid 19th century. "Private people could not live here for the street was filled with so called "houses of indulgence" from top to bottom, and all night long there were riotous goings on and scandalous songs." A close friend of the Russian poets Pushkin, Lermontov, and Fet, Muraviev was largely responsible for prodding Kyiv's police to clean up the street.

Under his and others' influence, the Uzviz regained its respectability, becoming the home of craftsmen and intelligentsia. The list of Kyiv luminaries who have lived here reads like a who's who of Ukrainian art, scholarship and culture.

Today, Andriyivskyi Uzviz is best known for its artists, who seem to find the light and the view here irresistible. The top floors of the pale yellow building crowned by a tower at 15 Andriyivskyi Uzviz served as the studios of famous Ukrainian artists including F. Krasitsky, G. Diachenko, and F. Balavensky. Popularly known as Richard the Lion Heart's castle, this new English Gothic building has also been home to other types of radical visionaries. In February 1906 the police unearthed a secret print shop run by Ukrainian revolutionaries in one of the building's apartments, confiscating hundreds of revolutionary pamphlets and publications.

By far most famous resident of Andriyivskyi Uzviz, however, was a man of letters not colors. The house at 13 was the childhood home of Mikhail Bulgakov, world famous Russian author of the Master and Margarita and other novels. Bulgakov's family settled here in 1906 and the writer's lyrical depiction of Andriyivskyi Uzviz in several works enhanced the mystique of the street. His house is now a national museum. Over the last several decades, the street has again become a hub for artists and intellectuals. The creative studios of the Union of Ukrainian Artists are housed in the mid 19th century building at 34 Andriyivskyi Uzviz. Every weekend the pavements of the Uzviz are lined with artists and craftsmen displaying every thing from hand made jewelry, matrioshkas, professional oil paintings and sculptures to World War II Soviet army medals and rare coins for numismatists. Several very good antique shops have also opened their doors to the public. The Uzviz is the place to go if you are looking for an artistic souvenir of Kyiv. It is also the heart of Kyiv's gallery scene. The Uzviz even has its own museum, the Museum of One Street, whose more than 5,000 exhibits are dedicated to the history of the Uzviz and capture its

resilience and spirit.

Habsburg Heritage in Ukraine

International perceptions of Ukraine tend to focus almost exclusively on the country's Soviet and imperial Russian past, but this ignores the considerable Habsburg influence on the development of the modern Ukrainian state. From the late seventeenth hundreds until the early twentieth century, much of today's western Ukraine fell within the boundaries of the Vienna-based Habsburg Empire. Ideas of Ukrainian national identity flourished in the relatively liberal Habsburg domains and served as a source of considerable inspiration for those living across the border in the Ukrainian lands controlled by the Russian tsars. At a time when Russia was placing draconian restrictions on the use of the Ukrainian language, Habsburg Ukrainians had their own schools, printed press and burgeoning literary traditions.

The role of Habsburg history in Ukraine's journey towards statehood was strictly taboo during the Soviet era, but it has become the subject of renewed interest since the dawn of Ukrainian independence in 1991.

Ukraine is the largest country located entirely in Europe and it is the key to many of the issues that are at stake in European politics today. Some observers said in 2014 that events in Ukraine would decide the fate of Europe. The emergence of Ukrainian society as a political actor and its ability to stand up in defense of a European future is definitely an impressive phenomenon.

Within the Habsburg Monarchy, the idea of a Ukrainian nation was able to develop far more freely than it was within the Russian Empire. The policies of the Habsburg Monarchy helped shape the later development of today's Ukrainian state.

Modern Ukraine has a large number of striking landmarks dating back to the Habsburg era. One of them is the University of Chernivtsi, which traces its roots back to 1875 when it was founded as the Franz-Josephs-

Universitat of Czernowitz, as the city was then known. At the time, Chernivtsi was the capital of the Duchy of Bukovina within the Habsburg Empire. Instruction at the university took place in German, Romanian and Ukrainian. Prominent alumni include Ukrainian poet and activist Ivan Franko, and Joseph Schumpeter, who went on to become a professor at Harvard University and one of the most influential economists of the twentieth century. The university is the former palace of the Bukovinian and Dalmatian Metropolitans. Built under Habsburg rule, it is now a UNESCO world heritage site.

Assignment: Speak on Habsburg period in Ukraine's history.

TEXT 5.CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS IN UKRAINE

Speaking about modern Ukrainian customs and traditions it is necessary to stress that the hardworking Ukrainians proudly maintain their colourful folk culture, with music and art playing an important role, and their distinctive literary traditions. Ukrainians in general are kind, open, generous, easygoing and hospitable. They love good food and drink and have a hearty zest for life.

A modern average Ukrainian family has two working parents and usually one or two children. Children tend to live with their parents long after they finish school to an unspecified point when they are regarded as independent and are able to provide for themselves and their families. Sometimes children even have to rely on their aged parents in financial matters as the unemployment rate among the young is very high. A newly married couple often lives with either of their parents because they have no money to buy a house or flat of their own.

At the same time there is a growing number of one-parent families usually headed by a woman rearing a child. While the marriage rate gradually declines, the divorce rate slowly grows. Like in many other European countries there are quite a lot of young unmarried people living

together and sharing a household. Bringing up a child in Ukraine is very costly now, and many couples decide to have only one child, or no children at all, if they are not well established in life. This leads to a definite decline of the birthrate.

In the village the families are usually larger, and the whole family works on the farm (or a patch of land they have) together. Most parents who live in the country want to get their children a higher education, so they send them to study to big cities and towns. After 5 years of studies, the children get used to the city way of life and seldom go home. In this way the number of the city dwellers increases all the time while the number of rural workers gradually declines.

Within families people become less dependent on each other, they spend less time together. In their struggle for survival, seeking money to provide for their families and being constantly tired, they forget about each other's feelings and bring home their irritation and despair. Still parents think it important to teach their children daily skills and basic values of life. The results of a recent nationwide survey showed that the most important values parents want to teach their children are honesty, common sense, purpose, responsibility, good manners and obedience to parents.

Teenagers of today are different in their minds from their parents when they were the same age and even from those in the early 90s. They grow up too fast, and they are very independent. They face many problems, much cruelty and many stresses. Today they should be, brought up to expect that they will have to struggle to succeed. They want to go their own way which their parents do not always understand. Recent statistics showed that only 22% of teenagers want to be like their mothers and 17% like their fathers. Sometimes parents realize that their children can be good teachers for grown-ups, because teenagers can adjust to the new conditions of life quicker and more easily. When this happens,

parents and children create a family microworld where they live in respect, love and harmony. Most Ukrainian middle-class and lower class urban families live in flats in multi-storied houses; only rather rich people can afford to build cottages either inside or outside the city boundaries. Many families have small country houses where they grow fruit and vegetables which are usually canned in season to be used in winter. Few people can afford to have a full-time rest during their holidays and to go to the sea-side or travel abroad. Most people have two or more jobs to be able to provide for their families.

Like most other people Ukrainians like holidays and merrymaking. They usually try to cook many tasty dishes and invite a lot of friends and relatives to their homes, or go to the country and have picnics in the woods or somewhere near the water when the weather is fine.

Assignments.

Answer the following questions.

1. Has the way of life in your family changed since 1991? How?
2. Compare your grandparents and yourself, what differences would you notice?
3. How many of your classmates and schoolmates live in two-parent and how many in one-parent families? What conclusions can you make?
4. What is your opinion about unmarried couples living together? What do your parents and grandparents think about it?
5. Do you have relatives in the country? Compare their way of life with yours. Who has to work harder?
6. Does your family have a country house? How often do you go there? What do you do there? Do you have to help your mother to do the canning in summer?
7. Do you know any unemployed people among your friends and acquaintances? What do they do for a living? Do they get any compensation money from the government?

8. Have you ever tried to find a temporary job for yourself? If yes, was it easy?
9. What is the usual way of celebrating holidays in your family?
10. What kind of traditions, if any, has your family kept?

TEXT 6. HOLIDAYS IN UKRAINE

*Ukraine is famous for **traditional holidays** and their celebration. Read about Christmas season in Lviv and speak about celebrating Christmas in the place where you come from.*

Christmas Season in Lviv

The Spirit of Christmas is coming to Lviv and bringing along with it lots of fun and expectations for the coming merry season, for now it is time to take a break and enjoy your days filled with shopping, dining, and socializing. Lviv's Christmas markets – Rynok Square and the Alley in front of the Lviv Opera & Ballet Theatre (Svobody Ave.)- opened on 7 December to officially kickoff the festive season. Filling the city with traditional wooden huts, the scent of mulled wine, and swarms of shoppers, the attraction will be open throughout the holiday season until 20 January. Both Christmas markets are home to over 100 unique stalls that sell seasonal delights, crafts and unique items, and various entertainments. Visitors can enjoy delicious drinks and live music while shopping underneath the city's glittering Christmas tree. Some come and search for that perfect Christmas gift while enjoying the most wonderful time of the year at one of Ukraine's most sensational holiday markets!

Traditionally the Christmas season offers Leopolitans and guests of the city many interesting events to visit, such as the "Blaze of the Christmas Star" festival that continues the ancient Ukrainian tradition of making large (up to 2m) Christmas stars - the main symbol of the festivities. Another traditional Christmas event that you don't want to miss is the "Great Carol" festival that features Ukrainian customs, songs and carols and is held in

January at the St. Eucharist Church (3 Museina Sq.).

If you're looking for something a little more active, why not head over to Rynok Square's gorgeous open-air ice rink. Leopolitans and guests of the city that need some support on the ice can lean on one of the instructors, who will gladly help new skaters of any age. Don't worry if you left your skates at home - you can always rent a pair directly at the rink. A great way to defrost afterwards is with a steaming mug of hot chocolate and cake in any one of the adjoining coffeehouses.

TEXT 7.Ukrainian Church Holidays

The Slavic people divided the year according to the nature and the work of corn-growers. A year consisted of two cycles: spring-summer and autumn-winter. The spring-summer cycle began on March 21 /the vernal equinox when the life-giving power of the Spirit of the Sun OR /in the Slavic - Yarylo awoke. After the feast of God Yarylo or Goddess Yara corn-growers went to the field to sow. Our ancestors spent summer working in "the field and observing the rites of the corn-growers. Whitsun was called in Ukrainian the Green Week. Then the Petro Fast was observed. After the fast there were the fun days of Kupala on July 7. The first day of harvest was Makovii on August 14. On Makovii day shortcakes / shulikas topped with honey and poppy seeds were cooked.

On August 19 Ukrainians mark the holiday of ripe fruits Spas /Saviour Day/. Only since that day people could eat apples. On this day a sheath Rai, a wreath and fruits were consecrated. The drinking songs were sung to Rai, the Spirit of Harvest and all who took part in harvesting. The sheath is to be preserved till the next year, and then the corns will be sown. After the Spas holidays the ploughmen sew the winter crops. On Spas day the dead were remembered in prayer.

After the Spas feast autumn holidays began. The parents presented their children with the fruits of their labour. Women-reapers used to go to

the field to pick up the last rye stems and made wreaths and sang songs. They chose a girl, put a wreath on her head and wished her to be led to the altar as soon as possible.

On August 29 is the Holiday of the First Prechystain Christianity-Assumption/ was marked. It ~ was the time of finishing the field works. It was the time of young people's gatherings and matchmaking.

On September 21, the Second Prechysta / in Christianity - Nativity of Our Lady/. It was the holiday of the mothers. On first Friday one shouldn't do anything or eat meat. After the Prechysta women scutched the hemp for yarn.

On September 27, on Vozdvyzhennia / Movement, in Christianity - Exaltation of the Cross/ the Earth moves to winter. The birds fly to the warm parts. Before the 16th century, in Ukraine the New Year was celebrated at this time on September 1 /14/. The autumn-winter cycle began on October 23 /the autumnal equinox. The harvest was gathered and the nature stood still. The Ukrainians used to greet coming of the season with carol /they became Christmas carols later:" The sheaves will be like drizzles, Thestooks will be like stars, The stacks will be like the Moons..." In this carol there are three images: the Sun in the image of a drizzle, the Moon and the stars.

On Pokrova /Shroud/ the agricultural year is over, nobody sows the winter crops. Cold days come. With the holiday many signs are connected, "If on Pokrova the wind blows from the east - winter -will be cold". "If on Pokrova the wind blows from the south, winter will be warm". "If the cranes didn't fly away before Pokrova, the winter cold will come slowly.

Christmas is the most beloved festival among Ukrainians when the family gathers for a holy supper of 12 symbolic dishes. Food is one of the aspects of culture that endures the longest. If you lose the language you lose the literature and the songs, but you don't have to speak Ukrainian to eat holubtsi /cabbage rolls/ or pyrohy /dumplings/.

The beginning of the holy supper is signaled by the first star. Christmas Eve is really a family celebration. Traditionally, the father brings in the "snip", a handpicked wheat sheaf that represents the spirits of ancestors. The father sets it in a place of honour in the dining room before the table is set. Wheat, flour and bread are important to Ukrainians: they came from the land and Ukrainians are close to the land. Preparations start a week before Christmas, pounding and cleaning the choicest wheat to make "Kutia". It is a dish of honey, poppy seeds and wheat kernels boiled in pure rainwater. Christmas Eve supper begins with the lighting of the beeswax candle in the braided bread centerpiece. After a carol and the Lord's prayer, the kutia is passed and everyone takes a spoonful. But nobody eats yet. The head of the family raises his spoonful and greets the family with "Khrystos Rozhdaietsia" /Christ is born. The family answers: "Slavymyoho!" /Glorypraise him! That's the signal to start the meal. The meal is traditionally meatless and milk-free and features fish. The menus vary depending of what region of Ukraine your family comes from. The most well known dishes are "holubtsi" and varenyky or pyrohy/plump crescent-shaped dumplings. Broad beans, dried wild mushrooms, sauerkraut and beets figure in the side dishes. For dessert, compote of dried fruit and honey cake complete the menu. Carols usually end the evening and signal the start of a joyous season of visiting. Just why is Christmas so important in keeping this strong link with the past? Reaching back to our roots, knowing where we come from, helps us know where to go.

Easter is the chief Christian feast, which celebrates the resurrection of Christ, on the first Sunday after the first full Moon that coincides with, or comes after, the spring equinox on March 21. Ukrainians are famous for colouring Easter eggs. The Ukrainians in Canada even erected a huge sculpture of a coloured Easter egg. There are also holidays connected with the **local saints** or with historical events. The feast of Prince Volodymyr is

celebrated on July 15. The feast of St. Mary Protectress is observed on October 1.

Assignments.

1. Define the dates of these Holidays.

1. Christmas commemorates the birth of Christ.
2. Epiphany celebrates the manifestation of Christ's divinity.
3. Christ Presentation at the Temple.
4. Easter celebrates the Resurrection of Christ.
5. Annunciation to the Virgin Mary made by the Archangel.
6. Ascension of Christ into heaven 40 days after his Resurrection
7. Pentecost commemorates the coming of the Holy Ghost.
8. Transfiguration is the change in Christ's appearance .
9. Dormition of the Virgin Mary the taking up into heaven.
10. Nativity of the Virgin Mary Elevation of the Cross the birth of Our Lady
11. Presentation of the Virgin Mary at the Temple.
12. The Holy Eucharist is thanksgiving in the Catholic Church

2. Use the words to complete the sentences: meatless, resurrection, Christmas, Saviour Day, Easter eggs.

1. In August Ukrainians mark the feast of _____
2. _____ is the most beloved feast among the Ukrainians.
3. The Christmas meal is traditionally _____.
4. Easter celebrates _____ of Christ.
5. Ukrainians are famous for painting _____.

3. Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. Makovii is celebrated in
a/ June, b/ September, c/ August
2. Before the 16th century the New Year in Ukraine was celebrated in
a/ March, b/ September, c/ January.
3. If on Pokrova the wind blows from the east the winter will be a/
cold, b/ late, c/ warm.

4. Carols usually signal the start of a/ eating, b/ playing, c/ visiting.

5. The beginning of the holy supper is signaled by

a/ the first star, b/ the head of the family, c/ the singers of carols.

4. *Answer the questions.*

1. How did the Slavic people divide the year?

2. When did our ancestor start sowing?

3. What was the time of matchmaking in Ukraine in accordance with the calendar of crop-growers?

4. What is traditional Christmas meal of Ukrainians?

5. What sculpture marking Easter was erected by Ukrainians of the Canadian Diaspora?

5. Prepare a project *My favourite family festivity*

TEXT 8. Ukrainian Wedding

Wedding is the ceremony of marriage with accompanying festivities, which depend on the locality. Nowadays it's very difficult to find a traditional Ukrainian wedding as it had been many years ago. In old times in Ukraine there were cases when a girl proposed herself to a young Cossack as a wife. When it happened it was a great sin to turn the girl with her match-makers out of the house. In Ukraine a girl of good name was respected highly. She could save the life of a sentenced to death Cossack just saying: "He will marry me, let him go!"

The wedding parties were celebrated in different ways. Somewhere the wedding loaf was round, somewhere-square.

At some wedding parties the bride was "stolen", at others her dowry was carried... But everywhere it was merry, "sweet and bitter". Sometimes the merry-making had been going on for a week or two.

Matchmaking. If a young man asks in marriage, the girl is either gives consent or presents him with a "harbuz" /pumpkin/, which has a medical property to calm the nervous system. The pretender had no right

to drop the pumpkin somewhere; everyone in the village had to see that the girl refused to get married. As a sign of consent the girl tied the matchmakers up with "rushnyks" /wedding towels/ and put a kerchief behind the young man's belt.

Betrothal. The two families gathered in a certain day. The parents, the future family and four match-makers used to sit down at the table and the relatives sang: "Put, put, Mary, Your white hand on betrothal,...."

Baking the wedding round loaf. On Friday the parents of the bride and the bridegroom invite the round loaf bakers, the women who are respected by the community for their exemplary family life. It is already known that only the person who are happy in family life can give peace and consent for the young pair by means of the fresh baked bread. "God, bless - And mother and father -Your child To cut the wedding round loaf..."

" The headman pours some vodka into the dough to make the bread "merry". The bakers make a "Horseshoe"-shortcake topped with different figures made of the dough: cones, birds and so on. The headman crosses the wooden spade and the bakers cross the stove and sing: "Our stove is laughing,- It wants to taste our round loaf.

Bride's Parting Gathering. On Saturday the girls -bridesmaids come to the bride for the parting gathering to say good-bye to her girlhood. They decorate the baked round loaf with the branches of snowball tree and sing sad songs:

A pine-tree is green in summer.

Under the pine-tree stands a sad girl.

On Friday she combed her plait

On Saturday she got married and wept...

Bridegroom's Gathering. When the bride has her parting gathering with her bridesmaids the groomsmen come to the bridegroom. The headman brings a fir-tree to twine around a branch. It is a symbol of

building a nest for the new family. The fir-tree is a symbol of a family happiness, youth, beauty and an echo of the pagan cult of trees. Then the bridegroom is blessed by the elder sister-in-law: "God bless you, –And father and mother, – Their son to marry..." After the supper the bridegroom may go with his groomsmen to the bride's parting gathering.

Wedding. On Sunday morning the bride is to be seated on the fur of a fur-coat. It is believed to bring well-being. A small boy begins to unplait the bride's plait. The bridesmaids putting a wreath on the bride's head sing:

"My wreath of the field, – Keep close to the head, – If you fall from the head –You are lost forever..."

The bridegroom comes in with his groomsmen. The bridegroom and the bride bow to the icons. Then the parents hand in the icons and bless them. After parent's blessing the bride and bridegroom join hands with a kerchief and go to the church for wedding. On their way they are bestrewn with hops.

The bridegroom's home. After wedding in the church all go to the bridegroom's home to dine. After the wedding dinner in the center of the yard all begin dancing. Later the bridesmaids invite all the guests to the bride's home: "Near our house there is a high mounting - On the mountain there is a rose. The rose is blooming, - Welcome to our wedding!"

The bride's home. At the gates of the bride's house there is a table to block the road. The young men on the part of the bride take her and her bridesmaids to the house. Everyone has to pay "table money". The groomsmen start a long argument, but there is nothing to be done. If they fail to "steal" the bride, they will have to pay whatever they are told.

Giving presents. Father and mother meet the newly-wed with bread and salt ceremony and seat them on the places of honour on the fur. Now giving presents begins. The groom presents the bride's relatives with different things, the bride presents the relatives of the bridegroom with

"rushnyks" (wedding towels).

Covering of the bride. Covering of the bride is one of the most dramatic, moments of the Ukrainian wedding. Many burst into tears because the bride forever farewells with her girlhood and mother. The mother of the bride gives a black kerchief on the plate and the bridegroom puts money on the kerchief. Two match-makers from the both families stand on each side of the bride and slowly wave the kerchiefs over her head: "

God bless you - And father and mother Be healthy like water, Be merry like spring.

Their daughter covering her plait. Love your man all your life

I cover you, my sister, For happiness and health. From now and on
-Be reach like the land, God bless you.

After that the match-makers cover the sad bride with a kerchief, take the bouquets of the newly-weds and tie them with a red tape. Before parting with the home of the bride they have to part the round loaf. The best man / usher/ cuts the top of the loaf and gives it to the newly-weds. They take two parts of the cone of the loaf and break it. Who gets the bigger part will be the master of the house. Then the relatives are presented with the pieces of the wedding loaf with the words: "Our newly-weds have somewhere Aunt Ann and Uncle Nazar. The bridegroom and bride asked and I ask you for this God's gift." Aunt Ann thanks them and puts a present and takes a piece of the wedding loaf from the best man.

The small pieces of the loaf are for the "Zaporizhzhian Cossacks" - children who are waiting for treatment.

When the maid of honour starts a song about the home of the bridegroom, it means that it is time to go to the husband's house:

"Come to us, bride, come to us,

Bread is baked just itself.

At our place is better than at yours .

The wind blows tenderly,
Under the stove water runs,
And sweeps the sitting-room."

Assignments.

1. Use the words to complete the sentences: propose, wedding, betrothal, bride, bridegroom.

1. Nowadays it is difficult to see a traditional Ukrainian _____.
2. A Ukrainian girl could _____ herself as a wife.
3. The two families gather some day before wedding for _____.
4. The _____ presents the relatives with rushnyks.
5. The _____ puts money on the kerchief of his bride's mother.

2. Match the right and the left columns:

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1. A woman on her wedding day. | a. Bridegroom |
| 2. A man on his wedding day | b. Groomsman |
| 3. The best man at a wedding | c. Bride |
| 4. An engagement to marry | d. Bridesmaid |
| 5. A girl who attends the bride on her wedding day | e. Betrothal |

3. Discuss Ukrainian wedding traditions in the area where you are from.

TEXT 9. Ukrainian Cookery

Ukraine enjoys a variety of traditional cookery, as well as favourite imported dishes. Breakfast is a simple meal of bread, butter, and perhaps soft-boiled eggs. Homemade jam with whole berries in heavy syrup is prized. **Lunch** may consist of a fish dish, a salad, or a vegetable. **Dinner** is the main meal, and guests are treated with great hospitality. Soup is made from available vegetables, such as carrots, cabbage, or turnips, plus a piece of meat that is removed for serving. Accompaniments may include kasha /buckwheat groats/, cabbage, or pearl barley. Desserts are simple, perhaps small pastries, a fruit puree, or a fruit compote. Tea is the favourite drink, although coffee is enjoyed as well. Kvass, a slightly fermented drink, may

be made from white or dark rye bread, cranberries, or lingonberries.

The traditional Ukrainian food includes **borsch**, **kasha**, **mlyntsi** pancakes, pyrohy and varenyky dumplings. The ingredients of **borsch** are beef consomme, tomato sauce, shredded cabbage, sliced celery, shredded carrots, onions, sliced thinly, 1 teaspoon sugar, beats, cut into thin strips, dillweed, sour cream. Salt and pepper to taste. The steps to cook borsch are the following: Put consomme in a large saucepan. Add tomato sauce, cabbage, celery, carrots, and onions. Bring to a boil over medium-high heat. Turn heat to low. Simmer for about 10 minutes until vegetables are tender, but not mushy. Skim grease of soup. Stir in sugar and beats. Simmer for 10 more minutes Add salt and pepper to taste. Put into soup bowls. Sprinkle with dillweed. Serve hot with sour cream on the side.

The ingredients of **kasha** are 1 egg, beaten, kasha /buckwheat groats/, butter, cut in pieces, chicken broth, salt and pepper. The steps to cook kasha are like the follows: Put egg and kasha in a medium bowl. Mix well. Put a large frying pan over medium heat. Add kasha. Cook, stirring constantly, until kasha is toasted and dried out. Add rest of ingredients. Reduce heat to low. Cover pan. Simmer for 15 minutes. Stir occasionally. Cook until kasha has absorbed liquid and is tender but not mushy. Add water if necessary. Fluff with a fork. Serve hot.

The ingredients of **mlyntsi pancakes** include wheat flour, buckwheat flour, yeast, sugar, salt, milk, butter, beaten eggs, melted butter, smoked fish or caviar, sour cream. The steps to cook mlyntsi pancakes are the following. Put flours, yeast, sugar, and salt in a large bowl. Heat milk and butter in a saucepan over medium heat until very warm and butter is melted /115 degrees/. Stir milk and butter and eggs into flour mixture. Beat out 1 minute or until smooth with an electric mixer. Cover bowl. Set in a warm place for 1 hour or until mixture has risen to double its size. Put a greased griddle over medium heat. Spoon about 2-3 tablespoons of mixture onto griddle. Cook about 1 minute or until bottom

is browned and top is bubbly. Flip over to brown other side. Keep mlyntsi pancakes in warm oven while cooking the rest. To serve, brush with melted butter, top with smoked fish, and then top with sour cream.

The ingredients of pyrohy are flour, salt, shortening /fat used to make pastry crisp/, sour cream, cooked ground beef, 1 egg beaten, 2 eggs, hard boiled and chopped, chopped onion, dillweed, salt, pepper, 3 drops Tabasco/peppery sauce/.

The steps. Mix flour and salt in a large bowl. Cut in shortening and sour cream. With clean hands form into a soft dough. Add cold water if necessary. Refrigerate dough for 30 minutes. Combine beef, half of beaten egg, hard-boiled eggs, onion, dillweed, salt, pepper, and Tabasco in a medium bowl. Mix well. Preheat oven to 400 degrees. Roll dough out onto a floured board. Cut dough into 3-inch circles. Put a small amount of meat mixture into center of each circle and fold dough over into a half circle. Press edges together and brush top with saved beaten egg. Bake on a greased baking sheet for 15 minutes or until lightly browned. Serve hot.

The Ingredients of varenyky /dumplings/ include vegetable oil, large onion chopped, all-purpose flour, salt,.1 egg , water. Steps: In bowl, combine flour with salt. Beat together egg, water and oil. Stir into flour mixture to make soft but not sticky dough that holds together. If necessary, add water, 1 tbsp /15 ml/at a time.

Chicken Kyiv is a tasty dish named after Kyiv, the capital city of Ukraine. The chicken roll-ups are usually fried, but it is easier to cook them in the oven. The ingredients are softened butter or margarine, fresh lemon juice, dried dill, salt, 4 skinless, boneless chicken breast halves about 3 ounces each, pounded thin, 1 large egg, seasoned dried breadcrumbs. The steps to cook Chicken Kyiv are thefollowing: Preheat oven to 425 F. In small bowl combine butter, lemon juice, dill, and salt until well blended. Spread each chicken cutlet with some butter mixture. From short end, roll up, at same time turning long edges of chicken in

toward center, secure with a toothpick to close.

Lightly beat egg in bowl. Place bread crumbs in another bowl. Dip rolled chicken in egg, then roll in breadcrumbs to cover completely. Place chicken in 12x 8 inch baking pan. Cook 30 minutes or until chicken is golden and tender. To serve, carefully remove toothpicks from chicken rolls. Make 4servings.

The ingredients of the cucumber salad include: cucumbers, peeled and sliced thinly, salt, sour cream, 4 lemon juice, sugar, pepper; Steps. Layer cucumbers in a shallow dish, sprinkling some of the salt between layers. Let cucumbers sit at room temperature for 1 hour. Drain off liquid and dry with a paper towel. Put sour cream, lemon juice, sugar, and pepper in a medium bowl. Beat together. Stir in cucumbers. Add the rest of the salt to taste. Cover and chill. Serve cold.

Assignments

1. *Use the words to complete the sentences:* flour, borsch, dill, Tabasco, yeast

1. _____ is used in bread making.
2. _____ is a finely ground and sieved wheat.
3. _____ is a cold soup made of grated beet-root and beet juice, beaten eggs and sour cream.
4. _____ is a plant whose seeds are used for flavoring in pickles.
5. _____ is a pungent sauce made from the fruit of the capsicum /red pepper/.

2. *Answer the questions.*

1. Do you need milk to cook Chicken Kyiv?
2. What is borsch?
3. What do you need to serve mlyntsi pancakes?
4. How is borsch served?
5. What Ukrainian dish is called after the capital city?

6. What is Tabasco?

3. Prepare a project *My Receipt Of Ukrainian Dish We Cook At Home*.

Do you know that ... *borsch circuits* /or belts/ are resorts in the Catskills where dancers, comedians, singers provide entertainment for the guests. *Kasha* is also a soft, twilled woolen fabric. *Kasha* is a trademark for this fabric.

TEXT 10. Traditional Ukrainian Ornaments

Folk jeweller's craftsmanship is a brilliant chapter in the history of Ukrainian art. It is impossible to fancy a festive Ukrainian costume without various ornaments. Both men and women wear it. It became an integral part of women's clothes. Red necklaces and beads, coloured "herdany" /necklaces with coral beads/, "sylianky" /strings of beads or pearls/, "dukachi" -gold coin ornaments, rings and ear-rings made an artistically expressive accent in the general pattern of clothes. Striking perfection of the wonderful masterpieces created by the craftsmen of Kyivan Rus lived on in people's memory. This perfection has become a model for further development.

Gold smithery saw its rapid development in the 16-18th cc. Besides the rings and ear-rings they started making "dukachi" / from Italian 'ducato' - a coin/, which became the favourite ornament among women and girls. In Ukraine the ornaments were made-of coins decorated various rosettes and fanciful bows. They were cast, gilt, often had a small piece of colour glass in the middle and had an eye for hanging. Especially fine "dukachi" were made by jewellers from the Slobodian Ukraine and Katerynoslav Region / now Kharkiv and Dnipropetrovsk regions/.

At the beginning of the 20th century, in Poltava Region, they were fond of ear-rings whose shape reminded one of little leeches, ducklings, small berries, or poppy heads. Also popular were small blown circles and

flat "rolls" in the shape of a crescent with a simple carved ornamentation.

Among the Chernihiv region's centers of jewelry were Nizhyn, Baturyn, Glukhiv, and Berezna where they used to make rings and ear-rings of different shapes: "pendants", "acorns", "burdocks", "serpents", "wedges", etc.

The most popular custom in the Central Ukraine was that to wear necklaces, or beads. This ancient ornament is to be found in numerous folk legends and traditions. Beads varied in material colour, shape and ways of wearing. Much valued were beads made of valuable natural materials such as amber smalt or corals. Those made of corals were especially valuable and called "true beads".

In the Right-Bank Ukraine, a big bead in the center of a string would be covered with a silver winding. In the Left-Bank Ukraine they would thread "reefs" - silver beads. The number of strings spoke of prosperity of its owner. In some localities, they would add silver coins to the corals and also wear "dukachi".

In the Forecarpathian, Transcarpathian and Podillia regions they used to wear neck ornaments made of beads in the form of narrow strips, such as "herdany", "selianky" or "drabyanky / ladder –pattern ornaments. In every locality they had their own features, but always combined with embroidery.

In the western region of Ukraine leather belts and adornments to them /buckles, small copper clasps/ also belonged to the creations of jeweller's art. Today, the nice and glorious traditions of folk jewelry find their further development in the work of modern masters.

Assignments

1. Choose the words from the box to complete the sentences.

beads	ear-rings	Goldsmithery	dukachi	coins
necklaces	ornaments	pearls	jewellers	coral

1. Festive folk Ukrainian costume has various_____.
2. The ornaments include red ____ and beads.
3. Herdany are necklaces with_____beads.
4. Sylianky are strings of beads or_____.
5. Dukachi were made by_____
6. _____saw its rapid development in the 16-18th cc.
7. _____became the favourite ornament among women and girls.
8. In Ukraine the ornaments were made of _____
9. The most popular custom in the Central Ukraine was that to wear necklaces, or_____.
10. In Poltava Region, they were fond of _____ .

2. *Replace the pronouns by the following nouns:*

ornaments dukachi selianky drabyanky herdany

They are necklaces with coral beads.

They are strings of beads or pearls.

Both women and men wear them.

They were made by jewellers from Slobodian Ukraine.

They have a ladder-pattern ornament.

3. *Answer the following questions:*

1. How did the Slavic people divide the year?
2. What Ukrainian paintings techniques do you know?
3. Who were the heroes in Ukrainian “Vertep”?
4. What are the most widespread folk crafts in Ukraine?
5. Why are there so many different patterns in Ukrainian “rushnyk”?

4. *Translatethewordsandword-combinationsintoenglish using vocabulary notes:* Водохреще, Вознесіння, причастя, Преображення, Успіння, Благовіщення, Трійця, Різдво Христове, прикраси, церковний хор, кераміка, вишиванка, кераміка, ткацтво, різьба по

дереву, ікона, народна творчість, народні ремесла, гончарне мистецтво, урочиста подія, Великдень, Масляна відзначати увічнювати, святкувати, проголошувати, піст, частування, веселощі (святкувати).

TEXT 11. Ukrainian Traditions: Tips for Newcomers

In this article I would like to cover traditions on visiting Ukrainians in their homes. First, you should know that Ukrainians present each other and their guests oddnot even numbers of flowers. If you are going to buy a bouquet for a Ukrainian girl or woman, make sure the number of flowers in this bouquet is odd. Even numbers are purchased only for a funeral or visiting a cemetery. That's why two or four roses presented to a Ukrainian girl may provoke an unordinary reaction.

The second tip: If you are invited to a Ukrainian home, remember that it is very untraditional to come with empty hands. You should bring either flowers for a hostess, or a bottle of wine, or a box of chocolates, etc. Of course, the family that invited you prepared everything for your visit, including wine and chocolates. Still, your little gifts will be treated as good manners.

While at the table, Ukrainians drink alcohol only after a toast. That's why Ukrainians may look at you with wide-eye astonishment if you drink between toasts.

Another tip: Some Ukrainians believe that after a toast you should drink to the bottom of the glass, otherwise they may think you don't agree with what the person giving the toast said. That's why it is better to control the amount of drink in your glass. I have witnessed situations when a foreigner could not get up from the table because he didn't control his glass.

Be ready to say your own toast. Guests should say toasts to the hosts' health, in return hosts say thank you toasts to the guests. If it is difficult

for you to make up a toast at once, prepare it ahead of time.

It is traditional for Ukrainians to take off their shoes before entering a house as a guest. Ask the host whether you can leave your shoes on or take them off. In the majority of cases, the host will let you keep your shoes on.

While at the home of a Ukrainian family, be ready to sit at the table during dinner, because parties in the banquet style are not widely practiced by Ukrainians.

Don't be shocked if the host gives you a pack with some sweets or other delicacies as you leave the house. It is done not because they think you have nothing to eat at home, but because it is a sign of a friendly attitude toward you.

It may happen that some dishes on the table will look strange and not very appetizing for you. However, I recommend you to take a small portion of such a dish and put it on your plate. In this case you will distract the attention of the hostess from you and she will not insist on your tasting this dish.

Finally, Ukrainians are very friendly people and they usually kiss and hug their guests upon their arrival and leaving. That's why don't be surprised seeing a man kissing a man. It is not a gentle hint at something, it is a sign of respect to you.

Well, I covered the main nuances of visiting Ukrainians at their homes and wish you a good time in Ukraine with Ukrainians.

(From *The Quarterly Ukrainian Observer*).

Assignments

1. Discuss the tips for a foreigner given in this article. Do you agree with all of them?
2. Make up your own tips for foreigners who are in KP or your own towns/cities. What tips are very important for people doing business in Ukraine?

You may account some aspects:

- Prices
- Shops
- Shopping
- Money
- Road rules
- Transport
- People
- Moral values
- Traditions of some regions and houses
- Others

PROMINENT PERSONS OF UKRAINIAN HISTORY

ARTISTS

Read the stories about Mariia Prymachenko and Kateryna Bilokur. Prepare presentations about life and creativity of prominent Ukrainian artists.

TEXT12. EXTRAVAGANT ART OF MARIIA PRYMACHENKO

Magical animals, birds, and flowers. Anyonewho had at least once seen Mariia Prymachenko works would instantly recognize her style. The fantastic world of Mariia Prymachenko's images is a unique artistic combination, a cultural phenomenon that mixes the traditions of folk art with personal talent and imagery. The external lyricism of artist's works, which were opposed to the official soviet ideology, expresses a certain philosophical search of the artist. The surrealistic motifs of her art give a background to consider Mariia Prymachenko to have a genius that not only lead the artist ahead of her time, but also created a separate reality – unbelievable, wonderful and incomprehensible.

Mariia Prymachenko was born in Bolotnya, a village near Chernobyl (Kyiv), in 1909. As a young girl, she contracted polio, and this grave illness

affected all her life.

At an early age she used to paint the interior of her home and of her neighbors. In 1936, Prymachenko was invited to join the experimental workshop of the Museum of Ukrainian Fine Arts in Kyiv. She proved to be a prolific artist - becoming involved with drawing, embroidery, painting on ceramics. In 1936 she took part in an exhibition of folk art and won the first- class diploma.

After her death in 1997, Prymachenko became one of the world's most known representatives of folk art, having created more than 5,000 paintings over the course of her life. Her name was also noted in the world art encyclopedia.

TEXT 13.KATERYNA BILOKUR – TRAGEDY AND SUCCESS

More than a century has passed since the birth of a great Ukrainian artist Kateryna Bilokur.

She was born to a peasant family in 1900 in the village of Bohdanivka near Yahotyn. She did not have any education and had to study by herself. She mastered literacy, read a lot and her soul craved for something unattainable.

The great word “artist” seemed to her so magic and beautiful. She said to herself that sooner or later she would become an artist. She kept repeating that life without art wasn’t possible for her.

Kateryna began painting portraits of her relatives and villagers. In her later works she extolled a flower as the symbol of the beauty of the land.

She called the flowers “the eyes of the Earth, the soul of the Earth”. Through them she comprehended nature and deepened her knowledge about it. She glorified flowers and said: “I’ll paint and paint flowers because I like to work on them so that I can’t find words to express my feelings to them, my great love for them.”

Kateryna Bilokur first exhibited her paintings in Poltava and Kyiv in

1940–1941. She was warmly welcomed by her colleagues — Ukrainian artists and her way to recognition started.

But the Great Patriotic War began and her eleven paintings were burnt in Poltava museum. She lived through hardships and difficulties of that war. The 1950s saw another rise in her artistic career. Her works were exhibited in Moscow and other cities. The public was charmed by her pictures “Peonies”, “Still life with Bread”,

‘Breakfast’, “Flowers and Walnuts” and others.

But a well-known painter Kateryna Bilokur had lived all her life in pain and poverty; she did not have any family or children. The grave illness tortured her, besides she had to look after her sick mother.

Great fame came later, after her death. The time has come to pay a tribute: her works are exhibited in museums in Ukraine and abroad, a picture gallery bearing her name was opened in Yahotyn, a street was named after her in Kyiv. A lot of books devoted to her life and works are published in many languages. The Bilokur Prize Fund was founded for praising the most talented artists and painters.

Assignments.

1. Answer the questions and speak about Kateryna Bilokur

1. When and where was Kateryna Bilokur born?
2. What was her lifetime dream?
3. What did she consider to be the beauty and soul of the Earth?
4. When was she truly recognized by the public?
5. How is she remembered nowadays?

2. Look at the pictures and discuss with your partner the works by Kateryna Bilokur. Use the prompts:

1. What genres was K. Bilokur interested in (portraits, self-portraits, watercolours, graphic works)?
2. What is typically Ukrainian in her pictures (national clothes, Ukrainian folk dances, beautiful nature, sunflowers, field flowers)?

MUSICIANS.

*Ukraine is famous for its **musicians**. Remember composers M.Leontovych, M. Lysenko, singers S.Krushelnytska, N.Matviienko and others. **Task:** Prepare and present information about one of them.*

But not many people know about a world famous conductor Leonard Bernstein. Read the text and retell it in the form of a dialogue between you and another student, asking questions about Bernstein's life and creativity

TEXT 14.LEONDARD BERNSTEIN: A ONCE-IN-A-CENTURY TALENT OF UKRAINIAN DESCENT

From his birthplace in Lawrence, Massachusetts to New York, Berlin, South Africa, China, Israel, and Ukraine, Leonard Bernstein (1918-1990) was a larger-than-life conductor, pianist, composer and all-around bon vivant. His fame was derived from his long tenure as the musical director of the New York Philharmonic, from conducting for many of the world's leading orchestras, and from his iconic music for productions such as West Side Story, Peter Pan, On the Waterfront, and Candide. To mark the centennial of his birth, a two-year bonanza of concerts, stage productions, and programs is planned – including here in his ancestral home of Ukraine. In fact, just last month U.S. Embassy Cultural Affairs Officer Sean O'Hara traveled to Rivne - where Bernstein's parents were from – to take part in the ceremonial opening of a memorial plaque.

FROM RIVNE TO HARVARD THE EARLY YEARS

Born to Ukrainian Jewish parents from Rivne, his father was destined to become a rabbi before arriving in NYC, where he became a fish cleaner. He eventually built a profitable business distributing beauty product and Leonard grew up understanding that business and success were paramount, so 'occupations' in the fields of music and art were simply off-limits. He started playing the piano at the age of 10, after his Aunt Clara needed a place to store hers while going through a divorce. While he loved everything

about the instrument, his father refused to pay for lessons - so 'Lenny' raised money on his own. A natural from the start, by the time of his bar mitzvah, his father was impressed enough to buy him his own baby grand piano. The young Bernstein found inspiration everywhere and played with a voracity and spontaneity that impressed anyone who listened. His family spent their summers at their Massachusetts vacation home and he attended the Boston Latin School, where he met his first teacher and lifelong mentor, Helen Coates. He went on to study music theory at Harvard and spent a year of intensive training at Philadelphia's Curtis Institute of Music.

BECOMING A GIANT -THE NEW YORK PHILHARMONIC

It was difficult to find work after graduating, but a touch of luck saw him land the assistant conductor position at the New York Philharmonic. Lenny had asthma, which kept him from serving in the military. As there were few able musicians in the country at the time due to the war, they turned to Lenny in 1943 when the company's prestigious director fell ill. The young conductor amazed the crowd so much that the New York Times published a front-page article about his performance. Overnight, Bernstein became a sought-after conductor. He'd lead the Philharmonic 11 more times by the end of the season. Bernstein's international career began to flourish following the war. In addition to conducting the New York City Center Orchestra, he guest conducted across the USA, Europe, and Israel. He continued to tour internationally throughout the 1950s and founded the Creative Arts Festival at Brandeis University. He discovered a love of teaching and his TV shows Omnibus and Young People's Concerts allowed him to speak to a whole new audience of music lovers. Always a fan of both classical and pop music, he wrote his first operetta (Candide) in 1956. He also provided the music for 1957's original Broadway production of the smash hit West Side Story, which garnered unanimous rave reviews matched only by its release on the big screen in 1961.

BERNSTEIN THE LEGEND -A CAREER WELL-LIVED

The USA and USSR signed their first post-WWII accord in 1958 allowing for the exchange of professionals in the cultural, technical, and educational fields. It was Bernstein that conducted the New York Philharmonic's first tour to the USSR at the Tchaikovsky Conservatory Hall in Moscow. The tour played 50 concerts in 17 countries, including three weeks in the Soviet Union. Touring and his commitment to the New York Philharmonic left him little time for other activities, like composing. He stepped down as the Philharmonic's Music Director in 1969 to focus on other areas. His long and storied career would see him lead some of the world's leading orchestras, write music for some of the 20th Century's most beloved stage and film productions, and win some of the industry's most prestigious awards, including a Lifetime Achievement Grammy. He retired from conducting on 9 October 1990 and died of a heart attack less than a week later.

REMEMBERING 'LENNY'

Bernstein's command of multiple musical languages, the daring juxtapositions of genre and style, his political outspokenness and, of course, the sheer fluency of invention have ensured this musical giant's legacy continues to grow. Public appreciation for the man and his music is evident as thousands of Leonard Bernstein centennial events took place across the globe in 2018. In addition to the unveiling of the plaque in Rivne, the home of his parents, Google honoured him with a 'Google Doodle' on the 100th anniversary of his birth (25 August), and Hollywood announced a new movie starring Jake Gyllenhaal as Leonard Bernstein. Based on Humphrey Batton's biography of the musical legend, the story will follow Bernstein from his time conducting the New York Philharmonic at age 25 through his meteoric rise to fame, all while struggling both personally and publicly to be everything that everyone wanted him to be.

WRITERS AND FILM MAKERS

Read the story and prepare information about life and creativity of O.Dovzhenko, Yu.Yanovskyi and M.Bazhan. What is their role in developing Ukrainian cinematography?

TEXT 15. Hollywood on the Black Sea coast

“Our steps in cinematography
were attempts of a child learning to walk”

Yuriy Yanovskiy The Sailing Master, 1927

Cinema triggered a lot of excitement in the 1920s. Ukraine was no exception to this trend: millions were curious about the art of motion pictures. Film studios in Yalta and Odesa made films since the pre-revolution time but intensified production. Established in 1922 in Kharkiv, then capital of the Ukrainian SSR, a special state entity called All-Ukrainian Department for Cinematography better known under the abbreviation VUFKU was in charge of this mass art.

Demand created supply. The new industry needed screenwriters, and many writers switched to that: Dmytro Buzko, Mike Johansen, Hryhoriy Epik, Oles Dosvitniy. Writer Valerian Pidmohylnyi initially intended his *Misto (City)*, a popular novel, for cinematography; so did Volodymyr Vynnychenko, a veteran of counterrevolution who then lived in Prague, with his *Soniachna mashyna (The Sun Machine)*, the first utopian sci-fi novel in Ukraine.

The magazine *Kino (Cinema)* was launched in 1925. Thanks to Mykhail Semenko, an unstoppable generator of ideas, poet and founder of Ukrainian futurism in literature, futurist poet Mykola Bazhan, then 21, was appointed its chief editor. Another of Semenko's proteges joining the creation of Ukrainian cinematography at its very birth was Yuriy Yanovskyi (1902–1954). He had spent some time working at the screenwriting section of the All-Ukrainian Department for Cinematography before he was appointed art editor of the Odesa Film Studio, also referred to as a

Hollywood on the Black Sea coast, in the spring of 1925 at just 25. Yanovskiy edited and “improved” scripts of other people and wrote some of his own.

Yanovskiy’s closest friendship in Odesa was with Oleksandr Dovzhenko. It started back in Kharkiv where Dovzhenko worked as cartoonist at Visti (News) newspaper under the name Sashko. In 1926, Yuriy Yanovskiy as art editor of the All-Ukrainian Department for Cinematography easily lured Dovzhenko with opportunities in filmmaking. He first commissioned a poster for the Blue Bag film from him. Then, author Oleksandr Hryshchenko writes in his memoirs, he said to Dovzhenko that “We have few scripts. We need to start it all from scratch. And no script for a children’s film. But we need to develop cinematography for children. Would you write a script for a children’s movie? Be a champion in this genre.” Dovzhenko got excited about the idea. He sat down to think about the storyline that night and was writing a script titled Vasya the Reformer in the coming days. A great talent, Dovzhenko could not stay away from the booming cinema.

Answer the questions:

1. What city was called Hollywood on the Black Sea coast and why?
2. What do you know about Mykola Bazhan, Oleksandr Dovzhenko and Yuriy Yanovskiy? Prepare the information about them as writers and cinematography activists.
3. What are the meanings of the noun *champion*? Make up your own sentences with it.

ASTRONAUTS

TEXT 16. Leonid Kadenyuk

Leonid Kadenyuk was a member of the Columbia Shuttle crew, made up of four US astronauts, one Japanese astronaut, and one Ukrainian cosmonaut, who performed Mission STS-87 that lasted from 19 November to 5 December 1997.

Major-General Kadenyuk, was a recipient of many honorary titles, medals and awards, holder of the Order of Hero of Ukraine, a Deputy Inspector General dealing with aviation and space research issues, the author of five scientific works.

Mr. Kadenyuk has been recently interviewed by Oleksandr Horobets, WU editor in chief, and Andriy Glazovy, a WU senior editor.

Mr Kadenyuk, you were born in the village of Klishkivtsi in Bukovyna, a land of a great scenic beauty. In addition to picturesque nature, it has impressive historic landmarks. There is an old fortress, the town of Khotyn, not far from where you lived in your childhood. Did all these things leave a mark on you, influence in some way your future destiny?

Of course they did! When I was just a small kid, I used to climb to the top of trees and stay there for hours watching the sky which, in those parts where I lived, had some special quality, a particular grandeur.

Who were your parents?

Teachers. The attitude to teachers in villages used to be very respectful, they were looked upon as “country-side intellectuals,” and some of such attitude reflected on village teachers’ children.

Was it during your rural childhood under the expanse of that sky that you began dreaming about becoming a pilot or cosmonaut?

Yes. When I was about 6 years old, I saw a film about air force pilots, and then I knew I’d become nothing else but an air force pilot. And the next push came on 12 April 1961, when I heard on the news that Yury Gagarin, the first man in space, had orbited the earth and successfully landed. It decided me in favour of becoming a cosmonaut rather than just a pilot.

In those years, there were so many thousands, if not millions of kids who wanted to become cosmonauts, but only very few did get their dream come true. You must have been exceptionally determined!

Probably. Once, when I was a teenager, I, leafing through a dictionary of Latin pithy sayings, found several phrases which I felt, when combined, could be my motto: Hoc erat in votis Hoc – erat in fatus– Hocfac et vinces! which means: It was my ambition – it has become my fate – do it and you will win! In 1967, I graduated from secondary school with excellent grades and went to the town of Chernihiv where I applied to be enrolled at a military pilots' school. I was accepted, and upon graduation I remained to work in the same school as a pilot-instructor.

It was extremely difficult to qualify for being accepted into the group of Soviet cosmonauts, wasn't it?

Yes, the requirements were very high, higher than those that exist now in NASA. I passed all the tests and medical checkups and was admitted to the group of cosmonauts who were to be trained to become flight commanders of Buran Shuttles, Soviet version of US space shuttles. I was lucky and privileged to meet the Soviet cosmonauts of several generations – those who began flying into space in the early 1960s and those who continued to do so in 1970s. I also met some of those foreign cosmonauts who took part in the Soviet space program. I was a young and ambitious Air Force captain but the “walking legends,” pioneers of manned space flights treated me and others like peers, they were very friendly and understanding. I made friends with cosmonaut trainees from Poland, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, France, Viet Nam and other countries. Similarly, friendly relations were immediately established with US and Japanese astronauts when I went to the United States to train for a Shuttle flight.

A sort of brotherhood of spacemen?

Exactly! The number of people who specialize in manned space exploration is limited, and whenever we get together we find a lot to talk about and share.

Let's return to your space training in the 1970s. What were the most important items on the training list?

Back then, top priority was, of course, physical training. Plus a lot of theoretical subjects. I was trained to conduct experiments in space in the fields of biology, medicine, meteorology, ecology, geology, astronomy and geobotany. And of course pilot training, developing spacecraft and aircraft piloting skills. As a spacecraft commander I was supposed to know how to fly any type of aircraft.

In 1979 I received the full qualifications of a cosmonaut, and stayed to work at the Zoryany training centre. I took part in working out the Buran Space System (the word buran means snowstorm, by the way). Our Buran was, as I said, a Soviet counterpart of a space shuttle. When the Buran project was put on hold, I worked as a test pilot. I knew how to fly all possible kinds of aircraft, including passenger planes. In my career as a test pilot I flew even US fighters. In 1988, the Buran Project was revived and I went into training for a Buran commander again. Buran made one unpiloted flight and though it was successful, it was grounded, for reasons other than technical. Unlike its U.S. counterpart, ground controllers could operate the Soviet shuttle remotely. I also learnt everything there was to know about Soyuz, Soyuz TM spacecraft, the orbital stations Salyut and Mir. You must have been unique in this respect!

On top of all that, I was educated at the Aircraft Building Department of the Moscow Aviation Institute.

You decided to go into aircraft building?

No, but my main occupation was a test pilot, and a test pilot is supposed to know about a new plane as much as its designer. When you have such knowledge, you, as a test pilot, can give valuable recommendations and advice which can help improve the craft which is tested. When you know the craft's pluses and minuses, you are better

prepared to deal with it. At that time I was testing Soviet jet fighters of the new generation: SU-27, MIG-29 and MIG-31.

As far as we know, these craft were the pride of the Soviet Air Force! In this respect, could we ask a touchy question?

Sure, go ahead.

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, many officers of its enormously large armed forces, felt that they got a raw deal, that they were not needed any more. In the Soviet times they looked upon themselves as just “Soviets,” not Ukrainians, Russians, Armenians, what have you. What about you – did you also go through a hard time getting adjusted to a new situation?

No, I did not. I’ve always regarded myself a Ukrainian, not a nationless Soviet. I was proud to be a Ukrainian. That is why, very soon after Ukraine gained her independence, I returned back home from Russia and took Ukrainian citizenship. The moment I learned an agreement had been signed between the USA and Ukraine that provided for the participation of a Ukrainian cosmonaut in a US shuttle mission, I applied to the National Space Agency of Ukraine for training for this mission. My application was accepted.

How does it feel to be the first Ukrainian cosmonaut in space?

I was not the first Ukrainian in space. The first cosmonaut of independent Ukraine, that’s how it should be styled. The first Ukrainian to go into space was Pavlo Popovych, in the early sixties. Incidentally, I know the man quite well. We met at the Zoryany training centre. There were – and still are – quite a few cosmonauts of ethnic Ukrainians on training in Russia. I consider it to be a great honour that I went into space as a citizen of independent Ukraine.

It was a multinational crew, wasn’t it?

There were four US citizens: Kevin Kregel, Steven Lindsey, Winston Scott and Kalpana Chawla, a woman astronaut. Takao Doi

represented Japan. It was very interesting for me to go through training at a NASA training centre.

Could you give us some details about the flight itself?

Mr Kregel, mission commander, and I, we arrived at Cape Canaveral on the appointed day in a jet fighter, T-38, which is used for training. Incidentally, it was I who piloted that jet. We were brought to the shuttle under police escort. There was even a helicopter hovering overhead with snipers for our protection.

Why such security measures? Was it something unprecedented?

You see, once, a mentally deranged person opened fire on the crew of a space mission... When we were safely installed, and all the procedures preceding the lift-off completed, I braced myself for the most exciting experience. The shuttle with two booster rockets and fuel tank weighs about two thousand tons, and here comes a moment when all this enormous weight separates from the launching pad on which it is sitting, and begins to slowly ascend. As the velocity increases, so does the acceleration, and g forces come into play. I've piloted the fastest fighters which also produce a considerable acceleration but it's nothing compared to what I experienced in that shuttle. I physically felt the struggle of two forces: the mighty gravitational pull of earth and the thrust of the powerful engines created by man, straining to break away from that pull. It took only ten minutes to get into orbit which was 300 kilometres above the earth surface. And the moment the rocket engines are shut off, you find yourself in the state of weightlessness.

It must be very difficult to get adjusted to the weightless condition!

Surprisingly, I discovered that I did not experience any particular discomfort. Weightlessness, it's when nothing, humans or objects, can find any point of support. Everything which is not secured floats in the air, but I did get adjusted soon enough. The human organism is an amazing thing, it gets adjusted to all kinds of extremely unusual situations and conditions.

With me, my fast adjustment could have been due to 28 years of experience of flying sophisticated jet fighters. There, in space, a crazy thought came to my mind, and though it may sound a bit far fetching, I think my theory may have some foundation to it.

So, what's your theory?

Humans arrived on earth from somewhere in space and their long travel in space may have left some traces in our genetic system. The genetic memory may explain our comparatively easy adjustment to the absence of gravity. When I first started thinking about it, there, in space, on board Columbia, this theory of mine seemed to me to be extraordinarily interesting and exciting. Then I realized one just could not help suggesting such a theory. All you've got to do is to look deep enough into yourself, think over what you see in the deepest recesses of memory, try to analyze and understand it – and presto! –you arrive at such a conclusion.

What was the program you had to carry out during the flight?

There was really a lot to do, and my main task was conducting experiments with some plants – Brassica, Soya, moss – in order to check how the weightless condition affects their growth. It was part of the joint US-Ukrainian research project. I also conducted some experiments within the framework of the Human Being and Weightlessness project which had been worked out by the Kyiv Systems Research Institute. And of course, I performed duties assigned to me as a member of the crew. One of my duties was to help other astronauts put on and takeoff spacesuits. So, I repeat, there was quite a lot to do.

What did you do for relaxation?

I love Ukrainian songs, and I had with me several tapes which I played not only for myself but for the other members of the crew as well. Everybody liked our Ukrainian songs!

It's quite understandable that a space flight leaves a lot of impressions. What was the strongest?

When I came back to earth after the space flight, I immediately began to look at everything here on earth with different eyes. The spacecraft circles the planet in just about 90 minutes, and from space our earth looks so small and defenseless compared to the endless immensity of the Universe. Also, our earth is tremendously, stunningly beautiful. No photographs, no video can give you the right idea of how beautiful the planet Earth is. The biosphere around it is so vulnerable, so thin. I think it is but natural, that there, in space, one experiences an upsurge of protective feeling, one wants to protect every little tree, every leaf, every blade of grass. It pains me to think that people at large have not yet quite realized how terribly dangerous the further deterioration of the ecological situation is, how damaging to the environment are so many things, nuclear weapons in particular, even though they are kept in supposedly safe places. We must unite our efforts globally in order to prevent an ecological catastrophe – this is what you could call my strongest “space impression.”

Assignments

1. Reread the text making up a list of words and clichés which may come handy in speaking.
2. Point out what you consider typical of the particular astronaut's work in subject, techniques and human values.
3. Discuss the contribution of L. Kadenyukin the Ukrainian and world science. Can any person become an astronaut?

REBELS

TEXT 17.OLEKSA DOVBUSH. AN AVENGER FROM THE MOUNTAINS

The story of Robin Hood, a legendary English outlaw of



the 12th century, famous for his courage, chivalry, and practice of robbing the rich to aid the poor, is known outside Britain, in many countries, Ukraine including. The story of Oleksa Dovbush, a Ukrainian counterpart of Hood, much less legendary, much more real, and born over six centuries later, is known only in Ukraine, or even more narrowly, in the area of the Carpathian with its forests which were much denser than the Sherwood Forest ever was.

Oleksa Dovbush was born in the year 1700, in the land of Stanislavshchyna (now Ivano-Frankivshchyna). His father was a poor peasant, named Vasyl Dovbush.

Oleksa, together with his elder brother, began to learn the lessons of independent life when he was still quite young. The boys spent a lot of time in the smereka forests (smereka — a big coniferous tree of the Carpathian Mountains), rambling through the woods, taking swims in the ice-cold water of the mountain streams, eating nuts and berries, and hunting. When in company with other boys, Oleksa showed himself a born leader, and a demanding one too. The boys, members of the group he led, had to be courageous, resourceful and tough to meet his requirements. His own daring seemed to be dangerously close to foolhardiness. As he grew up his stunts became ever more risky. Many a time, he was a hairbreadth away from death. Once, he boasted he would cross a turbulent stream

walking on a bole of a tree bark had been just removed — it meant that the tree was slippery, and though the gorge was narrow enough for a tree to form a bridge, the stream was a several dozens feet below. And he did it.

Dovbush was believed to possess superhuman strength — he could grab a cow, people said, and get it over a fence. A legendary explanation for his strength was provided too: once, when he was shepherding sheep, a terrible thunderstorm broke out. The enormous tree under the foliage which Dovbush sought shelter, was hit by a lightning, which burned the tree but did not harm Dovbush — the other way round, it was that lightning that gave Dovbush great physical strength.

The years of carefree young life passed, and as Oleksa came of age he had to start earning a living. There was not much choice of what he could do for a living, and he balked at having to work as a labourer for hire. But there was little else he could do.

To say that the life of peasants was hard is to put it very mildly. They had absolutely no rights, no protection against oppression, they had nowhere to go. Those who could not stand the back-breaking toil, drudgery and misery of existence ran away to live in the woods or in the mountains. Only a few survived, and some of those who survived joined the hardy bands of the likes of them.

Dovbush joined one of such bands called “The Black Boys” because of the black shirts they wore to distinguish themselves from all others. Oleksa’s elder brother who could not stand a separation from his beloved sibling, soon followed. Not much time passed before Dovbush was recognized as leader. He made himself head of the Opryshkis, a vast and rebellious movement of outlaws, outcasts and miscasts, and runaway serfs.

The Opryshkis operated in bands, a dozen or several dozens strong each. They plundered rich estates — rich from their point of view — and gave the plunder to the destitute. The Polish authorities (up to the time of the partition of Poland, Western Ukraine was under the Polish rule) grew

seriously concerned only when they realized that the plunderers were not just individual robbers but constituted a popular movement that involved hundreds if not thousands of people. Dovbush became head of this movement at about the time when the authorities began taking steps to prevent the Opryshkis from becoming a truly insurrection force. There is some evidence that suggests that Dovbush must have planned uniting the Opryshkis into a sort of a guerrilla army with an aim of freeing the Western Ukrainian lands from the Polish domination.

His fame spread far and wide. Stories began to be told about his heroic deeds, his intrepidity, his resourcefulness and good humour. Even his lameness (he had damaged a leg in one of his teenage stunts) acquired a legendary interpretation. Ukrainian Robin Hood had his own sheriff for an antagonist — the Polish Governor of Western Ukraine Count Jozef Potocky. For about ten years they played a deathly game of hide and seek. The Opryshkis were extremely difficult to capture — they would make their lightning raid on an estate and then retreat into the mountains which were overgrown with dense forests rather than just barren craggy peaks. In the summer of 1745, Dovbush captured a fortress which was turned into his headquarters. People began coming asking to be enlisted into the Opryshkis. The applicants were put through a series of very tough tests, supervised by Dovbush himself, to determine whether they were qualified enough — stamina, per-severance, quick reaction and physical strength being the main qualifications — to become an Opryshok. In one of the tests, for example, an aspirant had to walk barefoot over a patch of heated pebbles or even glowing coals. Not too many risked to do it, even fewer managed to do it right.

Count Potocky's attempts to destroy the Opryshkis, to capture Dovbush or prevent his operations brought no results. The count was growing desperate. He offered a prize: the one who would deliver Dovbush, dead or alive, into his hands, would get the revolter's weight in

gold. This ruse failing, the count began looking for a traitor among the Opryshkis. This time Potocky was more successful. The treacherous Opryshok invited Dovbush to celebrate something at his house and then let the count's men know when Dovbush was to come. In the middle of the party, the little suspecting Dovbush and several of his closest friends were pounced upon by the armed men who had been tipped off by the traitor and arrived just on time. After several days of torture, the "avengers" as they styled themselves, were executed and dismembered. Parts of their bodies were strewn in the villages "to instil fear into the hearts of potential rebels."

There is another story that describes Dovbush's death in a different way. Dovbush, in the guise of an aristocrat, met a beautiful young lady, the wife of a magnate, and his impressive looks, strength and wit made her fall in love with him. Even after he revealed his true identity, her amorous passion did not wilt, it rather increased. Dovbush visited her in her castle, and during one of his nocturnal visits, somebody had noticed him sneak on, raised alarm and Dovbush was captured in the lady's boudoir. He was subjected to terrible tortures and then executed.

After the leader's death, the Opryshkis movement dwindled away. Both the life and death of Dovbush engendered a great many tales, and now, three hundreds years later, to get to the historical core is pretty difficult. Some historians believe Dovbush and the Opryshkis were much more than "avengers" who were avenging wrongs and redistributing wealth, but constituted a popular movement aiming to do away with the Polish rule and establish independence of Western Ukraine.

Among the folk legends that can still be heard in the Carpathian villages, one has it that Dovbush possessed an axe on a long handle with the help of which he found gold and silver in the mountains. Much of the gold was kept in a special hiding place, high up in the mountains.

By Natalia Ivanytska

Assignments

1. Give a complete portrait of Oleksa Dovbush. Be sure to dwell on:
 - a) the principal facts of his life that we learn from the story;
 - b) his appearance and manner of behaviour;
 - c) his intellectual and cultural scope;
 - d) his personal qualities;
 - e) illustrate what you say by facts of the story.
2. Write out 15 key words on the topic of the text. Find any clues to their general meanings in the text if there are any.
3. Divide the story into the parts giving a title to each of them.

Read and remember the translation of these words from Ukrainian

Борщ – borshch; beetroot soup; beet soup.

Бунчук – hetman's banner with horse-tail hanging from its top end; bunchuk; kozak standard.

Великий Луг – Velykyi Luh; Great Meadow (marshlands of the lower Dnipro; the territory of the Zaporizhyya Sich for a period of time).

Вертеп – Ukrainian traditional marionette theatre.

Гарбуз (гарбуз даму) – to give smb a pumpkin (refuse a proposal – an old Ukrainian custom).

День перемоги – Victory Day Holiday.

Жупан – zhupan (elaborate jacket worn by Kozaks).

Запорожець - Zaporozhian Cossack.

Злидні- "zlydni" (evil imps; hunger imps).

Китаїлка -kytaika (used to cover the faces of the dead).

Кіш - military camp (encampment); Zaporozhian settlement.

Кобза -kobza (Ukrainian national stringed instrument similar to the lute). Козак- Cossack; Ukrainian warrior.

Козачка- Cossack's wife; free woman.

Козачок -kozachok (Ukrainian folk dance).

Кріпак - serf.

Кріпаччина - serfdom; socage.

Куркуль- kurkul (wealthy enriched farmer).

Кутя багата- Christmas Eve.

Мавка -mavka (water nymph; drayd).

Могорич - bargain drink.

Музика, троїста музика - three-piece orchestra; the violin; tambourine and dulcimer players; a three-man band.

Намісто- bead necklace.

Оселедець - Cossack style forelock where the remainder of the head is shaven.

Паляниця- loaf of bread; flat cake.

Пан - pan; pahn; mister; rich man; owner.

Паска- paska (sweet bread, Easter-loaf, Easter-bread).

Писанка- pysanka (Easter egg decorated in traditional intricate symbolic design; coloured Easter egg).

Пріпічок - bench; the fore part of the oven; the shelf of the clay stove. *Рушник вишиваний*- embroidered towel.

Рушник тканій - woven towel.

Рушники подавати - (of an engagement ceremony) to consent to marriage.

Свита - grey overcoat made of homespun wool; peasant overcoat.

Сопілка -sopilka; pipe; reed; reed pipe; flute.

Сорочка вишиванка- an embroidered shirt.

TEXT 18. Ukraine is Europe - let's own it!

With so many tourists flooding Ukrainian cities Lviv, Kyiv, Odesa, you're bound to hear this one question over and over - "Why Ukraine?" Sadly, the underlying message behind the query is "as opposed to somewhere else"? But just why is that? Ukraine has made some giant leaps over

the years with improvements to accommodations, the service industry, attractions, and even policing.

Ukraine's road back to Europe has been long and arduous, fraught with missteps and tyrants and with the sprinkle of a revolution here and there. Now the fruits of Ukrainians' labour have started to bear. Craft beer is in restaurants. Cheddar cheese in the markets. No more dizzying visa application processes to travel to Europe. Free Trade with Europe and Canada.

This is on top of the world-famous Ukrainian hospitality and delicious cuisine that ensures tourists keep coming back. Let's face it – Ukraine is a desirable place to be. Let's own it!

Assignments.

1. *Write an essay (20-25 sentences) on one of the topics*

1. You are answering your American pen-friend questions about the history of Ukraine (its past and present).
2. Write a letter to your English pen-friend about the events you consider the most tragic ones in the history of Ukraine.
3. You are writing an article for the newspaper “News from Ukraine” about the most prominent Ukrainian athletes/writers/poets/musicians of the past and present.
4. Write a paragraph about the Olympic team of Ukraine and its performances at the last Olympic Games.
5. Describe your favourite national holiday. Give reasons for your choice.
6. Dwell on the most celebrated religious holidays and rites in Ukraine (when the holidays is, reasons for the holiday, holiday traditions).
7. Dwell on your favourite religious holidays in Ukraine and the way it is celebrated in your family.
8. Dwell on the dearest treasures of the Ukrainian people.
9. Approve the statement “Shevchenko is Ukraine”, “Ukraine is

Shevchenko”.

10. Write a short report “Ukraine has all necessary conditions to become a world exporter of” (give your choice).

11. Dwell on the most important discoveries of Ukrainian scientists and their progress in future.

12. Dwell on the report “Problems our country faces and how they might be solved to overcome the crisis”.

13. Dwell on the most popular Ukrainian composers of the past and present.

14. If you could visit only 3 places of interest in Kyiv, London and Washington, which would you choose and why?

15. Find at least 3 similarities and differences in these 3 capitals.

16. Give a brief scheme of your favourite Ukrainian piece of Art.

2. Answer the following sentences

1. Are you interested in the history of cities, towns and villages in general and capitals in particular? Why? What can you learn from the history of these places?

2. What do you know about the national parks in Ukraine? Have you ever been to any of them? If yes, tell about the visit.

3. Why do you think Americans move their homes so often? Is there such a tendency in Ukraine and Britain?

4. What role do you think religion should play in the life of a country?

5. Do you think every educated person should know the Bible? Yes/No. Why?

6. Both outstanding and dark pages of history of our country are linked with religion. Can you give any examples?

7. What do you like and dislike in the system of education in our country? What would you like to change, if you could? Would you study abroad? Why?

8. Write a letter to the Minister of Education with your suggestions as to what needs to be changed in the educational system of Ukraine

9. Do you know any outstanding scientists in our country? What discoveries did they make?

10. Have all the consequences of scientific and technological progress in our country been positive (for the better)? Supply examples.

11. Do you like the way Ukrainian literature/history is/was taught in your school? Why/Why not?

12. If you could meet any historical figure of our country, who would you like to meet and what would you like to talk about with this person?

13. Are any historical events periods of our country of special interest for you? If yes, what are they?

3. Translate the sentences into English using Vocabulary Notes:

1. Я віддаю перевагу живопису традиційному малярстві.

2. Микола Пимоненко працював над жанровими картинами.

3. Т.Г. Шевченко мав величезний вплив на розвиток українського мистецтва.

4. Українець Казимир Малевич забезпечив собі місце у історії як один із найпарадоксальніших та найколеритніших постатей у світі.

5. Ідеї мистецтва Малевича можна визначити як «класику авангарду».

6. Різдво – щорічне свято на честь народження Спасителя.

7. Це не офіційне свято, але звичайно відзначається усіма романтиками.

8. Ці весняні святкування перед Великим постом звичайно супроводжуються випіканням та поїданням млинців.

9. За православними канонами Великдень, День Воскресіння Ісуса Христа, святкується в Україні пізніше, ніж в інших європейських країнах.

10. Більшості українцям до вподоби свята як старі, так і нові, оскільки вони дають нагоду побачитися із родичами та друзями і просто гарно провести час.

IV. Choose one of the topics for individual or group project: 1 Folk songs exist in any culture and they have been sung for centuries. How can you explain their long life? 2. A thing of beauty is a joy forever. 3. Be careless in your dress if you must, but keep a tidy soul. 4. Traditional Ukrainian Ornaments. 5. Ukrainian Cookery.

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CONTENTS

WIT AND WISDOM.....	3
TEXT 1. Some facts about Ukraine	3
TEXT 2. Ukrainian way of life.....	7
TEXT 3. Some Landmarks of Ukraine	10
TEXT 4. Andriyivskyi Uzviz (Andrew's Descend)	16
TEXT 5. Customs and Traditions in Ukraine.....	20
TEXT 6. Holidays in Ukraine.....	23
TEXT 7. Ukrainian Church Holidays	24
TEXT 8. Ukrainian Wedding	28
TEXT 9. Ukrainian Cookery.....	32
TEXT 10. Traditional Ukrainian Ornaments	36
TEXT 11. Ukrainian Traditions: Tips for Newcomers	39
Prominent persons of Ukrainian history. Artists.....	42
TEXT 12. Extravagant Art of Mariia Prymachenko	41
TEXT 13. Kateryna Bilokur — tragedy and success	42
Musicians.....	44
TEXT 14. Leonard Bernstein: a once-in-a-century talent of Ukrainian Descent.	44
Writers and Film Makers	47
TEXT 15. Hollywood on the Black Sea coast.....	47
Astronauts.....	48
TEXT 16. Leonid Kadenyuk.....	48
Rebels.....	56
TEXT 17. Oleksa Dovbush. An Avenger from the Mountains	56
TEXT 18. Ukraine is Europe - let's own it!	61
References.....	66

Around Ukraine

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