

Міністерство освіти і науки України
Житомирський державний університет імені Івана Франка

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English for Students of Philology and Journalism

Посібник-практикум для студентів спеціальностей «Журналістика»,
«Середня освіта (українська мова і література)»

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Посібник-практикум містить завдання, спрямовані на розвиток набутих знань, вмінь та навичок з іноземної мови (англійської). Посібник розроблено для проведення практичних занять та організації самостійної роботи з англійської мови для студентів Навчально-наукового інституту філології та журналістики спеціальностей «Журналістика», «Середня освіта (українська мова і література)». Матеріал у посібнику викладено за темами, які відповідають змісту фахових дисциплін.

Рекомендовано студентам денної та заочної форми навчання.

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Передмова

Іноземна мова є необхідним фактором формування конкурентоспроможності майбутніх фахівців на різних етапах їх професійного становлення.

Посібник-практикум «English for Students of Philology and Journalism» розроблений для поглибленого вивчення іноземної мови (англійської) студентами. Метою посібника є формування професійної комунікативної компетентності та подальший розвиток набутих знань, вмінь та навичок з іноземної мови (англійської) у процесі роботи з іноземною фаховою літературою.

Вивчення іноземної мови (англійської) передбачає оволодіння студентами професійною фаховою лексикою, розвиток навичок читання, усного і письмового анотування спеціальної літератури. Посібник містить 6 розділів, кожен з яких присвячено окремій фаховій тематиці.

Посібник-практикум призначений надати допомогу студентам при самостійному та індивідуальному опануванні курсу «Професійна література іноземною мовою».

Unit 1

PAINTING

1. Work in pairs. Discuss the following questions.

- What are the most famous painters in the world? What British painters do you know?
- Do you ever go to art galleries or exhibitions?
- Do you have a favourite piece of art?

2. Look at the list of adjectives and discuss which of them are used to describe the paintings.

pretty, dramatic, boring, somber, abstract, powerful, stressful, emotional, amazing, arrogant, shy.

3. Read the text "British Painting" and pay attention to the highlighted words and phrases.

British Painting

The Art of the United Kingdom **refers to** all forms of visual art in or associated with the United Kingdom since the formation of the Kingdom of Great Britain in 1707. The history of British painting is **linked with** the traditions of European painting. However, scientists believe that early English painting had been influenced by the Celts as their culture **spread across** the British Isles.

During the 18th and 19th centuries, young members of the British upper classes **broadened their education** with the Grand Tour of continental Europe. They encountered a sophisticated level of artistic achievement that influenced their tastes as art patrons. To ensure similarly high standards in Britain, the Royal Academy was founded in London in 1769.

Thomas Gainsborough (1727 - 1788) was the leading portrait painter in England in the later 18th century. Thomas Gainsborough was born in Sudbury, Suffolk, England. His father was a weaver involved with the wool trade. At the age of thirteen he impressed his father with his **artistic skills**. So he let him go to London to study drawing and etching with the French engraver Hubert Gravelot in 1740. In London, Gainsborough was also **associated with** English painters William Hogarth and Francis Hayman. His first portraits were mainly of local gentry and merchants. In 1746, he married Margaret Burr and they had two daughters. In 1780, he was **commissioned** to paint portraits of George III and Queen Charlotte. Gainsborough became a royal favourite. He was one of the first to be elected to the newly established London Academy of Arts. Thomas Gainsborough is also **acknowledged** as an excellent women painter. “The Portrait of the Duchess de Befou”, “Mrs. Siddons”, “Two Daughters” are among his best creatures. It should be mentioned that Gainsborough claimed to prefer painting landscapes to portraits. The earliest dated picture with a landscape background is a study of a bull terrier (Bumper', a Bull Terrier, 1745) in which many of the details are taken straight from Wynants.

William Joseph Turner (1774 - 1851) was the greatest English romantic, landscape and marine painter. Joseph Mallord William Turner was born in Covent Garden, London. His father was a barber. Due to his mother's mental illness, Turner spent some of his childhood living with relatives. He worked as an assistant to various architects, but at the age of 14 he began to study at the Royal Academy Schools. His early work consisted mainly of drawings and watercolours, but in 1796 Turner **exhibited** his first oil painting at the Royal Academy. He later built a gallery in his house in Harley Street **to display** most of his paintings, while continuing to exhibit at the Royal Academy. He was elected a member in 1802, professor of perspective in 1807 and deputy president in 1845. As Turner never married, he devoted his life to art. During his life Turner created some hundreds of paintings and some thousands of water-colors and drawings. Some of his famous pictures are: “The Fighting Temeraire”, “Rain, Steam and Speed”, “Light and

Color”, “Fisherman at Sea” and others. “Calais Pier” is one of his greatest creations. The picture of a storm in it is real and impressive.

There are over 900 museums and art galleries in Britain and art exhibitions are shown all over the country through the Arts Council, which distributes government grants for music, drama, painting and sculpture.

5. Explain the meaning of the highlighted words and phrases (use the dictionary). Choose three words/phrases to make the sentences of your own.

6. Match the words from the text with their synonyms.

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. to refer to | a. to make evident, to exhibit, to demonstrate |
| 2. to link (with) | b. to assert |
| 3. to spread | c. to recognize, to admit |
| 4. to acknowledge | d. to expand, to stretch, to distribute |
| 5. to commission | e. to order or request someone to make/do something, to empower |
| 6. to display | f. to relate (to), to touch upon/on |
| 7. to claim | g. to connect, to tie |

7. Use the words and phrases to complete the sentences.

artistic skills elected sophisticated level newly established watercolours
devoted distribute involved with associated with ensure

1. Liquid _____ are used in the art therapy to provide a mental rest.
2. People believe that _____ include skills and talents to create different works of art.
3. Most students develop their skills in oil painting but on a more _____.
4. Jane is very much _____ her art classes.

5. Paul was happy to be _____ as a member of Ontario Society of Artists.
6. The Baroque period is _____-the authority of the Catholic Church.
7. The _____ art school offered the piano and violin lessons for children of different ages.
8. Specialists _____ the art buyers that all pieces of a private art collection sale show the personal values.
9. The Public Art Center _____ various paintings to the hospitals to give emotional support to patients.
10. Frederic's first museum exhibition was _____ to his family.

8. Work in groups. Look at the picture you are going to represent to the rest of the group. Make notes about:

- what is happening in the painting;
- impressions and feelings you have about it;
- information about the painter.

9. Find some information on the Internet about the painting you like and describe it.



Unit 2

STREET ART



1. Answer the questions in pairs.

- Do you have any artistic talents?
- Do you like Street art?
- What do you think of Street art? Is Street art vandalism?
- Do we have any examples of Street Art in Zhytomyr?

2. Read the text “Street Art in the UK” and pay attention to the underlined words and phrases.

Street art in the UK

Street art has its roots in history, echoing cave paintings and stencilled slogans and images in political campaigning. The cultural space of UK was greatly **influenced by** the New York scene. Subway art was **perceived** to be a “bible of street art”, according to London based artist Remi. London is full of interesting outdoor urban art, from Banksy pieces to works by **undiscovered artist**. London has one of the biggest and best collections of uncommissioned street art in the world. Local and international artists have decorated the streets of London with a

staggering array of creative works using a wide range of mediums, from miniature bronze statues to painted **murals** several storeys high.

Possibly the most famous street artist to date is Banksy. It is a great mystery get to know Banksy's real identity. He **stencils** pictures of people and animals **engaged in** unexpected behaviour. Some of the art **makes a hard-hitting political point**, while other works are extremely funny; often they are both.

One of the Banksy's most famous pieces, Yellow Lines Flower Painter, created in 2007, is located in Benthall Green. This street art piece, painted on the side of a working man's club at the corner of Pollard Row and Pollard Street, **shows a painter in overalls** whose job is to paint yellow lines on the pavement, **taking a break** after painting double yellow lines that turn into a large yellow flower on a wall. Not long after, authorities removed the double yellow lines **running across the pavement**, but left the painter and the flower on the wall as they were painted on private property. Over the years, Banksy's Yellow Lines Flower Painter has been heavily damaged, stenciled and **tagged over**, with painter being barely visible today **due to** smashed perspex and part of the wall **removed**. But the Flower still stands tall.

In 2007 a gallery in London sold one of his wall paintings for \$ 576,000. In 2009 Bristol City Art Gallery organized an exhibition of his work. More than 300,000 visitors came to the exhibition. But nobody knew Banksy's real name, not even the manager of the gallery.

4. Give the Ukrainian equivalents to the highlighted words and word combinations from the text.

5. Look through the text again and decide if the sentences 1-7 below are true or false.

1. The underground art is taken as a 'constitution of street art'.
2. The Public art in London is distinguished by the works of French artists.

3. Banksy stencils pictures of humans and pets mainly in their natural behavior.

4. Some graffiti artists make an economical point of breaking the rules of the society.

5. Street art works contain bright pictures to emphasize only the human sins.

6. Graffiti is sometimes called vandalism and crime.

7. Street artists want the public to understand their works.

6. Before watching this video put the words in the correct order to make questions. Discuss the following questions in pairs.

1. Graffiti writing and street art are closely related contemporary art movements.

2. “Tagging” (“graffiti writing”) is a modern form of scratching one’s name in the wall.

3. street artists want the general public to not just see their work, but to interact,

4. **Banksy** is a street artist from Bristol, England and is known for his often humorous, absurdist concepts.

5. The use of handmade stickers is popular with street artists and taggers because of the speed and ease with which a visual message is placed into a public venue

7. You are going to watch the video about street art murals.

a) Before watching this video discuss the questions in small groups:

- Would you rather go to the museum or art gallery?

- Would you prefer to go to modern art installation center or to see street art murals? (Give reasons).

b) Watch the video “Banksy’s 10 most amazing works of Art” (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FjWXkC99ZFI>) and fill in the missing words.

1. At the 2002 Glastonbury __ ____ Banksy made of Stonehenge replica comprised of port a loos or as we call them in the United States porta-potties.
2. In __ 2011, Banksy unveiled the new sculpture titled “Cardinal Sin”.
3. He printed _____pounds of altered bills that he dropped into a crowd at the NottingHill Carnival.
4. Banksy hung his own work up illegally in ____ ____Metropolitan Museum of Art.
5. In ____ he made this strange mobile installation called the “Sirens of the Lambs”.
6. This artist shutdown ____ and placed a life-size replica of a Guantanamo Bay detainee.
7. In 2013 Banksy set up a stall outside of __ ____in New York.
8. In ____ broken British Telecommunication phone booth appeared in an alley in ____ London.
9. “There’s an ____ in the room. There’s a problem we never talk about”.

8. Work in pairs. Use ideas from the video and agree or disagree with the following statements.

- “People say graffiti is ugly, irresponsible and childish... but that's only if it's done properly.” — Banksy, Wall and Piece
- “Art is an evolutionary act. The shape of art and its role in society is constantly changing. At no point is art static. There are no rules.” — Raymond Salvatore Harmon, BOMB: A Manifesto of Art Terrorism
- Some cities are using street art to breathe new life into the area.

9. Find some information/interesting facts about one of the examples of Street Art.

Unit 3

A brief History of British Theatre

1. Work in pairs. Answer the questions

- Do you like going to the theatre? When was the last time you were at the theatre? What was the theatre play?
- Why do people like going to the theatre?
- Is theatre popular in our country? Why/Why not?
- Would you like to visit a theatre in England and see a theatre play in English?

2. Read the text “Theatre” and pay attention to the highlighted words and phrases.

Theatre

I love acting. It is so much more real than life. – Oscar Wilde

The West End of London provides the capital’s **greatest attractions**, and it is no wonder why British theatre has played a major role in society for hundreds of years. Theatres are a clear example of how important literature and architecture are historically and contemporarily in British culture. Theatre and the performing arts are **engrained** in Britain’s tourism and everyday life, so it is a realistic dream for young adults to perform in musicals and other high-profile performances on these shores. James Burbage built the original Theatre in Shoreditch – just outside London way back in 1576. This **paved the way for** William Shakespeare as it set a platform for his work to be showcased and the playwright won critical acclaim along with worldwide recognition for his dramas. These are regularly performed in cities around the world with numerous people well informed about the plots of Macbeth, Hamlet and other written pieces by Shakespeare.

By 1800 there were not enough theatres in London for the explosively-growing population. The two winter theatres, Covent Garden and Drury Lane, had a dramatic duopoly granted in the 17th century, meaning theirs were the only managements officially allowed **to put on** plays in London during the winter season.

The 19th century was the age of a truly popular theatre. New theatres opened to satisfy a demand for entertainment from the workers who flooded into the major cities as the Industrial Revolution took hold. By the early 19th century music hall entertainments became popular. The **genre** of melodrama was well regarded by the **audience**. The first drama in Britain to be labelled a melodrama was Thomas Holcroft's *A Tale of Mystery* in 1802. Melodrama consisted of short scenes interspersed with musical accompaniment and was characterized by simple morality, good and evil characters and overblown acting style. Characters in melodrama were stereotypical - there was always a villain, a wronged maiden and a hero.

The emergence of a new drama in the early 20th century had little initial **impact on** mainstream theatre. London Theatreland or also known as the West End, is the area of central London containing many of London's commercial Theatres. The term **originated** in the early 19th century to describe the fashionable areas to the west of Charing Cross including Covent Garden, Oxford Street, Regent Street and Bond Street. The West End is London's alternative to New York's Broadway Theatre and represents the highest level of commercial theatre one can reach in the UK. Visiting a London theatre show is a very popular tourist activity as well as for locals and school groups alike. London Theatreland also has many **long-running shows** including the longest running show in the entire world! Agatha Christi's play *The Mousetrap* has been running since 1952.

London Theatreland is an **amazing** place to see so if you are in London and looking for something to do, then head on over to the West End and pay a visit to some of the magnificent old theatres only found in London Theatreland.

3. Find the meaning of the highlighted words and phrases.

1. **amazing**a. process, or power of attracting
2. **genre**b. to impress deeply on the mind or nature;
3. **put on** c. to present or stage (a play, show, etc.)
4. **long-running**d.create or initiate (something)
- 5.**originatee**.something that lasts relatively long period of time
6. **attraction**f.very impressive; excellent
- 7.**pave the way for**g.effect or influence
- 8.**audience**h.a group of spectators or listeners
- 9.**engrained**i.a style or category of art, music, or literature
10. **impact** g. create the circumstances to enable (something) to happen

4. Look through the text again and answer the questions.

1. Where can we find the best London performances?
2. Who built the original Theatre outside London? When was it built?
3. How many theatres were there in London in the 1800s?
4. What genre became popular in 19th century? Why?
5. Which term was originated to describe the fashionable areas in the early 20th century? (Explain the meaning).
6. What is the longest running show in the world?

5. Match two halves of the sentences.

1. A must-see for any Shakespeare fan, this modern recreation of Shakespeare's famous theater
2. The exhibition component of your visit includes guided
3. the National Theatre has been one of the anchor attractions
4. London's West End

5. Today audiences still love to go to the theatre to be entertained and challenged,
6. Mystery plays were produced by
7. Miracle plays told the stories
8. The design of the costumes contained symbols
9. By the 1570s purpose-built playhouses started appearing
10. Performances were in daylight,

- a. to help the audience recognise the characters.
- b. is the best place to see theatre in the world.
- c. is built very close to the site of the original Globe which stood in 1599.
- d. tours explaining how the theater was built.
- e. of the Southbank complex since the 1970s.
- f. hearing ideas that may not be expressed anywhere else.
- g. usually starting at 3pm, and were crowded and noisy.
- h. of the lives of different saints.
- i. local towns and were written in cycles.
- j. in London as secular drama began to predominate.

6. Read the review of "Theatre "by Somerset Maugham. Make three questions and discuss them in pairs.

This story is about Julia Lambert, one of the best and brilliant actresses in London. In her late forties she has everything - beauty, money, fame... However her peaceful and routine life is disturbed by Tom Fennel, a young accountant employed by her husband to bring accounts books of theater in order.

When Julia was in the beginning of her career she started playing in Jimmy's troupe, where she met Michael. Julia fell in love with him at first sight. Michael was the son of a colonel, he had graduated from Cambridge, and his family wanted him to take after his father. When they learnt he had chosen the theatrical career they were shocked.

One day Michael invited Julia to his house and she understood that it was a kind of meeting with his parents. She succeeded — Michael proposed her. But even after that nothing changed in their relations. Julia even thought Michael wasn't in love with her at all. When Michael was offered the favorable contract in America, Julia was about to lose her temper. He went to America. He returned back with money and without any illusions about his acting talent. Finally, they got married and moved to London.

When the first World War broke out, Michael was sent to the army. Julia didn't want to leave him, but he insisted on her staying in London. He was sure, that Julia shouldn't let people forget her, as an actress. After 1 World War, they inherited some money from Michael's parents and they decided to set out their own theater. Julia advised Michael to be an administrator in spite of his still playing at the stage, and it turns out to be the best decision. In gratitude that Tom taught Michael how to reduce income tax, without breaking the law, Michael presents him to his well-known wife. He knows that the poor accountant is Julia's fan. Thomas Fennel invites to have a cup of tea. Julia condescendingly agrees to visit him in order to make the clerk happier. Suddenly the young man kisses her ardently. In the beginning she doesn't take it seriously. But this love affair makes her feel younger and gives her inspiration. Julia forgets about her age, but on vacation Tom so obviously and naturally prefers to spend his time with her son, Roger, that it really hurts her. Then she buys a flat to him in order Tom to be closer to her. The lovers often appear in restaurants and night clubs. Finally, Michael reprimands her and she decides to have a talk with Dolley de Friz, who has given the information to her husband. During the conversation with Dolly, who gossips about her, she learns that Tom has promised Avice Crichton a role in their theater. Julia hardly manages to conceal the emotions. Tom doesn't not love, but uses her.

Later Tom invites Julia to look at the young actress Avice who, in his opinion, is very talented and could play at Siddons theater. It's a pain for Julia to see how strongly Tom has fallen in love with Avice. She promises Tom to give Avice a role. These let's her emotions interfere with her playing on the stage and Michael

suggests that she should have a rest to recharge her batteries. She goes to her mothers' to stay for a while. Her son Roger also gives Julia a lot to think over. He doesn't see her personality but only roles, she has played. Julia doesn't quite understand him, thought she becomes frightened: "What if my son is right?" At a day of a premiere Julia casually faces Tom and enjoys that it doesn't touch her feelings. But she still wants Avice's carrier to be destroyed. Finally, an hour of Julia`s triumph has come. She shows all her talents and skills, playing brilliantly. Besides it is the end of Avice's carrier. Dolly arranges magnificent reception in Julia's honor; Tom, having forgotten about AviceCrichtone, admires her again; Michael is sincerely delighted. Julia says "*I shall never in all my life have another moment like this. I'm not going to share it with anyone*" and leaves the theatre. Alone. She escapes to a restaurant and orders beer, a beefsteak with onions and oysters. Finally, she is happy. She has found herself and has found her freedom.

7. Read the following issues. Choose one and discuss it in small groups.

- To enter a theatre for a performance is to be inducted into a magical space, to be ushered into the sacred arena of the imagination. — Simon Callow, Charles Dickens and the Great Theatre of the World
- “Love art in yourself, and not yourself in art.” — Konstantin Stanislavski, My Life In Art
- “All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players — William Shakespeare

8. Find some information about the theatre in the UK (give a presentation).

UNIT 4

FILM INDUSTRY IN THE UK

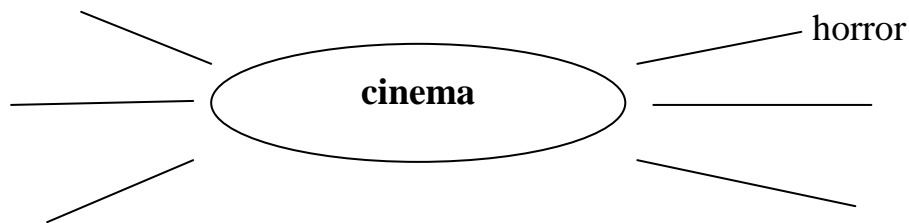
1. Work in pairs and discuss the following questions:

- Do you ever watch foreign language films? Why/Why not?
- What kind of film do you like/dislike? Give reasons.

2. What types of films do you like? Choose from the list (romance, cartoon, historical drama, horror, science fiction, musical, comedy, action).

3. Think of the word “cinema”. What comes to your mind?

Complete the chart and share your ideas with your fellow students:



4. Read the text and find Ukrainian equivalents to the following English phrases in bold. Use them in the sentences of your own.

FILMS AND CINEMA

Film and cinema as an *entertainment* began as an industry in the 19th century in the UK, the US and France. The very first *moving picture* was shot by Louis Le Prince in 1888.

The following year, that picture was developed on *celluloid film* by William Friese Greene in London's Hyde Park and he patented the process in 1890. Later, Birt Acres and Robert W Paul built and operated the first working 35mm camera and in 1895, they produced the very first British film, a movie entitled "Incident at Closely Cottage".

It should be mentioned that the Lumière brothers first brought their show to London in 1896. In 1898 American producer Charles Urban expanded the London-based Warwick Trading Company to produce British films, mostly documentary and news. *Filmmakers* in the UK also put up small studios to show short films for traveling showmen and in music halls.

Although the earliest British films were of everyday events, the early 20th century saw the appearance of *narrative shorts*, mainly comedies and melodramas. The early films were often melodramatic in tone, and there was a distinct preference for story lines already known to the audience, in particular, adaptations of Shakespeare plays and Dickens novels.

The 1930s saw a boom in the industry. The British films were able to compete with American films without *the need for dubbing*, unlike French and German films. London Film Productions rose to become the most successful film production company in the UK.

While the industry was still *in recession* when WWII began, it saw another boom after the war. The number of cinema goers increased, even though the number of film studios decreased, with numbers going from 19 million weekly in 1938 to 30 million in 1945.

In the 1970s and 1980s, British studios *established a reputation* for great special effects in films such as Superman (1978), Alien (1979), and Batman (1989). Some of this reputation was founded on the core of talent brought together for the filming of 2001: A Space Odyssey (1968).

The first decade of the 21st century was a *relatively successful* one for the British film industry. Many British films found a wide international audience due to funding from BBC Films, Film 4 and the UK Film Council, and some independent production companies, such as Working Title, secured financing and distribution deals with major American studios.

The evidence is clear that the British film industry is extremely important to the country, both culturally and economically. Of the 23 million people who visited the UK in 2001 — spending approximately £11.3 billion — Visit Britain

(formerly the British Tourist Authority) estimates that approximately 20% visited the UK because of the way it is portrayed in films or on television.

The UK has a wide and deep *pool of* film-making talent: acting, writing, producing and directing as well as all the skills needed behind the camera and in post-production.

5. Answer the questions.

1. When was the first moving picture shot?
2. Who produced the very first British film?
3. What were the early British films about?
4. What happened in 1930?
5. What caused the increasing of cinema goers after WWII?
6. What inspires people to visit the UK?

6. Read the text and make a plan of it giving titles to each paragraph.

7. Complete the following sentences:

1. Film and cinema as an entertainment began as an industry in
2. Birt Acres and Robert W Paul produced the very first British film entitled
3. The Lumière brothers first brought their show to London in
4. In 1898 American producer ... expanded the London-based Warwick Trading Company to produce British films, mostly documentary and news.
5. Filmmakers in the UK also put up small studios to show... .
6. The early 20th century saw the appearance of
7. The British films were able to compete with American films without
8. The number of cinema goers increased... .
9. British studios established a reputation for great special effects in films such as
10. Many British films found a wide international audience due to

11. The UK has a wide and deep pool of

8. Match a word with its definition.

1. Entertainment	a) make or become smaller or fewer in size, amount, intensity, or degree.
2. moving picture	b) the replacement of a soundtrack in one language by one in another language.
3. celluloid film	c) the action of providing or being provided with amusement or enjoyment.
4. Decrease	d) a person who directs or produces films for the cinema or television.
5. a pool of	e) a type of plastic used to make many things, especially, in the past, photographic film.
6. a filmmaker	f) a period of temporary economic decline during which trade and industrial activity are reduced.
7. Dubbing	g) a form of entertainment that enacts a story by sound and a sequence of images giving the illusion of continuous movement.
8. Recession	h) a source, range, cohort.

9. Say if the statements are true or false.

1. Film and cinema began as an industry in the 19th century in the USA.
2. British were the first who developed film industry.
3. First films were mostly horrors and westerns.
4. The early films were often adaptations of Shakespeare plays and Dickens novels.
5. The 1950 saw a boom in the industry.
6. The French and German films were able to compete with American films without the need for dubbing.
7. The number of cinema goes increased after the war.
8. American studios established a reputation for great special effects in films.

9. Many British films found a wide international audience due to funding from BBC Films, Film 4 and the UK Film Council, and some independent production companies.

10. The UK has a wide and deep pool of film-making talent.

10. Work in pairs. Discuss the following statements:

1. Film industry is one of the most popular in the world.
2. Film and cinema as an entertainment are constantly developing.
3. Modern life is impossible without films and cinema.

11. Give the summary of the text (7-10 sentences)

UNIT 5

AMERICAN MUSIC

1. Work in pairs and discuss the following questions:

- Do you like to listen to the music?
- What kind of music do you like?
- What are your favourite songs /bands /composers?

2. Read the following words and say what Ukrainian words help you to understand their meaning:

hymns, humorous, parodies, colonial, revolutionary, federal, popular, compose, traditions, marching, rhythms, improvisatory, migrate, critics, style, synthesis, expansion, decade, genre.

3. Read the text and pay attention to the highlighted words and phrases.

AMERICAN MUSIC



Americans have been singing since the first Europeans and Africans began arriving in North America in the sixteenth century. Work songs, hymns, love songs, dance tunes, humorous songs, and parodies — such songs provide a record of American history, serving both as historical sources and also as subjects of historical investigation.

During the colonial, revolutionary, and federal periods (1607-1820) most American songs were **strongly tied** to the musical traditions of the British Isles. The first uniquely American popular song tradition arose with the minstrel show, beginning in the 1840s. Many songs still **familiar** today, such as “Turkey in the Straw” (“Zip Coon”) (c. 1824), “Oh Susanna” (1854), “Dixie” (1859), were originally composed for the minstrel stage and first performed on northern stages by white singers in blackface. These blackface

performers adopted and exaggerated the styles of African-American song and movement in a politically charged process.

Jazz, one of America's original art forms, emerged in New Orleans, Louisiana, around 1900. Jazz **emerged from** the confluence of New Orleans's **diverse** musical traditions, including ragtime, marching bands, the rhythms used in Mardi Gras and funerary processions, French and Italian opera, Caribbean and Mexican music and African-American song.

The New Orleans-born cornetist and singer Louis Armstrong is commonly credited with establishing certain core features of jazz. Armstrong also profoundly influenced the development of mainstream popular singing during the 1920s and 1930s. Armstrong emerged as an influential musician on the local scene in the years following World War I, and **subsequently** migrated to Chicago to join the band of his mentor King (Joe) Oliver, playing on what are regarded by many critics as the first real jazz records. In 1924 Armstrong joined Fletcher Henderson's band in New York City, pushing the band in the direction of a hotter, more **improvisatory** style that helped to create the synthesis of jazz and ballroom dance music that would later be called swing. By the 1930s Armstrong was the best-known black musician in the world. During the swing era, jazz artists stood at the forefront of American popular music. In subsequent decades, genres from rock to country to hip-hop mostly supplanted jazz in this role. But jazz continued to influence other forms of American music, even as it **branched out** in new directions.

American song in the second half of the nineteenth century underwent a tremendous commercial expansion, which extended into the twentieth century and indeed has not abated today. This commercial expansion meant that more songs were composed, performed, produced, and consumed in the United States, as well as exported to, and received from, the rest of the world. Popular music, like so much of American culture, reflects a kaleidoscope of contributions, **a cross-fertilization** of styles and a blending of dreams.

4. Match the highlighted words and phrases to their definitions.

- a) done or performed without having been planned exactly;
- b) connected with great power or strength;
- c) move out of or away from something;
- d) occurring or coming later or after;
- e) commonly or generally known or seen;
- f) begun to do more different kinds of activities or work;
- g) the mixing of the ideas, customs;
- h) of a different kind, form, character.

5. Choose five highlighted words from the text and make up your own sentences.

6. Look through the text and decide which word or phrase is best for each space.

Strongly tied underwent diverse parodies
Black face the best-known branch edoute merged

1. Work songs, hymns, love songs, dance tunes, humorous songs, and ... — such songs provide a record of American history.
2. During the colonial, revolutionary, and federal periods most American songs were ... to the musical traditions of the British Isles.
3. The ... performers adopted and exaggerated the styles of African-American song and movement in a politically charged process.
4. Jazz emerged from the confluence of ... musical traditions, including ragtime, marching bands, funerary processions, opera and African-American song.
5. Armstrong ... as an influential musician on the local scene in the years following World War I.
6. Armstrong was ... black musician in the world.
7. Jazz continued to influence other forms of American music and... in new directions.

8. American song in the second half of the nineteenth century ... a tremendous commercial expansion.

7. Answer the following questions.

1. When did Americans start singing?
2. What kind of songs provide a record of American history?
3. What musical traditions were American songs tied to during the colonial, revolutionary and federal periods?
4. What did the first uniquely American popular song tradition arise with?
5. Where and when did jazz appear?
6. What did jazz emerge from?
7. Who is the most popular and well-known black jazz performer?

8. Fill in prepositions.

1. American songs were strongly tied ... the musical traditions of the British Isles.
2. The first uniquely American popular song tradition arose ... the minstrel show.
3. Many songs familiar today were originally composed ... the minstrel stage and first performed ... northern stages by white singers in blackface.
4. Jazz emerged ... the confluence diverse musical traditions, including ragtime, marching bands, funerary processions and opera.
5. The singer Louis Armstrong is commonly credited ... establishing certain core features of jazz.
6. Armstrong emerged as an influential musician on the local scene ... the World War I.
7. By the 1930s Armstrong was the best-known black musician ... the world.
8. During the swing era, jazz artists stood ... the forefront of American popular music.

9. Jazz continued to influence other forms of American music, even as it branched ... in new directions.

10. Popular music reflects a kaleidoscope ... contributions, a cross-fertilization ... styles and a blending ... dreams.

9. Make up sentences or short stories with the following words and expressions:

- 1) be born, cornetist, minstrel show, blackface, jazz, popular.
- 2) historical sources, strongly tied to, familiar, originally composed.
- 3) emerge from, diverse musical traditions, original art forms, confluence.
- 4) local scene, core features of jazz, development, ballroom dance music.
- 5) commercial expansion, tremendous, undergo, reflect, popular music.

10. Tell some sentences about:

- minstrel show;
- jazz;
- Louis Armstrong;
- first American songs.

11. Make up a dialogue with your partner “An interview with a famous music historian”. Use the following phrases:

I'd like to know what/when/why/how/who/if ...

Could you tell me what/when/why/how/who/if ...

I wonder what/when/why/how/who/if ...

Would you tell me what/when/why/how/who/if ...

It's interesting to know what/when/why/how/who/if ...

As far as I know/understand/can judge ...

12. Find interesting information and make up a presentation “From the History of American Music”.

UNIT 6

BRITISH WRITERS

1. Work in pairs and discuss the following questions:

- Do you like reading?
- Do you like English literature?
- Who are the most popular British writers?
- What is your favourite book?

2. Read the text and pay attention to the highlighted words and phrases.

A GUIDE TO BRITAIN'S MOST FAMOUS WRITERS THROUGH HISTORY

A Guide to Britain's Most Famous Writers Through History Britain has more famous writers than any other country, their works **spanning** every period of history and many literary styles. Here's the guide to a mere handful of Britain's most famous writers and their most celebrated works.

The Beowulf Poet. The Anglo-Saxon epic known as Beowulf was written sometime between the 7th century and the early 11th, though its exact dating is unknown. The 3,128-line tale – set in Scandinavia – depicts a world of heroes, kings and monsters, shedding a unique light on a period of history that we know **comparatively** little about. Its most famous scholar was J.R.R. Tolkien, who was **influenced by** Beowulf in his creation of his own mythological world, Middle Earth.

Geoffrey Chaucer. Geoffrey Chaucer is considered by many to be the Father of English Literature and the greatest poet of the Middle Ages. Born around 1343, he's most famous for The Canterbury Tales, a series of stories (mostly in verse) based around a group of **pilgrims** travelling to the shrine of Thomas Becket. The

pilgrims have a story-telling competition, resulting in each of the tales being called by the character telling them – The Knight’s Tale, The Miller’s Tale, and so on. Chaucer was instrumental in developing the use of the **vernacular** Middle English, during a period when most works of literature were being written in Latin or French.

George Eliot. Mary Ann Evans used a male **pen name** to ensure the same, with the result that we know her by the somewhat unfeminine name of George Eliot. Born in 1819, George Eliot wrote several of the most famous works of English literature, including *Silas Marner*, *The Mill on the Floss* and *Adam Bede*. But the crowning glory of her literary output was *Middlemarch*: a **masterpiece** of social commentary and a novel considered to this day to be one of the greatest ever written in the English language.

J.R.R. Tolkien. There was seemingly no end to the imagination of one of the greatest 20th century English writers. J.R.R. Tolkien (whom we’ve already encountered as a Beowulf scholar) didn’t just pen epic works of fantasy; he created an entire mythology to go with them, complete with languages, maps, chronologies and genealogies. Middle Earth, as he called his extraordinarily detailed **imaginary world**, was the setting for hugely successful novels including *The Hobbit* – intended primarily for children – and the rather darker three-volume epic *The Lord of the Rings*, which has been voted by Amazon readers as their favourite book of the millennium.

J.K. Rowling. She is the author of the phenomenally successful Harry Potter series – seven books that tell the tale of the eponymous young **wizard** and his battle to save the world from the onslaught of the evil wizard Voldemort. The world Rowling created has captured the imaginations of children and adults alike, in particular the school at the centre of the story, Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. Though Rowling’s novels **arguably** lack the literary merit of the other novels we’ve mentioned in this article, she’s certainly one of the most famous British writers of modern times, and therefore worthy of a place on this list. She’s now turned her attention to writing books for adults, assuming the

pseudonym Robert Galbraith in an attempt to have her writing viewed independently of the success of the Harry Potter series.

4. Read the text again and fill in the table. Add some more famous British writers you know.

	Writer	period	book, opus
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

5. Find the highlighted words in the text. Match them with the correct meaning below.

- a) an assumed name used by a writer instead of their real name;
- b) the capacity to have an effect on the character, development, or behaviour of someone or something, or the effect itself;
- c) it may be argued;
- d) the length of time for which something lasts;
- e) a person who journeys, especially a long distance, to some sacred place as an act of religious devotion;
- f) a work of art such as a painting, film, or book that is made with great skill;
- g) to a moderate degree as compared to something else, relatively;
- h) a man who has magical powers;
- i) the language or dialect spoken by the ordinary people of a country or region;
- j) world existing only in the imagination.

6. Answer the questions

1. What are the most famous British Writers?
2. What depicts the Anglo-Saxon epic Beowulf?
3. Who is considered by many to be the Father of English Literature and the greatest poet of the Middle Ages?
4. What the title of a series of stories based around a group of pilgrims travelling to the shrine of Thomas Becket?
5. Who developed the use of the vernacular Middle English, during a period when most works of literature were being written in Latin or French?
6. What pen name used Mary Ann Evans?
7. Name the main works of George Eliot?
8. Who wrote “The Lord of the Rings”?
9. How many books of Harry Potter wrote J.K. Rowling?
10. What is the pseudonym of J.K. Rowling?

7. Choose an appropriate word for the highlighted words

1. A Guide to Britain’s Most Famous Writers Through History Britain has more **famous** writers than any other country.
a. well-paid b. well-known c. important
2. The epic Beowulf **depicts** a world of heroes, kings and monsters, shedding a unique light on a period of history that we know comparatively little about.
a. describe b. include c. follow
3. The famous scholar J.R.R. Tolkien was **influenced** by Beowulf in his creation of his own mythological world.
a. coincide b. include c. impact

4. The pilgrims have a story-telling **competition**, resulting in each of the tales being called by the character telling them – The Knight’s Tale, The Miller’s Tale, and so on.

- a. contention b. struggle c. work

5. Mary Ann Evans used a male **pen name** to ensure the same, with the result that we know her by the somewhat unfeminine name of George Eliot.

- a. maiden name b. pseudonym c. surname

6. Middlemarch is a **masterpiece** of social commentary and a novel considered to this day to be one of the greatest ever written in the English language.

- a. composition b. mastership c. master work

7. There was seemingly no end to the **imagination** of one of the greatest 20th century English writers.

- a. fantasy b. thinking c. improvement

8. Middle Earth was the setting for hugely **successful** novels including The Hobbit .

- a. prosperous b. fantastic c. imaginary

9. J.K. Rowling is the author of these seven books that tell the tale of the eponymous young **wizard** and his battle to save the world from the onslaught of the evil wizard Voldemort.

- a. specialist b. wonder-worker c. magician

10. Though Rowling’s novels arguably lack the literary **merit** of the other novels we’ve mentioned in this article, she’s certainly one of the most famous British writers of modern times.

- a. mark b. value c. influence

8. Comment on the quotes.

- *“It takes a great deal of bravery to stand up to our enemies, but just as much to stand up to our friends”*. J. K. Rowling
- *“If you want to see the true measure of a man, watch how he treats his inferiors, not his equals”*. J. K. Rowling
- *“Patience is a conquering virtue.”* Geoffrey Chaucer
- *“What is better than wisdom? Woman. And what is better than a good woman? Nothing.”* Geoffrey Chaucer
- *“All that is gold does not glitter, not all those who wander are lost; the old that is strong does not wither, deep roots are not reached by the frost”*. J.R.R. Tolkien
- *“Faithless is he that says farewell when the road darkens”*. J.R.R. Tolkien

9. Make up a dialogue with your partner and discuss one of the British writers. Use the following phrases:

I'd like to know what/when/why/how/who/if ...

Could you tell me what/when/why/how/who/if ...

I wonder what/when/why/how/who/if ...

Would you tell me what/when/why/how/who/if ...

It's interesting to know what/when/why/how/who/if ...

As far as I know/understand/can judge ...

10. Give the summary of the text (7-10 sentences).

11. Find interesting information and make up a presentation about one of the famous British writers. You may choose from the list below:

- William Shakespeare;
- Jonathan Swift;

- Daniel Defoe;
- Charlotte Brontë;
- Jane Austen;
- Robert Louis Stevenson;
- Sir Arthur Ignatius Conan Doyle;
- Joseph Rudyard Kipling.

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