

## Text 4

### **Holidays, memorable dates, events in Ukraine and in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

Ukrainians love their numerous holidays and love to “celebrate” those holidays. It’s not uncommon for Westerners to be taken aback at just how many “days of note” they observe, and the number of fireworks and revelry that goes along with them, not to mention the vast amount of spirits consumed.

**New Year’s Day** is one the most favourite of all holidays in Ukraine. As in Western countries on Christmas Eve, Ukrainians give “New Year” presents. Children receive their presents under the New Year Tree on the morning of the 1st of January. Traditionally just prior to midnight there's a Presidential speech broadcast nationally. The week before the New Year is a busy one with shopping, decorating pine and fir-trees, and cooking the most delicious meals. The period from the 7th until the 14th of January is **Saint Christmas** week. During this week people go from one house to another, singing songs and wishing good wishes to health, prosperity, etc. and just having a good time. Most usually are dressed in folksy or carnival type costumes. When somebody is singing these songs and greeting you, as a rule you should give them sweets or food or whatever you have as a token of appreciation.

**International Women’s Day** is considered the first Spring Holiday in Ukraine. It is an official day off as both men and women look forward to this holiday. It originated as a day of fighting for women's rights. Gradually International Women's day became less political and more personal. Unlike Mother’s Day every woman expects to receive flowers and gifts.

Two weeks following the Catholic Easter Holiday is the main Christian **Orthodox Easter Holiday** established to honor the Resurrection of Jesus Christ following his crucifixion on the cross and to the coming out of the Jews from Egypt. The date of Easter is usually determined by the Church calendar and calculated according to the so-called “Paskhalias” (the name for the “special tables”.) Before and during Easter Ukrainians buy or bake Easter cakes (buisquits with raisins), and hand paint eggs widely known as Pysanka. It is a very important holiday. On Easter night people go to their local church, spending the entire night in Church services. The traditional greeting on this day is: “Khrystos Voskres!” (Christ is arisen) and the answer “Voyistynu Voskres!” (Truly arisen) followed with kisses and the exchanging of gifts.

This holiday is dedicated to the descent of the Holy Spirit upon the Apostles on the fiftieth day after the Resurrection of Christ (Easter). This event gave rise to Christianity. The meaning of **the Holy Trinity** is thus: God the Father laid the basis for the church in the Old Testament, the Son brought its meaning into words, and the Spirit acts within it. On this holiday people decorate their houses and apartments with Calamus (an herb) and assorted green branches. On Holy Trinity Day people go to a cemetery to visit the tombs of relatives and friends who have passed away.

**Victory Day** is a holiday of both joy and sorrow. A great tribute is bestowed to those who gave their lives during World War II resulting in today's peace and happiness. The eternal memory of those lost will last forever throughout the generations.

**Europe Day.** On this weekend, Ukraine celebrates a day to show unity, respect and an opportunity to magnify the public will and determination to join the Union of European Nations. This holiday weekend is a major cultural event.

Like many countries around the world the UK celebrates **the New Year** and **Christmas** too. They do this by hosting parties with friends and families to await the countdown to the New Year. In Scotland they call it Hogmanay. They celebrate by having a party with friends and setting fireworks off! In many cities there are free celebrations. **Christmas** is an annual commemoration of the birth of Jesus Christ and a widely observed cultural holiday, celebrated generally on 25<sup>th</sup> December by nearly a billion people around the world. Christmas Day is celebrated as a major festival and public holiday in countries around the world, including many whose populations are mostly non-Christian. Christian minorities or foreign cultural influences have led whole populations to observe the holiday.

**Boxing Day** is the day after Christmas day. It is a bank holiday in the UK. There are a few theories as to why it's called 'Boxing Day' but no one is completely sure. Arguments include: 1) in Britain 'Christmas Box' is a name for a Christmas present. Boxing Day was a day off for servants and when they received a 'Christmas Box' from the master. 'Boxing day' could have been named after the 'Christmas box' of money or gifts which employers used to give to servants and tradesmen; 2) a box to collect money for the poor was placed in Churches on Christmas day. The money would be distributed the day after. 'Boxing day' could have been named after this custom. Today there are no traditional Boxing Day customs. Most people spend the day eating the Christmas leftovers and maybe going for a walk or to visit friends and family.

**Easter** is celebrated in Christian countries to celebrate the resurrection of Jesus Christ (where he is believed to have come back from the dead). We celebrate by going to Church, giving Easter eggs and going on Easter egg hunts. Eggs symbolize new life which is related to Jesus coming back from the dead. There are a few different days which are celebrated by Christians throughout the Easter period. These include Palm Sunday, Maundy Thursday, Good Friday and Easter Sunday.

**February – Shrove Tuesday or 'Pancake Day'**. Shrove Tuesday, more commonly known as Pancake Day, falls the day before Lent begins. Lent is the traditional Christian period of fasting which begins 40 days before Easter and ends on Easter Sunday. Nowadays, not many Christians fast, instead preferring to give something up for Lent such as chocolate. Because fasting meant that lots of food would spoil during this period, traditionally people would use up their eggs, milk and sugar by making pancakes. Nowadays,

even if people are not fasting, many people still make and eat pancakes on this day. Some people enjoy sweet topping such as sugar and lemon or Nutella. Other people prefer savoury pancakes.

### Vocabulary

straw	солома	an attempt	спроба
to blow up	підривати, підірвати	to supplant	витіснити
Bonfire Night	Ніч багать	maintenance	підтримка
All Halloween's Eve	Переддень всіх святих	pagan festival	язичницьке свято
Boat Race	човнові гонки	martyr	мученик
Eisteddfod	щорічний фестиваль бардів (в Уельсі)	sacrificed	пожертвувавши
folk	народний (відноситься до звичаїв, традицій простого народу)	to wear	одягати, носити
to attach	приділяти	to crown	коронувати
customs	традиція	to keep up	підтримувати
to be considered	розглядати	to be proud of	бути гордим

### Task 1

Read the text below. For question (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D). Write your answers on the answer sheet.

#### All Saints' Day

All Saints' Day is a chance for people to remember the saints and martyrs who dedicated or sacrificed their lives to Christianity. Some people attend special church services on this (1) \_\_\_\_\_. Some Christian schools may (2) \_\_\_\_\_ certain activities to students prior to or on All Saints' Day. These activities focus on the theme of various saints' lives and their (3) \_\_\_\_\_ in the history of Christianity. All Saints' Day is not a bank holiday in the United Kingdom.

According to some sources, the idea for All Saints' Day goes back to the fourth century when the Greek Christians kept a festival on the first Sunday after Pentecost (in late May or early June) in honor of all martyrs and saints. Other sources say that a (4) \_\_\_\_\_ of "All Martyrs" began to be celebrated as early as 270 CE but no specific month or date is recorded. Pope Gregory IV made All Saints' Day an (5) \_\_\_\_\_ holiday in 837 CE. It is speculated that the chosen (6) \_\_\_\_\_ for the event, November 1, may have been an attempt to supplant the pagan Festival of the Dead (also known as Samhain or the feast of Saman, lord of death).

All Saints' Day, which is celebrated globally, is closely tied with All Souls' Day, which was first instituted at the monastery in Cluny in 993 CE and (7) \_\_\_\_\_ spread throughout the Christian world. All Saints' Day is also closely (8) \_\_\_\_\_ with Halloween, which is a (9) \_\_\_\_\_ for the name "All Hallows' Even".

Symbols (10) \_\_\_\_\_ associated with All Saints' Day are: a sheaf of wheat, rayed Manus Dei (hand of God), the crown, symbols (including images) of individual saints. The liturgical colour is white on All Saints' Day.

1	A	enjoyment	B	delight	C	<b>feast day</b>	D	fiesta
2	A	present	B	<b>offer</b>	C	tender	D	propose
3	A	significance	B	part	C	<b>role</b>	D	function
4	A	memorial	B	<b>commemoration</b>	C	encaenia	D	festival
5	A	<b>authorized</b>	B	permitted	C	legal	D	allowed
6	A	event	B	<b>date</b>	C	season	D	period
7	A	<b>quickly</b>	B	fast	C	rapidly	D	hastily
8	A	joined	B	<b>linked</b>	C	coherent	D	united
9	A	abbreviate	B	abridge	C	<b>shortened</b>	D	curtail
10	A	usually	B	<b>commonly</b>	C	generally	D	ordinarily

### Task 2

Read the text below. For question (11-20) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D). Write your answers on the answer sheet.

### Spring Bank Holiday

For many people the spring bank holiday (11) \_\_\_\_\_ a pleasant day off work or school. Some people (12) \_\_\_\_\_ to take a short trip or vacation. Others use the time to walk in the country, (13) \_\_\_\_\_ with family and friends, visit garden centres or do home maintenance. However, in some parts of the United Kingdom, there are some customs associated with this day.

On Cooper's Hill in Brockworth, Gloucestershire, people (14) \_\_\_\_\_ a steep hill following a large round cheese. The hill is concave and has an incline of 1:1 in some places. The first person (15) \_\_\_\_\_ the finishing line wins a Double Gloucester cheese weighing about 8lbs (around 3.5kg). The custom may (16) \_\_\_\_\_ by the Romans or ancient Britons and be an ancient fertility rite or a way of guaranteeing the rights of the villagers to graze their livestock on the surrounding land. In some years, there have been a lot of injuries, causing the event to be cancelled a couple of times in recent years. In these years, the cheese was rolled down the hill, but nobody was allowed to chase it.

In Endon in Staffordshire, the villagers dress their well, hold a fayre (village celebration) and (17) \_\_\_\_\_ a girl as the Well Dressing Queen. Local men (18) \_\_\_\_\_ a competition, known as 'Tossing the Sheaf', in which they compete to see who can toss a bale of straw the highest. In other places, boats are blessed, Morris dancers put on displays and local festivals are held. The last Monday in May is a bank holiday. Many organizations, businesses and schools (19) \_\_\_\_\_. Stores (20) \_\_\_\_\_ open or closed, according to local custom. Public transport systems often run to a holiday timetable.

11	A	is	B	are	C	will be	D	would be
12	A	chose	B	<b>choose</b>	C	has chosen	D	chooses
13	A	<b>catch up</b>	B	caught in	C	catch at	D	catch out
14	A	race for	B	<b>race down</b>	C	races of	D	r a i s e down
15	A	o be crossed	B	<b>to cross</b>	C	w o u l d crosses	D	crosses
16	A	h a s   b e e n starting	B	<b>have been started</b>	C	has started	D	h a v e started
17	A	<b>crown</b>	B	crowns	C	crowned	D	i            s crowning
18	A	held	B	<b>hold</b>	C	holds	D	is holding
19	A	is closed	B	<b>closed</b>	C	are closed	D	lose
20	A	would be	B	will be	C	<b>may be</b>	D	be

### Text 5

#### Traditions and customs in Ukraine and in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Ukraine and the UK, like every other nation have its own customs and traditions. They make Ukrainian and the UK's cultures unique and attract many tourists each year. It is one of the ways for them to know the countries better and understand the unique Ukrainian and British characters. Most of the Ukrainian and the UK's customs and traditions are very old and may tell a lot about the history of Ukraine and the UK.

The customs and traditions of Ukraine could be divided into several groups. The first group includes familiar customs, which are connected with birth and marriage rites. Among them are, for example, celebrations of birth. The second group consists of communal customs, which mark important events in the life of the community. Among them are spring songs "vesnianky", Kupalo festival and others.

There are also very many customs, which are connected with religious holidays. One of the greatest religious holidays is Christmas. The most interesting part of Christmas traditions is connected with Christmas Eve (Sviat-Vechir). Singing Christmas carols is an old tradition. These songs express respect to the master of the house and his family. In some areas young people, who sing Christmas carols are sometimes accompanied by a puppet theatre (vertep). Vertep entertains everyone. Another greatest religious holiday is Easter. With this holiday many customs and traditions are connected. One of the most interesting of them takes place on "Passion Thursday". People visit the church and after the service return home with lighted candles.

British nation is considered to be the most conservative in Europe. It is not a secret that every nation and every country has its own customs and traditions. In Great Britain people attach greater importance to traditions and customs than in other European countries. Englishmen are proud of their traditions and carefully keep them up. The best examples are their queen, money system, their weights and measures.

There are many customs and some of them are very old. There is, for example, the Marble Championship, where the British Champion is crowned; he wins a silver cup known among folk dancers as Morris Dancing. Morris Dancing is an event where people, worn in beautiful clothes with ribbons and bells, dance with handkerchiefs or big sticks in their hands, while traditional music-sounds.

Another example is the Boat Race, which takes place on the river Thames, often on Easter Sunday. A boat with a team from Oxford University and one with a team from Cambridge University hold a race. British people think that the Grand National horse race is the most exciting horse race in the world. It takes place near Liverpool every year. Sometimes it happens the same day as the Boat Race takes place, sometimes a week later. Amateur riders as well as professional jockeys can participate. It is a very famous event.

In the end of the year, there is the most famous New Year celebration. In London, many people go to Trafalgar Square on New Year's Eve. There is singing and dancing at 12 o'clock on December 31st.

A popular Scottish event is the Edinburgh Festival of music and drama, which takes place every year. A truly Welsh event is the Eisteddfod, a national festival of traditional poetry and music, with a competition for the best new poem in Welsh.

If we look at English weights and measures, we can be convinced that the British are very conservative people. They do not use the internationally accepted measurements. They have conserved their old measures. There are nine essential measures. For general use, the smallest weight is one ounce, then 16 ounce is equal to a pound. Fourteen pounds is one stone.

The English always give people's weight in pounds and stones. Liquids they measure in pints, quarts and gallons. There are two pints in a quart and four quarts or eight pints are in one gallon. For length, they have inches foot, yards and miles.

If we have always been used to the metric system therefore the English monetary system could be found rather difficult for us. They have a pound sterling, which is divided into twenty shillings, half-crown is cost two shillings and sixpence, shilling is worth twelve pennies and one penny could be changed by two halfpennies.

### Vocabulary

a firework	феєрверк	to herald	оповіщати
communal	громадський	to witness	засвідчувати
ample	достатній;	to fade	з а б у в а т и с я , стиратися
a festivity	святкування	commemoration	п о м и н а н н я п о м е р л и х , панахида
a candle	свічка	Lenten Calendar	Великопісний календар
a mall	торгівельна алея	Ash Wednesday	День Каяття
a puppet theatre	ляльковий театр	Shrove Tuesday	останній день Масляної
to entertain	розважати	Palm Sunday	Вербна неділя
obscure	п о х м у р и й , темний	ghoulish	мерзенний
a servant	служитель	an attire	прикрашати

### Task 1

Read the text below. For question (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D). Write your answers on the answer sheet.

#### Shrove Tuesday or Pancake Day in England

Pancake Day, or Shrove Tuesday, is a (1) \_\_\_\_\_ day celebrated in many countries around the world. It is celebrated in English-speaking countries like the UK, Ireland, Australia and Canada. In France, the USA and other countries, it is called 'Mardi Gras' or 'Fat Tuesday'. In others like Spain, Italy or Brazil, Shrove Tuesday is at the end of Carnival. On this day many people eat pancakes: thin, flat cakes made in a pan.

Pancake Day is always on a Tuesday in February or March. It is the day before Ash Wednesday, the start of Lent. Lent is a period of 40 days before Easter when people often (2) \_\_\_\_\_ or stop eating things that are bad for them (3) \_\_\_\_\_ chocolate or fast food. At the end of Lent is Easter. Easter takes place on a different date each year because it (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the moon. Easter Sunday is the first Sunday after the first full moon of spring. Traditionally, during Lent, people didn't eat rich foods like butter and eggs, so to use them up they made pancakes from these ingredients on Shrove Tuesday.

Another tradition on Pancake Day in the UK is pancake racing. People run in a (5) \_\_\_\_\_ with a pancake in a pan. As they run, they have to (6) \_\_\_\_\_ the pancake (throw the pancake in the air and catch it in the pan) several times. In some pancake races people dress up in fancy dress costumes. The most famous pancake race takes place in a town called Olney, in the (7) \_\_\_\_\_ of England. People say that Olney has been celebrating pancake races since 1445!

Pancakes are very easy to (8) \_\_\_\_\_. Try our recipe: fill one cup with flour and put into a bowl. Fill another cup (9) \_\_\_\_\_ milk and pour into the bowl. Crack the egg into the bowl and whisk the flour, milk and egg until the mixture is smooth. Put a very small (10) \_\_\_\_\_ butter or oil in a pan, and when it is hot, put some mixture in the pan and move the pan to make a thin pancake. After one minute hold the pan carefully and throw or toss the pancake in the air to turn it over. Now cook the pancake on the other side. When the pancake is ready, squeeze some lemon juice and put some sugar on it and eat it immediately. If you don't like lemon juice, eat them with jam, chocolate sauce or ice cream. Mmm, delicious!

1	A	particular	B	special	C	peculiar	D	ordinary
2	A	sacrifice	B	waive	C	give up	D	reveal
3	A	like	B	similar	C	resembling	D	identical
4	A	depends with	B	depends on	C	depends	D	d e p e n d upon
5	A	run	B	rush	C	ride	D	race



6	A	toss	B	throw	C	pitch	D	fling
7	A	middle	B	centre	C	midst	D	medial
8	A	construct	B	make	C	fashion	D	frame
9	A	from	B	with	C	upon	D	in
10	A	number	B	quantity	C	amount of	D	a few

## Task 2

Read the text below. For question (11-20) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D). Write your answers on the answer sheet.

### Ivan Kupala Day

Ivan Kupala Day is one of the great and enigmatic holidays (11) \_\_\_\_\_ a celebration in honour of the "God of the Sun" (or "Dazhbog"). It is (12) \_\_\_\_\_ that during this time of summer solstice, the sun is strongest, before turning to the winter. They say that the Sun is a personification of light, celebrating its victory over dark forces, so as it rises it's "playing", "leaping" and feeling joyful. All Nature is also joyful because of this, becoming special and charmed. The name of the holiday is bound to the name of "Kupajla", who is the "Divinity of Fertility", of the harvest, welfare and medicinal healing herbs and plants. Traditional ceremonies are (13) \_\_\_\_\_ so as to celebrate in honour of youth, beauty, love and purification. On the 6<sup>th</sup> of July people (14) \_\_\_\_\_ for the gathering of medical herbs and plants. They (15) \_\_\_\_\_ healing herbs at dawn, far from the settlements and paths, all in a good mood and praying. The main Kupalski ceremonies were taking place at night 6 - 7 July. Kupala night (16) \_\_\_\_\_ a special night. Not only is it the most mysterious and enigmatic but also the most dissolute night of the year. All night long people (17) \_\_\_\_\_ Kupala bonfires burning, leaping over the flames, cleansing themselves of ill and bad luck. The remnants of the bonfire (18) \_\_\_\_\_ to the participants, and maybe taken home, to protect against evil forces. It was considered a good sign for their future if young people, (19) \_\_\_\_\_ jumping over the fire, (20) \_\_\_\_\_ their hands locked. Mothers burn shirts of ill children in the Kupala fire as illnesses are believed to burn away with it.

11	A	signify	B	signifying	C	is signifying	D	signifies
12	A	believed	B	believes	C	a r e believing	D	i s believing
13	A	time	B	times	C	timed	D	w o u l d timed
14	A	setting of	B	set off	C	sets on	D	set of
15	A	gathers	B	gather	C	is gathered	D	gathering
16	A	was	B	are	C	is	D	were
17	A	keep	B	keeps	C	kept	D	is keeping

<b>18</b>	<b>A</b>	is distributed	<b>B</b>	<b>a r e distributed</b>	<b>C</b>	distributed	<b>D</b>	has been distributed
<b>19</b>	<b>A</b>	during	<b>B</b>	<b>while</b>	<b>C</b>	that	<b>D</b>	although
<b>20</b>	<b>A</b>	was keeping	<b>B</b>	is kept	<b>C</b>	<b>would keep</b>	<b>D</b>	has kept