

КИЇВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ЛІНГВІСТИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ

Кваліфікаційна наукова
праця на правах рукопису

ОСАДЧА НАДІЯ ВАСИЛІВНА

УДК 81'27:37.016:81'111-028.31

ДОДАТКИ

**ФОРМУВАННЯ У СТАРШОКЛАСНИКІВ
ЛІНГВОСОЦІОКУЛЬТУРНОЇ КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТІ
В АНГЛОМОВНОМУ ЧИТАННІ НА УРОКАХ КРАЇНОЗНАВСТВА**

13.00.02 – теорія і методика навчання: германські мови

Галузь знань 01 – Освіта / Педагогіка (011 – Освітні, педагогічні науки)

Подається на здобуття наукового ступеня кандидата педагогічних наук.
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Київ – 2018

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Додаток А

Анкети аналізу потреб у формуванні у старшокласників ЛСКК в англomовному читанні на уроках країнознавства

Додаток А.1

Анкета аналізу потреб у формуванні у старшокласників ЛСКК в англomовному читанні на уроках країнознавства

Шановні респонденти!

Просимо Вас дати відповіді на запропоновані запитання. Ваші відверті відповіді будуть нами враховані в науковому дослідженні, і вони суттєво сприятимуть удосконаленню освітнього процесу з викладання курсу за вибором «Країнознавство». Анкетування є анонімним, його результати будуть використані виключно для наукової роботи з проблем формування лінгвосоціокультурної компетентності старшокласників в англomовному читанні на уроках країнознавства.

Прочитайте уважно запитання і зробіть позначку «+», «-» або «=» біля обраного Вами варіанту, підкресліть чи обведіть обраний Вами варіант або дайте стисло письмову відповідь, у залежності від форми запитання. Щиро дякуємо за співпрацю!

1. У курсі за вибором «Країнознавство» ви би хотіли знайомитися з лінгвосоціокультурною інформацією про:

- а) Велику Британію та США,
- б) Австралію, Нову Зеландію, Канаду та Ірландію,
- в) Велику Британію, США, Австралію, Нову Зеландію, Канаду та Ірландію.

2. Визначіть своє ставлення до вивчення країнознавчої теми та підтем про будь-яку з країн “Background” (позитивне «+», нейтральне «=», негативне «-»):

- а) land,
- б) climate,
- в) history.

3. Визначіть своє ставлення до вивчення країнознавчої теми та підтем про будь-яку з країн “People” (позитивне «+», нейтральне «=» негативне «-»):

- a) population,
- б) language,
- в) religion,
- г) general attitudes,
- д) personal appearance.

4. Визначіть своє ставлення до вивчення країнознавчої теми та підтем про будь-яку з країн “Customs” (позитивне «+», нейтральне «=» негативне «-»):

- a) greetings,
- б) gestures,
- в) visiting,
- г) eating.

5. Визначіть своє ставлення до вивчення країнознавчої теми та підтем про будь-яку з країн “Lifestyle” (позитивне «+», нейтральне «=» негативне «-»):

- a) family,
- б) dating,
- в) marriage,
- г) diet,
- д) holidays.

6. Визначіть своє ставлення до вивчення країнознавчої теми та підтем про будь-яку з країн “Society” (позитивне «+», нейтральне «=» негативне «-»):

- a) government,
- б) economy,
- в) education,
- г) health,
- д) transport.

7. Визначіть своє ставлення до вивчення країнознавчої теми та підтем про будь-яку з країн “Communication” (позитивне «+», нейтральне «=» негативне «-»):

- a) communicative support,
- б) safe and dangerous topics,
- в) conversational Do's and Taboo's.

8. В чому цінність курсу за вибором «Країнознавство» саме для Вас?

Додаток А.2

Зразок заповненої анкети аналізу потреб у формуванні у старшокласників ЛСКК в англomовному читанні на уроках країнознавства

АНКЕТА

аналізу потреб у формуванні лінгвосоціокультурної компетентності старшокласників в англomовному читанні на уроках країнознавства
Шановні респонденти!

Просямо Вас дати відповіді на запропоновані запитання. Ваші відповіді будуть нами враховані в науковому дослідженні, і вони суттєво сприятимуть удосконаленню освітнього процесу з викладання курсу за вибором «Країнознавство». Анкетування є анонімним, його результати будуть використані виключно для наукової роботи з проблем формування лінгвосоціокультурної компетентності старшокласників в англomовному читанні на уроках країнознавства.

Прочитайте уважно запитання і зробіть позначку «+» «-» «=» біля обраного Вами варіанту, підкресліть чи обведіть обраний Вами варіант або дайте стислу письмову відповідь, у залежності від форми запитання. Щиро дякуємо за співпрацю!

1. У курсі за вибором «Країнознавство» ви би хотіли знайомитися з лінгвосоціокультурною інформацією про:
 - а) Велику Британію та США,
 - б) Австралію, Нову Зеландію, Канаду та Ірландію.
 - в) Велику Британію, США, Австралію, Нову Зеландію, Канаду та Ірландію.**
2. Визначіть своє ставлення до вивчення країнознавчої теми та підтем про будь-яку з країн "Background" (позитивне «+», нейтральне «=» негативне «-»)
 - а) land. **+**
 - б) climate. **+**
 - в) history. **+**
3. Визначіть своє ставлення до вивчення країнознавчої теми та підтем про будь-яку з країн "People" (позитивне «+», нейтральне «=» негативне «-»)
 - а) population. **+**
 - б) language. **+**
 - в) religion. **+**
 - г) general attitudes. **+**
 - д) personal appearance. **+**
4. Визначіть своє ставлення до вивчення країнознавчої теми та підтем про будь-яку з країн "Customs" (позитивне «+», нейтральне «=» негативне «-»)
 - а) greetings. **+**
 - б) gestures. **=**
 - в) visiting. **+**
 - г) eating. **+**
5. Визначіть своє ставлення до вивчення країнознавчої теми та підтем про будь-яку з країн "Lifestyle" (позитивне «+», нейтральне «=» негативне «-»)
 - а) family. **+**
 - б) dating. **=**
 - в) marriage. **=**
 - г) diet. **=**
 - д) holidays. **+**
6. Визначіть своє ставлення до вивчення країнознавчої теми та підтем про будь-яку з країн "Society" (позитивне «+», нейтральне «=» негативне «-»)
 - а) government. **=**
 - б) economy. **+**
 - в) education. **+**
 - г) health. **+**
 - д) transport. **=**
7. Визначіть своє ставлення до вивчення країнознавчої теми та підтем про будь-яку з країн "Communication" (позитивне «+», нейтральне «=» негативне «-»)
 - а) communicative support. **=**
 - б) safe and dangerous topics. **+**
 - в) conversational Do's and Taboo's. **+**
8. В чому цінність курсу за вибором «Країнознавство» саме для Вас?

Дізнавання більше про різні країни світу, мовлення, обсяг для свого майбутнього актів поглибленні вивчення.

Додаток Б

Зведені результати опитування старшокласників (опитано 289 респондентів)

Мета: визначити потребу старшокласників у формуванні лінгвосоціокультурної компетентності в англomовному читанні, з'ясувати специфіку формування лінгвосоціокультурної компетентності в англomовному читанні на уроках країнознавства.

Матеріал анкетування: анкета, укладена аспіранткою кафедри методики викладання іноземних мов й інформаційно-комунікаційних технологій КНЛУ Осадчою Н. В.

Кількість заповнених бланків для анкетування: 289.

Результати анкетування:

На думку респондентів, у курсі за вибором «Країнознавство» бажано було б знайомитися з лінгвосоціокультурною інформацією про: Велику Британію та США – 17%, Австралію, Нову Зеландію, Канаду та Ірландію – 17%, Велику Британію, США, Австралію, Нову Зеландію, Канаду та Ірландію – 66%.

За результатами анкетування респонденти проявили найбільший інтерес до тем “People” (population – 50,5%; language – 66,3%), “Customs” (visiting – 36,5%; eating – 65,9%), “Lifestyle” (family – 64,4%, holidays – 54,3%), “Communication” (safe and dangerous topics – 46,6%, conversational Do’s and Taboo’s – 45%).

Нейтральне ставлення превалювало до тем “Background” (land – 43,6%; climate – 42,1%; history – 41,9%), “People” (general attitudes – 41%, personal appearance – 45%), “Customs” (greetings – 42,1%;, gestures – 38%), “Lifestyle” (dating – 36%, marriage – 35%, diet – 38%), “Society” (education – 31%, health – 34%, transport – 31%), “Communication” (communicative support – 38,9%).

Серед запропонованих підтем соціокультурного характеру найменш цікавими для респондентів виявилися підтеми “Background” (climate – 22 %), “People” (religion – 15%), “Society” (government – 29%, economy – 25%)

На питання в чому цінність курсу за вибором «Країнознавство» для респондентів, більшість наголошували на тому, що це цікавий урок, на якому можна дізнатись багато нової важливої інформації про англomовні країни, що розширює кругозір та може стати в нагоді в подорожі, а, можливо, і в проживанні за кордоном.

Додаток В**Комплекси вправ****Додаток В.1****Комплекс вправ 1. Canada*****Theme 1. The General Information and the Geographical Position******Exercise 1***

Instruction: Have you ever dreamt of travelling to Canada? Imagine you have a chance to visit this wonderful English-speaking country. Before you start your journey, you have to refresh some of your previous general knowledge and answer some questions:

1. What do you remember about Canada?
2. What continent is Canada situated?
3. Is it far from the USA?
4. What is the capital of Canada?
5. Is Canada a constitutional monarchy or a parliamentary republic?
6. The only official language in Canada is English, isn't it?
7. Do you know anything about the way of life in Canada?
8. Can you name any famous people who were born there?
9. What do you know about the relationship between Canada and our country?
10. What do you know about the flora and fauna in Canada?

As you see, there is much to be learnt about this unique country and

in this module you will read about:

- *the geographical position of Canada
- *the history of Canada
- *the government of Canada
- *the way of life in Canada
- *communication in Canada

Exercise 2

Instruction: Make the connection to the network, open the browser window. As you remember the **Internet browser or Web browser is the software with the help of which you can operate or look through any website.** Click on any browser and find the site of Canadian History without typing the address. Discuss in group which browser is quicker / more convenient for you in operating the site.

Exercise 3

Instruction: While reading about the history and the geographical position of Canada, you can come across some unknown word expressions which prevent you from understanding the meaning. Type the following addresses of some free on-line English-English and English-Ukrainian/Russian Dictionaries into the address field and browse them with the links and discuss in group which one is the most convenient in use for you.

<http://www.merriam-webster.com/> ;

<http://www.macmillandictionary.com/> ;

<http://www.oxfordadvancedlearnersdictionary.com/> ;

<http://www.collinslanguage.com/free-online-english-dictionary.aspx>

Exercise 4

Instruction: Before you start your journey, learn some factual information about Canada. Look at the pictures, the map and read the Information File on Canada, then answer the questions.





Canadian Parliament in Ottawa

1. Where is Canada situated?
2. What is the total area of Canada?
3. What is the population of Canada?
4. What are the official languages in Canada?
5. Who is the head of the state in Canada?
6. What is the capital of Canada?
7. What climate predominates in Canada?
8. What does the national flag look like?
9. How many provinces and territories are there in Canada?
10. What is the name of the national anthem?

INFORMATION FILE

Canada

Total area	9,984,670 sq. km
Total population	35,851,774 million people
Capital	Ottawa
Official languages	English, French
Government	parliamentary monarchy



Exercise 5

Instruction: Now it is high time to get to know the major facts from Canadian history. Type the address into the address field <http://www.thecanadaguide.com/20th-century>.

Scan the article *20th Century Canadian History* and fill in the Canadian Chronology Table. Exchange your ideas in class.

<http://www.thecanadaguide.com/20th-century>

20th Century Canadian History

The new Canadian Way of Life Technological advancements saw elaborate new factories arise across Canada during the late 19th and early 20th century allowing thousands of Canadians — including women — to gain new forms of employment. Originally a nation of farmers, loggers, and fur traders, the dawn of the 20th century saw a full scale transformation of Canadian society. As new provinces were settled and colonized in the late 1800s, new cities began to spring up, and by the 1910s over 50% of all Canadians were living urban, rather than rural lives for the first time. The development of new machines under the frantic period of modernization known as the Industrial Revolution saw a dramatic growth in city-based factory work. Canada's raw natural resources were now being processed into useful products such as lumber, textiles, and meat — creating all sorts of new jobs that got people off the farm and out of the woods. An influx of immigrants, originally intended to settle uninhabited parts of the Canadian west, had likewise changed the fundamental ethnic makeup of the colony. No longer simply French and English, large numbers of Canadians were now Irish, Italian, Polish, Ukrainian, Dutch, or Scandinavian — and even some Chinese and Japanese, too. To this day, the ten years between 1906 and 1916, when Canada welcomed some two million new residents, remain the country's largest population boom.

...

The Canadian Chronology Table

Date	Event
the late 19th - early 20th century	The new Canadian Way of Life and Technological advancements

Exercise 6

Instruction:

Visiting Canada you can hear two anthems (the royal ‘God save the Queen’ and the national ‘O Canada’). Work in groups of four. To have a full picture of the general information about Canada you have to read the national anthem. While downloading the document some of the words were deleted. Read the lyrics and guess what the words from the box were missed.

patriot	guard (3)	glorious	native	glowing
<p>O Canada!</p> <p>Our home and _____ land!</p> <p>True _____ love in all thy sons command.</p> <p>With _____ hearts we see thee rise,</p> <p>The True North strong and free!</p> <p>From far and wide,</p> <p>O Canada, we stand on _____ for thee.</p> <p>God keep our land _____ and free!</p> <p>O Canada, we stand on _____ for thee.</p> <p>O Canada, we stand on _____ for thee.</p>				

Exercise 7

Instruction: a) Read the full version of the lyrics and find out whether you were right. Think what anthem has some similar lyrics to this one. Be ready to prove your point of view.

b) Now let's listen to the anthem and sing together.

Exercise 8

Instruction: Read the following sentences and choose the part of speech of the underlined words. Having some difficulties follow the addresses to the Grammar Guide

<http://www.study.ru/support/handbook/verb17.html>

<http://www.study.ru/support/handbook/verb18.html>

<http://www.study.ru/support/handbook/gerund1.html> . Translate the underlined words using the link to this online dictionary <http://lingvo.abbyyonline.com/ru>.

Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. Canada is a country, **consisting** of ten provinces and three territories.
 - a) Gerund;
 - b) Infinitive;
 - c) Participle II
2. Canada is sparsely **populated** ...
 - a) Adjective;
 - b) Verb;
 - c) Participle II
3. It extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific and northward into the Arctic Ocean, **covering** 9.98 million square kilometres
 - a) Gerund;
 - b) Infinitive;
 - c) Participle I
4. The majority of its land territory **being dominated** by forest and tundra ...
 - a) Gerund;
 - b) Participle I;
 - c) Participle II
5. The land now **called** Canada has been inhabited for millennia by various Aboriginal peoples.
 - a) Adjective;
 - b) Infinitive;
 - c) Participle II

6. Three colonies joined **to form** the autonomous federal Dominion of Canada

- a) Gerund;
- b) Infinitive;
- c) Participle I

Exercise 9

Instruction: a) Match the words from two columns to make word combinations, translate them into Ukrainian.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. total | a) territory |
| 2. land | b) peoples |
| 3. land | c) area |
| 4. Aboriginal | d) Dominion |
| 5. federal | e) immigration |
| 6. accretion of | f) border |
| 7. natural | g) nations |
| 8. multicultural | h) institutions |
| 9. large-scale | j) provinces |
| 10. intergovernmental | k) resources |

b) Read the passage from the Wikipedia and try to determine the meaning of the words in bold from the context. Discuss your ideas in class.

Canada (/ˈkænədə/) is a country, consisting of ten provinces and three territories, in the northern part of the continent of North America. It **extends** from the Atlantic to the Pacific and northward into the Arctic Ocean, covering 9.98 million square kilometres (3.85 million square miles) in total, making it the world's second-largest country by total area and the fourth-largest country by land area. Canada's common border with the United States forms the world's longest land border. Canada is **sparsely populated** overall, the majority of its land territory being dominated by forest and tundra as well as the mountain range of the Rocky Mountains; about four-fifths of the population live near to the southern border. The majority of Canada has a cold or severely cold winter climate, but southerly areas are warm in summer.

The land now called Canada has been inhabited for **millennia** by various Aboriginal peoples. Beginning in the late 15th century, British and French colonies were established on the region's Atlantic coast. As a **consequence** of various conflicts, the United Kingdom gained and lost North American territories until left, in the late 18th century, with what mostly comprises Canada today. **Pursuant to** the British North America Act, on July 1, 1867, three colonies joined to form the autonomous federal Dominion of Canada. This began an **accretion** of provinces and territories to the new self-governing **Dominion**. In 1931, Britain granted Canada near total independence with the Statute of Westminster 1931 and full **sovereignty** was **attained** when the Canada Act 1982 severed the **vestiges** of legal dependence on the British parliament.

Canada is a federal parliamentary democracy and a constitutional monarchy, Queen Elizabeth II being the **current** head of state. The country is officially **bilingual** at the federal level. It is one of the world's most ethnically diverse and multicultural nations, the product of large-scale immigration from many countries, with a population of approximately 35 million as of 2015. Its advanced economy is the eleventh largest in the world, relying chiefly upon its **abundant** natural resources and well-developed international trade networks. Canada's long and complex relationship with the United States has had a **significant impact** on its economy and culture.

Canada is a developed country and one of the wealthiest in the world, with the tenth highest nominal **per capita income** globally, and the eighth highest ranking in the **Human Development Index**. It ranks among the highest in international measurements of government **transparency**, **civil liberties**, quality of life, economic freedom, and education. Canada is a **Commonwealth Realm** member of the **Commonwealth of Nations**, a member of the **Francophonie**, and part of several major international and **intergovernmental** institutions or groupings including **the North Atlantic Treaty Organization**, **the G8**, **the Group of Ten**, **the G20**, **the North American Free Trade Agreement** and **the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum**.

Name	Province	Population	Name	Province	Population
Toronto	Ontario	5,583,064	London	Ontario	474,786
Montreal	Quebec	3,824,221	St. Catharines–Niagara	Ontario	392,184
Vancouver	British Columbia	2,313,328	Halifax	Nova Scotia	390,328
Ottawa–Gatineau	Ontario–Quebec	1,236,324	Oshawa	Ontario	356,177
Calgary	Alberta	1,214,839	Victoria	British Columbia	344,615
Edmonton	Alberta	1,159,869	Windsor	Ontario	319,246
Quebec	Quebec	765,706	Saskatoon	Saskatchewan	260,600
Winnipeg	Manitoba	730,018	Regina	Saskatchewan	210,556
Hamilton	Ontario	721,053	Sherbrooke	Quebec	201,890
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	Ontario	477,160	St. John's	Newfoundland and Labrador	196,966

About four-fifths of the population lives within 150 kilometres (93 mi) of the contiguous United States border.^[201] Approximately

Exercise 10

Instruction: Project work. At home work in groups of four. Click on the link <http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/resources/publications/discover/section-13.asp>

Read the general information and then make a brief report on one Canadian territory or province according to the structure:

- the location and main cities
- the population
- the economy
- the resources
- the landmarks.

Theme 2. The Government of Canada

Exercise 11

Instruction: Work in 2 teams. Choose the leaders. Exchange your projects which you prepared at home. Listen carefully and ask questions about Canadian territories and provinces.

Exercise 12

Instruction: Your friend has recommended you to read the article from *The Wikipedia*. Read its headline, lead and conclusion. Predict what this article runs about. Use the Learning TIPS given below. Tell your friend whether its information may be interesting for you and you would read the whole article, whether you would not waste your time on it. Ground your decision.

Learning TIPS

To succeed in predicting the content of an article you should take the following steps:

1. read the given parts of the article;
2. define their communicative functions to have the idea of the topic / problem stated in the article;
3. decide whether the topic / problem is typically Canadian or universal;
4. decide what aspects of the English-speaking people's life the topic / problem may refer to;
5. guess the way the author develops the topic of his article or solves the problem;
6. guess what sociocultural facts may be mentioned to develop the topic / problem;
7. guess the author's estimation of the topic / problem stated in the article.

Exercise 13

Instruction: You want to know more about the political system of Canada. Read the passage from the Wikipedia and try to determine the meaning of the words in bold from the context. If you can't explain some terms, click on the links. Discuss your ideas in class.

Canada has a **parliamentary** system within the context of a constitutional monarchy, the monarchy of Canada being the foundation of the **executive**, **legislative**, and **judicial** branches. The **sovereign** is Queen Elizabeth II, who is also monarch of 15 other **Commonwealth** countries and each of Canada's 10 provinces. As such, the Queen's representative, the Governor General of Canada (at present David Johnston), carries out most of the federal royal duties in Canada.

The direct participation of the royal and **vice royal** figures in areas of **governance** is limited. In practice, their use of the executive powers is directed by the Cabinet, a **committee** of ministers of the Crown responsible to the **elected** House of Commons and chosen and headed by the Prime Minister of Canada (at present

Justin Trudeau), the head of government. The governor general or monarch may, though, in certain crisis situations exercise their power without ministerial advice. To ensure the stability of government, the governor general will usually appoint as prime minister the person who is the **current** leader of the political party that can obtain the confidence of a **plurality** in the House of Commons. The Prime Minister's Office (PMO) is thus one of the most powerful institutions in government, initiating most legislation for parliamentary approval and selecting for **appointment** by the Crown, besides the aforementioned, the governor general, **lieutenant governors**, senators, **federal court judges**, and heads of **Crown corporations** and **government agencies**. The leader of the party with the second-most seats usually becomes the Leader of Her **Majesty's Loyal Opposition** and is part of an **adversarial** parliamentary system intended to keep the government in check.

Each of the 338 members of parliament in the House of Commons is elected by simple plurality in an electoral district or riding. General elections must be called by the governor general, either on the advice of the prime minister, within four years of the previous election, or if the government loses a **confidence vote** in the House. The 105 members of the Senate, whose seats are **apportioned** on a regional basis, serve until age 75. Five parties had representatives elected to the federal parliament in the 2015 election: the Liberal Party of Canada, the Conservative Party of Canada (governing party and soon to be Official Opposition), the New Democratic Party, the Bloc Québécois, and the Green Party of Canada. The list of historical parties with elected representation is **substantial**.

Canada's federal structure divides government responsibilities between the federal government and the ten provinces. Provincial **legislatures** are **unicameral** and operate in parliamentary fashion similar to the House of Commons. Canada's three territories also have legislatures, but these are not sovereign and have fewer constitutional responsibilities than the provinces. The territorial legislatures also differ structurally from their provincial **counterparts**.

The Bank of Canada is the central bank of the country. In addition, the Minister of Finance and Minister of Industry utilize the Statistics Canada agency for

financial planning and economic policy development. The Bank of Canada is the sole authority authorized to **issue currency** in the form of Canadian bank notes. The bank does not issue Canadian coins; they are issued by the Royal Canadian Mint.

Exercise 14

Instruction: You have to write a summary about the political system of Canada. Read the article from the Wikipedia online again and write down one key sentence from each passage.

Theme 3. The Way of Life and Communication in Canada

Exercise 15

Instruction: If you want to have the full impression about Canada and its national character, you should also read some poems about this wonderful country. Click on the link <http://www.poetryatlas.com/poetry/poem/990/canada.html>

Read the poem and pay attention to the author's style. Be ready to prove your ideas in class.

Canada

Joseph Horatio Chant

Dear Canada, our native land,
 Our love for thee grows day by day;
 Our fathers left the olden strand,
 O'er sea and rapids made their way,
 And by their energy and skill
 They laid thy firm foundation deep,
 And sowed the seed o'er vale and hill
 Which we, their sons, are called to reap.
 The wilderness blooms as the rose;
 The old-time hardships are unknown;
 And wealth in streams of commerce flows
 From sea to sea-a nation grown-
 Still youthful, but with thews of steel
 To throttle foes that may arise;
 Yet loving touch sore hearts to heal,
 And lift us nearer to the skies.
 We cannot boast as blue a sky
 As smiles o'er many an Alpine plain,
 Nor are our mountain peaks as high
 As theirs, yet we have other gain;

Our hills are rich in yellow gold,
 Our plains are broad and fertile too;
 Our lakes and streams hold wealth untold,
 And grander forests never grew.
 Our sky is bright to healthy eyes;
 Pure ozone lades the air we breathe;
 Our climate we have learned to prize;
 Nor do we o'er our winters grieve;
 For nature throws her ermine robe
 O'er purple hills and vales as well;
 No portion of this earthly globe
 As gay as this, with sleigh and bell.

But soon the winter wears away,
 And plants long sheltered now are seen,
 And April showers and smiling May
 Soon clothe the earth in living green.
 Monotony is thus unknown--
 Each season is a glad surprise,
 In which God's truth and love are shown,
 And hope within us never dies.

Our sons, inured to noble toil,
 Grow strong in arm and broad in mind;
 Some stay at home to till the soil,
 Others in various callings find
 Their missions--but where'er their place
 In the great drama of our day,
 They, as a class, win in the race,
 And the behests of Heaven obey.

The gold of monarchy have we,
 Without the useless silt and dross;
 And like our cousins, all are free,
 Yet we have no election boss.
 No union here of Church and State,
 Yet Church and State full well agree
 That nations never can be great
 If they refuse to bow the knee.

We make the nation's weal or woe,
 As one may shape his future life.
 "God's mill," 'tis said, "grinds fine, tho'
 slow,"
 A fact lost sight of in the strife

For place and power in Church and State,
 And think God cares not what we do;
 But to our doubt he whispers "wait,"
 And time proves Him both just and true.

From England and from sunny France
 Our fathers came, long years ago;
 On Abraham's plain with sword and lance
 They fought as foes--gave blow for blow.
 The victors and the conquered now
 Recall that day with mutual pride;
 To their grand destiny all bow,
 And as true peers, stand side by side.

So give me Canada before
 The fairest land beneath the sky.
 We stretch our arms from shore to shore
 And all are free, both low and high;
 An infant nation yet, 'tis true,
 But strong in muscle and in nerve,
 We hold our own, give all their due,
 And God's great purpose humbly serve.

Exercise 16

Instruction: There have been many great things said about Canada by Canadians and non-Canadians. Here are a few "Great Canadian Quotes" that I like. Work in pairs, follow the link <http://www.canada4life.ca/quotes.php> and choose 5 quotes you like most about Canada. Discuss in class.

Canadians are the people who learned to live without the bold accents of the natural ego-trippers of other lands.

- Marshall McLuhan

Americans should never underestimate the constant pressure on Canada which the mere presence of the United States has produced. We're different people from you and we're different people because of you. Living next to you is in some ways like sleeping with an elephant. No matter how friendly and even-tempered is the beast, if I can call it that, one is effected by every twitch and grunt. It should not therefore be expected that this kind of nation, this Canada, should project itself as a mirror image of the United States.

- Pierre Trudeau

Canadians have an abiding interest in surprising those Americans who have historically made little effort to learn about their neighbour to the North.

- Peter Jennings

The great themes of Canadian history are as follows: Keeping the Americans out, keeping the French in, and trying to get the Natives to somehow disappear.

- Will Ferguson

Canada is the linchpin of the English-speaking world.

- Sir Winston Churchill

I think every Canadian should have a map of Canada in his or her house. It should be displayed in a place where one can sit and contemplate the wonderful vastness of this land. As Canadians we are continuously groping for an identity and a sense of love for our nation. We grapple with the concept, find it somewhat distasteful and leave it for another day. We find American flag waving, hand over heart while belting out Oh, say, can you see... too much and avoid doing the same. We admire their national spirit, but Canadians are, in contrast, understated. To understand the identity that exists in our hearts think of our sweepingly majestic home, its quiet, serene beauty. A beauty recognizable to us all. We are proud of this nation and of who we are. We just don't say it. It's like the map. It just sits there on the wall displaying the lines of our coasts, the bulk of our waterways, and the breadth of our northern territories. Surveying all of this leaves me in awe. It brings a tear to my eye...O Canada...

- Debora O'Neil

Whether we live together in confidence and cohesion; with more faith and pride in ourselves and less self-doubt and hesitation; strong in the conviction that the destiny of Canada is to unite, not divide; sharing in cooperation, not in separation or in conflict; respecting our past and welcoming our future.

- Lester Pearson

There are no limits to the majestic future which lies before the mighty expanse of Canada with its virile, aspiring, cultured, and generous-hearted people.

- Sir Winston Churchill

It is the task of the rising generation of Canadians to create a new confidence and a new sense of cultural and civic duty in Canada. Unless we achieve some success on this front, and I believe we are beginning to do so, the very real attractions of the vigorous society to the South of us may attract too many of our able people. Then the human resources and skills required to shape and direct a complex industrial economy will simply not be available to us in Canada.

- Mitchell Sharp

As we enter our centennial year we are still a young nation, very much in the formative stages. Our national condition is still flexible enough that we can make almost anything we wish of our nation. No other country is in a better position than Canada to go ahead with the evolution of a national purpose devoted to all that is good and noble and excellent in the human spirit.

- Lester Pearson

Exercise 17

Instruction: Read the whole article for gist. What sociocultural information can you get from the article? While reading the article fill in the table ‘**Canadian Self-Image**’:

Canadian Self-Image

Canadian patriotism is a unique sort of national pride, in that it draws a lot of its inspiration from how outsiders perceive the country. Part of this is no doubt due to the fact that Canada is probably one of the few countries on earth where the majority of stereotypes about its people are either neutral (for example, Canadians being boring, unemotional or forgettable) or generous and positive (Canadians are nice, polite, gentle and so on). Canada is also country whose culture emphasizes the importance of introspection and modesty, however, so the way Canadians interact with favourable stereotypes is not always just blind acceptance.

In recent years especially, a number of Canadian critics have argued that some of these cliches about the “goody-goody” Canadian are quite vain and inaccurate,

and represent an effort to spin what are actually problems with Canadian society into glowing self-praise. There is, as they say, two sides to every story, and the truth is often somewhere in the middle. The following is a table of stereotypes that patriotic Canadians often like to believe about themselves, or believe others think about them. On the other side is a list of rebuttals which are almost equally common.

- See more at: <http://www.thecanadaguide.com/canadian-self-image#sthash.Dml3t6S1.dpuf>

General Sociocultural Information	Sociocultural Vocabulary	Main Problems / Ideas / Solutions

Exercise 18

Instruction: Work in groups of four. You are the teams of news editors at a national TV station. Look through the article online <http://www.thecanadaguide.com/canadian-self-image> and point out the crosscultural similarities and differences between the Canadians and the Ukrainians to present this information during the prime time.

PATRIOTIC MYTH / STEREOTYPECOUNTER-ARGUMENT Canadians are polite and respectful. Canadians are passive and boring. Canadians are law-abiding and have an orderly society. Canadians are too trusting and uncritical of their laws and authority figures.

Canada is a caring nation in which the state actively assists the less fortunate, including the poor, the elderly, minorities, etc. Canada is governed with a socialist mindset that discourages personal responsibility and self-reliance in favour of government dependence. Canada is a tolerant, multi-cultural society that promotes ethnic, cultural and linguistic diversity, and does not demand its immigrants assimilate. Canada is a country lacking a strong sense of national unity or purpose, and is thus becoming highly fragmented along racial and language lines. Canadians have a very subdued form of patriotism.

Canadians don't have much to be patriotic about. Canadians are moderates. Canadians are afraid to express controversial opinions. Canadians don't engage in hero / celebrity worship. Canadians are resentful towards successful people. Canadians are beloved in foreign countries.

Other countries don't know much about Canada. Canadians are modest. Bragging about being modest is not modest. Canadian society is similar to the United States, but is superior because of the uniquely Canadian qualities mentioned above. Canadian society is blindly and obsessively anti-American, which encourages Canadians to ignore the criticisms above.

- See more at: <http://www.thecanadaguide.com/canadian-self-image#sthash.Dml3t6S1.dpuf>

Exercise 19

Instruction: Work in pairs. You are youth magazine editors. Scan the article and divide it into passages. Underline the key words in each passage. Discuss your ideas in class.

Canadian Manners and Etiquette

The stereotype of the fundamentally “polite Canadian” is a bit of a cornball cliché, but it does have some basis in reality. Canada is a nation with fairly strong conventions of social etiquette, and properly obeying and understanding these rules is one of the most crucial ways to “fit in” to broader Canadian society. In general, Canadians are a mostly friendly, unpretentious people who value honesty, sensitivity, empathy and humility in their relationships with friends and strangers, as well as respect for the privacy and individualism of others. While obviously many Canadians fail at honouring these lofty principles, such values nevertheless provide the basis of what is considered “good manners” in mainstream Canadian society.

Roles and Formalities Most corporate Canadian workplaces embrace a dress code known as “business casual,” with outfits similar to the ones above representing the norm. Ties and jackets have become increasingly uncommon in all but the most formal or high-ranking office settings. Canada is usually considered a mostly

egalitarian country in the tradition of other western democracies, which means that respect for hierarchy is not considered a particularly important value in daily life. Most Canadians are strong individualists of one form or another, and will dislike changing too much of their behaviour or personality just to please others — indeed, such aggressive conformity may actually be scorned by others as phony or weak. Modern Canadian children are usually permitted to be relatively outspoken and independent from a young age, and may speak to adults, even teachers or parents, in the same casual style they use for friends. The same is mostly true for employer-employee relations, and maintaining a friendly workplace where everyone acts as if they're on the same level (even if they're obviously not) is exceedingly common these days. Though the Canadian government, judicial system and military possess a lot of complex protocols dictating things like proper titles of address and appropriate dress, such institutions are considered outliers of unusual formality and strictness within a broader, casual culture of relaxed relationships. Signs like this, imploring travellers to surrender their seats to the old or disabled, are common in Canadian buses and trains. The main figures of reverence in Canadian society are people over the age of 70 (so-called "senior citizens"), who are usually given a higher-than-normal degree of politeness and courtesy, and people with obvious handicaps or physical disabilities, who are expected to be treated with compassion and understanding. Authority figures with obviously intimidating powers, such as police officers, will usually be given polite deference as well, though it should be noted that Canadian law and the Canadian Constitution grants individual Canadians significant legal rights to question or disobey authorities whom they have reason to believe are misbehaving. Time Canadians use the 12-hour clock and tend to refer to time in fractions, for example "quarter-after three" or "half-past two." For the most part, Canadians are very literal about time and schedules. If someone says to "come at 3:00" he usually expects his guest to be there at 3:00. Lateness of more than 15 minutes is considered rude, and an apology or explanation will be expected. Likewise, earliness of more than 15 minutes is usually considered presumptuous and may cause an awkward surprise for a host who is not yet ready. Most Canadians with

full-time careers work from roughly 9 AM to 5 PM Monday through Friday (so-called 9-to-5 jobs). 12 noon is usually considered lunchtime, while 6 PM is approximately when most families eat dinner. With some exceptions, telephoning people in the very early morning or very late night is considered rude and disruptive. Most do not appreciate being disturbed at work, either. Weekends (Saturday and Sunday) tend to be the most busy and active days for socializing — since most people will not be working — though Sunday morning can be a somewhat taboo time to make plans since many religious Canadians will be attending church.

Canadian Social Customs

Greetings Canadians meeting for the first time usually shake hands to introduce themselves, and may shake hands before departing, as well. Short hugs are becoming more common for closer friends. Kissing remains mostly reserved for family or lovers, though some French-Canadians may partake in the European practice of giving light cheek kisses as part of a friendly greeting.

Gifts Giving gifts to strangers is generally rare in Canada, unless the person in question has done some favour or is otherwise considered to be “owed” one as thanks. Even on designated gift-giving holidays, the decision to actually exchange gifts with friends (or even certain family members) is very much dictated by the degree of closeness one feels towards them. Gifts for “no occasion” can be sweet, but also hold a high potential to create lingering feelings of awkwardness for the recipient, especially with expensive gifts.

Tipping in Canada These days, a lot of restaurants will give you the option to give an automatic 15 per cent tip when you pay using a debit or credit card machine, thus sparing customers the difficulty of after-dinner math. When dining at any “sit-down” style restaurant, Canadians are expected to tip, or donate, some extra money to their waiter at the end of the meal. The bare minimum expected is 15% of the total price of the bill, but over-tipping in the case of exceptionally good service is common as well. Failing to tip (or under-tipping) is considered extremely rude and will probably generate some sort of immediate reaction, even if only a subtle one. A variety of other professions in Canadian life expect tips as well, including pizza delivery men, taxi drivers, bellhops and hairdressers, among others. Confusion over exactly who should and should not be

tipped (and how much) has led to the creation of a lot of helpful online guides. In general, Canadian tipping etiquette is the same as that of the United States, and American tipping manuals are often used for reference. Guide to Tipping in Canada, About.com Gestures

In contrast to some other parts of the world, Canada is not a nation with a lot of obscene or offensive gestures. In general, most rude hand or body gestures are done knowingly, and can be easily avoided as a result. Some of the most common “bad” gestures include: Raising only the middle finger — an extremely obscene gesture of anger/frustration towards someone else. Thumbs down — mild gesture signaling disapproval. Elbows perched on the table while eating — generally considered rude in formal settings, though common in more casual situations. Eating with an open mouth or talking with a full mouth; unapologetic public belching, nose-blowing or other releases of bodily functions — all considered extremely disgusting and are usually expected to be followed by an apologetic “Excuse me.” Sneezing is weirdly ritualized. Sneezers say “excuse me” following a sneeze, while anyone in the immediate vicinity says “bless you,” as a sign of sympathy. Pointing or staring at strangers — considered rude and a form of leering. Conversely, not making eye contact with the person one is speaking to is considered a rude form of shyness or bored distraction. Though attitudes can be more forgiving in hot summer months, most indoor businesses generally hold firm to the “no shirt, no shoes, no service” principle. Public nudity of any sort is illegal, and attempted only by the most avant-garde and attention-seeking. There is something of an ongoing debate in Canadian society regarding “public displays of affection” or “PDAs,” such as cuddling or passionately kissing in public places. Some may find such displays easy to ignore, while others consider them quite gross and offensive. Unfairly or not, homosexual partners continue to be judged more harshly in this regard.

Conversation Taboos A common cliché is that the three most common taboos in Canadian life are sex, politics, and religion, as each are considered extremely personal, private matters that many Canadians can find awkward or uncomfortable to discuss in public — especially with strangers. Politics Aside from those who make outspoken political opinions a large part of their personality, politics is generally considered a mostly

private matter in Canada. Voting is done in secret and Canadians have a legal right to keep their party preferences hidden, even after they leave the voting booth. As a result, “who did you vote for?” can be a very presumptuous and uncomfortable question, and even a close friend might react with offense if asked. Swearing is a strange sort of taboo. Almost everyone swears in private, or when talking to friends, but swearing in front of strangers remains controversial, and Canadian law does not permit uncensored swearing to be broadcast on TV or radio. In both cases, the primary justification is usually protecting children from hearing offensive language that they might imitate. Politics in Canada is quite polarized between right and left, consisting of parties (and voters) who believe very different things about basic government principles and programs such as raising taxes, spending taxes, foreign policy, criminal justice, gun ownership, poverty, welfare, immigration, drug legalization, homosexuality, prostitution and individual rights. Publicly spouting strong opinions on topics like these is usually seen as an invitation for argument, which many find obnoxious and insensitive. Sex Sexually explicit conversation can actually be illegal in Canada in many contexts, making it the most sensitive social taboo of all. The federal government, as well as the governments of all the provinces, have laws on the books banning sexual harassment, which includes workplace conversation about sex that makes others feel uncomfortable or vulnerable. This includes stuff such as excessively sexual compliments or come-ons, as well as discussions of one’s own bedroom appetites and habits. Most Canadians consider their sex lives a very private matter, and may regard hearing about other people’s as unsettling, if not disgusting. In most cases, even mentioning things such as sex organs or sexual acts is considered highly tasteless in any public setting. Religion Canadians have widely different religious beliefs, and like political beliefs, these often reflect vastly different opinions on fundamental questions about life and society. Many of the most common Canadian faiths were actually founded in explicit opposition to one another, and thus promote theories of God and salvation that are mostly incompatible, and may portray non-believers as heretics of some form or another. People don’t like to be judged, so one’s religious views are rarely discussed

openly in public, though Canadians are usually fine with openly self-identifying as a member of a particular faith. Beyond that, attempting to explain or promote one's religious beliefs (or, for that matter, atheism) in any sort of uninvited setting is almost always regarded as preachy, irritating and cloyingly self-righteous. Other Canadian taboos Unlike some parts of the world, Canada has a "waiting in line" culture that encourages customers to be patient and orderly when shops or services are busy. "Budging" in line is an enormous social taboo. Many Canadians have complicated views about the United States, and mentioning America or Americans can often provoke intense argument or discussion that many might find uncomfortable. Regardless of political context, the issue of abortion is considered almost uniformly taboo to discuss openly, as are any questions or theories about innate differences between the two genders or members of different races. Attitudes considered sexist or racist are generally among the most scorned in modern-day Canada, even if not everyone agrees what "racism" or "sexism" actually entails. Discussions about French-Canadians and their sense of persecution in Canada, or desires to leave the country, have a strong potential for generating polarized, uncomfortable debate as well — particularly if there are French-Canadians present. The same is true of the status of aboriginal Canadians, whose chronic social problems are one of the most frustrating and embarrassing realities of Canadian society. Canadians' sense of what is "private" can vary a lot depending on the person, with some having no embarrassment about openly discussing things such as their relationship with their parents, failed marriages, career woes, income or physical appearance. Others, however, may be more guarded, shy, or sensitive. Being a good conversationalist in Canada is generally a matter of being able to sense a person's level of comfort on different personal topics, and proceeding accordingly.

Canadian Stereotypes The common international stereotype that Canadians are excessively, or even absurdly polite is well-known in Canada, and even if not entirely warranted, still affects the way Canadians deal with one another. A sort of positive feedback loop, in other words. Our friends on the Internet, of course, have a lot of fun with the polite Canadian stereotype. In practice, a lot of Canadians,

particularly those from more upper middle-class backgrounds, take very seriously the idea that they should apologize a lot, or only ask for things in a very roundabout, indirect sort of way. There's also a fairly common perception that a stereotypically "good" Canadian does not engage in excessive bragging or self-praise, but rather carries herself with a strong sense of humility and even light self-deprecation. At one time, there was also a certain cliché about Canadians being quick to "defer to authority" — or blindly agree with anyone who outranks them — though in recent decades this has become more a theory of understanding Canadian politics and history, and less a practical, day-to-day value of Canadian living (as discussed in the "roles and formalities" section above). Of course, in the end stereotypes are just that — unfair generalizations. Each Canadian is ultimately an individual, and as such will likely have his own unique perspective on how to be a decent and well-mannered human being. And sadly, there will always be a large amount who can't be bothered at all. - See more at: <http://www.thecanadaguide.com/manners#sthash.GW9pLRdf.dpuf>

Exercise 20

Instruction: Read some facts about the Canadian manners and agree or disagree with them.

1. Canadians have strong conventions of social etiquette.
2. Canadians value honesty, sensitivity, empathy and have respect for the privacy and individualism of others.
3. Ties and jackets have become increasingly uncommon in all offices in Canada.
4. Canadians usually shake hands to introduce themselves, but they don't shake hands before departing.
5. The three most common taboos in Canadian life are sex, politics, and religion, as they are considered extremely personal, private matters.
6. Canada has a "waiting in line" culture.
7. Being a good conversationalist in Canada is generally a matter of being able to sense a person's level of comfort on different personal topics.

Exercise 21

Instruction: Work in groups of four. You are international news reporters. Using the expressions from the box discuss the messages communicated in the article about the way of life in Canada (<http://www.thecanadaguide.com/house-of-commons>).

.Useful Expressions
*The way I understand this text / passage, the author seems to think / feel / believe that ...
*To my way of thinking, the writer seems to suggest that ...
*I personally believe that the main message in this text / passage is ...

Exercise 22**SPEAKING TIME**

Instruction: You have read the text about the stereotypes that people have about the way of life in Canada. Look through the text one more time and be ready to compare the way of life in Ukraine and Canada.

1. How is life in Canada different or similar to life in other English-speaking countries?
2. How is life in Canada different or similar to life in your country?

Exercise 23

Instruction: At home you will have to write the article about Ukrainian way of life to the local magazine which is popular among teenagers in *Canada*.

Додаток В.2

Комплекс вправ 2. Ireland

Theme 1. The General Information and the Geographical Position

Exercise 1

Instruction: Have you ever dreamt of travelling to Ireland? Imagine you have a chance to visit this wonderful country. Before you start your journey, you have to refresh some of your previous general knowledge and answer some questions:

1. What do you remember about Ireland?
2. What continent is Ireland situated?
3. Is it far from the UK?
4. What is the capital of Ireland?
5. Is Ireland a constitutional monarchy or a parliamentary republic?
6. The official language in Ireland is English, isn't it?
7. Do you know anything about the way of life in Ireland?
8. Can you name any famous people who were born there?
9. What do you know about the relationship between Ireland and the UK?
10. What do you know about the flora and fauna in Ireland?

As you see, there is much to be learnt about this unique country and

in this module you will read about:

- *the history of Ireland
- *the geographical position of Ireland
- *the government of Ireland
- *the way of life in Ireland
- *communication in Ireland

Exercise 2

Instruction: Before you start your journey, learn some factual information about Ireland. Look at the pictures, the map and read the Information File on Ireland, then answer the questions.



1. Where is Ireland situated?
2. What is the total area of Ireland?
3. What is the population of Ireland?
4. What are the official languages in Ireland?
5. Who is the head of the state in Ireland?
6. What is the capital of Ireland?
7. What does the national flag look like?


INFORMATION FILE


Ireland




Total area	84,421 sq. km
Total population	6,378,000 million people
Capital	Dublin
Official languages	English, Irish, Ulster Scots
Government	parliamentary democracy

Population

Cities and towns by populations		#	Settlement	Urban Area Population	Metro population
		1	Dublin	1,110,627	1,801,040 Greater Dublin
		2	Belfast	333,000 ^[138]	1.1m County Antrim/County Down
		3	Cork	198,582	300,000 Cork Metro
		4	Limerick	102,164	
		5	Derry	93,512	
		6	Galway	76,778	
		7	Waterford	65,928	
		8	Craigavon	57,651 ^[138]	
		9	Drogheda	38,578	
		10	Dundalk	37,816	


Dublin


Belfast


Cork


Derry

Exercise 3

Instruction: Visiting Ireland you will hear the national anthem in English. Work in groups of four. While downloading the document some of the words were deleted. Read the lyrics and guess what the words from the box were missed.

heavens	light	ancient	fires	chant	chorus	free
	green	danger	glow	children		

"Amhrán Na bhFiann" (The Soldier's Song)

We'll sing a song, a soldier's song,
 With cheering rousing _____ ,
 As round our blazing _____ we throng,
 The starry _____ o'er us;
 Impatient for the coming fight,
 And as we wait the morning's _____,
 Here in the silence of the night,
 We'll _____ a soldier's song.

Chorus:

Soldiers are we
 whose lives are pledged to Ireland;
 Some have come
 from a land beyond the wave.
 Sworn to be _____,
 No more our _____ sire land
 Shall shelter the despot or the slave.
 Tonight we man the gap of _____
 In Erin's cause, come woe or weal
 'Mid cannons' roar and rifles peal,
 We'll chant a soldier's song.
 In valley _____, on towering crag,
 Our fathers fought before us,
 And conquered 'neath the same old flag
 That's proudly floating o'er us.
 We're _____ of a fighting race,
 That never yet has known disgrace,
 And as we march, the foe to face,
 We'll chant a soldier's song.

Chorus

Sons of the Gael! Men of the Pale!
 The long watched day is breaking;
 The serried ranks of Inisfail
 Shall set the Tyrant quaking.
 Our camp fires now are burning low;
 See in the east a silv'ry _____,
 Out yonder waits the Saxon foe,
 So chant a soldier's song.
 Chorus

Exercise 4

Instruction: a) Read the full version of the lyrics and find out whether you were right. Think what anthem has some similar lyrics to this one. Be ready to prove your point of view.

b) Now let's listen to the anthem and sing together.

Exercise 5

Instruction: Match the words from two columns to make word combinations, translate them into Ukrainian.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1. the second-largest | a) plain |
| 2. St George's | b) mountain |
| 3. remaining | c) rivers |
| 4. low-lying | d) area |
| 5. central | e) island |
| 6. navigable | f) species |
| 7. changeable | g) vegetation |
| 8. mammal | h) temperature |
| 9. lush | j) climate |
| 10. extremes in | k) Channel |

Exercise 6

Instruction: Read the passage from the Wikipedia and try to determine the meaning of the words in bold from the context. Discuss your ideas in class.

Ireland (i/'aɪrlənd/; Irish: Éire ['e:ɾʲə]; Ulster-Scots: Airlann ['ɑ:rlən]) is an island in the North Atlantic **separated from** Great Britain to its east by the North Channel, the Irish Sea, and St George's Channel. It is the second-largest island of the British Isles, trailing only Great Britain, the third-largest in Europe, and the twentieth-largest on Earth.

Politically, Ireland is divided between the Republic of Ireland (officially also named Ireland), which covers five-sixths of the island, and Northern Ireland, a part of the United Kingdom, which covers the **remaining area** and is located in the northeast of the island. In 2011 the population of Ireland was about 6.4 million, ranking it the second-most populous island in Europe after Great Britain. Just under 4.6 million live in the Republic of Ireland and just over 1.8 million live in Northern Ireland.

The island's geography comprises **relatively low-lying** mountains surrounding a **central plain**, with several navigable rivers extending inland. The island has **lush vegetation**, a product of its mild but changeable climate which avoids extremes in temperature. Thick **woodlands** covered the island until the Middle Ages. As of 2013, the amount of land that is wooded in Ireland is about 11% of the total, compared with a European average of 35%. There are 26 **extant** mammal species native to Ireland. The Irish climate is very moderated and classified as **oceanic**. As a result, winters are milder than expected for such a northerly area. However, summers are cooler than those in Continental Europe. Rainfall and cloud cover are **abundant**.

Exercise 7

Instruction: Your friend is interested in the geographical position of Ireland. Answer his questions.

- 1) Where is the island of Ireland situated?

- 2) Is it a large island?
- 3) What is the total population of Ireland?
- 4) What is the population of the Republic of Ireland?
- 5) What is the population of the Northern Ireland?
- 6) Are there any mountains in Ireland? Are they high?
- 7) What climate predominates in Ireland?

Exercise 8

Instruction: Project work. At home you will have to read about the major cities of Ireland (<http://www.buzzle.com/articles/major-cities-in-ireland.html>)

and make a project about one of the cities according to the structure:

- the location and main cities
- the population
- the economy
- the resources
- the landmarks.

Theme 2. The Government of Ireland

Exercise 9

Instruction: Present the projects which you prepared at home. Listen carefully to your classmates and ask questions about the major cities of Ireland.

Exercise 10

Instruction: **a)** You want to know more about the political system of Ireland. Look at the map and guess what the text is going to be about.

b) Read the passage from the Wikipedia and try to determine the meaning of the words in bold from the context. If you can't explain some terms, click on the links. Discuss your ideas in class.



Politics of Ireland

Politically, the island is divided between Ireland (a **sovereign state** also called the Republic of Ireland) and Northern Ireland (a **constituent** country of the United Kingdom). They share an open border and both are part of the Common Travel Area.

Both Ireland and the United Kingdom are members of the European Union, and as a **consequence** there is **free movement** of people, goods, services and capital across the border.

Republic of Ireland

The Republic of Ireland is a **parliamentary democracy** based on the Westminster model with a written constitution and a **popularly elected** president who has mostly **ceremonial powers**. The Government is headed by a prime minister, the Taoiseach, who is appointed by the President on the **nomination** of the lower house of parliament, the Dáil. Members of the government are chosen from both the Dáil and the upper house of parliament, the Seanad. Its capital is Dublin.

Ireland today ranks amongst the wealthiest countries in the world in terms of GDP per capita and in 2012 was ranked the seventh most developed nation in the world by the United Nations' **Human Development Index**. A period of rapid economic **expansion** from 1995 onwards became known as the Celtic Tiger period, was brought to an end in 2008 with an unprecedented financial crisis and an economic depression in 2009.

Exercise 11

Instruction: a) Your friend has some doubts about the explaining of some notions and Proper names from the text. Match the word combinations to their meanings.

the Dáil	the prime minister
the Seanad	the part of the Commonwealth
the Taoiseach	a period of rapid economic expansion
the Celtic Tiger period	the lower house of parliament
a sovereign state	an independent country
a constituent country	the upper house of parliament

b) Using the word combinations above as the key words, tell about the political system of the Republic of Ireland.

Exercise 12

Instruction: Read the abstract from the text. Predict what problems are described in the full text of the article.

ABSTRACT

Ireland is amongst the top 50 eco-friendly countries. Globally, it's the first nation to introduce an environmental levy on plastic shopping bags (2002) and a public smoking ban (2004). Dublin has recently introduced 'ecocabs' that are free of cost for pedestrians and are eco-friendly (pedal powered). It was also the first European country to ban incandescent light bulbs (2008) and in-store tobacco advertising (2009).

Exercise 13

Instruction: a) Look through the whole article.
<http://www.buzzle.com/articles/major-cities-in-ireland.html>

What sociocultural information can you get from the article?

Ireland is the third largest island in Europe and boasts the 2nd highest GDP per capita in the EU.

The green Shamrock, the harp, and the Celtic cross are the three most famous symbols of Ireland.

The ancestral and official language of Ireland is Irish Gaelic with English also spoken widely.

About 88% of the Irish population is Roman Catholic and has one of the highest rates of church attendance in the Western World.

An estimated 80 million people of Irish descent live outside Ireland, and about 36 million Americans have reported Irish ancestry and about half of all Australians can claim to be Irish descendants.

Ireland boasts of some of the biggest names in performing arts and literature. Oscar Wilde, James Joyce, Bernard Shaw, Keats and Bram Stoker are few Irish literature greats. U2, Oasis, Boyzone, Cranberries, Westlife are few bands from the music world that hail from Ireland. While Pierce Brosnan, Peter O'Toole, Richard Harris and Colin Farrell are popular Irish personalities of the silver screen.

Ireland is renowned for its breweries, with Guinness and Irish Bailey's being its most popular exports. The Irish are known to consume an average of 131.1 liters of beer per year, the 2nd highest per capita consumption in the EU.

Once known as the 'Island of Saints and Scholars', today Ireland is known for its vibrant youth, stunning scenery, world-class rock musicians and software exports (world's leading software exporter!). Not to forget the famed Irish wit and humor along with the ever-welcoming pubs serving a pint of Guinness.

b) Read the article once again. While reading the article fill in the table 'Ireland'.

Ireland

General Sociocultural Information	Sociocultural Vocabulary	Main Problems / Ideas / Solutions

Theme 3. The Way of Life and Communication

Exercise 14

Instruction: If you want to know the way of life in Ireland and to understand the Irish character, you should read the poem by W. B. Yeats. Be ready to tell about the feelings you've got while reading.

http://famouspoetsandpoems.com/poets/william_butler_yeats/poems/10224

William Butler Yeats is widely considered to be one of the greatest poets of the 20th century. He belonged to the Protestant, Anglo-Irish minority that had controlled the economic, political, social, and cultural life of Ireland since at least the end of the 17th century. Most members of this minority considered themselves English people who happened to have been born in Ireland, but Yeats was staunch in affirming his Irish nationality. Although he lived in London for 14 years of his childhood (and kept a permanent home there during the first half of his adult life), Yeats maintained his cultural roots, featuring Irish legends and heroes in many of his poems and plays.

<http://www.poetryfoundation.org/bio/william-butler-yeats>

I Am Of Ireland

by William Butler Yeats

'I am of Ireland,
And the Holy Land of Ireland,
And time runs on,' cried she.
'Come out of charity,
Come dance with me in Ireland.'

One man, one man alone
In that outlandish gear,
One solitary man
Of all that rambled there
Had turned his stately head.
That is a long way off,

And time runs on,' he said,
'And the night grows rough.'

'I am of Ireland,
And the Holy Land of Ireland,
And time runs on,' cried she.
'Come out of charity
And dance with me in Ireland.'

'The fiddlers are all thumbs,
Or the fiddle-string accursed,
The drums and the kettledrums
And the trumpets all are burst,
And the trombone,' cried he,

'The trumpet and trombone,'
And cocked a malicious eye,
'But time runs on, runs on.'

I am of Ireland,

And the Holy Land of Ireland,
And time runs on,' cried she.
"Come out of charity
And dance with me in Ireland.'

Exercise 15

Instruction: a) You want to know some interesting facts about Ireland and the way of life in this unique country. Look through the text be ready to compare some facts about Ireland and Ukraine (<http://www.buzzle.com/articles/fun-facts-about-ireland.html>)

Fun Facts about Ireland

Ireland is popular for various reasons, right from the leprechaun, the Celtic knot, to the Blarney Stone and G.B. Shaw. Here is a collection of some fascinating facts about Ireland.

Ireland, an island located to the northwest of Europe, is one of the largest islands in the world. Known for its picturesque beauty, lush green scenery, and interesting culture, Ireland is one of the most fascinating countries in the world. Apart from rugby and golf, the stout is one of the trademarks of Ireland. The Celts are also believed to have lived in Ireland in ancient times.

Interesting Ireland Facts

Ireland is known as the Emerald Island, thanks to its lush greenery.

In Ireland, lakes are called loughs (pronounced as locks) e.g. Lough Mourne.

The Gaelic is the commonly spoken language in Ireland, next to Irish and English.

St. Patrick brought Christianity to Ireland in around 430 BC.

The St. Patrick's Day is celebrated in Ireland on March 17th, which is a national holiday and a feast day.

The St. Patrick's Day Parade also takes place on March 17th where people gather together in Dublin to witness it.

The Irish believe that on Judgment day, Jesus Christ will be the judge of all people, but, St. Patrick will be the judge of the Irish.

The introduction and use of rosary was first made in Ireland.

Majority of the Irish population are Roman Catholics.

The Constitution of Ireland grants freedom of worship to all the citizens in the country.

There are nearly 8 times Polish speakers in Ireland than Gaelic speakers.

Many castles in Ireland have 'murder hole' in the roof close to the entrance of the castle. This hole was used to dump daggers or hot liquids on enemies.

Not a single snake is found in Ireland. On the other hand, the only reptile found is the lizard.

The Irish Police force, are unarmed, but, the detectives always carry firearms.

According to the Irish laws, there is no death penalty in Ireland.

George Bernard Shaw, Bram Stoker, James Joyce, Oscar Wilde, W. B. Yeats, Samuel Beckett, Richard Harris, Pierce Brosnan, Alec Baldwin, Cillian Murphy, Ben Affleck, George Clooney, Harrison Ford, and Colin Farrell are some of the famous Irish.

Ireland is also very popular as the home of pop music with Westlife, Horslips, Boyzone, Thin Lizzy, Clannad, Boomtown Rats, The Corrs, The Cranberries, Ronan Keating, Gilbert O'Sullivan, etc., as some of the famous bands.

James Hoban, an Irish, designed the White House in Washington.

The number of cell phones in Ireland is more than the number of people living there.

Most of the Irish family names start with 'Mac' or 'O'...', which literally means 'son of ...' and 'grandson of ...' respectively in Gaelic.

The rugby, hurling, and soccer are the most loved sports in Ireland.

The Celtic knot is one of the most famous Irish symbols that stands for continuity of life. Apart from this, the harp, the Shamrock, and the Irish wolfhound are some other famous symbols that belong typically to Ireland.

The Blarney Stone, which according to the legend, when kissed, gives the person ability of eloquence. Every year, thousands of visitors visit and kiss this legendary stone.

Titanic, the Unsinkable ship, which sunk in its maiden voyage, was made in Ireland.

Reading these Ireland fun facts will make you want to visit this country. If you wish to know more about this beautiful nation, visit it once, and explore many interesting aspects about it.

(<http://www.buzzle.com/articles/irish-red-hair.html>)

Information About Irish Red Hair

Red hair, especially pale red hair, is often regarded as the characteristic feature of the people of Ireland. Today, Irish red hair is one of the most popular and desirable hair color for women, though earlier people with red hair were often ridiculed.

"Ron was always my favorite character, because I feel like I relate to him, like we've both got red hair, we both like sweets, we've both got lots of brothers and sisters."

— Rupert Grint

Redhead is the common term used for people with red hair, which is often associated with the people of Irish origin. Red hair can range from deep orange to bright copper-colored hair, though Irish red hair typically refers to pale red hair. Contrary to the popular belief that Irish people usually have red hair, only a small percentage of Irish people, about 10%, are found with red hair.

On the other hand, almost 13% population of Scotland have red hair. In spite of this fact, red hair is often associated with Irish people only, which, at one time, became a subject of discrimination and humiliation in England, due to the mistrust between the two nations (England and Ireland). Many Hollywood movies have also shown Irish people with red hair and contributed to the belief that majority of the Irish people have red hair.

Why Do Irish People Have Red Hair?

The characteristic red hair associated with Irish people is actually caused by the presence of a high level of the pigment known as pheomelanin. The level of the dark pigment eumelanin is low among the individuals with red hair. The concentration of both the types of melanin pigments is determined by genes. The genetics of red hair was first discovered in the year 1997. It has been discovered that the changes in the gene melanocortin-1 receptor (MC1R), found on chromosome 16 is responsible for producing this hair color. The MC1R recessive variant gene, which gives red color to the hair is found to be more prevalent among the people of Ireland and Scotland.

It has also been observed to be accompanied by pale skin and freckles. Pale or fair skin is actually a result of low concentration of the pigment eumelanin, which has a special advantage for the people living in the equator regions. These regions usually do not receive sufficient amount of sunlight, and so, light skin is necessary to produce adequate amount of vitamin D. On the other hand, this also has a disadvantage, as people with light skin are at a higher risk for developing skin cancer.

b) Answer the questions:

1. What is Ireland popular for?
2. What is the leprechaun?
3. How do you understand 'the Celtic knot'?
4. What is G.B. Shaw famous for?
5. What is St. Patrick's contribution to the history of Ireland?
6. The Irish Police force are unarmed, aren't they?
7. Is there death penalty in Ireland?
8. Why do the Irish have red hair?
9. What is special about the Blarney Stone?
10. What do the shortenings 'Mac' or 'O' mean in the Irish family names?

Exercise 16**Instruction:**

a) Sports plays an important role in the life of the Irish. Read the text quickly and note down all the words that you can find connected to **sports**.

Sports in Ireland

The island of Ireland fields a single international team in most sports. One notable exception to this is association football, although both associations continued to field international teams under the name "Ireland" until the 1950s. An all-Ireland club competition for soccer, the Setanta Cup, was created in 2005.

Gaelic football is the most popular sport in Ireland in terms of match attendance and community involvement, with about 2,600 clubs on the island. In 2003 it represented 34% of total sports attendances at events in Ireland and abroad, followed by hurling at 23%, soccer at 16% and rugby at 8% and the All-Ireland Football Final is the most watched event in the sporting calendar. Soccer is the most widely played team game on the island, and the most popular in Northern Ireland. Swimming, golf, aerobics, soccer, cycling, Gaelic football and billiards/snooker are the sporting activities with the highest levels of playing participation. The sport is also the most notable exception where the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland field separate international teams. Northern Ireland has produced two World Snooker Champions.

Many other sports are also played and followed, including basketball, boxing, cricket, fishing, greyhound racing, handball, hockey, horse racing, motor sport, show jumping and tennis.

b) Tell your classmates about the most popular Irish sports.

Exercise 17

Instruction: a) Work in groups of four. You are international news reporters. Discuss the messages in Irish sayings. What can they say about the way of life in Ireland? (<http://www.buzzle.com/articles/famous-irish-sayings.html>)

Famous Irish Sayings

If you want to understand the way Irish people think and what they value, the first thing to do is brush up on the old sayings. As there are literally thousands of great sayings in Gaelic, this Buzzle article has made a short list for you to read through.

Endowed with a rich culture, Ireland today is one of the most developed, wealthiest and peaceful countries in the world. The Irish people are a Western European group who have their origins in Ireland, situated in northwestern Europe.

The Celtic people established themselves in Ireland hundred years before the advent of Christ, and the island was dominated by them for almost 1000 years. Much of the essence of the Irish people's heritage still retains the Celtic influence at the core even today. Down-to-earth and full of wisdom, here are some famous Irish sayings that reveal the nature and ethos of the Irish people.

40 Popular Sayings

"The best looking-glass is the eyes of a friend."

"A postponement till morning is postponement for ever."

"A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

"A sly rogue is often in good dress."

"Constant company wears out its welcome."

"As honest as a cat when the meat is out of reach."

"Don't throw out the dirty water until you have the clean water in."

"A secret is a weapon and a friend." - James Stephens

"Long churning makes bad butter."

"Only the rich can afford compassion."

"Don't let your tongue cut your throat."

"A trout in the pot is better than a salmon in the sea."

"Make hay while the sun shines."

"Don't count your chickens before they are hatched."

"As the old cock crows the young cock learns."

"Least said soonest mended."

"An old broom knows the dirty corners best."

"Don't tell your complaint to one who has no pity."

"A loud voice can make even the truth sound foolish."

"Better an idle house than a bad tenant."

"A little of anything isn't worth a pin; but a wee bit of sense is worth a lot."

"If a rogue deceives me once, shame on him. If he deceives me twice, shame on me."

"A heavy purse makes a light heart."

"Don't rest your eyes beyond what is your own."

"A guest should be blind in another man's house."

"The fat is not to be had without labor."

"Every patient is a doctor after his cure."

"A fool and his money are easily parted."

"Castles were built a stone at a time."

"A windy day is the wrong one for thatching."

"Do not mistake a goat's beard for a fine stallion's tail."

"The wise head keeps a shut mouth."

"Don't say everything you want to say lest you hear something you would not like to hear."

"Never ask a fox to mind the hens."

"Be kind to those that meet you as you rise, you may pass them again as you fall."

"A watched kettle never boils."

"Never praise your son-in-law until the year is out."

"Don't bid the devil good day till you meet him."

"Firelight will not let you read fine stories but it's warm and you won't see the dust on the floor."

"No matter how tall your grandfather was, you have to do your own growing."

(<http://www.buzzle.com/articles/funny-irish-sayings-and-quotes.html>)

Funny Irish Sayings and Quotes

"It's not that the Irish are cynical. It's rather that they have a wonderful lack of respect for everything and everybody." Brendan Behan was spot on when he said this, don't you think? The quotes given here are proof of the wonderful things that Irish can come up with using just the English language.

Leave it to the Irish to come up with some really witty, sarcastic, point-blank, and downright funny things to say about life, love, and all the general happenings around us. The collection of Irish quotes here is sure to have you smiling. Enjoy!

♣ You've got to do your own growing, no matter how tall your grandfather was.

♣ If you're lucky enough to be Irish, then you're lucky enough.

♣ May the cat eat you and the devil eat the cat.

♣ Who gossips with you will gossip of you.

♣ A good laugh and a long sleep are the two best cures.

♣ But the greatest love - the love above all loves, Even greater than that of a mother - Is the tender, passionate, undying love, of one beer drunken slob for another.

♣ Don't give cherries to pigs or advice to fools.

♣ The Irish - be they kings, or poets, or farmers, they're a people of great worth, they keep company with the angels, and bring a bit of heaven here to earth.

♣ Both your friend and your enemy think you will never die.

♣ Being Irish is very much a part of who I am. I take it everywhere with me.

♣ Why should you never iron a four leaf clover? You don't want to press your luck.

♣ The Irish gave the bagpipes to the Scots as a joke, but the Scots haven't seen the joke yet.

♣ A turkey never voted for an early Christmas.

♣ Here's to our wives and girlfriends. May they never meet!

♣ The Irish don't know what they want and are prepared to fight to the death to get it.

♣ A quarrel is like buttermilk: once it's out of the churn, the more you shake it, the more sour it grows.

♣ In heaven there is no beer. That's why we drink ours here.

♣ God invented whiskey to keep the Irish from ruling the world.

♣ Drink is the curse of the land. It makes you fight with your neighbor. It makes you shoot at your landlord and it makes you miss him.

♣ Only Irish coffee provides in a single glass all four essential food groups: alcohol, caffeine, sugar, and fat.

♣ I wouldn't be here if it wasn't for my Mum. I know I've got Irish blood because I wake up everyday with a hangover.

♣ It is not a secret after three people know it.

♣ For every wound, a balm. For every sorrow, cheer. For every storm, a calm. For every thirst, a beer.

♣ Bless your little Irish heart and every other Irish part.

♣ When we drink, we get drunk. When we get drunk, we fall asleep. When we fall asleep, we commit no sin. When we commit no sin, we go to Heaven. So, let's all get drunk and go to heaven.

♣ Wherever you go and whatever you do, may the luck of the Irish be there with you.

b) Choose 5 sayings and 5 quotes which you liked most. Explain how you understand them.

Exercise 18

Instruction: Follow the link (<http://www.gaylecotton.com/blog/2013/08/cultural-clues-dos-taboos-communication-guidelines-for-ireland/>) and read about cultural clues and taboos in Ireland. Underline everything that surprises you.

Cultural Clues, Do's & Taboos: Communication Guidelines for IRELAND

The Irish often have more of a relaxed attitude towards time. As a business traveller, however, you should always strive to be punctual for your appointments.

When meeting the Irish, the proper greeting is to shake hands and extend a warm greeting as you maintain eye contact. Handshakes should also be exchanged upon departure.

The Irish tend to value their personal space and will expect the same of you. If you speak in an animated manner, tone down your hand gestures.

Stand straight and sit with your feet situated flat on the floor. If men or women cross their legs, it shouldn't be ankle over knee. It is preferable to cross ankle over ankle.

In a conversation between the Irish and visitors to the country, all participants are expected to maintain a low, moderate, tone of voice. Among friends, family, and perhaps closer acquaintances, it's permissible for the volume and display of emotions to become more pronounced.

The Irish are resolute about their independence from English rule. Consequently, in conversation, refrain from putting Irish culture in the same category as English culture. These kinds of generalizations can jeopardize the business relationship you have worked so hard to establish.

Keep your hands out of your pockets, particularly when speaking.

Avoid using the North American expression, “Have a nice day”. It will come across as sounding questionable.

Pointing is accomplished by using the head or chin, rather than the fingers. Touching one’s nose is a sign of confidentiality. Use the index finger to indicate the number one, and the thumb for number five.

The peace sign or “V” made by extending the index and middle finger with the palm facing out, is an obscene gesture in Ireland and should be avoided.

In larger organizations, the boss is distinguished from others as the key decision-maker and authority figure. Subordinates usually do as they are told and may not express opinions or ideas.

The Irish tend to value a conservative demeanor, yet have an admiration for eccentrics, rebels, and artists.

Fewer women are a part of the higher ranks in Irish business culture, although they are slowly making progress.

If you place a high priority on having a tightly focused meeting, you will have to make some allowances. Generally speaking, the Irish don’t place much emphasis on closely following an agenda.

The Irish are far more animated speakers than the English. They can sometimes be described as prone to the legendary pastime of “blarney”, or embellishing the truth.

The Irish tend to be very “down-to-earth”, so ensure that any information you give is sensible and realistic.

The Irish tend to be polite, attentive listeners and will restrain themselves from interrupting, so do the same.

Don't put pressure on the decision-making process. Efforts of any kind to obtain direct information or force a faster decision will only damage your relationship.

Welcome Topics of Conversation

Irish writers such as Swift, Yeats, Joyce, Shaw, O'Casey, and Beckett have made great literary contributions. Knowledge and appreciation of Irish literature will ingratiate you with your Irish companions.

Your travels in Ireland

The Gaelic culture

Sports, especially Irish sports and football (Soccer)

Food, drink and fun!

Conversation to Avoid

Avoid discussing Irish politics

Religion and religious differences in Ireland

Comparing the lives of the native Irish with Irish-Americans

Sex and roles of the sexes

Any controversial social issue in Ireland

Exercise 19

Instruction: There are some stereotypes about the way of communication in Ireland. Agree or disagree with them.

- 1) You should be punctual for your business meetings.
- 2) When meeting the Irish, you should shake hands.
- 3) The Irish are famous for their expressive hand gestures.
- 4) You shouldn't cross your ankle over your knee in Ireland.
- 5) You shouldn't compare the Irish culture to the English culture.
- 6) You shouldn't say "Have a nice day" in Ireland because it doesn't sound polite.

7) The peace sign or “V” made by extending the index and middle finger with the palm facing out should be avoided in Ireland.

8) The Irish tend to be very “down-to-earth”.

9) The best topic for conversation is about the literary contributions of the Irish writers.

10) The Irish politics shouldn't be the conversational topic for the foreigners.

Exercise 20

Instruction: SPEAKING TIME

1. How is life in Ireland different or similar to life in the UK?
2. How is life in Ireland different or similar to life in your country?

Exercise 21

Instruction: At home you will have to read about the famous people of Ireland (<http://www.buzzle.com/articles/famous-irish-people.html>)

and make a brief report about one of them according to the structure:

- the name, surname
- the date of birth and death
- the sphere of activity
- the contribution to the country
- the works.

Додаток В.3

Комплекс вправ 3. Australia

Theme 1. The General Information and the Geographical Position

Exercise 1

Instruction: You have a chance to visit one of the smallest continents with unique flora and fauna. You have a chance to visit one of the most exciting English-speaking countries with unique culture and traditions. It is Australia. Let us refresh some of your previous general knowledge with the help of some questions:

1. Where is Australia situated?
2. What is the capital city of Australia?
3. Is Australia a constitutional monarchy or a parliamentary republic?
4. How can you describe the national flag of Australia?
5. Can you name any famous people who were born in Australia?
6. Do you know anything about the way of life in Australia?
7. What sports is the country famous for?
8. What holidays and traditions is Australia famous for?
9. What are the biggest cities in Australia?
10. What animals are the symbols of Australia?

As you see, there is much to be learnt about this unique country and

in this module you will read about:

- *the geographical position of Australia
- *the government of Australia
- *the way of life in Australia
- *communication in Australia

Exercise 2

Instruction: Before you start your journey, learn some factual information about Australia. Make the connection to the network, open the browser window. Click on the browser and find the Wikipedia site on Australia without typing the

address. Look at the pictures, the map and read the Information File on Australia, then answer the questions.



5% of the total population in 2005^[243] live outside their home country.

Largest cities or towns in Australia									
June 2012 Australian Bureau of Statistics estimates ^[244]									
	Rank	Name	State	Pop.	Rank	Name	State	Pop.	
	1	Sydney	NSW	4,667,283	11	Greater Hobart	TAS	216,959	
	2	Melbourne	VIC	4,246,345	12	Geelong	VIC	179,042	
	3	Brisbane	QLD	2,189,878	13	Townsville	QLD	171,971	
	4	Perth	WA	1,897,548	14	Cairns	QLD	142,528	
	5	Adelaide	SA	1,277,174	15	Darwin	NT	131,678	
	6	Gold Coast–Tweed Heads	QLD/NSW	590,889	16	Toowoomba	QLD	110,472	
	7	Newcastle–Maitland	NSW	418,958	17	Ballarat	VIC	95,007	
	8	Canberra–Queanbeyan	ACT/NSW	411,609	18	Bendigo	VIC	89,666	
	9	Sunshine Coast	QLD	285,169	19	Launceston	TAS	86,109	
	10	Wollongong	NSW	282,099	20	Albury–Wodonga	NSW/VIC	84,982	

1. Where is Australia situated?
2. What is the total area of Australia?
3. What is the population of Australia?
4. What is the official language of Australia?
5. Who is the head of the state in Australia?
6. What is the capital of Australia?
7. What climate predominates in Australia?
8. What does the national flag look like?
9. What are symbols of Australia?
10. What does the coat of arms look like?
11. What are the biggest cities in Australia?

INFORMATION FILE

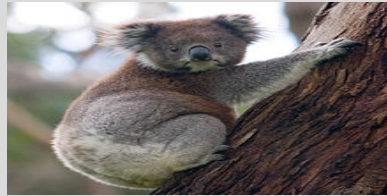


Australia

Total area	7,692,024 sq. km
Total population	23,965,800 million people
Capital	Canberra
Official language	none
National language	English



Government	parliamentary monarchy
Climate	tropical and Mediterranean



Exercise 3

Instruction: Work in groups of four. To have a full picture of the general information about Australia you have to read the national anthem. While downloading the document some of the words were deleted. Read the lyrics and guess what the words from the box were missed.

soil	young	joyful	hearts	
boundless	abounds	rare	lands	combine

The lyrics of the anthem were officially adopted in 1984.

Australians all let us rejoice,
 For we are _____ and free;
 We've golden _____ and wealth for toil;
 Our home is girt by sea;
 Our land _____ in nature's gifts
 Of beauty rich and _____;

In history's page, let every stage
 Advance Australia Fair.
 In _____ strains then let us sing,
 Advance Australia Fair.
 Beneath our radiant Southern Cross
 We'll toil with _____ and hands;
 To make this Commonwealth of ours
 Renowned of all the _____;
 For those who've come across the seas
 We've _____ plains to share;
 With courage let us all _____
 To Advance Australia Fair.
 In joyful strains then let us sing,
 Advance Australia Fair.

Exercise 4

Instruction: a) Read the full version of the lyrics and find out whether you were right. Think what anthem has some similar lyrics to this one. Be ready to prove your point of view.

b) Now let's listen to the anthem and sing together.

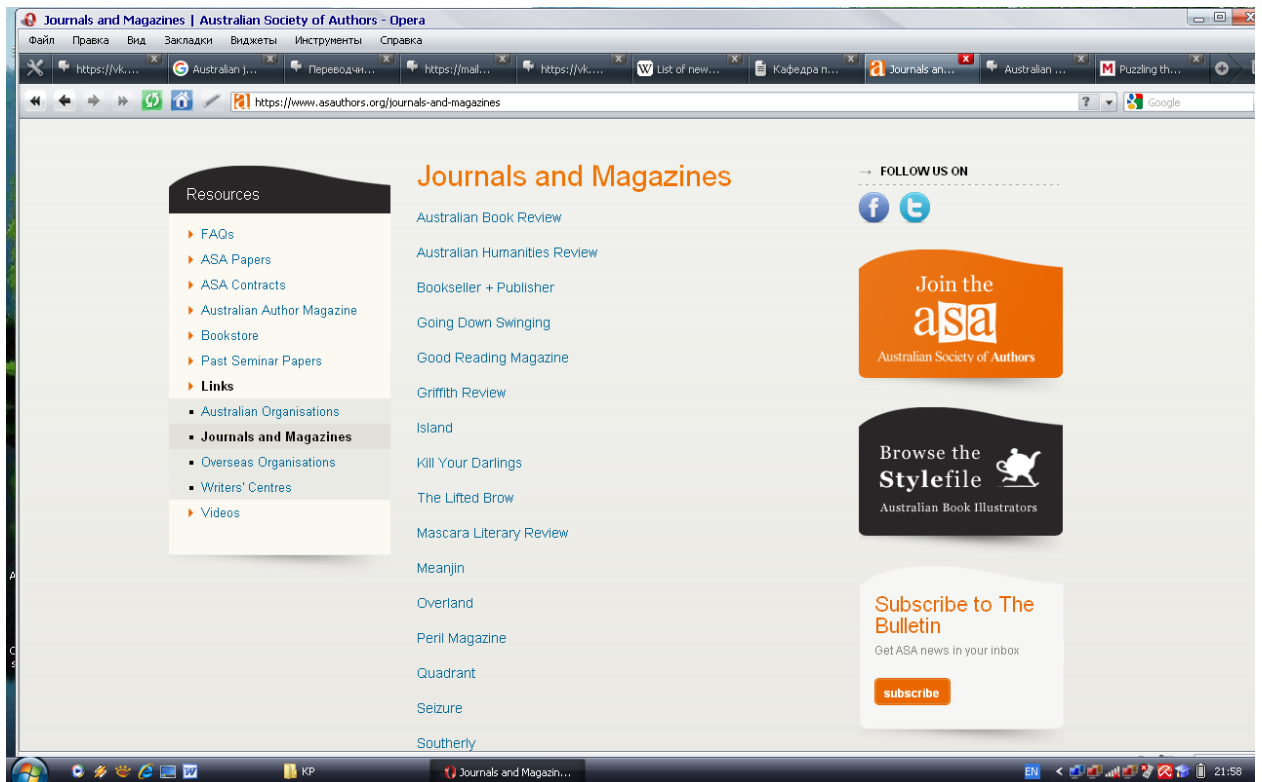
Exercise 5

Instruction: Work in groups of four. To have a full picture of the general information about Australia you have to scan the Contents of the daily newspaper *The Australian* and look through the free sample issue. Write down the headings of 3 articles which might be useful in learning about the geographical position of Australia.

Exercise 6

Instruction: a) You are preparing a brief report about the geographical position of Australia. Print the address into the address field <https://www.asauthors.org/journals-and-magazines>. Look through the list of Australian journals and magazines and decide which one you would choose.

b) Click on the link and browse the journal or magazine. Copy one of the chosen articles into your personal page and be ready to prove your choice.



Exercise 7

Instruction: Read the passage from the Wikipedia <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australia> and try to determine the meaning of the words in bold from the context. Discuss your ideas in class.

Australia (/dɪˈstreɪliə/, /ə-, colloquially /-jə/), officially the **Commonwealth** of Australia, is an Oceanian country comprising the **mainland** of the Australian continent, the island of Tasmania, and numerous smaller islands. It is the world's sixth-largest country by total area. Neighbouring countries include Papua New Guinea, Indonesia and East Timor to the north; the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu to the north-east; and New Zealand to the south-east.

For at least 40,000 years before the first British **settlement** in the late 18th century, Australia was inhabited by **indigenous** Australians, who spoke languages grouped into roughly 250 language groups. After the European discovery of the continent by Dutch explorers in 1606, Australia's eastern half was claimed by

Great Britain in 1770 and initially settled through **penal transportation** to the colony of New South Wales from 26 January 1788. The population grew steadily in **subsequent** decades; the continent was explored and an additional five **self-governing** crown colonies were established. On 1 January 1901, the six colonies federated, forming the Commonwealth of Australia. Since federation, Australia has maintained a stable liberal democratic political system that functions as a federal parliamentary democracy and constitutional monarchy comprising six states and several territories. The population of 23.6 million is highly **urbanised** and heavily concentrated in the eastern states and on the coast.

Australia is a developed country and one of the wealthiest in the world, with the world's 12th-largest economy. In 2014 Australia had the world's fifth-highest **per capita income**. Australia's military expenditure is the world's 13th-largest. With the second-highest **human development index** globally, Australia ranks highly in many international comparisons of national performance, such as quality of life, health, education, economic freedom, and the protection of civil liberties and political rights. Australia is a member of the United Nations, **G20**, Commonwealth of Nations, **ANZUS**, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), World Trade Organization, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, and the Pacific Islands Forum.

Exercise 8

Instruction: You have already arrived in Australia and you have learnt a lot about the geographical position and history. Which of these sentences are true and which are false? Give the proper information.

1. Australia is an island country . T / F
2. It is the world's sixth-largest country by total area. T / F
3. Australia is situated in the southwestern Pacific Ocean. T / F
4. On 1 January 1901, the six colonies federated, forming the Commonwealth of Australia. T / F
5. The official languages are English and Australian, T / F

6. Australia was discovered in 1770. T / F
7. The population is concentrated in the western states and on the coast. T / F
8. Australia is a member of G20. T / F

Key: 1 – F, 2 – T, 3 – F, 4 – T, 5 – F, 6 – F, 7 – F, 8 – T.

Theme 2. The Government of Australia

Exercise 9

Instruction: Look at the photos. Whom can you recognize? What specific countries do the people in each photo come from? Can you guess their relation and contribution to Australia?



Queen Elizabeth II



Malcolm Turnbull



Peter Cosgrove

Exercise 10

Instruction: Read the extract which was taken from the blog of an old lady from Canberra and try to determine the meaning of the grammatical structures in bold from the context and define their meaning. Translate the underlined words using the link to this online dictionary <http://lingvo.abbyyonline.com/ru>. Discuss your ideas in class.

Exercise 11

Instruction: You want to know more about the political system of Australia. Read the passage from the Wikipedia and try to determine the meaning of the words in bold from the context. Discuss your ideas in class.

Government of Australia, Politics of Australia and Monarchy of Australia
Parliament House was opened in Canberra in 1988, replacing the **provisional** Parliament House building, opened in 1927.

Australia is a constitutional monarchy with a federal division of powers. It uses a parliamentary system of government with Elizabeth II at its **apex** as the Queen of Australia, a role that is distinct from her position as monarch of the other Commonwealth **realms**. The Queen resides in the United Kingdom and is represented in Australia by the Governor-General at the federal level and by the Governors at the state level, who by **convention act** on the advice of her ministers. The most notable exercise to date of the Governor-General's reserve powers outside the Prime Minister's request was the **dismissal** of the Whitlam Government in the constitutional crisis of 1975.

The federal government is separated into three branches:

The legislature: the **bicameral** Parliament, defined in section 1 of the constitution as comprising the Queen (represented by the Governor-General), the Senate, and the House of Representatives;

The executive: the Federal Executive **Council**, in practice the Governor-General as advised by the Prime Minister and Ministers of State;

The judiciary: the **High Court** of Australia and other federal courts, whose judges are appointed by the Governor-General on advice of the Council.

In the Senate (the **upper house**), there are 76 senators: twelve each from the states and two each from the mainland territories (the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory). The House of Representatives (the lower house) has 150 members elected from **single-member electoral divisions**, commonly known as "electorates" or "seats", allocated to states on the basis of population, with each original state guaranteed a minimum of five seats. Elections for both **chambers** are normally held every three years, simultaneously; senators have **overlapping six-year terms** except for those from the territories, whose terms are not fixed but are tied to the electoral cycle for the **lower house**; thus only 40 of the 76 places in the

Senate are put to each election unless the cycle is interrupted by a **double dissolution**.

Australia's electoral system uses preferential voting for all lower house elections with the exception of Tasmania and the ACT which, along with the Senate and most state upper houses, combine it with proportional representation in a system known as the **single transferable vote**. Voting is **compulsory** for all enrolled citizens 18 years and over in every jurisdiction, as is **enrolment** (with the exception of South Australia). The party with majority support in the House of Representatives forms the government and its leader becomes Prime Minister. In cases where no party has majority support, the Governor-General has the constitutional power **to appoint** the Prime Minister and, if necessary, dismiss one that has lost the confidence of Parliament.

There are two major political groups that usually form government, federally and in the states: the Australian Labor Party and the Coalition which is a formal grouping of the Liberal Party and its minor partner, the National Party. Within Australian political culture, the Coalition is considered **centre-right** and the Labor Party is considered **centre-left**. Independent members and several minor parties have achieved representation in Australian parliaments, mostly in upper houses.

Following a partyroom leadership challenge, Julia Gillard became the first female Prime Minister in June 2010. The most recent federal election was held on 7 September 2013 and resulted in a majority government for the Coalition. Liberal Party leader Tony Abbott was sworn into office as Prime Minister by the Governor-General of Australia on 18 September. In September 2015, Malcolm Turnbull successfully challenged Abbott for leadership of the Coalition, and was sworn in as Prime Minister on the 15th. With five Prime Ministers in as many years between 2010 and 2015, with most of those **leadership** changes occurring through leadership spills rather than **general elections**, Australia has been described as the "**coup capital** of the democratic world".

Exercise 10

Instruction: You have to write a summary about the political system of Australia. Read the article from the Wikipedia again and underline the key words and sentences.

Exercise 11

Instruction: Let's revise. Work in two groups. Compare the political systems in Australia and in Canada.

Theme 3. The Way of Life and Communication in Australia***Exercise 12***

Your friend has recommended you to read the article from *The Smith Journal* (<http://www.smithjournal.com.au/past-volumes>)



Read its headline, lead and conclusion. Predict what this article runs about. Tell your friend whether its information may be interesting for you and you would read the whole article. Ground your decision.

Exercise 13**Instruction:**

You are responsible for editing the English Club Newspaper. You've decided to publish an article on Australian way of life. Look through the following article and explain to your colleagues whether you will choose it or not. To make the correct decision define the subject of the article, the structure of the article and the author's intentions realized in its parts.

Exercise 14

Instruction: Click on the link <http://www.kwintessential.co.uk/resources/global-etiquette/australia.html>

Read the article and underline anything that surprises you about the Australian customs and etiquette or that you think is not fair. Discuss with your partner.

Australia - Culture, Customs and Etiquette
<p>Australian Flag Welcome to our guide to Australia. This is useful for anyone researching Australian culture, customs, manners, etiquette, values and wanting to understand the people better. You may be going to Australia on business, for a visit or even hosting Australian colleagues or clients in your own country. Remember this is only a very basic level introduction and is not meant to stereotype all Aussie people you may meet!</p>
<p>Meeting Etiquette</p> <p>Australians are not very formal so greetings are casual and relaxed. A handshake and smile suffices.</p> <p>While an Australian may say, 'G'day' or 'G'day, mate', this may sound patronizing from a foreigner.</p> <p>Visitors should simply say, 'Hello' or 'Hello, how are you?'</p> <p>Aussies prefer to use first names, even at the initial meeting</p> <p>Gift Giving Etiquette</p> <p>Small gifts are commonly exchanged with family members, close friends, and neighbours on birthdays and Christmas.</p> <p>Trades people such as sanitation workers may be given a small amount of cash, or more likely, a bottle of wine or a six-pack of beer!</p> <p>If invited to someone's home for dinner, it is polite to bring a box of chocolates or flowers to the hostess. A good quality bottle of wine is always appreciated.</p> <p>Gifts are opened when received.</p> <p>Dining Etiquette</p> <p>Many invitations to an Aussie's home will be for a 'barbie' (BBQ).</p>

Guests to a barbeque typically bring wine or beer for their personal consumption. In some cases, very informal barbecues may suggest that you bring your own meat!

Arrive on time if invited to dinner; no more than 15 minutes late if invited to a barbeque or a large party.

Contact the hostess ahead of time to see if she would like you to bring a dish.

Offer to help the hostess with the preparation or clearing up after a meal is served.

Watch your table manners!

Table manners are Continental -- hold the fork in the left hand and the knife in the right while eating.

Indicate you have finished eating by laying your knife and fork parallel on your plate with the handles facing to the right.

Keep your elbows off the table and your hands above the table when eating.

Relationships & Communication

Australians are very matter of fact when it comes to business so do not need long-standing personal relationships before they do business with people.

Australians are very direct in the way they communicate.

There is often an element of humour, often self-deprecating, in their speech.

Aussies often use colourful language that would be unthinkable in other countries.

Business Meeting Etiquette

Appointments are necessary and relatively easy to schedule.

They should be made with as much lead time as possible.

Punctuality is important in business situations. It is better to arrive a few minutes early than to keep someone waiting.

Meetings are generally relaxed; however, they are serious events.

If an Australian takes exception to something that you say, they will tell you so.

If you make a presentation, avoid hype, making exaggerated claims, or bells and whistles.

Present your business case with facts and figures. Emotions and feelings are not important in the Australian business climate.

Negotiating and Decision Making

Australians get down to business quickly with a minimum amount of small talk.

They are quite direct and expect the same in return. They appreciate brevity and are not impressed by too much detail.

Negotiations proceed quickly. Bargaining is not customary. They will expect your initial proposal to have only a small margin for negotiation.

They do not like high-pressure techniques.

Decision-making is concentrated at the top of the company, although decisions are made after consultation with subordinates, which can make decision making slow and protracted.

What to wear?

Business dress is conservative in Melbourne and Sydney.

Men should wear a dark coloured, conservative business suit.

Women should wear a smart dress or a business suit.

In Brisbane or other tropical areas, depending on the job function and company culture, men may wear shirts, ties and Bermuda shorts.

Business Cards

Business cards are exchanged at the initial introduction without formal ritual.

If you are not given a business card, it is not an insult; the person simply may not have one.

Exercise 15

Work in pairs. Read the text again and categorize the information in 3 general areas of concern: culture, customs and etiquette. Present your categories to the rest of the class.

Exercise 16

Instruction: Look through the journals following the links <https://www.themonthly.com.au/issue/2013/october/1380549600/robyn-annear/puzzling-purpose-australian-literary-magazines> and <http://www.smithjournal.com.au/past-volumes/2156-smith-journal-volume-15>

Choose the one where you can read about sports in Australia.

MONTHLY

Are literary magazines the hallmarks of a thriving scene or playgrounds for emerging writers?

Because there is for poets no equivalent of the Large Hadron Collider – a speculative venture supported by billions of dollars from world governments, with no certainty of outcomes that can be monetised or weaponised – literary magazines exist.

At least, that was my supposition as I assembled a pile of ten Australian literary magazines for reading. How to account for these oddball miscellanies except as buffered delivery systems for that hardest to swallow of literary art forms? Truly, I still can't say.

"Government has a role to play in enabling us to realise our right to create and express ourselves creatively," writes Julianne Schultz in *Island* #132 ("Towards a National Cultural Policy"). Last year, the Literature Board of the Australia Council for the Arts gave literary magazines around \$500,000 in grants to offset writers' fees and a modicum of production costs. Funding also comes from state and local government arts

FROM THE FRONT PAGE

Joker in the pack
On the road with the irrepressible Nick Xenophon

Laudato Si': A political reading
The papal encyclical is the first work that has risen to the full challenge of climate change

A change of season
Following the indigenous seasonal calendar

Confusion of confusions

SHARE

OCTOBER 2013
MEDIUM LENGTH READ
TOPICS

SHARE

Email

Facebook

Tweet

Google+

LinkedIn

<http://mnth.ly/xvMMwAv>

Exercise 17

Instruction: Let's revise. Can you tell me:

- what continent broke away from Asia millions of years ago;
- when settlers from Europe first landed in Australia;
- who discovered Australia;
- who are the earliest inhabitants of Australia;
- where the first settlers of the Australian continent came from;
- when the colonies joined to form the Commonwealth of Australia;
- who the real power in Australia belongs to?
- what language is the official language in the Australian Federation?
- when people in Australia celebrate Christmas?
- when people celebrate the National Australia Day?
- what place is called 'the majestic symbol' of Sydney?

Exercise 18

Instruction: After you have visited Australia it is high time to check how you remember the main facts about this country. Do the quiz as quickly as possible. After checking the results we'll announce the winner.

Quiz "AUSTRALIA"

1. What is the flattest, lowest and driest continent on earth?
 - a) South-East Asia;
 - b) New Zealand;
 - c) Australia.
2. Which city is the capital of Australia?
 - a) Canberra;
 - b) Sydney;
 - c) Adelaide.
3. Which Australian city is called an Olympic city?
 - a) Perth;
 - b) Hobart;
 - c) Sydney.
4. Which continent is New Zealand closest to?
 - a) Africa;
 - b) South America;
 - c) Australia.
5. When did settlers from Europe first land in Australia?
 - a) 1660;
 - b) 1788;
 - c) 1770.
6. Who discovered and proclaimed Australia for prison?
 - a) Lord Sydney;
 - b) James Cook;
 - c) Joseph Banks.
7. Who are the earliest inhabitants of Australia?
 - a) Indians;
 - b) Eskimos;
 - c) Aborigines.
8. Where did the first settlers of the Australian continent come from?
 - a) North America;
 - b) South Africa;
 - c) Europe.
9. What continent did break away from Asia millions of years ago?
 - a) Africa;
 - b) Europe;
 - c) Australia.

10. When did the colonies join to form the Commonwealth of Australia?
 - a) 1901;
 - b) 1789;
 - c) 1957.
11. What can you see on the Australian Coat of Arms?
 - a) Koala and Emu;
 - b) Kangaroo and Koala;
 - c) Kangaroo and Emu.
12. Who does the real power in Australia belong to?
 - a) the Queen of the UK;
 - b) Federal Parliament;
 - c) the Governor-general.
13. What language is the official language in the Australian Federation?
 - a) Maori;
 - b) English;
 - c) Australian.
14. When do people in Australia celebrate Christmas?
 - a) spring;
 - b) summer;
 - c) winter;
 - d) autumn.
15. Which styles in architecture prevail in major Australian cities and towns?
 - a) the Victorian style;
 - b) Federation style;
 - c) The Californian bungalow style;
 - d) The Queenslander style.
16. Which is the highest peak in Australia?
 - a) McKinley;
 - b) Everest;
 - c) Mount Kosciusko
17. What place can be called the majestic symbol of Sydney?
 - a) the Rocks;
 - b) the Bungle-Bungle Range;
 - c) the Harbour Bridge.
18. Where in Australia can you find an unexpected world of starling stalactite formations?
 - a) in the Jenolan Caves;
 - b) in the Blue Mountains;
 - c) in Lord Howe Island.
19. What is one of only three islands in the world ever granted world heritage listing?
 - a) Madagascar;
 - b) Sakhalin;
 - c) Lord Howe Island.

20. What Australian city does retain the form of transport the rest of the world seems to have mostly abandoned?

- a) Sydney;
- b) Brisbane;
- c) Melbourne.

21. Key: 1. c, 2. a, 3. c, 4. c, 5. b, 6. b, 7. c, 8. c, 9. c, 10. a, 11. c, 12. b, 13. b, 14. b, 15. a, 16. c, 17. c, 18. a, 19. c, 20. c.

Exercise 19

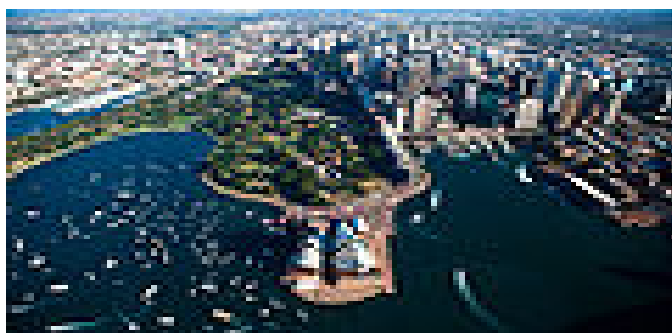
SPEAKING TIME

Instruction: Now you know a lot about the way of life in New Zealand. Share your information with others.

- a) 1. How do you have to be dressed for business occasions / trips?
- 2. How do you have to put your fork and knife on the plate when you are done eating?
- 3. Is tipping obligatory?
- 4. What gifts should you bring with you?
- 5. What is Marae?
- b) Discuss with the class.
 - 1. How is life in New Zealand different or similar to life in Australia?
 - 2. How is life in New Zealand different or similar to life in other English-speaking countries?
 - 3. How is life in New Zealand different or similar to life in your country?

Exercise 20

Instruction: At home you will have to read the article *Top 100 Things to do in Sydney* (<https://www.sydney100.com/dont-come-to-sydney/>) online, write down the key words and be ready to share the information in class.



Sydney, Opera House

Додаток В.4**Комплекс вправ 4. New Zealand*****Theme 1. The General Information and the Geographical Position******Exercise 1***

Instruction: Imagine you have a chance to visit one of the least known of English-speaking countries – New Zealand. Before you start travelling you have to refresh some of your previous general knowledge and answer some questions:

1. Have you ever dreamt of travelling to New Zealand?
2. Where is New Zealand situated?
3. Is it a continent or an island country?
4. What is the capital of New Zealand?
5. Is New Zealand a constitutional monarchy?
6. The only official language in New Zealand is English, isn't it?
7. Do you know anything about the way of life in New Zealand?
8. Can you name any famous people who were born there?
9. What sports is the country famous for?
10. What do you know about the flora and fauna in New Zealand?

As you see, there is much to be learnt about this unique country and

in this module you will read about:

- *the geographical position of New Zealand
- *the government of New Zealand
- *the way of life in New Zealand
- *communication in New Zealand

Exercise 2

Instruction: Before you start your journey, learn some factual information about New Zealand. Look at the pictures, the map and read the Information File on New Zealand, then answer the questions.

1. Where is New Zealand located?

2. What is the total area of New Zealand?
3. What is the population of New Zealand?
4. What is the official language of New Zealand?
5. Who is the head of the state in New Zealand?
6. What is the capital of New Zealand?
7. What climate predominates in New Zealand?
8. What does the national flag look like?
9. What does the coat of arms look like?
10. What is kiwi?
11. Why do the New Zealanders call themselves 'Kiwis'?



The coastline



The landscapes



Wellington




Auckland

INFORMATION FILE



New Zealand

		
Total area	268 680 sq. km	
Total population	about 4,597 million people	
Capital	Wellington	
Official language	English, Maori, New Zealand Sign Language	

Government	parliamentary monarchy	
Climate	subtropical, dry with forest vegetation	



Exercise 3

Instruction: Work in groups of four. To have a full picture of the general information about New Zealand you have to read the national anthem. While downloading the document some of the words were deleted. Read the lyrics and guess what the words from the box were missed.

love	country	coast	peace	voices	star
race	praises	bless	dissension	war	
just	truth	blessings	name	mountains	faithful

God of nations! At Thy feet
 In the bonds of _____ we meet,
 Hear our _____, we entreat,
 God defend our Free Land.
 Guard Pacific's triple _____,
 From the shafts of strife and war,
 Make her _____ heard afar,
 God defend New Zealand
 Men of ev'ry creed and _____
 Gather here before Thy face,
 Asking Thee to _____ this place,
 God defend our Free Land.
 From _____, envy, hate,
 And corruption guard our State,
 Make our _____ good and great,
 God defend New Zealand.
 Peace, not _____, shall be our boast,
 But, should foes assail our _____,
 Make us then a mighty host,
 God defend our Free Land.
 Lord of battles in Thy might,
 Put our enemies to flight,
 Let our cause be _____ and right,
 God defend New Zealand.
 Let our love for Thee increase,
 May Thy _____ never cease,
 Give us plenty, give us _____,

God defend our Free Land.
 From dishonour and from shame
 Guard our country's spotless _____ .
 Crown her with immortal fame,
 God defend New Zealand.
 May our _____ ever be
 Freedom's ramparts on the sea,
 Make us _____ unto Thee,
 God defend our Free Land.
 Guide her in the nations' van,
 Preaching love and _____ to man,
 Working out Thy Glorious plan,
 God defend New Zealand.

Exercise 4

Instruction: a) Read the full version of the lyrics and find out whether you were right. Think what anthem has some similar lyrics to this one. Be ready to prove your point of view.

b) Now let's listen to the anthem and sing together.

Exercise 5

Instruction: Read the following sentences and choose the part of speech of the underlined words. Having some difficulties follow the addresses to the Grammar Guide

<http://www.study.ru/support/handbook/verb17.html>,
<http://www.study.ru/support/handbook/verb18.html>

<http://www.study.ru/support/handbook/gerund1.html> . Translate the underlined words using the link to this online dictionary <http://lingvo.abbyyonline.com/ru>.

Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. Because of its remoteness, it was one of the last lands **to be settled** by humans.

a) Gerund;

- b) Infinitive;
c) Participle II
2. The country's **varied** topography and its sharp mountain peaks ... owe much to the tectonic uplift of land ...
- a) Adjective;
b) Participle I;
c) Participle II
3. Abel Tasman, a Dutch explorer, became the first European **to sight** New Zealand.
- gerund;
a) Gerund;
b) Infinitive;
c) Participle I
4. In 1840, representatives of the British Crown and Māori Chiefs signed the Treaty of Waitangi, **making** New Zealand a British colony.
- a) Gerund;
b) Participle I;
c) Participle II
5. **Reflecting** this, New Zealand's culture is mainly derived from Māori and early British settlers, with recent broadening arising from increased immigration.
- a) Gerund;
b) Infinitive;
c) Participle I

Exercise 6

Instruction: Read the passage from the Wikipedia and try to determine the meaning of the words in bold from the context. Discuss your ideas in class.

New Zealand (/nju: 'zilənd/ new-ZEE-lənd, Māori: Aotearoa [aɔ'teərəʌ]) is an island country in the southwestern Pacific Ocean. The country geographically comprises two main **landmasses** – that of the North Island, or Te Ika-a-Māui, and the South Island, or Te Waipounamu – and numerous smaller islands. New Zealand

is situated some 1,500 kilometres (900 mi) east of Australia across the Tasman Sea and roughly 1,000 kilometres (600 mi) south of the Pacific island areas of New Caledonia, Fiji, and Tonga. Because of its **remoteness**, it was one of the last lands to be settled by humans. During its long isolation, New Zealand developed a distinctive **biodiversity** of animal, **fungal** and plant life. The country's varied topography and its sharp mountain peaks, such as the Southern Alps, owe much to the tectonic **uplift** of land and volcanic eruptions. New Zealand's capital city is Wellington, while its most populous city is Auckland.

Polynesians settled in the islands that were to become New Zealand somewhere between 1250 and 1300 CE, and developed a **distinctive** Māori culture. In 1642, Abel Tasman, a Dutch explorer, became the first European to sight New Zealand. In 1840, representatives of the British Crown and Māori Chiefs signed the **Treaty** of Waitangi, making New Zealand a British colony. Today, the majority of New Zealand's population of 4.5 million is of European descent; the **indigenous** Māori are the largest **minority**, followed by Asians and Pacific Islanders. Reflecting this, New Zealand's culture is mainly derived from Māori and early British **settlers**, with recent broadening arising from increased **immigration**. The official languages are English, Māori and New Zealand Sign Language, with English **predominant**.

Exercise 7

Instruction:

You are preparing a brief report about the geographical position of New Zealand. You have read some information but it is difficult to organize it. Read statements from the text and match the sentence beginnings with the correct endings. Check yourself with the key.

1. New Zealand is an island country ...
2. The country geographically comprises ...
3. New Zealand is situated ...
4. New Zealand's capital city is Wellington, ...
5. The official languages are ...

6. Because of its remoteness, ...
7. In 1642, Abel Tasman ...
8. New Zealand's culture, ...
- a) became the first European to sight New Zealand.
 - b) the North Island, the South Island, and numerous smaller islands.
 - c) 1,500 kilometres east of Australia.
 - d) is mainly derived from Māori and early British settlers.
 - e) in the southwestern Pacific Ocean.
 - f) English, Māori and New Zealand Sign Language.
 - g) it was one of the last lands to be settled by humans.
 - h) while its most populous city is Auckland.

Key: 1 – c, 2 – b, 3 – e, 4 – h, 5 – f, 6 – g, 7 – a, 8 – d.

Theme 2. The Government of New Zealand

Exercise 8

Instruction: Look at the photos. Whom can you recognize? What specific countries do the people in each photo come from? Can you guess their relation and contribution to New Zealand?



Queen Elizabeth II



John Key



The native Maori aborigine



James Cook

Exercise 9

Instruction: You want to know more about the political system of New Zealand. Read the passage from the Wikipedia and try to determine the meaning of the words in bold from the context. Discuss your ideas in class.

New Zealand is a developed country with a **market economy** that is dominated by the exports of dairy products, meat and wine, along with tourism. New Zealand is a high-income economy and ranks highly in international comparisons of national performance, such as health, education, economic freedom and quality of life.

Nationally, **legislative authority** is vested in an elected, **unicameral Parliament**, while **executive political power** is exercised by the Cabinet, led by the Prime Minister, who is currently John Key. Queen Elizabeth II is the country's head of state and is represented by a **Governor-General**. In addition, New Zealand is organised into 11 regional **councils** and 67 territorial authorities for local government purposes.

The Realm of New Zealand also includes Tokelau (a **dependent territory**); the Cook Islands and Niue (**self-governing** states in free association with New Zealand); and the Ross Dependency, which is New Zealand's territorial claim in Antarctica.

New Zealand is a member of the United Nations, **Commonwealth of Nations**, ANZUS, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, Pacific Islands Forum, and Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation.

Exercise 10

Instruction: You have to write a summary about the political system of New Zealand. Read the article from the Wikipedia online and be ready to put the extracts from the article into the correct order. Check yourself with the key.

1. Queen Elizabeth II is the country's head of state.
2. Legislative authority is vested in an elected, unicameral Parliament.
3. New Zealand has a high-income economy.
4. New Zealand is a developed country with a market economy.
5. Executive political power is exercised by the Cabinet, led by the Prime Minister.
6. New Zealand is a member of the United Nations
7. The Realm of New Zealand also includes a dependent territory and self-governing states.
8. New Zealand is organised into 11 regional **councils** and 67 territorial authorities.

Key: 4, 3, 2, 5, 3, 1, 8, 7, 6.

Theme 3. The Way of Life and Communication in New Zealand**Exercise 11**

Instruction: Match the words to the definitions.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. society | a. someone who buys goods |
| 2. consumer | b. European football |
| 3. overseas | c. free time |
| 4. unemployment | d. abroad |
| 5. leisure | e. the official community |
| 6. residential | f. national food |
| 7. rural | g. the process of being without work |
| 8. cuisine | h. living territory |
| 9. soccer | j. living in the countryside |

Exercise 12

Instruction: Click on the link http://www.countriesquest.com/oceania/new_zealand/people_and_society/way_of_life.htm. Read the text quickly and note down all the words that you can find connected to **society**.

People and Society, Way of Life
<p>New Zealand society has changed dramatically in recent decades. Until the 1960s the country was culturally isolated from the rest of the world, except Britain. Most homes did not have television, import controls limited access to some consumer goods, and overseas travel and tourism were small in scale. Most women did not participate in the paid workforce. Retail stores and other businesses were closed on Sundays, and pubs (taverns) closed at the dinner hour. All of this changed by the 1990s, however, and today New Zealand is just as modern and consumer-oriented as any other Westernized nation. Social issues facing New Zealand include increasing rates of unemployment and crime, especially since the 1980s.</p>
<p>New Zealanders enjoy a high standard of living. Many live in single-family houses with a plot of land, even in the larger cities. The rate of home ownership is high, although apartment dwelling has increased in the cities. High-rise residential development is a recent phenomenon confined mainly to Auckland and Wellington. Although most people live in the cities, scenic rural areas are just a short distance away. Popular leisure activities include beach swimming, fishing, skiing, and hiking. Most New Zealanders take pride in their healthy, active way of life. In recent years New Zealanders have become more conscious of the need to moderate their sun exposure and high-fat diets. Restaurants now offer more varied and health-conscious cuisine, although traditional dishes such as fish and chips and lamb roast remain popular.</p>

New Zealanders **are** keen sport participants and fans. Rugby Union football is traditionally the favorite national sport. Rugby League football, soccer, hockey, cricket, softball, netball (a form of basketball), water sports, and track and field are also popular. Women **participate** actively in all these sports except professional rugby. New Zealanders **take part** in a variety of international sporting events, such as rugby, soccer, cricket, tennis, and sailing competitions.

Exercise 13

Instruction: Look at the verbs highlighted in the text. Write them in the correct column in the table. Then say why each tense is used each time.

Present Simple	Present Perfect	Past Simple Active	Past Simple Passive
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Exercise 14

Instruction: You are international magazine editors and correctors. Work in pairs. According to the text underline the correct alternatives in these sentences.

1. New Zealand society has changed dramatically in recent *centuries* / *decades*.
2. Nowadays New Zealanders enjoy a *high* / *low* standard of living.
3. Most people live in the *cities* / *scenic rural areas*.
4. Restaurants now offer more varied and *health-conscious cuisine* / *fast food*.
5. Women participate in all sports except professional *rugby* / *soccer*.

Exercise 15**Instruction:** Look at the picture.

It is the capital, Wellington. You want to visit this impressive place. For effective communication you have to know New Zealand Etiquette Tips.

Read the website http://www.vayama.com/flights/south_pacific/new_zealand and complete the table with the correct information about New Zealand Etiquette.

New Zealand Etiquette Tips	Ukraine Etiquette Tips

Flying to Wellington? New Zealanders are friendly and polite. As a guest to their country, return their hospitality by being polite in return. In order to respect those in New Zealand, learn a bit about their culture and etiquette. Below is a list of New Zealand etiquette to help you blend in on your trip to New Zealand.

1. Dress Attire

DO dress conservatively and formally for business occasions. Men should wear dark suits with a conservative tie and white shirt. Women should wear suits, dresses, or skirts and blouses in modest colors.

DO wear casual attire for less formal occasions. Keep your clothes neat.

2. Table Manners

DO keep your hands above the table, but don't put your elbows on the table, either!

DO put your fork and knife parallel on the plate with the handles facing to the right when you are done eating.

DON'T be loud and obnoxious while drinking.

DO expect afternoon tea between 3 and 4 PM. Tea is between 6 and 8 PM, served along with a meal. Supper is a light snack, such as coffee and dessert, and is served later.

3. Tipping

DON'T Tip, it's not customary in New Zealand. However, if the service was outstanding, a tip is most certainly appreciated!

4. Gift Giving and Accepting Gifts

DO open your gift upon receipt.

DO give gifts such as flowers, chocolate, liquor, or a book about your home country.

5. Body Gestures

DON'T make the “V for Victory” sign.

6. Greetings

DO exchange handshakes and smiles upon greeting someone. Maintain eye contact during greetings.

DO wait for a woman to extend her hand for a handshake first.

DO say “How do you do?” when first meeting someone. Once you get to know a person “Hello” is an acceptable greeting.

7. Visitors Etiquette

DO bring your hosts a gift.

DO bring your own beer (B.Y.O.) if invited to a barbecue. You may also be invited to bring your own meat or a salad.

8. Business Meeting

DO make an appointment at least a week in advance, by fax, phone, or email. Avoid December and January, which is summer vacation in New Zealand.

DON'T be late! It will make an incredibly bad impression.

DON'T expect New Zealanders to try to negotiate. It's not part of their culture, so start negotiations realistically.

DON'T make promises you can't keep or make exaggerated claims.

DO be direct and honest.

9. Maori & Marae Etiquette

DO visit a marae, which is a sacred place that serves both social and religious purposes in Maori society. Maori are the indigenous Polynesian people of New Zealand. If you wish to visit a marae, you should do so in an organized marae visit.

DON'T enter a marae without seeking permission first.

DO follow the lead of those around you, there is often a protocol to be followed in Maori welcoming and greeting, but the protocol can vary.

DON'T eat food until it has been blessed.

DO show your gratitude and respect by singing a song from your home country.

DO ask permission before photographing Maori buildings or landmarks.

10. Socializing and Conversation

DO understand that the word “Kiwi” is not an offensive name when referring to New Zealanders. They will call themselves Kiwis, too!

DON'T confuse New Zealanders with Australians.

New Zealand is a very friendly place to travel to, but it's important to learn the country's etiquette. You'll fit in much better and show more respect, especially if traveling to a marae. Have a wonderful trip to New Zealand.

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Exercise 16

Instruction: Work in groups of four. Now complete the table with the correct information about Ukrainian Etiquette. Discuss your ideas in class.

Exercise 17

Instruction: You want to participate in the TV programme ‘The Wittiest’. The sphere of your knowledge is New Zealand. Do the test to check your general knowledge before taking part in the casting. Chose the proper item, check yourself with a key.

1. New Zealand is an island country
 - a) 100 miles from Australia
 - b) 1,000 miles from Australia
 - c) 10,000 miles from Australia
2. The capital of New Zealand is
 - a) Wellington
 - b) Canberra
 - c) Christchurch
3. New Zealand is a
 - a) parliamentary republic
 - b) constitutional monarchy
 - c) absolute monarchy
4. New Zealand has ... a year.
 - a) nearly 400 earthquakes
 - b) nearly 40 earthquakes
 - c) nearly 4 earthquakes
5. In New Zealand the middle of summer is in ...
 - a) July
 - b) June
 - c) January
6. One of the national symbols of New Zealand is kiwi, it is a
 - a) fruit

- b) berry
 - c) both a and b.
7. The official languages of New Zealand are ...
- a) English and Maori
 - b) English and Zealandian
 - c) English and Australian
8. One of the following holidays is NOT an official public holiday, it is
- a) Queen Elizabeth's Birthday
 - b) Labour Day
 - c) Victory Day

Answer Key: 1. b, 2 a, 3. b, 4. a, 5. c, 6. c, 7. a, 8. c.

Exercise 18

SPEAKING TIME

Instruction: Now you know a lot about the way of life in New Zealand. Share your information with others.

- a) 1. How do you have to be dressed for business occasions / trips?
 - 2. How do you have to put your fork and knife on the plate when you are done eating?
 - 3. Is tipping obligatory?
 - 4. What gifts should you bring with you?
 - 5. What is Marae?
- b) Discuss with the class.
- 1. How is life in New Zealand different or similar to life in Australia?
 - 2. How is life in New Zealand different or similar to life in other English-speaking countries?
 - 3. How is life in New Zealand different or similar to life in your country?

Додаток Г

Навчальні матеріали з формування у старшокласників ЛСКК
в англomовному читанні на уроках країнознавства

Додаток Г.1

The General Information and the Geographical Position

PRE-READING ACTIVITIES

Task 1. Answer the questions:

Is a good knowledge of English, its grammar and vocabulary enough to have real communication with the foreigners?

Is a good command of Geography enough for understanding the culture of other peoples?

What should we study at our country study lessons to avoid the culture shock?

What is meant by the expression “The world is a global village”?

Why is cultural ignorance so dangerous?

What are stereotypes? Are they helpful?

At your country study lessons you are going to find the information about

background (land and climate, history),
people (population, language, religion, general attitudes, personal appearance),
customs (greetings, gestures, visiting, eating),
lifestyle (family, dating, marriage, diet, recreation, holidays, commerce),
society (government, economy, education, health, transport, communication),
social interaction (space distancing, attitude to time, display of emotions),
communication (communicative support, safe and dangerous topics, conversational Do's and Taboo's).

Task 2. Have you ever dreamt of travelling to Ireland? Imagine you have a chance to visit this wonderful country. Before you start your journey, you have to refresh some of your previous general knowledge and to tell what facts you already know about Ireland. We shall work in two groups. The group that knows more is the winner. The Memo with the topic areas will help you:

MEMO to describe the country: name, position, population, lakes, climate, cities, land features, mountains, national holiday, religion, language, rivers.

Task 3. Answer the following questions:

1. *What continent is Ireland situated on?*
2. *Is it far from the UK?*

3. *What is the capital of Ireland?*
4. *Is Ireland a constitutional monarchy or a parliamentary republic?*
5. *The official language in Ireland is English, isn't it?*
6. *Do you know anything about the way of life in Ireland?*
7. *Can you name any famous people who were born there?*
8. *What do you know about the relationship between Ireland and the UK?*
9. *What do you know about the flora and fauna of Ireland?*
10. *What things do people usually associate with Ireland?*

Task 4. Before you start your journey, learn some facts about Ireland. Look at the pictures, the map, the poem “The green Island” and read the Information File on Ireland, then answer the questions.

	
 <p style="text-align: center;"><i>The landscape</i></p>	 <p style="text-align: center;"><i>The Irish Castle</i></p>
 <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Dublin</i></p>	 <p style="text-align: center;"><i>The red deer</i></p>

Green Island

By Ewan Mac Coll

*The island lies like a leaf upon the sea
Green island like a leaf-fallen from the tree...*

1. *Where is Ireland situated?*
2. *What is the total area of Ireland?*
3. *What is the population of Ireland?*
4. *What are the official languages in Ireland?*
5. *Who is the head of the state in Ireland?*
6. *What is the capital of Ireland?*
7. *What does the national flag look like?*
8. *Does in the poet's words Ireland appear green or urban?*




INFORMATION FILE

Ireland

Total area	84,421 sq. km
Total population	6,378,000 million people
Capital	Dublin
Official languages	English, Irish, Ulster Scots
Government	parliamentary democracy



Population

Cities and towns by populations		#	Settlement	Urban Area Population	Metro population
	Dublin	1	Dublin	1,110,627	1,801,040 Greater Dublin
	Belfast	2	Belfast	333,000 ^[138]	1.1m County Antrim/County Down
	Cork	3	Cork	198,582	300,000 Cork Metro
	Limerick	4	Limerick	102,164	
	Derry	5	Derry	93,512	
	Galway	6	Galway	76,778	
	Waterford	7	Waterford	65,928	
	Craigavon	8	Craigavon	57,651 ^[138]	
	Drogheda	9	Drogheda	38,578	
	Dundalk	10	Dundalk	37,816	

WHILE-READING ACTIVITIES

Task 5. Match the words from two columns to make word combinations, translate them into Ukrainian.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. <i>the second-largest</i> | a) <i>plain</i> |
| 2. <i>St George's</i> | b) <i>mountain</i> |
| 3. <i>remaining</i> | c) <i>rivers</i> |
| 4. <i>low-lying</i> | d) <i>area</i> |

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 5. <i>central</i> | e) <i>island</i> |
| 6. <i>navigable</i> | f) <i>species</i> |
| 7. <i>changeable</i> | g) <i>vegetation</i> |
| 8. <i>mammal</i> | h) <i>temperature</i> |
| 9. <i>lush</i> | j) <i>climate</i> |
| 10. <i>extremes in</i> | k) <i>Channel</i> |

Task 6. Read the passage from the Wikipedia and try to determine the meaning of the unknown words from the context or use the Internet links to find the meaning in the free on-line dictionaries.

TEXT
The General Information
and the Geographical Position

Ireland is an island in the North Atlantic separated from Great Britain to its east by the North Channel, the Irish Sea, and St George's Channel. It is the second-largest island of the British Isles, trailing only Great Britain, the third-largest in Europe, and the twentieth-largest on Earth.

Politically, Ireland is divided between the Republic of Ireland (officially also named Ireland), which covers five-sixths of the island, and Northern Ireland, a part of the United Kingdom, which covers the remaining area and is located in the northeast of the island. In 2011 the population of Ireland was about 6.4 million, ranking it the second-most populous island in Europe after Great Britain. Just under 4.6 million live in the Republic of Ireland and just over 1.8 million live in Northern Ireland.

The island's geography comprises relatively low-lying mountains surrounding a central plain, with several navigable rivers extending inland. The island has lush vegetation, a product of its mild but changeable climate which avoids extremes in temperature. Thick woodlands covered the island until the Middle Ages. As of 2013, the amount of land that is wooded in Ireland is about 11% of the total, compared with a European average of 35%. The Irish climate is very moderated and classified as oceanic. As a result, winters are milder than expected for such a northerly area. However, summers are cooler than those in Continental Europe. Rainfall and cloud cover are abundant.

The Irish have a great affection for nature and rural life. The country's first coins even featured pictures of animals. Low levels of development and pollution in Ireland have left most of the nation's open spaces relatively undisturbed.

Did you know that there are no wild snakes in Ireland? The sea has stopped many animals common on mainland Europe from reaching the island. There are also only two wild mouse species, one type of lizard, and just three kinds of amphibians. Irish wildlife is protected by government conservation programs. To preserve natural habitat, the government has established six national parks and hundreds of national heritage areas throughout the country.

AFTER-READING ACTIVITIES

Task 7. Your friend is interested in the geographical position of Ireland. Answer his questions:

- 1) *Where is the island of Ireland situated?*
- 2) *Is it a large island?*
- 3) *What is the total population of Ireland?*
- 4) *What is the population of the Republic of Ireland?*
- 5) *What is the population of the Northern Ireland?*
- 6) *Are there any mountains in Ireland? Are they high?*
- 7) *What climate predominates in Ireland?*
- 8) *Are there any wild snakes in Ireland?*
- 9) *The Irish have a great affection city life, haven't they?*

Task 8. If we had a competition "How well do you know Ireland?" what questions would you expect to be asked? Write 10 questions about the geographical position of Ireland and be ready to ask your classmates.

Task 9. You are interested in the fauna and flora of Ireland.

a). Read the extract of the internet article and make a list of animals which can be found on the island.

b). Read the whole article (<http://www.travelinireland.com/life-and-culture/fauna-and-flora/fauna-and-flora-in-ireland.html>) and be ready to give the characteristic features of Irish flora.

....Ireland had been isolated from Europe after the Ice Age. The usual species that can be found in Ireland would be hedgehogs, red fox, and badger. Others like Irish hare, pine marten, red deer are not that often seen. In their aquatic wildlife, species like shark, turtle, dolphin and others are typical in the coast. There is a rich bird life in Ireland where there is a record of 400 bird species in Ireland. Much of these birds migrated and that includes the swallow. Ireland birds mostly come from Greenland, Africa, and Iceland. The good thing about traveling or walking in the Ireland is that Ireland does not have snakes... .

Task 10. Your classmates are interested in geography of Ireland and want to know much more. At home you will have to search the Internet and find information about the geographical position of Ireland and tell us more interesting facts about it. Choose 2 of the topic areas below and get ready to report orally in class on the point.

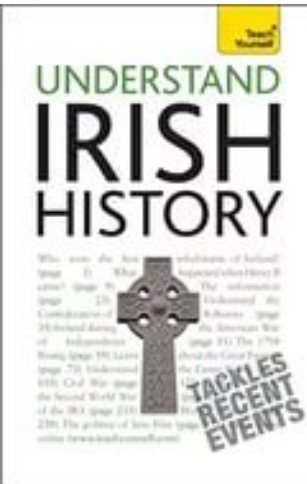
*position, population, lakes, climate, cities, land features, mountains,
national holiday, religion, language, rivers, flora, fauna*

Додаток Г.2

Early Irish History

PRE-READING ACTIVITIES

Task 1. Look through the article. Divide it into six structural parts using the Memo given below.

<p><i>MEMO</i></p> <p><i>A internet article includes the following parts:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Headline;</i> ▪ <i>Introduction (1 paragraph);</i> ▪ <i>Main Body (2 and more paragraphs);</i> ▪ <i>Conclusion (1 paragraph);</i> <p><i>and optional parts:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Subheadings;</i> ▪ <i>Illustrative Material.</i> 	
--	--

WHILE-READING ACTIVITIES

Task 2. Soon you are going to visit Ireland. You do not want to be weak in History of this wonderful country. Skim the text and make notes about the most important points every tourist should keep in mind while visiting the country.

Early Irish History

Historians estimate that Ireland was first settled by humans at a relatively late stage in European terms – about 10,000 years ago. Around 4000 BC it is estimated that the first farmers arrived in Ireland. Farming marked the arrival of the new Stone Age. Around 300BC, Iron Age warriors known as the Celts came to Ireland from mainland Europe. The Celts had a huge influence on Ireland. Many famous Irish myths stem from stories about Celtic warriors. The current first official language of the Republic of Ireland, Irish stems from Celtic language.

Early Christian Ireland

Following the arrival of Saint Patrick and other Christian missionaries in the early to mid-5th century, Christianity took over the indigenous pagan religion by the year 600 AD. Irish Christian scholars excelled in the study of Latin, Greek and Christian theology in monasteries throughout Ireland. The arts of manuscript illumination, metalworking and sculpture flourished and produced such treasures as the Book of Kells, ornate jewellery, and the many carved stone crosses that can still be seen across the country.

The Viking Era

At the end of the 8th century and during the 9th century Vikings, from where we now call Scandinavia, began to invade and then gradually settle into and mix

with Irish society. The Vikings founded, Dublin, Ireland's capital city in 988. Following the defeat of the Vikings by Brian Boru, the High King of Ireland, at Clontarf in 1014, Viking influence faded.

The Norman Era

The 12th century saw the arrival of the Normans. The Normans built walled towns, castles and churches. They also increased agriculture and commerce in Ireland.

Plantations and Penal Laws

After King Henry VIII declared himself head of the Church in England in 1534 he ensured that the Irish Parliament declared him King of Ireland in 1541. From this time up to the late 17th century, an official English policy of 'plantation' led to the arrival of thousands of English and Scottish Protestant settlers. The most successful plantation occurred in Ulster. From this period on, sectarian conflict became a common theme in Irish history.

The 17th century was a bloody one in Ireland. It culminated in the imposition of the harsh regime of Penal laws. These laws set about disempowering Catholics, denying them, for example, the right to take leases or own land above a certain value, outlawing Catholic clergy, forbidding higher education and entry to the professions, and imposing oaths of conformity to the state church, the Church of Ireland. During the 18th century, strict enforcement of the Penal laws eased but by 1778 Catholics held only about 5% of the land in Ireland.

Union with Great Britain

In 1782 a Parliamentary faction led by Henry Grattan (a Protestant) successfully agitated for a more favourable trading relationship with England and for greater legislative independence for the Parliament of Ireland. However, London still controlled much of what occurred in Ireland. Inspired by the French Revolution, in 1791 an organization called the United Irishmen was formed with the ideal of bringing Irish people of all religions together to reform and reduce Britain's power in Ireland. Its leader was a young Dublin Protestant called Theobald Wolfe Tone. The United Irishmen were the inspiration for the armed rebellion of 1798. Despite attempts at help from the French the rebellion failed and in 1801 the Act of Union was passed uniting Ireland politically with Britain.

In 1829 one of Ireland's greatest leaders Daniel O'Connell, known as "the great liberator" was central in getting the Act of Catholic Emancipation passed in the parliament in London. He succeeded in getting the total ban on voting by Catholics lifted and they could now also become Members of the Parliament in London.

After this success O'Connell aimed to cancel the Act of Union and re-establish an Irish parliament. However, this was a much bigger task and O'Connell's approach of non-violence was not supported by all. Such political issues were overshadowed however by the worst disaster and tragedy in Irish history – the great famine.

The Great Famine

Potatoes were the staple food of a growing population at the time. When blight (a form of plant disease) struck potato crops nationwide in 1845, 1846 and 1847 disaster followed. Potatoes were inedible and people began to starve to death. The

response of the British government also contributed to the disaster – trade agreements were still controlled by London. While hundreds of thousands of people were suffering from extreme hunger, Ireland was forced to export abundant harvests of wheat and dairy products to Britain and further overseas.

Between 1845 and 1851 two million people died or were forced to emigrate from Ireland. The population of Ireland has never since reached its pre-famine level of approximately 8 million. Ireland's history of emigration continued from this point onwards with the majority of Irish emigrants going to the United States of America.

Home Rule

There was little effective challenge to Britain's control of Ireland until the efforts of Charles Stewart Parnell (1846-91). At the age of 31 he became leader of the Irish Home Rule Party, which became the Irish Parliamentary Party in 1882.

While Parnell did not achieve Home Rule (or self-government), his efforts and widely recognized skills in the House of Commons earned him the title of 'the uncrowned king of Ireland'. The impetus he gave to the idea of Home Rule was to have lasting implications.

In Ulster in the north of Ireland the majority of people were Protestants. They were concerned about the prospect of Home Rule being granted as they would be a Protestant minority in an independent Ireland with a Catholic majority. They favored the union with Britain. The Unionist Party was led by Sir Edward Carson. Carson threatened an armed struggle for a separate Northern Ireland if independence was granted to Ireland.

A Home Rule Bill was passed in 1912 but crucially it was not brought into law. The Home Rule Act was suspended at the outbreak of World War One in 1914. Many Irish nationalists believed that Home Rule would be granted after the war if they supported the British war effort. John Redmond the leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party encouraged people to join the British forces and many did join. However, a minority of nationalists did not trust the British government leading to one of the most pivotal events in Irish history, the Easter Rising.

Easter Rising

On April 24th (Easter Monday) 1916, two groups of armed rebels, the Irish Volunteers and the Irish Citizen Army seized key locations in Dublin. The Irish Volunteers were led by Padraig Pearse and the Irish Citizen Army was led by James Connolly. Outside the GPO (General Post Office) in Dublin city center, Padraig Pearse read the Proclamation of the Republic which declared an Irish Republic independent of Britain. Battles ensued with casualties on both sides and among the civilian population. The Easter Rising finished on April 30th with the surrender of the rebels. The majority of the public was actually opposed to the Rising. However, public opinion turned when the British administration responded by executing many of the leaders and participants in the Rising. All seven signatories to the proclamation were executed including Pearse and Connolly.

Two of the key figures who were involved in the rising who avoided execution were Éamon de Valera and Michael Collins. In the December 1918 elections the Sinn Féin party led by Éamon de Valera won a majority of the Ireland based seats of the House of Commons. On the 21st of January 1919 the Sinn Féin members of

the House of Commons gathered in Dublin to form an Irish Republic parliament called Dáil Éireann, unilaterally declaring power over the entire island.

War of Independence

What followed is known as the “war of independence” when the Irish Republican Army – the army of the newly declared Irish Republic – waged a guerilla war against British forces from 1919 to 1921. One of the key leaders of this war was Michael Collins. In December 1921 a treaty was signed by the Irish and British authorities. While a clear level of independence was finally granted to Ireland the contents of the treaty were to split Irish public and political opinion. One of the sources of division was that Ireland was to be divided into Northern Ireland (6 counties) and the Irish Free State (26 counties) which was established in 1922.

Civil War

Such was the division of opinion in Ireland that a Civil War followed from 1922 to 1923 between pro and anti-treaty forces, with Collins (pro-treaty) and de Valera (anti-treaty) on opposing sides. The consequences of the Civil war can be seen to this day where the two largest political parties in Ireland have their roots in the opposing sides of the civil war – Fine Gael (pro-treaty) and Fianna Fáil (anti-treaty). A period of relative political stability followed the Civil war.

Northern Ireland

Under the same Government of Ireland Act of 1920 that created the Irish Free State, the Parliament of Northern Ireland was created. The Parliament consisted of a majority of Protestants and while there was relative stability for decades this was to come to an end in the late 1960s due to systematic discrimination against Catholics.

1968 saw the beginning of Catholic civil rights marches in Northern Ireland which led to violent reactions from some Protestant loyalists and from the police force. What followed was a period known as ‘the Troubles’ when nationalist/republican and loyalist/unionist groups clashed.

In 1969 British troops were sent to Derry and Belfast to maintain order and to protect the Catholic minority. However, the army soon came to be seen as a tool of the Protestant majority by the minority Catholic community. This was reinforced by events such as Bloody Sunday in 1972 when British forces opened fire on a Catholic civil rights march in Derry killing 13 people. An escalation of paramilitary violence followed with many atrocities committed by both sides. The period of ‘the Troubles’ are generally agreed to have finished with the Belfast (or Good Friday) Agreement of April 10th 1998.

Between 1969 and 1998 it is estimated that well over 3,000 people were killed by paramilitary groups on opposing sides of the conflict.

Since 1998 considerable stability and peace has come to Northern Ireland. In 2007 former bitterly opposing parties the Democratic Unionist Party (DUP) and Sinn Féin began to co-operate in government together in Northern Ireland.

Republic of Ireland – 20th Century to present day

The 1937 Constitution re-established the state as the Republic of Ireland.

In 1973 Ireland joined the European Economic Community (now the European Union).

In the 1980s the Irish economy was in recession and large numbers of people emigrated for employment reasons. Many young people emigrated to the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Australia.

Economic reforms in the 1980s along with membership of the European Community (now European Union) created one of the world's highest economic growth rates. Ireland in the 1990s, so long considered a country of emigration, became a country of immigration. This period in Irish history was called the Celtic Tiger.

AFTER-READING ACTIVITIES

Task 3. Chose the correct answer

1. Historians claim that Ireland was first settled by humans

- a) around 4000 BC
- b) about 10,000 years ago
- c) around 300BC.

2. At the time of early Christian Ireland produced such treasures as

- a) the Book of Kells, ornate jewelry, and the many carved stone crosses that can still be seen across the country.
- b) the Book of Irish, jewelry, and the many carved stone crosses that can still be seen across the country.
- c) Golden and silver stones across the country.

3. During the Viking Era

- a) Viking influence nothing in the Irish society
- b) Vikings began to invade and then gradually settle into and mix with Irish society.
- c) The Vikings founded, Dublin, Ireland's capital city in 998.

4. During the Norman Era

- a) no walled towns, castles and churches were built.
- b) walled towns, castles and churches were built.
- c) walled towns were ruined.

5. Sectarian conflict became a common theme in Irish history because

- a) King Henry VIII declared himself head of the Church in England in 1534.
- b) an official English policy of 'plantation' which led to the arrival of thousands of English and Scottish Protestant settlers.
- c) Ulster was full of English and Scottish Protestants.

6. Ireland's greatest leaders Daniel O'Connell,

- a) was known as "the great liberator"
- b) was for valiant getting the Act of Union and re-establishment of an Irish parliament.
- c) caused the worst disaster and tragedy in Irish history – the great famine.

7. Irish Home Rule Party became the Irish Parliamentary Party in

- a) 1982
- b) 1882
- c) 1822.

8. Easter Rising declared

- a) British administration in Ireland
- b) James Connolly a king of Ireland
- c) an Irish Republic independent of Britain.

9. “War of independence” ended

- a) when in December 1921 a treaty was signed by the Irish and British authorities.
- b) Northern Ireland was divided into (5 counties) and the Irish Free State (26 counties)
- c) when Irish gave up.

10. The Constitution re-established the state as the Republic of Ireland.

- a) in 1937
- b) in 1938
- c) in 1837.

Task 3. You have read the text about the most important periods in Ireland’s history. Look through the text one more time and be ready to compare periods in the history of Ukraine and Ireland.

Task 4. Read the famous quotation by Patrick Henry Pearse (1916) and be ready to find the proof of it in the article you have read.

“You cannot conquer Ireland. You cannot extinguish the Irish passion for freedom...”

Task 5. In pairs, using the information of the text, write 10 questions about Irish history. Put your questions to your partner to test his or her knowledge.

Task 6. At home you will have to write the article to the Irish School newspaper about Ukrainian Struggle for Independence in which you will be able to find links between Irish and Ukrainian love to freedom.

Додаток Г.3

Song “The Town I Loved so Well” by Phil Coulter

PRE-READING ACTIVITIES

Task 1. Answer the questions:

Do you know any Irish singers? If yes, what do you know about them?

Task 2. You are going to read the brief information about Phil Coulter. Have you ever heard about him?



***Phil Coulter** (born 19 February 1942) is an Irish musician, songwriter and record producer. He was awarded the Gold Badge from the British Academy of Songwriters, Composers and Authors in October 2009. Coulter has amassed 23 platinum discs, 39 gold discs, 52 silver discs, two Grand Prix Eurovision awards; five Ivor Novello Awards, which includes Songwriter of the Year; three American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers awards; a Grammy Nomination; a Meteor Award, a National Entertainment Award and a Rose d'or d'Antibes. He is one of the biggest record sellers in his native land.*

Task 3. You are going to read the words of a famous song by Phil Coulter “The Town I Loved so Well”. Look through the words of the song and be ready to answer the questions:

1. *Did the author spend his childhood in the town? Find the proof in the text.*
2. *Did the author become mature in the town too? Find proof in the text too.*
3. *What images of male and female does the author show? Is he proud or ashamed of them?*
4. *What images make us understand that war comes to town?*
5. *Does the author love his home town? Why do you think so?*

WHILE-READING ACTIVITIES

Task 4. While reading you will come across some unfamiliar word combinations which prevent you from understanding the meaning. Find any free on-line English-English and English-Ukrainian/Russian Dictionaries and browse them with the links to understand the meaning.

The Town I Loved so Well

In my memory, I will always see
 The town that I have loved so well
 Where our school played ball by the gas yard wall
 And they laughed through the smoke and the smell
 Going home in the rain, running up the dark lane
 Past the jail, and down behind the fountain
 Those were happy days, in so many, many ways
 In the town I loved so well
 In the early morning the shirt factory horn
 Called women from Creggan, the moor, and the bog
 While the men on the dole played a mother's role
 Fed the children and then walked the dog
 And when times got tough there was just about enough
 And they saw it through without complaining
 For deep inside was a burning pride
 In the town I loved so well
 There was music there in the Derry air,
 Like a language that we all could understand
 I remember the day that I earned my first pay
 When I played in a small pick-up band
 There I spent my youth, and to tell you the truth
 I was sad to leave it all behind me
 For I learned about life, and I found a wife
 In the town I loved so well
 But when I returned, how my eyes have burned
 To see how a town could be brought to its knees
 By the armoured cars and the bombed-out bars
 And the gas that hangs on to every breeze
 Now the army's installed by that old gas yard wall
 And the damned barbed wire gets higher and higher
 With their tanks and their guns, oh my god, what have they done
 To the town I loved so well
 Now the music's gone but they carry on
 For their spirit's been bruised, never broken
 They will not forget, but their hearts are set
 On tomorrow and peace once again
 For what's done is done and what's won is won
 And what's lost is lost and gone for ever

I can only pray for a bright, brand new day
In the town I love so well

AFTER-READING ACTIVITIES

Task 5. You are going to sing a song together with the author
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KAqOC5iJ5o8>

Task 6. Be ready to answer the questions:

What is the author's attitude to life? Is he optimistic?

Does the song show any stereotype traits of Irish character? Which one?

Think about the meaning of the word "patriotism". What does it mean especially for you? Is it an important part of Ukrainian\Irish character or both?

Task 7. Work in groups. Imagine you will have a video chat in Skype with your Irish friends, who are interested in Ukrainian traditions. Think about the song which can be shown to your Irish friends. Find its words and video in the Internet. Be ready to explain in English what it is about, what national traits of Ukrainian character it depicts.

TEXT MAJOR CITIES IN IRELAND

PRE-READING ACTIVITIES

Task 1. Answer the questions:

Which Irish cities can you name?

What do you know about them?

Task 2. You are going to read the text about some Irish cities. Skim the text for general information and tell which city you would visit first in Ireland and why. Give reasons.



WHILE-READING ACTIVITIES

Task 3. Read the texts about the major cities in Ireland.

- a) Explain the words in bold.
- b) Chose the city you like most and make notes about the most amazing facts which make people visit it.

Major Cities in Ireland

Ireland is Europe's third-largest island, surrounded by hundreds of islets and other islands. It is bordered by the Irish Sea and Great Britain. The rich *cultural heritage, scenic beauty, thriving nightlife* and amazing weather make the cities of Ireland major *tourist destinations* throughout the year.

Did you know?

According to the World Giving Index, Ireland is the most charitable country in Europe and the second most globally.

Ireland is politically referred to as the Republic of Ireland. The nation has been largely influenced by English domination since the 1600s. The Irish War of Independence witnessed the splitting of the land into independent Ireland and Northern Ireland, a part of the United Kingdom, in 1949. With a population of approximately 6 million, the *picturesque locales* are listed among the top ten *tourist hot spots* in the world.

In this article, we'll look at 6 major cities in Ireland, important information regarding the county towns, and also some quick facts about the country. You will find *an overview on each major city*, its population, and some amazing facts.

Major Cities and Counties of Ireland

Dublin

(Population: 1,110,627)

The capital and the most populous city of Ireland, Dublin is the fifth largest city in Europe. Apart from being the *contemporary cultural center* of the country, Dublin is also a modern center of education, arts, administration, economy, and industry. It is considered among the top 30 cities in the world. Dublin is divided into 2 parts, Northside and Southside, by River Liffey. Dublin enjoys pleasant climate throughout the year; there are no *temperature extremes*. It is estimated that more than 50% of Dublin's population is younger than 25. It is thus considered one of Europe's most *youthful cities*. The nightlife is vibrant and there are many places that people can enjoy. The Dublin Writers Museum, James Joyce Museum, birthplace of George Bernard Shaw, Malahide Castle, Fry Model Railway, Talbot Botanic Gardens and Tara's Palace are a few *attractions* in Dublin. The city is also famous for its shopping experience.

Cork

(Population: 198,582)

Situated in the southwestern part of the country, Cork is the second largest city of Ireland. The city is built on the River Lee. It can be termed as a typical Irish city with *old-styled* narrow streets. Earlier known for its heavy industries, Cork has now transformed to a city that is equipped with great IT companies and chemical plants. It is home to great architecture and *pedestrian-friendly routes*. Cork highlights visual treats in the River Lee, South Mall, County Hall tower, Elysian, church tower of Shandon, Cork City Hall, St. Mary's Cathedral, St. Fin Barre's

Cathedral, Cork Opera House, University College and English Market. The climate of cork is not extreme; winters are mild and summers are cool. Cork is famous for its traditional food.

Limerick

(Population: 91,454)

The city of Limerick is built on the curves and islands of River Shannon, and is situated in the midwest region of Ireland. It is the fifth most populous city in Ireland. It has a **vibrant music scene** and nightlife. It is also one of the cloudiest cities of Ireland with an average of 62 days of no sunshine recorded. Connected by Shannon Airport, the city offers tourists the services of 'Street Ambassadors'. Tourist attractions in Limerick include King John's Castle, Hunt Museum, St Mary's Cathedral, University of Limerick, Treaty Stone, Foynes Flying Boat Museum and the Jim Kemmy Municipal Museum. The milk market in the city is one of the oldest market run in the country.

Kilkenny

(Population: 24,423)

The city of Kilkenny is a popular tourist destination in Ireland, well-known for its cultural life. It is built on both the banks of River Nore in the province of Leinster. Kilkenny has a very rich heritage, some of the historic buildings include Kilkenny Castle, St. Canice's Cathedral and round tower, Rothe House, Shee Alms House, Black Abbey, St. Mary's Cathedral, Kilkenny Town Hall, St. Francis Abbey, Grace's Castle, and St. John's Priory. Kilkenny has always attracted **culturally-aware people**, the craft and design workshops, the Watergate theater, the public garden and the museum are some of the main attractions of the city. Kilkenny is 73 mi (117 kilometers) from the capital Dublin and 30 mi (48 kilometers) north from Waterford. The city records some of the highest summer and lowest winter temperatures in Ireland. For its rich cultural heritage and beautiful countryside feel Kilkenny is one of the most visited cities in Ireland.

Galway

(Population: 76,778)

Known as the Cultural Heart of Ireland, Galway hosts a number of **celebratory events** and cultural festivals. Its young population and **contribution to art** and music makes it a popular tourist destination in Ireland. It is located on the west coast and gets its name from the Gaillimh river. The city is also referred to as the City of the Tribes. Galway is famous for its **traditional street performances**. It plays host to a number of popular festivals such as the Galway Arts Festival, Astronomy Festival, the Cúirt International Festival of Literature, Galway Film Fleadh, Galway International Oyster Festival, Tulca Visual Arts Festival and the Spirit of Voice Festival every November. Galway experiences mild climates with abundant rainfall, hail and snow are very rare.

Waterford

(Population: 51,519)

Well-known around the world due to its association with the famous Waterford Crystal, a glass making industry, Waterford is considered to be the oldest city of Ireland. It is home to Reginald's Tower, the oldest civic building in Ireland.

AFTER-READING ACTIVITIES

Task 4. State if the information below is true or false.

1. <i>Cork is the capital and the most populous city of Ireland.</i>
2. <i>Ireland is politically divided into Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland.</i>
3. <i>Ireland was divided into 33 counties, out of which 26 later formed Republic of Ireland and the remaining 7 made up Northern Ireland.</i>
4. <i>Counties in Ireland are traditionally divided into 5 provinces.</i>
5. <i>Waterford is well-known around the world due to its association with the famous Waterford Crystal, a glass making industry.</i>
6. <i>Galway is also one of the cloudiest cities of Ireland with an average of 62 days of no sunshine recorded.</i>

Task 5. Chose the right answer.

1. Dublin

- a) Dublin enjoys pleasant climate throughout the year but there are temperature extremes.
- b) It is a city of old people
- c) The capital and the most populous city of Ireland, Dublin is the fifth largest city in Europe.

2. Cork

- a) Cork is the third largest city of Ireland.
- b) Cork has no chemical plants at all.
- c) It is home to great architecture and pedestrian-friendly routes.

3. Limerick

- a) It has a calm life without vibrant music scene and nightlife.
- b) It is also one of the cloudiest cities of Ireland with an average of 62 days of no sunshine recorded.
- c) The milk market in the city is one of the modern up-to-date markets run in the country.

4. Kilkenny

- a) The city of Kilkenny is a popular tourist destination in Ireland. It is built on left bank of River Nore.
- b) Kilkenny has a very rich heritage, which has always attracted culturally-aware people.
- c) Its rich cultural heritage and beautiful countryside doesn't make Kilkenny one of the most visited cities in Ireland.

5. Galway

- a) Known as the Cultural Heart of Ireland, Galway hosts a number of celebratory events and cultural festivals.
- b) Its mature population likes art and music.
- c) It gets its name from Gaillimh lake.

6. Waterford

- a) Waterford is considered to be the youngest city of Ireland.
- b) Well-known around the world due to its association with the famous Waterford Crystal, a glass making industry.
- c) Waterford International Festival of Light Opera, is a famous music festival that takes place in the city every four years.

Task 6. Read the words by James Joyce devoted to Dublin and surf the Internet to find the answer why he loved the city so much.

“When I die Dublin will be written in my heart”.

Task 7. Imagine that you are a tourist guide who advertises the cities of Ireland. Use your notes about the city you liked most and advertise the city so that to make everybody wish to go there.

Task 8. At home you will have to search the net and find additional information about the major cities of Ireland which can be of interest to your classmates and make a project about one of the cities according to the structure:

- the location of the city
- the population
- the economy
- the resources
- the landmarks
- the fascinating facts which make it unique

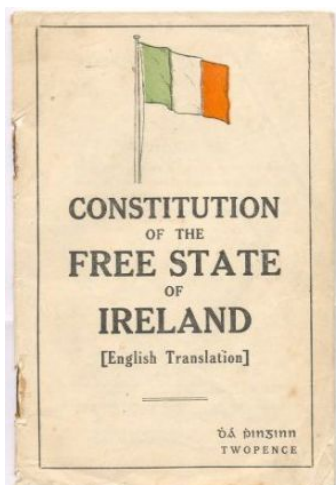
Task 8. Imagine that your pen friends from Dublin are going to arrive soon in Kiev. Visit the site : <http://www.kievtown.net/eng/other/traveltips.html> and be ready to speak about the travel tips which were not mentioned on the site, but still are very important from your point of view.

Додаток Г.4

The Government of Ireland

PRE-READING ACTIVITIES

Task 1. You want to know more about the political system of Ireland. Look at the map and guess what the text is going to be about.



Task 2. Look through the box “Ireland in brief” and refresh your memory about the government type of the country.

<i>Independence from UK</i> 6th December 1921 (by treaty)
<i>Administrative divisions</i> 26 counties
<i>Constitution</i> effective from 29 th December 1937
<i>Government type</i> republic, parliamentary democracy
<i>Head of state</i> president
<i>Head of government</i> Prime Minister
<i>Cabinet</i> cabinet appointed by the president with previous nomination by the Prime Minister and approval of the House of Representatives
<i>Parliament</i> bicameral parliament consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives
<i>Elections</i> president elected by popular vote for a seven-year term (eligible for a second term); Prime Minister nominated by the House of Representatives and appointed by the president
<i>Vote</i> 18 years of age

WHILE-READING ACTIVITIES

Task 3. Read the passage from the Wikipedia and try to determine the meaning of the **words in bold** from the context. If you can't explain some terms, click on the links (on-line). Discuss your ideas in class.

Politics of Ireland

Politically, the island is divided between Ireland (a **sovereign state** also called the Republic of Ireland) and Northern Ireland (a **constituent** country of the United Kingdom). They share an open border and both are part of the Common Travel Area.

Both Ireland and the United Kingdom are members of the European Union, and as a **consequence** there is **free movement** of people, goods, services and capital across the border.

Republic of Ireland

The Republic of Ireland is a **parliamentary democracy** based on the Westminster model with a written constitution and a **popularly elected** president who has mostly **ceremonial powers**. The Government is headed by a prime minister, the Taoiseach, who is appointed by the President on the **nomination** of the lower house of parliament, the Dáil. Members of the government are chosen from both the Dáil and the upper house of parliament, the Seanad. Its capital is Dublin.

Ireland today ranks amongst the wealthiest countries in the world in terms of **GDP per capita** and in 2012 was ranked the seventh most developed nation in the world by the United Nations' **Human Development Index**. A period of rapid economic **expansion** from 1995 onwards became known as the Celtic Tiger period, was brought to an end in 2008 with an unprecedented financial crisis and an economic depression in 2009.

AFTER-READING ACTIVITIES

Task 4. a) Your friend has some doubts about the explaining of some notions and Proper names from the text. Match the word combinations to their meanings.

the Dáil	the prime minister
the Seanad	the part of the Commonwealth
the Taoiseach	a period of rapid economic expansion
the Celtic Tiger period	the lower house of parliament
a sovereign state	an independent country
a constituent country	the upper house of parliament

c) Using the word combinations above as the key words, tell about the political system of the Republic of Ireland.

Task 5. Read the abstract from the text. Predict what problems are described in the full text of the article.

ABSTRACT

Ireland is amongst the top 50 eco-friendly countries. Globally, it's the first nation to introduce an environmental levy on plastic shopping bags (2002) and a public smoking ban (2004). Dublin has recently introduced 'ecocabs' that are free of cost for pedestrians and are eco-friendly (pedal powered). It was also the first European country to ban incandescent light bulbs (2008) and in-store tobacco advertising (2009).

a) Look through the whole article.

What sociocultural information can you get from the article?

Ireland is the third largest island in Europe and boasts the 2nd highest GDP per capita in the EU.

The green Shamrock, the harp, and the Celtic cross are the three most famous symbols of Ireland.

The ancestral and official language of Ireland is Irish Gaelic with English also spoken widely.

About 88% of the Irish population is Roman Catholic and has one of the highest rates of church attendance in the Western World.

An estimated 80 million people of Irish descent live outside Ireland, and about 36 million Americans have reported Irish ancestry and about half of all Australians can claim to be Irish descendants.

Ireland boasts of some of the biggest names in performing arts and literature. Oscar Wilde, James Joyce, Bernard Shaw, Keats and Bram Stoker are few Irish literature greats. U2, Oasis, Boyzone, Cranberries, Westlife are few bands from the music world that hail from Ireland. While Pierce Brosnan, Peter O'Toole, Richard Harris and Colin Farrell are popular Irish personalities of the silver screen.

Ireland is renowned for its breweries, with Guinness and Irish Bailey's being its most popular exports. The Irish are known to consume an average of 131.1 liters of beer per year, the 2nd highest per capita consumption in the EU.

Once known as the 'Island of Saints and Scholars', today Ireland is known for its vibrant youth, stunning scenery, world-class rock musicians and software exports (world's leading software exporter!). Not to forget the famed Irish wit and humor along with the ever-welcoming pubs serving a pint of Guinness.

b) Read the article once again. While reading the article fill in the table 'Ireland'.

Ireland		
General Sociocultural Information	Sociocultural Vocabulary	Main Problems / Ideas / Solutions

Додаток Г.5

Irish Poetry

POEM “I AM OF IRELAND” BY WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS

PRE-READING ACTIVITIES

Task 1. If you want to know the way of life in Ireland and to understand the Irish character, you should read the poem by W. B. Yeats. First read a brief information about William Butler Yeats who is considered to be “Irish Shevchenko”

William Butler Yeats is widely considered to be one of the greatest poets of the 20th century. He belonged to the Protestant, Anglo-Irish minority that had controlled the economic, political, social, and cultural life of Ireland since at least the end of the 17th century. Most members of this minority considered themselves English people who happened to have been born in Ireland, but Yeats was staunch in affirming his Irish nationality. Although he lived in London for 14 years of his childhood (and kept a permanent home there during the first half of his adult life), Yeats maintained his cultural roots, featuring Irish legends and heroes in many of his poems and plays.

WHILE-READING ACTIVITIES

Task 2. While reading you will come across some unfamiliar word combinations which prevent you from understanding the meaning. Find some free on-line English-English and English-Ukrainian/Russian Dictionaries and browse them with the links.

Be ready to tell about the feelings you’ve got while reading.

I AM OF IRELAND

by William Butler Yeats

*I am of Ireland,
And the Holy Land of Ireland,
And time runs on,' cried she.
'Come out of charity,
Come dance with me in Ireland.'*

*One man, one man alone
In that outlandish gear,
One solitary man
Of all that rambled there
Had turned his stately head.
That is a long way off,
And time runs on,' he said,
'And the night grows rough.'*

*I am of Ireland,
And the Holy Land of Ireland,*

*And time runs on,' cried she.
'Come out of charity
And dance with me in Ireland.'*

*'The fiddlers are all thumbs,
Or the fiddle-string accursed,
The drums and the kettledrums
And the trumpets all are burst,
And the trombone,' cried he,
'The trumpet and trombone,'
And cocked a malicious eye,
'But time runs on, runs on.'*

*I am of Ireland,
And the Holy Land of Ireland,
And time runs on,' cried she.
'Come out of charity
And dance with me in Ireland.'*

AFTER-READING ACTIVITIES

Task 3. Work in groups of four. You are international news reporters. Using the expressions below discuss the messages communicated in the poem.

<i>Useful Expressions</i>
<i>*The way I understand this text / passage, the author seems to think / feel / believe that ...</i>
<i>*To my way of thinking, the writer seems to suggest that ...</i>
<i>*I personally believe that the main message in this text / passage is ...</i>

Task 4 You might have enjoyed reading the poem. William Butler Yeats regards the idea of love to his motherland. Do you think an average Irish shares the author's opinion? Ground your answer. Compare Irish' and Ukrainians' estimation of the problem raised in the poem.

Task 5. Read the poem by T.G.Shevchenko and be ready to explain your friends from Ireland who the author of the poem is, what the main idea of the poem is and what feelings you experience while reading it.

My Testament

<i>When I die, bury me On a grave mound Amid the wide-wide steppe In my beloved Ukraine, In a place from where the wide-tilled fields And the Dnipro and its steep banks Can be seen and Its roaring rapids heard. When it carries off The enemy's blood from Ukraine To the deep blue sea... I'll leave</i>	<i>The tilled fields and mountains— I'll leave everything behind and ascend To pray to God Himself... but till then I don't know God. Bury me and arise, break your chains And sprinkle your freedom With the enemy's evil blood. And don't forget to remember me In the great family, In a family new and free, With a kind and quiet word.</i>
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*December 25, 1845,
Pereiaslav,
Taras Shevchenko,
“Iak umru, to pokhovaite”.*

Додаток Г.6

Funny Ireland



PRE-READING ACTIVITIES:

Task 1. a). What is stereotype? Find the definition of this word in the English-English dictionary. b). Look at the box with some stereotypes about Ukrainians. Do you agree with all of them?

Task 2. You want to know some interesting facts about Ireland and the way of life in this unique country. Look through the text and be ready to compare some facts about Ireland and Ukraine.

YES I'm from Ukraine NO it's not the part of Russia	YES I'm from Ukraine NO I don't eat salo and drink vodka every day	YES I'm from Ukraine NO we have another more famous Shevchenko
YES I'm from Ukraine NO it's not in Asia	YES I'm from Ukraine NO not all my software is stolen	YES I'm from Ukraine NO my bones are not full of radiation
YES I'm from Ukraine NO I'm neither cheap nor a prostitute	YES I'm from Ukraine NO we don't have snow the whole year	YES I'm from Ukraine NO Russian is not my language

WHILE-READING ACTIVITIES

Task 2. You've got a friend from Ireland who sent you a link to an amazing text about funny facts about Ireland, read it and list the characteristics of Ireland Ukrainian students should keep in mind.

Fun Facts about Ireland

Ireland is popular for various reasons, right from the leprechaun, the Celtic knot, to the Blarney Stone and G.B. Shaw. Here is a collection of some fascinating facts about Ireland.

Ireland, an island located to the northwest of Europe, is one of the largest islands in the world. Known for its picturesque beauty, lush green scenery, and interesting culture, Ireland is one of the most fascinating countries in the world. Apart from rugby and golf, the stout is one of the trademarks of Ireland. The Celts are also believed to have lived in Ireland in ancient times.

Interesting Ireland Facts

Ireland is known as the Emerald Island, thanks to its lush greenery.

In Ireland, lakes are called loughs (pronounced as locks).

The Gaelic is the commonly spoken language in Ireland, next to Irish and English.

St. Patrick brought Christianity to Ireland in around 430 BC.

The St. Patrick's Day is celebrated in Ireland on March 17th, which is a national holiday and a feast day.

The St. Patrick's Day Parade also takes place on March 17th where people gather together in Dublin to witness it.

The Irish believe that on Judgment day, Jesus Christ will be the judge of all people, but, St. Patrick will be the judge of the Irish.

The introduction and use of rosary was first made in Ireland.

Majority of the Irish population are Roman Catholics.

The Constitution of Ireland grants freedom of worship to all the citizens in the country.

There are nearly 8 times Polish speakers in Ireland than Gaelic speakers.

Many castles in Ireland have '**murder hole**' in the roof close to the entrance of the castle. This hole was used to dump daggers or hot liquids on enemies.

Not a single snake is found in Ireland. On the other hand, the only reptile found is the **lizard**.

The Irish Police force, are **unarmed**, but, the detectives always carry firearms.

According to the Irish laws, there is no **death penalty** in Ireland.

George Bernard Shaw, Bram Stoker, James Joyce, Oscar Wilde, W. B. Yeats, Samuel Beckett, Richard Harris, Pierce Brosnan, Alec Baldwin, Cillian Murphy, Ben Affleck, George Clooney, Harrison Ford, and Colin Farrell are some of the famous Irish.

Ireland is also very popular as the home of pop music with Westlife, Horslips, Boyzone, Thin Lizzy, Clannad, Boomtown Rats, The Corrs, The Cranberries, Ronan Keating, Gilbert O'Sullivan, etc., as some of the famous bands.

James Hoban, an Irish, designed the White House in Washington.

The number of cell phones in Ireland is more than the number of people living there.

Most of the Irish family names start with 'Mac' or 'O'...', which literally means 'son of ...' and 'grandson of ...' respectively in Gaelic.

The rugby, hurling, and soccer are the most loved sports in Ireland.

The Celtic knot is one of the most famous Irish symbols that stands for continuity of life. Apart from this, the harp, the Shamrock, and the Irish wolfhound are some other famous symbols that belong typically to Ireland.

The Blarney Stone, which according to the legend, when kissed, gives the person ability of eloquence. Every year, thousands of visitors visit and kiss this legendary stone.

Titanic, the **Unsinkable ship**, which sunk in its maiden voyage, was made in Ireland.

Reading these Ireland fun facts will make you want to visit this country. If you wish to know more about this beautiful nation, visit it once, and explore many interesting aspects about it.

Information About Irish Red Hair

Red hair, especially pale red hair, is often regarded as the characteristic feature of the people of Ireland. Today, Irish red hair is one of the most popular and desirable hair color for women, though earlier people with red hair were often ridiculed.

"Ron was always my favorite character, because I feel like I relate to him, like we've both got red hair, we both like sweets, we've both got lots of brothers and sisters."

— *Rupert Grint*

Redhead is the common term used for people with red hair, which is often associated with the people of Irish origin. Red hair can range from deep orange to bright copper-colored hair, though Irish red hair typically refers to pale red hair. Contrary to the popular belief that Irish people usually have red hair, only a small percentage of Irish people, about 10%, are found with red hair.

On the other hand, almost 13% population of Scotland have red hair. In spite of this fact, red hair is often associated with Irish people only, which, at one time, became a subject of **discrimination** and **humiliation** in England, due to the mistrust between the two nations (England and Ireland). Many Hollywood movies have also shown Irish people with red hair and contributed to the belief that majority of the Irish people have red hair.

Why Do Irish People Have Red Hair?

The characteristic red hair associated with Irish people is actually caused by the presence of a high level of the pigment known as **pheomelanin**. The level of the dark pigment eumelanin is low among the individuals with red hair. The concentration of both the types of melanin pigments is determined by genes. The genetics of red hair was first discovered in the year 1997. It has been discovered that

the changes in the gene melanocortin-1 receptor (MC1R), found on chromosome 16 is responsible for producing this hair color. The MC1R recessive variant gene, which gives red color to the hair is found to be more prevalent among the people of Ireland and Scotland.

It has also been observed to be accompanied by pale skin and freckles. Pale or fair skin is actually a result of low concentration of the pigment eumelanin, which has a special advantage for the people living in the equator regions. These regions usually do not receive sufficient amount of sunlight, and so, light skin is necessary to produce adequate amount of vitamin D. On the other hand, this also has a disadvantage, as people with light skin are at a higher risk for developing **skin cancer**.

AFTER-READING ACTIVITIES

Task 3. Explain the words in bold. Use the on-line dictionary if necessary.

Task 4. Answer the questions:

1. *What is Ireland popular for?*
2. *What is the leprechaun?*
3. *How do you understand 'the Celtic knot'?*
4. *What is G.B. Shaw famous for?*
5. *What is St. Patrick's contribution to the history of Ireland?*
6. *The Irish Police force are unarmed, aren't they?*
7. *Is there death penalty in Ireland?*
8. *Why do the Irish have red hair?*
9. *What is special about the Blarney Stone?*
10. *What do the shortenings 'Mac' or 'O' mean in the Irish family names?*

Task 5. You are going to participate in an intercultural project devoted to cultural diversity of the world, think about 5 funny facts about Ukraine which make it unique from your point of view.

Додаток Г.7
Sports in Ireland



PRE-READING ACTIVITIES

Task 1.

a) Before reading the text about sport in Ireland find out what Gaelic football is.

Gaelic Football is the dominant sport in Ireland. Although not nearly as old as hurling it has long been the number one national sport with the most clubs and players.

Gaelic Football has often been described as a mixture of soccer and rugby, it is claimed to be older than both of those games. It is also thought to be the father of the modern Australian game of Aussie Rules probably introduced to Australia by the thousands of Irish people who emigrated or were deported to Australia from the middle of the 19th century.

Gaelic football is played with a round ball, slightly smaller and heavier than a soccer ball. The playing field is the same as hurling approximately 137m long and 82m wide, and the goals are also the same, a H shape with a crossbar a little higher than the crossbar on soccer goals, and lower than the crossbar on rugby goals.

Task 2. Read the text and put down the names of sports popular in Ireland.

WHILE-READING ACTIVITIES

Task 2. Use the Internet to find out what Gaelic football is and to find out the peculiarities of this very kind of football.

Sports in Ireland

The island of Ireland fields a single international team in most sports. One notable exception to this is association football, although both associations continued to field international teams under the name "Ireland" until the 1950s. An all-Ireland club competition for soccer, the Setanta Cup, was created in 2005.

Gaelic football is the most popular sport in Ireland in terms of match attendance and community involvement, with about 2,600 clubs on the island. In 2003 it represented 34% of total sports attendances at events in Ireland and abroad, followed by hurling at 23%, soccer at 16% and rugby at 8% and the All-Ireland Football Final is the most watched event in the sporting calendar. Soccer is the most widely played team game on the island, and the most popular in Northern Ireland. Swimming, golf, aerobics, soccer, cycling, Gaelic football and billiards/snooker are the sporting activities with the highest levels of playing participation. The sport is also the most notable exception where the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland field separate international teams. Northern Ireland has produced two World Snooker Champions.

Many other sports are also played and followed, including basketball, boxing, cricket, fishing, greyhound racing, handball, hockey, horse racing, motor sport, show jumping and tennis.

AFTER-READING ACTIVITIES

Task 3. Tell your classmates about the most popular Irish sports.

Task 4. You love sport and go in for fitness regularly. You also spend hours watching sport on TV. You are going to Ireland soon. You are staying at your pen friend's. What will you tell your Irish friends about sports in Ukraine? Work in groups of four and make notes to show Ukrainian people's attitude to sport.

Додаток Г.8

Famous Irish Proverbs and Sayings

PRE-READING ACTIVITIES

Task 1. Do you agree that the proverbs and sayings help us understand the way of life of the people who created them? Read the text to be ready to find proofs to this statement.

WHILE-READING ACTIVITIES

Task 2. While reading you will come across some unfamiliar word combinations which prevent you from understanding the meaning. Find them in on-line English-English Dictionaries and browse them with the links.

Task 3. Give synonyms to the words in bold.

Famous Irish Sayings

If you want to understand the way Irish people think and what they *value*, the first thing to do is brush up on the old sayings. As there are literally thousands of great sayings in Gaelic, this article has made a short list for you to read through.

Endowed with a rich culture, Ireland today is one of the most *developed*, *wealthiest* and *peaceful* countries in the world. The Irish people are a Western European group who have their origins in Ireland, situated in northwestern Europe.

The Celtic people established themselves in Ireland hundred years before the advent of Christ, and the island was dominated by them for almost 1000 years. Much of the essence of the Irish people's heritage still retains the Celtic influence at the core even today. Down-to-earth and full of *wisdom*, here are some famous Irish sayings that reveal the nature and ethos of the Irish people.

40 Popular Sayings

"The best looking-glass is the eyes of a friend."

"A postponement till morning is postponement for ever."

"A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

"A sly rogue is often in good dress."

"Constant company wears out its welcome."

"As honest as a cat when the meat is out of reach."

"Don't throw out the dirty water until you have the clean water in."

"A secret is a weapon and a friend." – James Stephens

"Long churning makes bad butter."

"Only the rich can afford compassion."

"Don't let your tongue cut your throat."

"A trout in the pot is better than a salmon in the sea."

"Make hay while the sun shines."

"Don't count your chickens before they are hatched."

"As the old cock crows the young cock learns."

"Least said soonest mended."

"An old broom knows the dirty corners best."

"Don't tell your complaint to one who has no pity."

"A loud voice can make even the truth sound foolish."

"Better an idle house than a bad tenant."

"A little of anything isn't worth a pin; but a wee bit of sense is worth a lot."

"If a rogue deceives me once, shame on him. If he deceives me twice, shame on me."

"A heavy purse makes a light heart."

"Don't rest your eyes beyond what is your own."

"A guest should be blind in another man's house."

"The fat is not to be had without labor."

"Every patient is a doctor after his cure."

"A fool and his money are easily parted."

"Castles were built a stone at a time."

"A windy day is the wrong one for thatching."

"Do not mistake a goat's beard for a fine stallion's tail."

"The wise head keeps a shut mouth."

"Don't say everything you want to say lest you hear something you would not like to hear."

"Never ask a fox to mind the hens."

"Be kind to those that meet you as you rise, you may pass them again as you fall."

"A watched kettle never boils."

"Never praise your son-in-law until the year is out."

"Don't bid the devil good day till you meet him."

"Firelight will not let you read fine stories but it's warm and you won't see the dust on the floor."

"No matter how tall your grandfather was, you have to do your own growing."

Funny Irish Sayings and Quotes

"It's not that the Irish are cynical. It's rather that they have a wonderful lack of respect for everything and everybody." Brendan Behan was spot on when he said this, don't you think? The quotes given here are proof of the wonderful things that Irish can come up with using just the English language.

Leave it to the Irish to come up with some really witty, sarcastic, point-blank, and downright funny things to say about life, love, and all the general happenings around us. The collection of Irish quotes here is sure to have you smiling. Enjoy!

♣ You've got to do your own growing, no matter how tall your grandfather was.

♣ If you're lucky enough to be Irish, then you're lucky enough.

♣ May the cat eat you and the devil eat the cat.

♣ Who gossips with you will gossip of you.

♣A good laugh and a long sleep are the two best cures.

♣But the greatest love – the love above all loves, Even greater than that of a mother – Is the tender, passionate, undying love, of one beer drunken slob for another.

♣Don't give cherries to pigs or advice to fools.

♣The Irish – be they kings, or poets, or farmers, they're a people of great worth, they keep company with the angels, and bring a bit of heaven here to earth.

♣Both your friend and your enemy think you will never die.

♣Being Irish is very much a part of who I am. I take it everywhere with me.

♣Why should you never iron a four leaf clover? You don't want to press your luck.

♣The Irish gave the bagpipes to the Scotts as a joke, but the Scotts haven't seen the joke yet.

♣A turkey never voted for an early Christmas.

♣Here's to our wives and girlfriends. May they never meet!

♣The Irish don't know what they want and are prepared to fight to the death to get it.

♣A quarrel is like buttermilk: once it's out of the churn, the more you shake it, the more sour it grows.

♣In heaven there is no beer. That's why we drink ours here.

♣God invented whiskey to keep the Irish from ruling the world.

♣Drink is the curse of the land. It makes you fight with your neighbor. It makes you shoot at your landlord and it makes you miss him.

♣Only Irish coffee provides in a single glass all four essential food groups: alcohol, caffeine, sugar, and fat.

♣I wouldn't be here if it wasn't for my Mum. I know I've got Irish blood because I wake up everyday with a hangover.

♣It is not a secret after three people know it.

♣For every wound, a balm. For every sorrow, cheer. For every storm, a calm. For every thirst, a beer.

♣Bless your little Irish heart and every other Irish part.

♣When we drink, we get drunk. When we get drunk, we fall asleep. When we fall asleep, we commit no sin. When we commit no sin, we go to Heaven. So, let's all get drunk and go to heaven.

♣Wherever you go and whatever you do, may the luck of the Irish be there with you.

AFTER-READING ACTIVITIES

Task 4. Choose 5 sayings and 5 quotes which you liked most. Explain how you understand them. What traits of Irish character do they depict?

Task 5. You are a reporter who is writing the article devoted to proverbs and sayings of different nations. Choose at least five proverbs or sayings which show the national Ukrainian character. Don't translate them word to word. Try to find the equivalent if possible and explain their meaning to your Irish readers.

Task 6. You are a creative designer of the Youth journal, which is going to publish the article about the Ukrainian proverbs and sayings. Draw a picture visualizing the proverb's images or find an appropriate picture in the Internet.

Додаток Г.9

Social Interaction and Communication in Ireland

CULTURAL CLUES, DO'S & TABOOS: COMMUNICATION
GUIDELINES FOR IRELAND

PRE-READING ACTIVITIES

Task 1.

- a) What are Do's & Taboos? Do you know any?
- b) Read an extract from the internet article about cultural Do's & Taboos and say whether it is useful to study such things or no... Give reasons.

A Guide to Social Graces

Around the world, different cultures have different ideas about how to act in public. Here are some things to know to avoid embarrassing "Oh, I see" moments.

In China and Japan, gesture "come here" with all of your fingers pointing down. Beckoning someone with a bent finger is considered impolite.

In Vietnam, point with your whole hand, not just one finger.

In South Korea, stay quiet on public transportation. Noisiness is considered very rude.

In India, you are expected to refuse your host's first offer of a drink or snack. You will be asked again!

In Germany, use utensils, not your fingers, to eat – even with foods like pizza and fries. The one exception is bread. It can be eaten with your fingers

WHILE-READING ACTIVITIES

Task 2. Read about cultural clues and taboos in Ireland. Underline everything that surprises you. Be ready to discuss it in class.

Cultural Clues, Do's & Taboos: Communication Guidelines for IRELAND

The Irish often have more of a relaxed attitude towards time. As a business traveller, however, you should always strive to be punctual for your appointments.

When meeting the Irish, the proper greeting is to shake hands and extend a warm greeting as you maintain eye contact. Handshakes should also be exchanged upon departure.

The Irish tend to value their personal space and will expect the same of you. If you speak in an animated manner, tone down your hand gestures.

Stand straight and sit with your feet situated flat on the floor. If men or women cross their legs, it shouldn't be ankle over knee. It is preferable to cross ankle over ankle.

In a conversation between the Irish and visitors to the country, all participants are expected to maintain a low, moderate, tone of voice. Among friends, family, and perhaps closer acquaintances, it's permissible for the volume and display of emotions to become more pronounced.

The Irish are resolute about their independence from English rule. Consequently, in conversation, refrain from putting Irish culture in the same category as English culture. These kinds of generalizations can jeopardize the business relationship you have worked so hard to establish.

Keep your hands out of your pockets, particularly when speaking.

Avoid using the North American expression, "Have a nice day". It will come across as sounding questionable.

Pointing is accomplished by using the head or chin, rather than the fingers. Touching one's nose is a sign of confidentiality. Use the index finger to indicate the number one, and the thumb for number five.

The peace sign or "V" made by extending the index and middle finger with the palm facing out, is an obscene gesture in Ireland and should be avoided.

In larger organizations, the boss is distinguished from others as the key decision-maker and authority figure. Subordinates usually do as they are told and may not express opinions or ideas.

The Irish tend to value a conservative demeanor, yet have an admiration for eccentrics, rebels, and artists.

Fewer women are a part of the higher ranks in Irish business culture, although they are slowly making progress.

If you place a high priority on having a tightly focused meeting, you will have to make some allowances. Generally speaking, the Irish don't place much emphasis on closely following an agenda.

The Irish are far more animated speakers than the English. They can sometimes be described as prone to the legendary pastime of "blarney", or embellishing the truth.

The Irish tend to be very "down-to-earth", so ensure that any information you give is sensible and realistic.

The Irish tend to be polite, attentive listeners and will restrain themselves from interrupting, so do the same.

Don't put pressure on the decision-making process. Efforts of any kind to obtain direct information or force a faster decision will only damage your relationship.

Welcome Topics of Conversation

Irish writers such as Swift, Yeats, Joyce, Shaw, O'Casey, and Beckett have made great literary contributions. Knowledge and appreciation of Irish literature will ingratiate you with your Irish companions.

Your travels in Ireland

The Gaelic culture

Sports, especially Irish sports and football (Soccer)

Food, drink and fun!

Conversation to Avoid

Avoid discussing Irish politics

Religion and religious differences in Ireland

Comparing the lives of the native Irish with Irish-Americans

Sex and roles of the sexes

Any controversial social issue in Ireland

AFTER-READING ACTIVITIES

Task 3. There are some stereotypes about the way of communication in Ireland. Agree or disagree with them.

- 1) *You should be punctual for your business meetings.*
- 2) *When meeting the Irish, you should shake hands.*
- 3) *The Irish are famous for their expressive hand gestures.*
- 4) *You shouldn't cross your ankle over your knee in Ireland.*
- 5) *You shouldn't compare the Irish culture to the English culture.*
- 6) *You shouldn't say "Have a nice day" in Ireland because it doesn't sound polite.*
- 7) *The peace sign or "V" made by extending the index and middle finger with the palm facing out should be avoided in Ireland.*
- 8) *The Irish tend to be very "down-to-earth".*
- 9) *The best topic for conversation is about the literary contributions of the Irish writers.*
- 10) *The Irish politics shouldn't be the conversational topic for the foreigners.*

Task 4. Speak on the point:

1. *How is life in Ireland different or similar to life in the UK?*
2. *How is life in Ireland different or similar to life in your country?*
3. *What should Ukrainians keep in mind planning a trip to Ireland to avoid a culture shock?*

TEXT PUB ETIQUETTE



PRE-READING ACTIVITIES

Task 1. Answer the questions:

1. *What is a pub?*
2. *Do you have pubs in Ukraine?*
3. *Do we have some special pub etiquette?*

Task 2. Look through the text and try to determine the meaning of the grammatical structures in bold from the context and define their meaning. Discuss your ideas in class.

Task 3. Mind your grammar! We use Do/Does in the present simple to give emphasis:

*He **does** go to the pub every weekend, though his wife is against it.*

*Irish **do** love pubs!*

While reading the text pay attention to the sentences with emphasis.

WHILE-READING ACTIVITIES

Task 4. Be ready to explain the words and word combinations in English: *ground rules, Guinness and Smithwicks, a barkeep, Cheers, a tip.*

Task 5. Are the sentences true or false?

1. *Do not tip.*
2. *Do insert yourself in local conversations.*
3. *Do make everyone in the bar want to go and hide.*
4. *Do not relax.*

5. *Do laugh and enjoy a good chat.*
6. *Do act as if you were Irish.*
7. *Don't talk about the troubles.*
8. *Do expect the locals to put on a show for you.*
9. *Do demand good service, but try to be polite. Thank yous are appreciated.*
10. *Do never expect music in Irish pubs.*

Pub etiquette

In order to enjoy your first trip to the pub it's important to know the ground rules. You need to follow proper pub etiquette.

Have respect for the Pub, especially in smaller out of the way places. The Pub is a meeting place, a social gathering, if you want to experience the Irish Pub start with respect for this institution and its people.

Step 1 – Enter the Pub, take off your hat, find a stool and sit down. Now this doesn't sound hard, but the majority of tourists are so excited they turn people off. When you get to your seat relax and stay to yourself.

Step 2 – Order a pint of Guinness, If you don't like Guinness, order what's available (Smithwicks, Harp, Carlsberg). The older fellas will be drinking Guinness, and the youngsters will be drinking Carlsberg or Bud or Guinness. (My brother ordered a Smithwicks and was told it's a nice drink for women) you also see a lot of people ordering a bulmers cider. My recommendation is order a pint of Guinness and wait. Thank the barkeep. Don't flash your money, do not tip, the barkeeps are professional and are paid as such; if you tip you will be targeted as an ignorant tourist.

Step 3 – Enjoy your pint, read the paper, if there is a game on watch the TV, slowly drink your pint and drink in the atmosphere of the old pub that you're in. The only one who is obligated to listen to you is the barkeep; don't insert yourself in local conversations without being invited. You are being summed up by the locals; they are trying to figure out if you are a nice tourist interested in the local goings on, or a pain in the ass tourist.

Step 4 – Be prepared to listen, I know, what you are being prepared to listen to. If you have entered the Pub and respectfully ordered your pint and didn't make anyone in the bar want to go and hide. Then some local will ask "what part of the States are you from". Since you are visiting you will be treated as a guest. The chats will be different depending on the parts of the country.

Dos and don'ts of Pub etiquette

Do take your time and relax, hey, you are on vacation.

Do wait to be invited into conversation.

Do laugh and enjoy a good chat.

Do stay at a hotel or B&B with a Pub, customers have access to the bar after hours.

Do remember you are not Irish; people born in Ireland are Irish.

Don't talk about the troubles, do feign ignorance.

Don't expect the locals to put on a show for you; you are a guest act accordingly.

Don't demand service, be polite. Thank yous are appreciated.

Don't expect music in small towns, the tourist spots have traditional music to attract tourist.

The Pubs are the best institutions in Ireland, you have some of the best chats with all types of people, and remember, use proper pub etiquette and it never rains in the Pub.

So make the trip over and enjoy Ireland! It's a beautiful, friendly, fun place to be, now that you know the proper pub etiquette that is. Cheers.

AFTER-READING

Task 6. Answer the following questions.

*Who is considered to be an **ignorant tourist** or a **pain in the ass tourist**?*

What should you do to avoid being one?

Write at least 10 rules of Irish pub etiquette, starting like in the example:

You should...

Task 7. Think about Ukrainian pub etiquette.

Write at least 10 rules of Ukrainian pub etiquette, starting like in the example:

What you should remember is...

Task 8. When you were in Ireland on a tour you were invited to a pub (together with your parents and, of course, you didn't drink beer), where you could observe the way Irish people behave themselves. Write about it. Use Past Simple and do remember to put emphasis in past simple using did.

Додаток Г.10

Famous Irish People

PRE-READING ACTIVITIES

Task 1. Look through the article. Divide it into structural parts using the Memo given below.

<p><i>MEMO</i></p> <p><i>An internet article includes the following parts:</i></p> <p><i>Headline,</i></p> <p><i>Intruduction,</i></p> <p><i>Main Body with Subheadings.</i></p>
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WHILE-READING ACTIVITIES

Task 2. Read the article and be ready to fill in the box.

<i>Name of an outstanding Irishman</i>	<i>Profession, sphere in which the talent was found</i>	<i>Contribution to the Irish culture</i>

Famous Irish People

Apart from the beautiful castles and the graceful dance forms, there are many famous Irish people who have brought fame and glory to this nation. Some of the well-known Irish personalities are enlisted below.

Ireland is a place that has a rich culture. The country is particularly known for its beautiful dance forms, which have mesmerized people for years. Besides, the beautiful countryside with the gorgeous castles speak volumes about the beauty and the rich history of the nation. Ireland boasts about its share of famous personalities in the world its list, who have brought fame and laurels to the country. Some of these personalities are enlisted below.

Paul David Hewson (Bono)

Paul David Hewson, better known as Bono of the U2 group, was born in Dublin, Ireland.

The Irish band U2 has many smash hits to their credit.

Bono is also the creative head behind the lyrics of the songs, and is known for his controversial lyrics as well.

This talented artist also has numerous awards to his credit. He has also tried his hand at acting, and is engaged in extensive humanitarian work.

Ronan Keating

Ronan Keating tasted success when he was a member of the popular boyband group, Boyzone.

This famous Irish personality is known for his singing skills and is also a smash hit with most of the teenyboppers.

Tracks sung by Ronan Keating have hit the number one spot on most of the charts (goes to prove his popularity).

He has worked with the members of Boyzone for 7 years, after which the members went their separate ways.

The internet was ablaze with the news of their reunion in the years that followed.

Ronan Keating moved on with his singing career and has several awards under his belt.

Oscar Wilde

This famous Irish personality was one of the most successful writers ever.

'The Picture of Dorian Gray' was amongst his most renowned works.

Oscar Wilde was more recognized for his role towards aesthetic as well as decadent movements.

He often brought criticism from other writers and found himself shrouded in controversy.

Despite this, his works speak volumes about his talent as a writer.

Ernest Thomas Sinton Walton

He was an Irish physicist and is also the only famous Irish person to have won a Nobel Award for his work in science.

John Cockcroft and Ernest Walton were the recipients of the 1951 Nobel Prize, which was mainly for their path-breaking work on the transmutation of the atomic nuclei.

This duo was also awarded the Hughes Medal of the Royal society of London. This was in the year 1938.

He also received many honorary degrees that were awarded from the institutes of North America and the British Isles.

James Hoban

This talented Irish architect is renowned for designing the White House.

He was born in Desart, near Callan, in Ireland.

It was in the year 1792, when Hoban won a contest that gave him the opportunity to design the mansion, which was known later as the White House.

Tony O'Reilly

He was born in Dublin and is particularly famous as one of the richest men in Ireland.

He was conferred the honor of being knighted by Queen Elizabeth II, in the year 2001.

This was particularly for his services towards Northern Ireland.

He was also the former CEO of the H.J. Heinz Company and is also well-known for his leadership skills.

He was associated with the Independent News and Media Group as well. Tony O'Reilly has both, the Irish as well as British citizenship.

Niall Horan

Born in Mullingar, County Westmeath, Ireland, this talented artist is a part of the pop boy band, One Direction.

Niall Horan has been playing the guitar since he was a kid.

He performed acts in his country, and at the age of 16, he participated in 'The X Factor'.

The first album of the band, 'Up All Night', became an instant bestseller in the United Kingdom and the United States.

The list of famous Irish people does not end here itself! Ireland truly does have a long list of talented famous personalities who have made a notable contribution in different fields.

AFTER-READING ACTIVITIES

Task 3. You want to participate in the TV program 'The Wittiest'. The sphere of your knowledge is "Ireland and its people". Think about 5 questions which you can be asked. Write them down and be ready to address them to your classmates.

Task 4. You are going to participate in a competition "Outstanding Irishmen". Chose the person you like most and make a slide presentation about him or her, prove that this person deserves to be called like that. Follow the Memo.

MEMO

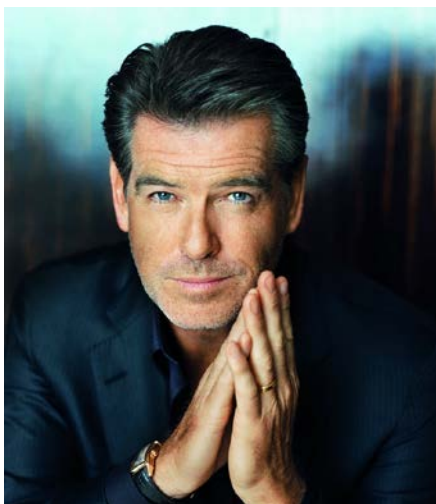
Fact files information about an outstanding Irishman

Sphere in which the talent was found and contribution to the Irish culture

Your attitude to his or her influence on world's culture.

Do use pictures, music or video to make everybody understand that this person really deserves to be named an outstanding Irishman!

TEXT
IRISH JAMES BOND



PRE-READING ACTIVITIES

Task 1. Answer the questions:

1. *You probably know the name of Pierce Brosnan, don't you?*
2. *What films with him have you watched?*
3. *Did you know that Pierce Brendan Brosnan was an Irish actor?*

Task 2. You are responsible for editing the Culture Journal. You've decided to publish an article about Irish James Bond in its next issue. Look through the following text and explain to your classmates whether you will choose it or not. To make the correct decision you should define its topic, taking into consideration the structure of the article and the author's intentions realized in its parts.

WHILE-READING ACTIVITIES

Task 3. Read the text and ask 10 questions to the text as a plan to cover the meaning of the whole.

IRISH James Bond

<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>16 May 1953, Drogheda,</i>
<i>County</i>	<i>Louth, Ireland</i>
<i>Birth Name</i>	<i>Pierce Brendan Brosnan</i>
<i>Height</i>	<i>1,88 m</i>

Pierce Brendan Brosnan was born in Drogheda, County Louth, Ireland, to May (Smith), a nurse, and Thomas Brosnan, a carpenter. He lived in Navan, County Meath, until he moved to England, UK, at an early age (thus explaining his ability to play men from both backgrounds convincingly). His father left the household when Pierce was a child and although reunited later in life, the two have never had a close relationship. His most popular role is that of British secret agent James Bond. The death, in 1991, of Cassandra Harris, his wife of eleven years, left him with three children – Christopher and Charlotte from Cassandra's first marriage and Sean from

their marriage. Since her death, he has had two children with his second wife, Keely Shaye Smith.

He adopted his first wife Cassandra Harris's children, Charlotte Brosnan (b. 1971, d. 2013) and Christopher Brosnan (b. 1973), after their father died in 1986.

Pierce Received American Citizenship at the US District Court House in Los Angeles in 2004. He has dual citizenship: Irish and American. He was made a Freeman of Navan, Co. Meath, Ireland (the town he lived in until he moved to England in 1964) on 11th November 1999. His primary residence is in Malibu, California.

Owns his own production company, Irish DreamTime. Its first release was *The Nephew* (1998).

Chosen by *People (USA)* magazine as one of the "50 Most Beautiful" people in the world.

Chosen by *People* magazine as one of the "50 Most Beautiful People" in the world.

The very first film he claims to have seen is the 007 movie (1964).

Enjoys fishing on the River Towy in Carmarthenshire, South Wales. Jimmy Carter (former American President) also enjoys the same fishing spot.

On December 28, 1991, one day after their 11th wedding anniversary, his wife, Cassandra Harris, died in his arms. She died of cancer.

His mother, May, was 19 when she gave birth to him. She had married his father, Thomas, on August 16, 1952. However, his parents separated when he was still a baby, and from the age of 4 he was raised by his maternal grandparents, Philip and Kathleen Smith, while his mother went to London to train as a nurse. When he was 6, both grandparents died and he was passed around amongst relatives until Eileen Reilly took him into her lodging house. Finally, when he was 10, his mother was able to take him to her home in Putney, London. While in London, May had met a man, named Bill Carmichael, who had asked her to marry him, but she wanted approval from her son. Pierce gave his approval and the couple were married. From that point on, Bill treated Pierce as his real son and they got along fine. It was Bill who took Pierce to see his first Bond movie (1964), and it was at that point that decided to take up acting.

3. Read 10 questions, you have made to the text as a plan to cover the meaning of the whole and address them to your classmates.

4. Look through the famous quotes by Pierce Brosnan and chose the one you like most, be ready to explain why.

Personal Quotes

(1997 quote on his career) *I've been very lucky in my life. Very lucky. I have been able to go through quite a few lives and still retain a certain identity and love of life. I have a new life, a new woman, a new baby. I also have a new realization, as a man and as an actor: This is where you belong. It's a great feeling, knowing you don't have to prove yourself or step on tippy toes to be seen or be heard. Just to be comfortable in who you are.*

(on his portrayal of the character of James Bond) *I never felt that I really nailed it.*

(On his early years in Ireland) *I remember being very much a loner. Very solitary childhood. I didn't have the guidance of a mother and father. I remember missing my mother. I used to think she was in the Congo working in this war zone. In reality she was a nurse in London, but I lived in my imagination.*

(on lessons he learned about himself that he still carries) *That I'm a survivor. That I can dream well. That I can work hard. That I have some kind of faith that keeps me in check, keeps me grounded in life. And just really good fortune to have traveled through the fair and still be at the table, so to speak.*

I had good luck and a bit of talent somewhere in the back pocket that I could kind of polish and nurture, but I dreamt and wished for all of this, then you get all of that and you've just got to show up and work.

(On why his James Bond ended) *I think I was caught up between the egos of the producers and the studios, really. They (the producers) didn't know whether to go younger, they didn't know what to do.*

(on Daniel Craig in Spectre) *He's a mighty warrior, and I think he found a great sense of himself in this one with the one-liners and a nice playfulness there. Just get a tighter story and he'll have another classic.*

AFTER-READING ACTIVITIES

Task 1. Work in groups. Make a list of traits of character P. Brosnan has. Do you really think him to be an Irish James Bond? Why? Does his character show some traits of national Irish character?

Task 2. Work in groups. Think about any Ukrainian actor or any national hero who can be described to your Irish friends. Whom would you describe? Why? What traits of character of him or her show Ukrainian national character?

3. Soon you are going to visit Ireland and you will be participating in the contest “Outstanding people of the world”. You will represent Ukraine. At home you will have to search the Internet and find the information about any famous person from Ukraine, who deserves to be described like that and make a brief report about one according to the structure:

- *the name, surname*
- *the date of birth (and death)*
- *the sphere of activity*
- *the contribution to the country*
- *the works.*

Додаток Г.11

Famous Irish People Traditional Irish Clothing

**PRE-READING ACTIVITIES**

Task 1. Your friend has asked you to give a summary of the text about traditional Irish clothing. You are short of time but you can't refuse him or her. Look through this article and make notes of its topic and the author's point of view.

Task 2. You've got a 16-year-old sister, who adores fashion industry and is interested in the fashion history. She is going to visit Ireland soon. Advise her to read some information on the point, showing that you know something about it.

WHILE-READING ACTIVITIES

Task 3. While reading the text you will come across some unfamiliar words which prevent you from understanding the meaning. Find them in some free on-line Dictionaries and browse them with the links.

Task 4. Read the text and ask 10 questions to the text as a plan to cover the meaning of the whole.

Traditional Irish Clothing

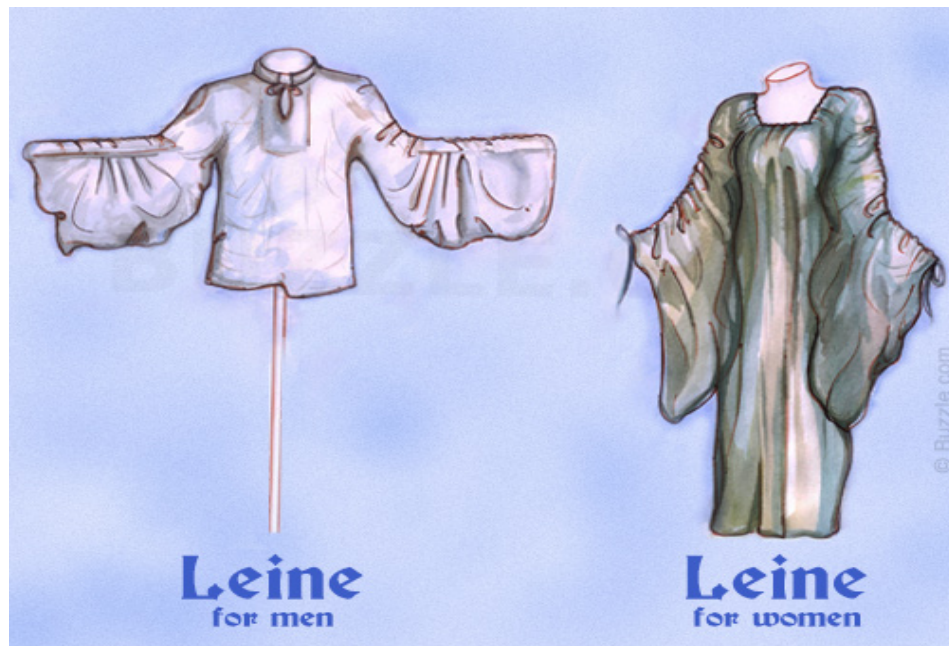
The clothing of a country speaks great volumes about its people, society, and also its weather. However, when we speak about traditional Irish clothing, not much can be said. Nevertheless, there are certain clothing styles and patterns in day-to-day life that have left their mark.

Did You Know?

The kilt is not Irish, but Scottish. Though it was worn in Ireland, it was introduced much later than what is believed.

While the traditional costume of a country is usually given a lot of prominence today, the case with Ireland is a little different. It wouldn't be wrong to say that not much is known about the exact traditional clothing in Ireland. We can trace a little here and there, but what we eventually find isn't conclusive. However, there are a few links to the attire worn by the Irish, and some facts supporting the same. For example, it is known that the variations in clothing determined one's social ranking, especially in terms of color and material. Wool was used extensively to make clothes, and so was animal skin. The Celts have hardly left any record on the type of clothing prevalent during the Greek and Roman eras. What the world knows today, as traditional Irish clothing is an assimilation of the clothes worn by the Irish from the 13th to late 18th century. In the sections below, we'll look at a few of these clothing elements that were worn by the Irish.

Léine



The léine (or leine) was a tunic, usually worn under the brat. It was broader at the bottom and narrow towards the waist. Around the upper arm, the léine was tighter and broadened after the elbows. The léine usually extended till below the knees; women wore longer léines than men. It is said that the length of one's léine, represented his/her rank in society; shorter the length, lesser the social ranking. Sometimes, the léine was worn just like a shirt (as pictured below). Sometimes, the men wore just the léine, whereas, the women covered it with an opened-sleeved dress. The léine was mostly made of linen, but sometimes also from wool. It was tied at the waist by all men, and either at the chest or the waist by the women, by a belt made of woven wool, leather, or horsehair. The léine was pulled over the belt to hide it.

Brat

If made from several colors, the person wearing a brat was considered wealthy. Brehon Law (early Irish law) claimed that slaves were allowed to wear a brat consisting just one color, the King could wear several colors, and other men could use four colors to make their brats. However, the usage of colors has turned hazy over the years, and the exact distribution of colors to make the brat is not perfectly known. It was worn over the shoulders, and pinned below the neck with a brooch. The brat was commonly made of wool, but ones made with leather have also been found.

Ionar

The ionar was an Irish jacket, barely reaching the waist, with open sleeves. While some open sleeves had buttons throughout them to tie the léine, others had thongs attached at the end, which were used to tie these open sleeves at the wrist. The ionar was also made from wool or leather but was also embroidered. It was worn by mostly the men, unlike the brat, which was worn by both men and women.

AFTER-READING ACTIVITIES

Task 5. Look through the text one more time and make a plan to cover the meaning of the whole.

Task 6. Work in groups and think about at least five traditional parts of Ukrainian clothing which should be told about to your Irish friends. Prove your choice, be reasonable.

Додаток Г.12

Irish Wedding: Traditions, Customs, and Superstitions

PRE-READING ACTIVITIES

Task 1. Work in pairs. Your Irish friend has recommended you to read the article from the Internet. Look it through very quickly. Predict what this article goes about. Use the Memo given below. Tell your friend whether its information may be interesting for you and you would read the whole article, or whether you would not waste your time on it. Give reasons.

MEMO

The Memo helps you predict the content of the text:

- 1) *read the given parts of the article;*
- 2) *define the idea of the topic of the text;*
- 3) *decide whether the topic is typically Irish or universal;*
- 4) *guess what sociocultural facts may be mentioned to develop the problem;*
- 5) *guess the author's attitude to the topic.*

WHILE-READING ACTIVITIES

Task 2. Read the text and ask 10 questions to the text as a plan to cover the meaning of the whole.

Know all about Irish Weddings: Traditions, Customs, and Superstitions



The Irish wedding traditions have many interesting stories behind them. This article brings to you all the reasons why the Irish do the way they do it!

Can You Believe It?

Fairies have always been an important part of the Irish folklore. In olden times, it was believed that fairies were attracted to beautiful things, and wanted to keep them for themselves. This belief gave rise to various superstitions revolving around protecting a bride from the fairies. It is therefore, that the bride is to keep at least one foot on the floor while dancing at the wedding or the fairies might spirit her away. Aw!

Each culture has a different set of traditions and customs, when it comes to uniting two lovers in holy matrimony. While some believe in revolving around a holy fire (as in the Indian culture), others jump a broom together (as seen in African cultures), to declare their union as man and wife. And Ireland, in this case, is not far behind. The country, which has a rich cultural heritage, follows a number of interesting customs and traditions when it comes to weddings. From hand fasting to throwing a shoe at the bride, an Irish wedding has it all. Here is a list of the few most unusual ancient as well as modern Irish wedding traditions.

Traditions and Customs

Wedding Attire

In the Irish culture, color blue is believed to bring the bride good luck and prosperity on her wedding day. Before white, it was blue that was considered a symbol of purity and virginity. Although nowadays, it isn't a compulsion to wear a blue dress, the "something blue" is still incorporated into one of the bride's accessories.

Most grooms prefer to wear Celtic kilts, which are plaid skirts that Irishmen wore during the medieval times. The groomsmen may or may not wear kilts. However, vests and sashes can be made out of tartan for the ceremonies. Below is a verse that was used by the brides to choose the color of their wedding dresses.

*Marry in white everything is right,
Marry in blue lover be true,
Marry in pink spirits will sink,
Marry in gray live far away,
Marry in brown live out of town,
Marry in green ashamed to be seen,
Marry in yellow ashamed of your fellow,
Marry in black wish you were back,
Marry in red wish you were dead,
Marry in tan he'll be a loved man,
Marry in pearl you'll live in a whirl.*

Bride's Hairstyle

Braided hair has long been associated with feminine power and luck, the reason why most Irish brides wear their hair in braids on their wedding day, usually with a lace or ribbon woven through it.

Hand Clasping

In a traditional Irish wedding, the hands of the couple are clasped together with the help of a ribbon, cord, or a rope. This represents their wish to spend the rest of their lives together, and signifies their bond as husband and wife. Looks like that's where "tying the knot" came from, eh?

Magic Handkerchief

In an Irish wedding, the bride tucks a handkerchief into her dress or bouquet. The handkerchief symbolizes fertility, and the bride usually carries it with her throughout the day. The same handkerchief is later used as a part of the Christening dress or bonnet, when the couple has a baby. It is further used at the child's wedding, thus continuing the custom.

The Claddagh Rings

The Irish wedding ring is called a Claddagh ring, named after a village in Ireland with the same name. This ring is one of a kind, and has a heart that is held

by two hands. The heart on the ring symbolize love, the crown on top of it symbolizes honor, whereas the two hands holding it represent faith. The ring is worn in different ways to symbolize various things.

If the ring is worn on the right hand, with the point of the heart facing the fingertip, it indicates that the woman is single.

When flipped around so that the point faces the wrist, it indicates that the woman is in a relationship.

The ring indicates engagement if it is worn on the left hand with the crown pointing inwards towards the wrist.

Once the couple is married, it is turned around so the crown is pointed at the bride's fingertips.

Both, the bride and the groom wear their wedding rings on the ring finger of their left hands.

Also interesting is that the wedding rings are passed around the congregation at the beginning of the wedding ceremony. Each guest holds the rings for a few seconds, and says their silent prayer for the couple. The rings are therefore believed to be blessed with a lot of luck and happiness for the couple.

Music

Generally, a harpist plays traditional Irish music before the wedding. As the couple walks away after the ceremony, bagpipes are played. Popular tunes that are played during the wedding include "Highland Fling" and the "Stack of Barley".

Dance

Cèilidh, a traditional Irish dance form is usually performed at the wedding, either by the guests or hired dancers. After the couple's first dance, the groom dances with his mother-in-law first, and then his mother. On the other hand, the bride dances with her father-in-law first, and then her father.

Food

A typical Irish wedding menu includes Irish soda bread, corned beef, and cabbage, with plenty of whiskey.

Wedding Cake



An Irish wedding cake is typically a fruitcake. It is made using honey, and is then soaked in an Irish whiskey and further frosted with sweet glaze. The icing is usually made with almond paste.

Flowers

Most Irish brides wear a wreath of wildflowers in their hair, and carry a basket or bouquet of the same. A few sprigs of lavender are often included, as a symbol of love and devotion.

Choosing the Day

In ancient times, the day and the month when the couple decided to marry was also decided based on various superstitions. Some days and months were considered lucky, while others were believed to bring bad fortune to the couple. Here is a small verse about the best days to wed.

"Monday for health,
Tuesday for wealth,
Wednesday the best day of all,
Thursday for losses,
Friday for crosses,
And Saturday no day at all."

The month of the wedding was chosen based on the following verse:

"Marry when the year is new, always loving, kind, and true.
When February birds do mate, you may wed, nor dread your fate.
If you wed when March winds blow, joy and sorrow both you'll know.
Marry in April when you can, joy for maiden and for man.
Marry in the month of May, you will surely rue the day.
Marry when June roses grow, over land and sea you'll go.
They who in July do wed, must labor always for their bread.
Whoever wed in August be, many a change are sure to see.
Marry in September's shine, your living will be rich and fine.
If in October you do marry, love will come but riches tarry.
If you wed in bleak November, only joy will come, remember.
When December's rain fall fast, marry and true love will last."

Wedding Vows

The Irish Vow of Unity is usually the one to be used at an Irish wedding. It goes as follows:

We swear by peace and love to stand,
Heart to heart and hand in hand.
Mark, O Spirit, and hear us now,
Confirming this, our Sacred Vow.

Throwing the Bouquet

This is one tradition that we are familiar with. Just like in the U. S., the bride in Ireland too, throws the bouquet to a crowd of women. And as we know, whoever catches it is the lucky one to be married next.

Horseshoe

During the Celtic times, a horseshoe was considered to be lucky. It is for the same reason that the Irish brides generally carry a horseshoe in their bouquet, or as a charm in their bracelet.

On the way to the Church

The bride and the groom often take different ways to the church, symbolic of their separate lives coming together. It is also common for the bride to take a different way home, from the church after the ceremony, as a sign of her new life.

Locking the Church Door

You might be surprised to see the church door being locked at an Irish wedding. The tradition began when Irish men began to get cold feet on their wedding day, and the guests, as a result, started to lock the doors to ensure the groom went through the ceremony.

Gifts

In an Irish wedding, the traditional wedding gift is a bell. Chiming the bell is thought to keep evil spirits away. Some couples even ring the bell while they recite their vows. Other things that are gifted to an Irish couple include gifts with the Claddagh symbol, celtic knots, and shamrocks.

The Honeymoon

The Irish translation for honeymoon is "mi na meala" which literally means the month of honey. In olden times, the newlyweds spent an entire month drinking a traditional honey mead called Bunratty Mead, which was believed to promote fertility. This is where the term "honeymoon" sprung from. The "honey" stood for the mead, and the "moon" represented the full lunar month that the couple spent in seclusion, so as to conceive within the first month of the marriage.

Superstitions

- Whiskey is sprinkled on the ground of the reception so as to ward off any evil spirits.
- In the Irish culture, it is believed that you should pass a piece of wedding cake through the bride's ring if you haven't met your true love. If you put it under your pillow, you will dream about your true love that night.
- Another tradition to ward off the evil spirits is ringing the bells. In olden times, the guests at the wedding were handed small bells to be rung during the ceremony. Nowadays, the bells are simply incorporated by the brides as a part of their jewelry. This is believed to have been the origin of ringing church bells after a wedding ceremony.
- It is believed that the horseshoe that the bride carries, is always supposed to point upward, or the luck of the couple might turn out.
- It is a common belief that if the bride wears a green dress on the night before her wedding, it will bring a lot of prosperity and abundance to the couple.
- Rains on the wedding day are considered bad luck in the Irish culture. Good weather is supposed to bring good luck to the couple. Irish brides, therefore, often place a statue of the Infant of Prague outside the church, so as to ward off the rains.
- Hearing a cuckoo or seeing a trio of magpies on the wedding day is considered lucky.

- The veil on the bride's head is always placed by one of her happily married friends, so as to borrow some of the happy couple's good faith and happiness.
- If the newlyweds take three bites of salt and oatmeal each, at the beginning of the reception, it is believed to ward off evil.
- Before going to the church, the bride's mother and the groom's father give the bride and the groom (respectively) a shilling each, which is later buried in the hearthstone in the couple's bedroom. This is believed to bury the bad luck along with it.
- It is considered unlucky for one to sing at one's own wedding, but lucky to throw a few coins in the crowd.
- A common Irish superstition is that it should only be a man to be the first one to kiss the bride congratulations. If the bride, is by any chance, greeted by a woman first, it will bring bad luck to the couple.
- The bride and groom should never wash their hands in the same sink. It is supposed to bring a lot of hardships in their married lives.
- An old shoe is thrown at the bride after the wedding, so as to shower good luck upon her.
- It is believed that if the bride's mother-in-law breaks a piece of the wedding cake on the bride's head as she enters the groom's house, the bride and the groom will be friends forever.
- The bride's wedding earrings are believed to bring her luck, every time she wears them

So now we know that not only are these various customs interesting, they also have a special meaning attached to them. Following these wonderful traditions on your wedding day is a great way to honor your Irish heritage.

AFTER-READING ACTIVITIES

Task 3. Read the article and note everything that surprises you about the Irish wedding traditions. Discuss with your partner.

Task 4. Work in groups of four. You are the teams of news editors at a national TV station. Look through the article and point out the cross cultural similarities and differences between the Irish and the Ukrainian wedding traditions to present this information during the prime time.

Додаток Г.13

Ireland's Heart Poem "Bogland" by Seamus Heaney

PRE-READING ACTIVITIES

Task 1. You are going to read the poem by Seamus Heaney, for whom the land is central to understanding the nation as a whole, including its people. In his poem "Bogland" bogs may be considered a metaphor for history, a deep, dark and a long one. Look through the poem and list the words and phrases the poet uses that denote this natural feature of Ireland as wet, dark and soft.

Task 2. Look through the extract of the Internet article quickly to find out what bog is.

...One of Ireland's most characteristic features is the bog. Covering 1,200,000 hectares (1/6th) of the island, Ireland contains more bog, relatively speaking, than any country in Europe except Finland. Across Europe, as well as in Ireland, bogs have been exploited in recent centuries as a source of fuel. With many of the bogs in the rest of Europe already gone, Ireland's now have an increased importance to the scientific community, as well as the tourist industry. Although most bogs appear similar, there are in fact two very distinct types:

Blanket Bogs are expansive, generally formed in wet or upland areas.

Raised Bogs are smaller, generally formed in lowland areas.

Task 3. Read the review "The Context of the poem" it will help you understand the poem.

The Context of "Bogland"

About this Poem:

This is one of Heaney's bog poems which he wrote after discoveries were made in Ireland of people and animal bodies preserved in some of the bogs.

To learn more, read the essay on this poem.

Definitions:

Tarn – a small steep-banked mountain lake or pool

Peat – partially carbonized vegetable tissue formed by partial decomposition in water of various plants

"No prairies"

This refers to the landscape of Ireland: many bogs

Great Irish Elk

One of the largest deer to ever live, now extinct; ranged from Ireland to Russia.

WHILE-READING ACTIVITIES

Task 4. Match the words from the text with their definitions:

<p>Bogland to slice</p> <p>concedes to encroaching is wooded tarn crusting elk peat astounding crate sunk under kind waterlogged firs keep striking seems camped on before seepage</p>	<p>Infiltration</p> <p>The organic material found in bogs, which is cut and dried for use as fuel</p> <p>seems to have been inhabited before</p> <p>a large deer-like mammal</p> <p>keep going on</p> <p>drying out on the surface</p> <p>coniferous trees of the pine family, Christmas tree</p> <p>mountain lake</p> <p>soaked</p> <p>is attracted</p> <p>soft</p> <p>spreading and encircling</p> <p>buried</p> <p>surrenders</p> <p>to cut</p> <p>an astonishing cage</p> <p>an area of land that is very wet and muddy</p>
--	---

Bogland

by Seamus Heaney

*We have no prairies
To slice a big sun at evening--
Everywhere the eye concedes to
Encroaching horizon,*

*Is wooded into the cyclops' eye
Of a tarn.*

*Our unfenced country
Is bog that keeps crusting
Between the sights of the sun.*

*They've taken the skeleton
Of the Great Irish Elk
Out of the peat, set it up
An astounding crate full of air.*

*Butter sunk under
More than a hundred years
Was recovered salty and white.
The ground itself is kind, black butter*

*Melting and opening underfoot,
Missing its last definition
By millions of years.
They'll never dig coal here,*

*Only the waterlogged trunks
Of great firs, soft as pulp.
Our pioneers keep striking
Inwards and downwards,*

*Every layer they strip
Seems camped on before.
The bogholes might be Atlantic seepage.
The wet centre is bottomless.*

AFTER-READING ACTIVITIES

Task 5. Listen to the poem, read by the author and try to understand his feelings. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=txpl_qjU8mA

Task 6. Read the passage from the essay devoted to the poem taken from the official site of Seamus Heaney and say whether you agree with its author or no. Share your ideas.

... "Bogland" is also full of paradoxes; Heaney's poetry often includes them and it provides a major theme for this particular poem. He uses both "encroaching" and "unfenced" to describe Ireland's landscape and this definitely displays his idea for history being lovely and dangerous. Dangerous can be associated with encroaching and lovely with unfenced and there are many more examples to put this kind of analogy to...

Task 7. Think of any Ukrainian feature of landscape, which can be a symbol of its history (a lake, a river, a mountain...). Why is it so? Give reasons.

REVISION

Quiz

How Well Do You Know Ireland?

Ireland is one of the most popular tourist spots on the globe, and there's really no mystery as to why: the Emerald Isle is filled with beautiful sights, rich history and friendly people. Take the following quiz to find out how much you really know about Ireland!

(Use the Internet to find out all the answers)

1. What is the English translation of Ireland's National Anthem?

God Bless Ireland

Freedom's Fields

The Soldier's Song

Sons of the Gael

2. Into how many counties is Ireland divided?

26

4

32

6

3. Which Irish city is famous for its fine crystal?

Galway

Cork

Dublin

Waterford

4. Which of the following is not in Dublin?

The Guinness Brewery

The Blarney Stone

National Library of Ireland

Ulster Museum

5. Which famous writer is buried in the town of Sligo?

W.B. Yeats

James Joyce

Oscar Wilde

Johnathan Swift

6. The Titanic's last port of call was on the coast of Ireland. Which port was it?

Greenore

Belfast

Larne

Cobh

7. Which of the following colors is not part of the Irish flag?

Red

White

Orange

Green

8. Which city is the capital of Ireland?

Blarney

Dublin

Waterford

Cork

9. What currency is currently used in Ireland?

- Euro
- Irish Pound
- British Pound
- Dollar

10. On which side of the road does one drive while in Ireland?

- The right
- The left

11. Which of the following is not an Irish public holiday?

- St. Stephen's Day
- Boxing Day
- St. Patrick's Day
- Easter Monday

12. In addition to Ireland, there are six other traditional "Celtic Nations." Which of the following is NOT one of them?

- Scotland
- Wales
- England
- Isle of Man

13. The name "Dublin" is derived from the phrase, "Dubh Linn," which means:

- Green field
- Rainy land
- Black cat
- Black pool

14. What is the national symbol of Ireland?

- Shamrock
- Celtic Harp
- The Blarney Stone
- Celtic Cross

15. Which of the following cities is Ireland's largest?

- Waterford
- Galway
- Dublin
- Cork

Task 8.

a) Imagine you are planning a trip to Ireland together with your teacher of English and your classmates. You want to be culturally aware tourists, so you are

organizing a press conference devoted to Ireland. Chose the topic you would like to be an expert in and using the Internet and the helpful sites given below be ready to make a report about Ireland (3-5min).

MEMO

Internet cites which will help you to get to know Ireland better

<http://www.tripadvisor.com>

<http://geography.about.com>

<http://www.searcheurope.com>

<http://travel.nationalgeographic.com>

<http://www.buzzle.com>

<http://www.thefullwiki.org>

<https://en.wikipedia.org>

<http://www.ireland.com/en-us/destinations/>

b) Sign in the site Pinterest (<https://www.pinterest.com>) and make up a collection of pins (at least 10) devoted to Ireland. Be ready to find reasons for your choice.

Додаток Д

Завдання передекспериментального зрізу

Preliminary Test

Questions 1-40

Part 1. Questions 1-30 (30 points)

Chose the appropriate item (a, b, c) to complete the statements (1 – 30) about Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Ireland to check your general sociocultural knowledge

1. Canada consists of
 - a) lands and territories
 - b) states and territories
 - c) provinces and territories
2. The National Canada Day is celebrated on the
 - a) 24th of June
 - b) 1st of July
 - c) 4th of July
3. The original name 'Canada' means a
 - a) 'country'
 - b) 'valley'
 - c) 'village'
4. Canada is a
 - a) constitutional monarchy
 - b) parliamentary republic
 - c) presidential republic
5. The official emblem of Canada is a
 - a) beaver
 - b) bear
 - c) unicorn
6. The capital city Ottawa is situated in the province of
 - a) Manitoba
 - b) Quebec
 - c) Ontario
7. The biggest province in Canada is
 - a) Manitoba
 - b) Quebec
 - c) Ontario
8. St. Volodymyr's Ukrainian Orthodox Church is located in the province of
 - a) Nova Scotia
 - b) Alberta
 - c) Ontario
9. The highest CN Tower is placed in the city of
 - a) Ottawa
 - b) Montreal
 - c) Toronto
10. Canada's first national sport was
 - a) lacrosse
 - b) hockey
 - c) rugby

11. Australia is a federal state consisting of
a) 2 states and 2 territories b) 4 states and 1 territory c) 6 states and 2 territories
12. The capital of Australia is
a) Sydney b) Canberra c) Melbourne
13. Queensland is the state comprising the ... part of Australia.
a) Northeastern b) Southeastern c) Eastern
14. Usually ... is called 'The New California' or 'Cinderella State'.
a) Western Australia b) Northern Australia c) Eastern Australia
15. The oldest Australian state is ...
a) Queensland b) Victoria c) New South Wales
16. The smallest Australian state is ...
a) Queensland b) Tasmania c) Victoria
17. The famous platypus is the Australian
a) reptile b) mammal animal c) bird
18. In Australia children from remote areas from school attend so-called
a) 'Distance School' b) "Radio School" c) 'Schools of the Air'
19. The so-called 'G-Day' is an Australian
a) informal greeting b) formal greeting c) national holiday
20. On September 1st the Australians celebrate ... with a bunch of flowers for the sake of cancer sufferers.
a) The Day of Knowledge b) Daffodil Day c) Red Cross Day
21. New Zealand is an island country
a) 100 miles from Australia b) 1,000 miles from Australia c) 10,000 miles from Australia
22. The capital of New Zealand is
a) Wellington b) Canberra c) Christchurch
23. One of the national symbols of New Zealand is kiwi, it is a
a) fruit b) bird c) both *a* and *b*

24. The official languages of New Zealand are

- a) English and Maori b) English and Zealandian c) English and Australian

25. They call ... 'ANZAC' Day

- a) Arm forces Day b) New Year's Day c) Christmas Day

26. The capital of Ireland is

- a) Belfast b) Dublin c) Limerick

27. Ireland is the ... largest island in Europe.

- a) second b) third c) fourth

28. The Republic of Ireland was officially declared in

- a) 1929 b) 1939 c) 1949

29. There are ... World Heritage Sites in Ireland.

- a) three b) four c) five

30. St Patrick's Day is celebrated on the

- a) 17th of March b) 17th of May c) 17th of November

Part 2. Questions 31-35 (10 points)

Look at the statements and abstracts from the text "Famous Australians – Sports People" given below. Which abstract (A, B, C, D) does each statement 31-35 refer to? For each statement (31-35) mark one letter (A, B, C, D) on your Answer Sheet. Some of these letters can be used more than once. There is an example at the beginning.

Example: 0. This person is no longer alive.

0	A
---	---

31. *This famous Australian represented the country at the Olympic Games.*

32. *This Australian sportsman had a personal record.*

33. *The sportsman's name has ever been lasting.*

34. *This person's contribution to the country was officially rewarded.*

35. *This person's native town has got benefits from the titled citizen.*

*Famous Australians – Sports People***Abstract A**

Sir Donald Bradman

This is perhaps the only dead person I have included in this list of famous Australians but he has to be here as he is a total cricketing legend to the Australians. He is well known as being the best batsman ever with an amazing batting average of 99.94. He has his own museum and has even appeared on Australian coins.

Abstract B

Cathy Freeman

The first Aboriginal Athlete to win an Olympic Medal. She won gold at the 1994 Commonwealth Games for the 200m and 400m sprint. She went on to win the 400m Gold Medal in the 2000 Olympic Games held in Sydney. She also had the honour of lighting the Olympic Torch. She has now retired from sport and has been awarded "Australian of the Year" too (1998)

Abstract C

Dawn Fraser

A very famous Australian Swimmer who has won medals in 3 consecutive Olympic Games for the 100m Freestyle. She is from Balmain in Sydney and since retiring from swimming, has had a pool named after and owns a pub called the Riverview Hotel in Balmain.

Abstract D

Rod Laver

Rod Laver is Australia's most famous tennis player. He was ranked #1 during the period 1964 to 1970 and is one of very few tennis players to win the Grand Slam twice (all 4 major single titles in one year) The Australian Open is held in the Rod Laver Tennis centre every January.

Part 3. Questions 36-40 (10 points)

Read the article about some traditions in Canada. Choose the best sentence from the list given below to fill each of the gap. For each gap (36-40)

mark one letter (A – G) on your Answer Sheet. You can use each letter only once. There is one extra letter. There is an example at the beginning.

0	C
---	---

Presents

As mentioned in the etiquette chapter, Canadian gift-giving tends to be quite restrained. ... **0** Weddings tend to be the only event in which it is absolutely expected that every single person will give a reasonably high-quality present, otherwise Canadian standards of generosity tends to be a mostly personal thing. ...

36

Cards

The typical Canadians stinginess with gift-giving is offset somewhat by the massively popular tradition of giving greeting cards to friends and family on important dates. These cards, commonly sold at supermarkets and drug stores, as well as specialty card shops, are very cheap to purchase but are nevertheless considered one of most important ways to indicate you haven't forgotten about someone else's special day. ... **37**

Flowers

For those looking to give a present rich in symbolism, flowers continue to be the Canadian gift of choice. In general, the act of giving flowers in Canada is considered a gesture of rather strong affection, usually in the context of a romantic partner or very close friend. ... **38** Flowers are very common decorations during weddings and funerals, and a common gift of compassion to a sick friend, but are less commonly seen on other holidays or special occasions. A few flowers have specific symbolic meanings in Canada. Roses are very strongly associated with romantic love or interest (possibly even to a corny degree), poinsettias are a symbol of Christmas rarely seen outside the holiday, poppies are the leading symbol of war veterans and Remembrance Day, and white calla lilies are a somewhat old-fashioned symbol of death.

Luck

Canadians are not an overly superstitious people, but many may still believe in a number of strange omens of good or bad luck just in case. ... **39** Friday the 13th in turn, is considered a uniformly unlucky day and people will usually avoid scheduling important events, such as weddings or plane trips, on it. ... **40**Opening an umbrella indoors, walking under a tall stepladder, accidentally knocking over a salt shaker, killing a ladybug, or having a black cat cross your path are all fairly common omens of bad luck, while finding a lone penny in the street, picking a four-leafed clover, spotting a shooting star, throwing money in a decorative fountain, or blowing a lone eyelash off your finger are considered harbingers of good luck.

A. A man may traditionally give his wife or girlfriend a bouquet of flowers as a birthday or anniversary present, for instance, or simply as a gesture of interest during the dating process

B. For the particularly eager-to-please, slipping in a Canadian banknote is also fairly common.

C. Some friends and families may exchange lots of expensive presents on symbolically important days like birthdays or Christmas, while others may give only small ones, or none at all.

D. Thirteen is considered an unlucky number and most Canadian apartments, hotels, storage units and parking lots will not have a 13th floor, locker, or stall.

E. Canadians often wrap their presents in special decorative wrapping paper, but usually only if the gift is going to be given during some sort of party.

F. Many Canadians believe somewhat seriously in astrology – the pseudoscience of fortunetelling through the position of the planets – and most Canadian newspapers publish a daily horoscope column written by a certified astrologer.

G. A wide variety of odd and arbitrary actions are considered unlucky as well, usually for long-forgotten reasons vaguely correlated to the Bible or fears of witchcraft.

Додаток Е

Зразок виконання завдань для передекспериментального зрізу

Preliminary Test. Answer Sheet

Name Surname, School # 125 Mikadze M. 11-A

Part 1.			
1	a	b	<input checked="" type="radio"/> c
2	a	<input checked="" type="radio"/> b	c
3	a -1	b	c
4	<input checked="" type="radio"/> a	b	c
5	a	b -1	c
6	a	b	<input checked="" type="radio"/> c
7	a	<input checked="" type="radio"/> b	c
8	a -1	b	c
9	a	b	<input checked="" type="radio"/> c
10	a	b -1	c
11	a	b -1	c
12	a	<input checked="" type="radio"/> b	c
13	a	b	c -1
14	a	b -1	c
15	a	b	<input checked="" type="radio"/> c
16	a	<input checked="" type="radio"/> b	c
17	a	b	c -1
18	a	b	<input checked="" type="radio"/> c
19	<input checked="" type="radio"/> a	b	c
20	a	b	c -1
21	a -1	b	c
22	a	b -1	c
23	a	b	<input checked="" type="radio"/> c
24	a	b -1	c
25	a	b	c -1
26	a -1	b	c
27	a	<input checked="" type="radio"/> b	c
28	a	b	<input checked="" type="radio"/> c
29	a	b -1	c
30	a	b	c -1
Part 2.		Part 3.	
31	B	36	E
32	A	37	D -2
33	D	38	A
34	B	39	B -2
35	B -2	40	C -2

~~8~~ / 8

~~4~~ / 4

Total: 26

Додаток Ж

Завдання післяекспериментального зрізу

Final Test

Questions 1-40

Part 1

Questions 1-30

Chose the appropriate item (a, b, c) to complete the statements (1 – 30) about Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Ireland to check your general sociocultural knowledge

1. The motto of Canada is translated into English as
 a) “From sea to sea” b) “O Canada” c) “From provinces to territories”
2. The National Canada Day is celebrated on the
 a) 24th of June b) 1st of July c) 4th of July
3. The first European settlement on the territory of Canada was in
 a) Newfoundland b) Quebec c) Nova Scotia
- The original name ‘Canada’ means a
 a) ‘country’ b) ‘valley’ c) ‘village’
4. The capital city Ottawa is situated in the province of
 a) Manitoba b) Quebec c) Ontario
5. The population of Canada is ... million people.
 a) 21,386,000 b) 6,378,000 c) 35,851,774
6. The Constitution Act was signed in
 a) 1867 b) 1879 c) 1898
7. The head of the Government in Canada is the
 a) Governor General b) Speaker c) Prime-minister
8. In Ottawa, the ... rises above the Parliament Buildings.
 a) Parliament Tower b) People Tower c) Peace Tower
9. The Parliament of Canada is ... by its structure.
 a) bicameral b) unicameral c) federal

22. The official languages of New Zealand are
- a) English and Maori b) English and Zealandian c) English and Australian
23. The climate of New Zealand is
- a) subtropical b) continental c) tropical
24. Waitangi Day (February 6th, 1840) symbolizes the Treaty between the Maori and
- a) Captain Cook b) Australia c) Great Britain
25. New Zealanders are famous for their love for gardens that's why they call themselves
- a) 'Maoris' b) 'Kiwis' c) 'Gardeners'
26. The territory of Ireland is ... sq. km.
- a) 804,421 b) 184,421 c) 84,421
27. The Republic of Ireland was officially declared in
- a) 1929 b) 1939 c) 1949
28. Ireland is a ...
- a) constitutional monarchy b) parliamentary democracy c) presidential republic
29. St Patrick's Day is celebrated on the
- a) 17th of March b) 17th of May c) 17th of November
30. The name of the national Irish anthem "*Amhrán Na bhFiann*" is translated into English as
- a) '*The Shepherd's Song*' b) '*The Soldier's Song*' c) '*The Nation's Fame*'

Part 2. Questions 31-35 (10 points)

Look at the statements and abstracts from the text "Famous Irish" given below. Which abstract (A, B, C, D) does each statement 31-35 refer to? For each statement (31-35) mark one letter (A, B, C, D) on your Answer Sheet. Some of these letters can be used more than once. There is an example at the beginning.

Example: 0. This person was honoured a title by the Queen.

0	C
---	---

31. This Irish person took part in different contests.

32. This musician is famous for his both group and solo careers.

33. This famous musician is both the singer and the author of his songs.

34. This Irishman is the resident of the neighbouring country.

35. This person is involved in charity and voluntary activities.

Famous Irish

Abstract A

Paul David Hewson (Bono)

Paul David Hewson, better known as Bono of the U2 group, was born in Dublin, Ireland. The Irish band U2 has many smash hits to their credit. Bono is also the creative head behind the lyrics of the songs, and is known for his controversial lyrics as well. This talented artist also has numerous awards to his credit. He has also tried his hand at acting, and is engaged in extensive humanitarian work.

Abstract B

Ronan Keating

Ronan Keating tasted success when he was a member of the popular boyband group, Boyzone. This famous Irish personality is known for his singing skills and is also a smash hit with most of the teenyboppers. Tracks sung by Ronan Keating have hit the number one spot on most of the charts (goes to prove his popularity).

He has worked with the members of Boyzone for 7 years, after which the members went their separate ways. The Internet was ablaze with the news of their reunion in the years that followed. Ronan Keating moved on with his singing career and has several awards under his belt.

Abstract C

Tony O'Reilly

He was born in Dublin and is particularly famous as one of the richest men in Ireland. He was conferred the honor of being knighted by Queen Elizabeth II, in the

year 2001. This was particularly for his services towards Northern Ireland. He was also the former CEO of the H.J. Heinz Company and is also well-known for his leadership skills. He was associated with the Independent News and Media Group as well. Tony O'Reilly has both, the Irish as well as British citizenship.

Abstract D

Niall Horan

Born in Mullingar, County Westmeath, Ireland, this talented artist is a part of the pop boy band, One Direction. Niall Horan has been playing the guitar since he was a kid. He performed acts in his country, and at the age of 16, he participated in 'The X Factor'. The first album of the band, 'Up All Night', became an instant bestseller in the United Kingdom and the United States.

Part 3. Questions 36-40 (10 points)

Read the article about some traditions in Canada. Choose the best sentence from the list given below to fill each of the gap. For each gap (36-40) mark one letter (A – G) on your Answer Sheet. You can use each letter only once. There is one extra letter. There is an example at the beginning.

0	C
---	---

Marriage

While Canadians don't marry as much as they used to, a legally wedded husband and wife still remains the most common living arrangement in Canada by a heavy margin, comprising over two-thirds of all "families" counted by the Canadian Census. ... **0**

Courtship

Some guys will really go all-out with their proposals, even staging them in public areas like the Toronto International Airport. ... **36** It's no longer uncommon for Canadians to have sex while dating, though there are still taboos about going to bed too early, particularly before the third date. ... **37**

Eventually, the man will be expected to formally propose to his girlfriend, usually by giving a little speech and presenting her with a special engagement ring.

Should she agree, they then enter a phase of engagement that usually lasts several months to a year as the wedding is planned. Because of the long courtship process, the average age of marriage in Canada has been steadily rising, and is now estimated at around 30 for both genders. ... **38** Depending on how tasteful the friends feel like being, such parties can include strippers, pornography, heavy drinking, gambling, and erotically-themed games, or simply a somewhat more chaste “night on the town.”

Canadian Weddings

Weddings in Canada have gotten so elaborate and complicated that their planning and organization is now a multi-billion dollar industry unto itself, and surveys have shown that the average Canadian couple will spend upwards of \$20,000 on their special day. Most Canadian women will legally switch their last name to their husband's following the wedding, a normally expensive privilege the government gives away for free as a perk of marriage. Some women find this tradition outdated and sexist, however, and elect to keep their so-called "maiden names" even after marriage. ... **39** The bride will typically wear a beautiful white wedding dress purchased especially for the ceremony, while everyone else will wear their finest formal wear.

Once the gang is assembled, a legally-certified wedding officiant (administrator), usually a religious preacher or judge, will publicly lead the bride and groom through special wedding vows expressing loyalty to one another, and then proclaim them officially married. The event will then usually conclude with an equally lavish, but more relaxed wedding reception, dinner, or after-party. ... **40** Though such wedding rituals are broadly inspired by European-Christian customs, particularly British custom, North American weddings these days are often said to have evolved to exist in a world of unique tradition all their own.

A. If things go well, a couple may continue dating for several years and even live together for a while to further test the compatibility of their relationship.

B. To briefly summarize, most Canadians generally get married in a lavish public ceremony in a church or banquet hall, before a hundred or so of their closest friends and family members.

C. In recognition of this fact, there is probably no single moment in any Canadian's life more awash in ritual and ceremony than the long process of getting married.

D. It's thus not something that is usually commemorated with any formal activities or ceremonies, beyond an official visit to a government administrator by the affected couple.

E. Most Canadians will start dating members of the opposite sex in their late teenage years, usually with fun trips, activities, and other fairly structured outings.

F. In the final months of engagement, the friends of the bride or groom-to-be will often organize so-called bachelor or bachelorette parties to celebrate their last months of singledom, often in a crude or raunchy way.

G. In practice, of course, almost every detail of a typical Canadian wedding, from flowers to music to seating arrangements, is governed by more rules and traditions than could possibly be summarized here.

Anniversaries

Canadian couples are generally expected to care a lot about the number of years they've been married, with the annual anniversary of their wedding date (or in some cases, engagement date) used as an opportunity for gift-giving or a special night out. Anniversaries ending in 0's or 5's (20 years, 45 years, etc.) are considered particularly important, and may be used as an occasion for a special vacation or the exchange of larger, more expensive gifts. For those who take tradition particularly seriously, there is even a formal anniversary gift chart dictating which presents should be bought to commemorate which milestone. But anniversaries aren't just for people! The Canadian obsession with round numbers usually means that that any school, club, store, restaurant, retirement home and so forth that manages to survive several decades in existence will usually proudly acknowledge its anniversaries too, often with parties, decorations, or sales. Divorce in Canada Canada's once-

puritanical divorce laws were greatly liberalized in 1968, and in 1986 so-called “No Fault” divorce was introduced, which basically allows married couples to dissolve their marriages at any time, for any reason, without having to first meet some government-mandated precondition, such as infidelity or abuse. While divorce is undeniably a difficult phase for couples to go through, it has become increasingly common in Canada in recent years, and there’s no longer much of a social taboo against it as a result. Indeed, many Canadians now recite a truism that “half of all marriages end in divorce” (though the actual statistic is closer to 40%) as a reason to not be too judgemental towards those who choose the option. That being said, divorce is still generally regarded as a private, intimate, and in many cases somewhat traumatizing experience for Canadian families — especially if there are children involved.

Додаток 3

Зразок виконання завдань для післяекспериментального зрізу

Final Test. Answer Sheet

Name Surname. School # 125 Bohdan Skhoma 11-B

Part 1.			
1	a ✓	b	c
2	a	b	c ✓ -1
3	a	b ✓	c
4	a	b	c ✓
5	a	b	c ✓
6	a	b ✓ -1	c
7	a	b	c ✓
8	a	b	c ✓
9	a ✓	b	c
10	a ✓	b	c
11	a	b ✓	c
12	a ✓ -1	b	c
13	a ✓	b	c
14	a	b	c ✓ -1
15	a	b ✓	c
16	a ✓	b	c
17	a	b	c ✓
18	a	b ✓ -1	c
19	a ✓	b	c
20	a	b ✓	c
21	a	b	c ✓ -1
22	a ✓	b	c
23	a	b	c ✓ -1
24	a	b ✓ -1	c
25	a	b ✓	c
26	a	b	c ✓
27	a ✓ -1	b	c
28	a	b ✓	c
29	a ✓	b	c ✓
30	a	b	c ✓ -1
Part 2.		Part 3.	
31	D	36	E
32	B	37	A
33	A	38	F
34	C	39	B
35	A	40	C -2

/10

/8

Total: 38

Додаток И

Додаток И.1. Показники в балах і значеннях коефіцієнта за результатами передекспериментального зрізу рівня сформованості ЛСКК в англomовному читанні на уроках країнознавства в учнів спеціалізованої школи І-ІІІ ступенів №125 м. Києва з поглибленим вивченням англійської мови (ЕГ 1)

№	П.І.Б.	Лінгвосоціокультурна обізнаність								Ступінь повноти розуміння в:				Сума балів	Коефіцієнт навчешності
		Канада	Коеф-т	Австралія	Коеф-т	Нова Зеландія	Коеф-т	Ірландія	Коеф-т	Пошуково-перегляд. і ознайом. чит.	Коеф-т	Вивчаючому читанні	Коеф-т		
1	Вящ-ий Д.	5	0,50	4	0,40	2	0,40	2	0,40	6	0,60	4	0,40	23	0,460
2	Гр-м М.	4	0,40	6	0,60	1	0,20	2	0,40	8	0,80	4	0,40	25	0,500
3	Гр-а Ю.	4	0,40	2	0,20	1	0,20	1	0,20	10	1,00	6	0,60	24	0,480
4	Де-нко А.	5	0,50	3	0,30	2	0,40	0	0,00	8	0,80	4	0,40	22	0,440
5	Де-нко І.	6	0,60	6	0,60	1	0,20	3	0,60	8	0,80	4	0,40	28	0,560
6	Ков-ов О.	4	0,40	4	0,40	3	0,60	2	0,40	10	1,00	6	0,60	29	0,580
7	К-ра Є.	2	0,20	4	0,40	1	0,20	3	0,60	10	1,00	4	0,40	24	0,480
8	Кол-ка Д.	4	0,40	3	0,30	0	0,00	1	0,20	6	0,60	4	0,40	18	0,360
9	Кр-ко М.	5	0,50	4	0,40	2	0,40	2	0,40	6	0,60	4	0,40	23	0,460
10	П-ик П.	4	0,40	3	0,30	1	0,20	3	0,60	8	0,80	2	0,20	21	0,420
11	Под-єва С.	4	0,40	5	0,50	2	0,40	1	0,20	6	0,60	4	0,40	22	0,440
12	Рох-ва А.	3	0,30	3	0,30	2	0,40	2	0,40	6	0,60	4	0,40	20	0,400
13	Руж-ка Н.	2	0,20	4	0,40	0	0,00	2	0,40	8	0,80	4	0,40	20	0,400
Середнє значення		4,00	0,40	3,92	0,39	1,38	0,28	1,85	0,37	7,69	0,77	4,15	0,42	23,00	0,460
Стандартне відхилення		1,15		1,19		0,87		0,90		1,60		0,99		3,11	0,062
Коефіцієнт варіації		28,9		30,3		62,8		48,7		20,8		23,8		13,5	13,5
Максимальний показник		10		10		5		5		10		10		50	1

Додаток И.2

Показники в балах і значеннях коефіцієнта за результатами передекспериментального зрізу
рівня сформованості ЛСКК в англomовному читанні на уроках країнознавства

в учнів спеціалізованої школи І-ІІІ ступенів №125 м. Києва з поглибленим вивченням англійської мови (ЕГ 2)

№	П.І.Б.	Лінгвосоціокультурна обізнаність								Ступінь повноти розуміння в:				Сума балів	Коефіцієнт навчешності
		Канада	Коеф-т	Австралія	Коеф-т	Нова Зеландія	Коеф-т	Ірландія	Коеф-т	Пошуково-перегляд. і ознайом. чит.	Коеф-т	Вивчаючому читанні	Коеф-т		
1	Дз-ко Є	6	0,60	4	0,40	2	0,40	0	0,00	8	0,80	4	0,40	24	0,480
2	Зін-р Б.	7	0,70	5	0,50	4	0,80	2	0,40	8	0,80	6	0,60	32	0,640
3	Ко-нко Д.	8	0,80	4	0,40	1	0,20	0	0,00	6	0,60	4	0,40	23	0,460
4	Ку-ева К.	7	0,70	3	0,30	1	0,20	1	0,20	4	0,40	4	0,40	20	0,400
5	Мі-дзе М.	6	0,60	5	0,50	1	0,20	2	0,40	8	0,80	4	0,40	26	0,520
6	Му-ев О.	8	0,80	4	0,40	2	0,40	2	0,40	6	0,60	6	0,60	28	0,560
7	Нес-ко Н.	8	0,80	5	0,50	1	0,20	0	0,00	6	0,60	4	0,40	24	0,480
8	Нік-ко Я.	7	0,70	6	0,60	0	0,00	0	0,00	6	0,60	6	0,60	25	0,500
9	Н-ік О.	7	0,70	3	0,30	1	0,20	1	0,20	4	0,40	4	0,40	20	0,400
10	Р-ан Л.	7	0,70	3	0,30	2	0,40	1	0,20	6	0,60	4	0,40	23	0,460
11	Си-єв А.	8	0,80	3	0,30	0	0,00	2	0,40	4	0,40	4	0,40	21	0,420
12	Сн-ур В.	6	0,60	3	0,30	3	0,60	2	0,40	6	0,60	2	0,20	22	0,440
Середнє значення		7,08	0,71	4,00	0,40	1,50	0,30	1,08	0,22	6,00	0,60	4,33	0,43	24,00	0,480
Стандартне відхилення		0,79		1,04		1,17		0,90		1,48		1,15		3,46	0,069
Коефіцієнт варіації		11,2		26,1		77,8		83,1		24,6		26,6		14,4	14,4
Максимальний показник		10		10		5		5		10		10		50	1

Додаток И.3

Показники в балах і значеннях коефіцієнта за результатами передекспериментального зрізу
рівня сформованості ЛСКК в англomовному читанні на уроках країнознавства

в учнів спеціалізованої школи І-ІІІ ступенів №125 м. Києва з поглибленим вивченням англійської мови (ЕГ 3)

№	П.І.Б.	Лінгвосоціокультурна обізнаність								Ступінь повноти розуміння в:				Сума балів	Коефіцієнт навченості
		Канада	Коеф-т	Австралія	Коеф-т	Нова Зеландія	Коеф-т	Ірландія	Коеф-т	Пошуково-перегляд. і ознайом. чит.	Коеф-т	Вивчаючом у читанні	Коеф-т		
1	Вол-в М.	6	0,60	4	0,40	1	0,20	1	0,20	6	0,60	6	0,60	24	0,480
2	Дз-ко Л.	7	0,70	3	0,30	1	0,20	1	0,20	6	0,60	6	0,60	24	0,480
3	Коз-ва П.	5	0,50	4	0,40	1	0,20	1	0,20	6	0,60	8	0,80	25	0,500
4	Ом-та В.	5	0,50	5	0,50	1	0,20	1	0,20	4	0,40	6	0,60	22	0,440
5	Сл-ко В.	5	0,50	5	0,50	1	0,20	1	0,20	6	0,60	8	0,80	26	0,520
6	Тар-ко Л.	7	0,70	6	0,60	2	0,40	2	0,40	6	0,60	6	0,60	29	0,580
7	Тих-ров А.	5	0,50	6	0,60	2	0,40	2	0,40	8	0,80	4	0,40	27	0,540
8	Цар-ко Б.	3	0,30	6	0,60	2	0,40	0	0,00	4	0,40	6	0,60	21	0,420
9	Че-к А.	5	0,50	4	0,40	1	0,20	1	0,20	6	0,60	8	0,80	25	0,500
10	ШТ-ко А.	3	0,30	5	0,50	1	0,20	0	0,00	4	0,40	8	0,80	21	0,420
11	ШТ-ма Б.	5	0,50	6	0,60	0	0,00	1	0,20	6	0,60	4	0,40	22	0,440
Середнє значення		5,09	0,51	4,91	0,49	1,18	0,24	1,00	0,20	5,64	0,56	6,36	0,64	24,18	0,484
<i>Стандартне відхилення</i>		<i>1,30</i>		<i>1,04</i>		<i>0,60</i>		<i>0,63</i>		<i>1,21</i>		<i>1,50</i>		<i>2,56</i>	<i>0,051</i>
<i>Коефіцієнт варіації</i>		<i>25,5</i>		<i>21,3</i>		<i>51,0</i>		<i>63,2</i>		<i>21,4</i>		<i>23,6</i>		<i>10,6</i>	<i>10,6</i>
Максимальний показник		10		10		5		5		10		10		50	1

Додаток И.4

Показники в балах і значеннях коефіцієнта за результатами передекспериментального зрізу
рівня сформованості ЛСКК в англomовному читанні на уроках країнознавства

в учнів спеціалізованої школи І-ІІІ ступенів №125 м. Києва з поглибленим вивченням англійської мови (ЕГ 4)

№	П.І.Б.	Лінгвосоціокультурна обізнаність								Ступінь повноти розуміння в:				Сума балів	Коефіцієнт навченості
		Канада	Коеф-т	Австралія	Коеф-т	Нова Зеландія	Коеф-т	Ірландія	Коеф-т	Пошуково-перегляд. і ознайом. чит.	Коеф-т	Вивчаючом у читанні	Коеф-т		
1	Аль-Р-і К.	5	0,50	6	0,60	1	0,20	2	0,40	8	0,80	4	0,40	26	0,520
2	Гр-юк Н.	6	0,60	7	0,70	2	0,40	2	0,40	8	0,80	6	0,60	31	0,620
3	Дор-ко В.	7	0,70	9	0,90	2	0,40	2	0,40	8	0,80	6	0,60	34	0,680
4	Єг-й І.	4	0,40	4	0,40	0	0,00	2	0,40	6	0,60	6	0,60	22	0,440
5	Ков-чук М.	7	0,70	9	0,90	3	0,60	2	0,40	8	0,80	8	0,80	37	0,740
6	Куд-цев Д.	5	0,50	4	0,40	1	0,20	1	0,20	6	0,60	6	0,60	23	0,460
7	Лип-ка А.	4	0,40	5	0,50	1	0,20	2	0,40	8	0,80	6	0,60	26	0,520
8	По-ва А.	6	0,60	4	0,40	2	0,40	1	0,20	8	0,80	6	0,60	27	0,540
9	Стад-ко А.	6	0,60	7	0,70	0	0,00	1	0,20	8	0,80	4	0,40	26	0,520
10	Аль-Р-і К.	3	0,30	4	0,40	1	0,20	1	0,20	10	1,00	6	0,60	25	0,500
11	Гр-юк Н.	4	0,40	5	0,50	1	0,20	0	0,00	6	0,60	6	0,60	22	0,440
Середнє значення		5,18	0,52	5,82	0,58	1,27	0,25	1,45	0,29	7,64	0,76	5,82	0,58	27,18	0,544
Стандартне відхилення		1,33		1,94		0,90		0,69		1,21		1,08		4,87	0,097
Коефіцієнт варіації		25,6		33,3		71,1		47,3		15,8		18,5		17,9	17,9
Максимальний показник		10		10		5		5		10		10		50	1

Додаток К

Додаток К.1. Показники в балах і значеннях коефіцієнта за результатами післяекспериментального зрізу рівня сформованості ЛСКК в англomовному читанні на уроках країнознавства в учнів спеціалізованої школи І-ІІІ ступенів №125 м. Києва з поглибленим вивченням англійської мови (ЕГ 1)

№	П.І.Б.	Лінгвосоціокультурна обізнаність								Ступінь повноти розуміння в:				Сума балів	Коефіцієнт навченості
		Канада	Коеф-т	Австралія	Коеф-т	Нова Зеландія	Коеф-т	Ірландія	Коеф-т	Пошуково-перегляд. і ознайом. чит.	Коеф-т	Вивчаючом у читанні	Коеф-т		
1	Вящ-ий Д.	9	0,90	8	0,80	5	1,00	5	1,00	8	0,80	10	1,00	45	0,900
2	Гр-м М.	8	0,80	8	0,80	4	0,80	4	0,80	8	0,80	10	1,00	42	0,840
3	Гр-а Ю.	9	0,90	10	1,00	4	0,80	5	1,00	8	0,80	8	0,80	44	0,880
4	Де-нко А.	9	0,90	9	0,90	5	1,00	5	1,00	10	1,00	8	0,80	46	0,920
5	Де-нко І.	10	1,00	7	0,70	4	0,80	4	0,80	10	1,00	8	0,80	43	0,860
6	Ков-ов О.	8	0,80	8	0,80	4	0,80	4	0,80	8	0,80	10	1,00	42	0,840
7	К-ра Є.	8	0,80	10	1,00	3	0,60	3	0,60	8	0,80	10	1,00	42	0,840
8	Кол-ка Д.	9	0,90	7	0,70	3	0,60	3	0,60	8	0,80	8	0,80	38	0,760
9	Кр-ко М.	9	0,90	7	0,70	2	0,40	2	0,40	8	0,80	6	0,60	34	0,680
10	П-ик П.	7	0,70	8	0,80	3	0,60	4	0,80	8	0,80	8	0,80	38	0,760
11	Под-єва С.	10	1,00	8	0,80	4	0,80	4	0,80	8	0,80	6	0,60	40	0,800
12	Рох-ва А.	8	0,80	9	0,90	3	0,60	4	0,80	8	0,80	8	0,80	40	0,800
13	Руж-ка Н.	9	0,90	9	0,90	3	0,60	3	0,60	8	0,80	8	0,80	40	0,800
Середнє значення		8,69	0,87	8,31	0,83	3,62	0,72	3,85	0,77	8,31	0,83	8,31	0,83	41,08	0,822
Стандартне відхилення		0,85		1,03		0,87		0,90		0,75		1,38		3,25	0,065
Коефіцієнт варіації		9,8		12,4		24,1		23,4		9,0		16,6		7,9	7,9
Максимальний показник		10		10		5		5		10		10		50	1

Додаток К.2

**Показники в балах і значеннях коефіцієнта за результатами післяекспериментального зрізу
рівня сформованості ЛСКК в англomовному читанні на уроках країнознавства**

в учнів спеціалізованої школи І-ІІІ ступенів №125 м. Києва з поглибленим вивченням англійської мови (ЕГ 2)

№	П.І.Б.	Лінгвосоціокультурна обізнаність								Ступінь повноти розуміння в:				Сума балів	Коефіцієнт навченості
		Канада	Коеф-т	Австралія	Коеф-т	Нова Зеландія	Коеф-т	Ірландія	Коеф-т	Пошуково-перегляд. і ознайом. чит.	Коеф-т	Вивчаючом у читанні	Коеф-т		
1	Дз-ко Є	10	1,00	8	0,80	4	0,80	5	1,00	8	0,80	6	0,60	41	0,820
2	Зін-р Б.	8	0,80	9	0,90	3	0,60	4	0,80	6	0,60	6	0,60	36	0,720
3	Ко-нко Д.	9	0,90	6	0,60	2	0,40	5	1,00	8	0,80	8	0,80	38	0,760
4	Ку-єва К.	10	1,00	8	0,80	4	0,80	5	1,00	8	0,80	6	0,60	41	0,820
5	Мі-дзе М.	9	0,90	9	0,90	4	0,80	4	0,80	10	1,00	6	0,60	42	0,840
6	Му-єв О.	8	0,80	4	0,40	3	0,60	5	1,00	8	0,80	6	0,60	34	0,680
7	Нес-ко Н.	10	1,00	9	0,90	2	0,40	5	1,00	8	0,80	8	0,80	42	0,840
8	Нік-ко Я.	7	0,70	8	0,80	2	0,40	5	1,00	8	0,80	8	0,80	38	0,760
9	Н-ік О.	9	0,90	9	0,90	4	0,80	4	0,80	8	0,80	8	0,80	42	0,840
10	Р-ан Л.	9	0,90	7	0,70	3	0,60	4	0,80	10	1,00	4	0,40	37	0,740
11	Си-єв А.	7	0,70	5	0,50	2	0,40	4	0,80	8	0,80	6	0,60	32	0,640
12	Сн-ур В.	7	0,70	7	0,70	2	0,40	5	1,00	8	0,80	4	0,40	33	0,660
Середнє значення		8,58	0,86	7,42	0,74	2,92	0,58	4,58	0,92	8,17	0,82	6,33	0,63	38,00	0,760
Стандартне відхилення		1,16		1,68		0,90		0,51		1,03		1,44		3,67	0,073
Коефіцієнт варіації		13,6		22,6		30,9		11,2		12,6		22,7		9,7	9,7
Максимальний показник		10		10		5		5		10		10		50	1

Додаток К.3

**Показники в балах і значеннях коефіцієнта за результатами післяекспериментального зрізу
рівня сформованості ЛСКК в англomовному читанні на уроках країнознавства**

в учнів спеціалізованої школи І-ІІІ ступенів №125 м. Києва з поглибленим вивченням англійської мови (ЕГ 3)

№	П.І.Б.	Лінгвосоціокультурна обізнаність								Ступінь повноти розуміння в:				Сума балів	Коефіцієнт навченості
		Канада	Коеф-т	Австралія	Коеф-т	Нова Зеландія	Коеф-т	Ірландія	Коеф-т	Пошуково-перегляд. і ознайом. чит.	Коеф-т	Вивчаючом у читанні	Коеф-т		
1	Вол-в М.	9	0,90	8	0,80	4	0,80	3	0,60	10	1,00	8	0,80	42	0,840
2	Дз-ко Л.	10	1,00	9	0,90	5	1,00	3	0,60	10	1,00	8	0,80	45	0,900
3	Коз-ва П.	8	0,80	7	0,70	4	0,80	4	0,80	10	1,00	8	0,80	41	0,820
4	Ом-та В.	9	0,90	9	0,90	3	0,60	5	1,00	10	1,00	8	0,80	44	0,880
5	Сл-ко В.	8	0,80	8	0,80	4	0,80	5	1,00	8	0,80	10	1,00	43	0,860
6	Тар-ко Л.	9	0,90	7	0,70	3	0,60	4	0,80	8	0,80	6	0,60	37	0,740
7	Тих-ров А.	7	0,70	9	0,90	4	0,80	4	0,80	10	1,00	6	0,60	40	0,800
8	Цар-ко Б.	8	0,80	9	0,90	4	0,80	5	1,00	10	1,00	10	1,00	46	0,920
9	Че-к А.	10	1,00	8	0,80	5	1,00	4	0,80	10	1,00	10	1,00	47	0,940
10	ШТ-ко А.	7	0,70	7	0,70	4	0,80	5	1,00	10	1,00	8	0,80	41	0,820
11	ШТ-ма Б.	8	0,80	7	0,70	2	0,40	3	0,60	10	1,00	8	0,80	38	0,760
Середнє значення		8,45	0,85	8,00	0,80	3,82	0,76	4,09	0,82	9,64	0,96	8,18	0,82	42,18	0,844
Стандартне відхилення		1,04		0,89		0,87		0,83		0,81		1,40		3,19	0,064
Коефіцієнт варіації		12,3		11,2		22,9		20,3		8,4		17,1		7,6	7,6
Максимальний показник		10		10		5		5		10		10		50	1

Додаток К.4

Показники в балах і значеннях коефіцієнта за результатами післяекспериментального зрізу
рівня сформованості ЛСКК в англomовному читанні на уроках країнознавства

в учнів спеціалізованої школи І-ІІІ ступенів №125 м. Києва з поглибленим вивченням англійської мови (ЕГ 4)

№	П.І.Б.	Лінгвосоціокультурна обізнаність								Ступінь повноти розуміння в:				Сума балів	Коефіцієнт навченості
		Канада	Коеф-т	Австралія	Коеф-т	Нова Зеландія	Коеф-т	Ірландія	Коеф-т	Пошуково-перегляд. і ознайом. чит.	Коеф-т	Вивчаючом у читанні	Коеф-т		
1	Аль-Р-і К.	9	0,90	9	0,90	5	1,00	4	0,80	8	0,80	6	0,60	41	0,820
2	Гр-юк Н.	7	0,70	8	0,80	4	0,80	3	0,60	6	0,60	8	0,80	36	0,720
3	Дор-ко В.	9	0,90	9	0,90	4	0,80	5	1,00	8	0,80	8	0,80	43	0,860
4	Єг-й І.	5	0,50	7	0,70	4	0,80	5	1,00	8	0,80	8	0,80	37	0,740
5	Ков-чук М.	8	0,80	7	0,70	4	0,80	4	0,80	6	0,60	6	0,60	35	0,700
6	Куд-цев Д.	9	0,90	9	0,90	4	0,80	4	0,80	6	0,60	10	1,00	42	0,840
7	Лип-ка А.	8	0,80	8	0,80	4	0,80	4	0,80	8	0,80	6	0,60	38	0,760
8	По-ва А.	8	0,80	9	0,90	4	0,80	4	0,80	10	1,00	6	0,60	41	0,820
9	Стад-ко А.	9	0,90	6	0,60	3	0,60	5	1,00	8	0,80	10	1,00	41	0,820
10	Аль-Р-і К.	9	0,90	7	0,70	4	0,80	4	0,80	10	1,00	8	0,80	42	0,840
11	Гр-юк Н.	10	1,00	9	0,90	4	0,80	3	0,60	10	1,00	8	0,80	44	0,880
Середнє значення		8,27	0,83	8,00	0,80	4,00	0,80	4,09	0,82	8,00	0,80	7,64	0,76	40,00	0,800
<i>Стандартне відхилення</i>		<i>1,35</i>		<i>1,10</i>		<i>0,45</i>		<i>0,70</i>		<i>1,55</i>		<i>1,50</i>		<i>3,00</i>	<i>0,060</i>
<i>Коефіцієнт варіації</i>		<i>16,3</i>		<i>13,7</i>		<i>11,2</i>		<i>17,1</i>		<i>19,4</i>		<i>19,7</i>		<i>7,5</i>	<i>7,5</i>
Максимальний показник		10		10		5		5		10		10		50	1

Додаток Л

**Банк країнознавчої інформації до курсу за вибором “Країнознавство”,
на прикладі модуля присвяченого вивченню країнознавства Австралії.**

Перелік країнознавчих Інтернет-джерел

<http://seelanka.net/trishansoz/aborigine/aborigin.html>
<http://21stcenturyaustralia.com.au/>
<http://www.australia.gov.au/about-australia/australian-story/austn-national-anthem>
<http://bussongs.com/songs/waltzing-matilda.php>
<http://xmusic.me/a/8019748->
<http://bussongs.com/songs/waltzing-matilda.php>
<http://www.jokesabout.net/australians-australian-etiquette>
<http://www.kwintessential.co.uk/resources/global-etiquette/australia.html>
http://www.etiquettescholar.com/dining_etiquette/table-etiquette/pacific_dinner_etiquette/australian.html
<http://australianlandmarks.com.au/lists/australian-landmarks-top-10-list>
<https://www.facebook.com/pages/Australian-Landmarks/190364727742613>
<http://www.convictcreations.com/research/australianstereotypes.html>
<http://www.buzzle.com/articles/james-cook-biography.html>
<http://www.everyculture.com/A-Bo/Australia.html>
<http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Australia#References>
<http://www.realaustriatravel.com/famous-australians.html>
<http://www.biographyonline.net/writers/germaine-greer.html>
<http://www.goodreads.com/work/quotes/94985-the-female-eunuch>
http://library.kiwix.org/wikipedia_en_wp1/A/Australian%20fauna.html
<https://www.sydney100.com/dont-come-to-sydney/>
http://www.bbc.co.uk/blogs/thereporters/nickbryant/2009/02/the_australian_character.html
<http://www.poetrylibrary.edu.au>

Безкоштовні он-лайн словники**(одномовні / двомовні), тезауруси, енциклопедії:**

<http://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/curriculum>

<http://www.oxfordadvancedlearnersdictionary.com/>

<http://www.collinslanguage.com/free-online-english-dictionary.aspx>

<http://www.ectaco.co.uk/English-Russian-Dictionary/>

<http://www.thefreedictionary.com/>

<http://www.thefreedictionary.com/dictionary.htm>

<http://www.yourdictionary.com/library/reference/dictionaries.html>

<http://www.yourdictionary.com/library/reference/dictionaries.html>

<http://www.macmillandictionary.com/>

<http://www.ldoceonline.com/>

<http://dictionary.cambridge.org/>

<http://www.merriam-webster.com/>

<http://www.freebyte.com/dictionary/>

<http://www.online-translator.com/>

<http://dictionary.paralink.com/>

Додаток М

**Зразки заповнених бланків відповідей на уроках за варіантами методики
А та Б формування у старшокласників ЛСКК в англomовному читанні
на уроках країнознавства**

Додаток М.1

Зразок заповнених бланків відповідей на уроках за варіантом А методики формування у старшокласників ЛСКК
в англомовному читанні на уроках країнознавства

STUDENT'S ANSWER SHEET

Date 17.02.2016.
Name Surname ГРОМОВА
School, form №125, 11-A

IRELAND

Pre-reading Stage

Task 1. Give short answers to the following questions.

1. What continent is Ireland situated on?
2. Is it far from the UK? No
3. What is the capital of Ireland? Dublin
4. Is Ireland a constitutional monarchy or a parliamentary republic?
5. The official language in Ireland is English, isn't it? English, Irish, Gaele.
6. Except for Dublin, what other major Irish cities or towns do you know?
7. What do you know about the relationship between Ireland and the UK?
8. Why is St. Patrick so important in the Irish culture? church priest
9. Can you name any Irish dishes or describe its national cuisine? Simpler than in UK
10. What's the biggest Irish holiday? St. Patrick

While-reading Stage

Task 2. Match the words from two columns to make word combinations, translate them into Ukrainian.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| e 1. the second-largest | a) plain |
| k 2. St George's | b) mountain |
| d 3. remaining | c) rivers |
| b 4. low-lying | d) area |
| a 5. central | e) island |
| c 6. navigable | f) species |
| j 7. changeable | g) vegetation |
| f 8. mammal | h) temperate |
| g 9. lush | i) climate |
| h 10. extremes in | k) Channel |

Post-reading Stage

Task 3. Give short answers to the following questions.

- 1) Where is the island of Ireland situated? In the North Atlantic
- 2) Is it a large island? It is the second-largest
- 3) What is the total population of Ireland? 6.4 million
- 4) What is the population of the Republic of Ireland? 4.6 million
- 5) What is the population of the Northern Ireland? 1.8 million
- 6) Are there any mountains in Ireland? Are they high? low-lying mountains
- 7) What climate predominates in Ireland? mild

Task 4. State if the information below is true or false.

1. Cork is the capital and the most populous city of Ireland. —

2. Ireland is politically divided into Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland.	+
3. Ireland was divided into 33 counties, out of which 26 later formed Republic of Ireland and the remaining 7 made up Northern Ireland.	+
4. Counties in Ireland are traditionally divided into 5 provinces.	+
5. Waterford is well-known around the world due to its association with the famous Waterford Crystal, a glass making industry.	+
6. Galway is also one of the cloudiest cities of Ireland with an average of 62 days of no sunshine recorded.	—

Task 5. Choose the right answer.

1. Dublin

- a) Dublin enjoys pleasant climate throughout the year but there are temperature extremes.
- b) It is a city of old people.
- c) The capital and the most populous city of Ireland, Dublin is the fifth largest city in Europe.

2. Cork

- a) Cork is the third largest city of Ireland.
- b) Cork has no chemical plants at all.
- c) It is home to great architecture and pedestrian-friendly routes.

3. Limerick

- a) It has a calm life without vibrant music scene and nightlife.
- b) It is also one of the cloudiest cities of Ireland with an average of 62 days of no sunshine recorded.
- c) The milk market in the city is one of the modern up-to-date markets run in the country.

4. Kilkenny

- a) The city of Kilkenny is a popular tourist destination in Ireland. It is built on left bank of River Nore.
- b) Kilkenny has a very rich heritage, which has always attracted culturally-aware people.
- c) Its rich cultural heritage and beautiful countryside doesn't make Kilkenny one of the most visited cities in Ireland.

5. Galway

- a) Known as the Cultural Heart of Ireland, Galway hosts a number of celebratory events and cultural festivals.
- b) Its mature population likes art and music.
- c) It gets its name from Gaillimh lake.

6. Waterford

- a) Waterford is considered to be the youngest city of Ireland.
- b) Well-known around the world due to its association with the famous Waterford Crystal, a glass making industry.
- c) Waterford International Festival of Light Opera, is a famous music festival that takes place in the city every four years.

Task 6 Answer the questions:

1. When is Saint Patrick's Day celebrated? Why is it a special day to Irish?
2. What are the colors of the national flag of Ireland? What do these colors symbolize?
3. Why is the Coat of arms of Ireland described as a "harp"? What does it show?
4. What does the shamrock symbolize?
5. What are the Celtic high crosses?
6. Where does the design of the Claddagh ring originate from?
7. Is Irish coffee served with Irish whiskey and ice-cream on it?
8. Is "The Soldiers' Song" the Irish national anthem?

STUDENT'S ANSWER SHEET

Date 24.02.18
 Name Surname Ira Barkalova
 School, form 11-B

CANADA

Pre-reading Stage

Task 1. Answer the questions

1. What continent is Canada situated on?
2. Is it far from the USA? No, it isn't far.
3. What is the capital of Canada? Toronto.
4. Is Canada a constitutional monarchy or a parliamentary republic?
5. The only official language in Canada is English, isn't it? Maybe two languages.
6. Do you know anything about the way of life in Canada? So-so.
7. Can you name any famous people who were born there? Jim Carrey
8. What do you know about the relationship between Canada and our country? It is no relationship.
9. Can you name any Canadian dishes? No, sorry.

Task 2. Match the words from two columns to make word combinations, translate them into Ukrainian.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. total | a) territory |
| 2. land | b) peoples |
| 3. land | c) area |
| 4. Aboriginal | d) Dominion |
| 5. federal | e) immigration |
| 6. accretion of | f) border |
| 7. natural | g) nations |
| 8. multicultural | h) institutions |
| 9. large-scale | j) provinces |
| 10. intergovernmental | k) resources |

While-reading Stage

Task 3. Match the notions to their dictionary definitions.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| Extend - | able to speak two languages equally well |
| sparsely (populated) | result of a particular action |
| millennia (-um) | done according to a particular law |
| consequence | a gradual process by which new things are added |
| Pursuant - | to continue for a particular distance or over a particular area |
| Accretion | existing only in small amounts |
| Sovereignty - | a period of 1000 years |
| Vestiges - | complete freedom and power to govern |
| Bilingual - | |
| Abundant - | |

Task 4. Listen to the Canadian national anthem and fill in the gaps.

Patriot guard x3 glorious native glowing

O Canada!
 Our home and Dear land!
 True native love in all thy sons command.
 With glowing hearts we see thee rise,
 The True North strong and free!
 From far and wide,
 O Canada, we stand on guard for thee.
 God keep our land glorious and free!
 O Canada, we stand on guard for thee.
 O Canada, we stand on guard for thee.

Post-reading Stage

Task 5. Give answers to the following question

1. Where is Canada situated? North America
2. What is the total area of Canada? 9.98 m. square
3. What is the population of Canada? 35 million
4. What are the official languages in Canada? English and French
5. Who is the head of the state in Canada? Queen Elizabeth
6. What is the capital of Canada? Ottawa
7. What climate predominates in Canada? warm climate
8. What does the national flag look like? +
9. How many provinces and territories are there in Canada? 3 territories
10. What is the name of the national anthem?

Task 6. Mark the true and false statements about Canadians.

1. Canadians are very patriotic people, aware of their national self-identity. F
2. Canada is not concerned with immigrants' assimilation. T
3. Canadian way of life is known all over the world. F
4. Canadians worship celebrities and famous people. F
5. Canadians don't like to express controversial opinions. T
6. Canadian government supports less fortunate. T

Task 7. Read the short description of a famous Canadian and state his name.

1. Former professional ice hockey player - Wayne Gretzky
2. One of the most successful Canadian rock singers - Bryan Adams
3. Canadian athlete and cancer research activist - Terry Fox
4. Canadian doctor who invented an insulin - Dr. Frederick Banting
5. One of the most successful comedian actors - Jim Carrey

Task 8. Describe Canadian national cuisine.

Додаток М.2

Зразок заповнених бланків відповідей на уроках за варіантом Б методики формування у старшокласників ЛСКК в англомовному читанні на уроках країнознавства

STUDENT'S ANSWER SHEET

Date 2.03.18
 Name Surname Евген Кошара
 School, form №123, 11-А

NEW ZEALAND

Pre-reading Stage

Task 1. Answer the questions

1. Have you ever dreamt of travelling to New Zealand? Yes
2. Where is New Zealand situated? In Oceania.
3. Is it a continent or an island country? An island country
4. What is the capital of New Zealand? Wellington
5. Is New Zealand a constitutional monarchy? Yes
6. The only official language in New Zealand is English, isn't it? No,
7. Do you know anything about the way of life in New Zealand? -
8. Can you name any famous people who were born there? -
9. What sports is the country famous for? -
10. What do you know about the flora and fauna in New Zealand? I don't know

While-reading Stage

Task 2. Match the words to the definitions.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| e 1. society | a. someone who buys goods |
| a 2. consumer | b. European football |
| d 3. overseas | c. free time |
| g 4. unemployment | d. abroad |
| e 5. leisure | e. the official community |
| h 6. residential | f. national food |
| d 7. rural | g. the process of being without work |
| f 8. cuisine | h. living territory |
| b 9. soccer | j. living in the countryside |

Post-reading Stage

Task 3. Read statements from the text and match the sentence beginnings with the correct endings.

1. New Zealand is an island country in the southwestern Pacific Ocean.
2. The country geographically comprises two main landmasses just of the North Island.
3. New Zealand is situated about 1500 km east of Australia.
4. New Zealand's capital city is Wellington, while most populous city is Auckland.
5. The official languages are English, Māori, New Zealand Sign Language.
6. Because of its remoteness, it was one of the last lands to be settled.
7. In 1642, Abel Tasman the Dutch explorer became the first European to sight New Zealand.

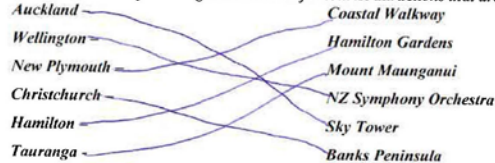
8. New Zealand's culture, d

- a) became the first European to sight New Zealand.
- b) the North Island, the South Island, and numerous smaller islands.
- c) 1,500 kilometres east of Australia.
- d) is mainly derived from Māori and early British settlers.
- e) in the southwestern Pacific Ocean.
- f) English, Māori and New Zealand Sign Language.
- g) it was one of the last lands to be settled by humans.
- h) while its most populous city is Auckland.

Task 4. According to the text, underline the correct alternatives in these sentences.

1. New Zealand society has changed dramatically in recent centuries / decades.
2. Nowadays New Zealanders enjoy a high / low standard of living.
3. Most people live in the cities / scenic rural areas.
4. Restaurants now offer more varied and health-conscious cuisine / fast food.
5. Women participate in all sports except professional rugby / soccer.

Task 5. Match the following cities with major tourist attractions that are found there.



Task 6. Mark the true and false statements about New Zealand.

1. New Zealand has two official anthems. T
2. New Zealand was the first country that gave women voting rights. T
3. Auckland is the capital city of New Zealand. F
4. In New Zealand, using credit cards is a rare custom. F
5. First person to reach the peak of Mount Everest came from New Zealand. T
6. Half of the county is a protected national park. F
7. There are 7 nuclear power stations in New Zealand. F
8. "Lord of the Rings" trilogy was shot in New Zealand. T
9. New Zealand was the last habitable land mass to be populated. T

STUDENT'S ANSWER SHEET

Date 9.03.16
 Name Surname Popova Assia
 School, form #-B
 AUSTRALIA

Pre-reading Stage

Task 1. Answer the questions

1. Have you ever dreamt of travelling to Australia?
Yes
2. Where is Australia situated?
8200 km southeast of mainland Asia
3. What is the capital of Australia?
Canberra
4. Is Australia a constitutional monarchy?
Yes
5. Do you know anything about the way of life in Australia?
6. Can you name any famous people who were born there?
7. What sports is the country famous for?
football, surfing
8. What do you know about the flora and fauna of Australia?

While-reading Stage

Task 2. Match the words to the definitions.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| 1. Commonwealth of | a. state |
| 2. head of | b. colony |
| 3. historical | e. currency |
| 4. former | d. Mountains |
| 5. Bondi | e. Australia |
| 6. multicultural | f. country |
| 7. official | g. colonies |
| 8. convict | h. tie |
| 9. Blue | j. Beach |

Post-reading Stage

Task 3. Read statements from the text and match the sentence beginnings with the correct endings.

- Tasmania, South Australia, Western Australia
New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria
1. Australia has 6 states: _____
 2. The Head of the state in Australia is _____
 3. Australia is a member of _____

4. Most of Australian population live on the coast, while its center is _____
5. Australia was first called New, later James Cook named it New England, later James Cook named it Holland
6. In the 18th century British prisoners were sent to Australia as convict colony
7. The capital city of Australia is Canberra

Task 4. Match the following cities with major tourist attractions that are found there.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 Sydney | Lone Pine Koala Sanctuary a |
| 2 Melbourne | Edith Cowan University b |
| 3 Brisbane | Bondi Beach, Opera House c |
| 4 Perth | Kangaroo Island d |
| 5 Adelaide | National Gallery of Victoria e |
- 1d 2c 3a 4b 5e

Task 5. Mark the true and false statements about Australian identity.

1. Australians are known for being very hostile towards foreigners. F
welcoming to foreigners
2. Australia was the first country that gave women voting rights. F
3. Australia has a small number of immigrants. F
4. Equality and justice are two major Australian features. T
5. Australian humor is self-deprecating in nature. T
6. Sport plays major role in every Aussie's life. T
7. Australians view themselves as physically able. T
8. Australia is a country with strict class structure. F

Task 6. State the meaning of the following Australian slang expressions

- Aussie - cell Australian Arvo - afternoon Telly - TV
 Roo - kangaroo Bloke - man/guy Sunnies - sunglasses

Додаток Н

Список публікацій здобувача за темою дисертації та відомості про апробацію результатів дисертації

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2. Осадча, Н. В. (2015b). Критерії відбору країнознавчих текстів для формування у старшокласників лінгвосоціокультурної компетентності в англomовному читанні. Іноземні мови, 3(83), 10-15.
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Праці, які засвідчують *апробацію матеріалів дисертації*:

13. Осадча, Н. В. (2016a). Across Ireland: навчальний посібник з курсу країнознавства з формування лінгвосоціокультурної компетентності старшокласників в англomовному читанні. Чернігів, Україна: ЧНПУ імені Т. Г. Шевченка.

Праці, які *додатково відображають* наукові результати дисертації:

14. Осадча, Н. В. (2015c). Курс за вибором «Країнознавство» як ефективний засіб лінгвосоціокультурної компетентності в англomовному читанні старшокласників. В О. В. Матвієнко (Гол. ред.), Україна і світ: діалог мов та культур. Матеріали міжнародної науково-практичної конференції, 1-3 квітня 2015 р. (сс. 619-621). Київ, Україна: Видавничий центр КНЛУ.

15. Осадча, Н. В. (2015d). Методичні передумови формування лінгвосоціокультурної компетентності старшокласників у читанні країнознавчих текстів. В О. А. Мацнева (Відп. ред.), Полілог культур: освітній і культурологічний аспекти. Матеріали Всеукраїнської науково-практичної конференції молодих науковців, 24 березня 2015 р. (сс. 91-92). Чернігів, Україна: ЧНПУ імені Т. Г. Шевченка.

16. Осадча, Н. В. (2016e). Принципи побудови курсу за вибором «Країнознавство» в контексті формування лінгвосоціокультурної компетентності в англomовному читанні старшокласників. В О. В. Матвієнко (Гол. ред.), Україна і світ: діалог мов та культур. Матеріали міжнародної науково-практичної конференції, 30 березня – 1 квітня 2016 р. (сс. 642-644). Київ, Україна: Видавничий центр КНЛУ.

17. Осадча, Н. В. (2016f). Проблеми розробки авторської програми до курсу за вибором «Країнознавство» 11 клас. В О. А. Мацнева (Відп. ред.), Полілог культур: освітній і культурологічний аспекти. Матеріали Всеукраїнської науково-практичної конференції молодих науковців, 29 березня 2016 р. (сс. 59-61). Чернігів, Україна: ЧНПУ імені Т. Г. Шевченка.

18. Осадча, Н. В. (2017b). Основні завдання формування лінгвосоціокультурної компетентності в англomовному читанні у курсі за вибором «Країнознавство». В О. В. Матвієнко (Гол. ред.), Україна і світ: діалог мов та культур. Матеріали міжнародної науково-практичної конференції, 29-31 березня 2017 р. (сс. 611-613). Київ, Україна: Видавничий центр КНЛУ.

19. Осадча, Н. В. (2017c). Тематичне планування елективного курсу «Країнознавство» (11 клас) та формування лінгвосоціокультурної компетентності в англomовному читанні. В В. І. Школяренко, А. М. Коваленко, С. Ф. Алексенко (Ред. кол.), Діалог мов і культур у сучасному освітньому просторі. Матеріали I Всеукраїнської наукової інтернет-конференції, 17 листопада 2017 р. (сс. 91-95). Суми, Україна: СДПУ імені А. С. Макаренка.

20. Осадча, Н. В. (2017e). Organization process of English speaking elective course “Country study” for high school students of Ukraine. В С. М. Іваненко, О. В. Холоденко, К. М. Павицька, О. Г. Смольнікова (Укл.), Нові концепції викладання у світлі інноваційних досягнень європейської дидактики вищої школи. Матеріали міжнародної науково-методичної конференції 30-31 жовтня 2017 р. (сс. 60-63). Київ, Україна: НПУ імені М. П. Драгоманова.

21. Осадчая, Н. В. (2015). Формирование социальной компетентности в процессе подготовки учеников профильной школы к межкультурной коммуникации. В Е. Г. Сальникова, Н. А. Тарасевич, И. Ф. Нестерук (Ред. кол.), Актуальные вопросы германской филологии и методики преподавания иностранных языков. Материалы XIX Международной научно-практической конференции, 27 февраля 2015 г. (сс. 132-135). Брест, Республика Беларусь: БрГУ имени А. С. Пушкина.

22. Осадчая, Н. В. (2017). Психологические предпосылки формирования у старшеклассников лингвосоциокультурной компетентности в чтении на уроках страноведения. В Е. Г. Сальникова (Гл. ред.), Актуальные вопросы германской филологии и лингводидактики. Материалы XXI Международной научно-практической конференции, 03 марта 2017 г. (сс. 26-29) (Ч. 2). Брест, Республика Беларусь: БрГУ имени А. С. Пушкина.

Апробація результатів дослідження здійснювалася на *міжнародних науково-практичних конференціях*:

1. «Проблеми іншомовного спілкування в епоху глобалізації» (м. Чернігів, Чернігівський національний педагогічний університет імені Т. Г. Шевченка, 5-15 жовтня 2015 р.), очна форма;

2. «Проблеми іншомовної освіти в епоху глобалізації» (м. Чернігів, Чернігівський національний педагогічний університет імені Т. Г. Шевченка 28-29 жовтня 2016 р.), очна форма;

3. «Україна і світ: діалог мов та культур» (м. Київ, Київський національний лінгвістичний університет, 1-3 квітня 2015 р.), очна форма;

4. «Україна і світ: діалог мов та культур» (м. Київ, Київський національний лінгвістичний університет, 30 березня – 1 квітня 2016 р.), очна форма;

5. «Україна і світ: діалог мов та культур» (м. Київ, Київський національний лінгвістичний університет, 29-31 березня 2017 р.), очна форма;

6. «Актуальные вопросы германской филологии и методики преподавания иностранных языков», (м. Брест, Республіка Білорусь, Брестський державний університет імені О. С. Пушкіна, 27 лютого 2015 р.), заочна форма;

7. «Актуальные вопросы германской филологии и лингводидактики» (м. Брест, Республіка Білорусь, Брестський державний університет імені О. С. Пушкіна, 03 березня 2017 р.), заочна форма;

8. «Нові концепції викладання у світлі інноваційних досягнень європейської дидактики вищої школи» (м. Київ, Національний педагогічний університет імені М. П. Драгоманова, 30-31 жовтня 2017 р.), очна форма;

а також на *всеукраїнських конференціях*:

9. «Полілог культур: освітній і культурологічний аспекти» (м. Чернігів, Чернігівський національний педагогічний університет імені Т. Г. Шевченка, 24 березня 2015 р.), очна форма;

10. «Полілог культур: освітній і культурологічний аспекти» (м. Чернігів, Чернігівський національний педагогічний університет імені Т. Г. Шевченка, 29 березня 2016 р.), очна форма;

11. «Діалог мов і культур в сучасному освітньому просторі» (м. Суми, Сумський державний педагогічний університет імені А. С. Макаренка, 17 листопада 2017 р.), очна форма.

Додаток П

Акти про впровадження

АКТ ПРО ВПРОВАДЖЕННЯ РЕЗУЛЬТАТІВ ДИСЕРТАЦІЙНОГО ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ

Осадчої Надії Василівни

з теми «Формування у старшокласників лінгвосоціокультурної компетентності в англомовному читанні на уроках країнознавства» на здобуття наукового ступеню кандидата педагогічних наук зі спеціальності 13.00.02 – теорія і методика навчання (германські мови)

Методику формування у старшокласників лінгвосоціокультурної компетентності в англомовному читанні на уроках країнознавства було впроваджено в освітній процес спеціалізованої загальноосвітньої середньої школи № 1 з поглибленим вивченням іноземних мов м. Чернігова. Запропонована методика впроваджувалася серед 72 учнів 11-класу старшої профільної школи. Акт про впровадження результатів дослідження розглянуто й ухвалено на методичному об'єднанні вчителів англійської мови (протокол №5 методичного об'єднання вчителів англійської мови 10-11-х класів від 31.05.17).

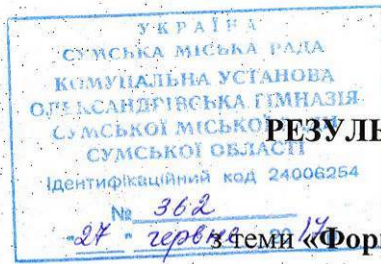
Розроблена аспіранткою кафедри методики викладання іноземних мов й інформаційно-комунікаційних технологій підсистема вправ для формування у старшокласників лінгвосоціокультурної компетентності в англомовному читанні на уроках країнознавства базується на застосуванні автентичних країнознавчих текстів з Інтернет ресурсів в якості навчального матеріалу. Процес навчання було забезпечено комплексами вправ націленими на оволодіння структурно-сисловою організацією англомовного країнознавчого тексту, формування мовленнєвих навичок читання, навчання розпізнавання та розуміння отриманої при читанні лінгвосоціокультурної інформації, розвиток вмінь різних видів читання країнознавчих текстів, та формування і розвиток вмінь адекватно порівнювати власну культуру з англомовною та представляти її лінгвосоціокультурний портрет в міжкультурному просторі. Методичні рекомендації щодо формування у старшокласників лінгвосоціокультурної компетентності в англомовному читанні на уроках країнознавства містять чіткі інструкції.

Впровадження запропонованої методики сприяло оптимізації процесу формування у старшокласників лінгвосоціокультурної компетентності в англомовному читанні на уроках курсу за вибором «Країнознавство». Це доводить ефективність запропонованої методики та доцільність її застосування в освітньому процесі.

Директор школи



Шелест О.О.



АКТ ПРО ВПРОВАДЖЕННЯ РЕЗУЛЬТАТІВ ДИСЕРТАЦІЙНОГО ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ

Осадчої Надії Василівни

теми «**Формування у старшокласників лінгвосоціокультурної
компетентності в англomовному читанні на уроках країнознавства»**

на здобуття наукового ступеню кандидата педагогічних наук зі спеціальності
13.00.02 – теорія і методика навчання (германські мови)

Експериментальне навчання за методикою, запропонованою аспіранткою кафедри методики викладання іноземних мов й інформаційно-комунікаційних технологій Київського лінгвістичного університету Н.В.Осадчою проведено в межах освітнього процесу КУ Олександрівської гімназії м. Суми у 2016-2017 навчальному році (протокол № 5 методичного об'єднання вчителів англійської мови від 17.05.2017 р.).

Упровадження здійснювалося серед 27 учнів 11 класів і передбачало формування у старшокласників лінгвосоціокультурної компетентності в англomовному читанні на уроках курсу за вибором «Країнознавство». Процес навчання було забезпечено методичними матеріалами: методичними рекомендаціями та комплексами вправ. Матеріалом для побудови курсу стали запропоновані автором методики країнознавчі тексти з мережі Інтернет, зміст яких відповідав віковим та психологічним особливостям учнів юнацького віку. Навчання відбувалося згідно з запропонованою моделлю.

Результати експериментального навчання свідчать про ефективність і раціональність розроблених вправ. Учні виявили зацікавленість у процесі формування лінгвосоціокультурної компетентності в англomовному читанні на уроках курсу за вибором «Країнознавство» та високу мотивацію щодо засвоєння знань, що доводить ефективність запропонованої методики та доцільність її застосування в освітньому процесі профільної школи.

Директор гімназії:



В.М.Гончаренко

АКТ ПРО ВПРОВАДЖЕННЯ
результатів дисертаційного дослідження
Осадчої Надії Василівни

з теми «**Формування у старшокласників лінгвосоціокультурної компетентності в англомовному читанні на уроках країнознавства**»
 на здобуття наукового ступеню кандидата педагогічних наук зі спеціальності
 13.00.02 – теорія і методика навчання (германські мови)

Методику формування у старшокласників лінгвосоціокультурної компетентності в англомовному читанні на уроках курсу за вибором «Країнознавство» було впроваджено в освітній процес Глухівської ЗОШ І – ІІІ ст. №6. Запропонована методика впроваджувалася серед 23 учнів 11-класу старшої профільної школи.

Особливість розробленої методики полягає у використанні підсистеми вправ для формування у старшокласників лінгвосоціокультурної компетентності в англомовному читанні на уроках країнознавства, в межах якої функціонують комплекси вправ з формування у старшокласників лінгвосоціокультурної компетентності в англомовному читанні на матеріалі країнознавчих текстів про Австралію, Нову Зеландію, Канаду та Ірландію.

Запропонована підсистема вправ розроблена відповідно до етапів формування у старшокласників лінгвосоціокультурної компетентності в англомовному читанні на уроках курсу за вибором «Країнознавство». Розроблені комплекси вправ містять достатню кількість і послідовність вправ для формування у старшокласників лінгвосоціокультурної компетентності в англомовному читанні на уроках країнознавства.

Крім тематичного планування та комплексів вправ, автором було запропоновано критерії оцінювання рівня сформованості лінгвосоціокультурної компетентності в англомовному читанні на уроках країнознавства.

На основі отриманих результатів навчання вважаємо впроваджену методику ефективною для використання в освітньому процесі профільної школи. Упровадження запропонованої методики розглянуто й ухвалено на засіданні методичного об'єднання вчителів іноземної мови (протокол № 5 від 24. 05. 2017 р.).

Директор школи



І. М. Калиновська

**АКТ ПРО ВПРОВАДЖЕННЯ
РЕЗУЛЬТАТІВ ДИСЕРТАЦІЙНОГО ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ**

Осадчої Надії Василівни

з теми **«Формування у старшокласників лінгвосоціокультурної компетентності в англomовному читанні на уроках країнознавства»**
на здобуття наукового ступеню кандидата педагогічних наук зі спеціальності
13.00.02 – теорія і методика навчання (германські мови)

Методику формування у старшокласників лінгвосоціокультурної компетентності в англomовному читанні на уроках країнознавства було впроваджено в освітній процес Трисвятськослобідської школи І-ІІІ ступ., Чернігівської районної ради Чернігівської області. Запропонована методика впроваджувалася серед 12 учнів 11-класу старшої профільної школи (філологічний профіль).

Практична реалізація методики здійснювалась на основі моделі відповідного освітнього процесу формування у старшокласників лінгвосоціокультурної компетентності в англomовному читанні на уроках країнознавства з урахуванням підходів та принципів навчання іноземної мови. Представлена модель характеризується системністю, послідовністю, взаємозв'язком її компонентів. Розроблена аспіранткою кафедри методики викладання іноземних мов й інформаційно-комунікаційних технологій підсистема вправ для формування у старшокласників лінгвосоціокультурної компетентності в англomовному читанні на уроках країнознавства базується на застосуванні автентичних країнознавчих текстів з Інтернет ресурсів. Процес навчання був забезпечений методичними матеріалами: комплексами вправ та методичними рекомендаціями.

Розроблена методика підвищує інтерес учнів не тільки до вивчення курсу за вибором «Країнознавство», а й до вивчення іноземної мови взагалі та сприяє поглибленню знань з навчального предмету «Іноземна мова» та успішній профорієнтації учнів. Навчання підтвердило високу ефективність запропонованої методики і доцільність її застосування в освітньому процесі.

Акт про впровадження результатів дослідження розглянуто й ухвалено на методичному об'єднанні вчителів предметів суспільно-гуманітарного циклів (протокол №5 від 12.06.2017)

Директор школи:



А.С. Головач

**АКТ ПРО ВПРОВАДЖЕННЯ
РЕЗУЛЬТАТІВ ДИСЕРТАЦІЙНОГО ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ
Осадчої Надії Василівни**

з теми «**Формування у старшокласників лінгвосоціокультурної компетентності в англomовному читанні на уроках країнознавства**»
на здобуття наукового ступеню кандидата педагогічних наук зі спеціальності
13.00.02 – теорія і методика навчання (германські мови)

Розроблена аспіранткою кафедри методики викладання іноземних мов й інформаційно-комунікаційних технологій методика формування у старшокласників лінгвосоціокультурної компетентності в англomовному читанні на уроках курсу за вибором «Країнознавство» було впроваджене в освітній процес Харківської гімназії №46 ім. М.В.Ломоносова. Запропонована методика впроваджувалася в 2016-2017 навчальному році. В експериментальній методиці взяли участь 27 учнів 11 класу гімназії.

Підсистема вправ для формування у старшокласників лінгвосоціокультурної компетентності в англomовному читанні на уроках країнознавства базується на застосуванні автентичних країнознавчих текстів з Інтернет ресурсів в якості навчального матеріалу. Процес навчання було забезпечено комплексами вправ до чотирьох тематичних модулів (Канада, Австралія, Нова Зеландія та Ірландія) та методичними рекомендаціями до них. В процесі навчання було доведено, що курс за вибором «Країнознавство» як ефективний засіб формування в учнів старшої школи філологічного профілю ЛСКК у читанні на матеріалі автентичних країнознавчих текстів, що характеризується модульністю змісту курсу, гнучкістю та нелінійністю, культурограмною організацією матеріалу, доцільно застосовувати в процесі іншомовної освіти сучасної профільної школи з метою підвищення мотивації до навчання мови і культури, поглиблення профілізації навчання та формування лінгвосоціокультурної обізнаності старшокласників.

Впровадження запропонованої методики сприяло оптимізації процесу формування у старшокласників лінгвосоціокультурної компетентності в англomовному читанні на уроках країнознавства. Це доводить ефективність запропонованої методики та доцільність її застосування в освітньому процесі.

Акт про впровадження результатів дослідження розглянуто й ухвалено на методичному об'єднанні вчителів англійської мови (протокол № 5 методичного об'єднання вчителів англійської мови від 16.05.17р.).

Директор Харківської гімназії №46
ім.М.В.Ломоносова



(Т.Д.Сєдова)