

English Language Practicum

*Educational Study-Guide for students of
Philological Department*

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Посібник містить 10 тематичних уроків з фаховими автентичними текстами, до кожного з яких подані завдання на закріплення професійної лексики, активізацію та застосування лексичного матеріалу. Посібник укладений англійською мовою і відповідає рівню С1, містить додаткові матеріали для читання з ціллю розширення та розвитку власного вокабуляра студентів магістрів, та відеоматеріали для розвитку аудіювальних навиків. До навчального посібника входить додаткове читання, 10 відео та глосарій.

Для аудиторної та самостійної роботи здобувачів II рівня освіти філологічного факультету у рамках навчальної дисципліни «Практикум іноземною мовою».

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'UNIT 1'

General Characteristics of Ukrainian language



Target words

1. surviving
2. emerge
3. share in
4. distinguish
5. descendant
6. borrow
7. border on
8. lineal
9. resemble
10. intelligible



Definitions and samples

1. **surviving** *adj.* /sə'vʌɪvɪŋ/ Remaining alive, especially after the death of another or others

Our closest living relatives are three surviving species of great ape: the gorilla, the common chimpanzee, and the pygmy chimpanzee.

Parts of speech

survive *v.*, survivor *n.*, survival *n.*, survivable *adj.*

He is a lineal heir of King Edward I.

Parts of speech lineage *n.*

9. **resemble** *v.* /rɪ'zemb(ə)l/ To look or seem like

He strongly resembles his father in appearance and in temperament.

Parts of speech resembling *adj.*, resemblance *n.*

10. **intelligible** *adj.* /ɪn'telɪdʒɪb(ə)l/ Able to be understood;
comprehensible

The doctor used a statement intelligible only to experts.

Parts of speech intelligibly *adv.*, intelligibility *n.*

 **Class Prep I** Complete each sentence by filling in the blank with the best word from the list. Change the form of the word if necessary. Use each word only once.

border on *distinguish*

intelligible *lineal* *emerge*

1. When he writes for money he knows how to speak _____ enough.
2. King Henry VIII died without a _____ heir.
3. Samuel arrived in a state of excitement _____ hysteria.
4. I sometimes have difficulty _____ Spanish from Portuguese.
5. But when community spread of the virus was established, social disparities among racial and ethnic groups began _____.
(NBC News, 19 July 2021)

- 5) In 2016, a New rule came into force requiring Ukraine's radio stations
 - 6) The law also requires TV and radio broadcasters
 - 7) In September 2017, Ukraine instituted
 - 8) The law required the school used Ukrainian, the national language, in all classes
 - 9) The exception from this being language
 - 10) The new spelling version was
-



- a) and dialects; nearly all are native to the former Soviet Union.
- b) that did not require a second language
- c) to play a quota of Ukrainian-language songs each day.
- d) the rest (2.9%) are native speakers of other languages.
- e) adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine in May 2019.
- f) a similar policy on languages in public education.
- g) which is the native language of 67.5% of Ukraine's population.
- h) to ensure 60% of programs such as news and analysis are in Ukrainian.
- i) classes that would be taught using "English or other official languages of the European Union."
- j) and functioning of the Ukrainian language in all spheres of social life throughout Ukraine while guaranteeing the free development, use and protection of the Russian language and other languages of national minorities of Ukraine.

GOOD GRAMMAR CORNER

THE PASSIVE

!!!!!! Look at the sentences, compare them and conclude how we form the passive

Action Sports Camps charge you more if you pay with your credit card.

You are charged 2.5 % extra by us if you pay with your credit card.

A Rewrite these sentences using the words given.

0 This pop festival was recommended to me by my brother.

My brother recommended this pop festival to me.

1 Bands from all over the world are invited. The organisers _____.

2 Every year the festival is attended by at least 10,000 people. At least 10,000 people _____.

3 Tickets are sold at our local music shop. Our local music shop _____.

4 But I was given a ticket by my friend. But my friend _____.

5 I was also offered a lift in his car. He also _____.

B Rewrite these sentences using the words given. Put the verb into the passive and decide if you need to use *by*.

0 The teacher gave us instructions how to do the next project.

We were given some instructions how to do the next project.

- ☐ had to complete
- ☐ have been completed

4. The government ---- that the tasks ---- with great success.

- ☐ is confirming / maintained
- ☐ confirms / have been maintained
- ☐ was confirmed / have maintained
- ☐ will confirm / had been maintained
- ☐ confirmed / are maintaining

5. With this comprehensive international report, the country's position in the regional and global arena ---- with measurable criteria.

- ☐ is to identify
- ☐ identifies
- ☐ will be identified
- ☐ identified
- ☐ is going to identify

6. The critics ---- that the review ---- as a book in English and in many other languages.

- ☐ are said / could be published
- ☐ say / can be published
- ☐ will say / had been published
- ☐ said / may be published
- ☐ have said / should publish

7. New legislation ---- in congress but it ---- by many.

- ☐ was introduced / wasn't accepted
- ☐ introduced / didn't accept
- ☐ will be introduced / isn't accepted
- ☐ introduced / hadn't been accepted
- ☐ is introduced / won't accept

8. If you would like to know what ---- in the project so far, you ---- the full report at our website.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

Old Ukrainian (mid-11th to late 14th century). The period of Old Ukrainian dates from the same time as the oldest extant Rus' texts and coincides with the rise and fall of Kyivan Rus'. The year 1387, when Polish supremacy over Galicia and Lithuanian supremacy over most of Ukraine were firmly established, can be considered a conventional cut-off date.

The phonetic changes during this period were (1) the transformation (ca 1125) of y into i after the velars g, k, and x (eg, ruki > ruki 'hands'), a change limited at the time to northern Ukraine; (2) the spirantization (ca 1200) of g (g > h), which occurred on all of Ukrainian territory (eg, noga > noha 'foot'); (3) the dispalatalization in the 13th century of labials in the syllable- and word-final position (eg, holub' > holub 'pigeon'); and (4) the change (ca 1260 in the territory stretching from Bukovyna to western Volhynia) of i into a vowel intermediate between i and y (denoted in the modern Ukrainian alphabet by the letter и).

The most consequential sound change in the Old Ukrainian period was the loss of the jers. This loss had occurred in some positions earlier, but it reached its culmination between 1144 (the year of the Halych Gospel (1144), which reflects the old situation) and 1161 (the year of the inscriptions on the Cross of Princess Eufrosiniia of Polatsk, which reflects the new situation). The jers were treated in two ways and accordingly are labelled weak or strong: the former were lost without replacement, and the latter coalesced with either e (ѣ) or o (ѡ). The jers were strong before r and l between consonants (eg, вѣрха 'top' gen sing,

тѣрга ‘market’ gen sing > verxa, torga) and before a syllable containing a weak jer (eg, сѣпѣ ‘sleep’, дѣнь ‘day’ > son, den’). All other jers were weak.

Among the many consequences of the loss of the jers, the most important were (1) the introduction of closed syllables and zero morphemes; (2) the alternation of e and o with ø; (3) the appearance of numerous consonant clusters, many of which were gradually simplified in the course of development; (4) a growth in the functional load of the opposition of nonpalatalized and palatalized consonants; (5) the alternation of v- with u- (eg, vnuk : unuk ‘grandson’); (6) the change -e > -a in the sequence -ѣje (eg, zelѣje ‘grass’ > zilja, Standard Ukrainian zillja); and (7) the change of o and e before a syllable in which a jer was lost (eg, stolѣ ‘table’ and pečѣ ‘stove’). The last change proceeded differently in southern and northern Ukrainian. In the south, e and o in the given position were narrowed (marked sometimes in linguistic studies as *ě* and *Special font*), and so began an evolution that resulted in i in modern Ukrainian and gave rise to the alternation of i with e and o (eg, stil : stola gen sing, pič : peči). In the north, e and o in the given position, but only under stress, diphthongized into ie and uo respectively and later were further modified; e changed before ѣ only if ѣ was originally stressed (eg, nesl@ѣ ‘carried’ vs méďѣ ‘honey’, modern northern Ukrainian n’uos, med).

In Old Ukrainian manuscripts the changes in e and o are reflected differently. The new reflexes of e coalesced with the pronunciation of ě (jat’), and from 1161 they were often spelled as ě (*Special font*). This so-called new jat’ was henceforth the most typical earmark of Ukrainian manuscripts. There was no way of marking directly the new reflexes of o in the traditional alphabet, and this change remained unmarked until

the 14th century, when some scribes began using the letter omega (ω) for that purpose (it first appeared in the Hankenstein Codex).

No changes as sweeping as this occurred in Old Ukrainian morphology. In the nominal declension the adaptation of the excess of inherited endings to genders continued. The zero ending in the genitive plural was preserved in feminines in -a, but tended to be eliminated in masculines (eg, zimъ 'winters' vs běsovъ 'devils'). In the genitive singular differentiation on the basis of semantic categories took place: the o-stem ending -a gradually became reserved for substantives denoting concrete and shaped objects, while the u-stem -u was applied to abstract and shapeless objects. The category of person became clear in the accusative singular (but not plural) where the genitive was introduced in names of human beings (eg, jesi slěpilъ brata 'you blinded your brother', the older form being bratъ as in the nom). Use of the dual remained strong in substantives, but by the end of the Old Ukrainian period its use had declined in verbs and virtually disappeared in pronouns.

In conjugation two uniquely Ukrainian features emerged. (1) In the 12th century the generalization of ě in plural endings of the imperative began (eg, xvalěte 'praise'; originally ě characterized only class 1 and 2 verbs, while class 3 and 4 verbs had i). (2) The verb 'to be' took the ending -mo in the first person plural (jesmo), and this ending later spread to all verbs. In the 13th century use of the imperfect and aorist began declining, and probably by or in the 14th century they were no longer used in the spoken language. In the 14th century the supine was lost; the ending -š in the second person singular of the present tense spread at the expense of the older ending -ši (eg, meteš instead of meteši 'you sweep'); and in the future tense the forms using the auxiliary first person budu ('will be' + l-participle) and imu ('take' + infinitive) crowded out the constructions using xoču ('want') and počьnu ('will begin'). These developments reflected the tendency of speakers to simplify the morphological system while preserving its essentially conservative character.

Syntax also remained rather conservative, although the use of prepositional phrases, hypotactic constructions, and the instrumental of predication instead of cases in agreement increased. Judging by the extant texts, however, older constructions prevailed.

Owing to extensive contacts with Central Europe and the Turkic peoples of the steppe, many loanwords were added to the vocabulary of Old Ukrainian. The political and religious influence of the Byzantine Empire in Kyivan Rus', in particular, resulted in the mass borrowing of Greek words and phrases through direct absorption, loan translations (eg, *blahoslovyty* 'to bless' based on the Greek *eulogeō*), and semantic adaptation. Most of these borrowings, however, did not penetrate into the spoken language of the uneducated masses; others were lost later, after the fall of Constantinople and the reorientation of Ukrainian culture toward Western Europe. Yet their general impact on the flexibility of Ukrainian cannot be denied.

Internecine strife among the princes of Kyivan Rus' and the Mongol invasions of the 13th and 14th centuries gave rise to the westward migration of much of the population of central and northern Ukraine, a general decentralization of national life, and, consequently, the formation of western and north western Ukrainian dialects, for example, the Dnister dialects, Sian dialects, Boiko dialect, and Lemko dialects in the 13th century, and the western Polisian dialects, Bukovyna-Pokutia dialects, and Hutsul dialect in the 14th century.

George Yuri Shevelov

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`UNIT 2`

Ukrainian dialects



Target words

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. according to | 6. excluding |
| 2. be considered | 7. gradual |
| 3. peasantry | 8. reminiscent |
| 4. refer to | 9. distinct |
| 5. approach | 10. adjacent |



READING



Definitions and samples

1. **according to** *prep.* /ə'kɔ:dɪŋ ,tu:/ As stated by, in a way that agrees with

Salary will be fixed according to experience.

Parts of speech accord *v.*, *n.*, accordance *n.*, accordingly *adv.*,
accordant *adj.*, accordingly *adv.*

2. **be considered** *v., pas.voice* /kən'sɪdəd/ Thought carefully, believed to be

He is considered to be irresponsible.

Parts of speech consider *v.*, *n.*, considering *adv.*, *prep.*,
considerable *adj.*, considerably *adv.*

3. **peasantry** *n.* /'peɪz(ə)ntri/ All the people who are peasants

The Ukrainian peasantry stood on the brink of disappearance.

GOOD GRAMMAR CORNER

REPORTED QUESTIONS

!!!!!! Look at the sentences, compare them and conclude how we form reported questions

"Where are you going?" He asked me where I was going.

"Do you want some tea?" She asked me if I wanted some tea.

A Complete the sentences in reported speech. Note the change of pronouns and tenses.

0 "Where is my wallet?" she asked.

→ She asked where her wallet was.

1 "How are you?" Martyn asked us.

→ Martyn asked us _____

2 She asked, "Do I have to do it?"

→ She asked _____

3 "Where have you been?" the father asked her daughter.

→ The father asked her daughter _____

4 "Which skirt do you like best?" she asked her boyfriend.

→ She asked her boyfriend _____

5 "What are we doing?" she asked.

- ☐ why we'd been listening to her.
- ☐ whether we'd been listening to her.
- ☐ if we were listening to her.

5 'How will you get to France?' I asked them ...

- ☐ how will they get to France.
- ☐ how would they get to France.
- ☐ how they would get to France.

6 'Had you already met him?' She asked me ...

- ☐ whether had I already met him.
- ☐ if I already met him.
- ☐ if I'd already met him.

7 'What can we do about this?' We wanted to know ...

- ☐ whether we could do about it.
- ☐ what we could do about it.
- ☐ what could we do about it.

8 'Can I get you a coffee?' I offered ...

- ☐ if I could get him a coffee.
- ☐ getting him a coffee.
- ☐ to get him a coffee.

9 'Where will you stay?' I asked her ...

- ☐ if she would stay.
- ☐ where would she stay.
- ☐ where she would stay.

10 'How often do you use public transport?' She wanted to know ...

- ☐ how often I used public transport.
- ☐ how I used often public transport.
- ☐ how often did I use public transport.

9 He said my sister had already phoned the hospital.

He said, '_____ already phoned the hospital.'

10 She said she could help us with our luggage.

She said, 'I _____ with your luggage.'

11 They told us they weren't going to leave that evening.

They told us, '_____ to leave this evening.'

12 We told them we had already locked the door.

We told them, 'We _____ the door.'

13 I said I hadn't been there the day before.

I said, 'I _____.'

14 He said he would visit them the next day.

He said, 'I _____ tomorrow.'

15 They said they never thought about the drowned houses.

They said, "_____ about the drowned houses. '

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

Pidlachia

A historical-geographical region along the middle stretch of the Buh River between the Kholm region in the south and the Narva River (the Belarus border) in the north and between Mazovia in the west and Volhynia and Polissia in the east. A part of the region consists of the Pidlachia n Lowland. The earliest signs of human habitation in Pidlachia date back to the Upper Paleolithic Period and Mesolithic Period. In the Neolithic Period the region was occupied by carriers of the Pitted-Comb Pottery culture and the Buh culture. During the Bronze Age it was invaded from the west by bearers of the Lusatian culture and then, toward the end of the Iron Age, by the Venedi. Later evidence of cremation shows that by the beginning of the modern era Pidlachia was settled by Slavs from the Dnipro River region. It can be assumed that by the 3rd century the region was being crossed by the Goths en route to the Dnipro region. The earliest signs of trade between Pidlachia and the Kyiv region date back to the 4th century.

In the 9th and 10th centuries most of the territory was settled by the Derevlians. The Drehovichians occupied the land to the north beyond the Narva River, and the Dulibians, probably the land to the south. By that time a major trade route from Poland and the Baltic countries to Ukraine and the Near East ran through Pidlachia.

The medieval period. In the 10th century Pidlachia became a part of Kyivan Rus'; it constituted the western portion of Berestia land and then the separate Dorohychyn land. It was annexed to Volodymyr-Volynskyi principality in the 11th century and then to Turiv-Pynsk principality (1088–1157). In 1238 Prince Danylo Romanovych added it to Halych principality. Until 1340 it belonged to the Principality of Galicia-Volhynia. The border between the Kyivan state (Volodymyr-Volynskyi principality) and the Polish state (Mazovia principality) ran west of Brańsk and Dorohychyn-Międzyrzecz Podolski territories and remained stable during the period. Mazovian attempts to annex the region succeeded only for a brief period in the 1230s. Because of their security from Tatar raids and their lively trade with the Poles and the

Teutonic Knights, Dorohychyn land and Berestia land played an important role in the Galician-Volhynian state in the 13th and 14th centuries. They served as launching sites of Danylo Romanovych's and his successors' campaigns against the Yatvingians. In 1253 Danylo's coronation took place in Dorohychyn. Pidlachia was one of the most heavily populated regions of Ukraine at that time.

As the Galician-Volhynian state declined, the Lithuanian grand duke Gediminas occupied the Berestia land, in 1320, and then Kęstutis annexed all Pidlachia, which he passed on to his son, Vytautas the Great. During the territorial struggle between Lithuania and Poland Dorohychyn land came under Mazovian rule only briefly, in 1391–2 and 1440–3. Polish influence in the region was nevertheless strong. The influx of Polish colonists, particularly of the petty gentry, began in the second half of the 14th century. By the 15th century the local wealthy nobility of Ukrainian origin had been Polonized, and the petty gentry had lost its influence. In 1501 Polish law was introduced for the Polish gentry in the north (Bielsk Podlaski land), and in 1516 it was extended to all the gentry in Dorohychyn land. In 1516 Grand Duke Sigismund I the Old restricted the right to stand for election to the land courts and city courts to Catholic inhabitants of the region. Latin replaced Ruthenian as the official language in the Ukrainian territories of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. In 1520 Pidlachia, consisting of the lands of Dorohychyn, Bielsk Podlaski, and Berestia, was established as a separate voivodeship with its center in Dorohychyn. In 1566 Berestia land was amalgamated with Turiv-Pynsk land into the new Brest-Litovsk voivodeship, and in 1569 the remaining Pidlachian territory was divided into Dorohychyn, Bielsk Podlaski, and Melnyk lands and incorporated into Poland. Pidlachia, particularly Dorohychyn land, prospered in the 15th and 16th centuries, because the Cracow–Vilnius and Warsaw–Vilnius trade routes merged there. The Polish offensive against the Ruthenian faith and the Orthodox clergy persisted even after the Church Union of Berestia in 1596.

During Bohdan Khmelnytsky's uprising and the Cossack-Polish War the Cossacks briefly captured southern Pidlachia, in 1648. Colonel Mykhailo Krychevsky was a native of the region. In 1657 Colonel Antin Zhdanovych's Cossack force, which took part in a joint Ukrainian-Swedish-Transylvanian campaign against Poland, operated in Pidlachia.

19th and 20th centuries. After the partition of Poland in 1795, southern Pidlachia (up to the Buh River) was annexed by Austria, the northern part by Prussia, and the Berestia land by Russia.

During the Napoleonic Wars the northern part was transferred to Russia, and the southern part to the Grand Duchy of Warsaw and then, in 1815, to the Congress Kingdom of Poland. In 1842 the northern part (Bielsk Podlaski county and the Berestia land) was assigned to Hrodna gubernia, and the southern part ended up in Warsaw general gubernia. The two regions developed very differently.

The history of southern Pidlachia was closely linked with that of the Kholm region. The two regions even became known by one name, Kholm Rus', Transbuh Rus', or simply Kholm region. Both were subjected to the same oppression by the Poles. In 1829 the Uniate Kholm eparchy was removed from the jurisdiction of Halych metropolity and subjected to long-term Latinization. The linguistic Polonization of the clergy and local population gathered momentum. The abolition of the Uniate and the imposition of the Orthodox church by the Russian authorities in 1874 only reinforced the Polonization process, because most Uniates clung to Catholicism and, after the edict of toleration (17 April 1905), adopted the Roman Catholic faith. In 1905–8 the Orthodox church in Pidlachia lost 58 percent of its members (compared to 22 percent in the Kholm region). Thus a Kalakut community of Ukrainian-speaking Roman Catholics arose in Pidlachia. To limit Polish influence Kholm gubernia was set up in 1912 out of those parts of Pidlachia and the Kholm region where Ukrainians constituted a majority. The end of the 19th century marked the beginning of the Ukrainian national revival in Pidlachia, particularly among young teachers.

During the First World War Ukrainians in Pidlachia suffered heavy losses. In 1915 over 80 percent of them were evacuated by the retreating Russians. For Ukrainians left behind under the German occupation, the Union for the Liberation of Ukraine organized at the beginning of 1917 a string of Ukrainian schools taught by prisoners of war from the Bluecoats. The Ukrainian Hromada, a central organization for Pidlachia, and the Ukrainian School Council were set up in Biała Podlaska. In June 1917 the first Ukrainian newspaper in Pidlachia, *Ridne slovo* (1917–19), appeared. From early 1918 the cultural work continued under the leadership of Oleksander Skoropys-Yoltukhovsky and Vasyl Dmytriuk and spread to the Berestia land and Pynsk region.

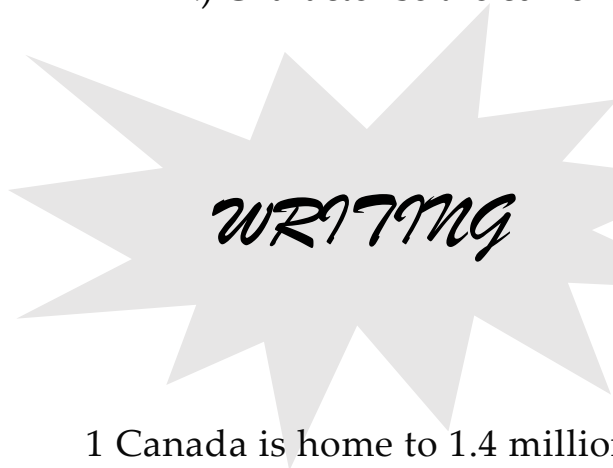
According to the terms of the Peace Treaty of Brest-Litovsk all Kholm gubernia was to belong to the Ukrainian National Republic, but by the end of 1918 that region had been occupied by the Poles. Pidlachia was subsequently incorporated into Lublin voivodeship (Biała Podlaska, Kostiantyniv, Volodava, and Radzyń Podlaski counties) and Białystok voivodeship (Bielsk Podlaski county). The Berestia land became part of Polissia voivodeship. In 1918–23 only some of the evacuated Ukrainians returned. Ukrainian political and cultural life in Pidlachia revived in spite of Polish interference. Some Ukrainian candidates were elected to the Sejm and Senate in 1922. The *Ridna Khata* society headed the educational and cultural movement. In the 1930s, however, all Ukrainian activities were banned by the authorities. They resumed only in 1939–44, when Pidlachia became part of the Generalgouvernement. Under the German occupation Ukrainian mutual aid committees, schools, co-operatives, cultural societies, and churches were organized. The major centers of Ukrainian life were Biała Podlaska and Volodava.

||| The northern part of Podlachia (Bielsk Podlaski county) did not experience the change in national consciousness or the religious strife that occurred in the south in the 19th and 20th centuries. In the 1830s the Ukrainian and Belarusian population converted from the Uniate to the Orthodox faith without much opposition and escaped Polonization. There were no Ukrainian organizations there, however. Only in 1941–4, when northern Podlachia became a part of the German Reich, was a branch of the Ukrainian National Alliance formed in Bielsk Podlaski.

After the Second World War Podlachia was restored to Poland and was divided among Lublin voivodeship, Warsaw voivodeship, and Białystok voivodeship. Most Ukrainians were resettled in the Soviet Union or in the newly acquired lands in western or northern Poland.

Volodymyr Kubijovyč
[This article originally appeared in the Encyclopedia of
Ukraine, vol. 4, 1993]

- h) What was the situation with emigration of Ukrainians at the beginning of the 20th century?
- i) What did the need for solidarity lead to?
- j) How did the Ukrainian diaspora function in the Russian Empire?
- k) Characterise the current Ukrainian diaspora.



Handwriting Match two halves 1-8 to A-H to make up sentences and you will find out some interesting facts about Ukrainian diaspora.

- 1 Canada is home to 1.4 million people of Ukrainian descent ...
- 2 Prominent community leaders and politicians are ...
- 3 Those cultural and political ties are particularly prominent in the Canadian Prairies, ...
- 4 In the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, hundreds of
- 5 Nearly 30 towns and a handful of parks are ...
- 6 To display their unique hybrid culture, Ukrainian Canadians have created ...
- 7 Edmonton's Cheremosh, Shumka troupes and the Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village are ...
- 8 The spires of Ukrainians' churches still ...

a) named after places and people from Ukraine.

g) 1923 - 1939 were the years of the third wave during which educated Ukrainians, who struggled for Ukraine's independence, emigrated.

h) The fourth wave still goes on till present time.

GOOD GRAMMAR CORNER

SUBJUNCTIVE I

!!!!!! The Subjunctive Mood is used to talk about actions or states that are in doubt or not factual. The Present Subjunctive or Subjunctive I is formed with the base form of a verb. It occurs only in noun clauses beginning with *that*. These clauses follow verbs, nouns, or adjectives that express suggestions, demands, or requests. The form of the base subjunctive is extremely simple. For all verbs and all persons, the form is the base of the verb, for example: *be*, *have*, *do*, *go*, *sing*, *work*. The base subjunctive does not use any other forms (*goes*, *sings*, *works*).

He *suggests that* you *be* present at the meeting.

The board *recommend that* he *join* the company.

He *requested that* the car park not *be* locked at night.

!!!!!! In British English it is more common to use **should** structures.

It was *essential that* we *should vote* the following day.

He *requested that* the car park *should not be locked* at night.

!!!!!! We do not use the subjunctive with *hope*.

A Choose the correct form of the base subjunctive.

1. It is essential that she _____ at the meeting. (be / is)
2. If I _____ you I would call her tonight. (was / were)

3. It is necessary that every student _____ a uniform. (wear / wears)
4. I hope that he _____ his homework on time. (finish / finishes)
5. The doctors recommended that she _____ a holiday. (take / takes)
6. The boss asks that you _____ early for your first day of work. (are / be)
7. If he _____ feeling better we would go. (were / was)
8. It is important that we _____ home as soon as we arrive. (call / called)
9. The landlord requested that John _____ out of the apartment. (move / moves)
10. We want the windows _____ washed before Friday. (be / to be)
11. Ann's supervisor suggested that she _____ fewer meetings. (have / has)
12. It is important that we _____ on time. (be / are)
13. It is vital that we _____ late. (not be / are not)
14. Mark insisted that Kelly _____ considered for the position. (be / is)
15. He insisted that I _____ to the event. (go / to go)
16. She recommended that he _____ an English course. (take / takes)
17. He asked that we _____ him of any new developments. (inform / to inform)
18. I requested that she to school in January. (return / returns)
19. I insist you _____ as respectful to her as you are to Mrs. Robinson! (be / to be)
20. The doctor suggested Lisa _____ more to recover. (sleep / sleeps)

B Choose the correct sentence in Subjunctive I. Note that not all of the correct answers will be in the subjunctive.

- 1 What did your customer say about the quote? ...

8 'I have some free time this afternoon'. ...

- ☐ Do you want that I help you with your report?
- ☐ Do you want me to help you with your report?
- ☐ Do you want I help you with your report?

9 During the meeting, ...

- ☐ I proposed that we restructure the department.
- ☐ I proposed them to restructure the department.
- ☐ I proposed that we restructured the department.

10 I asked Paula for help but ...

- ☐ she refused to help me.
- ☐ she refused that she help me.
- ☐ she refused helping me.

11 I think ...

- ☐ it's good you be taking on more responsibility.
- ☐ it's good that you be taking on more responsibility.
- ☐ it's good that you're taking on more responsibility..

12 'Please don't be late for the meeting'. ...

- ☐ It's important that we will make a good impression.
- ☐ It's important we make a good impression.
- ☐ It's important making a good impression.

13 Someone in my department ...

- ☐ demanded she was paid more.
- ☐ demanded she be paid more.
- ☐ demanded that they paid her more.

14 At my monthly meeting with my supervisor, she ...

- 19 Sandra asked that the post office _____ onto her mail. (to hold)
- 20 The judge insisted that the lawyer _____ quiet. (to be)
- 21 My supervisor suggested that I _____ this new position. (to accept)
- 22 Tom requested that I _____ him move some boxes. (to help)
- 23 Sue's boss asked that she _____ this weekend. (to work)
- 24 Bill's mother demanded that he _____ drinking so much. (to stop)
- 25 Our boss insisted that we _____ a vacation. (to take)

WISH LIST

- 1 Learn
- 2 About the
- 3 Subjunctive Mood



ATTENTION-GRABBING IDIOMS

Body Part Idioms: EARS

All Ears

Listening willingly,
waiting for an
explanation



Lend an Ear

Listen



Give Someone an Earful

Angrily express an
opinion to someone



Play It by Ear

To respond to
circumstances instead
of having a fixed plan



I'm All Ears

You have my attention,
so you should talk



The Walls Have Ears

We may be overheard; be
careful what you say



That's Music to My Ears

I am very happy to
hear this.



Wet Behind the Ears

Inexperienced,
immature, new to
something



SUPPLEMENTARY READING

Ukrainian Americans



Ukrainian Americans are Americans who are of Ukrainian ancestry. According to U.S. census estimates, in 2019 there were 1,009,874 Americans of Ukrainian descent representing 0.3% of the American population. The Ukrainian population of the United States is thus the second largest outside

the former Eastern Bloc; only Canada has a larger Ukrainian community under this definition. According to the 2000 U.S. census, the metropolitan areas with the largest numbers of Ukrainian Americans are: New York City with 160,000; Philadelphia with 60,000; Chicago with 46,000; Detroit with 45,000; Los Angeles with 36,000; Cleveland with 26,000; and Indianapolis with 19,000. In 2018, the number of Ukrainian Americans surpassed 1 million.

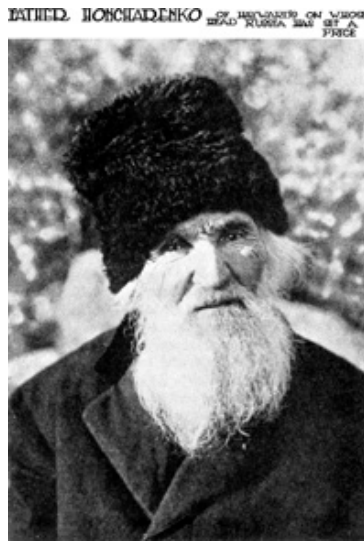
The first Ukrainian immigrant to America, Ivan Bohdan, sailed with John Smith to the Jamestown colony in 1607. Bohdan met Captain Smith during the Long Turkish War of 1593–1606 when the latter had fought the Turks, was captured, and escaped captivity by fleeing through Ukraine, Romania, Hungary, and other countries. Large-scale Ukrainian immigration to America did not begin, however, until the 1880s.



Ukrainian Institute of America, on Fifth 1

From 1955 to 1965, St. Andrew Memorial Church in South Bound Brook, New Jersey, was constructed as a memorial honouring victims of the Holodomor of 1932–1933.

political émigré to arrive in the United States. He graduated from the Kyiv Theological Seminary and entered the Kyiv Pechersk Lavra. He was sent to Athens in 1857 to serve as deacon at the embassy's church, where he began to contribute anonymous articles to Alexander Herzen's London-based *Kolokol* that clamoured for the emancipation of Russian serfs and denounced his own church for supporting such an unequal system. These articles caused much unrest in Russia, and after months of trying to determine the identity of the mystery writer, Russian authorities discovered and arrested him in 1860. He was able to escape from the Russian prison in Constantinople by disguising himself as a Turk and walking out the front door.



After his escape, he travelled to London to rejoin the *Kolokol* staff until the newspaper discontinued publication upon the freeing of the serfs, then returned to Athens again. Afterwards, he travelled extensively to Syria, Jerusalem, Egypt and Turkey. While in Alexandria, he served as confessor to Leo Tolstoy. Returning to London, he met Italian patriot Giuseppe Mazzini, who advised him to immigrate to the United States, which he did in 1865. After his arrival, he travelled around the country, first to Philadelphia where he met the woman who would become his wife. In New York City, he established the first Orthodox liturgy in the U.S. outside of Alaska. He also helped establish a Greek Orthodox church in New Orleans and did work in Alaska before finally settling in San Francisco. Before immigrating, he had changed his name to protect his family from persecution for his anti-Russian writings. Through his travels, he became friends with many notable Americans, among them Eugene Schuyler, Horace Greeley, Charles R. Dana, Hamilton Fish, Henry Wager Halleck, William H. Seward and Henry George.

A plain-spoken man, Honcharenko was known to openly denounce his own church for corruption, immorality, and other failings, so much so that he was declared a schismatic. While living in San Francisco, he published *The Alaska Herald*, aimed at Russian residents of Alaska, from 1868 to 1872, which included both Russian and Ukrainian supplements. The Ukrainian supplement titled *Svoboda* (Freedom) was the first Ukrainian-language newspaper in the U.S.

After founding a farm, "Ukraina Ranch", located in Hayward, California, in 1873, he continued to publish political literature, which was smuggled into Czarist Russia. These actions made him a thorn in the side of pro-Tsarist Russians, who called his writings "the drivelling [sic] of a half crazy old man." He and his wife Albina are buried on the farm, which is now registered as California Historical Landmark #1025, located in Garin Regional Park near California State University, Hayward.



[This article originally appeared in Wikipedia

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agapius_Honcharenko]

`UNIT 4`

Similarities and Differences between Ukrainian and Slavic Languages



Target words

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. vigorous | 6. retain |
| 2. affected | 7. inflection |
| 3. revival | 8. cliticization |
| 4. vernacular | 9. cognates |
| 5. preserve | 10. plethora |



READING



Definitions and samples

1. **vigorous** *adj.* /'vig(ə)rəs/ Strong, healthy, and full of energy.

At forty-eight he was so vigorous that he made his way to Scotland on foot.

Usage tips

phrase *a vigorous language* means «переконлива манера мови»

Parts of speech

vigour *n.*, vigorously *adv.*

2. **affected** *adj.* /ə'fektɪd/ Influenced or touched by someone or something.

The government made some decisions, which affected our lives.

It evolved in the 17-18th centuries as a vernacular one and there are few previous literary works from that period.

- b. The revival of the Ukrainian language started in the 17-18th centuries, as the vernacular language because plentiful of people who spoke Ukrainian were peasants or petit bourgeois. It is akin to a plethora of Slavic languages, but is the least related to the so called double-layered languages. It is considered that the standard Ukrainian language is based on Kyiv – Poltava dialect, but in some regions the Ukrainians have got used to speak ‘surzhyk’ mimicking Russian words.
- c. Ukrainian differs profoundly from such double-layered languages as Russian, which includes Church Slavonic elements, and English, that has some Latin and French borrowings. Ukrainian has lots of cognates with Russian, Serbo-Croatian, Slovene and other Slavic languages. It has preserved much from old and middle Slavic and has a plethora in common with them.
- d. Historically, the Ukrainian language originated from the language spoken mainly by people living in the village. Yet, the official writing was based on the use of Church Slavonic, later Polish and then Russian. The Ukrainian language has lots in common with all Slavic languages including Bulgarian, Russian, Belarusian, Slovak, Serbo-Croatian and Slovene. Kyiv-Poltava dialect prevails as the more spoken in Ukraine. Sometimes ‘surzhyk’ is spoken mimicking Russian words that could be understood out of context rather than their literal meaning in Ukrainian.

- 2. The underlined word *few* in the first passage is closest in meaning to
 - a. several
 - b. many
 - c. not so many
 - d. a small number
- 3. The underlined phrase *intelligibility* in the third passage is closest in meaning to

- d) it includes many loan words, particularly from German, Turkish, Tatar, and Polish, and in more recent times many Europeanisms.
- e) as already accepted words passed into the literary language (eg, čoven and lodka 'boat', misto and hórod 'city', pojizd and potjah 'train').
- f) particularly by special terminological institutes affiliated with the All-Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.
- g) from the languages of nations bordering on or ruling various Ukrainian territories.
- h) the peasantry, the intelligentsia and professionals, neighbouring colonizing nations, and various urban social groups (jargon and slang).



All Ears Watch the video

Agree or disagree with the following statements.



LISTENING

- a) All Slavic languages descend from Proto-Germanic languages of the Indo-European Family.*
- b) Proto-Ukrainian language basically formed between 6th and 7th centuries.*
- c) During 11th and 13th centuries the Ukrainian language formed all features of distinct system.*
- d) Old Slavic or as it was called Old Kyivan was the written language in use both for circular and cultural purposes.*

GOOD GRAMMAR CORNER

RELATIVE CLAUSES

!!!!!! We usually use a relative pronoun (e.g. *who*, *that*, *which*, *whose*, *whom*, *where* and *when*) to introduce a defining relative clause (in the examples, the relative clause is in bold, and the person or thing being referred to is underlined.)

*They're the people **who** want to buy our house.*

*Here are some cells **which** have been affected.*

*That is the place **where** he lives.*

*Remember the day **when** we met.*

A Choose the correct relative pronoun to complete the sentences below.

- 1 Did you really understand ... I told you?
- 2 Mr. Dean, ... had recently been fired, had a long list of misconducts.
- 3 The victims, most of ... were adults, are being identified by the US authorities.
- 4 I like the scene ... Dorothy meets Scarecrow.
- 5 This is the man ... I am in love with.
- 6 I wasn't honest with Kenneth, ... made him furious.

- c. that we ate last Friday.
- d. in which we ate last Friday.

6 2014 was the year _____.

- a. that he joined the army.
- b. when he joined the army.
- c. why he joined the army.
- d. in which he joined the army.

7 She didn't explain the reason _____.

- a. that she did that.
- b. for which she did that.
- c. why she did that.
- d. in which she did that.

8 The coach changed the time _____.

- a. that the players had to get up.
- b. when the players had to get up.
- c. why when the players had to get up.
- d. at which the players had to get up.

9 The bench _____.

- a. that they were sitting was dirty.
- b. they were sitting was dirty.
- c. on which they were sitting was dirty.
- d. where the players had to get up.

10 An insect is an animal _____.

- a. who has six legs.
- b. that has six legs.
- c. which has six legs.
- d. whose has six legs.

C Add the phrase in brackets to the sentence using a relative clause. If it's possible, you should drop the relative pronoun

0 They found the money (I dropped the money)

→ They found the money I dropped.

- 5 A postman is a person ____ delivers letters.
- 6 The wallet, ____ has a sticker, is mine.
- 7 It's difficult to find a place ____ to be alone.
- 8 He was the last one ____ climbed that mountain.
- 9 The man, ____ wife is a teacher, doesn't smoke.
- 10 Is there a bank ____ I can exchange my money?
- 11 We drank the water ____ was in the bottle.
- 12 The woman, ____ bag was stolen, called the police.
- 13 Pam, ____ is a photographer, took many pictures.
- 14 This is the church ____ we got married.
- 15 It was my opinion ____ made him angry.
- 16 This was the day ____ your grandparents got wedded.
- 17 This test is for students ____ native language is not English.
- 18 The Euro is the currency ____ is used in a lot of European countries.
- 19 Do you know the year ____ Kyiv was founded?
- 20 They want to buy a car ____ is cheaper.
- 21 It's so difficult to remember the date ____ she was born.
- 22 That's the player ____ career was ruined by health problems.
- 23 Do you remember the club ____ we took dance classes.
- 24 It was precisely in the month ____ they entered the university.
- 25 Ibiza is the island ____ we spend our holidays.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

Ukraine under direct imperial Russian rule

Following the abolition of autonomy in the Hetmanate and Sloboda Ukraine and the annexation of the Right Bank and Volhynia, Ukrainian lands in the Russian Empire formally lost all traces of their national distinctiveness. The territories were reorganized into regular Russian provinces (guberniyas) administered by governors appointed from St. Petersburg. The Right Bank, along with some adjoining territories, formed part of the Pale of Settlement, to which the Jewish population of the empire was residually restricted (see pale). With the liquidation of the Sich and the annexation of the Crimean khanate in 1783, the sparsely settled southern lands (named Novorossiya, or New Russia) were colonized by migrants from other parts of Ukraine, as well as smaller numbers from Russia, the Balkans, and Germany. This colonization movement greatly expanded Ukrainian ethnic territory. The new Black Sea port of Odessa (Odesa) grew into a large and cosmopolitan metropolis.

Equally important developments occurred in the social sphere. As compensation for their lost rights as a ruling elite in the Hetmanate, the Cossack starshyna were equalized with the Russian nobility; many entered imperial service, and some achieved the highest government ranks. Through education, intermarriage, and government service, the Ukrainian nobility gradually became Russified—as the earlier Ruthenian nobility had been Polonized—though many retained a sentimental attachment to the land and its folklore. The Polish nobility in the Right Bank continued as the dominant landowning class, although its status eroded over time, particularly after the Polish insurrections of 1830–31 and 1863–64 (see November Insurrection; January Insurrection). The large Jewish population was bound by numerous legal disabilities and, from 1881, victimized by recurrent waves of pogroms. The gradual process of enserfment of the peasantry in the Left Bank culminated in 1783 under Catherine II. The obligations there, however, were less onerous than in the Right Bank. Agitation among the peasant class, coupled with the Russian defeat in the Crimean War (1853–56), hastened the decline of serfdom, but it remained the dominant lot of the peasantry until the emancipation of 1861. After emancipation, the peasants were still burdened by inadequate land allotments and heavy redemption payments that led to the impoverishment of many.

literature, Shevchenko's poetry reflected a conception of Ukraine as a free and democratic society that had a profound influence on the development of Ukrainian political thought.

By the mid-19th century the cultural and literary stirrings in Ukraine aroused concern in tsarist ruling circles. In the official view, dominant also in Russian historiography, the Ukrainians were a subdivision, or "tribe," of Russians — "Little Russians" — torn from the unity of Rus by the Mongol-Tatars and deflected from their proper historical course by the baneful influence of Poland. Thus, it was deemed essential to reintegrate Ukraine fully into the Russian body politic. Shevchenko's patriotic verse earned him arrest and years of exile in Central Asia. In 1863 the minister of the interior, Pyotr Valuev, banned virtually all publications in Ukrainian, with the exception of belles lettres. The ban was reinforced by a secret imperial decree, the Ems Ukaz, of Alexander II in 1876 and extended to the publication of belles lettres in Ukrainian, the importation of Ukrainian-language books, and public readings and stage performances in the language. The prohibition even extended to education—a major contributing factor to the low rate of literacy among Ukrainians (only 13 percent in 1897). With such restrictions, writers from Russian-ruled Ukraine could see their works published only in Austrian Galicia, and many figures in the national movement shifted their activities there.

Tsarist repression and the still premodern, largely rural character of Ukrainian society in the Russian Empire impeded the growth of a political movement. A secret society, the Cyril and Methodius Brotherhood, existed briefly in 1845–47. Its program advocated social equality, an end to national oppression, and

a federation of Slavic states under the leadership of Ukraine.

The brotherhood was quickly uncovered and suppressed and its leaders arrested and punished. In the second half of the 19th century, clandestine societies called hromadas ("communities") were formed in various cities to promote Ukrainian culture, education,

and publishing under conditions of illegality. Originally associated with the Kyiv hromada was the leading political thinker of the time,



Mykhaylo Drahomanov, who advocated the transformation of the tsarist empire into a federative republic in which Ukrainian national rights would be assured. Toward the end of the century, younger, primarily student-led hromadas became involved in more overtly political activities. One such group in Kharkiv developed into the Revolutionary Ukrainian Party, which in a pamphlet published in 1900 advanced for the first time as a political goal “one, single, indivisible, free, independent Ukraine.”

The revolution that shook the Russian Empire in 1905 spawned worker strikes and peasant unrest in Ukraine as well (see Russian Revolution of 1905). The consequent transformation of the tsarist autocracy into a semiconstitutional monarchy led to some easing in Ukrainian national life. The ban on Ukrainian-language publishing lapsed, and societies to foster popular enlightenment and scholarship proliferated, as did theatrical troupes and musical ensembles. Nevertheless, the population affected by these cultural endeavours remained small, and the Ukrainian language was still excluded from schools.

In the political arena the introduction of an elected assembly, or Duma, in 1906 initially provided Ukrainians with a new forum to press their national concerns. In the short-lived First and Second Dumas, Ukrainians had a sizable representation and formed their own caucus. Changes in the electoral law to the detriment of the peasantry and national minorities, however, severely limited Ukrainian representation and effectiveness in the Third and Fourth Dumas. Until the Russian Revolution of 1917, the agenda of nationally conscious, politically active Ukrainians seldom exceeded demands for language and cultural rights and some form of local autonomy.

(taken from Britannica Encyclopedia

<https://www.britannica.com/place/Ukraine/Ukraine-under-direct-imperial-Russian-rule#ref404486>)

Parliament gained certain rights of amendment.

Parts of speech amend v., amendable *adj.*, amendatory *adj.*,
amended *adj.*, amending *adj.*

8. **consideration** *n.* /kənˌsɪd(ə)'reɪʃ(ə)n/ Careful thought, typically over a period of time.

After long consideration he agreed to their requests.

Usage tips phrase *a consideration of contract* means
«договірне зустрічне задоволення; засада договору»

Parts of speech considerable *adj.*, considerably *adv.*, consider v.,
considerate *adj.*, considered *adj.*, considering *adv.*

9. **revise** v. /ri'vaɪz/ Reconsider; alter so as to make more efficient.

He had cause to revise his opinion a moment after expressing it.

Parts of speech reviser *n.*, revised *adj.*, revising *adj.*, *n.*,
revision *n.*, revisional *adj.*, revisionist *n.*

10. **abolished** *adj.* /ə'bɒlɪʃt/ Cancelled, annulled; put an end to something

The following year Parliament voted to abolish the death penalty for murder...

Usage tips phrase *the Abolition Day* means «День відміни рабства»

Parts of speech abolish v., abolishment *n.*, abolition *n.*,
abolitionary *adj.*, abolitionist *n.*

➡ **Class Prep I** Complete each sentence by filling in the blank with the best word from the list. Change the form of the word if necessary. Use each word only once.

valid revise consider amend
approve abolish enshrine entire

publishers and publications use other versions of the spelling, which either tend to "skrypnykivka", or else differ from the official rules of transmission of words of foreign origin.

On May 22, 2019, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine approved a new version of the orthography prepared by the Ukrainian National Commission on Spelling. The new edition brought to life some features of orthography in 1928, which were part of the Ukrainian orthographic tradition. At the same time, the commission was guided by the understanding that the language practice of Ukrainians in the second half of the 20th to the beginning of the 21st century has already become part of the Ukrainian orthographic tradition.

1. Which description best expresses the essential information of these passages?

- a. Ukrainian language spelling formation includes three main periods: Ruthenian-Ukrainian; Smotrytskyi's grammar period and New Ukrainian period. Primarily, it was widespread Old East Slavic orthography spelled on the basis of the Cyrillic Alphabet. The original spelling pursuit emerged almost in the end of 18th century with modern literary language and that caused a few spelling alternatives: the spelling system of Oleksii Pavlovskyi; Kulish's spelling system; Drahomanivka system and Zhelekhivka system. The first official Ukrainian Spelling Dictionary covering about 40,000 words was issued in 1929. In 1933 it was abolished and a new spelling dictionary harmonized with Russian ones was published. Soon afterwards "perestroika", the interest to refining Ukrainian spelling befitted significant again. On May 22, 2019, a new Ukrainian orthography version was brought to life preserving some features of 1928 orthography.
- b. There are three key periods in the spelling formation of the Ukrainian language. First and foremost, Old East Slavic orthography was prevalent based on the Cyrillic Alphabet writing. The late 18th century gave birth to modern Ukrainian literary language and provoked a need in unique spelling. It initiated a few spelling system choices, the so called: Pavlovskyi's; Kulish's; Drahomanivka, Zhelekhivka and much later Skrypnyk's spelling system. The fundamental four-volume Dictionary of the Ukrainian

n) When did the changes begin in regaining the original Ukrainian spelling system?

➔ **Handwriting** Match two halves 1-8 to a-h to make up sentences and you will find out some more interesting facts about the Ukrainian language.



WRITING

- 1) The first ethnographic information about Ukraine ...
- 2) It is found in Byzantine and Arab works, the Rus' chronicles, and literary works of the 11th–13th century, ...
- 3) The medieval chronicles have also documented ...
- 4) The epic “Slovo o polku Ihorevi” (“Tale of Ihor’s Campaign”) is imbued ...
- 5) A folk song from the mid-16th century about Štefan the Voivode ...
- 6) S. Sarnicki mentions the Ukrainian dumas in his account ...
- 7) Examples of Ukrainian funeral lamentations are found ...
- 8) Numerous old records of folk songs from the 16th–18th century in manuscript collections or ...

-
-
- a) certain spells, proverbs, and fragments of epic songs.
 - b) of the war with Wallachia (1506).
 - c) has been preserved in the Czech grammar of J. Blahoslav of 1571.
 - d) dates back to the Princely era.
 - e) old printed books were published by O. Potebnia, P. Zhytetsky, M. Hrushevsky, I. Franko, and others.
 - f) with many elements of Ukrainian folk oral literature.
 - g) in Sebastian Klonowicz’s poem ‘Roxolania’ and in the writings of I. Menecius (1551).

k) *Being rejected and suppressed in the past original Ukrainian spelling came back to our day-to-day lives and took an essential place.*

GOOD GRAMMAR CORNER

Prepositions of Place, Time, Direction

!!!!!! A preposition of place is used to refer to a place where something or someone is located. There are three main prepositions: *in*, *on*, *at*. They can be both prepositions of place and time. A preposition of time allows you to discuss a specific period such as a date on the calendar, one of the days of the week, or the actual time something takes place. They are used differently than prepositions of place (they have a different meaning). Prepositions of direction show movement from one place to another place. We usually use them with verbs of motion. There are many prepositions of direction: *to*, *across*, *through*, *up*, *down*, *towards*, *from*, *etc.*

There is a bee on the table.

We usually get up late on Sunday mornings.

The cat jumped onto the roof.

A Choose the correct prepositions.

I'm Peter and I live (in/on/at) Germany. (In/During/at) summer I like to travel (after/to/into) Italy, because (by/from/of) the weather and the people there. Last summer I took a plane (from/for/over) Munich to Rome. (At/From/In) the airport we went to our hotel (on/with/by) bus. We stopped

(in/up/at) a small restaurant for a quick meal. The driver parked the bus (behind/over/below) the restaurant. Nobody could find the bus and the driver, so we waited (outside/among/down) the restaurant (for/near/through) one hour. The driver was walking (across/through/off) the small park (near/over/round) the restaurant which we did not know. So we were very angry (on/with/at) him. But my holidays were great. We sat (near/round/at) campfires and went dancing (till/in/on) the early mornings.

B Complete the phrases with the correct prepositions (*at – for – in – of – on – to – with*).

1. to be excellent _____ something
2. he is experienced _____ writing emails
3. ashamed _____ having failed
4. concentrate _____ something important
5. an answer _____ the question
6. proud _____ his son
7. famous _____ breath-taking sights
8. supply the customers _____ the right products
9. succeed _____ making a lot of money
10. similar _____ mine
11. respected _____ being an honest politician
12. deal _____ the problem later
13. keen _____ going to the cinema
14. sorry _____ having done something wrong
15. provide her _____ everything she needs

ATTENTION-GRABBING IDIOMS

IDIOMS ABOUT SKILLS

Amateur Hour

A display of
incompetence



As Far as I Can Throw

Only slightly



Bag of Tricks

A set of methods or
resources



Find One's Voice

Become more
confident in
expressing oneself



Drop the Ball

Fail to fulfill one's
responsibilities



Lose One's Touch

Suffer a decline in
one's skill at doing
something



Not Cut Out for

Not naturally
skillful enough to do
something well



Sharp as a Tack

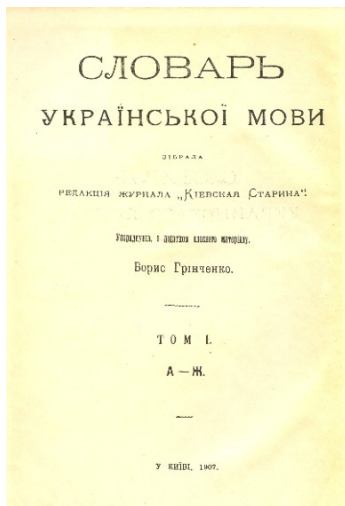
Mentally agile



Green as Grass

Lacking training,
naïve





His interest in ethnography led Hrinchenko to collect material for a dictionary. He incorporated much of this material into the 68,000-word, four-volume ‘Dictionary of the Ukrainian Language’ (1907–1909) that he edited, which contained also materials collected by Panteleimon Kulish from 1861 on, the Hromada of Kyiv, and the editorial board of *Kievskaiia Starina*. The dictionary is based on ethnographic records and excerpts from literary works published mostly between 1798 and 1870; almost all of it is documented. Until recently it was the fullest Ukrainian dictionary of its kind and one of the outstanding dictionaries

in Slavic lexicology. It is prefaced by Hrinchenko's valuable survey of Ukrainian lexicography.

Hrinchenko was involved also in the development of the literary Ukrainian language. In such articles as ‘Galician Poems’ (1891) and ‘A Few Words about Our Literary Language’ (1892) in *Zoria* (Lviv), he objected to an excessive infiltration of Western Ukrainian elements into the standard language (see Standard Ukrainian)



based on the dialects of Dnieper Ukraine. In accordance with his populist orientation, Hrinchenko took the comprehensibility of an expression to the common people as the main criterion for its acceptability. His observations on the attitude of the peasants to literary Ukrainian as well as his arguments for the free development of the Ukrainian language were presented in the book ‘Along a Difficult Road’ (1906). In the 1900s Hrinchenko took a more moderate position on Western Ukrainian elements in literary Ukrainian.

The fullest collection of Hrinchenko's literary works is the 10-volume set published by Knyhospilka and the Rukh publishing house (1926–30). His important publicist work, ‘Letters from Upper-Dniper Ukraine’, was reprinted in 1994 as ‘Dialogues about the Ukrainian National Cause’, compiled by Arkadii Zhukovsky and edited by Pavlo Sokhan.

Mykola Hlobenko

(*taken from* Encyclopedia of Ukraine
[http://www.encyclopediaofukraine.com/display.asp?link
path=pages%5CH%5CR%5CHrinchenkoBorys.htm](http://www.encyclopediaofukraine.com/display.asp?linkpath=pages%5CH%5CR%5CHrinchenkoBorys.htm))

Usage tips phrase *original author* means «перший автор (із колективу авторів)»;

phrase *original culture (writer)* means «самобутня(~ій) культура (письменник)»;

phrase *original opinion* means «самостійна думка»

Parts of speech original *adj.*, *n.*, originality *n.*, originally *adv.*, originalism *n.*, originate *v.*, originating *adj.*, origination *n.*, originative *adj.*, originator *n.*

3. **establishment** *n.* /ɪ'stæblɪʃmənt/ The act of creating an organization or beginning it

The establishment of the regional government in 1980 did not end terrorism.

Usage tips phrase *established faith* means «офіційно визнана (державою) релігія»

phrase *established practice* means «встановлена (прийнята) практика»

Parts of speech establish *v.*, established *adj.*, establisher *n.*, establishmentarian *n.*, *adj.*

4. **sufficient** *adj.* /sə'fɪʃ(ə)nt/ Enough for the purpose

He had a small private income which was sufficient for her needs.

Usage tips phrase *suffice it to say* means «достатньо сказати»

Parts of speech suffice *v.*, sufficiency *n.*, sufficiently *adv.*

5. **itinerant** *adj.* /ɪ'tɪn(ə)r(ə)nt, ˌɪ-/ Travelling from place to place

For many villages, itinerant migrant traders are the primary source of supplies.

Usage tips phrase *itinerant worker* means «робітник – мігрант, сезонний робітник»

Parts of speech itinerary *n.*, itinerantly *adv.*, itinerancy *n.*, itineracy *n.*, itinerate *v.*, itineration *n.*

6. **prominent** *adj.* /'prɒmɪnənt/ Important; famous; noticeable

She was a prominent member of the city council.

➡ **Class Prep I** Complete each sentence by filling in the blank with the best word from the list. Change the form of the word if necessary. Use each word only once.

rural prominence original nobility

sufficient subsequent itinerant

1. Such a limitation requires a strong breed of man, however, with a quality of character and _____ of soul.
2. He took what action he could to avoid the car but it wasn't _____ to stop the accident.
3. In his original theory of _____, Darwin attempted to explain how physical structures had adaptability advantages.
4. Many of the family have lived in America for several years and some of them are very _____ in business circles in the Chicago area.
5. There had been a huge population drift from the _____ areas to the towns and cities.
6. They felt quite tired of the non-endless _____.
7. The affair of Uncle Henry appeared in due _____ in the newspapers.

➡ **Class Prep II** Find the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the opposite of each word in the left-hand column. Write the letter in the blank.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| ___ 1. sufficiency | (a) obscurity |
| ___ 2. original | (b) urban |
| ___ 3. prominence | (c) fluster |
| ___ 4. rural | (d) demolish |
| ___ 5. noble | (e) preceding |
| ___ 6. establish | (f) inadequacy |
| ___ 7. trace | (g) latest |

- f) to write the Old Church Slavonic liturgical language.
- g) along with Christianity and the Old Church Slavonic language.
- h) on the use of Church Slavonic, and codified the use of the letters Я (ya), Е (e), and Г (g).



All Ears Watch the video



LISTENING

Kyivan Rus was a wealthy and powerful civilization that dominated Eastern Europe a thousand years ago. The heart of this civilization was Kyiv, the ancient capital.

- a) *Highlight the main events which were described in the video*
- b) *What new have you learned about Kyivan Rus'?*
- c) *Why was it so prominent?*

- 5 She denied the taxi without paying.
- 6 I enjoyed on the beach all day.
- 7 My sister fancies a pop star.
- 8 We finished our essays before noon.
- 9 The job in the supermarket involved at night.
- 10 I don't mind homework.
- 11 Ha, ha. My colleague kept all the time. It was annoying.
- 12 I took my umbrella. I didn't want to risk wet.
- 13 She practised the piano all day.
- 14 I really appreciate your advice.
- 15 She couldn't resist us what she'd found out.

C Complete the sentences with prepositions + gerund (-ing form).

0 My dad is used to _____ up early. (get)

My dad is used to *getting* up early.

- 1 My brother is good _____. (dive)
- 2 I'm not very keen _____ computer games. (play)
- 3 I have no objection _____ the football match tonight. (watch)
- 4 She is afraid _____ her boyfriend. (lose)
- 5 We are fed _____ nothing all the weekend. (do)
- 6 I'm tired _____ in the queues at the airports. (wait)
- 7 We had difficulty _____ the way to the museum. (find)
- 8 Are you interested _____ your professional career? (build)

ATTENTION-GRABBING IDIOMS

Body Part Idioms: EYES

A Sight for Sore Eyes

Someone that you're
pleased to see



All Eyes Are On

Watching alertly or
attentively.



Keep an eye peeled

Be observant; watch
out for something



Catch Someone's Eye

Attract someone's
attention



Turn a Blind Eye

Choose not to notice
something



Cry Your Eyes Out

Cry hard for a very
long time



All Eyes And Ears

Attentive



See Eye to Eye

To concur, agree



Black Eye

A mark of shame



of Ukrainian dialects (1910). As the director of the Institute of the Ukrainian Scientific Language (1921–9), he was actively involved in the work of standardizing the vocabulary and orthography of literary Ukrainian. In this activity he vehemently rejected the Galician orthographic tradition. He was the editor in chief of vols 1–2 (4 issues) of the VUAN Russian-Ukrainian dictionary (1924–33) and of the Russian-Ukrainian dictionary of legal language (1926).

Krymsky translated many Arabic and Persian literary works into Ukrainian, including *The Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyam*, *A Thousand and One Nights*, and Hafiz's songs. He also translated the poetry of Heinrich Heine, Byron, Sappho, Friedrich Rückert, and other European writers. He published articles and reviews on Ukrainian writers and their works (e.g., Ivan Vyshensky, Olha Kobylanska, Ivan Franko) and on Ukrainian theater in Lviv and Kyiv periodicals, such as *Zhytie i slovo*, *Zoria* (Lviv), the journal *Pravda*, *Dzvin* (Kyiv), *Literaturno-naukovyi vistnyk*, *Kievskaiia starina*, and others. He published, with Mykola Levchenko, two volumes of materials on Stepan Rudansky (1926–9).

As an ethnographer, Krymsky was an advocate of migration theory. He translated into Ukrainian and annotated W.A. Clouston's *Popular Tales and Fictions ...* (1896). A great deal of ethnographic material is found in his Orientalist works. He also wrote articles about such Ukrainian ethnographers as Mykhailo Drahomanov, Mykola Lysenko, and Vsevolod Miller. Twenty-seven of his ethnographic articles were republished as *Studies, Articles, and Comments* (1928). Of particular importance is his *The Zvenyhorod Region from an Ethnographic and Dialectological Perspective* (1928). The second volume of this work, like many of his other manuscripts, was never published.

Krymsky donated his valuable 30,000-volume library to the VUAN; it is now part of the National Library of Ukraine. His personal archive—consisting of thousands of manuscripts and the papers of Mykola Bilozersky, Pavlo Zhytetsky, Stepan Rudansky, Andrii Dyminsky, and others—is preserved at this library and at the Institute of Fine Arts, Folklore, and Ethnology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. His works appeared in a five-volume edition in Kyiv (1972–3).

[This article originally appeared in the *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*,
vol. 2 (1989).

<http://www.encyclopediaofukraine.com/display.asp?linkpath=pages%5CK%5CR%5CKrymskyAhatanhel.htm>]

`UNIT 7`

Chronology of the Ukrainian Language



Target words

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. ancient | 6. contemporary |
| 2. ban | 7. ultimately |
| 3. persist | 8. extant |
| 4. mainly | 9. deduce |
| 5. character | 10. annually |



READING



Definitions and samples

1. **ancient** *adj.* /'eɪnʃ(ə)nt/ Belonging to the very distant past and no longer in existence

They believed ancient Greece and Rome were vital sources of learning.

Usage tips phrase *Ancient languages* means «класичні мови»

phrase *ancient readings* means «лекції зі старих англійських законів (що визнавалися авторитетним джерелом права)»

Parts of speech ancienty *n.*, ancientry *n.*, anciently *adv.*

2. **ban** *n.* /bæn/ An official or legal prohibition

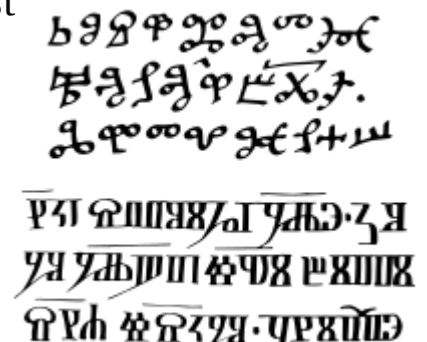
The country imposed a ban on dangerous jet-ski riders.

to assimilate Ukrainians and prevent their self-determination by destroying what made them different: their language and culture. Overall, there have been 60 prohibitions on the Ukrainian language for 337 years that Ukraine had been under foreign rule. They aimed to eradicate the Ukrainian language by inhibiting or prohibiting its use in education, official use, and the print.

- c. The Ukrainian language traces its origins to the Old East Slavic language of the ancient state of Kyivan Rus'. The language has persisted despite the two bans by Imperial Russia and political persecution of that time. Ukrainian has survived mainly due to its cultural deep roots kept by the Ukrainian people in their folklore songs, poems, myths, legends. The history of the Ukrainian language development covers three main periods: old, middle and modern Ukrainian.
- d. The recognised chronology of the Ukrainian language divides it into Old and Modern Ukrainian. Much of it is created on the character of existing written sources. In the long run they reflect social and-historical development of the Ukrainians. Chronologically, we may divide the periods of the language into three, in more detailed view it is singled out six periods.

2. The underlined word *persecution* in the first passage is closest in meaning to

- a. oppression
- b. ignorance
- c. punishment
- d. annoyance



Glagolitic Scripts

3. The underlined word *reflecting* in the second passage is closest in meaning to

- a. imitating
- b. representing
- c. painting
- d. producing



Handwriting Match two halves to make up sentences and you will find out some interesting facts about Ukrainian writing.

1. The present-day Ukrainian alphabet letters look mostly like the Greek ones ...
2. These letters may be added to the alphabet by Cyril ...
3. Alongside with Cyrillic alphabet there was another alphabet known as Glagolitic ...
4. The Glagolitic alphabet is the first Slavic alphabet ...
5. The modern Ukrainian alphabet is the result of a number of proposed alphabetic reforms from the 19th and early 20th centuries, ...
6. The written language in the Ukrainian territory is supposed to have several versions ...
7. A unified Ukrainian alphabet is called the Skrypnykivka, after Mykola Skrypnyk, and was officially established at a ...
8. The Cyrillic alphabet, which borrowed some letters from the Glagolitic alphabet, was developed ...

c) In 863 the Glagolitic alphabet was introduced by Cyril and Methodius.



d) The reason for creation of the Glagolitic alphabet was the need in translation of liturgical books into Proto Slavic language that was understandable to general population.

e) The work couldn't be on because the disciples of the Glagolitic script were scattered across the world.



f) Followers of Cyril and Methodius developed a new alphabet based on the Greek and Glagolitic letters and later known as Cyrillic.

g) Nowadays, 400 million people use the Cyrillic alphabet and its creators are recognized as saints and true apostles of knowledge and wisdom.

Should (not) have + past participle → *should have gone*

Would (not) have + past participle → *would have read*

A Fill in the blanks using *must (not)*, *don't have to*, *should (not)*, *might*, *can (not)*

1. Rose and Ted _____ be good players. They have won hundreds of cups.
2. You _____ pay to use the library. It's free.
3. I'm not sure where my wife is at the moment. She _____ be at her dance class.
4. Jerry _____ be working today. He never works on Sundays.
5. You _____ be 18 to see that film.
6. You _____ hear this story. It's very funny.
7. Dad _____ go and see a doctor. His cough is getting worse all the time.
8. You _____ shout. I _____ hear you very well.
9. It _____ be him. I saw him a week ago, and he didn't look like that.
10. You look pretty tired. I think you _____ go to bed early tonight.
11. Let me look. I _____ be able to help you.
12. "Children, you _____ cross the street if the lights are red!"
13. You _____ sit so near the TV. It's bad for your eyes.
14. I'm sorry but I _____ give you a lift because my car is broken.
15. I _____ stop and talk to you now. I have to get to the library.
16. You really _____ go to the Louvre if you're in Paris. It's wonderful.
17. You _____ come to the party if you don't feel well.
18. I don't know where Kelly is. She _____ be at her sister's.

12. He came home alone yesterday. You _____ him do that; he _____ lost. (let, get)
13. He read the message but he _____ it. (understand)
14. The singer has got a sore throat so she _____ at the concert. (sing)
15. It _____ Jack I saw in the park yesterday, but I'm not sure about it. (be)
16. We can't wait any longer. Something _____ at once. (do)
17. Everyone shouted in fear. They _____ very afraid. (be)
18. A: I'm afraid Ted is watching TV again. B: He _____ TV because his room is completely silent and dark. He _____. (watch, sleep)
19. I can't find my book. I _____ on the bus. (leave)
20. She _____ stupid. She teaches Maths at the university. (be)

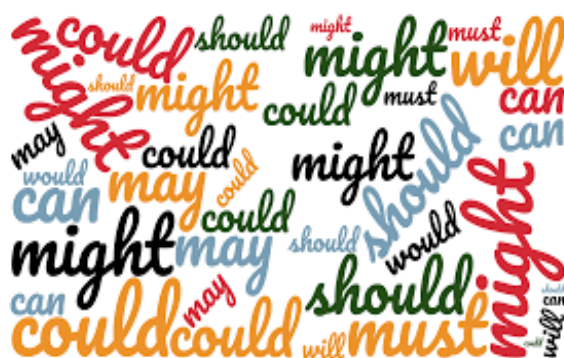
C Fill in the correct modal verb.

- 1 I _____ go to the club with you on Saturday, but I am visiting my parents and am not sure if they have made plans for me.
- 2 When we finish our coffee, we _____ protect the environment and recycle our cup.
- 3 I _____ definitely finish my essay on time. I plan to work on it all weekend.
- 4 After we have bought our tickets, we _____ go to the concert.
- 5 'Now I am here, I _____ give you your Christmas gift. Here it is.'
- 6 When we left our grandparents' house, they _____ always give me a pound.
- 7 When the lion attacks, the giraffe _____ escape. It has an even chance of doing so.

8 'Thank you, you _____ pay for my coffee.'

9 When you enter the country, you _____ have your passport.

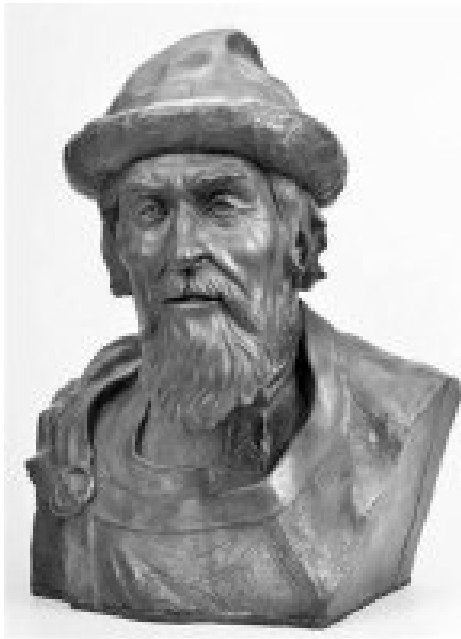
10 When we go to dinner at a friend's house, we _____ take a small gift.



SUPPLEMENTARY READING

KYIVAN RUS' 1015-1132: FROM YAROSLAV THE WISE TO MSTYSLAV THE GREAT

After Volodymyr the Great's death in 1015, his son Sviatopolk I seized power, but he was opposed in a bitter internecine war and was eventually defeated by Yaroslav the Wise. Yaroslav shared power with his half-brother Mstyslav until Mstyslav died in 1036. Yaroslav's reign as unchallenged grand prince (1036-54) was one of the highest points in the history of Kyivan Rus'. The process of internal consolidation begun earlier was greatly furthered by Yaroslav's codification of the law in *Ruskaia Pravda*. Culture flourished: the magnificent Saint Sophia Cathedral was built in Kyiv, the Kyivan Cave Monastery was founded, a library was established, and learning and education were encouraged. Yaroslav also appointed the first local hierarch as Kyivan metropolitan (Metropolitan Ilarion), thus asserting Kyiv's independence of Constantinople. Yaroslav's death initiated another round of civil war and internecine struggle, although he had tried to prevent this effect by preparing a plan for dividing up political power between his sons. The situation was further complicated by the presence of the Cumans who for the next century and a half waged continuous war against Rus' and became involved in the internecine wars, serving as allies of one branch of the dynasty or another. A brief respite occurred during the reign of Volodymyr Monomakh (1113-25). Under him Kyiv once again flourished and the internecine wars abated. *Ruskaia Pravda* was amended and several valuable works of literature, hagiography, and historiography were composed, including the important Kyivan Cave Patericon. Volodymyr's son Mstyslav I Volodymyrovych (1125-32) was the last grand prince of Kyiv who controlled almost the entire territory of the Rus' state. After his death, the Kyivan Rus' federation continued to disintegrate and Kyiv itself gradually lost its primacy...



YAROSLAV THE WISE, b 978, d 20 February 1054 in Kyiv. Grand prince of Kyiv from 1019; son of Volodymyr the Great; father of seven princes, including Iziaslav Yaroslavych, Sviatoslav II Yaroslavych, and Vsevolod Yaroslavych. After the death of Volodymyr, Yaroslav waged war against his brother Sviatopolk I for the Kyivan throne which he eventually assumed in 1019. His half-brother Mstyslav Volodymyrovych of Tmutorokan and Chernihiv, who was vying for control of southern Rus', proved to be a more stubborn opponent, and Yaroslav was

forced to cede to Mstyslav all of Left-Bank Ukraine except Pereiaslav principality. After Mstyslav's death in 1036, Yaroslav annexed his lands and became the unchallenged ruler of Kyivan Rus'. During his reign, Kyiv and other Rus' cities were considerably transformed. Over 400 churches were built in Kyiv alone, which was turned into an architectural rival of Constantinople. To strengthen his power and provide order in social and legal relations in his realm, Yaroslav arranged for the compilation of a book of laws called 'Pravda Iaroslava' (Yaroslav's Justice), the oldest part of the Ruskaia Pravda...

IZIASLAV YAROSLAVYCH, b 1024, d 3 October 1078. Grand prince of Kyiv intermittently from 1054 to 1078; the eldest son of Yaroslav the Wise. Before inheriting the throne of Kyiv from his father, Iziaslav ruled Turiv. In the 1060s he brought most of the Rus' territories west of the Dnieper River under his control. For refusing them arms to fight invading Cumans, the inhabitants of Kyiv revolted in 1068. He fled to Poland and with the aid of his brother-in-law and cousin, Boleslaw II the Bold, took Kyiv a year later from Vseslav Briachislavich of Polatsk. When his brothers Sviatoslav II Yaroslavych and Vsevolod Yaroslavych of Chernihiv marched on Kyiv in 1073, its inhabitants refused to support Iziaslav Yaroslavych and he was forced to flee abroad. He





VSEVOLOD

YAROSLAVYCH, b 1030, d 13 April 1093. Kyivan Rus' prince; fifth (and favorite) son of Yaroslav the Wise and father of Volodymyr Monomakh. After his father's death in 1054, Vsevolod received Pereiaslav and other principalities and for nearly two decades maintained the peace of the realm through close co-operation with his elder brothers, Iziaslav and Sviatoslav II Yaroslavych. One of the crowning achievements of that period was the confirmation in 1072 of the so-called 'Pravda Iaroslavychiv', an

extensive revision of their father's law codes. Fighting between the princes started in 1073, when Vsevolod rose up against Iziaslav at Sviatoslav's bidding. Iziaslav then fled abroad, Sviatoslav emerged as the grand prince of Kyiv, and Vsevolod took the throne of Chernihiv. Upon Sviatoslav's death in 1077, Iziaslav returned to Kyiv, but he died the following year and Vsevolod ascended the Kyivan throne in 1078. The remainder of his reign saw continued fighting among the Kyivan Rus' princes, but also considerable artistic and cultural development, including the building of the Vydubychi Monastery near Kyiv...

his father's realm. After Volodymyr Monomakh's death in May 1125, he ascended the Kyivan throne. With the help of his six sons, his brothers, and his cousins he controlled virtually all of Kyivan Rus'. Continuing the Riurykide dynasty's tradition of dynastic ties he married as his first wife Kristina, the daughter of King Ingi of Sweden. He gave his daughter Malfrid in marriage to King Sigurd I of Norway, his daughter Ingeborg to the Danish duke Knud Lavard, and his daughter Iryna Dobrodeia to the Byzantine prince (later emperor) Andronicus I Comnenus...

[This article originally appeared in Encyclopedia of Ukraine
http://www.encyclopediaofukraine.com/History.asp#Topic_6]

2. substantial *adj.* /səb'stæn(t)ʃ(ə)l/ Of considerable importance, size, or worth.

That is a very substantial improvement in the present situation.

Usage tips phrase *a substantial salary* means «велика зарплатня»
phrase *substantial talks* means «перемовини по суті»

Parts of speech substantialism *n.*, substantiality *n.*, substantially *adv.*, substantialization *n.*, substantialize *v.*, substantiate *v.*, substantiated *adj.*, substantiation *n.*, substantival *adj.*, substantive *adj.*, substantively *adv.*

3. literacy *n.* 'lɪ(ə)rəsi/ Competence or knowledge in a specified area; the ability to read and write.

Nowadays computer literacy is essential for all spheres of life.

Usage tips phrase *literate programming* means «культурне програмування»

Parts of speech literate *adj.*, illiterate *adj.*, literately *adv.* literati *n.*

4. occur *v.* /ə'kɜ:/ Happen; take place.

Evolution occurs as a result of adaptation to new environments.

Usage tips phrase *occur to* means «прийти в голову, спасти на думку»

Parts of speech occurrent *adj.*, occurring *adj.*, occurrence *n.*

5. flourish *v.* /'flʌrɪʃ/ Develop rapidly, strongly and successfully.

Jazz flourished in America in the early part of the century.

Usage tips phrase *flourish of trumpets* means «гучна реклама, пишна церемонія»

phrase *flourishing relations* means «чудові відносини»

Parts of speech flourishing *adj.*, flourish *n.*, flourishingly *adv.*

6. predecessor *n.* /'pri:di,sesə/ A person who held something (estate, fortune, etc.) before the current holder

controversy flourishing implementation
literate occurrence overwhelmed predecessor
pursuits substantially violator

1. BBC Television remains otherwise _____ unchanged.
2. His favourite childhood _____ were sailing, swimming and cycling.
3. The need to talk to someone, anyone, _____ her.
4. This line of argument takes us swiftly into huge _____ because it goes to the heart of how we parent.
5. He was branded as a gross _____ of human rights.
6. Most of all we need people who are economically and politically _____.
7. Laughter was a rare _____ in his classroom.
8. Rose has a _____ career, performing regularly at Wilmore Hall in London.
9. This plan is much better than any of its _____.
10. She was responsible for facilitating project _____.



Class Prep II Find the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the opposite of each word in the left-hand column. Write the letter in the blank.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| ___ 1. substantial | (a) unrealized |
| ___ 2. literacy | (b) successor |
| ___ 3. flourish | (c) veneration |
| ___ 4. predecessor | (d) incompetence |
| ___ 5. controversy | (e) indifference |
| ___ 6. implemented | (f) unanimity |
| ___ 7. overwhelming | (g) decay |

- a. period
- b. name
- c. embrace
- d. epoch

3. The underlined word *lofty* in the third passage is closest in meaning to

- a. upper
- b. higher
- c. noble
- d. lower

4. The underlined word *self-appellation* in the fifth passage is closest in meaning to

- a. self-marking
- b. self-appeal
- c. self-naming
- d. self-identification title

 **Oral Run-through** Speak about history of Ukrainian spoken language.

SPEAKING

- a) What was the main language in Kyivan Rus'?
- b) What is the main controversy among the linguists?
- c) Speak about the events following the fall of Galicia–Volhynia.
How did they change the position of the Ukrainian language?
- d) Why did Polish language have heavy influence on the Ukrainian language?
- e) Why was lower classes language less affected?
- f) What happened to the Ukrainian language in 16-17 centuries?
- g) What were the reasons of the Ukrainian culture and language decay?

f) The Russian Empire subdued the Ukrainian language development but when the Soviet Union was established, the situation only got worse.

g) A lot of Ukrainian nationalists were executed by Bolsheviks, even those common people who spoke Ukrainian were shot and pursued.

h) The fall of the Soviet Union and the independent Ukraine changed the situation and renewed the status of Ukrainian language.



- 8 (Second conditional) If Lucy _____ (have) enough time, she _____ (travel) more.
- 9 (First conditional) If the children _____ (not eat) soon, they _____ (be) grumpy.
- 10 (First conditional) If I _____ (not go) to bed soon, I _____ (be) tired in the morning.
- 11 (Second conditional) If I _____ (want) a new car, I _____ (buy) one.
- 12 (Second conditional) If José _____ (not speak) good French, he _____ (not move) to Paris.
- 13 (First conditional) If John _____ (drink) too much coffee, he _____ (get) ill.
- 14 (Third conditional) If we _____ (tidy) our flat, we _____ (not lose) our keys.
- 15 (Third conditional) If Luke _____ (not send) flowers to his mother, she _____ (not be) happy.
- 16 (Second conditional) If the children _____ (be) in bed, I _____ (be able to) have a bath.
- 17 (Second conditional) If you _____ (not be) so stubborn, we _____ (not have) so many arguments!
- 18 (Third conditional) If Julie _____ (not go) to Sweden, she _____ (go) to Germany.
- 19 (First conditional) If she _____ (go) to the library, she _____ (study) more.
- 20 (Third conditional) If we _____ (not have) an argument, we _____ (not be) late.

B Complete the sentences with a clause in the correct conditional.

- 1 If it is sunny tomorrow _____

- 2 If you sit in the sun too long _____
- 3 If I were you _____
- 4 If I were the Prime Minister _____
- 5 If she had studied harder _____
- 6 If I won the lottery _____
- 7 If I hadn't gone to bed so late _____
- 8 If I hadn't come to London _____
- 9 If you mix water and electricity _____
- 10 If she hadn't stayed at home _____
- 11 If I go out tonight _____
- 12 If I were on holiday today _____
- 13 If I had listened to my mother _____
- 14 If I hadn't eaten so much _____
- 15 If it rains later _____
- 16 If I were British _____
- 17 If I were the opposite sex _____
- 18 If I have enough money _____
- 19 If you don't wear a coat in the winter _____
- 20 If I weren't studying English _____

C Choose the correct options to complete the following mixed conditional sentences.

1 If I hadn't fought for our relationship, we ... together now.

- a) wouldn't be; b) wouldn't have been; c) weren't

2 I would be happier if I ... 'yes' when she asked me to marry her.

a) had said; b) said; c) would say

3 If you weren't such a jerk, they ... you to yesterday's party.

a) would invite; b) would have invited; c) had invited

4 If you ... a map, as I told you, we wouldn't be lost now.

a) took; b) had taken; c) would have taken

5 If I didn't love you, I ... you last year.

a) wouldn't marry; b) wouldn't have married; c) had married

6 If I had more time, I ... you last night.

a) had called; b) would have called; c) would call

7 I'm afraid of flying. If I ... afraid of flying, we'd have travelled by plane.

a) hadn't been; b) wouldn't have been; c) wasn't

8 If you ... that job, you would be miserable now.

a) would accept; b) would have accepted; c) had accepted

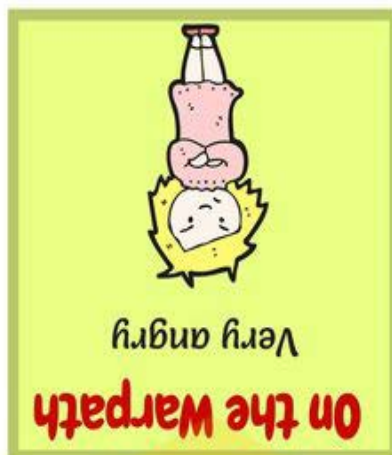
9 If you ... dad's car without permission last night, you might be in trouble.

a) would have taken; b) took; c) had taken

10 You wouldn't have this job if I ... you for the interview.

a) didn't prepare; b) would have prepared; c) hadn't prepared

ATTENTION-GRABBING IDIOMS



IDIOMS ABOUT CONFLICT

Information on education for girls and women prior to the 18th century is fragmentary. The earliest known monastery school where women were taught writing, religious knowledge, and singing was established in 1088 by Princess Anna Vsevolodivna at Saint Andrew's Monastery in Kyiv. A 17th-century traveller, Paul of Aleppo, testified to the high standard of education attained by women in the Cossack Hetman state. In those areas of Ukraine that were incorporated into the Russian Empire some girls attended parochial schools in the villages or county schools in the towns. A high proportion of girls went to Sunday schools, which were established in the 1850s-1860s in the towns throughout Ukraine by the Ukrainian intelligentsia. Some of these schools (such as the Kharkiv Women's Sunday



Kyiv Funduklei girls gymnasium students

School) were designed only for girls. However, in 1897 scarcely 11.2 percent of females over the age of five in Ukraine were literate (compared to 34.2 percent of males). The institutes for daughters of the nobility were the first secondary schools for women in Russian-ruled Ukraine. Higher education was closed to women for a long time. Only in 1860 did women in Russian-ruled Ukraine gain the right to study at universities, and this was revoked two years later. The first higher educational institution for women in Ukraine, the Higher Courses for Women, was established at Kyiv University in 1878. It was closed down by the authorities in 1886. In Galicia and Bukovyna under the Austrian regime, the school reforms of the 1860s introduced universal education with co-educational lower schools in the villages, but segregated higher schools in the towns. Several private Ukrainian elementary schools were opened in the towns, including girls' schools.

sprang up following the revolution and frequently established women's sections in local Prosvita and co-operative branches. In Austrian-ruled Galicia community organizations were able to develop legally. The first separate women's organization with a formal statute and structure was the Society of Ruthenian Ladies (founded in 1878). In 1884 Nataliia Kobrynska organized the first public meeting of Galician women in Stanyslaviv. About 100 women from various Galician towns and villages attended the meeting and officially established the short-lived Society of Ruthenian Women. In 1887 Kobrynska and Olha Kosach, who wrote under the pen name of Olena Pchilka, published, with the help of Ivan Franko, the first literary miscellany by Ukrainian women living under both Austrian and Russian rule, *Pershyi vinok* (First Wreath). Under Bolshevik rule all independent women's organizations were disbanded and banned, and women who had been in their forefront (eg, Olena Pchilka) were excluded from public life. The only sanctioned organizations were those that were affiliated with the Communist Party and had as their goal the mobilization of support for the Party.

WOMEN'S PRESS. In Ukraine, as in other countries, the women's movement found it necessary to establish its own press organs, in which it could discuss issues of interest to women and encourage women to take part in the national liberation movement and be active in community affairs. The literary miscellanies *Pershyi vinok* (The First Wreath, 1887) and *Nasha dolia* (Our Fate, 3 vols, 1893, 1895-6) were the precursors of women's periodicals. Published by the pioneering Western Ukrainian feminist Nataliia Kobrynska, they elucidated the theoretical foundations of feminism, the social and political status of women, and their most immediate tasks. The first feminist journal, the semimonthly *Meta*,



was published by the Circle of Ukrainian Women, in Lviv in 1908. It was followed by *Zhinoche dilo*, a supplement to the Lviv daily *Dilo* in 1912, edited by Olena Kysilevska; *Zhinochyi vistnyk*, a semimonthly published by the Ukrainian Women's Union in Kyiv in 1917; *Nasha meta*, a journal published by the Ukrainian Social Democratic party in Lviv in 1919-20; and *Zhinochyi vistnyk*, a weekly supplement to *Dilo* in 1921, edited by Milena Rudnytska. As women's organizations in Western Ukraine expanded in the 1920s, the demand for women's periodicals increased. In 1925, Olena Kysilevska and the Kolomyia branch of the Union of Ukrainian Women began publishing the monthly (later biweekly) *Zhinocha dolia*, and the *Ukrainske Narodnie Mystetstvo* co-operative association began publishing the magazine *Nova khata* in Lviv. Ukrainian women's periodicals were also published in several Ukrainian emigre communities.

Ukrainian National Democratic Alliance (UNDO), she was elected to the Polish Sejm in 1928 and 1930. She was a member of the Sejm's educational and foreign affairs committees. As a member of the Ukrainian Parliamentary Representation she presented petitions from the Ukrainian people to the League of Nations, particularly on the issues of the Polish Pacification of Western Ukraine and the Famine-Genocide of 1932-3 in Soviet Ukraine. After emigrating in 1939, she lived in Cracow, Berlin, Prague, Geneva (where she directed the Ukrainian Relief Committee in 1945-50), New York, Rome, and Munich. Besides contributing articles on educational and women's issues to the Ukrainian press from 1919, she wrote several books.



(taken from Encyclopedia of Ukraine

[http://www.encyclopediaofukraine.com/History.asp#Topic_19\)](http://www.encyclopediaofukraine.com/History.asp#Topic_19)

The experts speak about the rapid decline in the birth rate in Western Europe.

Usage tips phrase *a rapid conversation* means «розмова на ходу»

phrase *a rapid test* means «експрес-метод»

Parts of speech rapidly *adv.*, rapidity *n.*, rapids *n.*

4. **playwright** *n.* /'pleɪraɪt/ A person who writes plays.

At first sight, the success of the chosen playwrights was immense.

Usage tips phrase *rapid test* means «обґрунтований висновок»

Parts of speech playwriting *n.*

5. **sombre** *adj.* /ɪn'taɪə, en-/ Having or conveying a feeling of deep seriousness and sadness.

Unfortunately, this happy story finishes on a more sombre note.

Parts of speech sombrely *adv.*

6. **confined** *adj.* /kən'faɪnd/ Restricted in area or volume; isolated; cramped.

The problem is not confined to Germany...

Usage tips phrase *a confined room* means «ізольована кімната»

phrase *confined water* means «артезіанські води»

Parts of speech confine *n., v.*, confined *adj.*, confining *adj.*, confinement *n.*,

7. **injustice** *n.* /ɪn'dʒʌstɪs/ A lack of fairness in a situation.

She was taken aback by the injustice of Nora's remark.

8. **narrative** *adj.* /'nærətɪv/ Described series of events, usually in a story or novel.

Sloan began his narrative story with the day of the murder.

Usage tips phrase *narrative poem* means «епічна поема»

- 5 The three of them _____ the same events from three perspectives.
- 6 He continued his _____ with 36 goals in the season.
- 7 He was also involved in theatre, _____ and film.
- 8 Modern technology spreads with extraordinary _____.
- 9 The sight of people suffering arouses a deep sense of _____ in her.
- 10 She felt more sympathy for Neil's _____ stolid manner than she ever had before.



Class Prep II Find the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the opposite of each word in the left-hand column. Write the letter in the blank.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| ___ 1. prolific | (a) unrestricted |
| ___ 2. sombre | (b) acquirement |
| ___ 3. confined | (c) in verse |
| ___ 4. injustice | (d) slow |
| ___ 5. narrative | (e) failure |
| ___ 6. decadent | (f) fruitless |
| ___ 7. attainment | (g) fairness |
| ___ 8. heritage | (h) cheering |
| ___ 9. rapid | (i) cheerful |



Class Success Read the passages to review the vocabulary you have learned. Answer the questions that follow.

¹The earliest writings of the Ukrainians, works produced from the 11th to the 13th century, were composed in Church Slavonic and are thus the literary *heritage* of the Kyivan Rus'. After the Mongol invasion (13th century), Ukrainian literature was in decline until its revival in the 16th century. By the early 19th

literature characterized by diversity of literary movements. Realism with its decadent traits, neoclassicism and futurism were the most notable characteristic in Ukrainian prose and poetry. In the post-Stalinist period a new generation of Ukrainian writers emerged that rejected Socialist Realism. Ukraine's attainment of independence in 1991 involved unprecedented opportunities for indigenous literary manifestation.

2. The underlined word *strain* in the sixth passage is closest in meaning to
 - a. press
 - b. feature
 - c. severe
 - d. force

3. The underlined word *extolled* in the seventh passage is closest in meaning to
 - a. blasphemed
 - b. denied
 - c. protected
 - d. praised

4. The underlined word *indigenous* in the eighth passage is closest in meaning to
 - a. national
 - b. important
 - c. ethnic
 - d. foreign

➔ **Oral Run-through** Speak about the similarities and differences of the Ukrainian literature and literary tradition.



SPEAKING

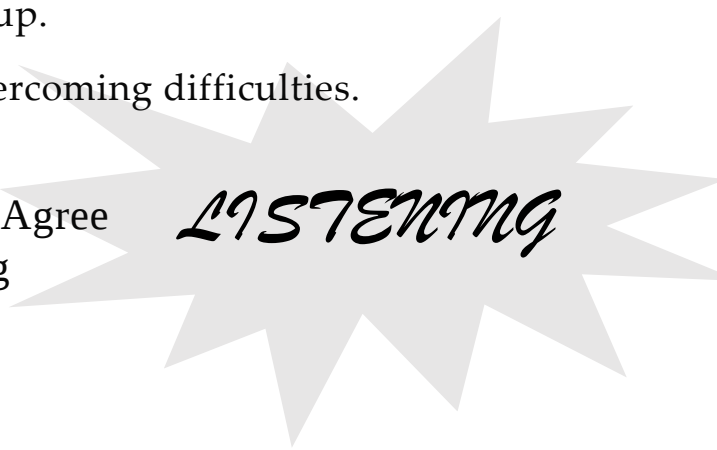
7) We can also find examples of humour and satire in more ancient examples of Ukrainian literature, ...

8) The burlesque element of Ukrainian literature reached a new stage in the second half of the 1980s, ...

-
-
- a) banning the publication of books in the Ukrainian language.
 - b) but they are rather non-systemic in their nature.
 - c) philosophical treatises and began writing “Kharkiv fables”.
 - d) students, deacons, and monks.
 - e) the element of satire broke into Ukrainian literature.
 - f) the first mention of the haidamaks was recorded — another archetype of Ukrainian literature and consciousness.
 - g) when Yurii Andrukhovych, Viktor Neborak, and Oleksandr Irvanets found a Bu-ba-bu group.
 - h) who wandered in search of overcoming difficulties.



All Ears Watch the video . Agree or disagree with the following statements.



LISTENING

a) The historical and literary process, literary genres, trends, works of writers, features of their style and films make up the artistic heritage in the development of Ukrainian literature.

GOOD GRAMMAR CORNER

SEQUENCE OF TENSES

!!!!!! Compare three sentences. Which of them is correct?
Explain why.

I went to the restaurant as I am hungry.

I went to the restaurant as I will be hungry.

I went to the restaurant as I was hungry.

!!!!!! The main rule for the sequence of tenses says: the tense of the subordinate verb is changed according to the tense of the main verb.

!!!!!! Rule 1 If the principal clause is in past tense then the subordinate clause can be in past indefinite, continuous or perfect tense.

I found out that she was out of town.

She visited our home while she was studying in London.

Melissa went there as her husband had told her.

EXCEPTION!!! When the principal clause is in the past tense, the subordinate clause can be in the present tense if it is citing a universal truth.

The children were taught that honesty is the best policy.

!!!!!! Rule 2 If the principal clause is in present tense then the subordinate clause can be in present continuous, present perfect, future or past tense.

3. He was so tired that he ... scarcely stand.
4. He said that I ... a lazy good-for-nothing boy.
5. No one could explain how the prisoner ... (escape) from the prison.
6. Euclid proved that the three angles of a triangle ... equal to two right angles.
7. Italy went to war that it ... (extend) its empire.
8. The passage is so difficult that I ... not comprehend it.
9. The boy was so indolent that he ... not pass.
10. In my perplexity I requested my guide to tell me what I ... to do.

B Complete the following sentences using an appropriate form of the verb.

1. Suddenly she gave a loud scream and ... to the ground.

- ☐ fell
- ☐ has fallen
- ☐ had fallen

2. After questioning he ... to go home.

- ☐ allowed
- ☐ had allowed
- ☐ was allowed

3. They would have won if they ... a bit harder.

- ☐ played
- ☐ have played
- ☐ had played

10. The government has announced that taxes.

- ☐ will raise
- ☐ will be raised
- ☐ would be raised

C Correct mistakes in these sentences.

- 1 He was among the few who want to continue working on the project.
2. It is an accepted custom for a man to open the door when he accompanied a woman.
3. She closed the door and harries away to class.
4. We receive several applications a day and with them had been copies of transcripts and degrees.
5. Mr. Davis tried to finish his research, but he found only part of the information that he needs.
6. Between one thing and another, Charles does not finish typing his paper last night.
7. In 1990, according to statistics from the Bureau of Census, the population of the US is 250,000,000.
8. We do not receive mail yesterday because it was a holiday.
9. Mary does not finish her homework in time to go with us to the football game yesterday afternoon.
10. Although there are only two hundred foreign students studying at State University in 1970, there are more than five hundred now.
11. We thought he is planning to go on vacation after the first of the month.

28. A research scientist at State University reported that he finds a blood test to diagnose cancer.

29. They asked him if he will help us.

30. Professor Baker told his class that there 10,000 species of ferns.

Future Perfect	→	Future-in-the-Past Perfect
Future Simple	→	Future-in-the-Past
III Future Simple		
Past Perfect	→	Past Perfect
Past Progressive	→	Past Perfect Progressive
Past Simple	→	Past Perfect
II Past Tenses		
Present Perfect Progressive	→	Past Perfect Progressive
Present Perfect	→	Past Perfect
Present Progressive	→	Past Progressive
Present Simple	→	Past Simple
I Present Tenses		
Direct speech		Indirect speech

ATTENTION-GRABBING IDIOMS



shortcuts
reducing quality; take
Economize by
Cut Corners



think creatively
in an original way:
Try to solve a problem
the Box
Think Outside



difficult spot
in need of help, in a
In a Jam



requirements
or governmental
Difficult bureaucratic
Red Tape



response
that finally demands a
A problem or insult
(The) Last Straw



said of finances.
difficulty. Especially
Not in extreme
Above Water



trouble
in need of help; in
In Hot Water



Decline, get worse
Head (Go) South



A difficult process
(An) Uphill Climb

Business Idioms: Problems

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

UKRAINIAN FOLK ORAL LITERATURE

The traditional scholarship of Ukrainian folklore has paid special attention to folk oral literature, at times effectively equating folklore with the rich complex of folk tales, folk songs (ritual and non-ritual songs), and items of minor verbal genres (such as proverbs and riddles). Folk oral literature is the sum of oral works, both poetry and prose, which are produced usually by anonymous authors and are preserved in the people's memory for a long time by being passed on from generation to generation by word of mouth and in the process changed to some degree by each performer (storyteller, singer, etc). Ukrainian folk oral literature has its distinctive artistic qualities, its unique poetic devices--metaphors, similes, epithets, and symbolism. The poetic folk literature consists mostly of folk songs, which are subdivided into various genres: ritual songs (songs associated with spring rituals, including vesnianky-hahilky, carols, shchedrivky, Easter songs, Kupalo festival songs, harvest songs, wedding songs, and funeral songs), historical songs and dumas (which are often quite complex and sophisticated), lyrical songs, and dance songs. Folk prose can be divided into fables, fairy tales, tales of magic, animal tales, stories, legends, anecdotes, and others. Poetic-prose folk literature consists of spells, proverbs, sayings, and riddles. The first systematic recording and publication of Ukrainian oral folklore took place at the beginning of the 19th century. Inspired by the Romantic interest in folklore and history, the process of rediscovering folk oral literature profoundly influenced the development and growth of Ukrainian literature written in the vernacular Ukrainian language and greatly contributed to the formation of modern Ukrainian national identity and consciousness.

kobza, or lira. The chanting had much in common with funeral lamentation. Scholars connect the dumas with the poetic forms that appeared in Ukraine in the 12th century, such as Slovo o polku Ihorevi (The Tale of Ihor's Campaign). One widely accepted theory of the origin of the dumas is that proposed by Pavlo Zhytetsky, according to which they were a unique synthesis of popular and 'bookish-intellectual' creativity. The dumas were based on folk songs, modified by the influence of the syllabic poetry produced in the schools of the 16th-17th century. The vernacular Ukrainian language of the dumas retains many archaisms and Church Slavonic expressions. The dumas can be divided into two thematic cycles. The first and older cycle consists of dumas about the struggle with the Tatars and Turks. The second cycle consists of dumas about the Cossack-Polish struggle.

HISTORICAL SONGS. A genre of folk songs that presents historical events and individuals in a generalized, artistic manner with details, names, and



I.Ivasiuk Mykola Bohun in Battle of Berestechko (1919)

facts that may be inaccurate. Ukrainian historical songs appeared at the same time as the dumas, and perhaps even preceded them. They differ from the dumas in that they describe concrete historical events and figures; their story line is less developed, their emotive range is greater, and in them the lyrical element prevails over the epic element. The oldest cycle of historical songs dates back to the 16th century and depicts the Cossacks' struggle against the Tatars and Turks; the best known are the songs about Baida (Dmytro Vyshnevetsky) of 1564, the capture of Varna of 1605, and the siege of the Pochaiv Monastery of 1675. A second cycle consists of songs about the Cossacks' struggle against Poland; the best known are the songs about Bohdan

Khmelnysky, the Battle of Zhovti Vody, the Battle of Berestechko, the curse on Khmelnysky for the Tatar captivity of 1653, and about Danylo Nechai, Maksym Kryvonis, and Stanyslav Morozenko. A third cycle deals with Russian oppression and includes songs about construction work on the Saint Petersburg canals, the destruction of the Zaporozhian Sich, and the death of a Cossack in Russian captivity. A fourth cycle consists of songs about the Haidamaka uprisings. There is also a large corpus of songs describing Cossack daily life.

similar to adages, folk metaphors, puns, and fables. Because of their simple structure they can be memorized easily. Usually they consist of two symmetrical sections that rhyme. Proverbs can be found in the literary monuments of Kyivan Rus', such as the Primary Chronicle and The Tale of Ihor's Campaign. The first written collections of Ukrainian proverbs did not appear until the late 17th century. In the 19th century, Ivan Yuhasevych-Skliarsky's collection of 370 Ukrainian proverbs from Transcarpathia, published in 1809, was unique in its time. The first printed collection, of 618 Ukrainian proverbs, was published in Kharkiv in 1834. The second collection, of 2,715 Galician proverbs, was published in Lviv in 1841. To this day Ivan Franko's collection of over 30,000 proverbs published in 6 volumes in 1901-10 has not been surpassed.

RIDDLES (zahadky). Mystifying or puzzling questions that are posed as a game and answered by guessing. Most folk riddles are aphoristic expressions in which the subject to be identified is depicted by a mere metaphor. Some are non-metaphorical; they consist of a partial description of the to be identified subject. Riddles are the simplest form of folk oral literature. In the past, when most of the Ukrainian population was illiterate, riddles played an important role in the life of the peasants. A person's knowledge of riddles and ability to solve them was accepted as an indication of his or her intelligence. A candidate to a bachelors' group was often required to answer publicly a series of riddles before he was accepted. At a wedding the best man or the master of ceremonies answered riddles for the groom. Riddles were among the games played by young people at evening gatherings and at collectively undertaken tasks. In the Middle Ages a correct answer to a riddle sometimes saved a condemned man from death. In ancient times riddles were believed to have magical powers. During courtship a suitor would address the family of the courted girl in riddles to deceive the evil spirits. Riddles are an important component of spells, carols, rusalka songs, wedding songs, funeral rituals, legends, and anecdotes. Riddles appear throughout Ukrainian literature, in the works of Hryhorii Skovoroda, Ivan Kotliarevsky, Taras Shevchenko, etc.



(taken from Encyclopaedia of Ukraine
http://www.encyclopediaofukraine.com/People.asp#Topic_4)

- Usage tips* phrase *prevailing opinion* means «поширена думка»
- Parts of speech* prevail *v.*, prevalence *n.*, prevalency *n.*, prevailing *adj.*
3. **recent** *adj.* /'ri:s(ə)nt/ having happened, begun, or been done not long ago; belonging to a past period comparatively close to the present.
- He is lucky to have got a recent edition of the newspaper.
- Usage tips* phrase *recent history* means «новітня історія»
- Parts of speech* recency *n.*, recentness *n.*, recently *adj.*
4. **influx** *n.* /'ɪnflʌks/ An arrival or entry of large numbers of people.
- The country suffered problems caused by the influx of refugees.
5. **opt** *v.* /ɒpt/ Make a choice from a range of possibilities.
- Consumers will opt for low-priced goods.
- Parts of speech* option *n.*, optional *adj.*, optant *n.*
6. **announcement** *n.* /ə'naʊn(t)smənt/ A formal public statement about a fact, occurrence, or intention
- Sir Robert made his announcement after talks with the President.
- Parts of speech* announce *v.*, announced *adj.*, announcer *n.*, announcing *n.*
7. **census** *n.* /'sensəs/ An official survey of the population of a country
- A national census is taken every ten years.
- Usage tips* phrases *census returns* mean «результати перепису»
8. **widespread** *adj.* /'waɪdspred/ Found or distributed over a large area or number of people
- There was widespread support for the war among Russians.
- Usage tips* phrase *widespread arrest* means «багаточисленні арешти»

4. However, the singles market continued to _____, with a drop of nearly 30 per cent on overall sales.
5. This work was little known about at the time but it has since emerged how _____ this work proved to be.
- 6 The _____ provides a considerable amount of detail in its analysis of internal movement in countries.
- 7 It is only fairly _____ that historians have begun to investigate the question.
- 8 A _____ group get lost in the jungle and those who remain in 'camp' survive on rain water and bickering.



Class Prep II

Find the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the opposite of each word in the left-hand column. Write the letter in the blank.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| ___ 1. widespread | (a) thriving |
| ___ 2. significant | (b) outflow |
| ___ 3. decline | (c) united |
| ___ 4. prevalent | (d) limited |
| ___ 5. breakaway | (e) longstanding |
| ___ 6. recent | (f) conceal |
| ___ 7. influx | (g) occasional |
| ___ 8. announce | (h) dislike |
| ___ 9. opt to | (i) trivial |



Class Success Read the passages to review the vocabulary you have learned. Answer the questions that follow.

¹The use of the Ukrainian language is increasing after a long period of *decline*. Although there are almost fifty million ethnic Ukrainians worldwide, including 37.5 million in Ukraine (77.8% of the total population), the Ukrainian

➔ **Oral Run-through** Speak about current usage of the Ukrainian language.

SPEAKING

- a) How many ethnic Ukrainians are worldwide?
- b) Where is the Ukrainian language prevalent?
- c) What are the reasons of a notable shift to speaking mainly Ukrainian language?
- d) According to the Ukrainian Census of 2001, how many people in Ukraine could communicate in Ukrainian? Comment on the number.
- e) Tell about émigré population of Ukrainians.
- f) Is Ukrainian an official minority language in Belarus, Romania, and Moldova?
- g) What place does the Ukrainian language take in our society nowadays?

➔ **Handwriting** Match two halves 1-8 to a-h to make up sentences and you will find out some more interesting facts about current usage of Ukrainian language.

WRITING

- 1) In 1989 Ukrainian became the country's official language, and ...
- 2) In 2012 a law was passed that granted local authorities ...
- 3) On 9 November, Ukrainians celebrate the day of Ukrainian language and writing. It is celebrated since 1997, symbolically, ...
- 4) A new legal provision on the use of the Ukrainian language, stipulated in article 25 ...



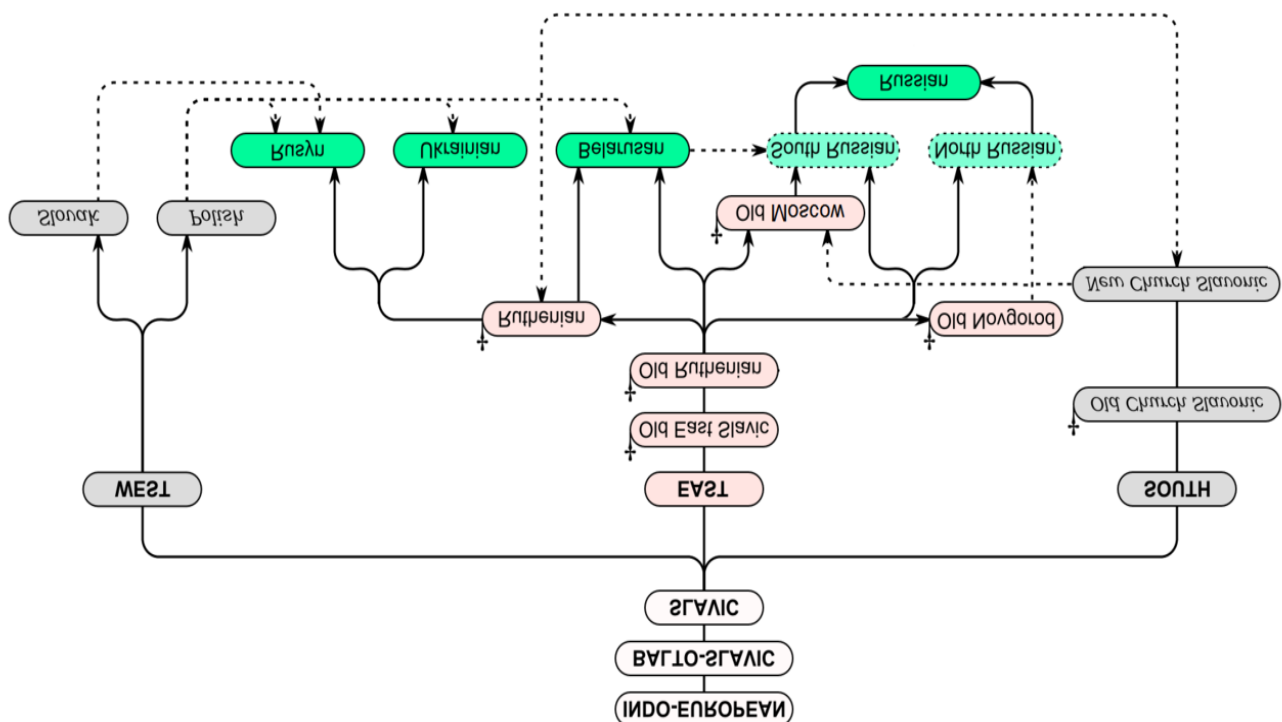
All Ears Watch the video
Agree or disagree with the
following
statements.



LISTENING

- a) There was a myth created in the Soviet Union and in the Russian empire that all Ukrainians understand Russian.*
- b) It is known that only Polish, Czech, Russian and Ukrainian belong to the family of Slavic languages.*
- c) Ukrainians were forced to learn Russian at school and they were in one information space with much in Russian.*
- d) Ukrainian language is much closer to Belarusian and Russian language is closer to Bulgarian.*

- i) After the declaration of independence the Ukrainian language has been consistently reclaiming its legacy and gaining back its true sort of colour and dimension.
- j) Certain Ukrainian letters that don't exist in Russian were prohibited throughout the Soviet time.



- 7 My uncle always has his car _____ (wash).
- 8 We stood _____ (wait) for the taxi.
- 9 _____ (Look) down from the tower we saw many people walking in the streets.
- 10 The people drove off in a _____ (steel) car.

C Choose the correct form of the participle to complete the sentences.

- 1 Taking / Taken with a glass of water, these tablets will cure a headache.
- 2 That lady talking / talked on the phone must be the manager.
- 3 Having slept / Sleeping badly last night, Jaime is in a bad mood.
- 4 Worn / Wearing with a red shirt, these black trousers would look fabulous.
- 5 Discovered / Having discovered last year, the temple is thought to be thousands of years old.
- 6 Suddenly realised / realising how late it was, we decided to go home.
- 7 Being / Been a fan of Sherlock Holmes, I have all the Conan Doyle novels.
- 8 The man worn / wearing a blue jumper is in the garden.
- 9 We found a doctor working / worked at a hospital in Madrid.
- 10 People arrived / arriving late will not be allowed to enter.
- 11 Don't wake the baby slept / sleeping in the next room.
- 12 Who is that boy walking / walked in the forest?
- 13 The man asked / asking for the way is over there.
- 14 The bread buying / bought by John is in the kitchen.
- 15 I often buy cheese imported / importing from Paris.

ATTENTION-GRABBING IDIOMS



become arrogant
to cause one to
go to your head



details
remember the exact
although you cannot
to seem familiar,
ring a bell



much about something
not knowing very
in the dark

something
realize
understand or
long time to
taking a very
**upside
down on the**



crossing someone
round the bend



very small details
argue or worry about
split hairs



decisions
sensible
and makes
things worse

split hairs



what?
know what you are
doing?

what?

something
right about
what you are
saying?



what?

what?

IDIOMS ABOUT THINKING AND FEELING

Although interesting Ukrainian-speaking performers, such as Katia Chilly, Yurko Yurchenko, Viktor Pavlik, the groups VV, Skriabin, Okean Elzy, and others appeared on the music scene, Russian remained a more prestigious language in show business. Publishing books in Ukrainian has long been a matter of enthusiasm rather than a real business, and the domestic market was not protected or promoted at the state level. Again, books were imported from Russia without hindrance. They were cheaper than Ukrainian ones due to their larger circulation. In this case, the prime cost of each book is lower. Likewise, Russian-made films and Russian TV channels were broadcast without hindrance. Films from other countries were dubbed into Russian or Russian-dubbed products were bought in Russia.

After the Orange Revolution, there were some changes, primarily in the field of media. Quotas were set at 50% for broadcasting and music in Ukrainian on all TV and radio stations. In 2006-2008, a number of government decrees required distributors to dub and/or subtitle all foreign films in Ukrainian.

Despite the controversy over whether Ukrainian-language films could be mass-produced, people across the country continued going to cinemas after regulations on the mandatory dubbing/subtitling of films in Ukrainian had been introduced. According to a survey by the Kyiv International Institute of Sociology, only 3% of citizens said that Ukrainian dubbing prevented them from going to the cinema, and the first Ukrainian dubbed animation film “Cars” (2006), shown in two versions — Ukrainian and Russian — revealed that the Ukrainian version was watched by 15% more viewers than Russian. In particular, a larger number of viewers watched this movie in Ukrainian in Donetsk region, where the Russian-speaking majority prevail.

It should not be forgotten that Russia was deliberately influencing the language situation in Ukraine all this time. One of the vivid examples is that in 2009, in response to Viktor Yushchenko’s Ukrainization measures, Russian President Dmitry Medvedev sent an open letter to the President of Ukraine accusing him of wanting to oust the Russian language from the media, science, education, and culture.

Under the pro-Russian President Viktor Yanukovich, attempts were made to overturn the preceding president’s achievements in terms of language. These attempts included a decision to replace mandatory dubbing of films in Ukrainian by a resolution on mandatory dubbing of films in Ukraine (no matter what language), and mandatory subtitling of films in Ukrainian if the film is dubbed in another language. At that time, the so-called Kolesnichenko-Kivalov Law (Law on the principles of state language policy № 5029-VI 2012) was also adopted, which expanded the use of other languages in Ukraine, primarily Russian in practice.

The period from 2014 to 2019, after the victory of the Revolution of Dignity, can be called a new round of Ukrainization. Significant changes started to take place in a key area of language use — education. In 2017, a new law “on education” was adopted. Until then, in Ukraine they studied and taught according to the law adopted before the proclamation of Independence, in May 1991. In March 2020, the Law of Ukraine “On Complete General Secondary Education” was passed. It mandates teaching in Ukrainian in secondary school.

Of course, certain words have passed from the Ukrainian language to others. First of all, these include exotic words representing purely Ukrainian realities, such as borsch, varenyks, hryvnia, vyshyvanka, bandura, and, what is especially interesting, Maydan. Why is it so interesting? The word maydan was borrowed from Persian through Arabic and Turkic. However, due to significant political events in the history of Ukraine — the Orange Revolution and the Revolution of Dignity, which Ukrainians call the Maydan, — this word is associated by foreigners with Ukraine and denotes revolutions that have taken place there. In addition, there are some words that are considered loanwords from Ukrainian in Polish, Russian, Hungarian, and Romanian.

(taken from Encyclopedia of Ukraine
<https://ukrainer.net/what-is-the-ukrainian-language/>)

GLOSSARY

distinct 2
distinguish 1
emerge 1
enshrined 5
entire 5
establishment 6
excluding 2
extant 7
figure 5
flourish 8
gradual 2
heritage 9
inflection 4
influx 10
injustice 9
implement 8
intelligible 1
interaction 3
itinerant 6
lineal 1
literacy 8
mainly 7
maintain 3
narrative 9
nobility 6
occur 8
opt 10
origin 6
overwhelmingly 8
peasantry 2
persist 7
playwright 9
plethora 4

Навчальне видання

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