

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
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имени В. Г. КОРОЛЕНКО»

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Праздники в англоговорящих странах

Часть I

Учебное пособие

*Учебное электронное издание
на компакт-диске*

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Электронное учебное пособие представляет собой комплекс дидактических заданий для работы по теме «Праздники в англоговорящих странах» в рамках аудиторных и факультативных занятий по английскому языку. Целью данного пособия является ознакомление обучаемых с традициями и обычаями в англоговорящих странах. Авторами подобраны интересные современные тексты, к ним составлены разнообразные упражнения.

Электронное учебное пособие предназначено для преподавателей вузов, слушателей курсов повышения квалификации, студентов неязыковых факультетов.

Системные требования: PC не ниже класса Pentium I; 128 Mb RAM; свободное место на HDD 16 Mb; Windows 95/98/2000/XP/7/8; Adobe Acrobat Reader; дисковод CD-ROM 2-х и выше; мышь.

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УЧЕБНОЕ ИЗДАНИЕ

М. Н. Смирнова, М. Ю. Шамшурова

**Праздники
в англоговорящих странах**

Часть I

Учебное пособие

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Данное электронное учебное пособие предназначается для учащихся старших классов специализированных школ с углубленным изучением иностранного языка, учителей английского языка и студентов вузов.

Оно может быть использовано на уроках, на факультативных занятиях и для самостоятельной работы любой категории обучающихся.

В учебное пособие включены интересные информативные материалы о праздниках, традициях и культуре англо-говорящих стран. Тексты информационно-насыщены и богаты лексическим материалом. Они носят учебный, познавательный и развивающий характер и соответствуют программным требованиям.

Учебное пособие состоит из двух глав:

- Глава 1. The United States of America
- Глава 2. Canada

Цели данного учебного пособия:

- ознакомление с культурой и традициями англо-говорящих стран;
- овладение умением монологической и диалогической речи по предложенной тематике;
- расширение активного и пассивного словарного запаса;
- формирование и развитие социокультурной и коммуникативной компетенции.

Для достижения поставленной цели к каждому тексту предложены вопросы-задания, направленные на контроль понимания содержания текста и стимулирование обучающихся к участию в обсуждении темы коммуникации.

После каждого текста следуют упражнения, контролирующие понимание прочитанного материала. Упражнения носят разнообразный характер:

- вставить пропущенные буквы в слова;

- составить слова из предложенных букв;
- найти ошибку в слове;
- подобрать эквиваленты к соответствующим словам;
- найти синонимы, антонимы к предложенным словам;
- ответить на вопросы по прочитанному тексту;
- закончить предложение;
- исправить утверждение (True, False);
- решить кроссворд.

Материалы упражнений могут быть использованы как для обучения письменной речи, так и для обучения устному высказыванию и беседе по предложенной теме.

Итак, работа по данному электронному учебному пособию расширит кругозор обучающихся, поможет им сделать сообщение на английском языке по предложенной теме коммуникации, а также окажет существенную помощь в общении с носителем английского языка.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

На современном этапе развития общества знание английского языка стало неотъемлемой частью любого образованного человека. Знание иностранного языка – это не только овладение основными грамматическими и лексическими аспектами языка, но и знание культуры, традиций и обычаев англоговорящих стран, готовность к межкультурной коммуникации.

Межкультурная коммуникация трактуется отечественными лингводидактами как совокупность специфических процессов взаимодействия партнеров по общению, принадлежащих к разным лингвоэтнокультурным сообществам. Общению в межкультурных ситуациях, даже в случае, если его участники владеют общим языковым кодом, всегда присущи конфликты между знанием и незнанием, между чужим и своим, между готовностью понять и предубеждением. В данном случае речь идет о становлении способности обучающихся к межкультурной коммуникации.

Поэтому требования межкультурного общения ставят преподавателя, учителя перед необходимостью научить обучающегося:

- расширить индивидуальную картину мира за счет приобщения к языковой картине мира носителей изучаемого языка;
- понять и усвоить чужой образ жизни и поведения;
- употреблять иностранные слова в аутентичных ситуациях межкультурного общения, уметь вести равноправный диалог.

В настоящее время человек должен являться не только носителем и субъектом общей и профессиональной культуры, но и транслятором информации, активным участником коммуникативного процесса.

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Глава 1

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1. History of the Groundhog Day



Groundhog Day is a holiday celebrated on February 2. It is held in the United States, Canada and some other countries. According to folklore, if a groundhog emerging from its burrow on this day fails to see its shadow, it will leave the burrow, signifying that winter will soon end. If on the other hand, the groundhog sees its shadow, the groundhog will supposedly retreat into its burrow, and winter will continue for six more weeks.

Pennsylvania's official celebration of Groundhog Day began on February 2nd, 1886. The groundhog was given the name «Punxsutawney Phil, Seer of Seers, Sage of Sages, Prognosticator of Prognosticators, and Weather Prophet Extraordinary» and his hometown thus called the «Weather Capital of the World» His debut performance: no shadow – early Spring.

Groundhog Day received worldwide attention as a result of the 1993 film of the same name, Groundhog Day, which was set in Punxsutawney and featured Punxsutawney Phil. Since 1993 attendance at the real event has expanded. In 1997, there were 35,000 visitors in Punxsutawney.

The groundhog is a member of the squirrel family. Groundhogs in the wild eat succulent green plants, such as dandelion, clover, and grasses.

Groundhog Phil weighs 15 pounds and lives in his home at the Punxsutawney Library.

The largest Groundhog Day celebration is held in Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania, where crowds as high as 40,000 have gathered to celebrate the holiday since at least 1886.

Groundhog Day Origins

The holiday, which began in Pennsylvania in the 18th–19th centuries, has its origins in ancient European traditions. The holiday has some similarities to the medieval Catholic holiday of Candlemas. It also has similarities to the Pagan festival of Imbolc, the seasonal turning point of the Celtic calendar, which is celebrated on February 1 and also involves weather prognostication.

In the early days of Christianity in Europe, clergy would distribute blessed candles to the faithful on February 2 in honor of Candlemas, a holiday celebrating the Virgin Mary's presentation of Jesus at the Temple in Jerusalem 40 days after his birth. A lighted candle was placed in windows of the home. Tradition held that the weather on Candlemas was important: clear skies meant an extended winter.

Along the way, February 2 also became associated with weather prediction, perhaps due to its proximity to the pagan Celtic festival of Imbolc—also a time of weather prediction – which falls on February 1. This date is at the mid-point between the Winter Solstice and the Spring Equinox.



Superstition held that if the sun came out February 2, halfway between Winter and Spring, it meant six more weeks of wintry weather. If the sun made an appearance on February 2, an animal would cast a shadow, thus predicting six more weeks of Winter. Germans watched a badger for the shadow.

Then these two traditions (Christian and Celtic) melded in Germany. In 1723, the Delaware Indians settled Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania as a campsite. The Delawares considered groundhogs honorable ancestors. The name Punxsutawney comes from the Indian word which means «the town of the sandflies».

When German immigrants arrived to the United States in the 1700s and settled in Pennsylvania, they brought a tradition of Candlemas Day. Lacking badgers, the German settlers substituted native groundhogs in the ritual, and Groundhog Day was born. The largest Groundhog Day celebration is held in Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania. The hero of this day is the groundhog Punxsutawney Phil.

The five interesting facts about Punxsutawney Phil are:

- **Punxsutawney Phil is immortal.** According to folklore, Phil was born in 1887, so he is 123 years old. The average groundhog lives less than 10 years, making Phil a statistical anomaly... or not Phil. Fans of Punxsutawney Phil insist a magical «elixir of life» keep Phil looking youthful.
- **Phil's predictions are 100 percent accurate.** Frankly speaking, this is not true. The US National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) estimates Phil's forecast is correct only about 40 percent of the time.
- **Phil's got competitors.** Phil is not only rodent who predicts weather. There are many other rodents in other states of USA who do the same. But no doubt Phil is the most famous weather predictor.
- **Phil's presence in the Web.** He has his own YouTube channel. And, of course, he's on Facebook.
- **There's no Groundhog Day in Alaska.** There aren't many groundhogs in Alaska, so February 2 is Marmot Day in Alaska.

Exercises

I. Are these sentences: True, False or you Don't know

1. Groundhog Day is a holiday celebrated on February 12.
2. It's held only in the USA.

3. Pennsylvania's official celebration of Groundhog Day began on February 2nd, 1986.
4. The groundhog was given the name Phil.
5. Groundhog Day received worldwide attention as a result of the 1993 film which was named «no shadow – early Spring».
6. The groundhog is a member of the squirrel family.
7. Groundhogs have green eyes.
8. Groundhogs are predators.
9. The largest Groundhog Day celebration is held in Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania.
10. Groundhog day has its origins in ancient European traditions.

II. Write the definition for these words or phrases

1. Groundhog Day _____
2. Burrow _____
3. Shadow _____
4. On the other hand _____
5. Celebration _____
6. Worldwide attention _____
7. Dandelion _____
8. Clover _____
9. Christianity _____
10. Weather prediction _____

III. All the letters in these words are jumbled. Try to decipher them

ORNDGOGUH, YLOHIDA, KOLEFORL, DAHOWS, BRELTACNIOE,
NASIRHTIC, SRAGES

IV. Circle the correct answer

1. Groundhog Day is a holiday celebrated on:
 - a) February 2;
 - b) May, 8;
 - c) September, 2.
2. Groundhog Day is held in:
 - a) the USA;
 - b) Canada and Great Britain;
 - c) the United States, Canada and some other countries.
3. A groundhog emerging from the burrow to see its:
 - a) nose;
 - b) tail;
 - c) shadow.
4. The groundhog is a member of:
 - a) the squirrel family;
 - b) pouched animals;
 - c) canines.
5. Pennsylvania's official celebration of Groundhog Day began in:

- a) 1986; b) 1886; c) 886.
 6. The largest Groundhog Day celebration is held in:
 a) New York; b) German; c) Punxsutawney.

V. Give English equivalents of the given words and phrases

1. Праздновать _____
2. Он проходит / проводится _____
3. Согласно фольклору _____
4. Нора _____
5. Внимание во всем мире _____
6. В дикой природе _____
7. Тень _____

VI. Try to find 5 words

a	s	d	f	g	g	i	q	k	s
g	r	o	u	n	d	h	o	g	h
s	p	r	i	n	g	t	v	f	a
m	a	q	w	e	l	t	y	q	d
o	e	v	c	l	o	v	e	r	o
e	p	k	b	u	r	r	o	w	w
p	f	d	j	k	m	l	x	q	t
z	h	o	l	i	d	a	y	m	s

VII. Match these words and phrases

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| a) Immortal | 1) Одуванчик |
| b) Appearance | 2) Грызун |
| c) Hometown | 3) Без сомнений |
| d) Dandelion | 4) Бессмертный |
| e) Weather prediction | 5) Поселиться |
| f) Ancestor | 6) Прогноз погоды |
| g) Settle | 7) Появление |
| h) Rodent | 8) Место рождения |
| i) No doubt | 9) Предок |

VIII. Answer the questions

1. What's the name of groundhog's hometown?

2. What's the name of the 1993 film?

3. What traditions were melded in Germany?

4. Are there any other rodents that predict weather?

5. Phil is predator, isn't he?

IX. Translate from Russian into English

1. День сурка празднуется 2 февраля.

2. Сурку дали имя Фил.

3. День сурка получил внимание во всем мире после фильма 1993 года.

4. Сурок является членом семейства беличьих.

5. Праздник имеет свои истоки в древних европейских традициях.

X. Translate from English into Russian

1. The largest Groundhog Day celebration is held in Pennsylvania.

2. But no doubt Phil is the most famous weather predictor.

3. Phil is not only rodent who predicts weather.

4. According to folklore, Phil was born in 1887, so he is 123 years old.

5. When German immigrants arrived to the United States in the 1700s and settled in Pennsylvania.

2. Thanksgiving Day in the USA

Before you read

Do you like holidays? What are your favorite holidays? What Russian holidays do you know? As you know, America is one of the English-speaking countries. What American holidays do you know? Look at the picture. These are the symbols of one of the American holidays. What holiday is it?



- II. **Now read and translate the text. Answer the question: «What facts are mentioned in the text?» (interesting for you; unusual for you; new for you.)**

Thanksgiving Day in the USA

There is one day a year when all Americans stay home with their families and eat a big dinner. This is Thanksgiving Day.

The American Thanksgiving began as a feast of thanksgiving almost four hundred years ago. In 1620, the «Mayflower» (ship) filled with more than one hundred people sailed across the Atlantic Ocean to settle in the New World. This religious group had begun to question the beliefs of the Church of England and they wanted to separate from it. The Pilgrims settled in what is now the state of Massachusetts. Their first winter in the New World was difficult. They had arrived too late to grow many crops, and without fresh food,

half the colony died from disease. The following spring the Iroquois Indians taught them how to grow corn (maize), a new food for the colonists. They showed them other crops to grow in the unfamiliar soil and how to hunt and fish. In the autumn of 1621, bountiful crops of corn, barley, beans and pumpkins were harvested. The colonists had much to be thankful for, so a feast was planned. They invited the local Indian chief and 90 Indians. The Indians brought deer to roast with the turkeys and other wild game offered by the colonists. The colonists had learned how to cook cranberries and different kinds of corn and squash dishes from the Indians. To this first Thanksgiving, the Indians had even brought popcorn. In following years, many of the original colonists celebrated the autumn harvest with a feast of thanks. After the United States became an independent country, Congress recommended one yearly day of thanksgiving for the whole nation to celebrate. George Washington suggested the date November 26 as Thanksgiving Day. Then in 1863, at the end of a long and bloody civil war, Abraham Lincoln asked all Americans to set aside the last Thursday in November as a day of thanksgiving.

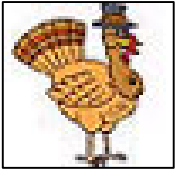
Thanksgiving falls on the fourth Thursday of November. The President must proclaim that date as the official celebration. But many Americans take a day of vacation on the following Friday to make a four-day weekend, during which they may travel long distances to visit family and friends. Thanksgiving symbolizes the joy of loving, caring, sharing. It is all about togetherness and merry making. The festival stands for the «Oneness» of people. It epitomizes peace, harmony and union. People world over thank the Lord almighty for all the blessings and material possessions bestowed on them.

Today on Thanksgiving Day, family members gather at the house of an older relative, even if they live far away. All give thanks for everything good they have. Charitable organizations offer traditional meal to the homeless. The traditional thanksgiving meal consists of roast turkey stuffed with herb-flavoured bread, cranberry jelly, mashed potatoes and pumpkin pie. Other dishes may vary as to region: ham, sweet potatoes, creamed corn. Watching college football games on television is also a typical Thanksgiving Day activity.

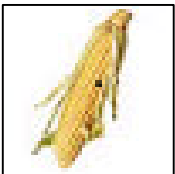
Thanksgiving is a time for gifting your family and friends. The day is a time to show your gratitude and respect to your elders, friends, your siblings and also your colleagues. Popular gifts include thanksgiving flowers, jewellery, baked cookie hampers, chocolate gift baskets, candy-wreaths, wine etc.

The traditional Thanksgiving parade probably started with President Lincoln proclaiming it an official day. The full-dress parade is a way to display the country's military strength and discipline. The main aim of such parades is to lift the spirits of the spectators, provide them with wholesome entertainment. In the present day, parades are accompanied with musical shows and celebrities.

Special thanksgiving symbols prevalent world over are:



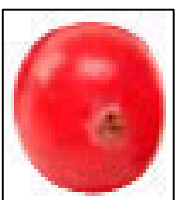
- Turkey. The celebration of Thanksgiving will be incomplete without the legendary Turkey. Today, every house cooks turkey as the main dish during the celebration. The festivity completes with the customary «Turkey Song». Turkey was at one time being considered as the national symbol of America. Benjamin Franklin felt that turkey was the right choice because it was a good runner and had a sharp sight.



- Corn. It is one of the popular symbols of thanksgiving. It came in many varieties and colours – red, white, yellow and blue. Some Americans considered blue and white corn sacred. Ornamental Corncobs are quite popular during the festival. They are used to decorate dining tables and make harvest wreaths. Corn reminds us of the importance and heritage of the famous harvest festival.



- Pumpkin. Another modern staple at almost every Thanksgiving table is the customary 'Pumpkin Pie'. It is not sure whether pumpkin was one of the dishes in the first thanksgiving dinner. Pilgrims probably made a pumpkin dish sweetened with honey or syrup. Pumpkin leaves were also used as salads. It has been an American favorite for over 400 years now.

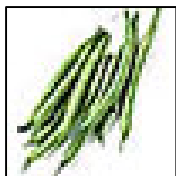


- Cranberry. Cranberry is a symbol and a modern diet staple of thanksgiving. Originally called crane berry, it derived its name from its pink blossoms and drooping head which reminded the pilgrim of a crane. The name was later changed to what is popularly known as Cranberry. Pilgrims soon found out a way to sweeten the bitten cranberries with maple sugar. Ever since cranberry sauce is a permanent companion of turkey during thanksgiving feast.



- Cornucopia. Cornucopia is the most common symbol of a harvest festival. A Horn shaped container, it is filled with abundance of the Earth's harvest. It is also known as the

«horn of plenty». The traditional cornucopia was a curved goat's horn filled to brim with fruits and grains.



- Beans. Beans are a special symbol of thanksgiving. Native Americans are believed to have taught the pilgrims to grow beans next to cornstalks. This was so that beans could grow and use cornstalks as their pole. Thus American beans are also known as «Pole Beans». Famously known as one of the «Three sisters», beans are a part of thanksgiving feast.

Now all of these symbols are drawn on holiday decorations and greeting cards. The use of corn meant the survival of the colonies.

Though it is said to have been originated in America, a number of other countries celebrate harvest related festivals. They are observed with different names and in different seasons. Harvest related festivals, all the over the world are characterized with lot of fun and merrymaking. Each region has its unique customs and traditions to jubilate the occasion. Canada celebrates thanksgiving on the second Monday in the month of October. India also has a number of harvest related festivals in different regions. Popular regional festivals are Pongal, Baisakhi, Lohri, Onam etc. Though the underlying principle behind each of them is same, every festival is exclusive and different from the other. Other Asian countries such as China, Malaysia, Korea celebrate the festival on different dates. Each festival has a folklore attached to it. Harmony, peace, feeling gratitude is the underlying theme of the celebration all over.

Exercises

III. Answer the questions

1. Who were the people that started the celebrating of American Thanksgiving?
2. What difficulties did they face in their first winter in the New World?
3. What were they taught by the American Indians?
4. What is the date of Thanksgiving and how it was adopted?
5. What are the traditional dishes on Thanksgiving?
6. What are traditional Thanksgiving activities?
7. What are the traditional symbols of Thanksgiving?
8. What are the popular gifts on Thanksgiving?
9. Which countries celebrate harvest festivals?
10. Is Thanksgiving celebrated in our country?

IV. Put the following sentences into a logical order

1. The first winter in the New World was difficult for the Pilgrims.
2. Today on Thanksgiving Day, family members gather at the house of an older relative, even if they live far away.
3. In 1620, the «Mayflower» (ship) filled with more than one hundred people sailed across the Atlantic Ocean to settle in the New World.
4. Then in 1863, at the end of a long and bloody civil war, Abraham Lincoln asked all Americans to set aside the last Thursday in November as a day of thanksgiving.
5. The following spring the Iroquois Indians showed them other crops to grow in the unfamiliar soil and how to hunt and fish.

V. Make sentences, putting words in the correct order. Pay attention to the type of the sentences

1. is / Thanksgiving / with / Day / lot of / favor / in America / celebrated / and / merry-making.
2. traditional / every / Pumpkin / , / sauce / house / in / , / pie / corns / are / the / cranberry / dishes.
3. gifts / wine / , / flowers / chocolate / Popular / cookies / jewelry / include / , / etc / baked / , / / baskets.
4. is / Thanksgiving / of / the / What / date?
6. football / Thanksgiving / Is / watching / tradition / a / popular / during?

VI. Fill in gaps using the new information and information you've already known

1. The story of Thanksgiving day started in...
2. The Pilgrim fathers wanted to have no problems with the...
3. They also wanted a new and a better...
4. They left... on the south coast of England.
5. Their ship was called...
7. When they arrived, they thanked God for the good...
8. That was almost... years ago.
9. And every year in... Americans celebrate Thanksgiving Day.

Words: harvest, life, church, the Mayflower, Plymouth, four hundred, November, 1620.

VII. Unscramble these words

1. A large bird that people have as Christmas food and you can also find it on the table on Thanksgiving Day. KUTYRE
2. The sauce made from it is a permanent companion of turkey during thanksgiving feast. NACERYBRR
3. It was eaten by the Indian people thousands of years ago. However, Pilgrim women were the first mothers to serve it for breakfast with sugar and cream. Pilgrims learnt lots of ways of using it from the native Indians. NPPOOCR
4. It was used by the North American Indians centuries before Columbus reached the West Indies. It was boiled, baked in ashes, used in bread, and dried. Today the pie made of it is a part of most traditional Thanksgiving dinners. UPPNKIM
5. It is a special symbol of thanksgiving. Native Americans are believed to have taught the pilgrims to grow it next to cornstalks. It is famously known as one of the 'Three sisters', they are a part of thanksgiving feast. EABNS

VIII. Circle the most suitable word for each sentence

1. On Thanksgiving some organizations prepare food for the needy and the (stores, faiths, elderly).
2. It is traditional to make turkey with (wreaths, feasts, stuffing) on Thanksgiving.
3. People of all (survive, faiths, harvests) celebrate this holiday.
4. The Pilgrims organized a (feast, wreath, faith) to celebrate that they were alive.
5. Thanksgiving is an (annual, observance, elderly) holiday celebrated by people of all faiths.
6. After the Indians taught the Pilgrims how to plant, they had a good (survival, harvest, wreath).
7. Congress decided to have a day of (annual, survival, observance) for Thanksgiving in 1941.
8. The first year that the Pilgrims were in America many died of (starvation, stuffing, harvest).
9. Thanks to the Indians, the Pilgrims learned to (feast, annual, survive).
10. It is traditional to decorate stores and homes with turkeys, Pilgrims, and (wreaths, stuffing, elderly) of dried flowers and plants.

IX. Read the poem by Judith. A. Lindberg «Thanksgiving». Find the pronouns in it and determine their type

T is for the trust the pilgrims had so many years ago
H is for the harvest the settlers learnt to grow
A is for America, the land in which we live
N is for nature and beauty which she gives
K is for kindness, gentle words, thoughtful deeds
S is for smiles, the sunshine everyone needs
G is for gratitude... our blessings big and small
I is for ideas, letting wisdom grow tall
V is for voices, singing, laughing, always caring
I is for Indians, who taught them about sharing
N is for neighbors, across the street, over the sea
G is for giving of myself to make a better me

X. Match decoration from the left column with its description from the right column

Thanksgiving is the ideal time to enliven your homes and beautify them. It is a time to enchant your visitors and guests with innovative and easy to make decorations. Traditional flower arrangements are passé. Some very interesting and easy to make decorations are given below:

Autumn Door Wreath
Pumpkin Centerpiece
Dried Wheat Bundles
Cranberry Centerpiece
Clay Coasters

Таблица

Decoration	Description
Autumn Door Wreath	<p><u>Material Required:</u> A ripe and fat pumpkin; natural or colourful artificial vine; golden / Yellow silk ribbons; dried corn loops.</p> <p><u>Method:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Swirl a natural or artificial vine around a fat, ripe pumpkin to form an instant and attractive centerpiece. 2. Add silk ribbons and dried corn loops. This will help give a festive look to the dining table
Pumpkin Centerpiece	<p><u>Material Required:</u> Bundle of dry wheat; dried cone sticks; wooden bowl / crystal vase; colourful satin ribbons; a pair of scissors</p> <p><u>Method:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Take bundles of dried wheat and cut them in equal lengths. 2. Mix with dried cone sticks to form a beautiful bundle. 3. Tie the bundle with satin ribbons. 4. Set these bundles in either a wooden bowl or a crystal vase. 5. Can be used to decorate center or side table
Dried Wheat Bundles	<p><u>Material Required:</u> Silver / ordinary candle holder; multi coloured silk / plastic ribbons; silver/ordinary plate; dried cones and leaves; dried cranberries.</p> <p><u>Method:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Take a silver candle holder and wrap it with silk ribbons in different colours. 2. Take a plate and cover it with small dried cones and leaves. 3. Set the candle holder in the center of the decorated plate. 4. Sprinkle dried cranberries around the candle holder
Cranberry Centerpiece	<p><u>Material Required:</u> Self-hardening pottery clay; glaze paper (of your choice); cardboard; rolling pin; scissors; silver / gold paint; varnish; paintbrush.</p> <p><u>Method:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create a template by cutting a 4-inch flower / square out of cardboard. Cover it with a piece of coloured glazed paper. 2. Take a ball of clay and use a rolling pin to flatten it to 1/4-inch thickness for each coaster. 3. Arrange a pattern of leaves or pine needles atop the clay and gently press them into the clay with the rolling pin, leaving distinct but fairly shallow impressions. 4. Colour the clay leaves so formed with silver/gold paint; let it dry. 5. Add a coat of varnish to add lustre to the leaves or pine needles. 6. Stick them on the sides of the glazed cardboard. 7. Home-made coasters are ready to use
Clay Coasters	<p><u>Material Required:</u> A thick cardboard; dry twigs; water color paints; thick thread; a pair of scissors.</p> <p><u>Method:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cut cardboard into an easy shape to form the word «autumn». 2. Paint and twigs can be used to form letters; paste them on the cardboard. 3. Sew the alphabets in a string 4. Hang it on the door

XI. Match the Thanksgiving Gift with description and then find it in the puzzle. Use these signs: ← →↑↓

Thanksgiving Day Gifts

Thanksgiving Day is the perfect day when everyone can present something good for close and dear people. Usually people gift a tight-warm hug, a beautiful flower, a pretty Thank You card or a beautiful Thanksgiving Day Gift to express sincerest love and admiration. Given below are the most popular Thanksgiving Gifts:



1) Flower



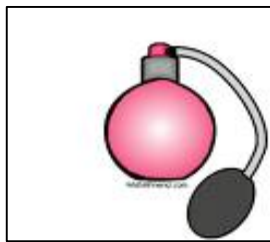
2) Basket



3) Jewellery



4) Chocolate



5) Perfume



6) Decorative



7) Teddy Bear



8) Household

- a) It makes a thoughtful Thanksgiving Gift especially for ladies. These days a wide range of these goods are available in the market. You may choose from vase, table lamps, show pieces, candle holders, paintings, photo frames etc.
- b) Gold decoration and other precious metal and stone accessories are popular gifts items during Thanksgiving celebrations. An estimated of 16 % of shoppers splurged on it during thanksgiving weekend. You may also opt for designer fashion this gift which is cost effective and much appreciated in present times.
- c) Plants are a perfect gift to express your gratitude to your near and dear ones. They don't cost much but say it all. Fresh plants can lift someone's spirits, while dried ones can be used to decorate homes.
- d) Cuddly and stuffed toys make a cute and cozy Thanksgiving gift for children and sweethearts.

- e) Collection of goodies is a much appreciated Thanksgiving Gift. This is because edibles such as snacks, cookies, food grains and fruits have always been associated with prosperity and happiness. You may also add chocolates and wine bottles to your gift collection and make it even more attractive for the recipient.
- f) A nice way to express your admiration for someone would be to present a mesmerizing smell as a thanksgiving gift. Select an impressive bottle and recipient's favorite fragrance for heightened impact.
- g) This gifts like coasters, mats, cutlery, crockery are of high utility. Available in attractive designs, they enhance the beauty of interiors and make a thoughtful Thanksgiving gift.
- h) It is one of the types of sweets and another popular option for gifting. Available in different flavors, shapes and sizes, it are a favourite Thanksgiving gift among children and even grownups.

C	Q	W	R	T	Y	U	E	M	U	F	R	E	P
H	Y	U	B	I	O	P	A	S	D	F	G	H	J
O	K	L	A	Z	X	C	V	B	N	M	Q	W	E
C	D	R	S	R	A	E	B	T	Y	D	D	E	T
O	L	Y	K	U	I	O	P	A	S	D	F	G	H
L	O	J	E	K	L	Z	X	C	V	B	N	M	Q
A	H	W	T	E	R	T	Y	U	I	O	P	A	A
T	E	S	D	D	E	C	O	R	A	T	I	V	E
E	S	E	R	F	G	H	J	K	L	V	B	N	M
Q	U	R	Y	J	E	W	E	L	L	E	R	Y	Y
A	O	F	H	Y	D	U	I	O	P	D	F	B	J
Z	H	G	G	H	F	F	F	S	A	A	A	E	Y
W	D	F	L	O	W	E	R	T	Y	U	I	O	V
S	C	H	T	J	V	Q	A	A	D	G	M	N	B

XII. Translate from Russian into English using a dictionary

Традиционный сэндвич из индейки

Время приготовления: 10–20 минут.

Ингредиенты:

1/2 чашки сливочного сыра / майонеза

4 ч. л. горчицы

1/2 чашки сушеной клюквы

1/4 чашки нарезанных грецких орехов, по желанию (if desired)

1/5 ч. л. корицы

8 цельных ломтиков пшеничного хлеба / тосты, по желанию (if desired)

4 листа салата

3–4 тонких ломтика индейки

1 большое яблоко, нарезанное на 8 кружков

Способ приготовления:

Для сырной пасты: в небольшой миске, смешать сливочный сыр, горчицу, высушенную клюкву, грецкие орехи и корицу.

Для бутербродов: каждый ломтик хлеба намазать сырной пастой. Сверху положить лист салата, индейку и кружок яблока. Завершить приготовление сэндвича, положив оставшийся хлеб сверху.

**Thanksgiving Day
in the USA**

Содержание

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3. Columbus Day

He was called Cristoforo Colombo in Italian, Cristobal Colon in Spanish and today Americans call him Christopher Columbus. Worldwide, he's called the discoverer of America.

Columbus's historic landing on an island in the Bahamas on October 12, 1492, was a turning point in world history.

Celebrations and Debates

In the USA, this event is celebrated on Columbus Day, the second Monday in October. The holiday is also celebrated in Italy and in most Spanish-speaking countries. In some places, it's called Landing Day or Discovery Day. In many Latin American countries, it is called Dia de la Raza (Day of the Race). Columbus Day celebrations often involve parades, patriotic speeches, and dramatizations of the landing.

Still there are many debates about who should honour Columbus and even whether he should be honoured.

The Spaniards and the Italians argue over how to divide the national honour. (Columbus was born in Genoa, which is now part of Italy, but Spanish money was paid for his expeditions.)

The consequences of Columbus's voyages were most tragic for the native peoples of the Americas. As Europeans took over the New World, Native Americans lost their lives by the millions. They died from European illnesses or were killed in battles with colonists.

Those who survived were forced to live like prisoners in reservations. So today, when Americans honour the bravery and the genius of Columbus, they also remember the pain that resulted from his voyages.

Preparations for a Great Journey

Columbus lived in the perfect place at the perfect time for the role he was destined to play in history. He was born in 1451 in Genoa. As a boy, Columbus helped his father in his wool-weaving business. His father soon pushed him into a business career. At the age of 14, Christopher began sailing on trading ships in the Mediterranean. When he was 25 years old, on his first voyage in the Atlantic Ocean, off the coast of Portugal, his ship was attacked by pirates. The ship sank, but Columbus held onto a floating boat until he reached the Portuguese shore.

Columbus stayed in Portugal for about 10 years. He joined his brother's mapmaking business. He also worked as a seagoing businessman, buying and selling goods.

In 1485, after the king of Portugal refused to finance Columbus's expedition, Columbus and his son travelled to Spain to ask King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella for ships and sailors. Columbus promised them wealth and new territory. But Isabella and Ferdinand could not afford to equip him for the voyage while the Spanish were fighting the Moors. Columbus had to wait about 7 years.

Finally, in 1492, the Spanish conquered Granada, the last Moorish stronghold. Isabella was then able to give more thought to Columbus's idea. Legend says that the Queen offered to pawn her jewels to finance the trip. But this sacrifice was not necessary. The money came from the national treasury and some of Columbus's wealthy supporters. Columbus didn't want to take the risk for nothing. He asked for a good salary, a percentage of the riches his discoveries brought to Spain, the right to be governor of any lands he might find, and the title of the Admiral of the Ocean Sea. Columbus asked for so much that Ferdinand got angry and almost rejected the arrangement.

But, in the end, they made an agreement that was very generous to Columbus.

Four Great Voyages

For his first voyage, Columbus had three ships: the Nina, the Pinta, and the Santa Maria. The entire crew of all three ships numbered about 90. The ships sailed from the Canary Islands on September 6, 1492. Weeks went by, and the sailors became frightened. They begged Columbus to turn back; there were even whispers of mutiny. Columbus wrote in his journal, «I comforted them with great promises of land and riches». On October 10, Columbus and his crew agreed to sail on for 3 more days and then turn around if no land was seen.

Two days later, at night, the sailors saw light in the darkness and then white sand shining in the moonlight. Columbus's ships were approaching an island in the Bahamas, an island that Columbus named San Salvador.

When dawn came, Columbus and some of his men came ashore in small boats. They placed a Spanish flag in the ground and declared the island a Spanish territory. They were greeted by timid but friendly people who wore no clothes. Because Columbus thought he had landed on an island in the Indies near Japan or China, he called these natives Indians.

The three ships spent a few days at San Salvador and then sailed on to Cuba and Hispaniola (where Haiti and the Dominican Republic are now located). There the Santa Maria was wrecked. Columbus built a fort on the island and left 39 men there, then the Nina and Pinta set sail for Spain. They took with them some of their findings – trinkets, plants, birds... and several New World natives. The voyage home was extremely rough, and some of the Indians died. On March 15, Columbus's ships arrived safely in Spain.

After his first voyage, Columbus was showered with honours. He was now to be titled «Don» and he had the right to sit in the presence of the king and queen. For his second expedition, he was given 17 ships and about 1,500 men. When his fleet reached Hispaniola he found the men he had left there dead and the fort burned. Still Columbus stuck stubbornly to his idea to found a colony. He began to build a settlement which he named La Isabella. The town – the first European settlement in the New World – lived only 5 years.

During these years Columbus made one more voyage from Spain to West Indies and that time he finally reached the mainland of South America. But his colony was in trouble. The Spanish colonists had expected to find

gold and riches. Instead, they found hard work, unhealthy climate and constant danger. Ferdinand and Isabella got reports that Columbus had ordered the execution of Spaniards who rebelled against him, refused to give supplies to those who displeased him and enslaved Indians.

The king's representative came from Spain to settle the trouble in the colony. He put Columbus and his brothers in chains and sent them back to Spain. On board, the captain offered to unlock Columbus's chains, but Columbus refused the offer.

When he arrived in Spain, the king and queen freed him, but they replaced him as governor of Hispaniola. In an attempt to regain his good name, Columbus began his fourth and last voyage. In 1502, his four ships sailed along the east coast of Central America. But by then the Admiral was only one of several captains exploring the Indies.

During his last years, Columbus had a comfortable income from his share of the gold that was found in Hispaniola. But he was ill and in great pain. Columbus died in 1506 and was buried in Seville.

Exercises

I. Read and translate this text

II. Answer the questions

1. How is Columbus called in the worldwide?
 - a) The discoverer of America;
 - b) The creator of America;
 - c) The master of America.
2. When was Columbus's historic landing on an island in the Bahamas?
 - a) On September 4, 1492;
 - b) On October 12, 1492;
 - c) On November 30, 1450.
3. When and where was Columbus born?
 - a) In 1451, in Genoa;
 - b) In 1456, in London;
 - c) In 1451, in Austria.
4. How many Great Voyages had Columbus?
 - a) 5;
 - b) 3;
 - c) 4.
5. When did Columbus die?
 - a) In 1506;

- b) In 1509;
- c) In 1508.

III. Find the Russian's equivalents

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Worldwide. | a) снарядить; |
| 2. To honour. | b) восстановить доброе имя; |
| 3. The role he was destined to play. | c) во всем мире; |
| 4. To equip. | d) чтить; |
| 5. To regain his good name. | e) роль, которую ему суждено было сыграть. |

IV. Insert the right words

1. For his first voyage, Columbus had three ships: ...
2. He was now to be titled... and he had the right to sit in the presence of the king and queen.
3. As a boy, Columbus helped his father in... business.

V. Compose the words

LOMUBUSC, YAVEGO, RIMEACA, VECODISRY

VI. Choose: true or false

1. So today, when Americans honour the bravery and the genius of Columbus, they also remember the pain that resulted from his voyages.
2. For his second expedition, he was given 5 ships and about 1,500 men.
3. During his last years, Columbus had a comfortable income from his share of the gold that was found in Hispaniola.

VII. Correlate the events

1. The Columbus' first voyage in the Atlantic Ocean, off the coast of Portugal.
2. After the king of Portugal refused to finance Columbus's expedition, Columbus and his son travelled to Spain to ask King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella for ships and sailors.
3. There the Santa Maria was wrecked.
4. His four ships sailed along the east coast of Central America.
a) Cuba and Hispaniola.

- b) In 1502.
- c) 25 years old.
- d) In 1485.

VIII. Choose the unnecessary word

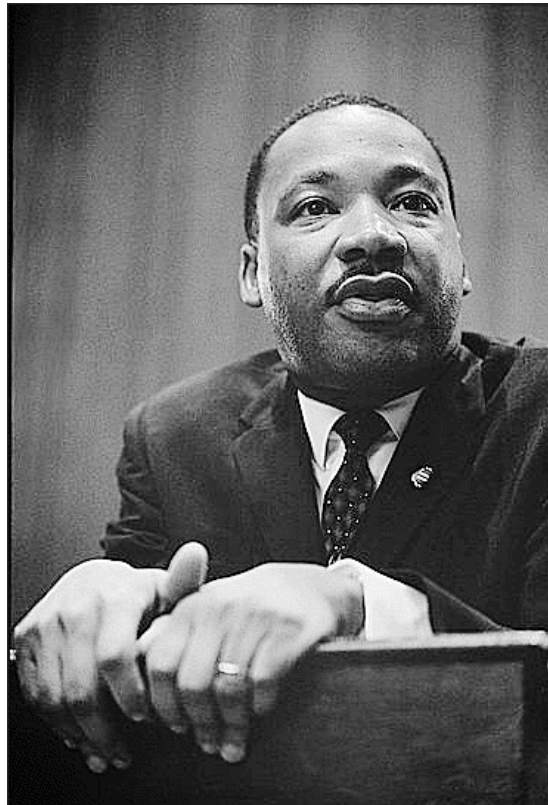
Ship, voyage, America, land, discover, policy, Columbus, honour, journey, Portugal, gold.

COLUMBUS DAY

Содержание

All Hallow's day

4. Martin Luther King



**«I'm a lover not a fighter, but I will fight for what I love»
(15.01.1929 – 04.04.1968)**

Martin Luther King Jr. was one of America's greatest leaders. He felt very strongly about the rights of Black Americans. He felt that everyone, Black or White, should have equal rights. The right to work and make an honest living, the right to vote, the right to a good education, and the right to use all public

places. Martin believed in using love instead of hate to settle disagreements. He was a very influential leader, one who will always be remembered and honored in this country.

On January 15, 1929, Martin Luther King, Jr. was born in Atlanta, Georgia. Martin was always taught to treat other people with respect and to settle disagreements with love instead of hate. When Martin was very young, he noticed that some people did not treat others with respect. He saw that White and Black people were treated differently. Martin, his family, and Black friends could not drink out of the same drinking fountains or use the same public restroom as White people. Martin's best friend was a little White boy. They played together every day. One day, the little boy's mother told Martin that her son could no longer play with him. Martin's mother explained that this was because he was Black and his friend was White. His friend's mother did not want her son playing with a Black boy. Martin was very sad and did not understand why the color of someone's skin should make any difference. Martin's mother held him on her lap and said, «You are as good as anyone». Martin never forgot what his mother told him.

Martin was a very good student and entered college when he was only 15 years old. He decided to become a minister like his father and grandfather. While in college, he began studying about Mohandas Ghandi. This was a man who had shown the people of India how to settle their disagreements peacefully. Martin liked this idea. He began to think about how the people of America could settle their disagreements with love instead of hate.

In 1955, Martin led a year-long protest against the bus laws in Montgomery. He decided to do this after a Black woman by the name of Rosa Parks was arrested for not giving up her seat for a White man on a city bus. She was sitting in the front of the bus with the White people and not in the back where the Blacks were supposed to sit. Martin asked the Blacks not to ride the buses until this law was changed. It took a whole year for this to happen, but when the law was changed there were no more «White Only» sections on the buses and Blacks were not forced to give up their seat when a White person wanted it.

In 1963, Martin led the biggest and most famous march of all – the March on Washington. Thousands of people attended the civil rights march and listened to Martin's speech. In his speech, Martin told the people about his dream. He said, «I have a dream that my four children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character». Many people agreed with Martin and were willing to change the laws, but some were not. Martin was arrested many times and

had to spend time in jail. The people thought that if he was in jail, he could not give speeches and encourage people to change laws that would help the Black people. Although Martin always tried to inspire people to protest in peace, some of his followers did not listen and protested with fighting and violence. Sometimes Martin and his family were put in danger by angry people who did not want the laws against Blacks changed.

In 1964, Martin was given \$54,000 for winning the Nobel Peace Prize. This meant that his work for peace and equal rights was recognized all over the world. Martin gave the money to people working for civil rights.

Finally, the nation began to change. Laws were passed that forbade «White only» signs. Martin knew that he still had a lot of work to do but he was happy with what was happening. Some people were not happy. On April 4, 1968, Dr. King went to Memphis, Tennessee to lead a march for Black garbage workers who wanted the same pay as White garbage workers. While Martin was standing on the balcony of his hotel room, he was shot and killed by James Earl Ray, a man who did not want Blacks to have the same rights as Whites. People all over the world were sad and angry. Although they knew that Martin Luther King, Jr. was gone, they wanted him to be remembered for all the good he did for the people of America. In 1983, President Ronald Reagan signed a bill declaring the third Monday of every January as Martin Luther King Day.

Exercises

I. Are these sentences true or false?

1. Martin was always taught to treat other people with respect and to settle disagreements with hate instead of love.
2. In 1963, Martin led the biggest and most famous march of all – the March on New York.
3. While Martin was standing on the balcony of his hotel room, he was shot and killed by James Earl Ray, a man who want Blacks to have the same rights as Whites.
4. In 1983, President Bill Klinton signed a bill declaring the third Monday of every January as Martin Luther King Day.
5. On January 15, 1929, Martin Luther King, Jr. was born in Washington.
6. Martin was a very good student and entered college when he was only 15 years old.

7. On April 4, 1978, Dr. King went to Memphis, Tennessee to lead a march for Black garbage workers who wanted the same pay as White garbage workers.
8. When Martin was very young, he noticed that some people did not treat others with respect.
9. Martin's best friend was a little White boy.
10. Martin friend's mother did not want her son playing with a White boy.

II. Match the dates and the events

- | | |
|------|--|
| 1929 | Martin was shot and killed. |
| 1955 | Martin led the biggest and most famous march of all – the March on Washington. |
| 1963 | Martin was born. |
| 1964 | Martin led a year long protest against the bus laws in Montgomery. |
| 1968 | Martin was given \$54,000 for winning the Nobel Peace Prize. |

III. Find the words

A	H	R	Y	K	U	D	S	U
C	U	P	C	D	Z	R	W	I
J	T	P	R	I	Z	E	E	R
K	L	I	V	F	A	A	T	O
H	P	W	Z	F	Q	M	U	Q
A	F	R	I	E	N	D	I	W
P	C	W	L	R	F	J	W	O
P	R	O	T	E	S	T	H	R
Y	X	A	G	N	J	D	I	K
D	B	L	A	C	K	H	T	E
F	L	Q	L	E	A	D	E	R

(difference, black, leader, worker, prize, dream, protest, white, happy, friend)

IV. Find antonyms

- | | |
|-----|-------|
| War | Small |
| Big | Love |

Agreement	Enemy
White	Black
Friend	Disagreement
Hate	Peace
Lose	Win

V. Answer the questions

1. By whom was killed Martin Luther King?
2. Where was born Martin Luther King?
3. What President signed a bill declaring the third Monday of every January as Martin Luther King Day?
4. In what state Martin Luther King was shot?
5. What march was the biggest and most famous?
6. Who was a friend of Martin when he was young?
7. Whose doctrines Martin began studying in college?
8. Why Rosa Parks was arrested?

VI. Put the letters into correct order

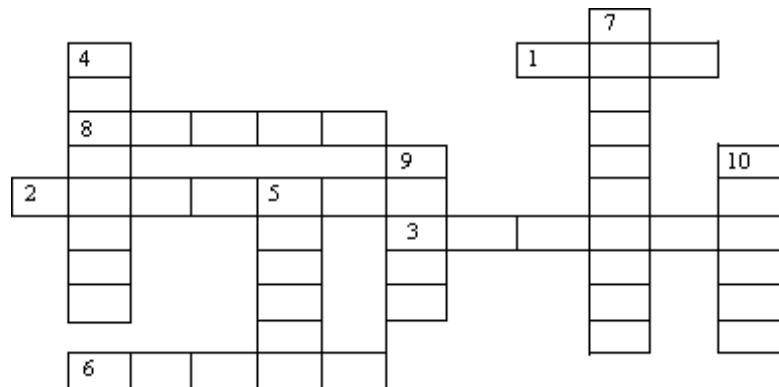
irthFge	voeL
liKI	storPet
ePeca	Heat
rcahM	dFienr
kWor	Gagbera
lkcBa	hiWte

VII. Find synonyms

Protest	Pupil
Student	Hatred
Garbage	Universe
Love	Murder
World	Like
Hate	Disagreement
Kill	Rubbish

VIII. Compose the words

IX. Crossword



1. Who was Martin Luther King killed by?
2. Where was Martin Luther King born?
3. What President signed a bill declaring the third Monday of every January as Martin Luther King Day?
4. In what state was Martin Luther King killed?
5. Whose doctrines did Martin begin to study in college?
6. In what month was Martin Luther King shot?
7. In what state did Martin Luther King lead the biggest and most famous march of all?
8. What prize did Martin Luther King get?
9. A woman was arrested for not giving up her seat for a White man on a city bus. What was her name?
10. When is Martin Luther King's Day celebrated? (a day of week)

X. Complete the sentences

1. Many people agreed with Martin and were willing to change the laws, but some...
2. Martin asked the Blacks... until the law «White Only» was changed.
3. Martin's mother held him on her lap and said...
4. Martin was... many times and had to spend time in jail.
5. One day, the little boy's mother told Martin that her son could no longer play with him. Martin's mother explained that this was because...
6. Martin was a... and entered college when he was only 15 years old.
7. While in college, he began studying about M. Ghandi. This was a man who...

8. Martin believed in... to settle disagreements.
9. Martin felt very strongly about the... Americans.
10. Martin was always taught to treat other people with...

5. All Hallow's Day

History of Halloween, like any other festival's history is inspired through traditions that have transpired through ages from one generation to another. We follow them mostly as did our dads and grandpas. And as this process goes on, much of their originality get distorted with newer additions and alterations.

Behind the name... Halloween, or the Hallow E'en as they call it in Ireland, means All Hallows Eve, or the night before the «All Hallows», also called «All Hallowmas», or «All Saints», or «All Souls» Day, observed on November 1. In old English the word «Hallow» meant «sanctify».

Pumpkins and turnips



The classic Hallowe'en jack-o'-lantern, a carved grinning pumpkin, is both a new and an ancient practice.

Originally, it seems to have come from an old Irish legend of a man called Stingy Jack, a miserly farmer who played a trick on the devil and as punishment was cursed to wander the earth, lighting his way with a candle inside a hollowed-out turnip.

When the tradition moved to America pumpkins were used instead of turnips, as they were both more available and easier to carve.

Trick or Treat



Like wassailing at Christmas, there is a long tradition of giving gifts to the poor on All Saints' Day, from Ireland to Italy. The idea would be that the beggars would say prayers for the souls of the dead in exchange for food. «Guising», disguising oneself as a ghoul to fool evil spirits (as mentioned above), also took place.

Whether this directly led to the practice of children dressing up as scarecrows and ghosts and going door-to-door demanding sweets with menaces is unclear. It is possible that the tradition emerged independently in America. The first recorded use of the phrase «trick or treat» stems from 1927.

Trick-or-treating started in earnest in Britain in the 1980s, and was (and remains) viewed with some suspicion. One BBC writer described it as the «Japanese knotweed of festivals».

Satanic panic



While a large number of Christians either enjoy Hallowe'en like everyone else or actively emphasise the Christian aspects of All Saints' Day, some – notably the Catholic Church – who condemn it as anti-Christian or even Satanic.

This year the Vatican has proclaimed it a celebration of «terror, fear and death» with an «undercurrent of occultism», to follow a cry by the Italian Catholic newspaper Avvenire last year that it was a «dangerous celebration of horror and the macabre» which could encourage «pitiless [Satanic] sects without scruples».

Spanish Catholics also feared it could «replace Christian customs like devotion to saints and praying for the dead». In an interesting twist, members of the tiny Amazing Grace Baptist Church in Canton, North Carolina, plan to burn copies of every English version of the Bible other than the King James translation this Hallowe'en, saying they themselves are Satanic.

Exercises

I. Find 10 words

d	p	u	m	p	k	i	n	t	a	h
g	g	h	b	i	r	h	k	g	j	a
r	l	k	i	t	f	t	m	i	o	l
w	e	f	e	s	a	h	r	f	w	l
d	g	b	a	f	t	o	f	t	d	o
e	e	v	g	r	t	o	l	y	g	w
v	n	r	f	j	m	f	r	q	h	e
i	d	r	r	d	j	e	c	y	o	e
l	p	s	q	o	l	k	r	n	s	n
o	f	e	s	t	i	v	a	l	t	c
a	t	r	a	d	i	t	i	o	n	a

II. Find a pair

Christian	pumpkin
ancient	turnip
Satanic	gifts
giving	panic
Irish	farmer
miserly	aspects
hollowed-out	practice
grinning	celebration
dangerous	legend

III. Correct the mistakes

tunips, pumkin, aditions, gost, Crisma, dressing, Halowen

IV. Find and write words in the tablets (put words one after another)

h	a	l
w	o	l
n	e	e

p	u	m
i	k	p
n		

d	e	v
	l	i

t	r	a
t	i	d
i	o	n

f	t	s
i	e	
l	a	v

c	e	l
r	b	e
a	t	
i	n	o

V. Match the parts of the words (10 words).

sata t pump de ghos
 kin end rnip val vil
 festi tu leg
 tion een t
 hallow celebra gif nic

VI. Put leave out letters and translate

- G . . t –
- G ...t –
- H.....n –
- S.....c –
- F.....l –
- T.....n –
- P.....n –

VII. Write word-combinations with words from previous exercise

VIII. Write Maximum amount of the words from given row of the letters

NWLOGHGLEEANBHFRECLBRTNUOIGSSHFGDLNEFIITNONHD

IX. Translate from Russian into English

от одного поколения другому
с новыми дополнениями и изменениями
вырезанная усмешка тыквы
старая ирландская легенда
традиция щедрых даров (подарков)
нищие должны проговорить молитвы
праздник «террора, страха и смерти»

X. Find words in it chain word

FESTIVALEGENDEATHHALLOWEENIGHTURNIPUMPKINOTABLYEAR

[Вверх](#)

Глава 2. CANADA

1. The International Jazz Festival



The Festival International de Jazz de Montréal (FIJM), also called the Jazz Fest, is the largest jazz festival in the world.

It is held annually in Montreal, Canada, during the summer season (usually at the end of June and the beginning of July) and gathers artists from around the world. Montreal is an intoxicating blend of Old World charm and big-city excitement, from the cobblestone streets of the Old Port to the concert halls and theaters of the Place des Arts. The second-largest French-speaking city after Paris, Montreal hosts world-class museums and galleries alongside centuries-old basilicas and family-owned restaurants.

The Jazz Fest features a number of free concerts on outdoor stages, clubs and amphitheatres. Over 500 different shows are presented over the course of 10 days.

It is typically attended by over 2 million people who are attracted by the electric atmosphere, diversity of shows and by the city itself. The festival reported on its website in April 2008 that the attendance of the 2007 festival reached 2,1 million. Many parts of the city's downtown core are closed to traffic for ten days as outdoor shows are free to the public and on many stages at the same time, from noon till midnight. Attendance to some shows is over 100,000 and sometimes over 200,000.

Shows are held in a wide variety of venues, from relatively small jazz clubs to the large halls of Place des Arts. Some of the outdoor shows are held on cordoned-off streets while others are on terraced parks. Typically there are

well over 500 concerts offered from noon to midnight, about 350 of which are outdoors and free to the public. It was announced that Motown music legend Stevie Wonder will help kick off the festival's 30th anniversary by holding a free outdoor concert open to the public on June 30, 2009 while Ben Harper closed off the festival on July 12. The festival also featured two shows by local jazz phenom Nikki Yanofsky, who was discovered at the Jazz festival in 2006 when she was only 12.

The Montreal Jazz Festival was conceived by Alain Simard, who had spent much of the 1970s working with Productions Kosmos bringing artists such as Chick Corea, Dave Brubeck, Muddy Waters, Chuck Berry, Bo Diddley, John Lee Hooker and others to Montreal to perform. In 1977, Simard teamed up with André Ménard and Denys McCann to form an agency named Spectra Scène (now known as L'Équipe Spectra), with the idea of creating a summer festival in Montreal that would bring a number of artists together at the same time.

They planned their first festival for the summer of 1979, but, unable to secure sufficient funding, their plans were scuttled, but they still were able to produce two nights of shows at Théâtre-St-Denis, with Keith Jarrett and a then-unknown Pat Metheny.

The first Montreal jazz festival was in 1980, with funding from Alain de Grosbois of CBC Stereo and Télé-Québec. With Ray Charles, Vic Vogel, Chick Corea and Gary Burton on the bill, and an attendance of 12,000, the event was deemed a success, and has continued to grow since then.

In 2000, the Festival teamed up with Distribution Select to release its 4-CD box set called «Over 20 years of music – Plus de 20 ans de musique». The box includes a 13-page booklet with the biographies of the artists and complete liner notes about the music.

Glossary

Montreal [mɒntri'ɔ:l] – Монреаль

Jazz [dʒæz] – джаз

Blend [blend] – смешивать

Cobblestone ['kɒblstəʊn] – булыжник

Diversity [dai'vɜ:siti] – разнообразие

Exercises

- I. **Arrange units of the plan of the text into the correct order**
 1. The Jazz Fest released its 4-CD box.

2. The festival's 30th anniversary legend guest is Stevie Wonder.
3. The history Jazz Festival and its first years.
4. The main features of Jazz Fest.
5. Jazz Fest is held annually in Montreal, the second-largest French-speaking city after Paris.

II. Fill in the right words

website, blend, atmosphere, festival, annually

1. It is held... in Montreal, Canada, during the summer season.
2. Montreal is an intoxicating... of Old World charm and big-city excitement.
3. It is typically attended by over 2 million people who are attracted by the electric... diversity of shows and by the city itself.
4. The first Montreal jazz... was in 1980, with funding from Alain de Grosbois of CBC Stereo and Télé-Québec.
5. The festival reported on its... in April 2008 that the attendance of the 2007 festival reached 2,1 million.

III. Write the opposites

Large Beautiful Old Interesting
 Summer Charm Day Success
 Weak True Easy Fast Strong
 Clean Long Short Bus
 Behind Round Comfortable Cold

IV. Fill the prepositions

1. The Festival International de Jazz de Montréal gathers artists... the world.
2. Montreal is an intoxicating blend of Old World charm and big-city excitement... the cobblestone streets of the Old Port... the concert halls and theaters of the Place des Arts.
3. The Jazz Fest features a number of free concerts ... outdoor stages, clubs and amphitheatres.
4. Typically there are well... 500 concerts offered... noon t... midnight... t 350 of which are outdoors and free to the public.
5. The festival also featured two shows... local jazz phenom Nikki Yanofsky.

V. Correct the following expressions

1. Shows are held in a wide variety of venues: from noon till midnight.
2. The Montreal Jazz Festival was conceived by Dave Brubeck.
3. The first Montreal jazz festival was in 1979.
4. The festival reported on its page on MySpace in April 2008 that the attendance of the 2007 festival reached 2,1 million.
5. The festival's 30th anniversary was in 2008.

VI. Find the correct beginnings of the ending of the sentences

1. ...Stevie Wonder will help kick off the festival's 30th anniversary by holding a free outdoor concert open to the public.
2. They planned their first festival for the summer of 1979, but...
3. Montreal is an intoxicating blend of Old World charm and big-city excitement...
4. ...with the biographies of the artists and complete liner notes about the music.
5. Typically there are well over 500 concerts offered from noon to midnight...

VII. Find out the sentences, including the following words:

Legend, festival, outdoor, stage, city, summer, midnight.

VIII. Extract all geographical and proper names from the text

IX. Translate into English

1. Джазовый фестиваль отличается от других бесплатными концертами на открытом воздухе, в клубах и амфитеатрах.
2. Второй по величине франкоязычный город после Парижа – Монреаль – имеет множество музеев и галерей.
3. Фестиваль проводится ежегодно в Монреале в течение летнего сезона (обычно в конце июня и начале июля), где собираются артисты со всего мира.
4. Организаторы планировали первый Джазовый фестиваль на лето 1979 года.

X. Ask two questions to the text

2. Canada Day

Canada Day (French: Fête du Canada), formerly Dominion Day (French: Le Jour de la Confédération), is Canada's national day, a federal statutory holiday celebrating the anniversary of the 1 July 1867 enactment of the British North America Act, which united two British colonies and a province of the British Empire into a single country called Canada. Canada Day observances take place throughout Canada as well as internationally.

Commemoration

Frequently referred to as – Canada's birthday», particularly in the popular press, the occasion marks the joining of the British North American colonies of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Province of Canada into a federation of four provinces (the Province of Canada being divided, in the process, into Ontario and Quebec) on 1 July 1867. Although Canada is regarded as having become a kingdom in its own right on that date, the British Parliament kept limited rights of political control over the new country that were shed by stages over the years until the last vestiges were surrendered in 1982 when the Constitution Act patriated the Canadian constitution.

History

On 20 June 1868, then Governor General The Viscount Monck issued a royal proclamation asking for Canadians to «celebrate the anniversary of the confederation». However, the holiday was not established statutorily until 1879, when it was designated as Dominion Day, in reference to the designation of the country as a Dominion in the British North America Act. The holiday was initially not dominant in the national calendar; up to the early 20th century, Canadians thought themselves to be primarily British, being thus less interested in celebrating distinctly Canadian forms of patriotism. No official celebrations were therefore held until 1917 – the golden anniversary of Confederation – and then none again for a further decade.

In 1946, Philéas Côté, a Quebec member of the House of Commons, introduced a private member's bill to rename Dominion Day as Canada Day. His bill was passed quickly by the House of Commons but was stalled by the

Senate, which returned the bill to the Commons with the recommendation that the holiday be renamed The National Holiday of Canada, an amendment that effectively killed the bill.

Beginning in 1958, the Canadian government began to orchestrate Dominion Day celebrations, usually consisting of Trooping the Colour ceremonies on Parliament Hill in the afternoon and evening, followed by a mass band concert and fireworks display. Canada's centennial in 1967 is often seen as an important milestone in the history of Canadian patriotism, and in Canada's maturing as a distinct, independent country, after which Dominion Day became more popular with average Canadians. Into the late 1960s, nationally televised, multi-cultural concerts held in Ottawa were added, and the fête became known as Festival Canada; after 1980 the Canadian government began to promote the celebrating of Dominion Day beyond the national capital, giving grants and aid to cities across the country to help fund local activities.

With only twelve Members of Parliament present, eight less than a quorum, the private member's bill that proposed to change the name to Canada Day was passed in the House of Commons in five minutes, and without debate. With the granting of Royal Assent, the name was officially changed to Canada Day on 27 October 1982, a move largely inspired by the adoption of the Canada Act, earlier in the year. Although the proposal caused some controversy, many Canadians had already been informally referring to the holiday as Canada Day for a number of years before the official name change occurred. Andrew Cohen, a former Globe and Mail and current Ottawa Citizen columnist, called Canada Day a term of «crushing banality» and criticized the change from Dominion Day «a renunciation of the past, [and] a misreading of history, laden with political correctness and historical ignorance». For Cohen, the change is an example of systemic denial of Canadian history by the Canadian government.

As the anniversary of Confederation, Dominion Day, and later Canada Day, was the date set for a number of important events, such as the first (temporary) national radio network hookup by the Canadian National Railway (1927), the inauguration of the CBC's cross-country television broadcast (1958), the flooding of the Saint Lawrence Seaway (1958), the first colour television transmission in Canada (1966), the inauguration of the Order of Canada (1967), and the establishment of «O Canada» as the country's national anthem (1980). Other events fell on the same day coincidentally, such as the first day of the Battle of the Somme in 1916 – shortly after which the province of Newfoundland and Labrador recognized 1 July as Memorial

Day to commemorate the Newfoundland Regiment's heavy losses during the battle – and the enactment of the Chinese Immigration Act in 1923 – leading Chinese-Canadians to refer to July 1 as Humiliation Day and boycott Dominion Day celebrations, until the act was repealed in 1947.

Activities

Most communities across the country will host organised celebrations for Canada Day, usually outdoor public events, such as parades, carnivals, festivals, barbecues, air and maritime shows, fireworks, and free musical concerts, as well as citizenship ceremonies for new citizens. There is no standard mode of celebration for Canada Day; professor of International Relations at the University of Oxford Jennifer Welsh said of this: «Canada Day, like the country, is endlessly decentralized. There doesn't seem to be a central recipe for how to celebrate it – chalk it up to the nature of the federation». However, the locus of the celebrations is the national capital, Ottawa, Ontario, where large concerts, presided over by the governor general, are held on Parliament Hill, as well as other parks around the city and in Hull, Quebec. The sovereign may also be in attendance at Canada Day celebrations in Ottawa; Queen Elizabeth II was present in 1990, 1992, and 1997, and is scheduled to attend the celebration in 2010. The Queen also helped celebrate Canada's 100th anniversary on 1 July 1967.

Given the federal nature of the holiday, celebrating the event can be a cause of friction in the province of Quebec. For example, the federal government funds events at the Old Port – an area run by a federal Crown corporation – while the parade is a grassroots effort that has been met with pressure to cease, even from federal officials. The nature of the event has also been met with criticism from English Canadians, such as Ottawa Citizen columnist David Warren, who said in 2007: «The Canada of the government-funded paper flag-waving and painted faces – the "new" Canada that is celebrated each year on what is now called "Canada Day" – has nothing controversially Canadian about it. You could wave a different flag, and choose another face paint, and nothing would be lost».

International celebrations

Canadian expatriates will organise Canada Day activities in their local area on or near the date of the holiday. For instance, since 2006, annual Canada Day celebrations have been held at Trafalgar Square – the location

of Canada House – in London, England; organized by the Canadian community in the United Kingdom and the Canadian High Commission, the event features Canadian performers and a demonstration of street hockey, amongst other activities. Annual celebrations also take place in Hong Kong, entitled Canada D'eh and held on 30 June at Lan Kwai Fong, where an estimated attendance of 12,000 was reported in 2008; in Afghanistan, where members of the Canadian Forces mark the holiday at their base; and in Mexico, at the American Legion in Chapala and the Canadian Club in Ajijic.

Detroit, Michigan, and Windsor, Ontario, have, since the 1950s, celebrated both Dominion or Canada Day and the United States' Independence Day with the International Freedom Festival. A massive fireworks display over the Detroit River, the strait separating the two cities, is held annually with hundreds of thousands of spectators attending. A similar event occurs at the Friendship Festival, a joint celebration between Fort Erie, Ontario, and neighbouring Buffalo, New York, of Canada Day and Independence Day.

The 1 July date of Canada Day also coincides with Quebec's traditional Moving Day, many fixed-lease apartment rental terms in the province extending from 1 July to 30 June of the following year. Suggestions that the move was a deliberate decision by Quebec sovereignists to discourage participation in a patriotic Canadian holiday ignore that the bill changing the province's moving day from 1 May to 1 July was introduced by a federalist member of the Quebec National Assembly, Jérôme Choquette.

Exceptions

Under the federal Holidays Act, Canada Day is observed on 1 July unless that date falls on a Sunday, in which case 2 July is the statutory holiday, although celebratory events generally take place on 1 July even though it is not the legal holiday. If it falls on a Saturday, the following Monday is generally also a day off for those businesses ordinarily closed on Saturdays.

Exercises

I. True or false? Tick

Таблица 2

	True	False
1) Canada Day is observed on 1 July		
2) Canada Day observances take place throughout Canada as well as internationally		
3) Holiday was established statutorily until 1879		
4) The name was officially changed to Canada Day on 20 June 1968		
5) Canada Day, formerly Dominion Day		
6) On 28 June 1892, then Governor General The Viscount Monck issued a royal proclamation asking for Canadians to «celebrate the anniversary of the confederation»		
7) The holiday was initially dominant in the national calendar		
8) The 1 July date of Canada Day also coincides with Quebec's traditional Moving Day		
9) Jennifer Welsh called Canada Day a term of «crushing banality»		
10) There is standard mode of celebration for Canada Day		

II. Join the dates with their events:

- | | |
|------|--|
| 1927 | the inauguration of the CBC's cross-country television broadcast |
| 1958 | the establishment of «O Canada» as the country's national anthem |
| 1966 | the inauguration of the Order of Canada |
| 1967 | the first national radio network hookup by the Canadian National Railway |
| 1980 | the first colour television transmission in Canada |

III. Choose the correct ending

- 1) Canada Day, formerly Dominion Day, is...
- 2) Canada's centennial in 1967 is...
- 3) Jennifer Welsh said: «Canada Day, like the country, is...»
- 4) The federal government funds events at the Old Port – an area run by a federal Crown corporation – while the parade is...
- 5) A massive fireworks display over the Detroit River, the strait separating the two cities, is...
- 6) Under the federal Holidays Act, Canada Day is...

IV. Write the words in the gaps

Frequently referred to as «Canada's birthday», particularly in the popular... the occasion marks the joining of the... colonies of Nova Scotia,

New Brunswick, and the Province of Canada into a federation of four provinces (the Province of Canada being divided, in the process, into Ontario and Quebec) on.... Although Canada is regarded as having become a... in its own right on that date, the British Parliament kept limited... of political control over the new country that were shed by stages over the years until the last vestiges were surrendered in... when the Constitution Act patriated the...

V. Find and translate the following phrases:

- общегосударственный выходной день –
- королевства с собственными правами –
- закрепить канадскую конституцию –
- важная веха в истории –
- пропагандировать празднование –
- сокрушительная банальность –

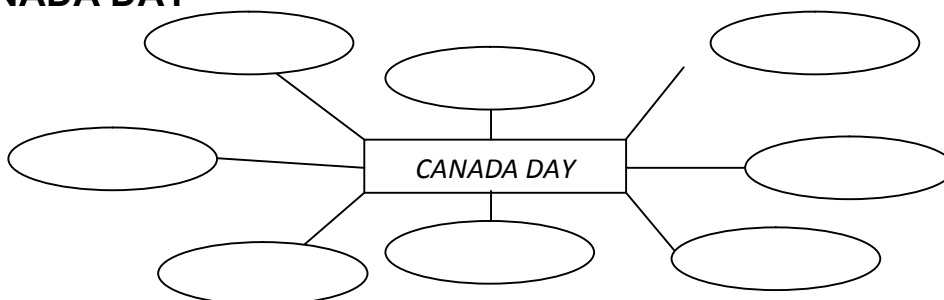
VI. Put leave out letters:

R... fer... nce, com... uni... ies, pr... clamation, conf... deration, r...comm... ndation, temp... rar... exp... tr... ates, int... rnationa... ly, criti... i... m, de... entr... lize.

VII. Translate the following sentence into Russian

Under the federal Holidays Act, Canada Day is observed on 1 July unless that date falls on a Sunday, in which case 2 July is the statutory holiday, although celebratory events generally take place on 1 July even though it is not the legal holiday. If it falls on a Saturday, the following Monday is generally also a day off for those businesses ordinarily closed on Saturdays.

VIII. Write down all the words you can think of which go with the words CANADA DAY



IX. Match the parts of the words:

Ro annive holi proc dom lamation
 yal brate statut rsary cele refe
day orily inant rence

X. Match English word with Russian one

English	Russian
1. anniversary	a) общегосударственный
2. to criticize	b) королевство
3. national	c) монарх
4. sovereign	d) национальный
5. kingdom	e) сокрушительный
6. to patriate	f) годовщина
7. federal	g) праздновать
8. crushing	h) раскритиковать
9. expatriates	i) закрепить
10. to celebrate	j) экспатрианты

CANADA DAY

Содержание

Victoria Day

3. Earth Day Canada

Earth Day Canada (EDC), a national environmental charity founded in 1990, provides Canadians with the practical knowledge and tools they need to lessen their impact on the environment. In 2004, it was recognized as the top environmental education organization in North America, for its innovative year-round programs and educational resources, by the Washington-based North American Association for Environmental Education, the world's largest association of environmental educators. In 2008, it was chosen as Canada's «Outstanding Non-profit Organization» by the Canadian Network for Environmental Education and Communication. EDC regularly partners with thousands of organizations in all parts of Canada. EDC hosts a suite of six environmental programs: Ekokids, EcoMentors, EcoAction Teams, Community Environment Fund, Hometown Heroes and the Toyota Earth Day Scholarship Program.

Canada is a land with abundant fresh water. In the past it may have seemed that the fresh water resources were limitless. Over time, however, water pollution damaged this resource. Greater care must be taken of it. The sources of chemical pollution in the Niagara River are no secret. For many

years chemical companies along the American side of the river buried their waste chemicals near the river. Later the dump was covered with soil and became a residential area. The residents suffered of cancer and birth defects. The houses were torn down but chemicals of deadly dioxins were leaking into Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River. The attitude of most people is «Yes, we need disposal sites – but Not In My Back Yard!» This attitude has even resulted in a new term, the «NIMBY Syndrome». On April 22, 1990 Canada introduced the Earth Day which was a time of healing and hope, a time to clean the air and water, save endangered species, replenish the Earth, to reevaluate and change our lives. This is a down-to-earth project, an on-going series of events inviting grassroots participation rather than observation. It is a chance for people to take a hand in their future rather than wait for others to make the ecological decisions. Main goals of the project were to ban chlorofluocarbons worldwide; preserve old forests in temperate and tropical areas; ban non-recyclable packaging; establish a swift transition to renewable energy sources. Water and air pollution are global problems. But solutions to our planet's problems must be local. Earth Day is the catalyst to urge world leaders to address and correct the earth's ills. The success of the Earth Day was determined by local citizens who had the dedication to organize community events. The some of these actions marked the beginning of a long-term commitment to building a safe, just and sustainable planet. The global consequences from Earth Day can be far reaching. Recent examples of international cooperation such as the 100 nations participating in the Australian ozone layer conference, the D.S. assistance following the Chernobyl disaster, they collaboration in the whale rescue mission, all show how not only individuals, but also nations, can work together to increase their effectiveness.

Earth Day Canada and its EDC Accredited Coordinators are partners working together to educate, inspire, and help groups address environmental issues. EDC Accredited Coordinators are a valuable resource for Canadians, as they're at the front lines of making positive change happen.

To become an Earth Day Canada Accredited Coordinator you must:

1. be 18 years of age or older.
2. have some event planning experience.
3. be familiar with environmental issues and ways to impact the environment in positive ways.
4. administer an office (have a mailing address, phone and email).
5. be available extensively in the month of April for Earth Day celebrations form a network of community partners and promote

Earth Month and Earth Day Canada's programs to these community partners.

6. help your community coordinate an Earth Day event(s).
7. track activities and projects using event registration forms.
8. provide a spokesperson for media interviews.
9. provide feedback to Earth Day Canada's national office regarding plans, updates for our records and input for our national publications.
10. sign a memorandum of agreement.

They overcome environmental obstacles. They engage others in support of a sustainable community. You may know them as a neighbor, friend or local volunteer group, but to Earth Day Canada, they're Hometown Heroes working to support a healthier environment.

The Hometown Heroes Award Program, established by Earth Day Canada in 2004, recognizes and celebrates environmental leaders, whether an individual, group or organization, who foster meaningful, long-term community awareness and action.

Heroic candidates can win either the Individual Hometown Heroes Award, with a \$10 000 cash-prize (\$5 000 to keep and \$5 000 to donate to the environmental cause of their choice), or the Group Hometown Heroes Award, with a \$10 000 cash-prize to support their work.

Exercises

I. Fill in prepositions

1. Earth Day Canada (EDC), a national environmental charity founded... 1990.
2. ...the past it may have seemed that the fresh water resources were limitless.
3. The sources... chemical pollution in the Niagara River are no secret.
4. But solutions... our planet's problems must be local.
5. Provide a spokesperson... media interviews
6. They engage others... support... a sustainable community.

II. Open the brackets with the right word

1. Earth Day (**Canada, America**) (EDC), a national environmental charity founded in 1990, provides Canadians with the practical knowledge and tools they need to lessen their impact on the environment.

2. (**Canada, America**) is a land with abundant fresh water.
3. For many years (**chemical, coal**) companies along the American side of the river buried their waste chemicals near the river.
4. To become an Earth Day Canada Accredited Coordinator you must be (**18, 15**) years of age.
5. The (**success, misfortune**) of the Earth Day was determined by local citizens who had the dedication to organize community events.
6. Water and air pollution are (**global, local**) problems.

III. Translate

1. Канада – это земля, богатая пресной водой.
2. Источники химического загрязнения реки Ниагары не являются секретом.
3. Позднее мусор был засыпан землей, и земля стала пригодной для жизни.
4. Для того чтобы стать аккредитованным координатором Дня Земли, тебе должно быть 18 лет или больше.

IV. Find synonyms to the words from the text

1. Rich –
2. Rubbish –
3. Quick –
4. Accident –
5. Area –
6. Residents –

V. Form the nouns from the verbs

1. To educate –
2. To organize –
3. To cooperate –
4. To provide –
5. To determine –
6. To establish –

VI. Fill letters in the words

1. Env...r...nmental
2. Reso...rces
3. Outs...anding
4. To attit...de

5. To en...age
6. Agre...m...nt

VII. Complete sentences in the right order

1. In, the, Communication, chosen, «Outstanding Non-profit Organization», 2008, Canadian, was, for, Canada's, Environmental, as, Education and, it, by, Network.
2. River, of, chemical, many, American, their, side, chemicals, near, buried, years, the river, along, waste, the, companies, the, for.
3. Is, down-to-earth, series, grassroots, of, on-going, a, events, participation, an, rather, this, than, project, observation, inviting.
4. Community, who, of, determined, the, was, the, by, success, citizens, Day, dedication, the, to, local, organize, Earth, had, events.
5. Hometown, healthier, you, Earth, to, them, neighbor, local, know, group, but, a, Canada, friend, may, they're, a, Heroes, Day, or, working, to, as, support, volunteer, environment.
6. The, leaking, were, chemicals, Ontario, houses, into, deadly, the, dioxins, down, but, Lake, were, and, of, St. Lawrence, torn, River.

VIII. Agree or disagree

1. Earth Day Canada (EDC), a national environmental charity founded in 1985, provides Canadians with the practical knowledge and tools they need to lessen their impact on the environment.
2. In the past it may have seemed that the fresh water resources were abundant.
3. For many years chemical companies along the Canadian side of the river buried their waste chemicals near the river.
4. Earth Day is the catalyst to urge world leaders to address and correct the earth's ills.
5. Main goals of the project were to ban chlorofluocarbons worldwide; preserve old forests in temperate and tropical areas; ban non-recyclable packaging; establish a swift transition to renewable energy sources.
6. To become an Earth Day Canada Accredited Coordinator you must leave a single your community coordinate an Earth Day event(s).

IX. Translate these phrases into Russian

1. Earth Day Canada –
2. Environmental educators –
3. The sources of chemical pollution –
4. Environmental obstacles –
5. A sustainable planet –
6. The global consequences –

X. Join the words in columns

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. lake | 1. The Niagara |
| 2. river | 2. plans |
| 3. inviting | 3. Ontario |
| 4. community | 4. awareness |
| 5. endangered | 5. grassroots |
| 6. regarding | 6. species |

Earth Day Canada

Содержание

The Canadian
Tulip Festival

4. Victoria Day

Victoria Day is celebrated nationally in Canada on the first Monday preceding May 25th. It is a statutory holiday throughout all of Canada except the Atlantic provinces (New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island). Victoria Day falls on the second to last Monday in May, which is usually the third weekend, but can be the fourth in years like 1999 where the 31st falls on a Monday. It falls on the weekend preceding Memorial Day in the United States. Some cities celebrate this day with fireworks in the evening or parades. One of the most notable parades is held in the city of Victoria, British Columbia, which was named after Queen Victoria. Many people gather in parks to enjoy fireworks displays, which are particularly impressive in Hamilton and Toronto. Many people have a day off work and schools are closed. However, it is not one of the general paid holidays listed in the Nova Scotia Labour Standards Code and it is not a

designated retail closing day in Nova Scotia. An employer may agree to provide employees with Victoria Day as a paid holiday in Nova Scotia.

Victoria Day is officially the Sovereign's birthday. The Sovereign's birthday was first observed in Ontario (then called Canada West) in 1845 to celebrate the birthday of Queen Victoria of England (1837–1901).

After the death of Queen Victoria, an Act was passed by the Parliament of Canada establishing a legal holiday on May 24 in each year (or May 25 if May 24 fell on a Sunday) under the name Victoria Day. An amendment to the Statutes of Canada in 1952 established the celebration of Victoria Day on the Monday preceding May 25, making it the first long weekend of the summer season.

From 1953 to 1956, the Queen's birthday was celebrated in Canada on Victoria Day. In 1957, Victoria Day was permanently appointed as the Queen's birthday in Canada. In the United Kingdom, the Queen's birthday is celebrated in June.

Victoria Day has also been known as the Queen's Birthday, Empire Day, and Commonwealth Day. The holiday name was changed to Empire Day in the 1890s when enthusiasm for the British Empire was at a peak. By the mid-20th century, however, the Empire had given way to the Commonwealth, so the holiday became known as Commonwealth Day. In 1977 Commonwealth Day was moved to the second Monday in March and Canadians continued to celebrate Victoria Day in May.

Queen Victoria was born on May 24, 1819. Following the death of three uncles and her father, she became Queen of the United Kingdom on June 20, 1837 and reigned until her death on January 22, 1901. Victoria is still the longest-reigning monarch of the United Kingdom. During Victoria's life, the British Empire expanded considerably. However, her powers as Queen of the United Kingdom were reduced as the House of Commons became more important and powerful in British politics.

The monarch's birthday has been celebrated in Canada since before the beginning of Queen Victoria's reign. After her death, in 1901, May 25 became known as Empire Day. The sovereign's official birthday was still celebrated, often on the King's or Queen's actual birthday. In 1952, Empire Day was moved to the Monday before May 25 and since 1953, the official birthday of Queen Elizabeth II has been celebrated on this date in Canada. In 1958, Empire Day became known as Commonwealth Day, which was moved to the second Monday in March. The Monday before May 25 then became known as Victoria Day, which is a Canadian statutory holiday.

Exercises

I. Find the 10 words about Victoria Day in Canada

w	e	e	k	e	n	d	e	n	m
e	v	i	c	t	o	r	i	a	s
s	t	v	a	h	g	f	h	z	q
o	a	b	n	i	c	g	o	x	u
t	r	m	a	y	n	j	l	s	e
m	o	n	d	a	y	o	i	a	e
y	w	x	a	e	k	n	d	t	n
n	p	q	r	p	a	r	a	d	e
b	i	r	t	h	d	a	y	n	t
r	e	u	p	u	b	l	i	c	p

II. Guess the words:

thmonacomwel –

cviortia –

braselete –

fiworerk –

equbek –

tionanal –

depara –

riopatrt –

kweened –

aydnom –

III. True or False?

1. Victoria Day is celebrated nationally in USA.
2. Victoria Day is celebrated on the first Monday preceding May 25th.
3. Some cities celebrate this day with fireworks in the evening or parades.
4. Victoria Day has also been known as the Queen's Dearth.
5. After the death of Queen Victoria, an Act was passed by the Parliament of Canada establishing a legal holiday on May 24 in each

year (or May 25 if May 24 fell on a Sunday) under the name Elizabeth II Day.

6. In 1958, Empire Day became known as Commonwealth Day, which was moved to the second Monday in March.

IV. Fill in the missed words (May 25th, Commonwealth Day, Queen Victoria, fireworks, United Kingdom, birthday)

1. ...was born on May 24, 1819.
2. Victoria Day is officially the Sovereign's...
3. Victoria Day is celebrated on the first Monday preceding...
4. Victoria is still the longest-reigning monarch of the...
5. Some cities celebrate this day with in the evening or parades.
6. In 1958, Empire Day became known as Commonwealth Day, which was moved to the second Monday in March.

V. Find 10 words in this line

Satvictorianotscanadafmorparadeiardomquebectlonfireworkersmedward
yenpatriotiornemonarchasmequeentrumaygak

VI. Find the translation in the right column

Commonwealth Day	День памяти
Victoria Day	Правительство Канады
Memorial Day	День Содружества
Parliament of Canada	Официальный канадский праздник
Canadian statutory holiday	День королевы Виктории

VII. Decipher the symbols and form the words

Alphabet:

A – ! B – " C – # D – \$ E – % F – & G – ' H – * I – @ J – ♠ K – ♣ L – ♥ M – ☺
N – ☀ O – ♪ P – ◇ Q – ● R – ■ S – ○ T – ⬠ U – £ V – Ω W – ▲ X – ▼ Y – ☹
Z – ♀

Word № 1 – #!☀!\$! Word № 2 – ☺♪☀\$!☹ Word № 3 – Ω@#⬠♪■@!

VIII. Insert missed letters in the words:

- 1) C a
- 2) P e

- 3) M y
- 4) H y
- 5) P t
- 6) W . . k . . d
- 7) P c.
- 8) E d
- 9) V a
- 10) P c

IX. Make the words from these parts

Week	birth	fire	day	work	mon
Nova	end	Common	Scotia	day	wealth

X. Puzzles



''''+
a +



''''



''



''''



,

2→3

3→2

5. The Canadian Tulip Festival

Each year in the first weeks of May, Canada's capital city of Ottawa becomes a flower enthusiast's mecca as millions of tulips in carefully-tended beds all over the city burst into riotous bloom. These beautiful blooms announce the arrival of Spring and the official opening of the Canadian



Tulip Festival. Concerts, floral competitions, a parade of flower-bedecked floats gliding down Rideau Canal, and dazzling fireworks displays are just some of the many things to see and do during the 10 day event.

The Canadian Tulip Festival, the largest in the world, will celebrate the 65th anniversary of the liberation of Holland and the Canadian Naval Centennial Anniversary from May 7 to 24, 2010.

Why does Ottawa celebrate the tulip with such enthusiasm? And for those that don't know, the history of the Tulip Festival is thus.



During the Second World War the Dutch Royal Family were guests of the Canadian people, staying at Government House in Ottawa while awaiting the end of hostilities in their own country. During their stay, Princess Margriet of the Dutch Royal Family was born at the Ottawa Civic Hospital. In a gesture of thanks for providing shelter for Holland's exiled royal family and also in recognition of the significant role played by Canadian troops in the liberation of the Netherlands, in 1945 Princess Juliana presented the Canadian people with a gift of 100,000 tulip bulbs. The seeds for the

annual Canadian Tulip Festival in Ottawa were planted! The Tulip Festival that we can enjoy each year in Ottawa actually began in 1953.

This started a tradition and every year thereafter another 100,000 bulbs were delivered to Ottawa and planted all around the city. Over the next decade the Canadian Tulip Festival became bigger and better every year. By the early 1960's more than 2 million showy and colourful tulips were in bloom in time for the festival. Tourists started making Ottawa their destination in early May. So did dignitaries from Canada, the United States and other parts of the world. In 1961 President John F. Kennedy met for talks with then Prime Minister, John Diefenbaker while the Tulip Festival was in full swing. And in 1967, Canada's Centennial year, Queen Julianna attended to add a touch of royalty to the festivities. World-wide interest in this festival was stoked early when internationally renowned photographer Malak Karsh presented his stunning tulip pictures which appeared in newspapers all across the nation. Today more than two million flowers grace Ottawa during



the festival, and the National Capital Commission, a federal agency with a mandate to beautify the National Capital Region, is in charge of the hundreds of flower beds and gardens that adorn the city. More than 3000 children come every day from different schools to learn about the history of the tulip.



Each spring since the millions (yes, that's millions, folks) of tulips that adorn Canada's capital are planted, maintained and managed by the NCC (National Capital Commission) of Ottawa to ensure that the tulip legacy will continue to prosper. The tulip beds are astonishingly beautiful, gracing green spaces around Parliament Hill, along Confederation Boulevard, bordering Ottawa's scenic and recreational pathways and parkways, surrounding national museums and institutions, and meandering along the banks of the historic Rideau Canal.

Some well known artists and musicians have graced the Canadian Tulip Festival's



various cultural stages. In 1972 Liberace delighted audiences with one of his trademark piano concerts and in 1987 a teenaged Alanis Morissette gave her first performance. Floral designers from many parts of the world make a point of attending, often giving workshops or demonstrations to show how they create their beautiful flower arrangements. There's even an official Tulip Route which many people follow to view the dazzling tulip beds along Rideau Canal and the dozens of other locations all around the city.

The Canadian Tulip Festival usually has a special theme each year. Organisers centred this year's festival around, the arrival of the new millennium. Some past themes have been: «The Floral Artistry of Japan», «Turkish Tulip Tribute», in honor of the land where tulips were first cultivated, and a «A Friendship that Flowered», celebrating the steadfast friendship that still flowers between the Netherlands and Canada. In 1999 the festival's theme was, «Between Friends», honoring the good relations with Canada's southern neighbour, the United States. In 2001 The Canadian Tulip Festival was held from May 11–21, and its theme was «A Salute to Britain», a country well known for its beautiful, uniquely designed and in some cases, centuries-old gardens.



Visitors to the Tulip Festival may enjoy the following, among the many, many other attractions in Ottawa...

May 7: The 2010 WATERCAN BALL – The Canadian Tulip Festival is proud to support the annual Embassy Dinner on Friday, May 7 to raise funds destined for clean water projects in Africa. Help support a great cause! Liberation Street Party – The 65th Anniversary of the spontaneous street party just as it happened on May 7th 1945 on Sparks Street Mall. Listen to bands on different stages from 4:30 – 10 pm. Free entertainment from Elgin Street to Bank Street!

May 8: VETERANS CEREMONY – The Canadian Tulip Festival and Veterans Affairs will be honouring our Veterans during an Official Ceremony at the National War Museum at Confederation Square at 11.00 am.



May 14–24: MAJOR'S HILL PARK – An International Bazaar and Food Emporium, including a Beer Garden, will be housed under a huge tent that will dominate the Park.

Entrance to all of the concerts and attractions available during the Tulip Festival are not included in the one-price passport though many are.

The Flotilla Weekend features a variety of events, including Music on the Lake on a floating stage; there is a remote-control model boat exhibition and historic blacksmithing demonstration. The main event, the Flotilla started at 1:00 pm at Dows Lake and decorated boats of varying types and sizes paraded along the Rideau Canal all the way up to the Rideau Street Bridge. Along the route there is entertainment, refreshments and bilingual commentary introducing the participants.

The Tulip Festival is Ottawa's biggest festival, and incidentally the largest festival of its kind in the world. It attracts somewhere between 600,000 and 650,000 visitors in 19 days and generates \$70 million in revenue for the National Capital Region.

It is interesting to note that the Canadian Tulip Festival is a non-profit organization that only has three full-time employees year round. Leading up to the festival staff levels grow to 45 full-time employees and more than 1200 volunteers who play an integral part of



this special event. The Canadian Tulip Festival enjoys the generous support of major sponsors such as the Casino du Lac-Leamy and the Hilton Lac Leamy, CTV, the Ottawa Citizen and Sun Life Financial.

Government Partners include the City of Ottawa, the Federal Government (Human Resources Development, Canada Economic

Development for Quebec Regions and Heritage Canada), Ontario's tourism marketing agency («Ontario – More To Discover»), the National Capital Commission (who is the «official gardener» of Canada's Capital) as well as the City of Gatineau. From corporate sponsors, to public sector partners to private individuals, the Canadian Tulip Festival is a magnificent collaborative effort that mobilizes the entire National Capital Region on the Ontario and Quebec side and attracts visitors from all over the world.

The Tulip Festival has four official sites, all lavishly decked out with flower beds featuring different varieties of the coveted tulip. Parliament Hill, Majors Hill Park, Commissioners Park next to Dow's Lake and the Casino du Lac-Leamy are all official Tulip Festival sites and host a variety of events, concerts and displays during an almost three week period.

The Capital Infocentre on Parliament Hill provides all the necessary



information for visitors of the Tulip Festival and the Parliament Buildings are adorned by thousands of these iconic spring flowers. Commissioner's Park showcases more than 350,000 tulips planted by the National Capital Commission. The Casino du Lac-Leamy in Gatineau on the other side of the Ottawa River has been hosting the «Tulip Explosion» for the last three years. This event encompasses floral shows, dress and hair design competitions as well as floral design competitions. Seven different schools compete for the top prize in floral design. Major's Hill Park plays host to the Tulip Friendship Village, the Artisans Marketplace, to the Family Zone entertainment area as well as the Get Out! Ottawa Citizen Concert Series.

area as well as the Get Out! Ottawa Citizen Concert Series.

Exercises

I. Look at the date and say what this year was

1953 1961 1945 1987

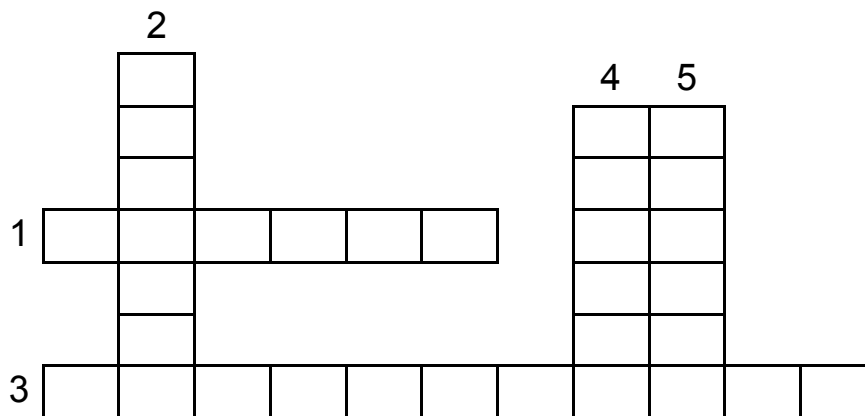
II. Fill in the missed words

1. For a period of almost... day, the Canadian Tulip Festival offers a wide range of special events.

2. There is a remote-control model... exhibition and historic blacksmithing demonstration.
3. Princess Juliana sent 100,000... to Canada.
4. The Tulip Festival has become a... of international friendship.
5. More than 3 000... come every day from different schools to learn about the history of the tulip.

III. Crossword

1. It is canal one of the most serene public spaces in any of the big world cities.
2. She is a queen of the Netherlands (1909–2004).
3. He is photographer.
4. It is a city, where does the Tulip Festival celebrate.
5. MAJOR'S HILL PARK – it is an International...



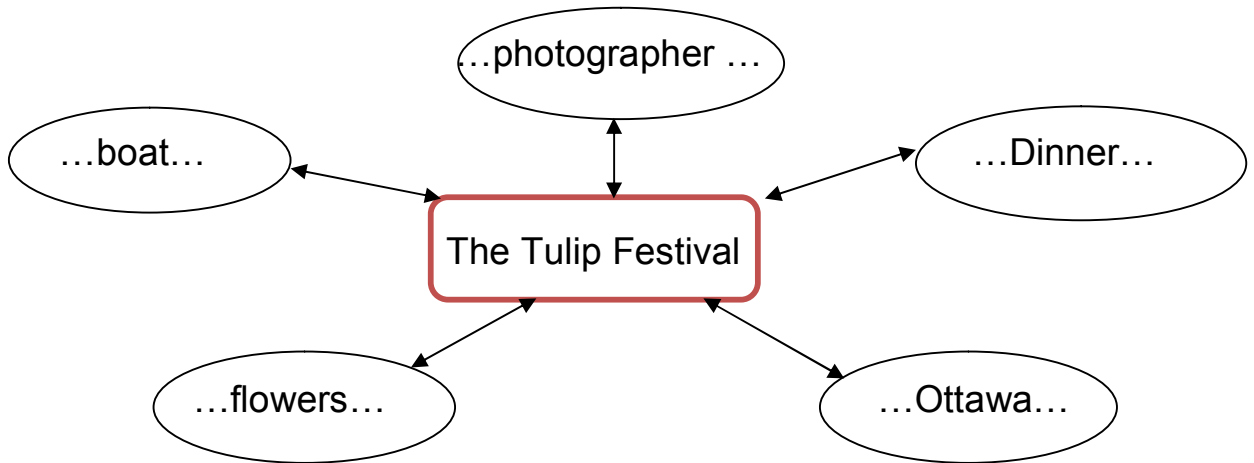
IV. Answer the question

1. How long has the Tulip Festival become a symbol of international friendship?
2. Why do children come from different schools to the Tulip Festival?
3. What are official sites of the Tulip Festival?
4. Where can you see all the necessary information about the Tulip Festival?
5. What can you find along the Rideau Canal?

V. Find the words among the strewn letters

f	e	s	t	i	v	a	l	t	a
r	q	w	e	r	t	y	e	u	d
i	s	a	j	u	l	i	a	n	a
e	c	o	v	b	r	u	o	u	n
n	a	t	a	g	s	d	m	t	a
d	a	t	r	i	d	e	a	u	c
s	l	a	k	j	h	g	l	l	f
h	m	w	m	n	b	v	a	i	c
i	f	a	d	s	a	z	k	p	x
p	t	b	o	a	t	r	s	d	f

VI. Remember some sentences about the Tulip Festival



VII. What can you say about this picture?

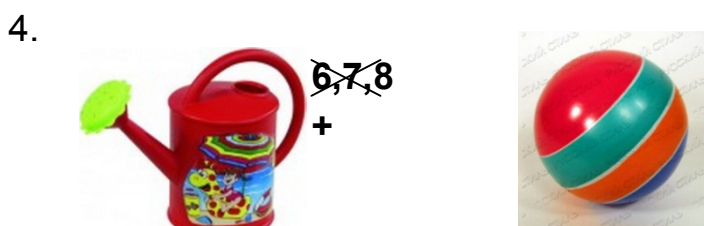
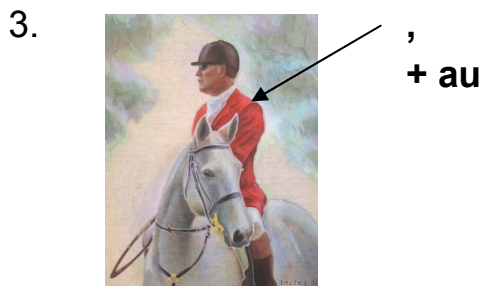
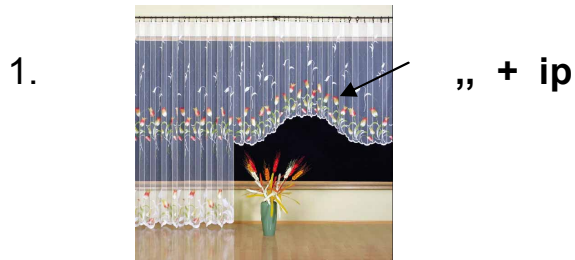


**VIII. Imagine that you will go to the Tulip Festival. What will you do?
Where will you find all the necessary information?**

IX. Say true or false

1. The Tulip Festival has four official sites, all lavishly decked out with flower beds featuring different varieties of the coveted tulip.
2. The Casino du Lac-Leamy on Parliament Hill provides all the necessary information for visitors of the Tulip Festival.
3. There is a remote-control model boat exhibition and historic blacksmithing demonstration.
4. You can listen to bands on different stages.
5. The Canadian Tulip Festival usually has a special theme each year.
6. Each spring since the millions of tulips that adorn Quebec are planted.
7. The Tulip Festival that we can enjoy each year in Ottawa actually began in 1953.

X. Rebuses



6. National Flag of Canada Day

February 15 was declared National Flag of Canada Day in 1996. It marks the day in 1965 when our red and white maple leaf flag was first raised over Parliament Hill in Ottawa, and indeed, hundreds of communities across Canada. Red and white were designated as Canada's official colours in 1921 by His Majesty King George V. This is a perfect opportunity to celebrate our flag and what it stands for: a Dominion that is the envy of the world.

The material on this Web site is intended to provide readers with background on the National Flag of Canada, including its history, its symbolism and flag etiquette.

February 15 – National Flag of Canada Day – is the perfect opportunity to learn about the history of the flag.

National Flag of Canada Day in Canada

Quick Facts

Flag Day in Canada commemorates the inauguration of the Canadian national flag, which features a red maple leaf on a red and white background.

The national flag of Canada was inaugurated on February 15, 1965. The anniversary of this date is officially called the «National Flag of Canada Day», which is often shortened to «Flag Day».

Flag Day in Canada commemorates the inauguration of Canada's national flag.

What do people do?

The Canadian national flag, also known as the «maple leaf flag», is flown on many buildings, including private homes on National Flag of Canada Day. Some people wear pins in the form of the flag. Many schools often hold special lessons on the Canadian national flag and its history around this time of the year.

Special public events are held in some years. For example, one million flags were distributed in the «One in a Million National Flag Challenge» in

1996 so Canadians could display them on Flag Day in 1997. Celebrations were held in 2005 for the 40th anniversary of the flag's inauguration. Some businesses distributed flags or decorated buildings with large versions of the red and white maple leaf flag. There has been a movement to make Flag Day a national statutory holiday recently.

Public life

Flag Day is not a statutory holiday in Canada. Schools, organizations, businesses and stores are open and public transport services run to their normal timetables.

Background

The Royal Union Flag, which is also the flag of the United Kingdom, was used as the official flag of Canada until 1965. Various designs of the Canadian Red Ensign were used between 1868 and 1965 but Canada's Parliament never officially adopted them. The National Flag of Canada's current design results from a period of discussion, debate and political maneuvering in the early 1960s.

George F.G. Stanley designed the current flag, which is inspired by the Royal Military College of Canada's flag. The multi-party parliamentary committee formed to select a new flag unanimously chose the design on October 29, 1964. The House of Commons passed the design on December 15, 1964. Queen Elizabeth II proclaimed the new flag on January 28, 1965, and it was inaugurated on February 15 in the same year.

Symbols

The most important Flag Day symbol is the national flag of Canada. This consists of two vertical red sections separated by a white section, with an image of a red maple leaf on the white section. The whole flag is twice as wide as it is high and each of the two red rectangles is twice as high as it is wide. The white section in the middle is a perfect square. However, the size of the maple leaf is not officially specified. The Ministry of Canadian Heritage issues instructions on the type of red ink to be used for making flags or printing images of them.

The image of the red maple leaf is not only used on flags, but also on Canadian postage stamps. It is also portrayed on pins and has even been marked out in red and white flowers along highways. Since 1973, the

Parliamentary Flag Program has operated to promote and encourage Canadians to express pride in their national symbol. It enables senators and members of the House of Commons to distribute flags and flag pins to their constituents.

Exercises

I. Choose the right variant

1. The national flag of Canada was inaugurated on February... 1965.
 - a) 15;
 - b) 27;
 - c) 13;
 - d) 6.
2. February 15 was declared National Flag of Canada Day in...
 - a) 1992;
 - b) 1996;
 - c) 1875;
 - d) 1999.

II. Find the words from the text

h	o	l	i	d	a	y	m
s	a	u	n	l	i	g	h
d	u	y	r	b	s	e	m
b	a	r	f	e	b	r	u
a	r	y	h	l	d	p	i
n	p	f	z	b	a	d	w
e	p	l	x	v	n	g	w
h	i	t	e	k	q	l	r
i	c	a	n	a	d	a	o

III. True or false

1. February 15 was declared National Flag of Canada Day in 1996.
2. Schools, organizations, businesses and stores are not open and public transport services run to their normal timetables.
3. Many schools often hold special lessons on the Canadian national flag and its history around this time of the year.
4. The anniversary of this date is officially called the «National Flag of Canada Day», which is often shortened to «Canada Day».

IV. Put the missing letters

1. fl...g
2. ma...le

3. le...f
4. nati...nal
5. Can...da

V. Find and underline mistakes in these words

1. declored
2. offisially
3. flug
4. scoolls
5. national

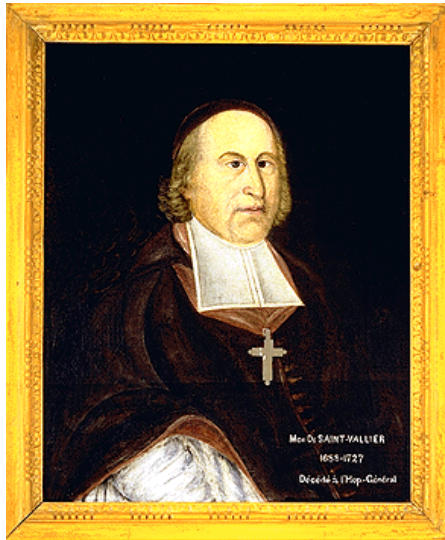
VI. Find equivalents for the following words in the text

- 1) государственный;
- 2) булавка;
- 3) торжественное открытие.

VII. Give the full answers

1. When was inaugurated the national flag of Canada?
2. What colors are on the flag?
3. Is national flag of Canada day a statutory holiday?

7. Québec National Day



The celebration of St. John's Day in Québec started as early as 1636. By 1694, it was declared a work-free day by the Bishop of Québec, Jean-Baptiste de La Croix de Chevrières de Saint-Vallier. The celebration was abolished in 1744 by Bishop de Pontbriand because he felt the celebrations were out of hand for good church people, but his efforts weren't successful.

The celebrations were continued after Québec became occupied territory, after the rebellion against the Canadian regime was put down.

Today Québec National Day is an official state holiday there, with everyone getting the day off work. It is also known as St. John the Baptist's Day (or St. Jean Baptiste Day), is celebrated on June 24. St John is the national patron saint.

The first celebrations occurred on the banks of the Saint Lawrence River on the evening of June 23, 1636 with a bonfire and five cannon shots.

On this day, French Canadians honor their patron saint, Saint Jean-Baptiste. The province observes this legal holiday with solemn ceremonies followed by lively festivities, art and sports events.



The big parade is held in Montréal. Smaller ones are held in other centres. On the last float in the parade, there is a blonde, curly-haired child wearing sheepskin (representing St John), carrying a cane and a lamb (this tradition started in 1866).

Other allegorical floats in the parade represent various tales from the nation's history. In older days, after the parade, people used to go back to their church halls for large meals, then music, dancing and bonfires («feux de joie»).

Now, the churches have mostly disappeared from the celebrations, but the outdoor events remain with performances and sports throughout the country accompanied by flag-raising ceremonies. Picnics are held, and streets are closed off for street parties. In the evening leading up to the day, there will be outdoor performances of song and dance, and fireworks and bonfires in some places.

The bonfires may harken «way» back to mid-summer pre-Christian traditions. One tradition is that if you jump over a bonfire with the person you're sweet on, you'll be married within the year.

June 24th is Quebec's National Day and traditionally, a parade called the Parade of Giants is held. The giants are figures from Quebec's history such as René Lévesque, a former Premier of Quebec, Felix Leclerc, a musician or Jeanne Mance a French settler of New France (Quebec) who was Montreal's founder. The giants are accompanied by various performers, from dancers, to acrobats, to Chinese dragons, to musicians.

Exercises

I. Answer the questions

1. What is another name of Québec National Day?
2. Who abolished the celebration of St. John's Day in 1744?
3. Where was occurred the first celebrations of St. John's Day?
4. What accompanies the outdoor events, performances, and art and sport events throughout the country during the celebration?
5. What outdoor performances are held in the evening on Québec National Day?

II. Compare the event in left column with the date in right one

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 1. Declaration of St. John's Day as a work-free day by Bishop of Québec. | a) 1866 |
| 2. Interruption of celebration after the rebellion against the Canadian regime was put down. | b) 1837 |
| 3. The first celebration of St. John's Day in Québec. | c) 1843 |
| 4. Abolition of celebration of St. John's Day by Bishop de Pontbriand. | d) 1636 |
| | e) 1744 |
| 5. Restoration of celebration again after a six-year break. | f) 1694 |

III. Say true or false

1. The first celebrations of Québec National Day occurred on June 23.
2. Today people used to go back to church halls for large meals.
3. Traditionally music, dancing, fireworks and bonfires take place in celebration of St. John's Day.
4. French Canadians honor their patron saint Bishop de Pontbriand.
5. There are allegorical floats in the parade which represent various tales from the nation's history.
6. Dose a blonde, curly-haired child wearing sheepskin and carrying a cane and a lamb represent St. John in the parade.

IV. Insert the missed letters and make word combination from them, which is translated from French into Russian «огни радости».

The celebration of St. _ohn's Day in Québec started as early as 1636. By 1694, it was declared a w_rk-_ree day by th__ Bishop of Q__ébec, Jean-

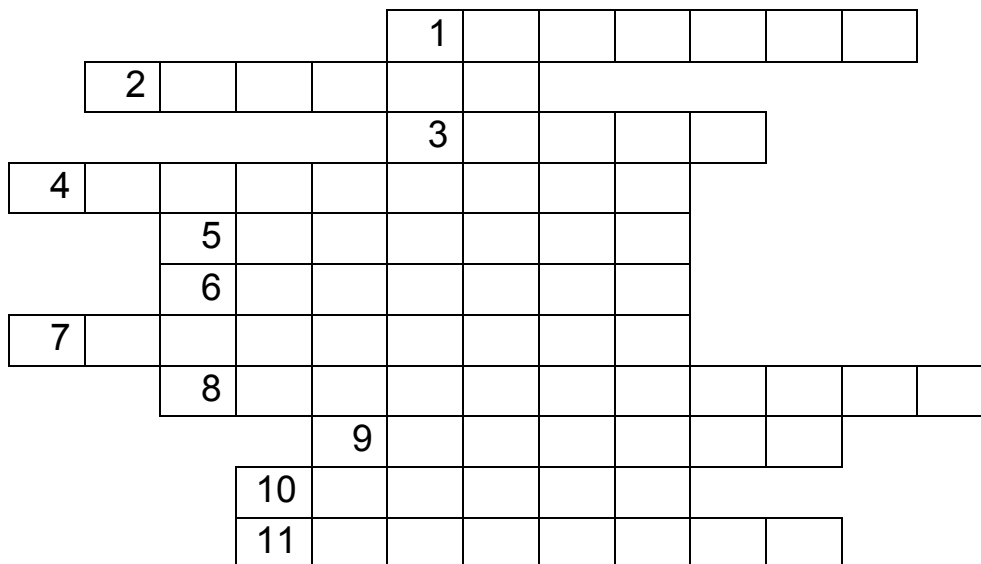
Baptiste de La Croix de Chevreuil de Saint-Vallier. The celebration was abolished in 1744 by Bishop de Pontbriand because he felt the celebrations were out of hand for good church people, but his efforts weren't successful. The celebrations were continued even after Québec became occupied territory, forcibly amalgamated into Canada. The celebrations were interrupted in 1837 after the rebellion against the Canadian regime was put down, but restarted again in 1843 and have continued since.

V. Fill in the missed words.

The Bishop de Pontbriand, Montréal, French Canadians, René Lévesque, St. John's Day, St. Lawrence River, Québec National Day, The Bishop Jean-Baptiste

1. The giants are figures from Quebec's history such as... a former Premier of Quebec, Felix Leclerc, a musician.
2. ...honor their patron saint, Saint Jean-Baptiste.
3. The first celebrations occurred on the banks of the...
4. The big parade is held in... on Quebec National Day.
5. ...declared the national day of Quebec a work-free day.
6. ...is celebrated on June 24.

VI. Crossword



- 1) Where is Quebec situated?
- 2) A French settler of New France, one of founders of Montreal.
- 3) Who is carried by a blonde, curly-haired child representing St. John?
- 4) Where is the big parade held in?

- 5) The name of New France in Canada?
- 6) Where did people use to go back after the parade in older days?
- 7) Who accompanies giants during the parade?
- 8) Who abolished the celebration of Quebec National Day in 1744?
- 9) What rank did Jean-Baptiste have?
- 10) What accompanied first celebration of Quebec National Day in 1636?
- 11) What must you jump over with the person you're sweet on, you'll be married within the year.

VII. 1) The ' + O I L + D E - A R' + 25-th letter of the alphabet

1 3 2



' c

2) ?""

3) B



4)



op



' - B = M



T = F 1R + E

VIII. Find 11 words related to the Quebec National Day

p	a	t	r	a	d	i	t	i	o	n
a	e	k	o	s	p	r	u	k	o	e
r	w	r	a	s	i	a	t	i	z	w
a	s	m	f	i	d	o	t	b	a	l
d	T	u	c	o	i	a	g	r	o	n
e	n	s	a	e	r	i	f	n	o	b
q	l	i	n	b	w	m	c	e	r	n
o	a	c	e	m	o	n	a	c	j	a
k	g	l	f	a	r	b	o	n	y	l
a	e	s	o	l	k	e	t	a	c	p
c	e	r	e	m	o	n	y	d	u	e

IX. Continue the sentences

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The Parade of Giants represent... | a) lively festivities, art and sports events. |
| 2. A blonde, curly-haired child wearing sheepskin... | b) may hearken «way» back to mid-summer pre-Christian traditions. |
| 3. In the evening leading up to the day, there will be... | c) represent St. John-Baptiste. |
| 4. The bonfires... | d) figures from Quebec's history. |
| 5. Quebec National Day... | e) accompanied by the Parade of Giants. |
| | f) carries the cane and lamb. |
| | g) outdoor performances of song and dance, and fireworks and bonfires in some places. |
| | h) is celebrated on June 23. |
| | i) various tales from the nation's history. |
| | j) accompany the celebration of St. John's Day. |
| | k) is an official state holiday. |

X. Choose the right answer

- On the last float in the parade, there is a blonde, curly-haired child wearing sheepskin carrying a cane and a lamb. When did this tradition start?
a) 1744; b) 1837; c) 1843; d) 1866.

2. Jean-Baptiste de La Croix de Chevrières de Saint-Vallier is ...
- a) Montreal's founder;
 - b) the national patron saint;
 - c) a former Premier of Quebec;
 - d) a musician of Quebec.
3. On the bank of what river did the first celebrations occurred?
- a) the Saguenay River;
 - b) the Yamaska River;
 - c) the St. Lawrence River;
 - d) the Manicouagan River.
4. St. John's Day was... in 1649.
- a) a work-free day;
 - b) work day.
5. What ceremony accompanies the outdoor and sport events on Quebec's National Day?
- a) festive ceremony;
 - b) tea ceremony;
 - c) rewarding ceremony;
 - d) flag-raising ceremony.

[Вверх](#)

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Итак, данное электронное учебное пособие явилось полезным информативным материалом для расширения кругозора и познавательных навыков обучающихся, а также для развития таких качеств, как самостоятельность и творческая активность.

В составлении данного пособия принимали участие студенты групп с дополнительной специальностью «информатика и английский язык». Вовлечение студентов в процесс подбора материала и в составление данного пособия оказало значимое влияние на формирование таких профессионально значимых качеств, необходимых будущему учителю, как:

- самостоятельность;
- самореализация;
- творческое самоопределение и саморазвитие.

Проделанная работа повысила мотивацию, стимулировала интерес студентов к самостоятельной работе, активизировала и интенсифицировала их самостоятельную деятельность в целом.

[Вверх](#)

Keys = Ключи к главе 1

The United States of America Keys to History of Groundhog Day

I.

1. False
2. False
3. False
4. True
5. False
6. True
7. Don't know
8. False
9. True
10. True

II.

1. Groundhog Day – День сурка
2. Burrow – нора
3. Shadow – тень
4. On the other hand – с другой стороны
5. Celebration – празднование
6. Worldwide attention – внимание во всем мире
7. Dandelion – одуванчик
8. Clover – клевер
9. Christianity – христианство
10. Weather prediction – прогноз погоды

III.

GROUNDHOG, HOLIDAY, FOLKLORE, SHADOW, CELEBRATION,
CHRISTIAN, GRASSES

IV.

1. a)
2. c)
3. c)
4. a)
5. b)
6. c)

V.

1. Праздновать – Celebrate
2. Он проходит / проводится – It is held
3. Согласно фольклору – According to folklore
4. Нора – Burrow
5. Внимание во всем мире – Worldwide attention
6. В дикой природе – In the wild
7. Тень – Shadow

VI.

a	s	d	f	g	g	i	q	k	s
g	r	o	u	n	d	h	o	g	h
s	p	r	i	n	g	t	v	f	a
m	a	q	w	e	l	t	y	q	d
o	e	v	c	l	o	v	e	r	o
e	p	k	b	u	r	r	o	w	w
p	f	d	j	k	m	l	x	q	t
z	h	o	l	i	d	a	y	m	s

VII.

- a – 4
- b – 7
- c – 8
- d – 1
- e – 6
- f – 9
- g – 5
- h – 2
- i – 3

VIII.

1. Weather capital of the World
2. «Groundhog Day»
3. Christian and Celtic
4. Yes
5. No

Keys to Thanksgiving Day in USA

I.

This holiday is a Thanksgiving Day in USA.

III.

1. The people who started the celebrating of American Thanksgiving were pilgrims, religious group had begun to question the beliefs of the Church of England and they wanted to separate from it.
2. Their first winter in the New World was difficult. They had arrived too late to grow many crops, and without fresh food, half the colony died from disease.
3. The Indians taught them how to grow corn (maize), a new food for the colonists. They showed them other crops to grow in the unfamiliar soil and how to hunt and fish.
4. Thanksgiving falls on the fourth Thursday of November.
5. The traditional thanksgiving meal consists of roast turkey stuffed with herb-flavoured bread, cranberry jelly, mashed potatoes and pumpkin pie. Other dishes may vary as to region: ham, sweet potatoes, creamed corn.
6. Today on Thanksgiving Day, family members gather at the house of an older relative, even if they live far away. All give thanks for everything good they have. Charitable organizations offer traditional meal to the homeless. The traditional thanksgiving meal consists of roast turkey stuffed with herb-flavoured bread, cranberry jelly, mashed potatoes and pumpkin pie. Other dishes may vary as to region: ham, sweet potatoes, creamed corn. Watching college football games on television is also a typical Thanksgiving Day activity. Thanksgiving is a time for gifting your family and friends.
7. The traditional symbols on Thanksgiving are turkey, cranberry, pumpkin, corn, cornucopia and beans.
8. Popular gifts include thanksgiving flowers, jewellery, baked cookie hampers, chocolate gift baskets, candy-wreaths, wine etc.
9. Though it is said to have been originated in America, a number of other countries celebrate harvest related festivals: Canada, Pongal, Baisakhi, Lohri, Onam, China, Malaysia, Korea.
10. Thanksgiving is not celebrated in our country.

IV.

1. In 1620, the «Mayflower» (ship) filled with more than one hundred people sailed across the Atlantic Ocean to settle in the New World.
2. The first winter in the New World was difficult for the Pilgrims.
3. The following spring the Iroquois Indians showed them other crops to grow in the unfamiliar soil and how to hunt and fish.
4. Then in 1863, at the end of a long and bloody civil war, Abraham Lincoln asked all Americans to set aside the last Thursday in November as a day of thanksgiving.
5. Today on Thanksgiving Day, family members gather at the house of an older relative, even if they live far away.

V.

1. Thanksgiving Day is celebrated with a lot of fervor and merry-making in America.
2. Pumpkin pie, cranberry sauce, corns are the traditional dishes in every house.
3. Popular gifts include flowers, wine, jewellery, chocolate baskets, cookies baked etc.
4. What is the date of Thanksgiving?
5. Is football watching a popular tradition during Thanksgiving?

VI.

1. 1620.
2. church.
3. life.
4. Plymouth.
5. the Mayflower.
6. harvest.
7. four hundred.
8. November.

VII.

1. TYRKEY.
2. CRANBERRY.
3. POPCORN.
4. PUMPKIN.
5. BEANS.

VIII.

1. elderly.
2. stuffing.
3. faiths.
4. feast.
5. annual.
6. harvest.
7. observance.
8. starvation.
9. feast.
10. wreaths.

IX.

- So – demonstrative pronoun (указательные)
Which – relative pronoun (относительные)
We – personal pronoun (личные)
she – personal pronoun (личные)
everyone – indefinite pronoun (неопределенные)
our – possessive pronoun (притяжательные)
who relative pronoun (относительные)
them – personal pronoun (личные)
myself – emphatic pronoun (усилительные)

me – personal pronoun (личные)

X.

Decoration	Description
Autumn Door Wreath	<p>(5) Material Required: A thick cardboard; dry twigs; water color paints; thick thread; a pair of scissors.</p> <p>Method:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cut cardboard into an easy shape to form the word «autumn». 2. Paint and twigs can be used to form letters; paste them on the cardboard. 3. Sew the alphabets in a string. 4. Hang it on the door
Pumpkin Centerpiece	<p>(1) Material Required: A ripe and fat pumpkin; natural or colourful artificial vine; golden / Yellow silk ribbons; dried corn loops.</p> <p>Method:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Swirl a natural or artificial vine around a fat, ripe pumpkin to form an instant and attractive centerpiece. 2. Add silk ribbons and dried corn loops. This will help give a festive look to the dining table
Dried Wheat Bundles	<p>(2) Material Required: Bundle of dry wheat; dried cone sticks; wooden bowl / crystal vase; colourful satin ribbons; a pair of scissors.</p> <p>Method:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Take bundles of dried wheat and cut them in equal lengths. 2. Mix with dried cone sticks to form a beautiful bundle. 3. Tie the bundle with satin ribbons. 4. Set these bundles in either a wooden bowl or a crystal vase. 5. Can be used to decorate center or side table
Cranberry Centerpiece	<p>(3) Material Required: Silver / ordinary candle holder; multi coloured silk / plastic ribbons; silver / ordinary plate; dried cones and leaves; dried cranberries.</p> <p>Method:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Take a silver candle holder and wrap it with silk ribbons in different colours. 2. Take a plate and cover it with small dried cones and leaves. 3. Set the candle holder in the center of the decorated plate. 4. Sprinkle dried cranberries around the candle holder
Clay Coasters	<p>(4) Material Required: Self-hardening pottery clay; glaze paper (of your choice); cardboard; rolling pin; scissors; silver / gold paint; varnish; paintbrush.</p> <p>Method:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create a template by cutting a 4-inch flower/square out of cardboard. Cover it with a piece of coloured glazed paper. 2. Take a ball of clay and use a rolling pin to flatten it to 1/4-inch thickness for each coaster . 3. Arrange a pattern of leaves or pine needles atop the clay and gently press them into the clay with the rolling pin, leaving distinct but fairly shallow impressions. 4. Colour the clay leaves so formed with silver/gold paint; let it dry. 5. Add a coat of varnish to add lustre to the leaves or pine needles. 6. Stick them on the sides of the glazed cardboard. 7. Home-made coasters are ready to use

XI.

- a) 6. Decorative
- b) 3. Jewellery
- c) 1. Flower
- d) 7. Teddy Bear
- e) 2. Basket
- f) 5. Perfume
- g) 8. Household
- h) 4. Chocolate

C	Q	W	R	T	Y	U	E	M	U	F	R	E	P
H	Y	U	B	I	O	P	A	S	D	F	G	H	J
O	K	L	A	Z	X	C	V	B	N	M	Q	W	E
C	D	R	S	R	A	E	B	T	Y	D	D	E	T
O	L	Y	K	U	I	O	P	A	S	D	F	G	H
L	O	J	E	K	L	Z	X	C	V	B	N	M	Q
A	H	W	T	E	R	T	Y	U	I	O	P	A	A
T	E	S	D	D	E	C	O	R	A	T	I	V	E
E	S	E	R	F	G	H	J	K	L	V	B	N	M
Q	U	R	Y	J	E	W	E	L	L	E	R	Y	Y
A	O	F	H	Y	D	U	I	O	P	D	F	B	J
Z	H	G	G	H	F	F	F	S	A	A	A	E	Y
W	D	F	L	O	W	E	R	T	Y	U	I	O	V
S	C	H	T	J	V	Q	A	A	D	G	M	N	B

XII.

Traditional Turkey Sandwich

Cooking Time: 10–20 minutes

Ingredients

1/2 cup cream cheese / mayonnaise

4 teaspoons brown mustard

1/2 cup dried cranberries

1/4 cup chopped walnuts, if desired

1 tsp ground cinnamon

8 slices Whole Wheat Bread, toasted, if desired

4 leaves curly leaf lettuce

3/4 pound thinly sliced Turkey Breast

1 large apple, cored, cut in 8 rings

Method of Preparation

For Cheese Spread: In small bowl, mix together cream cheese, mustard, dried cranberries, walnuts and cinnamon.

For sandwiches: Spread each slice of bread with cream cheese spread. Top 4 slices with lettuce leaves, turkey and apple rings. Complete sandwich with remaining bread.

Keys to Columbus Day

II.

1 – a

2 – b

3 – a

4 – c

5 – a

III.

1 – c

2 – d

3 – e

4 – a

5 – b

IV.

1 – the Nina, the Pinta, and the Santa Maria.

2 – «Don».

3 – wool-weaving.

V.

COLUMBUS, VOYAGE, AMERICA, DISCOVERY.

VI.

1 – T

2 – F

3 – T

VII.

1 – c

2 – d

3 – a

4 – b

VIII.

policy (политика)

Keys to Martin Luther King

I.

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. F | 6. T |
| 2. F | 7. F |
| 3. F | 8. T |
| 4. F | 9. T |
| 5. F | 10. F |

II.

- | | |
|------|---|
| 1929 | Martin was born |
| 1955 | Martin led a year long protest against the bus laws in Montgomery |
| 1963 | Martin led the biggest and most famous march of all – the March on Washington |
| 1964 | Martin was given \$54,000 for winning the Nobel Peace Prize |
| 1968 | Martin was shot and killed |

III.

A	H	R	Y	K	U	D	S	U
C	U	P	C	D	Z	R	W	I
J	T	P	R	J	Z	E	E	R
K	L	I	V	F	A	A	T	O
H	P	W	Z	F	Q	M	U	Q
A	F	R	I	E	N	D	I	W
P	C	W	L	R	F	J	W	O
P	R	O	T	E	S	T	H	R
Y	X	A	G	N	J	D	I	K
D	B	L	A	C	K	H	T	E
F	L	Q	L	E	A	D	E	R

IV.

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| War | Peace |
| Big | Small |
| Agreement | Disagreement |
| White | Black |
| Friend | Enemy |
| Hate | Love |
| Lose | Win |

V.

1. Martin Luther King was killed by James Earl Ray.
2. Martin Luther King was born in Atlanta, Georgia.

3. President Ronald Reagan signed a bill declaring the third Monday of every January as Martin Luther King Day.
4. Martin Luther King was shot in Tennessee.
5. The March on Washington was the biggest and most famous.
6. When Martin was young he's best friend was a little White boy.
7. In college Martin began studying about Mohandas Ghandi.
8. Rosa Parks was arrested for not giving up her seat for a White man on a city bus.

VI.

Fighter	Love
Kill	Protest
Peace	Hate
March	Friend
Work	Garbage
Black	White

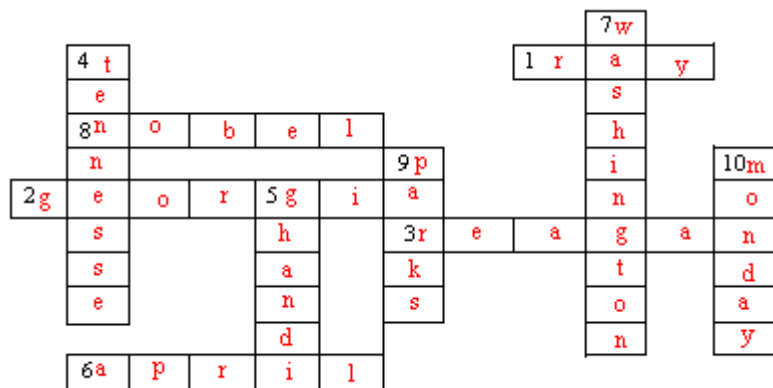
VII.

Protest	Disagreement
Student	Pupil
Garbage	Rubbish
Love	Like
World	Universe
Hate	Hatred
Kill	Murder

VIII.

Rule, hate, like, kill, make, Atlanta, time and others

I.



II.

1. Many people agreed with Martin and were willing to change the laws, but some were not.
2. Martin asked the Blacks not to ride the buses until the law «White Only» was changed.
3. Martin's mother held him on her lap and said, «You are as good as anyone».
4. Martin was arrested many times and had to spend time in jail.
5. One day, the little boy's mother told Martin that her son could no longer play with him. Martin's mother explained that this was because he was Black and his friend was White.
6. Martin was a very good student and entered college when he was only 15 years old.
7. While in college, he began studying about Mohandas Ghandi. This was a man who had shown the people of India how to settle their disagreements peacefully.
8. Martin believed in using love instead of hate to settle disagreements.
9. Martin felt very strongly about the rights of Black Americans.
10. Martin was always taught to treat other people with respect.

Keys to All Hallow's day

- I. history, Halloween, festival, pumpkin, legend, farmer, devil, gift, ghost, tradition.
- II. Christmas aspects, ancient practice, satanic panic, giving gifts, Irish legend, miserly farmer, hollowed-out turnip, grinning pumpkin, dangerous celebration.
- III. turnips, pumpkin, additions, Halloween, process, Christmas, ghosts, dressing.
- IV. Halloween, pumpkin, devil, tradition, festival, celebration.
- V. ghost, pumpkin, devil, tradition, festival, celebration, turnip, Halloween, gift, satanic.
- VI. gift, ghost, Halloween, satanic, festival, tradition, pumpkin.
- VII. from one generation to another, with newer additions and alterations, a carved grinning pumpkin, an Irish legend, a long tradition of giving gifts, the beggars would say prayers, proclaimed it a celebration of «terror, fear and death».
- VIII. FESTIVAL, LEGEND, DEATH, HALLOWEEN, NIGHT, TURNIP, PUMPKIN, NOTABLY, YEAR.

Вверх

Keys = Ключи главе 2

Canada

Keys to the International Jazz Festival

- I.**
1. Jazz Fest is held annually in Montreal, the second-largest French-speaking city after Paris.
 2. The main features of Jazz Fest.
 3. The history Jazz Festival and its first years.
 4. The festival's 30th anniversary legend guest is Stevie Wonder.
 5. The Jazz Fest released its 4-CD box.
- II.**
1. annually
 2. atmosphere
 3. blend
 4. festival
 5. website
- III.**
- Small Ugly Young Boring
Autumn Unprepossessing Night Failure
Strong False Difficult Slow
Dirty Short Feet
In front Square Inconvenient Hot
- IV.**
1. from around
 2. from to
 3. on
 4. over from to
 5. by
- V.**
1. Shows are held in a wide variety of venues, from relatively small jazz clubs to the large halls of Place des Arts.
 2. The Montreal Jazz Festival was conceived by Alain Simard.

3. The first Montreal jazz festival was in 1980.
4. The festival reported on its page on website in April 2008 that the attendance of the 2007 festival reached 2.1 million.
5. The festival's 30th anniversary was in 2009.

VI.

1. It was announced that Motown music legend Stevie Wonder will help kick off the festival's 30th anniversary by holding a free outdoor concert open to the public.
2. They planned their first festival for the summer of 1979, but, unable to secure sufficient funding, their plans were scuttled.
3. Montreal is an intoxicating blend of Old World charm and big-city excitement, from the cobblestone streets of the Old Port to the concert halls and theaters of the Place des Arts.
4. The box includes a 13-page booklet with the biographies of the artists and complete liner notes about the music.
5. Typically there are well over 500 concerts offered from noon to midnight, about 350 of which are outdoors and free to the public.

I.

Your own choice

VIII.

The Festival International de Jazz de Montréal (FIJM), Montreal, Canada, Place des Arts, Paris, Stevie Wonder, Motown, Ben Harper, Nikki Yanofsky, Alain Simard, Productions Kosmos, Chick Corea, Dave Brubeck, Muddy Waters, Chuck Berry, Bo Diddley, John Lee Hooker, André Ménard, Denys McCann, Théâtre-St-Denis.

IX.

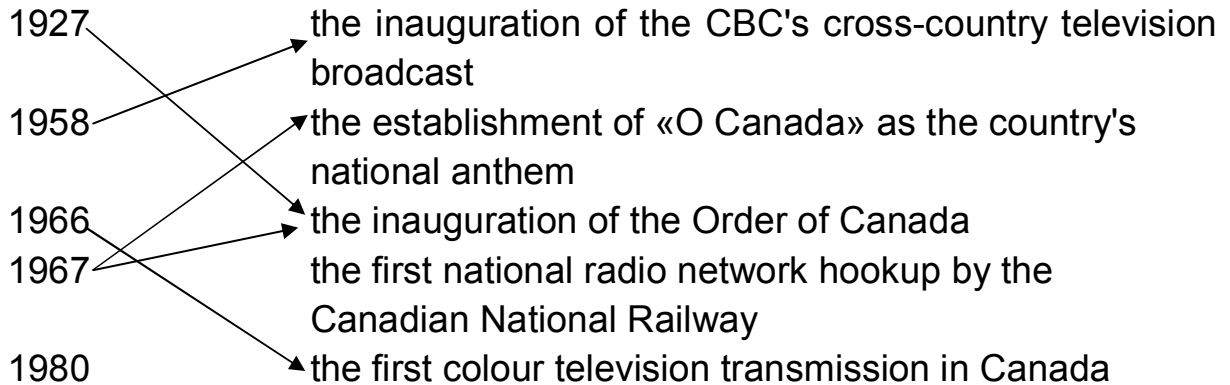
- I. The Jazz Fest features a number of free concerts on outdoor stages, clubs and amphitheatres.
- II. The second-largest French-speaking city after Paris, Montreal hosts world-class museums and galleries.
- III. It is held annually in Montreal, Canada, during the summer season (usually at the end of June and the beginning of July) and gathers artists from around the world.
- IV. Organizers planned their first festival for the summer of 1979.

Keys to Canada Day

I.

1) true; 2) true; 3) false; 4) false; 5) true; 6) false; 7) false; 8) true; 9) false; 10) false.

II.



III.

- 1) is Canada's national day;
- 2) is often seen as an important milestone in the history of Canadian patriotism;
- 3) is endlessly decentralized;
- 4) is a grassroots effort that has been met with pressure to cease, even from federal officials;
- 5) is held annually with hundreds of thousands of spectators attending;
- 6) is observed on 1 July unless that date falls on a Sunday, in which case 2 July is the statutory holiday, although celebratory events generally take place on 1 July even though it is not the legal holiday.

IV.

press, British North American, 1 July 1867, kingdom, rights, 1982, Canadian constitution.

V.

a federal statutory holiday
a kingdom in its own right
to patriate the Canadian constitution
an important milestone in the history
to promote the celebrating
crushing banality

VI.

Reference, communities, proclamation, confederation recommendation, temporary, expatriates, internationally, criticism, decentralize.

VII.

Согласно государственному акту о праздниках День Канады отмечается 1 июля, за исключением случаев, когда праздник выпадает на воскресенье. В этом случае выходным днем считается 2 июля, при этом все празднества обычно проходят 1 июля, хотя это и не является основным праздником. Если праздник выпадает на субботу, следующий понедельник обычно считается выходным днем для тех, чей бизнес обычно закрыт по субботам.

VIII.

...акту о Британской Северной Америке, national, federal, 1 July 1867, Dominion Day, parades, carnivals, festivals.

IX.

Royal, proclamation, anniversary, holiday, dominant, celebrate, statutorily, reference.

X.

1. f. 2. h. 3. d. 4. c. 5. b. 6. i. 7. a. 8. e. 9. j. 10. g.

Keys to Earth Day Canada

I. Fill in prepositions

1) in; 2) in; 3) of; 4) to; 5) for; 6) in, of.

II. Open the brackets with the right word

1) Canada; 2) Canada; 3) chemical; 4) 18; 5) success; 6) global.

III. Translate

- 1) Canada is a land with abundant fresh water;
- 2) The sources of chemical pollution in the Niagara River are no secret;
- 3) Later the dump was covered with soil and became a residential area;
- 4) To become an Earth Day Canada Accredited Coordinator you must be 18 years of age or older.

IV. Find synonyms to the words from the text

1) abundant; 2) dump; 3) swift; 4) event; 5) land; 6) citizens.

V. Form the nouns from the verbs

1) education; 2) organization; 3) cooperation; 4) providence; 5) determination; 6) establishment.

VI. Fill letters in the words

- 1) environmental; 2) resources; 3) outstanding; 4) to attitude; 5) to engage; 6) agreement.

VII. Complete sentences in the right order

- 1) In 2008, it was chosen as Canada's «Outstanding Non-profit Organization» by the Canadian Network for Environmental Education and Communication.
- 2) For many years chemical companies along the American side of the river buried their waste chemicals near the river.
- 3) This is a down-to-earth project, an on-going series of events inviting grassroots participation rather than observation.
- 4) The success of the Earth Day was determined by local citizens who had the dedication to organize community events.
- 5) You may know them as a neighbor, friend or local volunteer group, but to Earth Day Canada, they're Hometown Heroes working to support a healthier environment.
- 6) The houses were torn down but chemicals of deadly dioxins were leaking into Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River.

VIII. Agree or disagree

- 1) disagree; 2) disagree; 3) disagree; 4) agree; 5) agree; 6) disagree.

IX. Translate these phrases into Russian

- 1) Международный день земли Канады;
- 2) ученые-экологи;
- 3) источники химического загрязнения;
- 4) угроза окружающей среды;
- 5) увядающая планета;
- 6) глобальные последствия.

X. Join the words in columns

- 1) lake Ontario; 2) the Niagara River; 3) inviting grassroots;
- 4) community awareness; 5) endangered species; 6) regarding plans.

Keys to Victoria Day in Canada

I.

1. Victoria;
2. Canada;
3. May;
4. Queen;
5. Monday;

6. Birthday;
7. Holiday;
8. Weekend;
9. Public;
10. Parade.

II.

1. Commonwealth;
2. Victoria;
3. Celebrate;
4. Firework;
5. Quebec;
6. National;
7. Parade;
8. Patriot;
9. Weekend;
10. Monday.

III.

1. False;
2. True;
3. True;
4. False;
5. False;
6. True.

IV.

May 25th, Commonwealth Day, Queen Victoria, fireworks, United Kingdom, birthday.

V.

Victoria, Canada, Parade, Quebec, Firework, Edward, Patriot, Monarch, Queen, May.

VI.

Commonwealth Day	День Содружества
Victoria Day	День королевы Виктории
Memorial Day	День памяти
Parliament of Canada	Правительство Канады
Canadian statutory holiday	Официальный канадский праздник

VII.

Canada, Monday, Victoria.

VIII.

Canada, Parade, Monday, Holiday, Patriot, Weekend, Prince, England, Victoria, Public.

IX.

Weekend, birthday, Nova Scotia, Monday, firework, commonwealth.

X.

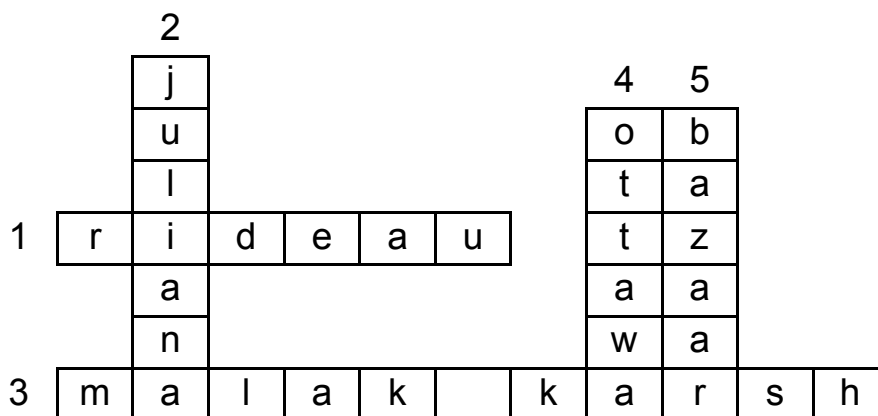
Canada, Parade.

Keys to the Canadian tulip festival

II.

1. 10
2. boat
3. tulips
4. symbol
5. Children

III.



IV.

1. The Canadian Tulip Festival, the largest in the world, will celebrate the 65th anniversary of the liberation of Holland and the Canadian Naval Centennial Anniversary from May 7 to 24, 2010.
2. Children come to learn about the history of the tulip.
3. Parliament Hill, Majors Hill Park, Commissioners Park and the Casino du Lac-Leamy.
4. The Capital Infocentre on Parliament Hill provides all the necessary information.
5. There is entertainment, refreshments and bilingual commentary introducing the participants.

V.

f	e	s	t	i	v	a	l	t	a
r	q	w	e	r	t	y	e	u	d
i	s	a	j	u	l	i	a	n	a
e	c	o	v	b	r	u	o	u	n
n	a	t	a	g	s	d	m	t	a
d	a	t	r	i	d	e	a	u	c
s	l	a	k	j	h	g	l	l	f
h	m	w	m	n	b	v	a	i	c
i	f	a	d	s	a	z	k	p	x
p	t	b	o	a	t	r	s	d	f

VII.

The Capital Infocentre on Parliament Hill provides all the necessary information for visitors of the Tulip Festival.

IX.

1. +
2. -
3. +
4. +
5. +
6. -
7. +

X.

1. tulip
2. Ottawa
3. Rideau
4. Watering Ball

Keys to National Flag of Canada Day

I. Choose the right variant

1. a)
2. b)

II. Find the words from the text

h	o	l	i	d	a	y	m
s	a	u	n	l	i	g	h
d	u	y	r	b	s	e	m
b	a	r	f	e	b	r	u
a	r	y	h	l	d	p	i
n	p	f	z	b	a	d	w
e	i	l	x	v	n	g	w
h	n	t	e	k	q	l	r
i	c	a	n	a	d	a	o

III. True or false

1. True
3. False
4. True
5. False

IV. Put the missing letters

1. flag
2. mape
3. leaf
4. national
6. Canada

V. Find and underline mistakes in these words

1. declored
2. offisially
3. flug
4. scools
5. natioanal

VI. Find equivalents for the following words in the text

1. государственный – stature, national
2. булавка – pin
3. торжественное открытие – inauguration

VII. Give the full answers

1. The national flag of Canada was inaugurated on February 15, 1965.
2. There are red and white colors on the flag.

3. No. Flag Day is not a statutory holiday in Canada.

Keys to Québec National Day

II.

1. f)
2. b)
3. d)
4. e)
5. c)

III.

1. true
2. false
3. true
4. false
5. true
6. true

IV.

j o f e u x i e d e : feux de joie – огни радости

V.

1. René Lévesque
2. French Canadians
3. St. Lawrence River
4. Montréal
5. The Bishop Jean-Baptiste
6. St. John's Day / Québec National Day

VII.

1. Holiday
2. Quebec
3. Bonfire
4. Bishop
5. Jean-Baptiste

VI.

				1	c	a	n	a	d	a				
2	m	a	n	c	e									
				3	l	a	m	b						
4	m	o	n	t	r	e	a	l						
				5	q	u	e	b	e	c				
				6	c	h	u	r	c	h				
7	a	c	r	o	b	a	t	s						
				8	p	o	n	t	b	r	i	a	n	d
				9	b	i	s	h	o	p				
				10	s	h	o	t	s					
				11	b	o	n	f	i	r	e			

VIII.

p	a	t	r	a	d	i	t	i	o	n
a	e	k	o	s	p	r	u	k	o	e
r	w	r	a	s	i	a	t	i	z	w
a	s	m	f	i	d	o	t	b	a	t
d	t	u	c	o	i	a	g	r	o	n
e	n	s	a	e	r	i	f	n	o	b
q	i	i	n	b	w	m	c	e	n	
o	a	c	e	m	o	n	a	c	j	a
k	g	l	f	a	r	b	o	n	y	l
a	e	s	o	l	k	e	t	a	c	p
c	e	r	e	m	o	n	y	d	u	e

IX.

1. d)
2. c), f)
3. g)
4. b), j)
5. e), k)

X.

1. d)
2. b)
3. c)
4. b)
5. d)

[Вверх](#)

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Вверх