

**S. S. Kostiuk, O. O. Palchykova**

**CROSSING CULTURAL BARRIERS**

Kryvyi Rih  
2019



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**CROSSING CULTURAL BARRIERS**  
(a collection of materials for the development of  
intercultural competence)

Kryvyi Rih  
2019

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The collection offers grammar and lexical material, various kinds of exercises, texts, dialogues, visual means which contributes to the development of intercultural competence. The collection is intended for use by linguistic and non-linguistic specialty students, foreign students, lecturers, faculty members. The textbook is available at <http://www.knu.edu.ua/>

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## CONTENTS

Foreword.....	3
Cultures and nationalities.....	5
Cultures and customs.....	21
Translation problems.....	33
Famous People.....	39
Cultural discrepancies.....	51
Leisure.....	76
Relationships.....	86
Training «Crossroads of cultures».....	95
Intercultural Competence & Diversity	
Assessment.....	98
References.....	102

## FOREWORD

Modern educational system of Ukraine is on crossroad of cultures, where languages, views of life, behavior patterns of the representatives of various ethnic groups come in contact with each other. The necessity for communication, mutual understanding, striving for intercultural interaction induce foreign-language speakers to clarify cultural discrepancies (customs, holidays, traditions, code of communications behavior, gestures, facial expression, tactile means etc.), whose misunderstanding prevents correct information perception and reproduction in educational, professional, production, spiritual spheres of life. In view of this, there is a need for development of intercultural communicative competence as an important factor of acquisition of foreign languages, cultures and values.

The collection of materials “Crossing cultural barriers” is intended for use by linguistic and non-linguistic specialty students, foreign students who have a command of the English language on sufficient level, lecturers, and faculty members.

The aim of the collection is to develop such skills and abilities as: contrasting of linguistic and cultural

phenomena, which disagree in the Ukrainian and foreign languages and cultures; detection and application of culture-specific units within a definite context; correct use of non-verbal information transfer media; implementation of on-time mode of behaviour according to a person's social status and a definite situation.

The use of the collection facilitates the instilling in students respect for foreign peoples' cultures; learns to be tolerant towards the representatives of different ethnic groups.

# CULTURES AND NATIONALITIES

1. Look at the photos and match them with the names of the countries.

Ukraine

Algeria

Turkmenistan



a



b



c



d



e



f





**2. Complete the table.**

State	Capital	National flag	Nationality
Ukraine			
Algeria			
Turkmenistan			
Morocco			

**3. Look at the photos from exercise 1. Describe them. Which associations arise when you hear the name of the country?**

**4. Look at the photos from exercise 1. Use the words from the table to describe the countries.**

*animals                  bikes                  food                  tourism*  
*mountains                people                snow                monument*  
*water                    offices                trees                modern / old*  
*houses*

**5. Work in turns. Ask each other about Algeria and Turkmenistan. Use the expressions below to help you.**

*Exam                      Do many people live in this country?*  
*ple:*  
*How much snow falls in this country?*  
*Are there any mountains?*

**6. Read the descriptions of various types of appearance of the Ukrainians and Algerians. Compare and find differences. Present your ideas.**

1. The beauty of Ukrainian women is praised in songs and poems. Is that true?

Anthropologists have contributed greatly to the ethnogenesis of the Ukrainians. Fedir Tumanskyi and Opanas Shyfonoskyi were the first who described Ukrainians in their book «Topographical description



of Chernihiv region». The authors emphasized the heterogeneity of the Ukrainian people. Modern anthropologists distinguish 7 anthropological types of Ukrainians.



**Danube type.** The representatives of this type have long narrow face and straight nose. This type prevails in Galicia plains and Western Podillia (except the northern regions of Lviv and Ternopil) and constitutes 10% of the population of Ukraine.

**Polissia type.** This type is widespread in Zhytomyr, Rivne and Volyn region. Features: developed eyebrow ridge, massive forehead, medium height, fair hair.



**Verhnodniprovskiy type.** The main feature is a light eye pigmentation and fair hair. People have narrow faces and they are tall. This type is very rare in Ukraine; it is widespread in Ripkynsk district of Chernihiv region.



**Central Ukrainian type.** About 60 % of the Ukrainians are of this type. Its representatives are tall, they have large faces, dark hair and light-coloured eyes.

**Nyzhnodniprovskiy-prutskiy type.** It inherited the appearance of their ancestors – the Indo-Iranians. They are tall and olive-tinted. Their hair and eyes are dark. The representatives of this type live in Kamiane village, Lebedyn region. This type is morphologically close to the Moldavians, northeastern Bulgarians and Adygeis.

### **Nyzhnodniprovskyi-prutskyi type.**

It inherited the appearance of their ancestors – the Indo-Iranians. They are tall and olive-tinted. Their hair and eyes are dark. The representatives of this type live in Kamiane village, Lebedyn region. This type is morphologically close to the Moldavians, northeastern Bulgarians and Adygeis.



**Dynar and Carpathian type.** The Dynar type comprises 4-5 % percent of all Ukrainians and has Thracian, Celtic and Indian elements. The Carpathian type covers 7-8%, and can be found in central regions of the Ukrainian Carpathians. It is related to the peoples of Balkan Peninsula, the Caucasus region and Northern India. The representatives have dark hair; eyes can be dark or light-coloured.

2. When first meeting or when greeting an acquaintance, both male and female Algerians typically shake hands and people do not kiss one another on the cheek until they know one another better and have a closer relationship.

Both men and women should stand at least 80 cm apart when speaking. Avoid any physical contact (e.g., slapping shoulders, touching), as this is only acceptable once you know someone very well.

Eye contact is also important when speaking with someone and it is considered impolite not to maintain eye contact as the person may feel that you do not respect him/her.

Hospitality is important among the Algerian people. It is a blend of Arabic customs with French Gallic traditions. Everyone is cordial to strangers and friends alike. In a small gathering, it is polite to greet each person individually, beginning with the elders.

Algerians often use their hands to express themselves when they speak, but there are some gestures that should be avoided such as shaking your hand while extending your index finger (authoritarian) and pointing with your index finger (akin to giving orders), and putting your left fist on your outstretched right palm facing upwards (this could be taken as a sexual reference).

Close friends and relatives visit each other frequently and don't have to have an invitation or let each other know first. Others are expected to make advance plans. When visiting someone socially, it is customary to bring the host a small gift.

The Muslim religion has a large place in everyday life in Algeria. It is what assists and guides interpersonal relations, yet in the larger cities (Algiers, Oran, Annaba), Western influence, and the French

cultural in particular, is very noticeable. Algerians avoid making negative judgments about their religion and are attached to it even if they are not necessarily very devout.

In Algeria, men have all the rights and, moreover, the political powers instruct women to follow the “family code of conduct” which limits their freedom. Women are not welcome in places that are reserved for men, such as movie theatres, cafes, bars, or soccer stadiums.

This attitude is also seen in the workplace, which is male dominated. Women’s skills are underestimated and there are many difficulties associated with working in mixed-gender groups. Women working in areas outside of education or the health and secretarial sectors are seen as intruders.

In this male dominant society, sex roles are clearly defined. (Nevertheless, some women do fill important positions in public and private professions.) Fathers handle family finances while mothers take care of the children and the home. Men often meet at coffeehouses to play games like chess, checkers, and dominoes. The women tend to socialize in each others’ homes.



Zinédine



Khaled



Mustapha Haciane

Yazid Zidane

(footballer)

(singer)

(novelist, poet)

**7. Read the texts, find out common traits of character of these peoples.**

1. According to V. Korolenko, «special national character» of a Ukrainian – freedom-loving and warlike – was created by a buffer position between the states which determined appearance of such national mentality feature as adaptability. A Ukrainian can adapt to any place a chance might bring him / her, even if for doing so they have to reject their culture and nationality. However, in his soul he will remain a Ukrainian forever.

Introversiveness of a Ukrainian, his original and unique culture became so-called defensiveness that kept him from blending into occupant nations.

M. Kostomarov, V. Lypynskyi, V. Vynnychenko noted that a sense of personalism is intrinsic to a Ukrainian. Concern about inner world led to personal interests prevailing over public ones. A strong will-power component of the Ukrainian character resulted in the Cossacks origination that played a crucial role in Ukrainian culture and the Ukrainian nation perseverance.

A number of scientists specified the following characteristics of the Ukrainians: intelligence, lack of rationalism, personalism, uncertainty while choosing among several options but persistence in goal

achieving as well as emotional sensitivity, romanticism, irony and self-irony. The main constant features, in many scientists' opinion, are diligence, hospitality, eagerness to learn, respect for older people, courage, healthy optimism, flexibility.

Among other nations the Ukrainians are distinguished by their peculiar world perception originated from geographic location and unique historic destiny.

2. Among all the residents of Central Asia, the Turkmen are distinguished by their simplicity and modesty in everyday life. They are diligent at work, try to attract a special attention of multinational companies' managers.

They are sensible while communicating; have reserved character; eagerly take part in social life, fulfill their duties diligently. Great authority, obedience and respect for older generation, called «aqsaqal», are still preserved in the republic. If an older person asks a younger one for a favour, it is considered disrespectful to say *no*. Respect for parents is the most important virtue as «father and mother are priceless».

Contradictory features are combined in Turkmenian character. He is hospitable, honest, keeps his word, generous and kind to animals, but strict and even merciless to other people – «enemies». The Turkmen are distinguished by high emotional sensitivity, belligerence, love of freedom, ability to



withstand pain and sufferings. The Turkmen are characterized by ambitiousness associated with vulnerability.

**8. Write down peoples' negative traits of character. Give your opinion and discuss with your partners.**

*Example: I think Ukrainians are disorganized because ...*

*In my opinion ...*

*Due to their emotions ...*

**9. Complete the table with necessary facts about countries. Compare your notes and your partners' notes, think over the results.**

	Ukraine	Turkmenistan	Algeria	Another country
geographic area				
climate				
mountains				
seas				
rivers				
religion				
language				
ethnic groups				

**10. Professor A. Kulchytskyi defines several aspects in the study of peoples' mental structure. They are racial factors, geographical, historical, socio-psychological, cultural and psychic features. Do you agree with his opinion? Give your ideas how these factors influence the peoples' character.**

### **11. Compare stereotypes.**

It is known that national stereotype is a very interesting thing, sometimes inveterate, for instance Germans are punctual and industrious; it always rains in England, and Italians are emotional. Look at the map of Europe through the eyes of the French.

Make your own map of stereotypes. Compare it with your partners' maps. Make the list of stereotypes which are typical for the countries on the map (choose 3 countries). Compare, find out similar and different traits.



**12. Look at the pictures. Describe how people greet each other. Use the words from the table below.**

shake hands	hold hands	hug	kiss
pat somebody on the back / head	bow	wink	fold one's arms
shake one's head	nod	wave hands	cross one's legs



### **13. I. Read about the customs in different countries.**

**Kate:** We aren't formal here, not at all. We generally treat everybody the same, whether they are an important company director or a shop assistant. So, for example, when you get in a taxi in Australia, you should sit in front, with a driver, not in the back. There aren't many rules about behavior – but of course you shouldn't be rude. Actually, one thing that's quite rude in Australia is that you shouldn't wink at a woman. If you do, they might get quite angry with you!

**Haruko:** Many people think that the Japanese don't show their feelings in public. I think that is probably true. At least, it's true that we are quite formal. One of the things about Japanese people is that they are very polite – and they expect other people to be polite too. Sometimes people are rude without meaning to be, because they don't know the customs. For example, in Japan, you shouldn't cross your legs when you are in formal situation – crossing your legs is very casual. When you meet a woman for the first time, you shouldn't kiss her on the cheek, like they do in many European countries. And if you

visit somebody's house in Japan, it's rude to go to the kitchen. Many visitors don't know that, they do it by mistake.

**Mary:** I think people in Ukraine are very warm, friendly and helpful. When Ukrainians meet, they often greet each other with a hug. Men and women do that. Strangers often shake hands, but close friends kiss each other. Traditionally, they give each other three kisses because it is a lucky number in Ukraine.

**Eddin:** Greetings are very important and generally quite formal in Saudi Arabia. Men shake hands every time they meet, and sometimes when they say goodbye, too. This happens whenever the meetings take place – in the street, at work, at home. I think it is respectful. If men know each other well, they often kiss one another on the cheeks, usually once on each cheek, but sometimes three or four times. We also say a number of fixed greetings and responses, and this can take quite a long time, which surprises many foreigners. And a man must never touch a woman in public – that is completely unacceptable – even if he has been introduced to her.

### 13. II. Match two halves of the sentences.

1. Kate thinks that Australian people are	a) quite formal and very polite.
2. Haruko thinks that Japanese people are	b) formal and respectful.
3. Mary thinks that Ukrainian people are	c) informal and treat everyone the same.
4. Abdullah thinks that Saudi Arabian people are	d) very warm and friendly.

### 14. Work in pairs. Answer the questions.

1. Do you kiss / hug people you see every day?
2. Do you kiss / hug friends and family that you haven't seen for a few weeks?
3. Do you shake hands with people when you meet them for the first time?
4. Do you use any other forms of greeting (for example, a «high five»)?

**15. Let's get to know! Your task is to introduce yourself, and find out necessary information. Act out the dialogues, use specific rules of conduct. Rules:**

	Ukraine	Algeria	Turkmenistan
1.	The distance between interlocutors is	The distance between interlocutors	The distance between interlocutors is

	1–1.5 m.	is 0.6–1 m.	0.6–1 m.
2.	Both man and woman can greet first.	Man greets first	Man greets first
3.	Open	Open	Wary
4.	Topic: General question	Topic: Both general question and questions about family and friends	Topic: Both general question and questions about family and friends

**16. Read the statements. Say whether you agree or disagree with them. Give examples to prove your opinion. Transform them into the questions and discuss with your partner.**

1. In Ukraine both men and women have equal rights.

2. In Turkmenistan the role of a woman is to bring up children and take care of the family.

3. Algerian people are hospitable.

4. Only one ethnic group lives on the territory of Ukraine.

5. All people in Ukraine speak Ukrainian because it's an official language.

6. The political structure of Ukraine, Algeria and Turkmenistan is identical.

**17. Prepare a project. Find information on symbolic colour meaning in different cultures on the Internet. What are the consequences of differences in colour symbolism in intercultural communication?**

## **CULTURES AND CUSTOMS**

**1. Complete the facts about customs around the world with must, mustn't or needn't.**



1. In many Arab countries, you \_\_\_\_\_ arrive on time for meeting or social events – punctuality is not considered important.
2. In many parts of Asia, you \_\_\_\_\_ touch or pat somebody on the head – it is considered offensive.
3. In many Asian countries, you \_\_\_\_\_ eat with your right hand because your left hand is considered dirty.
4. In many countries, your \_\_\_\_\_ use your index finger to beckon somebody – it is very rude.
5. In many Asian countries, you \_\_\_\_\_ remove your shoes before entering somebody's house – it is offensive to wear them indoors.
6. In most European countries, you \_\_\_\_\_ belch at the table because it's rude. However, in Arab countries it is a compliment.



## **2. Comment upon the photo above.**

Were the table manners broken? Is it possible to behave in this manner in your country?

People of what age behave so? Is it possible to do this with older people? Why do young people behave like this?

## **3. Find material on using gestures across cultures on the Internet. Answer the quiz questions by choosing the correct answer from the two offered.**

1. A toss of the head in Finland means...  
a) no.                      b) come here.              c) go away.
2. To indicate someone is miserly, the Dutch would ...  
a) slap their elbow.    b) make a fist.  
c) glide the forefinger down the nose.
3. In Bolivia you are waiting for a bus and when it arrives the driver gives you the so-so gesture (twisting the flat, open hand). This means...  
a) give me a tip.        b) get on.        c) it's full.
4. If you make the V for victory sign in the UK, you must do so with the palm facing ...  
a) outwards.    b) inwards.              c) sideways.
5. When a Pole flicks their finger against the neck it means...  
a) join me for a drink.              b) you are dead.  
c) don't test my patience.

6. In Belarus, when someone pokes their thumb between their forefinger and middle finger it means...

- a) go away.
- b) you will get nothing.
- c) you have been beaten.

7. In Honduras, a finger placed below the eye means...

- a) I disagree.
- b) be careful.
- c) I'm watching you.

8. When an Arab brings the tips of all fingers and a thumb together and bobs the hand up and down, this means...

- a) calm down.
- b) get lost.
- c) hurry up.

9. How should one point in China?

- a) with a closed fist.
- b) with an open hand.
- c) with the thumb.

**4. Write notes and present your ideas how to be polite when you're invited to dinner. Use the ideas below to help you.**

arrive exactly on time	keep elbows on the table	bring flowers
eat everything you've been given	eat with knife and fork	eat with fingers

**5. Write a short note to somebody who is visiting your country. Explain how to be polite when you're invited to dinner. Use the ideas from the previous exercise.**

Hello, \_\_\_\_\_,

Here's some advice how to be polite when you go to somebody's house for a meal.

You must .....

You mustn't .....

You needn't .....

It's necessary to .....

**6. Describe the situations and people's behavior. Is it common for your country?**



**7. Read the text about Georgian hospitality.**



Hospitality is above everything – that is the first impression of this country. «A guest – is a God's messenger», says

Georgian proverb. A tradition of Georgian hospitality has been cherished for thousands of years and up to now it has been the brightest expression of the traditional Georgian culture. Georgian poetry claims that hospitality is more valuable than courage and weapons skill. On the other hand, guest's behavior is important too, he has to be polite, well-mannered, modest and respect a host and his family members as well as all the Georgians and the country itself. Georgians are proud and disobedient, their love is as strong as their hatred.

If you happen to be a guest in Georgia, you will be able to feel all the traditions of Georgian feast. Special attitude and respect to house and family give an important meaning to each meal, while a feast at guest's presence turns into a holiday.

Following ancient feast traditions, a toast master is always chosen, his duties are to manage a holiday in a traditional way, propose toasts and involve others in toast giving. A huge number of toasts are given during the feast. The first toast is always to peace.

There is «alaverdy» tradition – if a toast is addressed to someone at the table, this person has to give a toast back.

As one of the most important components of the Georgian culture is winemaking, each family keeps nicely decorated horn used during feasts. In the midst of a feast to display their strength men often empty a

horn full of wine and turn it upside-down to prove that there is nothing left there.

During the feast respect to older family members, friends and of course, guests can be observed. A guest is expected to behave modestly, with due respect to a host, his family and other people at the table.

The Georgians treat family respectfully, they keep family relations even with distant relatives. A wedding, holiday of a new family origination is considered to be one of the most important events in life. Georgian wedding is always accompanied with good ancient customs and a great number of guests are invited.

### **8. Answer the questions.**

1. Who is a master of a Georgian feast?
2. What does «alaverdy» mean?
3. When is it necessary to toast in response?
4. What is the first toast to?
5. What is the name of a dish from which the Georgians drink wine?

**9. Read about New Year's celebration in Georgia and Turkey. Find out common features. Why are there a lot of common traits in New Year's celebration?**

**Mehmet, Ankara.** In late December all the hotels, restaurants, business centers and shops are decorated with fir trees, snowflakes, Christmas socks and Santa

Claus figures that are called Saint Nicholas in Turkey.



On Christmas Eve all TV channels broadcast for kids programmes and films about Saint Nicholas. After watching films children go to bed to receive presents from Saint Nicholas next morning. New Year is a family holiday in Turkey, that's why family

often gathers at festive table, watch TV, sing, and dance. The celebration lasts until morning. The peculiar feature of the celebration is the New Year lottery. The main award is such a wonderful prize that all the country is tempted to win and every citizen tends to buy at least one ticket.

**Sofico, Tbilisi.** New Year is celebrated with family members at home or in a restaurant. It is impossible to imagine festive table without such traditional dishes as satsivi, khachapuri and pelamushi. «Talaba» – a special tray comprising a saucer with honey, nuts, fruit and home-baked bread – is a must. «Chichilaki», a New Year tree, is put on a festive table. It is made of a cobnut branch being hewed to create a rich crown out of spills. Waiting for a guest is one of the main traditions. He is called «mekvle» – the one who makes a path. When a host asks «What have you brought?» a guest always replies

«I have brought you joy, happiness, health and welfare!» Stepping over a threshold, «mekvle» throws fruit, sweets, coins. The Georgians believe that the next day of a new year determines people's fate. «A fateful day» or «bedoba» is a day when life scenario for the following year is forejudged. This day everybody tries to spend as much time with their relatives as possible, not to argue, set their minds on positive emotions. During the holidays fireworks are set off as it is believed that every shot kills evil spirits.

**10. Find synonyms in the sentences. Explain their meaning and difference between them.**

1. National holidays used to be a sort of calendar pages of annual cycle which was composed depending on the Sun spinning and the Sun power. 2. She used to wait for the news from her son as a big holiday. 3. After meeting till late evening harmonica played, songs were heard, public festival was in the midst. 4. Public celebrations devoted to the Independence Day will be held on August 24 at 12 o'clock. 5. Zaineb has never offended Kulgan and now she sometimes even invites Kulgan to her yurt and tells her something interesting or teaches customs. 6. According to the old tradition preserved in villages, a son addressed his father and mother in a formal – «you» mode. 7. Klara obtained a habit of talking to herself due to longterm solitude. 8. Let's go to the

countryside up to the wind mills and sing a song to be heard around the city. 9. He started with kolomyjka but then continued reflecting sadly. 10. Folk dumas – are large narrative song-like stories mainly of heroic content. 11. Songs, little songs, I didn't compose you. The boys were composing you and I was borrowing.

**11. Complete the table. Compare common and different features. Try to explain their occurrence.**

<b>Country / holiday</b>	<b>Independence day</b>	<b>New year</b>	<b>Christmas</b>	<b>Women's day</b>	<b>Labour day (1<sup>st</sup> of May)</b>	<b>Victory day (9<sup>th</sup> of May)</b>
Georgia						
Turkmenistan						
The Republic of Azerbaijan						
Turkey						
Algeria						
Morocco						
The Syrian Arab Republic						
Ukraine						



**12. Which of the following utterances do you agree with? Give arguments.**

1. In English-speaking countries New Year is less popular than Christmas.

2. Nowadays Ukrainian people spend less time on festive home cooking. They prefer eating out.

3. Money is always a welcome birthday gift.

**13. Prepare a project «National culture and holidays». Describe common and distinctive features.**

**14. Match the words with the definitions.**

**1. Beliefs** a) Folk tales, legends and myths based on peculiar folk ideas about relation between the phenomena of environment and a person's fate.

**2. Superstitions** b) The foretoken of something.

**3. Superstitious beliefs** c) Beliefs according to which certain phenomena and events are presented as a sign of the future or manifestation of supernatural forces.

**4. Folk beliefs** d) An ancient folk tale about phenomena of nature, historical events, etc. or fantastic stories about gods, heroes, imaginary creatures.

**5. Myth** e) Thoughts about the world produced by feelings, not by reasons.

**15. Complete the following sentences with the words from the table.**

Prejudice × 2   Legend × 2   Myth   Belief   Superstitions

1. Opposite the door above the table surrounded by benches there is a fresco painting that illustrates \_\_\_\_\_ about Adonis and Venus (L. Ukrayinka).
2. According to a folk \_\_\_\_\_ a swallow brings peace and happiness to people (folk superstition).
3. Like other folks, Slavic people had \_\_\_\_\_ that dead ancestors continued to live after death (from scientific literature).
4. Marysya always listened to all the Huzul \_\_\_\_\_ and stories with great interest (H. Khotkevych).
5. To be happy, tells Italian \_\_\_\_\_, one should hold and kiss a hunchbacked man several times (K. Stanislavskyi).
6. It is said that a leap year brings unhappiness... I don't believe in \_\_\_\_\_ ! (I. Nekhoda).
7. Disgust and carved \_\_\_\_\_ arose in my soul, they always remind that owl is a foreboding (M. Stelmakh).
8. According to folk \_\_\_\_\_ for a person whose road was crossed with someone carrying full buckets it was a good sign.

**16. Read the text. Do you know the superstitions of your country?**

Since the earliest days people believed in prejudices. They referred to various aspects of life. Some prejudices are quite spread even now, but a lot of them are forgotten which is a pity as they illustrate specific features of national mindset.

According to a dictionary, prejudice – is a kind of misbelieving, when a person treats unknown forces as real ones able to foresee events and even influence them and thinks it is possible to fight against them or find a compromise with them. That is why a prejudice can be traced on a behavioral level in certain customs: wearing amulets, tattoos, magic motions, etc. Special status is given to superstitions.

There have been many arguments around prejudices for a long time. Some people think that prejudices hold ancestors' wisdom and signs of destiny, others think that they represent a false godliness. In any case, prejudice is an integral part of culture and folklore of every nation.

**17. Complete the sentences with the words from the table.**

unhappy	unmarried	be born	kind
unkind		ladder	measure
quarrel		famous	cut

1. If a black cat crossed the street – it's a / an \_\_\_\_\_ sign, because you will not be successful in your job (the Republic of Azerbaijan). 2. If a black cat crossed the street and went away – it's a / an \_\_\_\_\_ sign, because a witch didn't notice you (Great Britain). 3. If you sit at the corner of the table, you will be \_\_\_\_\_ for seven years (the Republic of Azerbaijan). 4. If you spill black pepper,

there will be a quarrel (the Republic of Azerbaijan). 5. If a person's ears are higher than his eyebrow level, he / she will be famous (Turkmenistan). 6. Children that \_\_\_\_\_ later than birth term were put to sleep by magic (Morocco). 7. If a person has broken a mirror, he / she will be \_\_\_\_\_ for seven years. (Turkey). 8. \_\_\_\_\_ nails in the evening or at night means to cut your life (Turkey). 9. If you \_\_\_\_\_ a newborn child, he will be short (Turkey). 10. If you go under the \_\_\_\_\_, you will be out of luck (Ukraine).

## TRANSLATION PROBLEMS

**1. Compare a word combination «my country» in different languages. What common and distinctive features do they have?**

Моя країна	Ukrainian
mənim ölkəm	Azerbaijani
بلدي [baladi]	Arabic
Ülkem [ilkiam]	Turkish
ჩემს ქვეყანაში	Georgian
[ch'ems k'veqanashi]	

**2. Read the text.**

In respect to national and psychological and other peculiarities of nations R. D. Lewis divided cultures into three types: linear-active, multi-active and reactive. Linear-active – are those which plan,

schedule, organize, pursue action chains, and do one thing at a time. The Germans and Swiss are in this group. Multi-active – are those lively, loquacious people who do many things at once, planning their priorities not according to a time schedule, but according to level of significance. Italians, Latin Americans and Arabs are members of this group. Reactive – are those cultures that prioritize courtesy and respect, listen quietly and calmly to their interlocutors and react carefully to the other side’s proposals. The Chinese, Japanese and Finns are in this group.

**3. Define what type of culture your country belongs to? What is the attitude to the category of «time» in your country? Does it differ from other countries?**

**Types of culture**

<b>Linear-active culture</b>	<b>Multi-active culture</b>	<b>Reactive culture</b>
Plans ahead step by step	Plans in outline only	Checks against general principles
Does one thing at a time	Does several things at a time	Reacts to a partner’s action
Speaks concisely	Speaks a lot	Listens most of the time
Polite but direct	Emotional	Polite, indirect
Confronts with	Confronts	Never

logic	emotionally	confronts
Job-oriented	People-oriented	People-oriented
Sticks to facts	Sticks to feelings rather than facts	Pays attention to statements and promises
Result-oriented	Relationship-oriented	Harmony-oriented
Sticks to agenda	Rarely makes notes	Plans slowly
Written words are important	Spoken words are important	Face to face contact is important
Restrained body language	Unrestrained body language	Subtle body language

(by R. D. Lewis «Business cultures in international business: From collision to understanding»).

**4. Compare a word-for-word English translation of the proverbs of different peoples. Explain what the differences depend on. Find the equivalents in your native tongue.**

Ukrainians	Georgians	Arabs	Azerbaijanians
Sing like the person whose carriage you are sitting in.	Wear the hat like people whose country you	Wherever you go, do like others.	Each grass grows on its root.

	are visiting.		
Together it is easier to beat the father.	Bees sip together.	At first make it right with friends and then attack enemies.	If six people pull together, they will possess the things, which're in the sky; if they're disjoined – hey'll lose the things they chew.
When a crayfish whistles on a mountain.	Resin won't turn into honey no matter how long you'll be cooking it.	Wait until salt starts to bloom.	When camel's tail touches the ground.
Each curlew is used to his bog.	Every crow praises her baby.	One's own child looks like a moon.	For she-bear her bear-cub is whitish, for a female hedgehog her hedgehog-cub is softish.
Even a horse can't catch lost time.	Time doesn't wait for a person.	Twist the time until it begins to twist you.	Time isn't money, you can't return it.

**5. Explain the meaning of these phrases and select equivalents for them from your culture. What influence can they have on the course of intercultural communication?**

Barbie Doll, before you could say Jack Robinson, doubting Thomas, every Tom, Dick and Harry, GI Joe, John Bull, John Hancock, Johnny-come-lately, Jolly Roger, Mister Right (or Miss Right), Mr. Nice Guy.

**6. Underline English and Ukrainian equivalents which disagree in translation. Translate them into Ukrainian.**

*E. g. Eat at pleasure – drink with measure – їж удосталь, пий у міру.*

The proof of the pudding is in the eating; pull oneself together; like the palm of one's hand; lose heart; twiddle one's thumbs; turn the other cheek; steal one's thunder.

**7. Look at the phrases in the imperative mood in English and Ukrainian. How do they differ?**

<i>Help</i> yourself to a wedding cake!	<i>Пригощайся (тець)</i> весільним тортом!
<i>Ask us over!</i>	<i>Запроси (іть)</i> нас у гості!
<i>Let</i> them <i>throw</i> rose petals over the newlyweds!	<i>Нехай (хай)</i> вони <i>обсиплють</i> молодих пелюстками троянд!



*Let's cut* a round  
loaf into pieces!

*Поріжмо* коровай на  
шматочки!

**8. Read the sentences. Find the process of the action and its result. Underline the process with one line, the result – with two lines. Translate into Ukrainian.**

*E. g.*

*Yesterday I was listening to the radio. – Вчора я слухав радіо.*

*I have just listened to the radio. – Я щойно послухав радіо.*

1. While she was letting the dog out, someone came in.

2. I had let the dog out before someone came in.

3. The father of the bridegroom was negotiating with the bride's parents about the price of the ransom.

4. The father of the bridegroom has already negotiated with the bride's parents about the price of the ransom.

5. They were mixing onion and potato for 2 minutes.

6. Yesterday they mixed onion and potato.

7. The girls are coming back to the well to bring water.

8. The girls have already brought water.

9. He is sanctifying a spring of willow now.

10. He had sanctified a spring of willow before the mother came.

**9. Explain the meaning of the phrases given below. Find their equivalents in English.**

*Підносити гарбуза; кожна птиця знайде свого  
Гриця; на двох весіллях зразу не танцюють; не  
буде Галя – буде другая.*

**10. Analyze concepts «land», «freedom», «space», «nature» from the perspective of your country. Compare your thoughts with another member of the group. Are they similar? Why?**

**11. Join into groups. Present information about home, family from the perspective of different cultures.**

**12. Make up a dialogue «Proverbs and sayings of the world». Comment on common and distinctive features of the proverbs of different peoples.**

**13. Use the table «Types of cultures» to make up a situation-specific dialogue «Business negotiations». The participants of the conversation are representatives of different cultures.**

## **FAMOUS PEOPLE**

**1. Look at the pictures and answer the questions.**

1. Who are these people?
2. What are they famous for?

3. What are their nationalities?
4. Are they famous in their country or all over the world?



**2. Describe these people. Use the plan.**

1. Person's occupation.
2. Specific feature in his / her appearance.
3. Hair style.
4. Clothes.
5. General impression.

**3. Quiz «How do you know the world?»**

**Complete the table. Use the words below:**

Bohdan Stupka, Vakhtang Kikabidze, Muslim Magomayev, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, Taras Shevchenko, Ihor Sikorsky, Mesut Özil, Nikolay Tsiskaridze, Gara Garayev, Georgiy Daneliya, Lotfi Askar Zadeh, Ferit Orhan Pamuk, Zenadin Zedan.

<b>Country</b>	<b>Person</b>	<b>Scope of activity</b>
Azerbaijan		
Georgia		
Turkey		
Ukraine		
Algeria		

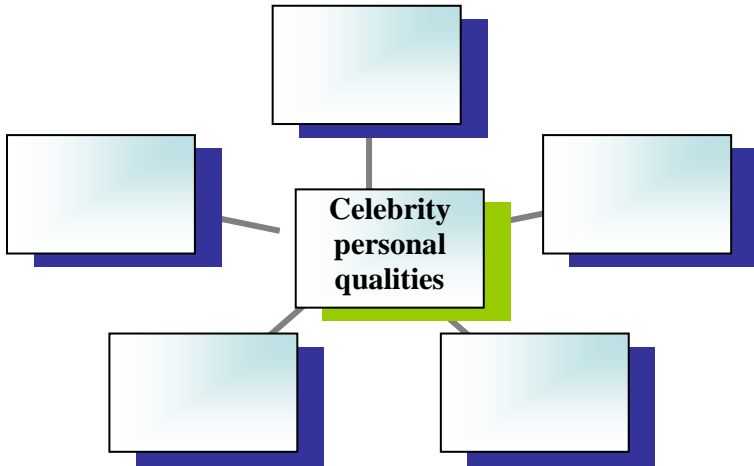
**4. Choose one person from the table; tell you groupmates about him / her.**

**5. Answer the question: «Which of the celebrities is the national identity?» Prove your ideas to your groupmates. Explain why you think so.**

**6. Tell your groupmates what qualities a famous person must have. Prove your ideas. Use the phrases below.**

*Example:*      *I think ...*  
                         *I think that .....*  
                         *Because ...*  
                         *As ...*

**7. Think and complete the associogram «Personal qualities of a celebrity».**



**8. Find in the sentences the synonyms and antonyms to a word «famous».**

**Synonyms:** 1. Celebrities smile at us from the covers of glossy magazines and walk the red carpets boasting their stunning figures (from a newspaper). 2. A folklore base is a feature of every outstanding pieces of writing ever (M. Rylskyi). 3. He [Franko] appeared in a company of youth that noticed his great poetic talent (P. Kolesnyk). 4. A personality of a great Kobzar of Ukraine – Taras Shevchenko is precious to us (from a newspaper). 5. A. V. Lunacharskyi was a brilliant man of letters and art critic (from a magazine). 6. I am a merchant, famous in Kiev (I. Nechyi-Levytskyi). 7. There came active

members and directors of Russian national public institutions, industrial and trade unions, county unions and city unions (Yu. Smolych). 8. This is the very famous well which attracts people from remote villages (M. Kotsubynskyi). 9. We have received several poems from a well-known national poet, a villager Pavlo Dymka from Kupchynets (I. Franko). 10. Pride figures of great and courageous ancestors – Khmelnytskyi, Paliy, Karmalyuk, Zaliznyak arise from ancient times (O. Dovzhenko). Known and forgotten, famed, ashamed, a master and a slave – he [Beethoven] was dying (M. Rylskyi). 10. A well-known singer; brave knight Don Quixote was riding his Rocinante all over the world (O. Honchar). 11. Svyatoslav with a small troop defeated twelve thousand of Polovtsi near Snovsk and became a hero in his land (P. Zahrebelnyi). 12. That brown face reminded one of those faces that famous artists choose to paint Irodiads and Salomes and other beauties of ancient times (O. Dosvitniy).

**Antonyms:** 1. Hundreds kilometers away from the city there is a notorious Aleksandrovsk Central (prison) (P. Koznalyuk). 2. Met notorious Kafa the prisoners with a scream of merchants' ambassadors (N. Rybak).

**9. Explain the difference in meaning of the words from the previous exercise.**

**10. Project «How to become a famous person».**

**11. You are going to read information about Haci Zeynalabdin Taliyev. What do you want to know about this person? Make up questions and note them down.**

**12. Read about Azerbaijanian philanthropist Haci Zeynalabdin Tagiyev. Ask questions to your groupmates.**



An oil magnate Haci Zeynalabdin Tagiyev was born on 25 January, 1838 in a family of a tailor. Since 10 he had been taught by a mason; carried barrels with mortar, then chipped stones, but soon got involved into a new trade.

Zeynalabdin rented a plot of land in Bibi-Eibat, hired workers and a supervisor; bought equipment for drilling wells. It took much time before the first oil appeared, but Tagiyev was awarded for his patience and diligence – a fountain spurted. Having invested oil revenues into business, Tagiyev soon became not only an oil producer but a manufacturer, a master of cargo ships, and was also indulged in fishery (almost all fisheries around the Kura and the Caspian belonged to him). He owned several caravansaries in

Iran; built a four-storey palace in Moscow. In 1918 Tagiyev developed a plan of Azerbaijan national economy restoration; promoted the establishing and development of education, art and journalism in the republic.

Baku shipyards, oil factories, the first horse railway, firefighting yard, Baku water pipe-line, first banks, first cotton factory, schools, madrasah, mosques, hospitals, theatres were opened and developed at the behest and expense of the most generous Baku millionaire-manufacturer. He sponsored the education of oil specialists, lawyers and doctors at the most prestigious institutions abroad; due to his efforts Baku polytechnic institute was established, the best professors were employed. Muslim, Russian, Armenian and Jewish charity communities acting in Baku chose Tagiyev their honorable head.

Tagiyev was concerned about women's education. He opened the first boarding school for Muslim girls in the East. Actresses started to play in his theatre. He enhanced the development of education and culture not only in Azerbaijan but in the Russian Empire for that he was awarded the title of the State Councilor. Haci Zeynalabdin Tagiyev died on 1 September, 1924, but the memory of him is still alive.



**13. Work in groups A and B. Read your part of the text «The man who embodied the dream of Leonardo da Vinci». Ask questions to the other group to get necessary information. Complete the table.**

### **Group A**



The boy loved listening to mum's stories about boundless universe, mystery of stars, seas and oceans, incredible and fascinating world that was very distant from their Kyiv apartment. Although the boy's imagination was impressed by the stories about the genius of the XV century – Leonardo da Vinci and his idea to create an «iron bird» – flying machine that was supposed to take to the air under the force of a powerful propeller without any blasting. The boy's name was Ihor Sikorsky.

Ihor Sikorsky was born on 6 June, 1889 in Kyiv. The childhood of a prospective airplane designer was spotlighted with culture, art and deep knowledge of surrounding world, given to him by his family, and which determined his entire life.

In 1900 Ihor Sikorsky entered the First Kyiv Gymnasium – the oldest Kyiv educational institution with the excellent teaching traditions. Although the education in typical gymnasiums was exclusively

humanitarian, the boy was attracted by the Sciences. As such, his parents decided to send their son to Saint-Petersburg Marine Cadet Corps. The education in Marine Cadet Corps was successful for Ihor, but he soon realized that military career, though dealt with service at the sea, did not attract him. Meanwhile, the circle of his interests formed completely: he tried to trace all the technical novelties; designed or crafted something at school workshops after classes. In 1906 Ihor Sikorsky went to Paris and started mastering the science at Duquigno De Lanno technical school. However, he was not satisfied with the educational level and returned home in six months where he entered Kyiv Polytechnic Institute of Emperor Alexander II.

In 1908-1912 he developed such planes as BiS-1, BiS-2, S-4, S-5 and record-breaking S-6, multiengine airplanes «Grand» and «Russky Vytyaz» and later on the best plane of World War I «Illia Muromets».

1. The year of emigration to the USA	
2. First helicopters	
3. Sikorsky helicopter drawings	
4. The year when Sikorsky helicopters were put into service	
5. The main purpose of Sikorsky machines	
6. The firms that rivaled with Sikorsky engineering office	
7. The name of Sikorsky's company	

## **Group B**

After February events of 1917 I. Sikorsky had to move abroad as there was a real threat of his imprisonment. At first he went to France and then immigrated to the USA.

Since early 1930s Sikorsky had started developing helicopters again along with the planes. Unlike other designers that applied side-by-side configuration while helicopter assembling, I. Sikorsky used single-rotor configuration with antitorque rotor. This configuration became dominant in world helicopter industry. After the tests in 1942 a helicopter was adopted by the US army.

After the war a real helicopter boom began in the USA. More than 340 companies designing helicopters for different purposes were established. However, Sikorsky's company won the competition and became an acknowledged leader not only at American but at the world market. His helicopters were widely used in the army, coast guard and civil life. They were specifically efficient in rescue and sanitary operations. This fact met the views of Sikorsky on these machines, in his opinion rescuing – not fighting was the main task of helicopters.

In 1957 Ihor Sikorsky left his position of a chief designer at his company and performed the duties of engineering consultant. The biggest part of the world records belonged to Sikorsky machines, including the absolute ones. Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation took

pride of place in the world helicopter industry and has been a top performer up to now.

He died on the 26<sup>th</sup> of October 1972.

1. When and where he was born	
2. The first educational institution	
3. Where he studied Engineering and Mathematics	
4. Why he moved to Paris	
5. Where he completed his training	
6. The best plane of the First World War	

**14. Read the text, complete the sentences with the word combinations given below.**



Mustafa Kemal Atatürk was an outstanding state and political leader of Turkey, Turkish general; the first president of Turkey; a leader of the Turkish war for independence against the split of the former Osman Empire after World War I.

1. \_\_\_\_ (1918) the Osman Empire in World War I of revolutionary movement and «war for independence» in Anatoliya, 2. \_\_\_\_ and occupant regime created a new nationalism based on («national sovereignty») republic. 3. \_\_\_\_ became its first president; reigned in authoritarian way, 4. \_\_\_\_\_, that were supposed to acquire European manners and modernize Turkey. He introduced a series of

important political, social and cultural reforms such as sultanate liquidation (1922), republic proclamation (1923), caliphate cancellation (1924), introduction 5. \_\_\_\_ (1925), adoption 6. \_\_\_\_ using European practice (1926), alphabet latinisation, religion separation from state (1928), entitling women the right to vote, titles cancellation and feudal forms of addressing, surnames introduction (1934), national banks and industry creation. Being the head of the Great National Assembly (1920-1923) and then (1923) as the president of the republic, had coercive authority and dictatorial powers in Turkey. Even today Turkey considers him to be its 7. \_\_\_\_\_.

- A secular education, closing of dervish order, clothes reformation;
- B national hero;
- C implementing reforms;
- D new criminal and civil codes;
- E insist on the liquidation of sultan government;
- F after the reform proclamation;
- G to head after the defeat.

**15. Make up top-5 «Famous people of my country». Tell how they contributed to the development of your country.**

**16. Discussion «Who is an outstanding personality of your country?» Work in groups. Present your candidate and the reason for your choice.**

**17. Make up an interview «My way to success» and act it out.**

**Follow these recommendations:**

1. Present your ideas briefly and clearly.
2. Demonstrate respect for your partner.
3. Give positive evaluation of his / her achievements.
4. Make the first question brief but not speculative.
5. Reason your ideas.
6. Often ask questions: «Why?», «When?», «How?»
7. Use the phrases: «If I understand you», «As I take it you mean ...»

**18. You are a famous person. Give advice on what should be done to become an outstanding person.**

**19. Make a plan of the story «The way to recognition».**

## **CULTURAL DISCREPANCIES**

**1. What are people doing in the photos? Match the phrases to the photos. Write down the sentences under each photo.**

Roll one's eyes, bump into sb., join the back of the queue, to show sb. to a particular seat, embrace sb., to take along a box of good chocolates.



1 She's showing a guest to a particular seat



2



3



4



5



6

**2. What things from ex. 1 do people usually do while visiting, greeting, gift giving, queuing? What else do they do? Write down your examples.**

*E. g.*

*While visiting a host or a hostess shows a guest to a particular seat. While greeting people shake hands and say «How do you do?» to each other.*

**3. Listen and read the vocabulary to the text.**

## Vocabulary to the text

to drop in [drɒp ɪn] (v) – to visit informally and spontaneously;

in the dead of night (idm.) – in the middle of night;

to invite sb. [ɪn'vaɪt] (v) – to ask someone to go to an event;

to show sb. to a particular seat (idm.) – to lead or direct someone to a place to sit;

to back up [bæk'ʌp] (phr. v) – to support;

issue ['ɪʃu:] (n) – an important question that is in dispute and must be settled;

gender ['dʒɛndə] (n) – the physical and / or social condition of being male or female;

embrace [ɪm'breɪs] (v) – hold (someone) tightly in your arms, usually with fondness;

stiff [stɪf] (adj.) – rigidly formal;

prolonged [prɒ'lɒŋd] (adj.) – extended in time;

a person of lower / higher status (phr.) – a person is low / high in the social scale;

to be of similar rank (phr.) – to have identical social status;

it is common... (phr.) – it is generally accepted;

to be related to (phr.) – to be connected to;

to take along (phr.) – to bring someone or something along with sb.;

received (adj.) – sth, got from sb.;

join the back of the queue (phr.) – get to the back of the line;



to push in (phr. v) – to force one's way into a queue;

roll one's eyes (idm.) – to move your eyes upwards as a way of showing that you are annoyed or bored after someone has done or said something;

to tut [tʌt] (v) – used to express annoyance, impatience, or mild reproof;

to complain to sb. [kəm'pleɪn] (v) – to say that something is wrong or not satisfactory;

minor (adj.) – unimportant;

to bump into sb. [bʌmp] (phr. v) – to meet someone you know when you have not planned to meet them;

mind your p's and q's (phr.) – to make an effort to be especially polite in a particular situation.

**4. Look at the text «When in Rome, do as the Romans do». What does the title of the text mean? How is it related to the pictures on p. 53?**

### **When in Rome, do as the Romans do**

The British are very much conscious of their etiquette rules. Therefore, they disregard people who breach good manners at every occasion. Here is a code of rules and customs each foreigner has to follow not to get into difficulties.

#### ***1. Visiting***

In most houses in Britain, the doors are usually kept closed. It is customary to visit people at a pre-

arranged time and day. As a generalization, people are not comfortable if you just drop in. Nevertheless, if someone says to drop in at any time, feel free to do so as long as it is not in the dead of night.

When you go into someone's house, do take your hat off (men only). It is impolite for men to wear hats indoors especially in churches. If you're invited to dinner, ensure you are punctual as already discussed. Do not sit down at once when you arrive. The host may show you to a particular seat. When discussing business over dinner, be prepared to back up your claims with facts and figures. Brits rely on facts, rather than emotions, to make decisions.

## ***2. Form of Greeting***

In Britain handshake is the common form of greeting. When you meet people for the first time, it is normal to shake hands. A firm handshake is the norm; there are no issues over gender in Britain. The usual formal greeting is «How do you do?» and a firm handshake, but with a lighter touch between men and women.

Keep in mind that «How do you do?» – is a greeting, not a question and the correct response is to repeat «How do you do?» You say this when shaking hands with someone.

In Britain, unlike some other European countries, it is unusual to embrace or kiss the other person (unless they are family or a very close friend). The British might seem a little stiff and formal at first but

after a while they will relax as you get to know each other. Avoid prolonged eye contact when you meet people for the first time, as it might make them feel uncomfortable. In Britain, there is still some protocol to follow when introducing people in a business or more formal social situation. Introduce a younger person to an older person, then introduce a person of lower status to a person of higher status. When two people are of similar age and rank, introduce the one you know better to the other person.

### ***3. Gift Giving Etiquette***

During Birthday and Christmas celebrations, it is common for the British to exchange gifts between family members and close friends. The gift doesn't need to be expensive, but it should usually demonstrate an attempt to find something that is related to the recipient's interests. When invited to someone's home, it is normal to take along a box of good chocolates, a good bottle of wine or flowers. Note that gifts are opened when received!

### ***4. Queuing***

British etiquette dictates that when you arrive, you join the back of the queue. In other words, the British wait their turn in queues. It is seen as unfair if someone doesn't join the queue and pushes in.

Queuing can seem very strange if you are not used to it however if you are seen to «push in» it is considered very rude and unfair to other people who

have been waiting. If in doubt ask «Is this the back of the queue?» to avoid offending anyone.

A common British trait is that despite everybody in the queue is annoyed with someone who has pushed in, very few people will ask that person to go to the back of the queue. British people do not like to cause a scene by arguing. Instead they will shake their head, roll their eyes, tut or have an angry facial expression. They may also complain to the person next to them in the queue.

### ***5. Thank you / I'm Sorry / Please***

The Brits say «thank you» a lot, even for minor things. If you accidentally bump into someone, say «sorry». They probably will too, even if it was your fault! This is a habit and can be seen as very amusing by an «outsider». Remembering to say «please» and «thank you» is very important, if you are not doing it you may be told to «mind your p's and q's».

## **COUNTRY SPECIFIC COMMENTARY**

The earliest mention of the proverb ***When in Rome do as the Romans do*** is found in St. Ambrose's utterances (340–397 A. D.), a bishop of Milan, who was one of the most influential church leaders of the IV century. Firstly witnessed in the Medieval Latin the utterance sounded like *if you should be in Rome, live in the Roman manner; if you should be elsewhere, live as they do there*. Hence, the proverb means that

*when you are living in, or visiting a community of people, you should follow the laws and customs of that community.*

**5. Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions. Compare the British and Ukrainian etiquette, using the phrases:** to visit, to go into someone's house, to invite to dinner, to discuss business over dinner, to meet sb. for the first time, to greet formally, to be unusual, to avoid, social protocol, to present with sth., to join the queue, to cause a scene, minor things, amusing habit.

*E. g.*

*S A: How do the British visit each other?*

*S B: They visit each other at a pre-arranged time and day. Is it common for the Ukrainians to agree upon the meeting beforehand?*

*S A: Usually yes, but they can also drop in.*

**6. How are degrees of comparison of adjectives formed in the English and Ukrainian languages? What's the difference? Match the numbers to the letters.**

1) light – ighter – the lightest;	a) злий – зліший – найзліший;
2) rude – ruder – the rudest;	b) хороший – кращий – найкращий;
3) firm – firmer – the	c) легкий – легший –

firmest;	найлегший;
4) good – better – the best;	d) кумедний – кумедніший – найкумедніший;
5) amusing – more amusing – the most amusing;	e) міцний – міцніший – найміцніший;
6) angry – angrier – the angriest	f) грубий – грубіший – найгрубіший

**7. Fill in all the columns of the table.**

<i>long</i>	<i>longer</i>	<i>the longest</i>
punctual		
	more correct	
		the most important
	more formal	
unusual		
		the most similar
	younger	
old		
		the angriest
	lower	
minor		
		the most expensive
	more conscious	

**8. Form the adjectives whose a) simple, b) compound comparative and superlative degrees of comparison coincide with the Ukrainian ones.**

*Adjectives:* close, ~~odd-looking~~, slow, changeable, strange, prosperous, differentiating, suitable, similar, high, greedy.

Simple forms		Compound forms	
<i>close – closer – the closest</i>	<i>близький – ближчий – найближчий</i>	<i>odd- looking – more odd looking – the most odd looking</i>	<i>чудернацький – більш чудернацький – найбільш чудернацький</i>

**9. Match the words from column A to the words from column B. Work with the text.**

*E. g. Good manners.*

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
<del>Good</del>	facial expression
particular	person
firm	status
minor	handshake
prolonged	response
higher	<del>manners</del>
angry	nation

amusing	eye contact
punctual	seat
stiff	things

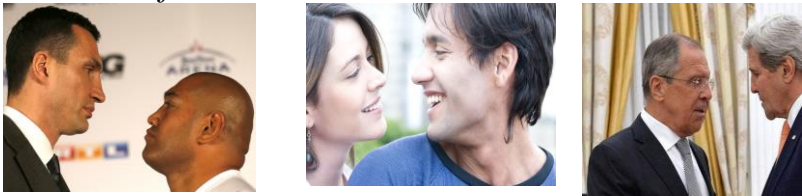
**10. Look at the photos and answer the questions. Give arguments.**



a) which candies are expensive / more expensive / the most expensive?

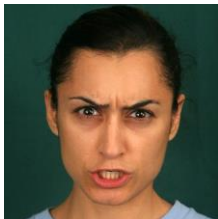
***E. g.***

*Roshen chocolates are expensive, Raffaello candies are more expensive, because they're made in Italy. Handmade candies are the most expensive because it takes a lot of time to cook them.*



b) which eye contact is prolonged / more prolonged / the most prolonged?





c) which facial expression is angry / angrier / the angriest?



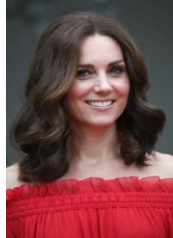
d) which handshake is firm / firmer / the firmest?



e) who is punctual / more punctual / the most punctual?



f) which place is particular / more particular / the most particular for going on holiday?



g) whose status is high / higher the highest?

**11. Which conversations are typical for British / Ukrainian society? Read the dialogues and explain your choice.**

### I

- Good morning. Anna Lutis.
- Alexander Rutberg. Nice to meet you, Anna. Let me shake your hand and congratulate on your promotion.
- Thank you.

### II

- Hey, guy! Don't push in the queue! You're in line behind me!
- Excuse me, I just wanted to ask an operator one question.
- I know nothing and care less. Join the back of the queue and wait your turn.

### III

- Nice weather, isn't it?
- Yes, I think we are to expect blue skies and warm temps throughout the day.

– Sounds nice! Sunny and warm – what can be better for a barbeque party!

– I think strong winds are going to blow in the afternoon though. But at least it won't rain.

#### IV

– We're so grateful for such a delicious dinner. You're a born chef.

– Indeed? I think you don't have to be a talented cook to prepare all these dishes. They're quite ordinary.

– You don't say so! They're fantastic and look gorgeous!

– Thanks, dear. I'll pack Olivier salad, cabbage rolls and a few pieces of my original pie.

– Thanks a lot. Now there's no need to cook supper.

#### V

– Good afternoon! I'm sorry, I'm half an hour late.

– Never mind, dear! Everyone is waiting for you. Please, come in, I'll show you to your seat.

### **12. Practice the dialogues above.**

### **13. Make up similar dialogues, following the instructions.**

#### I

**S 1.** You're invited to dinner to your chief's house. Greet him and ask where you may take a seat.

**S 2.** Greet your employee. Say that he's very punctual (mention the time he / she came). Introduce him / her to a guest of higher status and show him / her to a particular seat (point out who he / she seats next to).

## II

**S 1.** You're going to a Christmas party to your colleague's place. Ask him / her about the custom of gift-giving in Great Britain.

**S 2.** Explain to your colleague that the gift doesn't need to be expensive. It should demonstrate your interest in recipient's likes. Say that a box of good chocolates, a good bottle of wine or cake will be right up your street.

## III

**S 1.** You're standing in the queue and see that someone's just pushed in and is heading for the front end of the queue. Try to stop this person giving arguments why he / she has to wait his / her turn.

**S 2.** You've checked in online and now, while people are standing in line, can jump the queue. Explain why you don't need to wait.

**14. Complete the table. Match the phrasal verbs to their meanings. Write down Ukrainian equivalents.**

*Phrasal verbs:* to ~~have over~~, to drop in, to take off, to back up, to take along, to push in, to bump into, to be carried away, to ring sb. up.

**Meanings:** to rudely join a line of the people who are waiting for something, by moving in front of some of the people who are already there; ~~to accept the guests~~; to bring with sb.; to meet someone you know when you have not planned to meet them; to remove; to call; to visit unexpectedly; to ground claims on facts; to be very excited.

Phrasal verbs	Meanings	Ukrainian equivalents
<i>have over</i>	<i>accept the guests</i>	<i>приймає гостей</i>

**15. Compare the translation of Ukrainian and English set expressions. Which of them are translated equally? Which differ? Use the dictionary.**

*E. g.*

*Good wine needs no bush.* – *Хороший товар говорить сам за себе.* *The sentences differ in meaning. Good wine needs no bush means literally «хороше вино не потребує чагарнику».*

In the dead of night – у глуху ніч; mind your p’s and q’s – слідкуй за тим, що говориш; roll with the punches – виявляти гнучкість; beware of Greeks bearing gifts – бійся данайців, що дари приносять; roll one’s eyes – закочувати очі; jump the queue – проходити без черги; shake a leg! – Ворушись!

**16. Insert the correct set expressions from ex. 15.**

1. Sarah couldn't utter a word; she was just constantly ..... at the sight of such impudence. 2. Hey! ..... otherwise we'll be late for lunch. 3. A: I can't believe Sarah brought me delicious cupcakes after we haven't been on speaking terms for a fortnight! B: ..... . She probably has ulterior motives. 4. Harry, you're on a visit, thus ..... while travelling around other country. 5. Well, there's nothing we can do to change things. We just have to learn to ..... . 6. I wonder if it is possible to ..... if I start coughing violently? 7. I have no idea who's knocking at the door ..... . Can it be Jimmy?

**17. Give a comment on the following situations of intercultural communication. What caused misunderstanding?**

1) Professor Enell from America enjoys teaching and invites his students to his home to celebrate the end of the semester with him and his wife. He asks them to come for dessert and coffee at three o'clock in the afternoon. At two thirty, the doorbell rings, and Mrs. Enell – not yet ready to receive her guests opens the door to find her husbands's Korean students standing there. Flustered, Mrs. Enell ushers them in.

2) Melanie is excited to be invited to a party honoring the birth of her neighbor's baby who is

Hawaiian. Imagine her surprise when she hears relatives say about this beautiful baby, “Oh, what a flat nose spread out all over its face”. “Oh, what big ears”. Melanie is shocked.

3) Julie, an art student, and Farid, her Iranian boyfriend, have been seeing each other for several months. Farid has just invited Julie for dinner at the home of his brother, Reza, and sister-in-law, Maryam. Julie is delighted. When they arrive, Julie “ooohs” and “aahs” over their Iranian folk art collection. She is particularly drawn to a miniature on the bookshelf and admires its beauty and fine-ness of handwork details. Julie is so enthusiastic that Maryam insists on giving it to her. Surprised and a bit embarrassed, Julie refuses, but Maryam persists in her offer. Not wanting to hurt Maryam’s feelings, Julie graciously accepts the gift. Julie is happy. Maryam is not.

**18. Give your friend some pieces of advice. Use the phrasal verbs from ex. 14 and phrases from ex. 15.**

*Situation 1*

**Your friend from Ukraine is arranging a business meeting with his / her British colleagues. Give him / her a clue how to hold a top-class business engagement. Speak on:**

- punctuality;
- how he / she ought to greet people;

- how to introduce Ukrainian colleagues to British ones depending on their status;
- which things he / she should avoid;
- how it is appropriate to discuss business over dinner.

### *Situation 2*

**Your friend from Great Britain is discouraged by Ukrainian queuing etiquette. Explain to him / her how to behave in Ukrainian queues. Speak on:**

- in which establishments Ukrainians usually stand in the queues;
- unfair situations which may happen while waiting;
- people's reaction to those, who push in;
- who he / she should let jump the queue.

### *Situation 3*

**Your friend from Ukraine was invited to his colleague's party (she's British). Knowing nothing about her preferences he took along a jar of delicious honey, which the woman is allergic to. Comfort your friend and turn his attention to:**

- British gratitude and sense of humour;
- the presents British favour;
- the gifts you recommend to take along;
- the gifts cost.

**19. Look at the italicized words. Are the sentences with them written in the Active or Passive voice? How is the Passive voice formed in**



**English? Find more examples with the Passive voice in the text «When in Rome, do as the Romans do».**

In most houses in Britain, the doors *are* usually *kept closed*. When discussing business over dinner, *be prepared* to back up your claims with facts and figures. It *is considered* very rude and unfair to other people who have been waiting. This is a habit and *can be seen* as very amusing by an «outsider».

**20. Find the verbs in the passive and underline them. Which tense forms are used in the passive in the sentences below? Compare the sentences in passive voice in English and Ukrainian. How do they differ?**

ENGLISH	UKRAINIAN
I'm often <u>shown</u> to a particular seat when I come for a visit.	Мене зазвичай <u>проводжають</u> до певного місця, коли я приходжу в гості.
Steve is invited to dinner tonight.	Сьогодні Стіва запрошено на обід.
At business meeting guests are usually greeted formally.	На ділових зустрічах гостей, зазвичай, вітають формально.
The gift should be demonstrated straight away.	Подарунок варто одразу показати.
The hat has just been	Капелюх щойно

taken off and hanged on a coat stand.	зняли та повісили на вішак.
People of higher status have recently been introduced to the ones of lower status.	Людей вищих за статусом нещодавно було представлено людям нижчим за статусом.
The door was kept closed when I pulled the door handle.	Двері не відчиняли, коли я потягнув за дверну ручку.
Two hours ago a few business matters were discussed over dinner.	Дві години тому за обідом було обговорено декілька ділових питань.

**21. Read the sentences. Underline the fact with one line, process – with two lines, result – with a dotted line. Translate into Ukrainian.**

*E. g.*

*Cheese is made of milk. – Суп готують із молока.*

*The issue is being discussed at a conference now. – Зараз на конференції обговорюють проблему.*

*The shop assistant has been enquired about the opening hours. – Продавця запитали про години роботи.*

1. The business partners had been invited before the invitations were sent out.

2. The song is being performed by an unknown singer.
3. Help yourself to stew. It was heated up a minute ago.
4. The program was being aired on state television from 14 to 16 p. m.
5. Have the flowers already been presented with the hostess?
6. My favourite film will be shown on Monday at 9 p. m.
7. The words haven't been put onto subtitles yet.
8. Don't bother Lesley and Rose. They're being informed about the upcoming meeting.
9. The latest offers are brought out.
10. The presents had been unwrapped when we came back home.

## **22. Rewrite the texts in the passive form.**

**E. g.** Spaniards' spontaneity and warmth reflect their habit of kissing both cheeks on greeting – Spaniards' habit of kissing both cheeks on greeting is reflected in their spontaneity and warmth.

## GREETINGS AROUND THE WORLD



### **Kisses in Spain**

Spaniards' spontaneity and warmth reflect their habit of kissing both cheeks on greeting. It doesn't matter if you

know the person you kiss or if you meet them for the first time. Women kiss women, men kiss women but rarely men kiss men, except when they are close family members and one is older than the other. You give two kisses on the cheek, first the left then the right and you must say your name and «nice to meet» you as you kiss too. The exceptions are formal encounters, like entering an office or meeting very high ranked people. You don't kiss your attorney's secretary nor do you kiss the King.



### **Bows in Japan**

While being in Japan I noticed that the Japanese didn't exchange handshakes. They consider a small head nod casual and use it when greeting family or friends. On the other hand, when my colleague greeted a superior, he used a deep, longer bow: roughly a 90-degree bend at the waist. Most Japanese people don't expect foreign travellers to understand bowing etiquette and so will usually accept a nod of the head or a handshake.

### **Indian namaste**



The traditional Indian form of greeting is the *namaste*, which literally means «I bow to the divine in you». The Indians use it for greeting, taking leave, and also to seek forgiveness. To greet someone with a namaste, you should bring your hands together with palms

touching in front of your chest in a graceful fashion. Indian business colleagues will consider a namaste a compliment. It sets the right tone for the rest of your meeting and shows that you've taken time to understand Indian exchanges. Nowadays apart from namaste Indian businesspeople are offering a handshake to show that they're familiar and comfortable with greeting foreigners.

**23. Which behaviour characteristics are common for the British / Ukrainians? Which ones are different? Make up sentences, using the phrases below.**

*Phrases:* ~~to take a hat off, to say "sorry" even if it's not your fault,~~ to show to a particular seat, to take a seat wherever one wants, to back up claims with facts and figures, to visit people at a pre-arranged time, to shake hands firmly, to embrace and kiss a person you see for the first time, to introduce a person of lower status to a person of higher status, to exchange gifts between family members and close friends, to take along flowers, to open the gifts after their receiving, to push in, to ask the person to go to the back of the queue, to cause a scene by arguing.

<b>British behaviour characteristics</b>	<b>Ukrainian behaviour characteristics</b>
<b>Common features</b>	
<i>Both the British and Ukrainians take their hats off when they go into someone's house.</i>	

<b>Distinctive features</b>	
<i>The British usually say «sorry» even if it's not their fault</i>	<i>Ukrainians say «sorry» if they've bumped into sb. / accidentally hit them etc.</i>

**24. Provide information from the text on the etiquette of a) visiting; b) greeting; c) gift giving; d) queuing; e) apologizing / giving thanks in Great Britain and Ukraine. Give extra information.**

<b>Etiquette of Visiting</b>	<b>Distinctive features</b>		<b>Common features</b>
	<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>Ukraine</b>	
<b>Greeting</b>	1. <i>When you meet people for the first time, it is normal to shake hands both with women and men.</i> 2. 3.	<i>When you meet people for the first time, it is normal to shake hands with men predominantly and nod to women.</i>	<i>In both countries it's common to say «How do you do?» while shaking hands with someone.</i>
<b>Gift giving</b>			
<b>Queuing</b>			
<b>Apologizing/ giving thanks</b>			

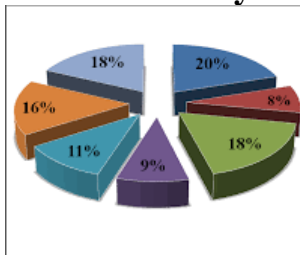
**25. Imagine you're a tourist in Great Britain. Describe the experience of your staying in the country. Speak on a) visiting; b) greeting; c) gift giving; d) queuing; e) apologizing / giving thanks in Great Britain and Ukraine.**

### LEISURE



**1. Choose one of the pictures and describe what people do in their free time.**

**2. Analyze a pie chart «How do you spend your free time?» Do you agree with the figures?**



- Watch TV
- Read books, newspapers, magazines
- Chat with relatives, friends
- Hobby
- Listen to music
- Play computer games

**3. Answer the questions.**

1. What does «leisure time» stand for?
2. What influences the choice of leisure time?
3. Is there dependence between geographical position and leisure time?
4. Is the statement «Each country has its own leisure» true? Explain your opinion.
5. Are there any restrictions in the choice of spending leisure?

**4. Complete the table «Facts that influence the choice of spending leisure».**

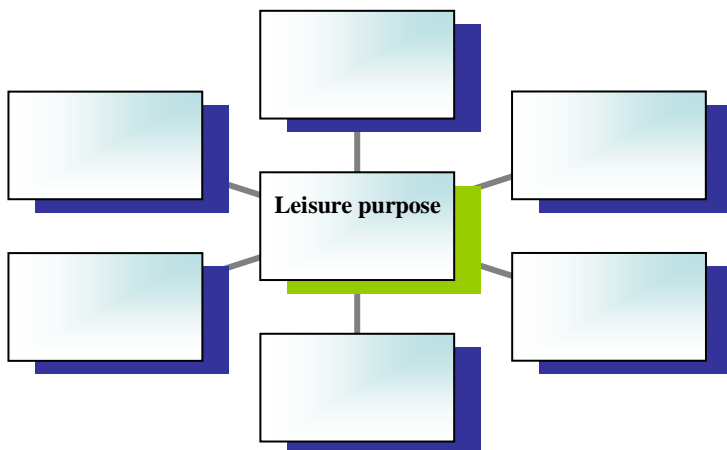
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<b>4</b>	
<b>5</b>	
<b>6</b>	
<b>7</b>	

**5. Tell your groupmates how you spend your free time.**

**6. Which associations arise when you hear a word «leisure»? Make a list.**

**7. Make the sociogram «Leisure purpose».**





**8. Match the words with their definitions. Find antonyms to the words.**

<b>1. Entertainment</b>	a) The day free from work or study.
<b>2. Weekend</b>	b) The time when a person does something on his / her accord; the time free from work.
<b>3. Rest</b>	c) leisure time spending; refreshment after fatigue by stopping actions, movements etc.
<b>4. Leisure</b>	d) The act of entertaining somebody.
<b>5. Free time</b>	e) Time that is spent doing what you enjoy when you are not working or studying.

**Antonyms:** sadness, work, working hour, labour, working man.

**9. Think how people spent free time 50 years ago and now. Are there any differences? Why?**

**10. Project «The most famous entertainment centers in my country».**

**11. Read the information about youth leisure time in Ukraine. Make up questions to learn more information.**



**Leisure trends of modern youth.** How does modern youth spend its spare time? It is evident that every person has his / her views about entertainment and rest. Modern world, due to its progress, offers us a great variety of free time activities. It is very important to make a right choice of the activity as the way we arrange our leisure impacts our personal development. Let's consider the most popular trends of youth leisure.

**Cafes, pizza houses, pubs** are the restaurants mainly visited by young people. Although it is possible to relax in these establishments, the expenses should be taken into account. As young people often

have financial difficulties, there is another option – to arrange a house party, invite friends, take the guitar or DVDs with interesting films, more popcorn and good mood.

**Theatres and cinemas** lost their leadership among youth preferences of spare time spending. Instead, there is an old good friend – a computer and its integral part – the Internet. However, it is not the best option to spend all the free time surfing the net. It should be kept in mind that along with bad eyesight and scoliosis there is a «perk» – moral degradation that is too far from being a good thing.

Mass cultural events are popular with young people as well: various concerts, holiday evenings, etc. Active rest during warm season is of demand. Different walking tours, fishing, going out into nature, mountain climbing ... with a lack of time – parks, squares, river banks. Usual walk along the city can sometimes become unforgettable.

Another youth destination is shopping centers. They offer many options: bowling, roller skating, skating-rink, karaoke, aquaparks etc, everything to please you. It is possible to spend the whole day there; everything depends on your financial situation.

Exhibitions, museums and galleries do not attract many young people but still are of interest to some of them. Special attention is given to the exhibitions of modern art.

Someone goes to a café, someone – to the cinema, others – to the park and some people head for the gym or fitness centre without wasting a minute. Such way of entertainment is rather actual, plus it provides an excellent possibility to improve your physical and mental health. This activity is on a level with attending different studios and sections offered by educational institutions. Boys and girls not only broaden their minds but also socialize with their fellow-thinkers. This has impact on their mental development, which is rather important at young age. Opinion exchange and vivid talks – is all that people need for cheerful mood.

It is not a full list of things that can be done at leisure time. However, it should be noted that every minute is precious and can't be wasted. Our leisure impacts our personal development.

**12. Compare the information. If it is possible, add more facts, find out common and distinctive features. Complete the table.**

Modern Turkey differs greatly from the country that was just a few years ago. The youth of the country take an active part in public life and take a socially active position. More and more Turkish women are engaged in the political and economical life of the country.

Young people have a large range of interests and like spending free time communicating with friends, visiting entertaining centers, networking.

Some years ago entertainment facilities were available only to men, now women have the opportunity to visit clubs, restaurants, and cafes. They dance to European music and feel easy and relaxed. Big cities are becoming civilized more quickly and women are acquiring more and more freedom there. They apply for an interesting job and feel at ease.

A well-known Azerbaijani sociologist Ali Aliev is worried about modern youth. With advent of computer games and the Internet young people began to communicate in social networks. They became active not in real life but in virtual one. They are not interested in social problems; they spend too little time for self-development. In his opinion, Azerbaijani youth is apathetic, adynamic and infantile. Today's youth is different from past generations. Undoubtedly, the state structure, economic and social relations, technical developments have left a trace in the youth's psyche.

Unfortunately, young people aged between 17 and 25 are lazy and aimless. There are no hobby clubs, especially in villages. Perhaps it's due to the lack of opportunities for self-development in business, science, sport, politics, etc. The government's aim is to offer young people good terms to increase their activity in real life.

Nowadays Turkmenistan is characterized by positive changes in all spheres of life. Under the influence of changes, the values and level of development of youth culture is changing too. Among trends of hobbies are self-education and sports. Physical activities and sports provide the opportunity to develop physically and mentally. Thus, sports culture is the main mechanism of progress towards life goals and strategies established by young people. A large variety of sports centers stimulate youth's interests in physical training and mastering new sport skills. With the development of scientific and technological progress a large number of young people get attached to the latest technologies and spend their time in virtual environment.

Common features	Distinctive features

**13. Compare the way how people relax in different countries. Use the plan.**

1. Types of youth holiday: a) common features; b) distinctive features.
2. Factors that influence the way of spending free time.
3. How do men and women entertain?
4. How can you explain cultural differences?

**14. You are in another country and want to go somewhere. Ask for advice on the places where you can spend free time. Make up a dialogue.**

**15. Make up questions for an interview «How does the youth relax?»**

**16. Use the questions from the interview. Ask the students of your educational institution about ways of spending free time and hobby. Make a diagram and report on the results to your groupmates.**

**17. Read the text. Match the titles to the paragraph. Retell the text.**

Hobby is the possibility to feel relaxed and creative. Having hobby is an opportunity to express yourself and remove stress, the way to be creative in the eyes of others and in your own. With a hobby there is always something to do when you are free. It is known that those who are interested in something live longer. Hobby is good for health. In addition, hobby is an opportunity to do something useful and if you are lucky enough, even make some money. You can do anything from gardening to literature, from making pictures to sport. Here are eight tips how to start a new hobby:

1. The best way to start a new hobby is to analyze what you like. Dividing the broad categories into

smaller ones, you will be able to choose an ideal hobby for yourself that meets the internal demand and internal schedules (work or life activity).

2. Try to analyze if you want to do it all the year round or only for a certain season

3. For example, if you decide to make furniture, it will bring you additional money.

4. Pay attention to small things. Even a magazine you're leafing through at the doctor's waiting room or a subway advertisement are able to give the ideas about new activities. For example, a beautiful view of the mountains, seen at the right time, can inspire you to take up mount climbing or a delicious cake in the café will turn you to baking.

5. In libraries, parks, various sections and meetings you will be able to meet new people with new hobbies, who are ready to share their passion with you. As a rule, the first lesson on different courses is free, so why not try?

6. Collective activity is an excellent way to strengthen relationships with an old friend as well as to find new contacts. If you are a father, try to learn what your child is interested in.

7. Your hobby can become your main occupation. Nowadays Internet provides great opportunities to start up your own business in any spheres.

8. Your new hobby should be something more interesting than playing computer games. You can



participate in fitness training, write and publish e-books, knit socks. The key to success is to do it with pleasure. This will provide you excellent mood and improve your mental and physical strength.

- A Think about what are you interested in.
- B Choose the hobby which develops mind and keeps your hands busy.
- C Think who you can share a new hobby with.
- D Look for inspiration in everyday life.
- E Think about the hobby which can bring you extra earnings.
- F Visit local public establishments.
- G Do you like indoor or outdoor hobbies?
- H Correlate your hobby with your practical needs.
- I Ask your friends for advice.

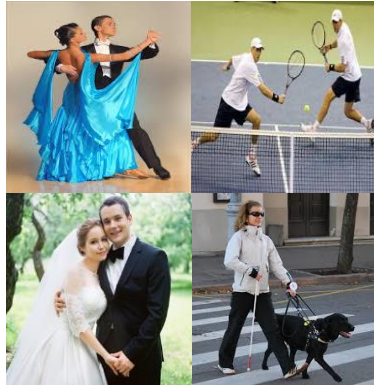
## **RELATIONSHIPS**

**1. Look at the photos and answer the questions.**

**Work with your partner.**

1. Which kind of partnership does each photo show?
2. How do they know each other?
3. How do they spend time together?
4. What qualities are needed to make each partnership successful?

5. What other kinds of partnership can you think of? What qualities do they require to be successful?



**2 a. Read what people say about their partners. What kinds of partnership are they describing? Choose from a–d below.**

**2 b. What negative traits of character do the speakers mention?**

1. We spend so much time together – and in a confined space, too, that’s why we’ve formed a really close friendship, in a way. For example, you really start to notice person’s irritating habits. Joe hums to himself when he’s feeling stressed – annoying little tunes. Maybe he’s just trying to stay calm – or just pretending to be calm – but, anyway, it really gets on my nerves, that humming. But he definitely makes up for it when he takes the wheel – he’s one of the best in sport, so I’ll forgive him for humming! I’ve mentioned it, too. We’re always completely honest

with each other and it's important to speak your mind and adjust a difference before it spins out of control.

2. She's a dreamer, I'm a realist. So from the point of view of business running, we complement each other well. She's always coming up with these crazy ideas – some of them are brilliant, some of them are disastrous – and I voice an opinion. Often I say: «Whoa, hold on a second, is that really going to work?» Another positive aspect – is different levels of business running: her field – is fashion design, whereas mine – is retail. So it's an equal relationship – neither of us has ever tried to take control, it just wouldn't work.

3. Last year was the twentieth anniversary of our partnership! And in general, they've been good years – although of course, we've also had our ups and downs. But when things weren't so good, having a partner really helped. Whenever we suffered a setback – for example, if one of our songs was rejected by the publisher – I would get really depressed about it but George would stay optimistic – and gradually was reviving my spirits! When I stop thinking about it, it's a great way to make a living – especially as we love music so much.

4. We've been working together for about five years, and at that time, we developed an intuitive understanding of each other. We're a bit like a married couple, I suppose – we always know what the other person is going to say! That's essential if

problems occur when we're on air – for example, if one of us is trying to ask a question but can't recall the proper word, the other one can step in and save the situation! It happens quite often – although hopefully it isn't too obvious to the viewers. We're both liable to make occasional mistakes. If I help her out one week, she'll return the favor next one. It's a mutually supportive relationship – it has to be. And it makes it doubly important to pay attention when the other person is speaking and not let your mind wander for a second. It's easy to get distracted by something else going on in another part of the studio.

- A joint owners of a clothes shop;
- B co-presenter of a news programme;
- C a driver and a navigating officer;
- D a composer and a lyricist.

**3. Read the quotation of C. S. Lewis. Do you agree with it? Explain your opinion. Give some examples of how friendship began in your life.**

*Friendship is born at that moment when one person says to another: «What! You too? I thought I was the only one».*

**4. Read the following proverbs about friendship. Give the comment.**

Italian: Everyones's friend is no one's friend.

Chinese: Cooked at one stirring makes friends too easily.

German: Friends are made in wine and proven in tears.

In trade and commerce, friendship ceases.

Arabic: Don't wash the cup of friendship with vinegar.

Spanish: There is no better mirror than an old friend.

Among soldiers and friends, compliments are superfluous.

English: You may find your worst enemy and your best friend in yourself.

Make new friends and keep the old; one is silver and the other gold.

### **5. Recall and tell your groupmates proverbs and sayings about friendship.**

**6. The editor of students' newspaper asked you to write an article about friendship. He asked you to cover the following points:**

- **features of a real friend;**
- **how friends can help each other;**
- **is it better to have a lot of friends or one real friend?**

### **7. Match the words with the definitions.**

- 1. Friendship**      a) very strong feelings of affection for somebody;
- 2. Fellowship**      b) feelings or relationship that

friends have (devotion, respect, spiritual affinity, common interests);

### 3. Love

c) relationship between two people based on interests in joint activity that provides the unity of purpose, equality, similar views.

**8. Project-photocollage «My friends and I».**  
**Introduce your friends to your groupmates. What features do you appreciate in friendship? Who is the best friend?**

**9. Read the advertisement from Internet-forum. Express your opinion in the letter.**

## **RELATIONSHIP Questionnaire**

*Are people the same in different countries?  
Help us to clear up! Send a letter and tell:*

- *who you are and where you're from;*
- *what kind of culture dominates in your country;*
- *what you can and can't do during communication;*
- *if it is possible to get acquainted on the Internet.*

## **10. Read and retell the text.**

In the age of information technologies people replace real communication to a virtual one and even fall in love with the online interlocutor, they have never seen in real life.

Is there any virtual love? Psychologist Natalia Kukhtina believes that every person who turns a computer on and visits dating sites sets a certain task. He or she needs to fill the time with easy communication or create a couple.

«If you just need to communicate, you should remember that our brain doesn't distinguish virtual communication and a real one. A person begins to worry, and he or she pines for an almost unreal person», – Natalia says. In her opinion, online communication is irresponsible. After all, you can easily mistake the wish for the reality. In addition, you don't even need to brush yourself up to go on a date. All you need is to turn the computer on and communicate in an unpreventable form. Flirting and easy communication with online boyfriend is unlikely to develop into real life affair. The psychologist says that in most cases a real person doesn't correspond at all with the virtual image. Even if partners have seen each other's photos, they will be disappointed. People often show their best photos, post only positive information about themselves.

The results of the study showed that women are most often disappointed, since they have imagination,

so their prince turns out to be an ordinary man with complexes and problems.

To avoid disappointment, psychologists advise not to build online relationships. «If you already have an online relationship which exists only in the network, you need to stop it as soon as possible. The best way is not to turn the computer on for at least a week», – the psychologist claims.

The main disadvantage of virtual dating is the fact that, when you correspond with a person in a chat room, you never know who he / she really is and what he / she is striving for. It is almost impossible to find a liar, rapist or swindler among a huge number of internet users. There are many examples when a person, just for the fun of it, takes himself on a different persona. An attractive online beauty can be a man. It is quite obvious that some users do this not only «for entertainment». Don't forget about cash losses from virtual dating. Online fraudsters can easily gouge money out of interlocutors.

The psychologist believes that online dating is a common practice among those who are afraid to be rejected, as the refusal of an online partner to get acquainted in real life can become a serious psychological trauma for them. Besides, if partners stop correspondence, they won't take it hard. So, you must always be cautious of any model of communication on the Internet.



However, online relationship can have happy future. The main rule is not to stay at the same level of communication. The fifth, sixth maximum seventh conversation must turn into real plane.

**11. Internet communication is becoming widespread nowadays. Discuss the questions with your groupmates. Present your ideas from the point of view of:**

**a) a man;**

**b) a woman;**

**c) an elderly person.**

1. Is it possible to fall in love online?

2. Can online relationship be dangerous?

3. Do you know anybody who has online relationship?

4. What do young people / adults think about online dating?

5. Can people get married after online dating?

**12. Work in pairs. Prepare a dialogue «Online Dating» following the chart below.**

**A**

Start conversation.

**B**

Reply. Say your name and ask how A is.

Reply. Ask how B is.

Reply. Ask A about his / her hobby.

Reply. Ask B about his / her hobby.

Give information.

Reply.

Suggest going somewhere.

Agree or disagree.

Say good-bye.

**13. Give examples of the Internet language of your country. Make a list of most common phrases. Compare them with your partner's phrases. Make up a dialogue using the Internet language.**

**Training «Crossroads of cultures»  
(Soldatova H., Shaigerova L., Marchuk A.)**

The main goals of the training are:

1. The development of understanding of other culture through a better awareness of native culture and its peculiarities.

2. The development of a positive interest in new and unfamiliar in another culture: norms, customs, feature of verbal and non-verbal behaviour.

3. The development of openness and willingness to accept intercultural differences, tolerant attitude to representatives of different cultures.

**«My people»**

Time – 25 min.

You need: a ball, papers, and pencils.

Procedure:

**1<sup>st</sup> stage** «Describe your nation»

A game leader names the trait of character which is typical for his nation (e.g. British – restrained) and throws the ball to another participant who names the trait of character of his/her nation then he/she throws the ball to next participant.

**2<sup>nd</sup> stage** «Show your nation»

All participants stand in a circle. The leader asks them to think about a gesture, movement, dance or song which can represent their nation best and show it to the group. The participants have to repeat after him/her. Then everyone presents his/her nation.

**3<sup>d</sup> stage** «Paint your nation»

The leader gives the participants papers and pencils and offers them to draw the symbol or the pictogram which represents the nation. The participants have 5 minutes. Then they have to show their pictures to others and explain them.

Questions to discuss:

– What difficulties did you have while doing this exercise?

What traits of character are the main when you describe your nation?

**«Ethnocentrism»**

Goals:

– awareness of predisposition in favour of native culture and nation;

- knowledge of the phenomenon of ethnocentrism;
- understanding of psychological features of ethnocentrism.

Time: 20 minutes.

You need: 2 transparent plastic boxes, 10 blank cards for each participant.

Procedure: Each participant gets 10 cards. They have to write the traits of character which are peculiar to his/her ethnic group. Then the leader asks to divide them into positive and negative and put them into a different box. The leader counts the cards and announces the results. The group discusses the result. As a rule there are more positive cards than negative. The leader emphasizes this and explains that this is the manifestation of the ethnocentrism.

This phenomenon, on the one hand, helps the ethnic group to maintain its culture, and on the other hand, if it is overly expressed, it determines the perception of other cultures through the prism of its own, which is positioned as the most exclusive and worthy. Such position leads to a sense of national superiority and arrogance.

Questions to discuss:

- Why is own culture and nation evaluated positively? Why is high rating of the own ethnic group so important?

- What is ethnocentrism manifested in? Are its manifestation and consequences always negative?

# **Intercultural Competence & Diversity Assessment**

## **Sample Questions**

### **Part 1**

**Directions:** Please respond to the following statements by indicating the extent to which you agree or disagree with each statement. There are no right or wrong answers to these questions.

1. I like to work on projects where the outcome is not predictable.

- A) Strongly disagree
- B) Disagree
- C) Agree
- D) Strongly agree

2. The way a person behaves in a social situation is largely based on who they are and NOT on the culture in which they were raised.

- A) Strongly disagree
- B) Disagree
- C) Agree
- D) Strongly agree

### **Part 2**

**Directions:** You will read some questions about situations requiring a decision or an opinion. After each question, you will see four or more answer choices. Select the answer choice that best matches the question. For some questions, you will be asked to select more than one answer choice.

3. A group of students from other country is going to visit your university, and each student will be placed with a local family during the stay.

Select the options for the blanks that, taken together, would produce the best direction for encouraging a positive cultural exchange.

The university should take care to \_\_\_\_\_ in order to make sure that \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Blank 1</b>	<b>Blank 2</b>
(A) introduce each student to their homestay family in advance	(A) the family does not have to adjust their lifestyle in any way
(B) arrange an appropriate meal plan for each student	(B) the family has some information about the student's background
(C) provide transportation to and from the university	(C) the family includes the student in housekeeping chores

**Questions 4–5 refer to the information below.**

Zak grew up in a country where senior members of the community are accustomed to helping with the financial concerns of younger people who ask for assistance. When Zak arrives in a new country on a student visa, he finds it difficult to manage the many expenses that are not covered by his

scholarship. He has a meeting with his advisor and, after exchanging greetings and asking about the advisor's family, politely asks for a sum of money that will help him through the next two months. His advisor is surprised and flustered at what seems to him to be an inappropriate request.

4. What response of Zak's advisor best reflects the ability to control emotion in the face of a possible cross-cultural misunderstanding?

A) "So let's get this straight, Zak. You're asking me to give you a personal loan!?"

B) "Sorry, Zak. I'm not in a position to just hand out large amounts of cash."

C) "Well, Zak. That's a very unusual request for a student to make to an advisor here."

D) "No, Zak. I can't give you money. You should have made arrangements for this before you came here."

5. What behavior on Zak's part best demonstrates his ability to respond appropriately to the difference in cultural norms suggested by his advisor's response?

A) Zak apologizes for any misunderstanding and adds that he appreciates the advisor's guidance as to local customs that might differ from his own.

B) Zak asks for ideas about what actions would be appropriate in this country, and adds that he will do his best to repay any loan the advisor can make.

C) Zak thanks the advisor for his time and explains that he will try to ask someone else at the school to give him the money.

D) Zak laughs and tells the advisor he is sure that other students from his country make similar requests as they adjust to living in this country.

Answer Key:

1. There is no right or wrong answer.
2. There is no right or wrong answer.
3. A, B
4. C
5. A



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