Are you an intellectual reader? A non-fiction reader? A newspaper reader? A glossy (глянцевый) magazine reader? A fiction reader?

## Lesson 3. Is poetry enjoyable?

### **1**. Answer the guestions.

1. Do you like poetry? 2. Who is your favourite poet? 3. Is poetry enjoyable? Why or why not?

2a. • • • Rhyme and rhythm are typical of poetry. Listen and read the limericks and discover the structure and the rhyming lines of a limerick. Complete the sentences.

There was an Old Man of the North, Who fell into a bowl of broth; But a very good ... Fished him out with a hook, Which saved that Old Man of the North.



There once was a lady of Gloucester ['glostə] Whose parents thought they had ... . From the fridge came a sound And at last she was ... But the problem was how to defrost<sup>1</sup> her.

There was a young monster in ... Which liked to eat soup with a fork. People cried, "What a mess! You must go to Loch ...! We use forks to eat pork here in York."







 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$  defrost – разморозить

### **2b.** P Complete the Fact file about a limerick.

**Fact file.** A limerick is a piece of ... poetry which consists of ... The rhyming lines are ...

A limerick goes back to the  $18^{\rm th}$  century Ireland ['aiələnd]. It was popularised in English by Edward Lear in the  $19^{\rm th}$  century, although he did not use the term.

#### Grammar focus: Relative pronouns

1. There was an Old Man of the North. 2. **He** fell into a bowl of broth. = There was an Old Man of the North **who** fell into a bowl of broth. Old Man = he = who

Who, whose, whom – for people. Also: I don't like books whose characters are aggressive. Which – for objects and ideas.

See "Grammar reference" on page 262.

## **3a.** Remember the poems you have read in this book. How can you characterise them?

**HELP BOX** 

The poem which is called .... is full of ... humour / love and romance / excitement / amusement / fun / horror / mysteries / discoveries / adventures / action / events / sentiment / aggression / fights / deaths / life / optimism / enthusiasm / pessimism.

The author who wrote about ... draws the picture of ... / loves / enjoys / describes / encourages interest in ... / is happy that ... / is sad that ...

**3b.** Remember the poem you have read and tell your classmates about it.

**3c.** Can poetry be enjoyable? Which statements do you agree with? Decide with your class.

- Rhyme and rhythm make poetry sound like music.
- Poetry is beautiful because poets choose the best words.

 $\bullet$  Prose is better than poetry because it includes a wide range of genres.

### 4. Speak about your likes or dislikes in books.

I prefer / don't mind books which are full of ... I also like / don't like books whose characters are ... humorous / mysterious / adventurous / aggressive / funny / horrible / enjoyable / romantic / optimistic / pessimistic / enthusiastic / fantastic / realistic / actionless / eventless / lifeless amusing / touching / moving / boring / interesting / depressing / exciting / fascinating Such books make me feel amused / touched ...

# **5.** Read about Belarusian literature and fill in *who*, *whose*, *whom*, *which*.

**B** elarusian literature is full of great authors <u>who</u> occupy a high position in the world. It covers a lot of genres, ... (1) are found in the world literature. First of all, we should remember the names of our outstanding national writers Yanka Kupala and Yakub Kolas, ... (2) created new Belarusian literature and ... (3) names are at the top of the list of Belarusian writers.

Children and teenagers will be attracted by adventure and science fiction stories by Yanka Maur, ... (4) were written quite a long time ago, but ... (5) have not lost their attractiveness for the reader. Do you remember his *Palesse Robinsons*<sup>1</sup> or *In the country of the Paradise Bird*<sup>2</sup>? We enjoy the poems ... (6) were written by Adam Mitskevich and Maxim Bogdanovich. Vasil Bykov's stories and novels, ... (7) we know as the author of war prose, are simply unforgettable. And the fables, ... (8) were created by K. Krapiva, are as clever as those by Aesop. This list is really long: Alexei Dudarev, Ivan Melezh ...

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> "Палескія Рабінзоны" (1929); <sup>2</sup> "У краіне райскай птушкі" (1926)

6. Write about the Belarusian authors you know. Use who, whose, whom, which.

HELP BOX

1. ... is the author, ... is famous for his book ... 2. It is a story, ... tells us about ... 3. The main character, ... name is ..., lives in the country / city / town / place which is .... 4. He / she has got a friend / family ... 5. One day he / she ... 6. It happens so that ... 7. In the end the main character ..., which is great / sad / lucky / happy.

## Lesson 4. They have stood the test of time

**1a.** Read the title of the lesson and guess what you are going to read and speak about.

**1b.** Is it necessary to study classical literature at school? Do you enjoy reading it? Who is your favourite author?

2a. Who wrote these books? Look through the texts and decide which author you would like to read about.

**2b.** Choose a text (A–D) and read about the writer. Make notes to tell your classmates about him / her.

HELP BOX

when he / she was born; where he / she lived; his / her family and education; when and where he / she started writing; his / her famous books; what impressed (впечатлило) you about the author

playwright = an author who writes plays

A. Nearly 450 years after his death William Shakespeare, a famous playwright, continues to be the greatest writer in the English language. He was born in Stratford-upon-Avon in 1564. His father sold gloves and became an important person in the town. William, one of eight children, was the eldest son, and educated at the local grammar school. He married when he was