

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ
ФГБОУ ВПО «АЛТАЙСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

**САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА СТУДЕНТОВ
ПО РАЗВИТИЮ УМЕНИЙ АУДИРОВАНИЯ**

Учебное пособие для студентов-историков



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Учебное пособие предназначено для развития умений аудирования у студентов как на аудиторных занятиях, так и в ходе самостоятельной подготовки дома или в компьютерном/лингафонном классе. В последнем случае преподаватель может осуществлять выборочную проверку аудирования на занятиях. Тексты заимствованы из учебного пособия И.Е. Митиной «100 текстов с заданиями для аудирования» и представляют собой античные и библейские мифы и легенды, чье содержание, в основном, знакомо студентам.

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Text 1
The Thread of Ariadne
Ариаднина нить

Before listening

1. *Learn how to pronounce the proper names and words. Mind the pronunciation and the stress.*

Ariadne [æriˈædni] – Ариадна

Athenian (s) [əˈθi:njən(z)] – афинянин/-не

Athens [ˈæθɪnz] – Афины

Crete [kri:t] – Крит (остров)

Minotaur [ˈmaɪnəʊtɔːr] – Минотавр

Minos [ˈmaɪnɒs] – Минос

Theseus [ˈθi:sju:s] – Тесей (Тезей)

2. *Answer the questions.*

- 1) Who was Ariadne?
- 2) Who lived in the Labyrinth?
- 3) What happened with the son of Minos?
- 4) What did Minos demand?
- 5) Where did you hear or read about it?
- 6) What was the monster's name?
- 7) How did he look like?
- 8) Who did Ariadne fall in love with?
- 9) What did she give to her beloved?
- 10) What is the metaphor Ariadne's thread used for?

3. Today we'll speak about one of the legends of the classical Greek mythology – Ariadne's thread. You are going to listen to the tape. Make sure you understand the key words. Use the dictionary to help you.

Key words: Labyrinth, monarch, skein, thread, winding.

Listening

1. *Listen to the text.*
2. *Listen again and decide whether the sentences below are true (T) or false (F).*

- 1) The father of Theseus was king of England.
- 2) The expression comes from Roman mythology.
- 3) Minos was king of Crete.
- 4) He had a son.

- 5) The animal who lived in the Labyrinth was wild and fierce.
 - 6) Minos demanded that seven Athenian youths and seven maidens should be sent every tenth year to Crete.
 - 7) The monster had the body of a bird and the head of a man.
 - 8) He who once entered the Labyrinth could never find his way out.
 - 9) Theseus asked Ariadne for the help.
 - 10) Theseus was able to find his way out by following back Ariadne's thread.
3. *Complete the following sentences.*
- 1) The expression **Ariadne's thread** means something that helps to find a way out of a
 - 2) The son of Minos was ... by the Athenians.
 - 3) The animal had the body of a ... and the head of a
 - 4) Ariadne, the daughter of Minos, having fallen in love with Theseus gave him a ... of
 - 5) Theseus met with the monster and ... him after a violent struggle.

Text 2

Attic Salt

Аттическая соль

Before listening

1. *Warm-up. Learn how to pronounce the proper names and words. Mind the pronunciation and the stress.*

Attica [ˈætɪkə]– Атика
 Athens [ˈeɪθɪnz] – Афины
 Athenians [əˈθiːnjənz]– афиняне
2. *Answer the questions.*
 - 1) Where does the expression **Attic Salt** come from?
 - 2) What does it mean?
 - 3) Where is or was it used?
 - 4) Why is the word **salt** used in the expression?
 - 5) Where was Attica located?
 - 6) What were the Athenians famous for?
 - 7) How many centuries ago was it?
 - 8) What was the center of Attica?
3. Today we'll speak about one of the legends of the classical Greek mythology – **Attic Salt**. You are going to listen to the tape. Make sure you understand the key words. Use the dictionary to help you.

Key words: administrative, Attica, Athens, Athenians, salt.

Listening

1. *Listen to the text.*
2. *Listen again and decide whether the sentences below are true (T) or false (F).*
 - 1) Attica was a district of Ancient Greece.
 - 2) The expression comes from Roman mythology.
 - 3) The administrative center of Attica was Rome.
 - 4) It didn't influence the lives and thoughts of the people for more than 2000 years.
 - 5) The adjective *Attic*, besides pertaining to Attica, has come to denote, metaphorically, anything characterized by simplicity, purity and refinement.
 - 6) The expression **Attic Salt** denotes delicate, sharp wit, resembling the refined and elegant style of the Athenian writers.
 - 7) Salt, both in Latin and Greek, was a polysemantic word, one of its meanings being wit, or sparkling thought.
 - 8) Hence **Attic Salt** means wit and pointed and delicately expressed as that which was characteristic of the Athenians.
 - 9) **Attic Salt** was the name of a little peninsula, north-east of Corinth.
 - 10) Athens was an administrative center of ancient Rome.
3. *Complete the following sentences.*
 - 1) The expression **Attic Salt** means
 - 2) Attica was a district of ancient
 - 3) The expression is more than ... years old.
 - 4) The adjective **Attic** has come to denote
 - 5) The Athenians were noted for their ... and elegant turns of thought.

Text 3

Achilles' Heel

Ахиллесова пята

Before listening

1. *Warm-up. Learn how to pronounce the proper names and words. Mind the pronunciation and the stress.*

Achilles [əˈkɪlɪːz] – Ахиллес

Homer [ˈhəʊmər] – Гомер

Iliad [ˈɪliəd] – Илиада
 Paris [ˈpærɪs] – Париж
 Styx [stɪks] – Стикс
 Thetis [ˈθetɪs] – Фетида
 Trojan [ˈtrɒʒdʒən] – Троянский (конь, война)
 Troy [trɔɪ] – Троя

2. *Answer the questions.*

- 1) Who was Achilles?
 - 2) Why did Achilles' mother Thetis dip her son in the river Styx?
 - 3) Where did they live?
 - 4) Who told the people the story you have just heard?
 - 5) Where did you hear or read about Troy and the Trojan War?
 - 6) What did you know about Achilles himself?
 - 7) How did Achilles look like?
 - 8) What happened with Achilles in the Trojan War?
 - 9) What does the expression **Achilles' Heel** mean?
 - 10) Where does it come from?
3. Today we'll speak about one of the legends of the classical Greek mythology – **Achilles' Heel**. You are going to listen to the tape. Make sure you understand the key words. Use the dictionary to help you.

Key words: epic, vulnerable, an arrow, to be wounded, siege.

Listening

1. *Listen to the text.*
2. *Listen again and decide whether the sentences below are true (T) or false (F).*
 - 1) The expression **Achilles' Heel** is used to describe a weak or vulnerable spot.
 - 2) The expression comes from Roman mythology.
 - 3) Achilles was the most famous of the Greek heroes in the Trojan War.
 - 4) He was the hero of Homer's epic poem *The Iliad*.
 - 5) Achilles' mother Thetis didn't know the prophecy that her son would become one of the most celebrated heroes of Troy.
 - 6) She was warned that Achilles would be killed during the siege.
 - 7) Thetis did nothing.
 - 8) She didn't dip her son in the river Styx.
 - 9) Achilles was wounded in his head by an arrow.
 - 10) It was Paris who killed Achilles.

3. *Complete the following sentences.*

- 1) The expression **Achilles' Heel** means
- 2) Achilles was the hero of Homer's epic poem **The**
- 3) Thetis, the mother of Achilles, knew the prophecy that her son would become one of the most celebrated heroes in the ... War.
- 4) Achilles' mother tried to make her son invulnerable by dipping him in the river
- 5) In the Trojan War, Achilles was wounded by an arrow in the spot by ... and died of the wound.

Text 4
A Prodigal Son
Блудный сын

Before listening

1. *Warm-up. Learn how to pronounce the proper names and words.
Mind the pronunciation and the stress.*

Hermitage [ˈhæ:mitɪdʒ] – Эрмитаж

Murillo [mjˈrɪljo] – Мурильо

Rembrandt [ˈrembrænt] – Рембрант

Prodigal [ˈprɒdɪɡəl] – блудный

2. *Answer the questions.*

- 1) Who was Rembrandt?
 - 2) Is Heracles the same person?
 - 3) Where did Murillo live?
 - 4) What is the Gospel parable?
 - 5) Where did you hear or read about the story?
 - 6) What do you know about the picture painted on this plot?
 - 7) How many sons had the man got?
 - 8) Why was the younger son angry with his father?
 - 9) Have you seen the picture based on this plot in the Hermitage?
 - 10) What does the expressions **a prodigal son** mean?
3. Today we'll speak about the expression **a prodigal son**. You are going to listen to the tape. Make sure you understand the key words. Use the dictionary to help you.

Key words: prodigal, Gospel, parable, fortune, a fatted calf, alive, feasting.

Listening

1. *Listen to the text.*
2. *Listen again and decide whether the sentences below are true (T) or false (F).*
 - 1) The expression **a prodigal son** comes from the Gospel parable of the Prodigal Son.
 - 2) The expression comes from Roman mythology.
 - 3) The plot of the parable was often used in the art and literature.
 - 4) Rembrandt and Murillo also treated the subject.
 - 5) One man divided his fortune between his two sons.
 - 6) The elder son left the native place and squandered his portion of the fortune.
 - 7) The old man made a feast in his younger son's honour, killed a fatted calf to welcome him home and gave him the best clothes.
 - 8) He used the water of three rivers to cleanse the stables.
 - 9) Hercules asked the king for the help.
 - 10) The father's answer to the elder son was: «Your brother was dead, and is alive again; he was lost, and is found. »
3. *Complete the following sentences.*
 - 1) The expression **a prodigal son** means
 - 2) A man divided his ... between his two sons.
 - 3) The elder son who was working in the field heard the
 - 4) The father said to his elder son: «You are always with me and all that I have is »
 - 5) The parable was the subject of many famous

Text 5

Rich as Croesus Богат как Крез

Before listening

1. *Warm-up. Learn how to pronounce the proper names and words.*
Mind the pronunciation and the stress.

Croesus [ˈkri:səs] – Крез
Cyrus [ˈsaɪərəs] – Сириус
Lydia [ˈlɪdɪə] – Лидия (древнее государство)
Solon [ˈsɒlən] – Солон
2. *Answer the questions.*
 - 1) Who was Croesus?

- 2) Where and when did he live?
 - 3) What was the capital of the country Croesus lived in?
 - 4) Who was Solon?
 - 5) What army invaded Lydia?
 - 6) What was Croesus thinking about when he was seated on the funeral pyre?
 - 7) Why did he recollect the words once said by the philosopher Solon?
 - 8) Did Croesus spare his life?
 - 9) What does the expression **rich as Croesus** mean?
 - 10) Where does it come from?
3. Today we'll speak about one of the heroes of the classical Greek mythology **Croesus**. You are going to listen to the tape. Make sure you understand the key words. Use the dictionary to help you.

Key words: fortune, extravagance, funeral pyre, to spare.

Listening

1. *Listen to the text.*
2. *Listen again and decide whether the sentences below are true (T) or false (F).*
 - 1) **Rich as Croesus** is said of a man of great wealth.
 - 2) The first king of Lydia of the 6th century was an extremely wealthy man.
 - 3) Croesus was a king of Elis, in Rome.
 - 4) He was very proud of his fortune and thought himself the happiest of men.
 - 5) The philosopher Solon said to Croesus that he pronounced no man fortunate until his death.
 - 6) Croesus understood the deep sense of the philosopher's words at once.
 - 7) The great army of Cyrus, king of Persians and Medes invaded Lydia.
 - 8) Croesus was killed in the battle.
 - 9) He recalled the words of Solon and twice repeated his name.
 - 10) Croesus spared his life.
3. *Complete the following sentences.*
 - 1) The expression **rich as Croesus** means
 - 2) Croesus carried his love of splendour to extravagance and thought himself the ... of men.
 - 3) His capital became the brilliant centre of ... and letters.

- 4) The various legends were told about Croesus by the Greeks.
- 5) The philosopher Solon, the sage, said to Croesus, «I pronounce no man fortunate until his ...».

Text 6

Danaides' Work

Бочка Данаид

Before listening

1. *Warm-up. Learn how to pronounce the proper names and words.
Mind the pronunciation and the stress.*

Argos [ˈa:ʔəs] – Аргос

Danaides [dəˈneɪdi:z] – Данаиды

Danaus [dæˈneɪəs] – Данай

Io [ˈaɪəʔ] – Айо

Libya [ˈlɪbiə] – Ливия

2. *Answer the questions.*

- 1) Who was Danaus?
- 2) How many daughters did Danaid have?
- 3) Why didn't Danaus want his daughters to get married?
- 4) Where did Danaus with all his daughters flee?
- 5) What did the father tell his daughters to do on the bridal night?
- 6) Did all the daughters obey their father's instructions?
- 7) Why did the furious king throw his disobedient daughter into prison?
- 8) Still did the prophecy of the oracle come true?
- 9) What was the punishment for the oracle come true?
- 10) What does the expression **Danaides' Work** mean?

3. Today we'll speak about one of the heroes of the classical Greek mythology Danaus, king of Libya. You are going to listen to the tape. Make sure you understand the key words. Use the dictionary to help you.

Key words: oracle, prophecy, son-in-law, bride, bridegroom, futile, bottomless.

Listening

1. *Listen to the text.*
2. *Listen again and decide whether the sentences below are true (T) or false (F).*
 - 1) The expression **Danaides' Work** is a symbol of a hard, worthless, futile and endless work.

- 2) The expression comes from Greek mythology.
- 3) Danaus was a king of Elis, in Rome.
- 4) He was the owner of 3000 beautiful houses.
- 5) Danaus' brother had fifty sons.
- 6) The oracle had foretold that Danaus would be killed by his son-in-law.
- 7) Danaus urged his daughter to murder their bridegrooms in revenge for the son' father driving Danaus out of the country earlier.
- 8) He used the water of three rivers to do that.
- 9) All the daughters followed their fathers' wish.
- 10) In the underworld the Danaides were compelled, as a punishment for their crime, to pour water forever into a bottomless vessel.

3. *Complete the following sentences.*

- 1) The expression **Danaides' Work** means
- 2) Danaus, king of Lybia, had ... daughters.
- 3) The oracle had foretold that Danaus would be killed by his
- 4) Kings and oracles are the popular heroes of the Ancient ... legends.
- 5) In the underworld Danaus' daughters were punished for their crime to pour water forever into a ... vessel.

Text 7

The Tub of Diogenes

Бочка Диогена

Before listening

1. *Warm-up. Learn how to pronounce the proper names and words.*
Mind the pronunciation and the stress.

Alexander [æliˈzɑːndə] – Александр
 Diogenes [daɪˈdʒɪniːz] – Диоген
 Macedonia [mæsiˈdʒɛnjə] – Македония
 alms [ˈɑːmz] – милостыня
 cynic [ˈsɪnɪk] – циник
 minimum [ˈmɪnɪmətəm] – минимум
 picturesque [pɪktʃəˈresk] – красочный
 reputed [rɪˈpjʊːt] – считаться
 vagabond [ˈvæɡəbænd] – скиталец

2. *Answer the questions.*

- 1) Who was Diogenes?
 - 2) Where and when did he live?
 - 3) Who visited Diogenes one day?
 - 4) What did Diogenes answer Alexander the Great?
 - 5) Why was his figure picturesque?
 - 6) What was the dialogue between Alexander of Macedonia and Diogenes?
 - 7) What do the words *Step out of my light mean?*
 - 8) Did Alexander the Great like the answer of Diogenes?
 - 9) What does the expression *the tub of Diogenes* mean?
 - 10) What did Diogenes try to show or prove to the other people?
3. Today we'll speak about one of the heroes of the classical Greek history Diogenes. You are going to listen to the tape. Make sure you understand the key words. Use the dictionary to help you.

Key words: cynic, vagabond, minimum, picturesque, tub, Emperor.

Listening

1. *Listen to the text.*

2. *Listen again and decide whether the sentences below are true (T) or false (F).*

- 1) Diogenes was the most famous of the Cynic philosophers.
- 2) The expression comes from Roman mythology.
- 3) Diogenes was a king of Elis, in Rome.
- 4) He was the owner of 300 beautiful gardens.
- 5) A picturesque figure, Diogenes became the centre of a legend so that it was hard to distinguish fact from fable.
- 6) The story is told that Alexander of Macedonia came up to Diogenes sitting in front of his tub.
- 7) Alexander the Great asked the man about helping him.
- 8) Alexander liked the answer he got.
- 9) He said that he would like to be Diogenes if only he were not Alexander the Great.
- 10) The expression *the tub of Diogenes* denotes an attempt to reduce one's needs to minimum.

3. *Complete the following sentences.*

- 1) The expression *the tub of Diogenes* means ...
- 2) Diogenes lived in the ... century B.C.
- 3) Diogenes needed no roof over his head, and was reputed to have lived in a tub feeling himself ... of the ordinary necessities of civilization.

- 4) When once Alexander the Great came up to Diogenes answered:
«... of my light. »
- 5) The Emperor remarked: «If I were not Alexander the Great I
would like to be »

Text 8

The Tower of Babel

Вавилонская башня

Before listening

1. *Warm-up. Learn how to pronounce the proper names and words.
Mind the pronunciation and the stress.*

Alexander [æliˈzɑːndə] – Александр

Babel [ˈbeɪbəl] – вавилонский

Babylon [ˈbæbɪlən] – Вавилон

Herodotus [heɪˈrɒdətəs] – Геродот

Macedonia [ˈmæsiˈdɒniə] – Македония

tower [ˈtaʊə] – башня

2. *Answer the questions.*

- 1) Who was Herodotus?
- 2) What did he write about the tower that he visited?
- 3) What was on the top of the tower of Babel?
- 4) What was Alexander of Macedonia going to do?
- 5) What prevented Alexander from rebuilding the tower?
- 6) Where historically is it located?
- 7) Have you ever seen the Tower of Babel?
- 8) What does the expression ***the tower of Babel*** mean?
- 9) Where does it come from?
- 10) Can you describe the tower?

3. Today we'll speak about one of the wonders, though it was not included in the list of the Seven World Wonders. You are going to listen to the tape. Make sure you understand the key words. Use the dictionary to help you.

Keywords: Babylon, Babel, architecture, Bible, tower, war, construct.

Listening

1. *Listen to the text.*
2. *Listen again and decide whether the sentences below are true (T) or false (F).*

- 1) Herodotus visited *the tower of Babel*.
 - 2) The expression comes from Roman mythology.
 - 3) Herodotus was a king of Elis, in Rome.
 - 4) He was the owner of 30 beautiful temples.
 - 5) Herodotus did not include *the tower of Babel* in the list of Seven World Wonders.
 - 6) Alexander of Macedonia ruined *the tower of Babel*.
 - 7) The warriors performed the task easily.
 - 8) Alexander was going to rebuilt *the tower of Babel*.
 - 9) Hercules asked the king for the help.
 - 10) Fifteen meters temple on the top of *the tower of Babel* majestic and sparkling, was seen far at a distance.
3. Complete the following sentences.
- 1) The expression *the tower of Babel* means
 - 2) People decided to construct a tower... so high that its top should reach up to heaven.
 - 3) Everybody could see from afar the outline of the tall ... standing up dark against the bright sky.
 - 4) Alexander of... saw the ruining tower and ordered to demolish it in order to rebuild it anew.
 - 5) The sudden death of Alexander the Great prevented him from reconstructing of the

Text 9

The Confusion of Babylon

Вавилонское столпотворение

Before listening

1. Warm-up. Learn how to pronounce the proper names and words.
Mind the pronunciation and the stress.

Almighty [ˈɒlɪˈmaɪti] – Всемогуший

Flood [flʊd] – Великий потоп

Babel [ˈbeɪbəl] – Вавилонское (столпотворение)

Babylon [ˈbæbɪlən] – Вавилон

Babylonia [ˈbæbiˈlɒnjə] – Вавилония

Noah [ˈnəʊ] – Ной

edifice [ˈedɪfɪs] – здание, система

nomad [ˈnɒməd] – кочевник, кочевой

descendant [dɪˈsendənt] – потомок

2. *Answer the questions.*

- 1) Why the Almighty didn't like the city of Babylon?
 - 2) What is the legend running?
 - 3) What is the synonym to ***the tower of Babel***?
 - 4) When was the legend told?
 - 5) What was the punishment for the city?
 - 6) What does the expression ***the confusion of Babylon*** mean?
 - 7) Where does it come from?
3. Today we'll speak about one of the legends. You are going to listen to the tape. Make sure you understand the key words. Use the dictionary to help you.

Key words: legend, the Flood, descendant, nomad, caravan, plain, settle, wander, heaven, confusion.

Listening

1. *Listen to the text.*

2. *Listen again and decide whether the sentences below are true (T) or false (F).*

- 1) Three hundred years after the Flood (Deluge), the descendants of Noah, journeying from the East as nomads in one huge caravan, came to the great plains of Babylonia, and settled there.
- 2) The legend comes from Roman mythology.
- 3) The nomads decided to construct a tower so high that its top should reach up to heaven.
- 4) They did it in order to make a name for themselves and also to prevent the citizens from being scattered all over the face of the earth.
- 5) These animals were very wild.
- 6) The Almighty liked the new building city very much.
- 7) He feared that when the tower reached the sky, men would swarm up it.
- 8) God confounded the language so that the people could not understand one another.
- 9) People didn't stop the building of the city.
- 10) The words ***the confusion of Babylon*** have come to denote an uproar.

3. *Complete the following sentences.*

- 1) The expression ***the confusion of Babylon*** means
- 2) It is said that the legend was born three ... years after the Flood.
- 3) The nomads decided not to build a city but to construct a
- 4) The people failed to recon with the jealousy and power of the
- 5) ***The confusion of Babylon*** denotes an ... ***the tower of Babel*** is a ... for a lofty structure and often refers to a visionary scheme.

Text 10
Balaam's Ass
Валаамова ослица

Before listening

1. *Warm-up. Learn how to pronounce the proper names and words. Mind the pronunciation and the stress.*

Balak [ˈbælək] – Бэлак

Balaam [ˈbeɪləm] – Валаам

Bible [baɪbl] – Библия

Moab [ˈməʊæb] – Моаб

based [beɪst] – основанный

efficacy [ˈefɪkəsi] – эффективность, действенность

obedient [əˈbɪdjənt] – покорный

soothsayer [ˈsuːθseɪə] – тот, кто успокаивает

2. *Answer the questions.*

- 1) Who was sent to stop Balaam's ass?
- 2) Why did the ass run into a field?
- 3) What did the ass say to her master?
- 4) What person does Balaam's ass denote in modern speech?
- 5) What does the expression **Balaam's ass** mean?
- 6) Where does it come from?
- 7) Have you ever heard the expression Balaam's ass before?

3. Today we'll speak about one of the phrases from the Bible. You are going to listen to the tape. Make sure you understand the key words. Use the dictionary to help you.

Key words: prophet, efficacy, kingdom, enemy, warn, sword, angel, rebuke, suffer, sorrow, protest.

Listening

1. *Listen to the text.*
2. *Listen again and decide whether the sentences below are true (T) or false (F).*

- 1) The expression **Balaam's ass** is based on a passage from the Bible.
- 2) The expression comes from Roman mythology.
- 3) Balak was a king of Moab, in Rome.
- 4) The expression He was the owner of 3,000 beautiful horses.
- 5) The animals were very wild.
- 6) When Balaam was on his way to Moab, God sent a winged messenger armed with a sword to stop him.

- 7) Balaam's ass stopped and didn't move in terror.
 - 8) The master gave the ass some hay.
 - 9) «What have I done to you? », said the ass.
 - 10) In modern speech **Balaam's ass** denotes a disobedient and impatient person.
3. *Complete the following sentences.*
- 1) The expression **Balaam's ass** means....
 - 2) The expression is based on a passage from the....
 - 3) On seeing the ... **Balaam's ass** ran away into a field.
 - 4) After the third beating the ass ... her master with the words: Why are you beating me?
 - 5) **Balaam's ass** denotes an obedient and patient person who is made to suffer in ill manner of trials and sorrows and whose ... suddenly comes to an end giving way to protest against the injustice.

Text 11

The Augustan Age

Век Августа

Before listening

1. *Warm-up. Learn how to pronounce the proper names and words. Mind the pronunciation and the stress.*

Aeneas [ɪ:'ni:əs] – Эней
 Aeneid [ɪ:'niɪd] – Энеид
 Augustan [ɪ: ʔ ʔ stən] – (век) Августа
 Augustus [ɪ: ʔ ʔ stəs] – Август
 Horace [h ʔ rəs] – Гораций
 Maecenas [mi:'si:nəs] – Мекенат
 Metamorphoses [metə'm ʔ :fə ʔ sis] – Метаморфозы
 Octavian [ɔ:'kteɪvjən] – Октавиан
 Ovid [ɔ:'vɪd] – Овидий
 Tibullus [tɪ'b ʔ ləs] – Тибеллиус
 Titus Livy [ˈtaɪtəs ˈlɪvi] – Татус Ливий
 Virgil [ˈvɜ:d ʔ ɪl] – Вергилий
 climax ['klaɪmæks] – кульминация
 empire ['empraɪə] – империя
 satire [ˈsætəɪə] – сатира
 patron [ˈpeɪtrən] – наставник
 patronage [ˈpætrənɪd ʔ] – покровительство

2. *Answer the questions.*

- 1) Who was Augustus?
 - 2) What does the expression ***the Augustan age*** mean?
 - 3) Where does it come from?
 - 4) Whose name was Augustus?
 - 5) What did Augustus build and restore?
 - 6) What was the part of Augustus' national policy?
 - 7) Who was the Emperor's friend and adviser?
 - 8) What historic period does the term ***the Augustan age*** apply to?
3. Today we'll speak about one of the heroes of the classical Roman mythology ***the Emperor August***. You are going to listen to the tape. Make sure you understand the key words. Use the dictionary to help you.
- Key words:** climax, empire, satire, patron, patronage, the Golden age.

Listening

1. *Listen to the text.*

2. *Listen again and decide whether the sentences below are true (T) or false (F).*

- 1) ***The Augustan age*** is a period in the history of Ancient Rome during the reign of Emperor Augustus, the most flourishing period in the culture of the Roman state when Latin literature reached its climax.
- 2) The expression comes from Roman mythology.
- 3) Augustus was a king of Elis, in Rome.
- 4) He was the son of Julius Caesar.
- 5) Augustus encouraged the building of beautiful marble temples and palaces.
- 6) Augustus was not much of a great statesman, or a shrewd and clever politician.
- 7) Poetry and literature are not very important means of influencing public opinion, and patronage of poets and writers was not a part of Augustus' national policy.
- 8) Augustus' friend and adviser was Julius Caesar.
- 9) Gaius Maecenas' name has come to mean a generous patron of literature and art.
- 10) The term ***the Augustan age*** is applied in English literary history to the beginning of the 18th century when English poets translated Homer, Virgil, Horace, Ovid.

3. *Complete the following sentences.*

- 1) The expression ***the Augustan age*** means

- 2) Augustus was the ... of Julius Caesar.
- 3) Gaius Julius Caesar Octavian Augustus became the first..., occupying the throne from 27 B.C. to his death.
- 4) Augustus restored many customs, traditions and institutions of the ... republic, the effect of which action was substantially lessened by his nominating himself or someone of his family as the head of all those institutions.
- 5) ... and ... are very important means of influencing public opinion.

Text 12

The Periclean Age

Век Перикла

Before listening

1. *Warm-up. Learn how to pronounce the proper names and words. Mind the pronunciation and the stress.*

Acropolis [ə'krɪʔpəlɪs] – Акрополь
 Aeschylus ['i:skɪləs] – Эсхил
 Antigone [æn'tɪʔnɪ] – Антигона
 Athena [əθ'i:nə] – Афина
 Athenian [ə'θi:njən] – афинянин
 Athens ['æθɪnz] – Афины
 Electra [ɪ'lektɹə] – Электра
 Euripides [jʔə'ɪpɪdi:z] – Еврипид
 Herodotus [he'rɪʔdətəs] – Геродот
 Iphigenia [ɪfɪdʔi'naiə] – Ифигения
 Medea [mɪ'diə] – Медея
 Oedipus ['i:dɪpəs] – Эдип
 Olympia [əʔlɪmpɪə] – Олимпия
 Parthenon ['pa:θɪnən] – Парфенон
 Periclean [pəri'kli:ən] – (век) Перикла
 Pericles ['pɛnkli:z] – Перикл
 Phidias ['fɪdiəs] – Фидий
 Prometheus [prə'mi:θju:s] – Прометей
 Socrates ['sɪʔkrəti:z] – Сократ
 Sophocles ['sɪʔfəkli:z] – Софокл
 Taurus ['tʔrəs] – Тaurus
 Thebes [θi:bz] – Фивы
 Zeus [zju:s] – Зевс

2. *Answer the questions.*

- 1) Who was Pericles?
 - 2) When and where did he live?
 - 3) Where is the glory of Ancient Greek literature?
 - 4) Who wrote tragedies?
 - 5) How many of the tragedies come down to the modern period?
 - 6) Was Phidias an ordinary sculptor of Ancient Greece?
 - 7) What were the statues made of?
 - 8) What sculptures were in the temple of Olympia?
 - 9) What does the expression ***the Periclian age*** mean?
 - 10) Where does it come from?
3. Today we'll speak about one of the expressions of the classical Greek mythology ***the Periclian age***. You are going to listen to the tape. Make sure you understand the key words. Use the dictionary to help you.

Key words: statesman, civilization, philosopher, glory, tragedy, thinker, in prose, statue, sculptor, temple, ivory.

Listening

1. *Listen to the text.*
2. *Listen again and decide whether the sentences below are true (T) or false (F).*
 - 1) ***The Periclian age*** is called after Pericles.
 - 2) The expression comes from Roman mythology.
 - 3) Pericles was a king of Athens, in Rome.
 - 4) Pericles was a famous Athenian statesman and military commander of the 5th century B.C.
 - 5) At that time Athens became the leading state of Greece and the centre of Greek civilization.
 - 6) It was the period when many of the finest buildings of the Acropolis were built, when many mathematicians and sportsmen lived.
 - 7) The glory of Ancient Greek literature is in the dramatic field of comedy.
 - 8) Aeschilus wrote between five and ten tragedies.
 - 9) In ***the Periclian age*** Athens boasted of renowned thinkers, among whom was Socrates, a celebrated philosopher; Herodotus, a famous history writer – “father of history” was the author of the first Greek work to be written in prose.
 - 10) The two most famous huge statues are the figure of the goddess Athene in the temple of Olympia and the figure of Zeus, the father of gods, in the Parthenon.

3. *Complete the following sentences.*

- 1) The expression **the Periclean age** means
- 2) Pericles was a famous Athenian ... and ... of the 5th century B.C.
- 3) During the time of Pericles Athens became the leading state of... .
- 4) Aeschylus wrote between seventy and ninety tragedies but only ... have come down to us.
- 5) The most famous great statues of that time were the statue of ... in the temple of Olympia and the statue of ... in the Parthenon.

Text 13
The Eternal City
Вечный город

Before listening

1. *Warm-up. Learn how to pronounce the proper names and words. Mind the pronunciation and the stress.*

Aeneas [i'ni:əs] – Эней
Aeneid [i:nid] – Энеида
Jupiter ['dʒu:pɪtə] – Юпитер
Tiber ['taɪbə] – Тибр
Tibullus [tɪ'bʊləs] – Тибулл
Trojan [t'rɔ:dʒən] – Троянский
Venus ['vi:nəs] – Венера
Virgil ['vɜ:dʒɪl] – Вергилий

2. *Answer the questions.*

- 1) Who founded Rome?
- 2) How old is the city?
- 3) What did it reach in ancient times?
- 4) What did the Romans believe in?
- 5) Who became the king of the Latins?
- 6) What poem were Aeneas' adventures described in?
- 7) What does the expression **the Eternal city** mean?
- 8) Where does it come from?
- 9) Have you ever heard the expression before?
- 10) Have you ever used it?

3. Today we'll speak about one of the classical phrases – **the Eternal city**. You are going to listen to the tape. Make sure you understand the key words. Use the dictionary to help you.

Key words: eternal, glory, ancient, empire, hero, literature, history.

Listening

1. *Listen to the cassette.*
2. *Listen again and decide whether the sentences below are true (T) or false (F).*
 - 1) In classic literature Rome is often called ***the Eternal city***.
 - 2) Rome played an important role in human history for more than five thousand years.
 - 3) Athens reached its greatest glory in ancient times, when it became the centre of one of the world's mightiest empires.
 - 4) The Romans believed that their state was founded by the Trojan hero Odysseus.
 - 5) Aeneas was the son of Venus.
 - 6) After long wandering, Aeneas reached the Tiber where he became king of the Greeks.
 - 7) Homer wrote the poem *Aeneid*.
 - 8) In that poem Jupiter told Venus that he would give an eternal empire to the Romans.
 - 9) Tibullius was a Greek poet of the 1st century B.C.
 - 10) The expression ***the Eternal city*** was first used in literature by Tibullus, a Roman poet of the 1st century B.C.
3. *Complete the following sentences.*
 - 1) The expression ***the Eternal city*** means....
 - 2) In classic literature Rome is often called ***the Eternal city*** because it has played an important part in human history for more than ... thousand years.
 - 3) Rome reached its greatest ... in ancient times.
 - 4) It became the ... of one of the world's mightiest....
 - 5) The expression was first used in literature by ..., a ... poet of the 1st century B.C.

Text 14

The Hanging Gardens of Babylon

Висячие сады Вавилона (Сады Семирамиды)

Before listening

1. *Warm-up. Learn how to pronounce the proper names and words. Mind the pronunciation and the stress.*

Assyria [ə'sɪrɪə] – Ассирия

Babylon ['bæbɪlən] – Вавилон

Chaldea [kæl'di:ə] – Халдея
Chaldean [kæl'di:ən] – Халдейский
Euphrates [ju:'freɪti:z] – Евфрат
Nebuchadnezzar [nebjukəd'neɪzə] – Навуходоносор
Semiramis [se'mɪrəmis] – Семирамида

2. *Answer the questions.*

- 1) Who was Nebuchadnezzar?
- 2) Where did he live?
- 3) What does the legend tell the people?
- 4) Where were the gardens hanging?
- 5) How did they look like?
- 6) How high were they?
- 7) What trees and flowers grew there?
- 8) What did the gardens remind of?
- 9) What does the expression ***the Hanging Gardens of Babylon*** mean?
- 10) Where does it come from?

3. Today we'll speak about one of the phrases ***the Hanging Gardens of Babylon***. You are going to listen to the tape. Make sure you understand the key words. Use the dictionary to help you.

Key words: ancient, world wonder, favourite, plain, terrace, acre, palm, height, reservoir, peninsula.

Listening

1. *Listen to the text.*

2. *Listen again and decide whether the sentences below are true (T) or false (F).*

- 1) ***The Hanging Gardens of Babylon*** were considered to be among the Wonders of the World.
- 2) The construction of ***the Hanging Gardens of Babylon*** is usually ascribed to the king of Chaldea, Nebuchadnezzar.
- 3) The legend runs that the king built the gardens for his favourite sister.
- 4) The sister came to the flat plains of Babylon from a high land.
- 5) The gardens formed a square with an area of nearly four acres and rose in terraces, supported by arches, to a height of 75 feet.
- 6) The plants and flowers were watered from a reservoir built at the top to which water was lifted from the sea.
- 7) Groves of pine and birch trees were planted there.
- 8) Alexander the Great entered Babylon in 323 A.D.
- 9) He didn't plan to enter Egypt and then Europe as well.
- 10) Alexander the Great left ***the Hanging Gardens of Babylon*** later.

3. *Complete the following sentences.*

- 1) The expression the Hanging Gardens of Babylon means
- 2) Later the building of the gardens came to be attributed to Semiramis the mythical Queen of..., a woman of great beauty and wisdom.
- 3) Nebuchadnezzar was the king of....
- 4) Groves of palm trees and tree-ferns were planted for the king's ... in ***the Hanging Gardens of Babylon.***
- 5) In 323 B.C. Alexander of Macedonia entered ... and never left it as he died in ***the Hanging Gardens of Babylon.***

Text 15

To Eat of the Tree of Knowledge

Вкушать от древа

Before listening

1. *Warm-up. Learn how to pronounce the proper names and words. Mind the pronunciation and the stress.*

Adam ['ædəm] – Адам

Eden ['i:dn] – Эдем, рай

Eve [i:v] – Ева

Old Testament ['əʊld'testəmənt] – Ветхий завет

Paradise ['pærədaɪz] – Парадиз, рай

2. *Answer the questions.*

- 1) Where did Adam and Eve live?
- 2) What does the first book of the Old Testament open with?
- 3) What animal lived in the happy Garden of Eden?
- 4) What tree grew in that Garden?
- 5) Why couldn't Adam and Eve eat the fruit of the tree from the Garden?
- 6) What was the conversation between Eve and the Serpent?
- 7) Did Eve follow the advice?
- 8) What happened after she had eaten the fruit?
- 9) What does the expression ***to eat of the tree of knowledge*** mean?
- 10) Where does it come from?

3. Today we'll speak about one of the well known expressions. You are going to listen to the tape. Make sure you understand the key words. Use the dictionary to help you.

Key words: evil, apron, thistle, sweat, deity, posterity, thou = you.

Listening

1. *Listen to the cassette.*
2. *Listen again and decide whether the sentences below are true (T) or false (F).*
 - 1) The first book of the Old Testament opens with an account of the world creation by God.
 - 2) The expression ***to eat of the tree of knowledge*** comes from Roman mythology.
 - 3) In the midst of the Garden there grew a tree of knowledge of good and evil.
 - 4) God had forbidden the man to eat at all.
 - 5) The animals that lived in the Garden were very wild.
 - 6) The Serpent persuaded Eve to eat of the fatal fruit and the woman gave of it to her husband.
 - 7) As soon as they tasted the fruit they knew immediately that they were naked.
 - 8) God was very pleased with all that.
 - 9) God didn't curse the Serpent, he didn't condemn him to go on his belly from now on and eat dust and to be the enemy of mankind all the days of his life.
 - 10) In modern speech the words to eat of the tree of knowledge ***mean to acquire knowledge, and are used mostly ironically.***
3. *Complete the following sentences.*
 - 1) The expression to eat of the tree of knowledge means....
 - 2) The first book of the Old Testament opens with....
 - 3) The animal who lived in the Garden was....
 - 4) God cursed the....
 - 5) In the midst of the Garden there grew the Tree of....

Text 16

Aladdin's Lamp

Волшебная лампа Аладдина

Before listening

1. *Warm-up. Learn how to pronounce the proper names and words. Mind the pronunciation and the stress.*

Africa ['æfrɪkə] – Африка

Aladdin [ə'lædɪn] – Аладдин

Arabian [ə'reɪbjən] – арабский

China ['tʃaɪnə] – Китай

Persian ['pɜːʒən] – персидский
Scheherazade [ʃi'hɜərə'zɑːdə] – Шахерезада

2. *Answer the questions.*

- 1) Who was Aladdin?
- 2) Who came to China to get a wonderful lamp?
- 3) Why did the African magician have to take a little boy called Aladdin?
- 4) What happened underground?
- 5) How did the boy manage to get home?
- 6) What did the boy and his mother do with the lamp?
- 7) Who appeared as soon as the lamp was rubbed?
- 8) What was the first command of the boy to a jinn?
- 9) Has the story a happy end?
- 10) In what collection was the story usually told?

3. *You are going to listen to the tape. Make sure you understand the key words. Use the dictionary to help you.*

Keywords: talisman, magician, romance, sultan, palace, execute.

Listening

1. *Listen to the text.*

2. *Listen again and decide whether the sentences below are true (T) or false (F).*

- 1) An African magician came to China to get a wonderful lamp from an underground palace, but the passage leading to the palace being very narrow, the magician had to ask a little boy called Aladdin to go down and fetch the lamp.
- 2) The expression comes from Greek mythology.
- 3) The magician was very kind.
- 4) He was the owner of 3 cities.
- 5) Aladdin didn't manage to get home.
- 6) The lamp helped him to leave an underground palace.
- 7) The boy and his mother sold the lamp.
- 8) Aladdin told the jinn to bring him some money.
- 9) The lamp helped Aladdin to bring the palace back and to live happily.
- 10) The story is told in the Arabian Nights also called *Thousand and One Night*.

3. *Complete the following sentences.*

- 1) The expression **Aladdin's lamp** means....

- 2) The story is told in the
- 3) Aladdin told his mother about the adventure and being very ... she suggested selling the lamp.
- 4) Hardly had the lamp been rubbed that a ... appeared and asked for Aladdin's commands.
- 5) Later Aladdin rubbed the lamp again and asked the jinn for a beautiful....

Text 17

Hercules' Labour

Геркулесов труд

Before listening

1. *Warm-up. Learn how to pronounce the proper names and words. Mind the pronunciation and the stress.*

Amazon ['æməzən] – Амазония
 Augeas [ˈɔːdʒɪəs] – Авгий
 Beotia [biˈoʊʃiə] – Фива (Фиванский)
 Crete [kri:t] – Крит
 Eurystheus [juːˈrɪsθiəs] – Эврисфей
 Hesperides [hesˈperɪdiːz] – Геспериды
 Heracles ['herəkliːz] – Геракл
 Hercules ['hɜːklɪz] – Геркулес
 Nemea [niˈmiːə] – Немея
 Zeus [zjuːs] – Зевс

2. *Answer the questions.*
 - 1) Who was Hercules?
 - 2) Is Heracles the same person?
 - 3) Where did he live?
 - 4) Were Hercules and Heracles different persons?
 - 5) What was the life story of them?
 - 6) How many labours did Hercules perform?
 - 7) What of Hercules' labours can you mention?
 - 8) What does the expression **a Hercules' labour** mean?
 - 9) Where does it come from?
 - 10) Have you ever used it?
3. Today we'll speak about one of the heroes of the classical Greek mythology **Heracles**. You are going to listen to the tape. Make sure you understand the key words. Use the dictionary to help you.

Key words: cleanse, stable, hydra, lion, golden apple, deed.

Listening

1. *Listen to the text.*
2. *Listen again and decide whether the sentences below are true (T) or false (F).*
 - 1) Hercules is the latinized name of the most famous Greek legendary hero, Heracles.
 - 2) The expression comes from Roman mythology.
 - 3) Heracles was a king of Elis, in Rome.
 - 4) ***A Hercules' labour*** is a very great task.
 - 5) Heracles was the son of Zeus and a mortal woman.
 - 6) The stables hadn't been cleaned for thirteen years.
 - 7) Hercules performed the task easily.
 - 8) He used the water of three rivers to cleanse the stables.
 - 9) Hercules spent his early youth in developing his strength.
 - 10) The favourite hero of the ancient Greeks, Heracles performed twelve labours and was very popular with the poets, writers, artists and sculptors.
3. *Complete the following sentences.*
 - 1) The expression ***a Hercules' labour*** means....
 - 2) Hercules is the latinized name of the most famous ... legendary hero.
 - 3) He began his saga of deeds by killing the....
 - 4) One of the most famous statues represents the hero exhausted by toil, leaning on his club, and in his left hand he holds one of the ... of the Hesperides.
 - 5) Performing the last task was one of the ... labours of

Text 18 The Gordian Knot Гордиев узел

Before listening

1. *Warm-up. Learn how to pronounce the proper names and words. Mind the pronunciation and the stress.*

Alexander [æh¹zɑ:ndə] – Александр
Gordian [¹²djən] – Гордиев
Gordius [¹²djəs] – Гордий
Jupiter ['d¹u:pitə] – Юпитер
Macedonia [mæsi'də¹njə] – Македония
Phrygia ['frɪd¹jə] – Фригия

2. *Answer the questions.*

- 1) Who was Gordius?
 - 2) What did an oracle declare in Phrygia?
 - 3) Who did the peasant-king dedicate his wagon to?
 - 4) What has he done with the wagon?
 - 5) What famous emperor came to Phrygia?
 - 6) Why did Alexander cut the knot with his sword?
 - 7) What did he say while doing that?
 - 8) What does the expression ***to cut the Gordian knot*** mean?
 - 9) Where does it come from?
 - 10) Have you ever heard it before?
3. Today we'll speak about one of expressions ***the Gordian knot***. You are going to listen to the tape. Make sure you understand the keywords. Use the dictionary to help you.

Key words: conquest, drastic, empire, emperor, ingeniously, knot, oracle, sword.

Listening

1. *Listen to the text.*
2. *Listen again and decide whether the sentences below are true (T) or false (F).*
 - 1) The words ***the Gordian knot*** are used to denote a great difficulty, an almost insoluble problem.
 - 2) The phrase comes from Roman mythology.
 - 3) Gordius was a king of Elis, in Rome.
 - 4) An oracle declared that disturbances in Phrygia would be ended by a wagon.
 - 5) The king dedicated his wagon to Jupiter.
 - 6) The wagon was placed in the god's temple and was fastened to a column with a belt so ingeniously knotted that no one could untie it.
 - 7) Alexander the Second came to Phrygia later.
 - 8) He was told that whoever untied the knot would reign over the whole empire of Asia.
 - 9) Alexander the Great cut the knot with his sword, saying, "It is thus we loose our knots".
 - 10) Hence, ***to cut the Gordian knot*** means to find the way out of a difficulty, to solve a complicated practical problem by quick and drastic action.

3. Complete the following sentences.

- 1) The expression **to cut the Gordian knot** means....
- 2) The words **the Gordian knot** are used to denote a great....
- 3) The allusion is to a story about..., a peasant in ancient Phrygia, and Alexander the Great of....
- 4) When Gordius was going past the temple of ... in his wagon he was chosen king.
- 5) Alexander of Macedonia cut the knot with his....

Text 19
The Sword of Damocles
Дамоклов меч

Before listening

1. Warm-up. Learn how to pronounce the proper names and words. Mind the pronunciation and the stress.

Cicero ['sɪsərəʃ] – Цицерон
Damocles ['dæməkli:z] – Дамокл
Dionysius [daɪə'nɪsɪəs] – Дионисий
Syracuse ['saɪərəkjʊ:z] – Сиракузы
banquet ['bæŋkwɪt] – банкет
courtier ['kʊ:rtjə] – придворный
precarious [prɪ'keəriəs] – опасный
torment ['tɔ:ment] – пытка
tyrant ['taɪəɾənt] – тиран

2. Answer the questions.

- 1) Who was Damocles?
 - 2) Who was Dionysius?
 - 3) Why did Damocles envy Dionysius the Elder?
 - 4) What happened at the tyrant's banquet one day?
 - 5) Did Damocles enjoy the banquet?
 - 6) What does the expression **to hang by a thread** mean?
 - 7) How was the sword fixed?
 - 8) What did it symbolize?
 - 9) What does the expression **the sword of Damocles** mean?
 - 10) Where does it come from?
3. Today we'll speak about one of the expressions of the classical Greek mythology **the sword of Damocles**. You are going to listen to the tape. Make sure you understand the key words. Use the dictionary to help you.

Key words: sword, danger, courtier, tyrant, envy, flatter, banquet, precarious, torment.

Listening

1. *Listen to the text.*
2. *Listen again and decide whether the sentences below are true (T) or false (F).*
 - 1) The expression **the sword of Damocles** denotes a threatening danger.
 - 2) The phrase comes from Greek mythology.
 - 3) Dionysius the Younger was a king of Elis, in Rome.
 - 4) He was the owner of 30 beautiful palaces.
 - 5) Damocles lived in Athens.
 - 6) Damocles invited Dionysius to a splendid banquet to try felicity he so much envied.
 - 7) There hanged a sword over his head.
 - 8) A sword was suspended over Damocles' head by a knot of horse hair.
 - 9) The banquet became a torment for the guest.
 - 10) The expression **to hang by a thread** means to be in a very critical situation.
3. *Complete the following sentences.*
 - 1) The expression **the sword of Damocles** means
 - 2) It comes from an old ... legend retold by
 - 3) Damocles was a ... of Dionysius the Elder, of Syracuse, a cruel
 - 4) Damocles envied ... and often flattered him by extolling his happiness.
 - 5) Sitting under a sword suspended by a single ... hair Damocles was afraid to stir and the ... was a torment to him.

Text 20 Caesar' Wife Жена Цезаря

Before listening

1. *Warm-up. Learn how to pronounce the proper names and words. Mind the pronunciation and the stress.*

Julius Caesar ['dʒu:lɪəs 'si:zə] – Юлий Цезарь

divorce [dɪ'vɜ:ɪs] – развод

guilty ['ɡɪltɪ] – виноватый

rumour ['rʊmə] – слух
shadow ['ʃædəʃ] – тень
suspicion [səs'piʃn] – подозрение

2. *Answer the questions.*

- 1) Who was Julius Caesar?
 - 2) Why did he divorce his wife?
 - 3) Was his wife really guilty?
 - 4) Why did Caesar's wife have to be above all suspicion?
 - 5) What does the phrase **Caesar's wife** mean?
 - 6) Where does it come from?
3. Today we'll speak about one of the expression – **Caesar's wife**. You are going to listen to the tape. Make sure you understand the key words. Use the dictionary to help you.

Key words: wife, divorce, suspicion, rumour, gossip, accusation.

Listening

1. *Listen to the text.*

2. *Listen again and decide whether the sentences below are true (T) or false (F).*

- 1) The words **Caesar's wife** are used to describe a person who shouldn't have even a shadow of suspicion.
- 2) The expression comes from Roman mythology.
- 3) Caesar was an outstanding statesman, general and writer of Rome.
- 4) He was the owner of 3,000 beautiful oxen.
- 5) Julius Caesar divorced his wife because of the war.
- 6) Caesar's reputation was perfect.
- 7) Julius Caesar's wife asked him, why he had divorced her on a mere suspicion.
- 8) The Emperor's reply was that it did not matter for Caesar himself.
- 9) Caesar's wife had to be above all suspicion.
- 10) Julius Caesar divorced his wife because of a rumour.

3. *Complete the following sentences.*

- 1) The expression **Caesar's wife** means
- 2) The words **Caesar's wife** are used to describe a person on whom even the shadow of... must not be allowed to fall.
- 3) Julius Caesar divorced his wife because of a
- 4) Caesar did not take the trouble to inquire into the
- 5) Caesar's wife had to be ... all suspicion.

Text 21
The Die is Cast
Жребий брошен

Before listening

1. *Warm-up. Learn how to pronounce the proper names and words. Mind the pronunciation and the stress.*

Julius Ceasar ['dʒu:ljəs 'si:zə] – Юлий Цезарь

Plutarch ['plu:tɑ:k] – Плутарх

Rubicon ['ru:bɪkən] – Рубикон

calamity [kə'læmɪti] – бедствие

cast [ka:st] – бросать

dice [daɪs] – игра в кости

fateful ['feɪtʃəl] – судьбоносный

fortune ['fɜ:tʃən] – судьба

irrevocable [ɪ'revəkəbl] – бесповоротный

plunge [plʌndʒ] – погрузиться

prelude ['preljʊd] – вступление

stream [stri:m] – поток

2. *Answer the questions.*

- 1) Who was Plutarch?
- 2) In what work did Plutarch write of Julius Caesar?
- 3) What do you know about Julius Caesar?
- 4) What river did he have to cross?
- 5) Did he hesitate for a while before crossing the river?
- 6) What does the phrase **the die is cast** mean?
- 7) Where does it come from?

3. Today we'll speak about one of the phrases, **the die is cast**. You are going to listen to the tape. Make sure you understand the key words. Use the dictionary to help you.

Key words: decision, draw back, fate, fortune, chance, game, dice, stream, metaphor, calamity, mankind.

Listening

1. *Listen to the text.*
2. *Listen again and decide whether the sentences below are true (T) or false (F).*
 - 1) The words **the die is cast** mean the decision is taken and one cannot draw it back.

- 2) The phrase comes from Roman mythology.
 - 3) The metaphor comes from playing dice, a game of chance.
 - 4) Julius Caesar was the Emperor of Rome.
 - 5) He never took part in wars.
 - 6) The words are ascribed to Julius Caesar at the Rubicon.
 - 7) He performed the task easily.
 - 8) Plutarch told about that episode in his work *Life of Caesar*.
 - 9) «**Let the die be cast**», said Julius Caesar and crossed the river.
3. *Complete the following sentences.*
- 1) The phrase **the die is cast** means....
 - 2) The metaphor comes from playing....
 - 3) The words are ascribed to
 - 4) Plutarch tells us about the episode from the life of the great statesman and writer of the ancient Rome in his work ... of....
 - 5) “Let the ... be cast”, said Julius Caesar and hastened to cross the river.

Text 22

The Riddle of the Sphinx

Загадка Сфинкса

Before listening

1. *Warm-up. Learn how to pronounce the proper names and words. Mind the pronunciation and the stress.*

Corinth ['kɪŋθ] – Коринф
 Delphic ['delfɪk] – дельфийский
 Jocasta [dʒə'kæstə] – Иокаста
 Laius ['laɪəs] – Лаэс
 Oedipus ['iːdɪpəs] – Эдип
 Polybius [pɒ'lɪbiəs] – Полибий
 Sophocles ['sɒfəkliːz] – Софокл
 Thebes ['θiːbz] – Фивы
 crouch [kraʊtʃ] – пробираться
 exile ['eksəl] – ссылка
 mortify ['mɔːtɪfaɪ] – унижать
 oracle ['ɒrəkl] – оракул
 plague [pleɪʃ] – чума
 prophecy ['prɒfɪsi] – предсказание
 prophesy ['prɒfɪsaɪ] – предсказывать
 wondrous ['wʌndrəs] – дивный

2. *Answer the questions.*

- 1) Who was Oedipus?
 - 2) Where were Corinth and Thebes situated?
 - 3) What was Oedipus' life story?
 - 4) What did the Sphinx look like?
 - 5) What riddle did the Sphinx ask Oedipus?
 - 6) What was Oedipus' answer?
 - 7) Why did the Sphinx cast herself down from the rock?
 - 8) What does the expression ***the riddle of the Sphinx*** mean?
 - 9) Where does it come from?
 - 10) Where have you seen the statue of the Sphinx?
3. Today we'll speak about one of the expressions of the classical Greek mythology ***the riddle of the Sphinx***. You are going to listen to the tape. Make sure you understand the key words. Use the dictionary to help you.

Key words: riddle, sphinx, oracle, prophecy, tragedy.

Listening

1. *Listen to the text.*
2. *Listen again and decide whether the sentences below are true (T) or false (F).*
 - 1) ***The riddle of the Sphinx*** is a synonym of an almost insoluble riddle.
 - 2) The expression comes from Greek mythology.
 - 3) Polybius guessed the riddle of the Sphinx.
 - 4) He was the owner of 3 beautiful cities.
 - 5) Laius, king of Thebes, was warned by the Delphic oracle that his son would kill him, therefore he had carried his child far away to a forest and left him there.
 - 6) The Sphinx was a winged monster half a woman and half a bird.
 - 7) The Sphinx asked every traveller for help.
 - 8) Oedipus fulfilled two parts of the prophecy.
 - 9) Oedipus was king for many years but the Thebans hated him.
 - 10) Sophocles rendered the myth of Oedipus in his tragedy *Oedipus the King*.
3. *Complete the following sentences.*

- 1) The expression ***the riddle of the Sphinx*** means

- 2) In his wanderings Oedipus came to the city of ... which was afflicted at the time with a winged monster, half... and half a
- 3) The Sphinx asked what wondrous creature goes on ... feet in the morning, at noon on ... and in the evening upon
- 4) The Sphinx was mortified at her riddle having been solved and cast herself down from the
- 5) The myth of Oedipus was rendered by ... in his tragedy

Text 23

The Golden Fleece

Золотое руно

Before listening

1. *Warm-up. Learn how to pronounce the proper names and words. Mind the pronunciation and the stress.*

Arphamans ['æfəmənz] – Эвфем

Argo ['a: [ʔəʔ]] – Арго

Argonauts ['a: [ʔənʔ]ts] – аргонавтф

Beotia [bɪ [ʔ]sɪə] – Фессалия

Colchis ['k [ʔ]lkɪs] – Колхида

Hella ['helə] – Гелла

Iolcus [ɪ [ʔ]lkəs] – Иолк

Ino ['ɪnəʔ] – Иноу

Jason [dʒeɪsn] – Ясон

Nephela [ne'fi:lə] – Нифилия

Orpheus [' [ʔ]:fju:s] – Орфей

Pelias ['pi:lɪəs] – Пелий

Phryxos ['frɪksəs] – Фрикс

Pindar ['pɪndə] – Пиндар

2. *Answer the questions.*

- 1) Who was Jason?
- 2) Who were Argonauts?
- 3) Why did they go to Colchis?
- 4) Who was the ram sacrificed to?
- 5) What was the journey?
- 6) Who guarded the **golden fleece**?
- 7) Who was the first to relate the myth?
- 8) What is called **the golden fleece**?
- 9) What does the expression **the golden fleece** mean?
- 10) Where does it come from?

3. Today we'll speak about one of the expressions of the classical Greek mythology ***the golden fleece***. You are going to listen to the tape. Make sure you understand the key words. Use the dictionary to help you.

Key words: nymph, princess, stepchildren, revoke, sacrifice, ram, grove, dragon, guard, journey, enchantress, secure, myth.

Listening

1. *Listen to the text.*
2. *Listen again and decide whether the sentences below are true (T) or false (F).*
 - 1) The myth of ***the golden fleece*** was first related by Pindar, a lyric poet from Greece.
 - 2) The expression comes from Roman mythology.
 - 3) The words ***the golden fleece*** are used to denote something precious or very highly prized that one is eager to take possession of.
 - 4) The story goes to Aphyank, king of Beotia, who had no children.
 - 5) His first wife, a cloud nymph, left Beotia and there was drought in the country.
 - 6) Ino was a Theban princess and she hated her children.
 - 7) Phrynox was the son of Nephela and king of Beotia, Aphyank.
 - 8) Phrynox and his sister Hella were brought to Colchis on the back of a wonderful golden horse.
 - 9) They asked the king for the help.
 - 10) **The Golden Fleece** was hung up in the grove of the war-god, nailed to a sacred tree and guarded by a dragon.
3. *Complete the following sentences.*
 - 1) The expression ***the golden fleece*** means
 - 2) Many Greek ... appear to have taken particular delight in making ***the golden fleece*** the theme of their poems and songs.
 - 3) Prince Jason, disinherited by his uncle, king Pelias, came to Iolkos to claim his....
 - 4) The ship was called ... and those sailing in it came to be known as
 - 5) The journey was long and... . In Colchis the enchantress ..., the king's daughter, helped Jason to ... ***the golden fleece***.

Text 24
The Golden Age
Золотой век

Before listening

1. *Warm-up. Learn how to pronounce the proper names and words. Mind the pronunciation and the stress.*

Hesiod ['hi:siəd] – Гесиод

Metamorphoses [metə'mɔ: fə'zɪz] – Метаморфозы

Ovid ['vɪd] – Овидий

Pericles ['perikli:z] – Перикл

Zeus [zju:s] – Зевс

2. *Answer the questions.*

- 1) Who was Ovid?
- 2) How did Ovid call the four generations?
- 3) What does the expression **the Golden age** mean?
- 4) Where does it come from?
- 5) Who wrote of **the Golden age**?
- 6) What's the name of the work by Hesiod?
- 7) How many periods in the history of mankind has Hesiod described?
- 8) What were those periods?

3. Today we'll speak about the expression **the Golden age**. You are going to listen to the tape. Make sure you understand the key words. Use the dictionary to help you.

Key words: poetry, mankind, prosperous, justice, reign, perish, sacrifice, myth, generation, flourish.

Listening

1. *Listen to the text.*
2. *Listen again and decide whether the sentences below are true (T) or false (F).*
 - 1) The **Golden age**, in Greek and Roman poetry, was the first and best age of the world, in which mankind was ideally prosperous and happy.
 - 2) The expression comes from Roman mythology.

- 3) Hesiod describes four principal periods in the history of mankind: the Golden age, the Silver age, the Bronze age and the Iron age.
 - 4) The Golden age was the time when people preferred gold to all the rest.
 - 5) The people were wild.
 - 6) The Silver age – when man’s childhood continued for hundred years, but when grown, people soon perished by the will of Zeus, for they were too proud and did not sacrifice to the gods.
 - 7) The Bronze age – when people lived in houses of bronze, had bronze arms and armour, started wars among themselves and thus all perished.
 - 8) The age in which the poet himself was living Hesiod called the Iron age.
 - 9) Augustus dealt with it in his *Metamorphoses*.
 - 10) In Ancient Greece, the Golden age is usually ascribed to the reign of Pericles (460-429 B.C.).
3. *Complete the following sentences.*
- 1) The expression ***the Golden age*** means
 - 2) ***The Golden age***, in Greek and Roman poetry, was the first and ... age of the world, in which mankind was ideally ... and....
 - 3) The expression comes from *Works and Days*, a poem by
 - 4) Hesiod was a ... poet of... century B.C.
 - 5) Ovid dealt with ***the Golden age*** in his

Text 25

Dragon’s Teeth

Зубы дракона

Before listening

1. *Warm-up. Learn how to pronounce the proper names and words. Mind the pronunciation and the stress.*

Areas ['eəri:z] – Арес

Cadmus ['kædməs] – Кадмус

Thebes [θi:bz] – Фивы

2. *Answer the questions.*

- 1) Who was Areas?
- 2) Who was Cadmus?
- 3) Why didn’t Cadmus want to return home?

- 4) Where did the dragon live?
 - 5) How did the armed men appear?
 - 6) What town did Cadmus found?
 - 7) What place did he found the town on?
 - 8) What does the expression ***dragon's teeth*** mean?
 - 9) Where does it come from?
 - 10) Have you ever heard the expression before?
3. Today we'll speak about the expressions ***dragon's teeth***. You are going to listen to the tape. Make sure you understand the key words. Use the dictionary to help you.

Key words: dragon, oracle, tooth, teeth, guard, ancient myth, temple, sow, civil, strife, kill, found, foundation, seeds, cow, trouble.

Listening

1. *Listen to the text.*
2. *Listen again and decide whether the sentences below are true (T) or false (F)*
 - 1) ***Dragon's teeth*** are caused of civil strife and rouses people to rise in arms.
 - 2) The expression comes from Roman mythology.
 - 3) The allusion is to the fierce dragon that guarded the well of Ares.
 - 4) Cadmus was killed by the dragon.
 - 5) The animal was very wild.
 - 6) Cadmus was a hero of an ancient myth.
 - 7) An oracle commanded Cadmus to follow the cow that he would see on his way from the temple and to build a city at the place where the cow would lie down.
 - 8) Cadmus didn't do as he had been told by the oracle.
 - 9) Cadmus killed the dragon and sowed his teeth in the earth.
 - 10) Ten armed men survived in the battle and they helped Cadmus to found the town of Thebes.
3. *Complete the following sentences.*
 - 1) The expression ***dragon's teeth*** means
 - 2) The allusion is to the fierce ... that guarded the
 - 3) Cadmus was commanded by an ... to follow the ... that he would see on his way from the temple.
 - 4) Cadmus ... the dragon's ... in the earth.
 - 5) The myth says the story of the ... of the town of

Text 26
The Massacre of the Innocents
Избиение младенцев

Before listening

1. *Warm-up. Learn how to pronounce the proper names and words. Mind the pronunciation and the stress.*

Bethlehem ['beθlihem] – Вифлеем

Breughel ['brʊɪl] – Брюгель

Flemish ['flemɪ] – фламандский

Herod ['herəd] – Ирод (царь)

Jesus ['dʒi:zəs] – Иисус

Rubens ['rʊbɛnz] – Рубенс

Tintoretto ['tɪntə'retə] – Тинторетто

massacre ['mæsəkə] – избиение, бойня

innocent ['ɪnəsənt] – невинный

2. *Answer the questions.*

- 1) Who was Herod?
- 2) Was he a slave or a king?
- 3) Why every person who had a baby was afraid of him?
- 4) What does the expression ***the massacre of the innocents*** mean?
- 5) Where does it come from?
- 6) What artists used this biblical plot in their works?
- 7) Have you seen the pictures of these artists?
- 8) What are they?
- 9) Can you describe one of the pictures?
- 10) What does the expression *the massacre of the innocents* mean in modern speech?

3. Today we'll speak about the expression ***the massacre of the innocents***. You are going to listen to the tape. Make sure you understand the keywords. Use the dictionary to help you.

Key words: allusion, massacre, superstitious, slaughter, heartless, treatment, rival.

Listening

1. *Listen to the text.*
2. *Listen again and decide whether the sentences below are true (T) or false (F).*

- 1) The expression *the massacre of the innocents* is an allusion to the slaughter of the children in Bethlehem by the soldiers of Herod.
 - 2) The expression comes from Roman mythology.
 - 3) Herod was a king of Elis, in Rome.
 - 4) He was the owner of 3 beautiful cities.
 - 5) Herod was apprised by the wise men about the birth of Jesus.
 - 6) The story has been for centuries a favourite subject with artists.
 - 7) Rubens and Tintoretto were British artists.
 - 8) Jesus was called the king of Judea.
 - 9) Herod liked all the newly born babies.
 - 10) In modern speech the expression *the massacre of the innocents* is used to indicate a heartless treatment of children or young people.
3. *Complete the following sentences.*
- 1) **The expression *the massacre of the innocents* means**
 - 2) The expression is an allusion to the slaughter of the children in ... by the soldiers of....
 - 3) The wise men apprised Herod about the birth of....
 - 4) Herod's superstitious fears caused him to see a ... in every ... born in the city.
 - 5) The story has been for centuries a favourite subject with

Text 27

The Mark of Cain

Каинова печать

Before listening

1. *Warm-up. Learn how to pronounce the proper names and words. Mind the pronunciation and the stress.*

Abel ['eɪbəl] – Авель

Cain [keɪn] – Каин

firstlings ['fɜːstlɪŋz] – первенцы, новорожденные

flock [flɒk] – стадо ягнят

fugitive ['fjuːdɪtɪv] – беглец

offering [ˈɔːfərɪŋ] – подношение

vagabond ['væɡəbænd] – бродяга

2. *Answer the questions.*

- 1) Who were Cain and Abel?
 - 2) Whose children were they?
 - 3) What did Cain produce?
 - 4) What did Abel produce?
 - 5) What were their presents to God?
 - 6) Why did Cain kill Abel?
 - 7) What was the punishment to the murderer?
 - 8) What does the expression ***the mark of Cain*** mean?
 - 9) Where does it come from?
 - 10) Have you ever heard the expression before?
3. Today we'll speak about the expression ***the mark of Cain***. You are going to listen to the tape. Make sure you understand the keywords. Use the dictionary to help you.

Key words: firstlings, offering, fugitive, vagabond, flock, punishment, mark, murderer, brand, tiller, shepherd.

Listening

1. *Listen to the text.*

2. *Listen again and decide whether the sentences below are true (T) or false (F).*

- 1) The story of ***the mark of Cain*** is taken from the Bible.
- 2) The expression comes from Roman mythology.
- 3) Adam and Eve, the first people on earth, had no children.
- 4) Cain and Abel brought to God an offering of the fruit of the ground.
- 5) Abel's offering was the firstlings of the flock.
- 6) God was better pleased with Abel's offering, and Cain felt offended.
- 7) Abel killed Cain.
- 8) For his crime Cain was driven out to be a fugitive and a vagabond.
- 9) God set a mark upon Cain that anyone who saw him should know that he was a murderer.
- 10) ***The mark of Cain*** is the mark of an outlaw, the brand of a murderer.

3. *Complete the following sentences.*

- 1) The expression ***the mark of Cain*** means....
- 2) The Biblical story is about Adam and Eve who had Cain and Abel.

- 3) Abel had a ..., Cain was a ... of the ground.
- 4) ... killed... .
- 5) God set a ... upon ..., so that everyone could see and know that he was a

Text 28

Colossus on the Feet of Clay

Колосс на глиняных ногах

Before listening

1. *Warm-up. Learn how to pronounce the proper names and words. Mind the pronunciation and the stress.*

Babylon ['bæbɪlən] – Вавилон

Chaldea [kæl'di:ə] – Халдея

Nebuchadnezzar [ˌnebjʊˈkæd'hezə] – Навуходоносор

2. *Answer the questions.*

- 1) Who was Nebuchadnezzar?
- 2) Who did he see in his dream one day?
- 3) How did a colossus look like?
- 4) What happened to him?
- 5) What did it symbolize?
- 6) What does the expression **colossus on the feet of clay** mean?
- 7) Where does it come from?

3. Today we'll speak about one of the expressions **colossus on the feet of clay**. You are going to listen to the tape. Make sure you understand the key words. Use the dictionary to help you.

Key words: colossus, empire, rock, gold, copper, clay, mountain, king.

Listening

1. *Listen to the text.*
2. *Listen again and decide whether the sentences below are true (T) or false (F).*
 - 1) The expression **colossus on the feet of day** is used to describe something weak though it looks powerful and frightening.
 - 2) The expression comes from Roman mythology.
 - 3) It comes from the Biblical story about Nebuchadnezzar.

- 4) Nebuchadnezzar was the king of Babylon.
 - 5) He never saw dreams.
 - 6) A colossus from his dream had a golden head, silver arms, copper hips, but his legs were made of clay.
 - 7) A huge rock rolling from the mountain hit the head of the colossus.
 - 8) Colossus' legs and feet were hit by the rock and he fell down and went to pieces.
 - 9) The prophet said that Nebuchadnezzar's empire of Chaldea would be prosperous for many years.
 - 10) A new colossus was erected.
3. *Complete the following sentences.*
- 1) The expression **colossus on the feet of clay** means
 - 2) It comes from the Biblical story about....
 - 3) ... was the king of
 - 4) A colossus had a head of the arms of..., the hips of... and his legs and feet were of
 - 5) The prophets said that Nebuchadnezzar's empire of Chaldea was doomed to

Text 29

The Root of All Evil

Корень зла

Before listening

1. *Warm-up. Learn how to pronounce the proper names and words. Mind the pronunciation and the stress.*

Bible [baɪbl] – Библия

Gospel [ˈɡɒspəl] – Евангелие

Biblical [ˈbɪblɪkəl] – библийский

evil [iːvl] – зло

misfortune [mɪsˈfɜːtʃən] – несчастье

vice [vaɪs] – порок

2. *Answer the questions.*

- 1) What does the expression **the root of all evil** mean?
- 2) Where does it come from?
- 3) What is love of money and drunkenness according to the biblical legend?
- 4) Where is the legend taken from?
- 5) What is your idea of evil?

3. Today we'll speak about one of the Biblical expressions ***the root of all evil***. You are going to listen to the tape. Make sure you understand the key words. Use the dictionary to help you.

Key words: misfortune, sorrow, distress, vices, evil, money, drunkenness.

Listening

1. *Listen to the text.*
2. *Listen again and decide whether the sentences below are true (T) or false (F).*
 - 1) ***The root of all evil*** is that what causes misfortune.
 - 2) The expression comes from Roman mythology.
 - 3) Sorrow, distress are not the same source of various vices.
 - 4) The expression is derived from the Bible.
 - 5) The Biblical legend says that ***the root of all evil*** is love for money and drunkenness.
3. *Complete the following sentences.*
 - 1) The expression ***the root of all evil*** means
 - 2) It is derived from the
 - 3) ***The root of all...*** is that causes ..., sorrow and distress.
 - 4) ***The ... of all evil*** is the source of various
 - 5) The ... legend has it that ***the root of all evil*** is the love of ... and

Text 30

The Cornerstone

Краеугольный камень

Before listening

1. *Warm-up. Learn how to pronounce the proper names and words. Mind the pronunciation and the stress.*

commemorate [kə'meməreɪt] – отмечать

compass [kəm'pæs] – компас

doctrine ['dɒktrɪn] – доктрина

emphasis ['emfəsis] – выразительность

germinate ['dʒɜːmineɪt] – давать всходы

indispensable [ɪndɪs'pensəbl] – необходимый

perpetuate [pə'petʃʊeɪt] – увековечить

ritually ['rɪtʃʊəli] – ритуально

2. *Answer the questions.*

- 1) What does the word ***the cornerstone*** mean?
 - 2) Where does it come from?
 - 3) Is it a foundation of everything?
 - 4) How is the expression used today?
3. Today we'll speak about the word ***the cornerstone***. You are going to listen to the tape. Make sure you understand the keywords. Use the dictionary to help you.

Key words: stone, corner, cornerstone, commemorate, dedication, inscription, significance, seeds, foundation.

Listening

1. *Listen to the text.*

2. *Listen again and decide whether the sentences below are true (T) or false (F).*

- 1) ***The cornerstone*** is the stone that lies at the corner of two walls, and unites them.
 - 2) The word comes from Greek mythology.
 - 3) Traditionally it was a ceremonial building block, usually placed ritually in the outer wall of a building to commemorate dedication with a date or other inscriptions.
 - 4) Early customs connected with cornerstones were related to the study of Chemistry.
 - 5) Buildings were not laid out with astronomical precision.
 - 6) ***The cornerstone*** symbolizes 'seeds' from which buildings would germinate and rise.
 - 7) Until the development of modern construction, the stone was usually at a corner and a real support.
 - 8) From this figures of speech in many languages arose.
 - 9) Various religious rituals and Biblical references spread the use of ***the cornerstone***.
 - 10) Today nobody uses the word ***the cornerstone***.
3. *Complete the following sentences.*
- 1) The word ***the cornerstone*** means....
 - 2) Traditionally it was a ceremonial building block, placed in the outer ... sometimes with a date or other....
 - 3) Early customs connected with ***the cornerstone*** were related to the study of

- 4) Buildings were laid out with astronomical precision in relation to points of the....
- 5) Today the expression *the cornerstone* is often used

Text 31
Midas' Ears
Мидасовы уши

Before listening

1. *Warm-up. Learn how to pronounce the proper names and words. Mind the pronunciation and the stress.*

Apollo [ə'pɒlɒ] – Аполлон
Midas ['maɪdəs] – Мидас
Pan [pæn] – Пан
Phrygia ['frɪdʒiə] – Фригия
barber ['bɑ:bə] – цирюльник
bosom ['bɒzəm] – грудь
incensed (to be) [ɪn'senst] – приведен в ярость
inferiority [ɪn'fɪəriə'tɪ] – неполноценность
penalty ['penəltɪ] – наказание
privacy ['praɪvəsi] – уединение
swear [swɛə] – клятва, клясться
wig [wɪʃ] – парик

2. *Answer the questions.*
 - 1) Who was Midas?
 - 2) Who was Apollo?
 - 3) Who was Pan?
 - 4) What does the expression *Midas' ears* mean?
 - 5) Where does it come from?
 - 6) Why did Apollo invite Midas?
 - 7) Did Midas like the music of Pan?
 - 8) How did Apollo punish the judge for his injustice from Apollo's point of view?
 - 9) Who knew Midas' secret?
 - 10) How was everything revealed?
3. Today we'll speak about the expression *Midas' ears*. You are going to listen to the tape. Make sure you understand the key words. Use the dictionary to help you.

Key words: swear, judge, injustice, inferiority, privacy, barber, wig.

Listening

1. *Listen to the text.*
2. *Listen again and decide whether the sentences below are true (T) or false (F).*
 - 1) Apollo, the god of music and poetry, once found himself engaged in a musical contest with Pan.
 - 2) The expression comes from Roman mythology.
 - 3) Pan was a king of Elis, in Rome.
 - 4) Midas, king of Phrygia, was the judge of the contest.
 - 5) Midas awarded the prize to Apollo.
 - 6) Apollo agreed with the judge.
 - 7) Midas went to the barber and ordered a wig.
 - 8) The barber kept the secret forever.
 - 9) Roses grew over the hole.
 - 10) The words **Midas' ears** are used to denote ignorance and stupidity that can't be concealed.
3. *Complete the following sentences.*
 - 1) The expression **Midas' ears** means
 - 2) Apollo was so incensed by this ... that he determined to show his opinion of the ignorant judge by causing large-sized ass's ... to grow on either side of Midas' head.
 - 3) Midas retreated into the privacy of his own apartment, and sent for the
 - 4) The barber swore to ... and made a huge
 - 5) Incapable of enduring silence any longer the ... went out into a field, dug a deep hole, and whispered into the bosom of earth, "King ... has ass's ears".

Text 32 After Us, the Deluge После нас хоть потоп

Before listening

1. *Warm-up. Learn how to pronounce the proper names and words. Mind the pronunciation and the stress.*

Austrian [ˈɹ̥ʌstriən] – австрийский

Frederick [ˈfredrɪk] – Фредерик

Louis [ˈluːɪ] – Луи, Людовик

Metternich [ˈmetənɪk] – Меттерних

Pompadur [ˈpɒmpədʒə] – Помпадур

2. *Answer the questions.*

- 1) Who was Madame de Pompadour?
 - 2) **When did she say** after us, the Deluge?
 - 3) Who else used the same phrase?
 - 4) What does the phrase **after us, the Deluge** mean?
 - 5) Where does it come from?
 - 6) Is the phrase of English origin?
 - 7) Who said it first?
 - 8) When was it said?
 - 9) Have you ever heard the phrase?
 - 10) Is the phrase popular today?
3. Today we'll speak about the phrase **after us, the Deluge**. You are going to listen to the tape. Make sure you understand the key words. Use the dictionary to help you.

Key words: deluge, flood, translation, remark, defeat, extravagance, statesman, mistress, lover.

Listening

1. *Listen to the text.*

2. *Listen again and decide whether the sentences below are true (T) or false (F).*

- 1) **After us, the Deluge** the translation of a French phrase means "I don't care what happens when I am dead and gone".
- 2) The phrase comes from Roman mythology.
- 3) The saying is generally ascribed to Madame de Pompadour, the mistress of Louis XV.
- 4) He was the owner of 30 beautiful palaces.
- 5) Some say that she said it to her lover when the latter was worried about the future of France after the defeat of Napoleon in 1812.
- 6) The others say Mme de Pompadour used the phrase to laugh off all the remonstrance of ministers at her extravagance.
- 7) Twenty years later Metternich, the German statesman, used the same words.

3. *Complete the following sentences.*

- 1) The phrase **after us, the Deluge** means. ...
- 2) The phrase is translation from
- 3) The saying is generally ascribed to Madame de Pompadour, the close friend of ... XV.

- 4) The king was worried about the future of ... after the defeat by Frederick the ... in 1757.
- 5) The Austrian ... Metternich said the ... words.

Text 33
A Judas Kiss
Поцелуй Иуды

Before listening

1. *Warm-up. Learn how to pronounce the proper names and words. Mind the pronunciation and the stress.*

Judas ['dʒu:dəs] – Иуда

Jerusalem ['dʒe'ru:sələm] – Иерусалим

Jesus ['dʒi:zəs] – Иисус

2. *Answer the questions.*

- 1) Who was Judas?
- 2) What does the story tell us?
- 3) Why did Judas offer his help to the chief priests in arresting Jesus?
- 4) How did he tell them to know whom to arrest?
- 5) What did Judas do after he realized that his master might die?
- 6) Did Judas return money to the chief priests?
- 7) What did the priests answer Judas?
- 8) What does the expression **a Judas kiss** mean?
- 9) Where does it come from?
- 10) What do the words **thirty pieces of silver** symbolize?

3. Today we'll speak about the expression **A Judas Kiss**. You are going to listen to the tape. Make sure you understand the key words. Use the dictionary to help you.

Key words: kiss, disciple, apostle, quit, haste, priest, mistake, guardsman, betray, innocent, repent, temple, treasury, cemetery.

Listening

1. *Listen to the text.*
2. *Listen again and decide whether the sentences below are true (T) or false (F).*
 - 1) The expression **a Judas kiss** comes from the Gospel story.
 - 2) The expression comes from Roman mythology.

- 3) Judas was a king of Athens.
 - 4) He was the owner of 30 beautiful gardens.
 - 5) Judas was the twelfth apostle.
 - 6) The chief priests eagerly promised Judas to pay him thirty pieces of silver for arresting the master.
 - 7) When the guardsmen came Judas ran to Jesus and kissed him.
 - 8) When Judas realized that his master whom he had betrayed might die, he hurried back and returned the money.
 - 9) Judas flung the money down into the temple, went and hanged himself.
 - 10) The expression denotes a kind, devoted action.
3. *Complete the following sentences.*
- 1) The expression **a Judas kiss** means
 - 2) Judas was the twelfth ... of Jesus.
 - 3) Judas was present with the other ... in the room of the Last...
 - 4) “Whomsoever I shall ... that same is ...”, said Judas.
 - 5) The words **thirty pieces of silver** symbolize a payment for an act of

Text 34

The Bed of Procrustes

Прокрустово ложе

Before listening

1. *Warm-up. Learn how to pronounce the proper names and words. Mind the pronunciation and the stress.*

Athens ['æθɪnz] – Афины

Procrustean [prə'krʊʃti:rən] – Прокрустово

Procrustes [prə'krʊʃti:z] – Прокруст

Theseus ['θi:sju:s] – Тесей

2. *Answer the questions.*

- 1) Who was Procrustes?
- 2) Who was Theseus?
- 3) What does the word Procrustean mean?
- 4) Where did Procrustes and Theseus live?
- 5) What does the expression the bed of Procrustes mean?
- 6) Where does it come from?
- 7) Have you even heard it?

3. Today we'll speak about the expression ***the Procrustean bed***. You are going to listen to the tape. Use the dictionary to help you.

Key words: torturer, stretcher, robber, entertainment, dimension, evil, practice, reduce, standard.

Listening

1. *Listen to the text.*
2. *Listen again and decide whether the sentences below are true (T) or false (F).*
 - 1) Procrustes was an ancient legendary robber, who lived near Athens.
 - 2) The expression comes from Roman mythology.
 - 3) Procrustes is a Roman word that means 'torturer, stretcher'.
 - 4) Procrustes invited travellers to his place and was very kind with them.
 - 5) The methods he used were very wild.
 - 6) Marquise de Sade was his pupil.
 - 7) Julius Caesar killed Procrustes.
 - 8) Theseus used the same methods in killing the torturer himself.
 - 9) Any bed now is called ***the Procrustean bed***.
 - 10) Any forcible method of reducing people and ideas to one standard is called placing them on ***the Procrustean bed***.
3. *Complete the following sentences.*
 - 1) The expression ***the Procrustean bed*** means
 - 2) Procrustes is a ... word that means
 - 3) Procrustes was an ancient legendary ... who lived near ...
 - 4) Theseus killed ... using his own methods.
 - 5) Any forcible ... of reducing people and ideas to one standard is called placing them on ***the Procrustean***

Text 35 Promethean Fire Прометеев огонь

Before listening

1. *Warm-up. Learn how to pronounce the proper names and words. Mind the pronunciation and the stress.*

Aeschylus ['i:skɪləs] – Эсхил

Athena Pallas [ə'θi:nə'pæləs] – Афина Паллада

Caucasian [kɔ:keɪzjən] – кавказский

Eros ['erəs] – Эрос
Promethean [prə'mi:θjən] – Прометеев
Prometheus [prə'mi:θju:s] – Прометей
Titan ['taɪtən] – Титан

2. *Answer the questions.*

- 1) Who was Prometheus?
- 2) Did Prometheus visit Mount Olympus?
- 3) Was Prometheus ambitious?
- 4) What was Zeus' revenge?
- 5) Who rescued Prometheus?
- 6) How did Heracles do it?
- 7) Who wrote about the mythological story?
- 8) What was the name of Aeschylus' tragedy?
- 9) What does the expression **Promethean fire** mean?
- 10) Where does it come from?

3. Today we'll speak about the expression **Promethean fire**. You are going to listen to the tape. Make sure you understand the key words. Use the dictionary to help you.

Key words: architecture, astronomy, mathematics, invention, nostrils, spirit, endow, bestow, soul, power, possession, prerogative, thief.

Listening

1. *Listen to the text.*

2. *Listen again and decide whether the sentences below are true (T) or false (F).*

- 1) Prometheus was a Titan who taught men the use of fire and instructed them in architecture, astronomy, mathematics, writing and other arts.
- 2) The expression comes from Roman mythology.
- 3) The literal meaning of the Greek word *Prometheus* is 'forethought' or the father of invention.
- 4) Prometheus molded an image of an ordinary man similar in form to gods, asked Eros to breathe into its nostrils the spirit of life, and Athena Pallas to endow the figure with a soul.
- 5) Fire was the special possession and prerogative of the gods.
- 6) Prometheus wanted to invent fire.
- 7) He stole fire from the Olympus and gave the stolen treasure to the man.

- 8) Zeus seized Prometheus in his mighty grasp and carried him to the Caucasian Mountains and chained him fast to a great rock.
- 9) Hercules helped and saved Prometheus after three days.
- 10) The myth of Prometheus is the subject matter of the tragedy *Prometheus Bound* by Aeschylus.

3. Complete the following sentences.

- 1) The expression **Promethean fire** means
- 2) In ... mythology, Prometheus was a ... who taught men to use fire.
- 3) One dark night he set out for... seized a lighted branch, hid it on his bosom and departed unseen.
- 4) Zeus punished ... by chaining him fast to a great rock in the ... Mountains and a voracious vulture tore his liver with his beak.
- 5) **Promethean fire** is used to denote a sacred fire burning in the ... of a man and giving him inspiration.

Text 36

The Knight of the Rueful Countenance

Рыцарь печального образа

Before listening

1. Warm-up. Learn how to pronounce the proper names and words. Mind the pronunciation and the stress.

Don Quixote ['dŋn 'kwɪksət] – Дон Кихот

Cervantes [sə:'væntɪz] – Сервантес

Sancho Panza ['sæŋkəŋ 'pænzə] – Санчо Панса

romance [rə'mæns] – романс

chivalrous [ˈtʃɪvəlɪs] – рыцарский

rueful ['ru:fəl] – печальный

2. Answer the questions.

- 1) Who was Don Quixote?
- 2) Where and when did he live?
- 3) What does the expression the knight of the rueful countenance mean?
- 4) Where does it come from?
- 5) What features of the character of Don Quixote make him one of the world's most loved heroes?
- 6) Have you read *Don Quixote* by Cervantes?
- 7) When did you read it?
- 8) What is the term **the knight of the rueful countenance** usually applied to?

3. Today we'll speak about the expression ***the knight of the rueful countenance***. You are going to listen to the tape. Make sure you understand the key words. Use the dictionary to help you.

Key words: knight, romance, resurrect, absurd, parody, attraction.

Listening

1. *Listen to the text.*
2. *Listen again and decide whether the sentences below are true (T) or false (F).*
 - 1) Cervantes is the great Spanish novelist.
 - 2) The expression comes from Roman mythology.
 - 3) Don Quixote was a king of Elis, in Rome.
 - 4) He was the owner of 3,000 beautiful oxen.
 - 5) The animals were very wild.
 - 6) In his novels Cervantes praises romances of chivalry.
 - 7) Don Quixote was a rich and brave knight.
 - 8) Don Quixote had high ideals and was a chivalrous but very unpractical person.
 - 9) He mistook inns for castles, windmills for giants, criminals for victims of tyranny.
 - 10) The words ***the knight of the rueful countenance*** are taken from the novel *Don Quixote* by Cervantes.
3. *Complete the following sentences.*
 - 1) The expression the knight of the rueful countenance means
 - 2) Don Quixote is called ***the knight of the rueful countenance*** by ... Pansa.
 - 3) Sancho ... was a squire, short, potbellied peasant, ignorant and credulous, but shrewd and
 - 4) Don Quixote wants to turn the wrong to the
 - 5) The term ***the knight of the rueful countenance*** is usually applied to a person utterly regardless of his material ... in comparison with ... or devotion.

Text 37 The Seven Wonders of the World Семь чудес света

Before listening

1. *Warm-up. Learn how to pronounce the proper names and words. Mind the pronunciation and the stress.*

Babylon ['bæbɪlən] – Вавилон
 Diana [daɪ'ænə] – Диана
 Egypt ['i:dʒɪpt] – Египет
 Ephesus ['efɪsəs] – Эфесский
 Halicarnassus [hæɪkə:'næsəs] – Галикарнас
 Herostratus [hɪ'rɒ'strætəs] – Герострат
 Mausolus [mə'sɒ:ləs] – Мавсол
 Nebuchadnezzar [nebjʊ'kæd'nezə] – Навуходоносор
 Olympia [ə'ɒlɪmpɪə] – Олимпия
 Phidias ['fɪdɪəs] – Фидий
 Rhodes [rəʊ'dz] – Родос (остров)

2. *Answer the questions.*

- 1) Who was Nabuchadnezzar?
- 2) Who was Herostratus?
- 3) Who was Phidias?
- 4) Who was Mausolus?
- 5) What does the expression ***the seven wonders of the world*** mean?
- 6) Where does it come from?
- 7) Which one of the famous ***the seven wonders of the world*** survives today?
- 8) What are all ***the seven wonders of the world***? Can you enumerate them?
- 9) Is the expression used only with the enumerated ones?
- 10) When can we say: The Eighth Wonder of the World?

3. Today we'll speak about the expression ***the seven wonders of the world***. You are going to listen to the tape. Make sure you understand the key words. Use the dictionary to help you.

Key words: pyramid, series, terrace, weary, colossus, mausoleum, tomb, statue, harbour, lighthouse, wonder.

Listening

1. *Listen to the text.*

2. *Listen again and decide whether the sentences below are true (T) or false (F).*

- 1) The ancient people looked upon the outstanding man-made things as ***the seven wonders of the world***.
- 2) The expression comes from Roman mythology.
- 3) The pyramids are situated in Italy.

- 4) The hanging gardens are the series of terraced gardens which were rising three hundred meters above the ground.
 - 5) The hanging gardens were built by king Nebuchadnezzar to please his sister, who was missing the plains of Babylon.
 - 6) The temple of Diana was as popular and beautiful that it was burnt by Herod who wanted to make himself famous as well.
 - 7) A gigantic stature of bronze over one hundred feet high and towering above the entrance to the harbour was on the island of Crete.
 - 8) The masoleum was a tomb of Mausolus.
 - 9) The lighthouse of Alexandria was standing on the island of Pharos.
 - 10) Only the pyramids of Egypt still survive as wonders.
3. *Complete the following sentences.*
- 1) The expression ***the seven wonders of the world*** means....
 - 2) So much has been written about ... that it is hard to distinguish between history and fable.
 - 3) Only the ... still survive as wonders.
 - 4) The hanging gardens of... have been built by king ..., who did it to please his wife, who missed her home Babylon.
 - 5) The temple of Diana at Ephesus was burnt down by ... who wanted to become....

Text 38

A Sisyphean Labour

Сизифов труд

Before listening

1. *Warm-up. Learn how to pronounce the proper names and words. Mind the pronunciation and the stress.*

Ares ['ɛəri:z] – Арес
 Corinth ['kɔːrɪnθ] – Коринф
 Hades ['heɪdi:z] – Аид
 Homer ['həʊmə] – Гомер
 Jupiter ['dʒu:pɪtə] – Юпитер
 Iliad ['ɪliəd] – Илиада
 Odyssey ['ɒdɪsi] – Одиссея
 Ovid ['ɒvɪd] – Овидий
 Sisyphean ['sɪsɪ'fi:ən] – Сизифов
 Sisyphus ['sɪsɪfəs] – Сизиф

2. *Answer the questions.*

- 1) Who was Sisyphus?
 - 2) Who were Homer and Ovid?
 - 3) Who delivered Sisyphus into the custody?
 - 4) Did Sisyphus die immediately after that?
 - 5) What was Sisyphus' punishment?
 - 6) Who told that story?
 - 7) What does the expression a *Sisyphean labour* mean?
 - 8) Where does it come from?
 - 9) What is the synonym of the phrase?
 - 10) Have you ever heard the expression *a Sisyphean labour* before?
3. Today we'll speak about the expression *a Sisyphean labour*. You are going to listen to the tape. Make sure you understand the key words. Use the dictionary to help you.

Key words: character, avarice, offence, custody, sacrifice, neglect, persuade, punish, resource.

Listening

1. *Listen to the text.*

2. *Listen again and decide whether the sentences below are true (T) or false (F).*

- 1) The expression a *Sisyphean labour* describes an endless and fruitless task.
- 2) The expression comes from Roman mythology.
- 3) Sisyphus was a son of Aeolus, god of the winds, and the founder and king of Corinth.
- 4) He was very clever and generous.
- 5) When Death came to fetch Sisyphus the last put him into fetters so that no one could die till Ares came and freed Death and delivered Sisyphus into his custody.
- 6) Before Sisyphus died he told his wife that when he was gone she was not to offer the usual sacrifice to the dead.
- 7) When Sisyphus got back to Corinth he didn't punish his wife as he had promised and lived until he died of old age.
- 8) Sisyphus was praised by gods.
- 9) Sisyphus was condemned after having returned to the underworld to roll a heavy stone up a steep hill.
- 10) He reached the top of the hill and had a rest.

3. *Complete the following sentences.*

- 1) The expression a **Sisyphean labour** means
- 2) It comes from the name of... a character in ... mythology.
- 3) Sisyphus was a son of..., god of winds, and the founder and king of... .
- 4) Sisyphus was punished and he had to roll a heavy ... up a steep hill, but when he reached the ... of the hill the stone always rolled down and Sisyphus had to begin all over again.
- 5) The legend is told by many of the ... poets such as Homer in his poems the ... and the ..., and by Ovid in the *Heroines*.

Text 39 A Blue Stocking Синий чулок

Before listening

1. *Warm-up. Learn how to pronounce the proper names and words.
Mind the pronunciation and the stress.*

Montagu ['mʌntəʃu:] – Монтегю

2. *Answer the questions.*

- 1) Who was Mrs. Montagu?
 - 2) When was **a blue stocking society** organised?
 - 3) What country was it organized in?
 - 4) Why were the meetings called **blue stocking society**?
 - 5) What does the expression a **blue stocking** mean?
 - 6) Where does it come from?
 - 7) What does the expression a **blue stocking** mean today?
3. Today we'll speak about one of the phrases a **blue stocking**. You are going to listen to the tape. Make sure you understand the key words. Use the dictionary to help you.

Key words: recreation, nickname, worsted, derisive, learned.

Listening

1. *Listen to the text.*

2. *Listen again and decide whether the sentences below are true (T) or false (F).*

- 1) A **blue stocking** is used to describe a woman having or affecting literary tastes and learning.
- 2) The expression comes from Roman mythology.

- 3) The term comes from the **blue stocking society**, a name given in the 18th century to the evening parties at the houses of Mrs. Montagu.
 - 4) Mrs. Montagu was the owner of 3 beautiful castles.
 - 5) She was an English letter-writer and traveller and the leader of her circle.
 - 6) The women like her attempted to substitute more intellectual modes of spending the time for card-playing.
 - 7) The women of that period in England never had conversations on literary subjects in which eminent men of letters and science often took part.
 - 8) The meetings were nicknamed *Black Stocking Society*.
 - 9) The men attending that society might wear the blue worsted stockings of ordinary day-time dress instead of the black silk in the evening.
 - 10) Nowadays **A Blue Stocking** is a nickname for a learned and very studious woman, a female pedant.
3. *Complete the following sentences.*
- 1) The expression **A Blue Stocking** means....
 - 2) The term comes from a name given in the ... century to the evening parties at the houses of Mrs
 - 3) Mrs. ... was an English ... and ..., and the leader of her circle.
 - 4) The meetings were nicknamed ... from the fact that the men wore the blue worsted stockings of ordinary day-time dress instead of the ... silk of evening.
 - 5) Now ... is a nickname for a learned and very studious

Text 40

Solomon's Judgement

Соломоново решение

Before listening

1. *Warm-up. Learn how to pronounce the proper names and words. Mind the pronunciation and the stress.*

Solomon [sɒləˈmɒn] – Соломон
 bisection [baɪˈsekʃən] – разделение на две части
 judicious [dʒuːˈdɪʃəs] – рассудительный
 parable ['pærəbl] – притча
 problem ['prɒbləm] – проблема

2. *Answer the questions.*

- 1) Who was Solomon?
 - 2) What were his decisions?
 - 3) What does the expression ***Solomon's judgement*** mean?
 - 4) Where does it come from?
 - 5) What does the expression symbolize?
 - 6) Do you know some of the famous parables?
 - 7) Is the expression ***Solomon's judgement*** used today?
 - 8) Have you ever heard the expression before?
 - 9) Have you ever used the expression ***Solomon's judgement***?
3. Today we'll speak about the expression ***Solomon's judgement***. You are going to listen to the tape. Make sure you understand the keywords. Use the dictionary to help you.

Keywords: parable, problem, decision, reputation, wisdom, proof, claim, pretend, divide, bisection.

Listening

1. *Listen to the tape.*

2. *Listen again and decide whether the sentences below are true (T) or false (F).*

- 1) The words ***Solomon's judgement*** are applied to a wise decision of a complicated problem.
 - 2) The expression comes from Roman mythology.
 - 3) Solomon was a king of Elis, in Rome.
 - 4) In the Bible, King Solomon was a sage whose reputation for wisdom spread all over the earth.
 - 5) The classic example of Solomon's fair decision was a dispute between two men.
 - 6) Two women claimed to be one child's mother.
 - 7) Solomon ordered to give the child to the third woman.
 - 8) On hearing the order the real mother begged to give the baby to her rival.
 - 9) The pretended mother was quite ready to agree to the child's destiny.
 - 10) The expression ***Solomon's judgement*** is derived from the name of king Solomon.
3. *Complete the following sentences.*

- 1) The expression *Solomon's judgement* means
- 2) The words *Solomon's judgement* are applied to a ... decision of a ... problem.
- 3) The expression is derived from King ... notable for his ... decisions.
- 4) In the ... King ... was a sage whose reputation for wisdom spread far around the world.
- 5) The famous case ... judged was about two ... who claimed to be one child's mother.