

**THE TOP 100 UKRAINIANS
BY CENTURIES**

XX	76
XIX	9
XVIII	3
XVII	3
XVI	2
XV	-
XIV	-
XIII	-
XII	-
XI	5
X	2
Total	100

**TOP 100 UKRAINIANS
BY COUNTRY
OF LONGEST CITIZENSHIP**

UKRAINE	80
CANADA	12
USA	7
EUROPE	1
Total	100

**THE TOP 100 UKRAINIANS
BY PRIMARY LIFE ENDEAVOURS**

Political leaders & activists	22	2 females
Writers & journalists	21	3 females
Cultural & artistic leaders	19	3 females
Religious leaders	16	
Athletes	12	2 females
Academics & scientists	9	
Entrepreneurs	1	
Total	100	10 females

Table

The top 100 Ukrainian heroes and heroines throughout history

OVER 85% OF THE VOTE			
1	Shevchenko, Taras	756 votes	(1814-1861) Most prominent Ukrainian national literary bard, poet and artist
BETWEEN 50-60% OF THE VOTE			
2	Hrushevs'kyi, Mykhailo	492	(1866-1934) Distinguished Ukrainian historian, academic, political leader, publicist and writer
3	Franko, Ivan	476	(1856-1916) Writer, scholar, publicist and political & civic leader
BETWEEN 40-50% OF THE VOTE			
4	Ukrainka, Lesia	422	(1871-1913) Distinguished poet, playwright and translator
5	Volodymyr the Great	377	(956-1015) Grand Prince, unifier and organiser of the Kyivan State and introducer of Christianity as the state religion
6	Sheptyts'kyi, Metropolitan Andriy	371	(1865-1944) Ukrainian Catholic Metropolitan, later Cardinal, and church leader, as well as major cultural, educational and civic figure
7	Bubka, Serhiy	365	(1964-) World-renowned pole-vaulter, winner of the 1988 Olympic gold medal and 32-time world record holder
8	Mohyla, St. Petro	356	(1597-1647) Ukrainian Orthodox Metropolitan and major church leader as well as educational, cultural and social activist
BETWEEN 30-40% OF THE VOTE			
9	Khmelnyts'kyi, Bohdan	321	(1595-1657) Military & political leader (hetman) and founder of the Ukrainian Hetman state
10	Baiul, Oksana	310	(1975 -) Renown women's figure skater and winner of the Olympic gold in 1992
11	Mazepa, Ivan	304	(1639-1709) Hetman, military and political leader as well as major church and educational benefactor
12	Slipyi, Metropolitan Yosyf	271	(1892-1984) Ukrainian Catholic metropolitan, later cardinal, theologian and educator

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BETWEEN 20-30 % OF THE VOTE			
13	Ogienko, Metropolitan Ilarion (Ivan)	253	(1882-1972) Ukrainian Orthodox metropolitan in Canada, linguist, philologist, church historian, writer and cultural figure
BETWEEN 15-20 % OF THE VOTE			
14	Lysenko, Mykola	176	(1842-1912) Composer, conductor, ethnomusicologist, pianist, teacher and community figure
15	Shevchenko, Andriy	175	(1976 -) Major national soccer (football) player in the world, presently with Milan, Italy
16	Olha, Kniahynia (Princess)	150	(890-969) Kyivan princess and regent, first Christian ruler of the Kyivan state and later saint
17	Petliura, Symen	146	(1879-1926) President of the Directory of the Ukrainian National Republic, statesman, publicist and military leader
18	Klychko, Vitaliy	144	(1971-) Boxer, former WBO Heavyweight Champion in 1999-2000 (record of 27-1 with 27 KO's)
19	Yaroslav the Wise	143	(978-1054) Grand Prince of the Kyivan state and major European statesman as well as great cultural and educational leader
20	Dovzhenko, Oleksandr	142	(1894-1956) Great pioneer film director and writer as well as major cultural figure
21	Chornovil, Viacheslav	138	(1938-1999) Literary critic, journalist, leading dissident and political figure (leading member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Watch Group)
22	Kuchma, Leonid	138	(1938-) Second President of Ukraine (1994 -2004), mechanical engineer and space engineering manager
23	Paton, Yevhen	137	(1870-1953) Welding scientist and educator, construction technologist and designer of over 35 bridges and viaducts in Ukraine

BETWEEN 10-15 % OF THE VOTE			
24	Skovoroda, Hryhoriy	132	(1722-1794) Philosopher, poet and educator
25	Kotliarevs'kyi, Ivan	130	(1769-1838) Poet, playwright and founder of modern Ukrainian literature
26	Puliuy, Ivan	130	(1845-1918) Physicist, electrical engineer, inventor, translator and community figure
27	Skrypnyk, Metropolitan Mstyslav	127	(1898-1993) Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the USA and Patriarch of the U.O.C. (Kyivan Patriarchate), major church, cultural and educational leader
28	Krushel'nyts'ka, Solomia	116	(1872-1952) World famous opera singer (dramatic soprano) and music educator
29	Petrenko, Victor	116	(1969-) World famous male figure skater and winner of gold at the 1992 Olympics as well as three times European and once world champion
30	Kravchuk, Leonid	106	(1934-) First President of Ukraine after its modern independence (1991-1994), and political economist
31	Lypkivs'kyi, Metropolitan Vasyl'	105	(1864-1937) Metropolitan and cofounder of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church and leading church figure
32	Bandera, Stepan	102	(1909-1959) Nationalist, politician and ideologue of the Ukrainian nationalist movement (Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists - OUN {B})
33	Korolev, Serhiy	94	(1907-1966) Aeronautical engineer and pioneer designer of major guided missiles and spacecraft
34	Koshetz, Oleksandr	90	((1875-1944) Composer and arranger of folk and church music, choir director, ethnographer and educator
35	Mol, Leonid	89	(1915-) Classical sculptor, stained glass and mosaic artist

BETWEEN 5-10% OF THE VOTE			
36	Ivasiuk, Volodymyr	85	(1949-1979) Modern composer, arranger and singer of folk and contemporary popular music
37	Savchuk, Terry	82	(1929-1970) Professional hockey player and outstanding goaltender
38	Bortnians'kyi, Dmytro	81	(1751-1825) Composer, conductor and teacher of opera, liturgical and instrumental works
39	Avramenko, Vasyli'	81	(1895-1981) Choreographer, teacher and populariser of Ukrainian folk dance, as well as an actor and film maker
40	Jacyk, Petro	80	(1921-) Businessman, patron of Ukrainian learning and civic activist
41	Virsi'kyi, Pavlo	75	(1905-1975) Ballet dancer, ballet master, choreographer, outstanding artistic director and organiser of the Ukrainian State Dance Ensemble
42	Tereshchenko, Marko	74	(1894-1982) Stage and film director, actor and educator
43	Blokhyn, Yuriy	72	(1909 -) Literary scholar, community figure and publicist
44	Sikors'kyi, Ihor	71	(1889-1972) Aeronautical engineer, inventor and helicopter designer
45	Klychko, Volodymyr	63	(1974-) Boxer and European heavyweight champion (record of 33 - 1 with 31 KO's). Younger brother of Vitaliy
46	Kurelek, William	62	(1927-1977) Well-known painter of Ukrainian Canadian, multicultural and religious themes
47	Archipenko, Oleksandr	60	(1887-1964) Modernist sculptor, painter and pedagogue
48	Gretzky, Wayne	55	(1961-) Professional ice hockey star, prolific scorer and career NHL leader in goals, assists and points
49	Borzov, Valeriy	52	(1949-) Outstanding international short distance runner and Olympic gold medal winner (100 and 200 metres in 1972)
50	Ilarion, Metropolitan of Kyiv	51	(? - 1054) Churchman and later metropolitan as well as prominent literary figure of the Kyivan period

51	Gogol, Nikolai	51	(1809-1852) Prominent XIX c prose writer, playwright and teacher
52	St. Nestor, Litopysets'	48	(1056-1114) Hagiographer, chronicler, monk and saint of the Kyiv Monastery of the Caves
53	Kurbas, Les'	48	(1887-1942?) Organiser and director of Ukrainian avant-garde theatre, actor and pedagogue
54	Kobylans'ka, Olha	46	(1863-1942) Modernist writer and leader of the Ukrainian women's movement
55	Vernads'kyi, Volodymyr	46	(1863-1945) Geologist, mineralogist, crystallographer, philosopher of science, politician and political activist
56	Kytastyi, Hryhoriy	45	(1907-1984) Bandurist, composer, arranger, conductor and teacher of the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus
BETWEEN 4-5 % OF THE VOTE			
57	Liubachivskyi, Metropolitan Myroslav	43	(1914 - 2000) Ukrainian Catholic metropolitan and later cardinal, church leader and theological school mentor
58	Zankovets'ka, Maria	42	(1854-1934) Major actress, singer, teacher and theatre activist
59	Stus, Vasyli'	40	(1938-1985) Dissident poet and translator, member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group
60	Matvienko, Nina	38	(1947-) Renowned folkloric researcher and singer, soloist and member of the Veriovka State Chorus
61	Konovalets', Yevhen	36	(1891-1938) Military commander (colonel) in the Ukrainian National Republic Army, political leader of the nationalist movement, and community organiser
BETWEEN 3-4 % OF THE VOTE			
62	Fed'kovych, Yuriy	35	(1834-1888) Ukrainian writer of the late romantic school and leader of Ukrainian revival in Bukovyna
63	Kubijovych, Volodymyr	35	(1900-1985) Geographer, demographer, encyclopedist, academic organiser and statesman in the Diaspora

64	Hnatyshyn, Ramon (Roman)	35	(1934 -) Lawyer, politician (federal cabinet minister) and later Governor General of Canada (1987-19??)
65	Symonenko, Vasyl'	34	(1935 - 1963) Poet, journalist and leading dissident and samvydav author
66	Kondratiuk, Yuriy	33	(1897-1941?) Scientist, inventor and pioneer in rocketry and space technology
67	Fedak, Metropolitan Wasyl	32	(1909-) Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada, bishop and longtime pastor
68	Piddubnyi, Ivan	31	(1871-1949) World champion undefeated wrestler and strongman for over 40 years
69	Shukhevych-Chuprynka, Roman	31	(1907-1950) Supreme commander of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army and leader of the Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists
70	Antoni, St	30	(183-1073) Founder of monasticism in the Kyivan State, hermit, ascetic, monk of the Kyiv Monastery of the Caves and saint
71	Theodosius, St.	30	(1036-1074) Monk and later ihumen of the Kyiv Monastery of the Caves, reformer of monastic rules, writer of sermons and saint
72	Shashkevych, Markian	30	(1811-1843) Poet and leader of literary and cultural revival in western Ukraine
73	Kolessa, Filaret	30	(1871-1947) Musicologist, folklorist and composer
74	Repin, Ilia	30	(1844-1930) Realist fine art painter and art professor
75	Latynina, Laryssa	30	(1934-) World-class gymnast and all round Olympic female gold winner (1956, 1960 and 1964)
76	Kostenko, Lina	29	(1930-) Poet and one of the leading members of the "Shestidesiatnyky"
77	Hermaniuk, Metropolitan Maksym	29	(1911-1996) Ukrainian Catholic metropolitan of Canada, theologian, and major Ukrainian leader at the Vatican II Council
78	Stupka, Bondan	28	(1941-) Major stage actor and popular film star in Ukraine

BETWEEN 2-3 % OF THE VOTE			
79	Denysenko, Patriarch Filaret	26	(1929—) Metropolitan of Kyiv and later Patriarch of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church (Kyivan Patriarchate), theologian, writer and church leader
80	Berezovs'ky, Maksym	26	(1754-1777) Classical composer and creator of the Ukrainian choral style in sacred music
81	Lobanovs'kyi, Valeriy	26	(1939-2002) Major soccer scoring star (1958-1968) and longtime coach in Ukraine and internationally
82	Surkis, Hryhorii	26	(1940—) Major businessman and entrepreneur, media mogul, politician, soccer owner and administrator
83	Kostiantyn Ostrozkyi	25	(1527-1608) Ukrainian nobleman and magnate of Volyn', political, cultural and religious leader of Ukrainian XVIc rebirth
84	Antonov, Oleh	25	(1906—) Prominent aircraft designer of over 60 propellers driven, turboprops, turbojets and sports gliders
85	Hnizdowsky, Jacques	25	(1915-1985) Painter, printmaker, engraver and book designer
86	RyTskyi, Maksym	25	(1895-1964) Poet, translator, publicist and community activist
87	Doroshenko, Dmytro	25	(1882-1951) Historian, historiographer, political figure and community leader
88	Yavornyts'kyi, Dmytro	25	(1855-1940) Historian ethnographer, educator and lexicographer and renown specialist on kozak history
89	Tretiak, Vladyslav	25	(1952-) Leading world renown hockey goaltender, winner of two gold Olympic medals (1972 & 1976) and 10 world championships
90	Juba, Steven	25	(1914-1984)) Businessman and politician in Canada, provincial Member of Parliament in Manitoba and later mayor of Winnipeg (1956-1977)
91	Liba, Lt. Gov. Peter	25	(1940-) Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba (1999— present), journalist, and broadcast executive

92	Chykalenko, Yevhen	25	(1861-1929) Civic leader, publicist, publisher and patron of Ukrainian culture
93	Amosov, Mykola	25	(1913-) Medical surgeon and one of the founders of lung and heart surgery in eastern Europe, also founder of the Ukrainian school of cybernetics
94	Warhol, Andrew	25	(1928-1987) Major pop artist and pictorial designer
95	Honchar, Oles	23	(1918-1995) Prominent writer and novelist of the post World War II period and head of the Writers Union
96	Timoshenko, Yulia	22	(1960-) Former Deputy Prime Minister of Ukraine, economist and prominent politician
97	Sahaidachnyi, Petro	21	(1570-1622) Zaporozhian hetman, organiser of the Ukrainian Cossacks, political and civic leader
98	Krymsky, Ahatanhel	21	(1871-1942) Literary scholar, linguist, orientalist, belletrist, folklorist and translator
99	Vynnychenko, Volodymyr	21	(1890-1951) Writer, statesman, politician and head of the Directory of the Ukrainian National Republic
100	Sterniuk, Metropolitan Volodymyr	21	(1907-2000) Ukrainian Catholic cleric, bishop and metropolitan, involved and most active with the underground Ukrainian Catholic Church

chapter

HUMANISTS AND POLITICIANS

Princess Olha

I. Before reading

Discuss in pairs.

1. When did Olha live? What do you know about those times?
2. What is Olha famous for?



II. While reading

Read the text and find the answers to the questions.

Almost all Christian holidays are connected with the Holy Bible stories or with the history of Jewish people (like Easter). Every Christian country still celebrates their saints' days. In our country we also have saints' days of which the greatest are Saint Olha's day on 11 July and Saint Volodymyr's Day on 15 July. Both holidays are connected with brilliant personalities of our history.

Princess Olha was the only woman among rulers of Kyivan Rus'. Her life made one of the brightest pages of our history. She was a beautiful woman, a loving wife, a caring mother and an outstanding ruler. After the death of her husband, Prince Ihor she ruled the country very successfully for almost 20 years and was named the wisest among the women of her time.

There had been Christians in Kyivan Rus' since the Apostle Andrew. They were mainly simple people. As for the nobility, the first known Christians became Princes Ascol and Dir. Yet their faith was their personal not state affair. Olha could observe the pure life of Christians which differed so much from that of rude pagans. Olha's husband, Prince Ihor, was a coura-

Humanists and Politicians

geous warrior. He was killed by the tribe of Derevlans, while gathering toll from them. It was at that time when Olha proved herself to be a ruler. She took revenge of her husband's death having burnt the main town of the enemies, Iskorosten, which she joined to her kingdom.

In 945 she was baptised. According to the ancient manuscripts she was baptised in her home country yet ancient Greek sources name the town of Tsarhorod (modern Istanbul). But there exists a nice legend about that episode of her life. This legend is a good demonstration of Olha's wisdom and finess. The legend tells that once she set her way to the most important neighbour country of the time, Byzantine. When the emperor of the country saw her prominent beauty he immediately fell in love with her. He made his mind to marry the princess. Olha had no desire to make her kingdom depended on Byzantine. So she tried to avoid the marriage. She told the emperor that to become an empress she, a pagan, had to be baptised and invited the emperor to be her godfather. He agreed. When in some time, after along preparation and Olha's studying of the Bible she became a Christian, the emperor made another try. But that time it was already too late. Olha didn't refuse him but just said that he, her godfather, couldn't be her husband as well. It was a trap and the unfortunate emperor was left to only admire once again Olha's uncomparable beauty and wisdom.

Olha did much as a Christian to her country. She built churches and helped to build them, invited bishops from other Christian countries and tried to rule with peace. Her only son yet didn't become a Christian though he had been taught by his mother. He, as his father, was a warrior. Every time he replied to Olha with words: "My army won't understand me and will never accept rules of Christian life". But spending all his life in glorious battles he still was very tolerant with Christians. Olha on her side was very successful with her grandson, Prince Volodymyr, who later christened the whole country. Olha died in 969 at the age of 75 and was buried according to the Christian ceremony in a church. Later Prince Volodymyr reburied her body in the so called Desiatynna Church, the first stone church in Kyivan Rus'. A monk left an evidence that there was a small window in Olha's coffin so that people could see her immortal remains. The church was destroyed by Mongolo-Tatars and much later Petro Mohyla again reburied Olha in a reconstructed church. The sacred remains of Olha's body were reburied for the third time by one of the Russian Tsars - this time in an unknown place.

The cult of Saint Olha existed already before Mongolo-Tatars and she became recognised as a saint in the 12th century. The celebration of Olha's

Princess Olha

death on 11 July goes from the 15th century. She is called "Dawn before sunrise". "The bright sun" was her grandson, Prince Volodymyr.

Compiled by T. NYKYTIUK

III. After reading

Mark the statements as true or false.

1. Princess Olha was not the only woman among rules of Kyivan Rus'.
2. There had been Christians in Kyivan Rus' since the Apostle Andrew.
3. Olha wasn't baptised in her country.
4. She married the emperor of Byzantine.
5. She built a lot of churches.
6. Her only son also became a Christian.
7. She died at the age of 80.
8. She was buried in Desiatynna Church.
9. The cult of St. Olha existed before Mongol-Tartars.
10. She is called "The bright sun".

IV. Speaking

Speak with your partner about changes happened during Olha's times. These questions will help you to start a discussion:

1. How can you describe Olha? (appearance and features of character)
2. What do you think was the most important thing that Olha did for her country?
3. Did she know any foreign languages?
4. What were her hobbies and interests?
5. Describe Kyiv during Olha's times.
6. How is she remembered in people's memory?
7. Have you read any legends or myths about Olha?

V. Writing

Write a short essay to your school paper about Olha's contribution to Ukraine's spiritual life.

Tasks have been developed by T. MYKHAILENKO

Volodymyr the Great

I. Before reading

Discuss in pairs.

1. What do you know about the times of Prince Volodymyr?
2. Can you mention the most prominent events of his ruling?



II. While reading

Scan the text and find answers to the questions.

The life of Volodymyr himself in its changing from a life of a pagan to a life of a Christian resembled much the life story of his grandmother.

Prince Volodymyr was a true pagan. In Kyiv he ordered to set wooden idols symbolising numerous pagan gods. People had to sacrifice animals and humans to the gods.

But at the same time Prince Volodymyr was in search of another religion, the one recognised in the countries around Kyivan Rus'. The Bulgarians arrived first to propose their Mohammedan religion. Volodymyr didn't like their idea about circumcise, prohibition on pork and strong drinks.

People from Rome described their religion but Volodymyr refused to become a Catholic as well as he refused Hosars with their Judaism.

The Greeks sent a philosopher Cyril who acquainted Prince with the Bible. Then Volodymyr sent his people to different places and told them to study ceremonies of every religion. When they arrived in Tsarhorod, the emperor organised a festival service in St. Sophia's church. The boyars were greatly impressed by the interior, perfect clothing of priests, pleasant smell and singing.

On their return to Kyiv they told Prince Volodymyr that his grandmother, Queen Olha must have been a really wise woman if she could understand the beauty of Orthodox Christianity. So, the problem was almost solved.

In a year Prince Volodymyr went with his troop to conquer Korsun, a Greek city in the Crimea (it is known as Khersones). Before the victory Volodymyr made a promise to himself to be baptised in case he got the city. After it had happened he sent ambassadors to Tsarhorod to tell the ruling brothers Vasyl' and Konstantyn about his desire to have their sister Anna as a wife. In return Volodymyr got the brothers' message that promised to let their sister marry him as soon as he became a Christian. Prince Volodymyr's

answer was positive. Volodymyr was baptised in a small St. Sophia's church in Korsun and there he got engaged with Anna who thus became his seventh wife. That event was a turning point in Volodymyr's life and in the history of the whole country. All twelve sons of the Prince also accepted Christianity. On a certain day all pagan idols were destroyed. Few people could understand the idea of Christianity at that time. They were made to come into the water of the river for being baptised. It took time for them to become real Christians.

Volodymyr started to build new towns and cities and of course churches. His biggest project was the construction of the so-called Desiatynna Church that was the first and the only one at that time built of stone. It was perfectly decorated with the icons taken from St. Sophia's church in Korsun. To maintain the beauty and glory of the church Prince ordered to pay the tenth part from his property and from each city and town in the country. "The tenth part" became the popular name of the church.

Prince Volodymyr had to protect his country from constant attacks of the strong Pechenihs. He won many battles. Legends depict his bravery and skills of a perfect commander. He often prayed to God and gave promises to build a church after the victory. And God heard his prayers. Volodymyr proceeded in his spiritual life. He gave much to the poor. The more he studied the Bible the wiser he became. People loved their Prince immensely.

While preparing for the next march Prince fell suddenly ill. He never recovered and died on 15 July 1015. The funeral was held according to Christian customs. Thousands of people came to see their beloved Prince for the last time. Volodymyr was buried in Desiatynna Church. The date of Prince Volodymyr's death is now recognised as a holiday. The date of birth wasn't registered in ancient times because of prejudices - children often died little.

Prince Volodymyr was considered to be Saint, people worshipped his remains and the chronicler named him Great. His name is inevitably connected with the spiritual development of our country.

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Based on "Ancient Russian Chronicle "

III. After reading

Answer the questions.

1. Could you name the facts that were unknown to you?
2. Why did Volodymyr decide to choose a new religion?
3. How did he succeed in this?

4. Why did his people like Christian service?
5. How did his life change after baptising?
6. How was the first stone church built?
7. How would you describe Prince Volodymyr as a politician and military leader? Give as many adjectives as possible.
8. What do you know about Pechenihs? Where did they live?
9. Why did they want to conquer the Kyivan Rus'?
10. Why did Prince Volodymyr consider being saint at that time?
11. What was Volodymyr's most important contribution to the history of our country?

IV. Speaking

Role-play. Imagine you are Volodymyr's people in Tsrarhorod attending a church service. Discuss your feelings and opinions after it using these hints:

1. General description of that time city.
2. People's appearance and clothes.
3. How did the cathedral or church look like?
4. How was it decorated?
5. What icons and frescoes could you see in the church?
6. What language would you use to communicate with people after service?
7. What questions would you ask them?
8. How would you present your mission?
9. Why did you like the service? Name at least five things that you had noticed.
10. What words would you use to persuade Prince Volodymyr to choose this religion?

V. Writing

Write a letter to Volodymyr about advantages and disadvantages of different religions.

Tasks have been developed by T.MYKHAILENKO

Yaroslav the Wise

I. Before reading

What is Yaroslav the Wise most famous for? Can you give vivid examples of his educational reform in Kyivan Rus'.



II. While reading

Scan the text and tell your partner 4 important facts about Yaroslav the Wise. Have you learned something interesting and impressive about this person?

Yaroslav the Wise was born in 978, died on 20 February 1054 in Kyiv. Grand Prince of Kyiv from 1019; son of Grand Prince Volodymyr the Great; father of seven princes, including Iziaslav, Sviatoslav II, and Vsevolod Yaroslavovich.

After Volodymyr's death, his eldest son killed three of his younger brothers. Two of them, Borys and Hlib, were later canonised by the Orthodox Church. The second son, Yaroslav the Wise, defeated the eldest brother, and then split the realm with another brother to avoid bloodshed. Yaroslav received the land west of the Dnipro, and Mstyslav won the east.

Yaroslav's reign is usually considered the high point of Kyivan Rus'. He continued to expand his empire and won back lands that had been lost to the Poles. He also successfully destroyed the Pechenihs. In gratitude for winning this battle, Yaroslav built St. Sofia's Cathedral between 1017 and 1031. The cathedral was named and modelled after the Hagia Sofia (Holy Wisdom) in Constantinople (which is now Turkish Istanbul). St. Sofia wasn't only the place of worship. In addition to its religious role, St. Sofia was the seat of the metropolitan and a centre of learning, culture, and politics in Kyivan Rus'. It also housed the first school and library of Kyivan Rus'. Being a highly educated person he brought the language of books to the hearts of people, built a lot of schools, hospitals. He provided good education for his own children. Up to the very last minutes of his life he never stopped thinking of his native land. Before his death he gathered his sons and said to them: "Live in peace and friendship. Live in love for you are brothers, sons of the one father and mother. If you live in love and trust in God, you will get victory over your enemy. And if you live in hatred and discord, you, yourselves, will perish and ruin the land of your father and grandfather. Remember, you must always love your Motherland with your whole hearts."

Historians compare Yaroslav the Wise with Peter the Great of Russia. One looked west (Peter) the other looked south (Yaroslav). Yaroslav the Wise considered the construction of churches very important. During his rule Kyiv boasted over 400 churches. Yaroslav is also known for codification of the legal code. To prevent fighting among his heirs he divided his territories among his sons before his death. When he died, the sons often ignored the rules of seniority and rotation established by their father, which led to fights. Yaroslav was buried in St. Sophia's Cathedral, where his marble sarcophagus has been preserved.

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III. After reading

/. In pairs discuss the following:

1) How would you describe Yaroslav the Wise? (appearance and features of character)

2) What kind of person was he?

3) What are the most famous things he achieved in his life?

4) What impressed you most of all?

2. Prepare a list of ten questions of your own for the interview with Yaroslav the Wise.

Samples of the questions:

1) What family were you born?

2) What do you remember from your childhood? Did you play any games?

3) How many brothers and sisters do you have?

4) Why did you decide to take Kyivan lands back from conquerors?

5) How did the idea of building St. Sophia's Cathedral originate?

6) Why do you pay so much attention to education?

7) What books do you like reading? Where do you get them?

8) How would you see the future of your children?

9) What countries have you been?

10) What is your favourite place in Kyiv?

3. Act out your interview for the class. Do not say who the famous person is. The other students have to guess.

IV. Writing

Describing a famous person. You are working for a film guide. Your editor has asked you to write a short article describing a famous politician. Look at the plan and talk about him. Finally, write your article in 120-150 words.

Plan

Introduction

Para 1: name - what he is famous for

Main body

Para 2: appearance (looks, e.g. tall, well-built, etc, clothes, etc)

Para 3: character (what he is like e.g. kind, patient, tolerant, etc with justification)

Para 4: hobbies/interests (activities he enjoys doing/doesn't like doing)

Conclusion

V. Focus on developing speaking/writing skills

Role-play. Divide into two teams. One team represents Yaroslav's point of view. He decided to divide the territory of Kyivan Rus' among his sons and established rules of seniority and rotation (the act of regularly changing the person who performs particular duties). What were his reasons? Brainstorm, write down the main ideas and present them to the other team - Yaroslav's opponents. The other team brainstorms the reasons why such a decision could be dangerous. Try to defend your point of view.

Tasks have been developed by T.MYKHAILENKO

Nestor the Chronicler

I. Before reading

What did you know about Nestor the Chronicler and the times he lived in? What do you expect to learn? What would you like to learn?



II. While reading

Scan the text paying attention to some abbreviations:

Ca=circa, Latin, means approximately

SS means Saints

Nestor the Chronicler was born ca 1056, died ca 27 October 1114 in Kyiv. Famous medieval chronicler; saint in the Ukrainian Church. The date of his canonisation is uncertain. He entered Kyiv Cave Monastery at 17 and was a hierodeacon (1074-8). The earliest biography of Nestor appeared in the Kyiv Cave Patericon (1661). He was one of the most educated men in late 11th- and 12th-century Rus', renowned for his knowledge of theology, history, literature, and Greek. Nestor wrote the lives of SS Borys and Hlib and St. Theodosius of the Caves in the 1080s, and he supplemented and continued the text of the Rus' Primary Chronicle (1093), and completed its redaction, known as 'The Tale of Bygone Years', ca 1111-13. The original has not been preserved.

III. After reading

1. Circle the answers.

- 1) Nestor
 - a) was born in Kyiv;
 - b) died in Kyiv;
 - c) was born and died in Kyiv.
- 2) He was
 - a) a chronicler;
 - b) a saint;
 - c) an educator.
- 3) He was renowned for his knowledge of
 - a) languages;
 - b) literature;
 - c) history.

- 4) Nestor wrote
 - a) The Tale of Bygone Years;
 - b) The Rus' Primary Chronicle;
 - c) The Story of Borys and Hlib.
2. Answer the questions.
 - 1) What education did Nestor get?
 - 2) Was he a well educated person at his time?
 - 3) What was his main spheres of interest?
 - 4) Have you read any of his writings?
 - 5) What places in Kyiv are connected with his life?

IV. Speaking

1. Work with a partner and develop the topic: **Nestor the Chronicler was one of the most educated people of his time..** taking into consideration the following:

- 1) Theology. What does this word mean? How do you understand the essence of this science?
- 2) History. How could he get the information on history? Did he communicate with a lot of people? Why can you assume this? Prove your idea.
- 3) Literature. Do you know any famous literary genres existed at that time? Was it printed literature? What language did people use? Could they write? Can you produce their writing?
- 4) Greek is a foreign language. Why was it popular in then Kyivan Rus'? What other languages did people speak? Why? Can you suggest how they learned the languages?

2. Exchange your ideas with a partner about the way of life in then Kyivan Rus. Describe the usual working day and day off of our forefathers. Give your arguments. Use expressions:

I think they lived very interesting life because...

I disagree with you on this point. On the contrary their life was difficult and....

V. Writing

Project work. Divide the class into groups. Imagine that you are writing a chronicle of today's Ukraine. How would you start and what would you include in it so that our future generations will get clear information about our country? Exchange your ideas.

Compiled by T.MYKHAILENKO

Petro Mohyla

I. Before reading

What is Petro Mohyla famous for? What did he establish? Was he a writer, philosopher, military man or politician?

II. While reading

Skim the text and find out this information.



Petro Mohyla was born on 10 January 1597 and died on 11 January 1677. Ukrainian metropolitan, noble, and cultural figure. He was the son of Simeon, hospodar of Wallachia and Moldavia, and the Hungarian princess Morgareta. He was tutored by teachers of L'viv Dormition Brotherhood School and pursued higher education in theology at the Zamostia Academy and in Holland and France. After his return to Ukraine he entered the military service and fought as an officer against the Turks. In 1621 -27 he received estates in Kyiv region and through his friendship with Metropolitan I.Borets'kyi became interested in affairs of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. Soon Petro Mohyla was nominated as the Metropolitan of Kyiv. In 1631 Mohyla established a school at Kyiv Cave Monastery. In 1632 it was merged with Kyiv Epiphany Brotherhood School to create a college, which eventually became the largest centre of scholarship and education in Eastern Europe, Kyiv-Mohyla Academy.

III. After reading

Speaking strategies: preparation for discussions

1. *Make notes about your opinions of Petro Mohyla.* Think of reasons to support your opinions (He was an excellent educator/very intelligent, etc). Practise saying your opinions (Personally, I think he was...)

2. *In pairs discuss the following:*

- 1) How would you describe Petro Mohyla? (appearance and features of character)
- 2) What kind of person was he?
- 3) What are the most famous things he achieved in his life?
- 4) What impressed you most of all?

IV. Writing

Write a letter to your pal friend about Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, its location, buildings, departments, students etc. Don't forget to mention its role in the education of modern Ukraine.

Use the information given in the text.

Revived in 1991 as a modern university, largely thanks to the first Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk, Kyiv-Mohyla Academy was regarded in Ukraine as a symbol of the newly born national state. In several years the "Kyiv-Mohyla" National University won acclaim in the home country and became increasingly noticeable on an international scale. Today, its student body numbers 2,251 (including the branches in Ostrih and Mykolaiv), along with almost 3,000 enrolled in KMA-sponsored six colleges in various regions of Ukraine. One of the academy's major distinctions is student selection: no-one is admitted on an "upstairs phone call" basis. The anonymous testing system is a reliable protection against this most persistent communist hangover.

Tuition relies on the best Western European and North American university standards, with an eye to positive domestic experience, including old Kyiv-Mohyla traditions. Among the latter is the liberal art education principle dating from the 17th century. At present, it graduates bachelors, masters, candidates, and doctors of science specialising in history, philology, economics, business, sociology, social work, law, computer technologies, ecology, and biology. Ukrainian and English as the two working languages make it possible to invite prominent foreign scientists (200 have worked at the academy to date). The teaching staff boasts 30% doctors of science and 50% candidates of science (the latter roughly corresponding to assistant professors), a number unlikely to be found at any other Ukrainian educational establishment.

V. Vocabulary

Reading strategies

1. Find these words in the text: *noble, pursued, estates.*
2. Is the word a noun, verb, adjective, etc?
3. Think about the context.
4. Is the word similar in your language?
5. Can you think of synonyms and opposites?

Compiled by T.M.YKHAIENKO

Hryhoriy Skovoroda

I. Before reading

What facts about Hryhoriy Skovoroda are known to you? What do you predict to learn from the text?

II. While reading

Read the text and see if your predictions were right.



Hryhoriy Skovoroda was born on 3 December 1722 in Chornukhy, Lubny regiment, died on 9 November 1794 in Pan-Ivanivka, Kharkiv gubernia (now Skovorodynivka). He was a philosopher and poet. He was educated at Kyiv-Mohyla Academy (1734-53, with two interruptions). He sang in Empress Elizabeth's court Kapelle in St. Petersburg (1741-4), served as music director at the Russian imperial mission in Tokai, Hungary (1745-50), and taught poetics at Pereiaslav College (1751). He resumed his studies at Kyiv academy, but left after completing only two years of the four-year theology course to serve as a tutor to V. Tomara (1753-9). He spent the next 10 years in Kharkiv, teaching poetics, syntax and Greek, and ethics at college. After his dismissal from the college he abandoned any hope of securing a regular position and spent the rest of his life wandering about eastern Ukraine, particularly Slobids'ka Ukraine. Financial support from friends enabled him to devote himself to writing. Most of his works were dedicated to his friends and circulated among them in manuscript copies.

Although there is no sharp distinction between Skovoroda's literary and philosophical works, his collection of 30 verses (*Garden of Divine Songs*), his dozen or so songs, his collection of 30 fables (*Kharkiv Fables*), his translations of Cicero, Plutarch, Horace, Ovid, and his letters, written mostly in Latin, are generally grouped under the former category. Some of his songs and poems became widely known and became part of Ukrainian folklore. His philosophical works consist of a treatise on Christian morality and 12 dialogues.

Skovoroda's ideas are not organised and presented in a systematic way, but are scattered throughout his dialogues, fables, letters, and poetry. Skovoroda preferred to use symbols, metaphors, or emblems instead of well-defined philosophical concepts to convey his meaning.

For Skovoroda the purpose of philosophy is practical — to show the way to happiness. Hence, the two central questions for him are what happi-

ness is and how it can be attained. For him happiness is an inner state of peace, gaiety, and confidence which is attainable by all. The doctrine of congenial work is the central doctrine in Skovoroda's moral system.

Skovoroda's influence century on writers in the 19th century was minimal. But his poetic style, ideas, and moral example have played an important role in the rebirth of Ukrainian culture in the 20th century.

III. After reading

1. Put the questions to these answers.

- 1) In Chornukhy.
- 2) At Kyiv-Mohyla Academy.
- 3) He taught poetics, Greek and ethics.
- 4) Slobids'ka Ukraine.
- 5) "Garden of Divine Songs".
- 6) To show the way to happiness.
- 7) An inner state of peace, gaiety and confidence.
- 8) The doctrine of congenial work.

2. Continue the list. Use as many collocations as possible.

Happiness is my sweet home, my mother cooking breakfast in the kitchen, birds' singing in spring, lovely sunny weather....

IV. Speaking

What is happiness for you? Discuss this question with your partner and define priorities.

You may start your talk as follows:

SI: I think that the most important thing for being happy is our health, it has been always emphasised by our people.

S2: I partially agree with you on this point. It goes without saying that health is very important in our life. But on my opinion family is more important....

V. Writing

Write a composition on the topic "What does it mean to be happy?".

Compiled by TMYKHAJLETSKO

Bohdan Khmel'nyts'kyi

I. Before reading

What do you associate with the name of Bohdan Khmel'nyts'kyi? What part of Ukraine is he fi-om? Why do you think so?



II. While reading

Read the text and find out if you were right.

Khmel'nyts'kyi, Bohdan (Fedir) Zinoviy was bom on 6 August 1657 in Chyhyryn. By birth he belonged to the Ukrainian lesser nobility and bore the Massalski, and later the Abdank, coat of arms. His father, Mykhailo Khmernyts'kyi, served as an officer under the Polish crown hetman Stanislaw Zolkiewski and his mother, according to some sources, was of Cossack descent. Khmel'nyts'kyi's place of birth has not been determined for certain. Little more is known about Khmel'nyts'kyi's education. Apparently, he received his elementary schooling in Ukrainian, and his secondary and higher education in Polish at a Jesuit college, possibly in Jaroslaw, but more probably in L'viv. He completed his schooling before 1620 and acquired a broad knowledge of world history and fluency in Polish and Latin. Later he acquired knowledge of Turkish, Tatar, and French. The Battle of Cecora (1620), in which he lost his father and was captured by the Turks, was his first military action. After spending two years in Istanbul, he was ransomed by his mother and returned to Ukraine.

In the 1620s he joined the registered Cossacks. Sometime between 1625 and 1627 he married Hanna Somko, a Cossack's daughter from Pereiaslav, and settled on his patrimonial estate in Subotiv near Chyhyryn. By 1637 he attained the high office of military chancellor. There are grounds to believe that Khmernyts'kyi belonged to the faction of officers that favoured an understanding between the Zaporozhian Host and Poland. In the next few years Khmel'nyts'kyi devoted his attention mostly to his estates in the Chyhyryn region, but in 1645 he served with a detachment of 2,000-2,500 Cossacks in France, and probably took part in the siege of Dunkirk. By this time his reputation for leadership was such that King Wladyslaw IV Vasa, turned to him to obtain the support of the Zaporozhian Cossacks. In April 1646 he was one of the Cossack envoys in Warsaw with whom the king discussed plans for the impending war. Khmel'nyts'kyi, however, had been regarded with suspicion for many years by the Polish magnates in Ukraine who were politically opposed to King Wladyslaw IV Vasa. The new landowners of the Chyhyryn region treated Khmel'nyts'kyi with particular hostility: they raided the estate, seized movable property, and disrupted the manor's

economy. At the end of December 1647 he departed for Zaporizhia with a small (300-500-man) detachment. There he was elected hetman. This event marked the beginning of a new Cossack uprising, which quickly turned into a national revolution that liberated a large part of Ukrainian territory from Poland and established a Cossack Hetman state that was abolished only in the 1780s. Khmel'nyts'kyi's uprising induced some changes in the political system of Eastern Europe, and brought about certain changes in the socioeconomic structure of Cossack Ukraine. Khmel'nyts'kyi's Cossack state can be regarded as a new political entity — 'Ukraine of the Zaporozhian Host.'

Khmel'nyts'kyi was married three times. His first wife, who was the mother of all his children, died prematurely. They had two sons and four daughters. Khmel'nyts'kyi's line died out at the end of the 17th century. The Khmel'nyts'kyis were numerous in Left-Bank Ukraine and Russia but were of a different lineage. Khmel'nyts'kyi was buried on 25 August 1657 in Saint Elijah's Church in Subotiv, which he himself had built.

III. After reading

Discuss with a partner.

1. What education did Bohdan get?
2. How many foreign languages did he know?
3. What parts of Ukraine and Europe did he visit?
4. What were the purposes for his trips?
5. What is his main contribution to the history of Ukraine?

IV. Vocabulary

Reading strategies

1. Find these words in the text: *estate, obtain, hostility...*
2. Is the word a noun, verb, adjective, etc?
3. Think about the context.
4. Is the word similar in your language?

V. Speaking

J. Make notes about your opinions of Bohdan Khmel'nyts'kyi. Think of reasons to support your opinions (He was an excellent military leader/very intelligent, etc). Practise saying your opinions (Personally, I think he was...)

2. In pairs discuss the following:

- 1) How would you describe this person? (appearance and features of character)
- 2) What kind of person was he?
- 3) What are the most famous things he achieved in his life?

Ivan Mazepa

I. Before reading

Work in small groups, divide a sheet of paper into two columns:

1. What I know about a person I am going to read about, what he is famous for
2. What questions I would like to be answered and ask my partner and the teacher

6



II. While reading

Have you learned something interesting and important about this person?

Such an extremely extraordinary, romantically completed personality as Ivan Mazepa at the beginning of the 19th century, during the early period of romanticism in European Literature enjoyed colossal interest among the French, Germans, English, Spanish, Poles, etc. The personality of Ivan Mazepa as a statesman, as a symbol of the Ukrainian people's striving in a severe fight for freedom attracted the attention of politicians and researchers of the World History still at his lifetime. Mazepa's personal tragedy inspired the poets and playwrights: G.Byron, V.Hugo, K.Ryleev, A.Pushkin, Yu.Slovats'kyi, M.Kostomarov; the artists: Boulanger, Delacroix, Gericault, Vernet; the composers: F.List, P.Tchaikovsky, to name but a few.

Ivan Mazepa got an excellent education having gained his knowledge in Kyiv Academy and abroad. He spoke Ukrainian, Russian, Polish, German, Dutch and Latin fluently.

Being a Hetman of Ukraine he built a lot of churches and monasteries not only in big cities but also in small villages at his own expense. He was involved in the building of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy; one of the premises was constructed under his supervision. Mazepa did not allow Peter I to bring Ukrainians to hard work (building of fortresses and digging the trenches).

Mazepa was a gifted military man, talented administrator and master of the game. He was admired by Polish kings, Russian tsars, Crimean khans, but he served only his own purposes.

He composed songs (a lot of them became folk) that people sang for 100 years after his death.

At the age of 63 he fell in love with Colonel Kotchubey's daughter, Motriena. Mazepa killed her father but nevertheless she remained with him till his death. (Kotchubey told the tsar about Mazepa's contacts with the

Ivan Mazepa

Swedes, but Peter I imprisoned Kotchubey and sent him to Mazepa, because he trusted Hetman more than Colonel).

He escaped with some devoted Cossacks to Turkey after the defeat at Poltava. He was rather old, in his early eighties, and ill at that time. Peter I promised a great sum of money — 300 thousand tallers — for his head, but nobody betrayed Mazepa. Pylyp Orlyk was among the most devoted Mazepa's people and he continued the struggle for Ukraine independence.

Mazepa was and still remains Ukrainian among Ukrainians, the most prominent personality in the history of our country.

III. After reading

Answer the following questions:

1. What did you know from the history lessons about Ivan Mazepa?
2. Why were so many poets and writers in different countries interested in his personality and life history?
3. What education did he get? Prove your suggestions with examples from the text.
4. Did he take an active part in the social life? How?
5. Was he a happy person? Why? Why not?
6. Did he have many devoted friends? Prove this fact.
7. Where did he die? Why?
8. Do you think he is one of the most distinguished Ukrainians? Why? Prove your idea.

IV. Speaking

1. Make notes about your opinions of Ivan Mazepa. Think of reasons to support your opinions (He was an excellent politician/very intelligent, etc). Practise saying your opinions (Personally, I think he was...)

2. In pairs discuss the following:

- 1) How would you describe this person? (appearance and features of character)
- 2) What kind of person was he?
- 3) What are the most famous things he achieved in his life?
- 4) What impressed you most of all?

3. Comment on the statement:

"One can hardly find any national hero who was so strongly persecuted as Mazepa," says VShevchuk. "For centuries he was cursed in all temples of the Russian Church, he who had done so much for the Orthodox Church; for centuries he was cursed, blackmailed, hurt by the most offensive epithets by not only Russian ideologists and historians but also their Ukrainian flatters."

Compiled by T.MYKHAIENKO

Ahapiy Honcharenko

I. Before reading

Have you ever heard the name of Ahapiy Honcharenko? Can you predict the time when he lived? What was his occupation?

II. While reading

Skim the text to find answers to these questions.

Ahapiy Honcharenko was born on 31 August 1832 in Kryvyn, Skvyra County, Kyiv gubernia and died on 5 May 1916 in Hayward, California. He was an Orthodox priest, publicist, and first Ukrainian political emigrant to the United States. A descendant of a Cossack family, he graduated from Kyiv Theological Seminary and entered Kyiv Cave Monastery. Sent to Athens in 1857 to serve as deacon at the embassy's church, he began to contribute articles to A.Hertsen's *Kolokol*. He was discovered and arrested in 1860, but escaped and travelled extensively before immigrating to the United States in 1865. A subsidy from the federal government enabled Honcharenko to establish in San Francisco a newspaper — the *Alaska Herald*, with a Russian- and Ukrainian-language supplement *Svoboda* — aimed at the inhabitants of recently purchased Alaska. He published the paper, glorifying the Ukrainian Cossacks, popularising T.Shevchenko's poems, defending democracy, individual freedom, and private initiative, and attacking Russian autocracy and imperialism, the conservatism and corruption of the Russian church, and capitalist monopolies. He also prepared the *Russian-English Phrase Book* (1868) for American soldiers serving in Alaska. He retired to a farm in Hayward that he named 'Ukraine ranch'. There in the early 1900s a group of Ukrainian immigrants from Canada and Galicia organised a short-lived commune called the Ukrainian Brotherhood.

III. After reading

1. Arrange the facts about Ahapiy Honcharenko logically.

He was a descendant of a Cossack family.

He graduated from Kyiv Theological Seminary.

He was born in 1832.

He emigrated to the USA.

He served as deacon in Athens.

He published the "Alaska Herald".

He prepared the "Russian-English Phrase Book".

He retired to a farm in Hayward.

2. Discuss in class, ask the teacher to help you answer these questions.

1) What does the word *Diaspora* mean?

2) Do you know anything about Diaspora communities abroad?

3) What famous people of Ukrainian Diaspora can you name?

4) Is it important to have ties with Ukrainians living abroad?

5) What country does the biggest Ukrainian community live?

6) Why do you think people went abroad for permanent living?

7) How many waves of emigration do you know?

8) Do you have any acquaintances, relatives or friends among Ukrainian Diaspora abroad?

9) How do they keep Ukrainian traditions and customs there?

IV. Writing

1. Write a letter to your pen pal whose ancestors were of Ukrainian origin. Describe your life in Ukraine and ask him about keeping Ukrainian traditions in his country.

2. This is a mailing and an e-mail address of the Ukrainian Cultural Centre in America. Write a letter asking about their activities and their life.

Ukrainian Cultural Center of Los Angeles

4315 Melrose Ave.,

Los Angeles,

CA 90029

e-mail: ukies@yko-la.com

Cowpz7eJ6vT.MYKHAILENKO

Mykhailo Hrushevs'kyi

I. Before reading

The name of Mykhailo Hrushevs'kyi is well-known in Ukraine. What were the spheres of his activities? What is he most famous for?



II. While reading

Skim the text and find answers to the questions.

Mykhailo Hrushevs'kyi was born on 29 September 1866 in Kholm and died on 25 November 1934 in Kislovodsk, North Caucasus.

Hrushevs'kyi's father, Serhiy, was a Slavist and pedagogue. In 1869 the family moved to the Caucasus where Mykhailo graduated from classical gymnasias in Tiflis (1886). While still a gymnasium student he began to write belles-lettres in Ukrainian. Mykhailo graduated from the Historical-Philological Faculty at Kyiv University in 1890 and remained at University to prepare his candidate's thesis, published as "A Survey of the History of Kyiv Land from the Death of Yaroslav to the End of the 14th Century", 1891, and then received a master's degree for the dissertation in 1894. In 1894 Hrushevs'kyi was appointed as a professor of the newly created chair of Ukrainian history at L'viv University. Upon arriving in L'viv Hrushevs'kyi became the director of the Historical-Philosophical Section in 1894 and in 1897 he was elected its president.

In 1898, together with I. Franko and V. Hnatiuk, he founded *Literaturno-Naukovyi visnyk*, the most important forum for Ukrainian literature and political discussion of its time. Hrushevs'kyi was also one of the organisers of the Ukrainian Publishing Association and the Society of Friends of Ukrainian Scholarship, Literature, and Art. His contribution to the development of education in Galicia deserves particular attention. Soon after arriving in L'viv he began to work towards the creation of a Ukrainian university there, beginning with the organisation of popular lecture series and a summer school.

In 1898 the first volume of his monumental "History of Ukraine-Rus" was published in L'viv; by 1937 another nine volumes, covering Ukrainian history to 1658, had appeared in L'viv and Kyiv. Subsequently, versions of these popular histories appeared in German, French, English, Bulgarian, and Czech.

In 1904 Hrushevs'kyi published perhaps his most important essay, titled "The Traditional Scheme of 'Russian' History and the Problem of a Rational

Ordering of the History of the Eastern Slavs". In this article Hrushevs'kyi traced the history of Ukraine and Ukrainian people to the period of Kyi van Rus' and argued that the history of the Ukrainian nation is distinct from that of the Russian both in its origin and in its political, economic, and cultural development.

In 1899 Hrushevs'kyi was one of the founders of the National Democratic Party, although he quit the party soon afterwards. His real political activity, however, began only after the 1905 Revolution in Russia, although he remained a professor of L'viv University until 1913.

During the First World War, when the Russian government again clamped down on Ukrainian activities, Hrushevs'kyi was arrested in the autumn of 1914. After a two-month imprisonment in Kyiv, he was exiled to Simbirsk, then to Kazan, and finally to Moscow, where he remained under police surveillance. Despite this repression he continued his scholarly work.

Hrushevs'kyi was released from exile after the February Revolution of 1917 and he quickly emerged as the leader of the Ukrainian national revolution. On 17 March, while still in Moscow, he was elected chairman of the Central Rada. Under his direction, this body soon became the revolutionary parliament of Ukraine. In 1917 Hrushevs'kyi became a supporter of the newly formed Ukrainian Party of Socialist Revolutionaries (UPSR), the majority party in the Central Rada. On 29 April 1918, he was elected president of the UNR.

In 1919 he emigrated and increased his political-publicist activities. For the next few years he travelled widely in Western Europe trying to rally support for the Ukrainian independence movement and reestablishing scholarly contacts. Hrushevs'kyi left for Kyiv in early 1924. This action was severely criticised by most of the Ukrainian political emigrants. Hrushevs'kyi soon resumed his role as the central figure in Ukrainian scholarship. He organised a series of academic commissions to research Ukrainian history and folklore, and directed the training of new historians. In 1926 Ukraine solemnly celebrated Hrushevs'kyi's 60th birthday and the 40th anniversary of his scholarly work.

Despite Hrushevs'kyi's great achievements in this period, opposition to him grew steadily in official circles, his historical scheme was rejected as 'nationalistic,' and he was criticised for not adopting the official Soviet Marxist interpretation of Ukrainian history. In 1929 these attacks increased. In March 1931 he was exiled to Moscow and most of his students and co-workers were arrested and deported. By 1934, the school of history he had founded in Soviet Ukraine was destroyed. Eventually, the difficult conditions of life in semi-freedom abroad and the further persecutions led to a deterioration of Hrushevs'kyi's health. He died in Kislovodsk, where he

had gone for medical treatment, and was buried in Kyiv in the Baikove cemetery.

III. After reading

Mark the time of the main events of Mykhailo Hrushevs'kyi's life.

moved to the Caucasus.

graduated from the classical gymnasia in Tiflis.

graduated from Kyiv University.

published "A Survey of the History of Kyiv Land".

received a master's degree.

was appointed as a professor of the chair of Ukrainian history at L'viv University.

was elected president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society,

published his monumental "History of Ukraine-Rus".

founded the National Democratic Party,

was acknowledged the leader of the Ukrainian movement,

was exiled to Russia.

was elected president of the Ukrainian republic.

emigrated to Western Europe.

resumed his activities in Ukrainian scholarship.

celebrated the 40th anniversary of his scholarly work.

was exiled to Moscow.

died in Kislovodsk.

buried in the Baikove cemetery in Kyiv.

IV. Writing

Write a short story about M. Hrushevs'kyi's life and his most prominent achievements.

Co/w/7//eJ6vT.MYKHAILENKO

Mykhailo Drahomanov



I. Before reading

1. What do you know about Mykhailo Drahomanov? What were his spheres of interest?

2. Work in small groups. What kind of things could you find in a biography? Write your ideas in the spidergram.

place of birth

— C Biography) — parents

^ education

II. While reading

Read the story about Drahomanov's life paying attention to his interests and occupation.

Mykhailo Drahomanov was born on 6 September 1841 in Hadiach, Poltava gubernia and died on 20 July 1895 in Sophia, Bulgaria. Born into gentry's family of Cossack origin, Drahomanov studied at Kyiv University, where in 1864 he became private docent lecturing on ancient history. While pursuing an academic career, Drahomanov rose to a position of leadership in the Ukrainian secret society Kyiv Hromada and took part in its various activities.

Drahomanov became an early victim of anti-Ukrainian repressive measures by the Russian government and was dismissed in 1875 from the university. Entrusted by the Hromada with the mission to become its spokesman in Western Europe, he settled in Geneva in 1876. He published the journal *Hromada* (1878-82), the first modern Ukrainian political journal. He strove to alert European opinion to the plight of the Ukrainian people under tsarism by pamphlets and articles in the French, Italian, and Swiss press.

In 1889 Drahomanov accepted a professorship at Sophia University. During his last years he saw the rise of the Ruthenian-Ukrainian Radical party, founded in 1890 by his Galician followers. Drahomanov was their mentor through his intensive correspondence and programmatic articles in the party's organ *Narod*. Soon after his move to Bulgaria, Drahomanov developed a heart ailment. He died and was buried in Sophia.

Drahomanov began his scholarly work as a historian on ancient studies. Later he worked in Slavic, especially Ukrainian, ethnography and folklore, using the historical-comparative method. His principal works are *Historical Songs of the Little Russian People*, with V. Antonovych, 1874-5; *Little Russian Folk Legends and Tales*, 1876; *Recent Ukrainian Songs on Social Topics*, 1881.

Drahomanov was an outstanding Ukrainian political thinker. He dealt extensively with constitutional, ethnic, international, cultural, and educational issues; he also engaged in literary criticism. Drahomanov's ideas represent a blend of liberal-democratic, socialist, and Ukrainian patriotic elements, with a positivist philosophical background. Drahomanov insisted on the priority of civil rights and free political institutions over economic class interests and of universal human values over exclusive national concerns. However, he believed that nationality was a necessary building stone of all mankind, and he coined the slogan 'Cosmopolitanism in the ideas and the ends, nationality in the ground and the forms.'

Drahomanov declared himself a socialist, without subscribing to any school of contemporary socialist thought. The motivation for his socialism was ethical: concern for social justice and the underprivileged and exploited.

III. After reading

1. Complete the chart of Mykhailo Drahomanov's life.

Time	Place	Event
1841		
1861		
1873		lectured on ancient history
1873-75		
1875		
1876	Geneva	
1878-82		published the journal <i>Hromada</i>
1886		
1889	Bulgaria	
1895		

2. Answer the following questions.

1. What family did Drahomanov come from?
2. What education did he get?
3. What did he do after graduating from university?
4. How did he suffer from the Russian regime?
5. What countries did he live? What did he do there?
6. What party in then Ukraine did he support? How?

7. Where did he die? Why?
8. What were Drahomanov's spheres of interest?
9. What did Drahomanov insist on?
10. What do you know about universal human rights and values?
11. How is Drahomanov honoured in a modern Ukraine?

IV. Speaking

Discuss with a partner the main contribution of Drahomanov as a politician and a scholar to Ukrainian history.

V. Vocabulary

Reading strategies

1. Find these **words** in the text: *represent, value, contemporary...*
2. Is the **word** a noun, verb, adjective, etc?
3. Think about the context.
4. Is the word similar in your language?
5. Can you think of synonyms **and opposites**?
6. Complete the **gaps** in the table:

politics	political	politically
	various	
	educational	
motivation		positively

Compiled by T. MYKHAILENKO

Ivan Ogienko

I. Before reading

What do you know about Ivan Ogienko? What did he contribute to the history of Ukraine? What questions would you like to be answered?

II. While reading

Scan the article. Did you find all answers to your questions? Did you learn something new about this personality?



Ivan Ogienko was born on 15 January 1882 in the town of Brusyliv in Zhytomyr region. He is known as an outstanding Ukrainian scientist-philologist, teacher, church and public figure. He was born to a peasant family. After getting high education in Kyiv University he became its professor. This is a person who made a great contribution to the Ukrainian language and literature. In 1919 Ivan Ogienko was appointed as a Minister of Public Education and a Minister of Religion for Ukrainian People's Republic. During 1918-1920 he was a rector of Kam'ianets'-Podil's'kyi State Ukrainian University.

At the end of 1920 when liberation movement of the Ukrainian people was defeated he emigrated to Poland. But thoughts about his native land never left his mind for a moment. In Tarnov near Krakov he organised Ukrainian cultural and religious centres. Since 1924 Ogienko had been teaching the Ukrainian language in L'viv Teacher's Seminary and in 1926-1932 he was a professor of Orthodox department of theological faculty in the University of Warsaw.

In 1940 Professor Ogienko became an archbishop of Holmschyna and Pidliassia and later in 1944 he became a metropolitan of the mentioned regions. In the summer of the same year metropolitan Ogienko was made to leave for Switzerland. In some years he moved to Canada. There he regulated high theological education for the Orthodox Canadians of Ukrainian origin, organised publishing activities, started enormous scientific and research work. Forty of his books appeared among which studies on the history of culture, church, language and ethnography.

Ivan Ogienko is one of the leading Ukrainian linguists who successfully worked both in the field of science and pedagogy advocating rights of the Ukrainian language in science, education and everyday life of Ukrainians.

Immense and multi-sided scientific heritage of Ivan Ogienko is worth to be returned to the Ukrainian people and take a proper place in its spiritual and national Renaissance.

Co/Mp//<?<yZ>vA.KRYSHTALIUK

III. After reading

Work with a partner. Answer the questions in turn correcting each other if necessary.

1. When and where was Ivan Ogienko born?
2. What are the prominent steps in his career?
3. What country did he emigrate to at the end of 1920?
4. How did Ivan Ogienko promote cultural development of Ukraine?
5. In what regions was Ivan Ogienko appointed as a metropolitan?
6. What countries did he visit except Poland?
7. What were his accomplishments in Canada?
8. What books manifest Ogienko's struggle for the development of the Ukrainian language?

IV. Vocabulary

Reading strategies

1. Find these words in the text: *peasant, contribution, enormous, immense*.
2. Is the word a noun, verb, adjective, etc?
3. Think about the context.
4. Is the word similar in your language?
5. Can you think of synonyms and opposites?

V. Writing

Write a short article to a school newspaper about the main achievements of Ivan Ogienko.

Tasks have been developed by T.M YKHAIENKO

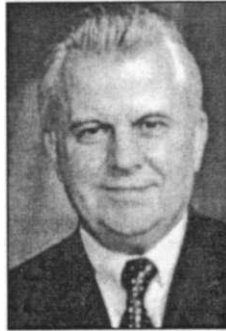
Leonid Kravchuk

I. Before reading

What prominent Ukrainian politicians do you know? Who was the first president of Ukraine? What did he graduate from and what were his spheres of interest?

II. While reading

Read a piece of information about Leonid Kravchuk and say what was it taken from? Why?



Leonid Kravchuk was born on 10 January 1934 in Velykyi Zhytyn village, Rivne region. In 1958 Mr. Kravchuk graduated from Kyiv Taras Shevchenko State University as an economist and teacher of political economy. Candidate of economy, Honorary Doctor of the National University "Kyiv-Mohyla Academy", professor of a number of national and foreign universities.

He started his career as a teacher of Chernivtsi Financial College in 1958. In 1960-1967 he was a consultant-methodologist of the House of Political Education, lecturer, assistant secretary and head of agitation and propaganda department of Chernivtsi Oblast Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine. In 1968 he was post-graduate student of the Academy of Social Studies under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. In subsequent years till 1988 he was head of the sector, inspector, assistant secretary of the Central Committee, 1st Deputy Head of the department, head of agitation and propaganda department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine, Head of ideology department, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine, 2nd secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine, Candidate Member of Politburo, Member of Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine, Head of the Verkhovna Rada of the USSR (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) and of Ukraine, National deputy of the 10-11th Verkhovna Rada of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, National deputy of Ukraine of the 12th (1st) convocation, resigned after being elected President of Ukraine. In 1990 he left the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. In the next year he was elected the President of Ukraine. His main contribution to Ukraine's history was proclaiming Ukraine independent state with its own tributes of power: anthem, flag and emblem. He has been considered to be the first Ukrainian president since then. After losing next

election he has been national deputy of Ukraine of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Verkhovna Rada. He is an active member of the faction "Social Market Choice", later "Constitutional Centre" and SDPU(U). Now he is a member of the Verkhovna Rada's Committee on Foreign Relations and Head of the SDPU(U) faction in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. Leonid Kravchuk is the author of a lot of articles on political and economic issues and a well-known book "We Have What We Have".

III. After reading

Discuss with a partner.

1. Do you remember times of the Soviet era in the life of Ukraine?
2. How does present time differ from those times?
3. Have you noticed any changes in the life of our country so far?
4. What do colours of our flag mean?
5. Do you know the anthem of our state? How is it called? Can you cite the first lines?

IV. Speaking

J. Work in pairs. A journalist is going to interview Leonid Kravchuk. Choose the best questions to ask him.

Have you always wanted to be a politician?

Have you achieved all your ambitions?

What have been the best/the worst moments in your career so far?

Describe your typical working day.

What are the most pleasant things about your job?

How do you relax? Do you have any hobbies?

Is it difficult to find enough time for your family and friends when you are so busy?

How would you like people to remember you?

2. Prepare a list of ten questions of your own for the interview with Leonid Kravchuk.

3. Act out your interview for the class.

V. Writing

Write a letter to your friend abroad about the summer of 1991, events and emotions of people at that time. Try to use as many adjectives as possible. If you personally do not remember that time, turn to your relatives asking as many questions as possible on the topic.

Compiled by T.MYKHAILENKO

Viacheslav Chornovil

I. Before reading

What is your attitude to politics? Are you interested in it all the time? What Ukrainian politicians do you know?

II. While reading

Scan the text and find information that is unknown to you.



On 24 December 1937 a son was born to a teacher of the Ukrainian language and literature in the village of Yerky, Cherkassy region. His mother was also a teacher, who must have encouraged her son in his love for reading. From his early age, Viacheslav Chornovil was familiar with the best works of outstanding Ukrainian writers and poets. He finished secondary school with a gold medal. As a student of Kyiv State University he excelled in languages and writing.

By that time a new generation had emerged in Ukrainian cultural and social life. It included the poets Lina Kostenko, Vasyl' Symonenko, Ivan Drach, Mykola Vinhranovs'kyi, the critics Ivan Dziuba and Ivan Svitlychnyi, the film maker Serhiy Paradzhanov, and the theatre producer Les' Taniuk. Less timid than its elders, the new generation wanted an uncensored picture of Ukrainian history and literature and asked for freedom of experimentation. Even before that, in the late 1950s and early 1960s, clandestine groups in Ukraine discussed political problems, especially the status of the Ukrainian SSR, and reached the conclusion that the future of Ukrainian nation would be best secured if Ukraine seceded from the USSR. The authorities of the USSR took those groups with utmost seriousness and meted out severe punishments, including death sentences (commuted in some cases to long, prison terms). For active participation in that movement and also for political articles on the urgent problems of the day V.Chornovil was imprisoned in 1967 for the first time. Then other arrests and exiles to the far-off regions of the Soviet Union followed. But repression didn't wipe out resistance. On the contrary, it appeared to have stiffened the will to resist them. Viacheslav Chornovil proved himself a person of strong will and determined character. While in prison, he very often declared hunger-strike (one of which lasted 120 days) to express his protest against cruel and unfair attitude to those in prison.

When democratic changes began, he initiated formation of the Narodnyi Rukh of Ukraine and soon became its leader. He was elected deputy of the Verkhovna Rada in March 1990 and remained it up to his tragic death. The presidential election campaign of 1991, in which V.Chornovil took part, excited Ukrainians as did no presidential election before. Though he failed, the people of Ukraine witnessed a man of a considerable political talent and vision. Being the person of inexhaustible enthusiasm and optimism, he became the editor-in-chief of the newspaper *Hac/Time* using the possibilities to inform Ukrainians about democratic changes and obstacles which should be overcome on the way to independence. In 1996 he was awarded the Shevchenko State Prize as a journalist.

On 25 March 1999 he tragically died in a road accident. More than 500 thousand people came to his funeral to pay their respect.

During his lifetime and years after his death his reputation as a politician was in doubt. Friends and even some of his foes recognised and praised his talent, but others failed to consider him a serious political leader — partly because of his dramatic destiny and also because of his emotional and eccentric character. But there is one thing that can't be denied by anybody — he gained the recognition of his countrymen as the greatest leader of the great nation.

Viacheslav Chornovil was posthumously awarded the title of the Hero of Ukraine.

Compiled by O.VAKULENKO

ni. After reading

Answer the questions to the text.

1. Why did Viacheslav Chornovil achieve renowned recognition as Ukraine's national hero?
2. What was his main occupation?
3. Why was he put into prison for the first time?
4. Can you prove that even in prison he remained a person of strong will and determined character?
5. What national party or movement is closely connected with the name of V.Chornovil?
6. When did the whole country come to know about him as a man of a considerable political talent and vision?
7. Why is his reputation as a politician in doubt?
8. How did Ukrainian nation appreciate his personal participation in the political, social and cultural development of Ukraine?

IV. Speaking

/ . Make notes about your opinions of Viacheslav Chornovil.

Think of reasons to support your opinions (He was a devoted citizen/ very intelligent, etc)

Practise saying your opinions (Personally, I think he was...)

2. In pairs discuss the following:

1) How would you describe this person? (appearance and features of character)

2) What kind of person was he?

3) What are the most famous things he achieved in his life?

4) What impressed you most of all?

3. *Ukraine has always wanted to be independent and democratic.* Discuss this statement with your partner and give your arguments.

V. Writing

Write a letter to your friend who left Ukraine for some English-speaking country before independence and describe the changes taking place during the years of independence.

Tasks have been developed by T.MYKHAILENKO

chapter

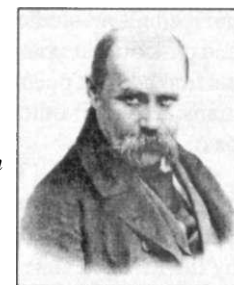
WRITERS AND POETS

Taras Shevchenko

I. Before reading

1. Scan the text and find out three periods in Shevchenko's life.

2. Give the title to each period.



II. While reading

Taras Shevchenko, the son of serfs, was born on the estate of Baron Vasyl' Engelhardt on 9 March 1814. The place of his birth was the village of Moryntsi, some 200 kilometres to the south of Kyiv, an area which in earlier generations had been the home of the Zaporizhian Cossacks. Shevchenko's parents, Hryhoriy and Kateryna, worked in the fields of Baron Engelhardt. His father also worked as a chumak, hauling salt for Baron Engelhardt from southern Ukraine. It appears that his father took Taras with him on these trips and the boy was able to see some of the world, even major centres such as Elizavetgrad and Uman'.

Taras was inquisitive and adventurous, often wandering away to search out answers to his many questions. When he was six, he set off to a distant burial mound to see the iron pillars which he imagined held up the sky. Luckily, a villager spotted him on the road and brought him home. The boy was sent to learn with a deacon to read and write. He was one of twelve village boys studying. He excelled at his studies and was sometimes sent to read psalms for the dead in the deacon's place. When Taras was nine, his mother died. Soon after, his father remarried, but life was unbearable with his new stepmother. When Taras was eleven, his father died.

In 1829, at the age of fifteen, Taras travelled in his master's entourage: first to Kyiv, and then to Vilnius in Lithuania, the Engelhardt ancestral

homeland. Here Paul Engelhardt noticed his artistic talent and allowed Taras to study with a professional artist, Jan Rus'tem, at Vilno University. It seemed that fate had finally smiled at the talented, but abused peasant boy. A new world opened up in front of Taras. Mr. Engelhardt apprenticed him to the painter V.Shyriaev for 4 years. During that period he met his compatriots I.Soshenko, Ye.Hrebinka, V.Hryhorovych and O.Venitslavov. Through them he met Russian painter K.Briullov, whose portrait of the Russian poet V.Zhukovs'kyi was disposed of in a lottery, the proceeds from which were used to buy Shevchenko's freedom from Engelhardt in 1830.

Shevchenko enrolled in the Academy of Fine Arts in St. Petersburg and pursued his art studies as well as his general education. But his main calling and passion was poetry. He wrote poems in Ukrainian and in 1840 published his first book of poems entitled "Kobzar". The "Kobzar" is praised by Ukrainians above all other national and spiritual treasures inherited from their past.

It was followed by the epic poem "Haidamaky" (1841) and the ballad "Hamalia" (1844). In the 1840s T.Shevchenko visited Ukraine three times. Those visits made a profound impact on him. He was, further more, struck by the ravaged state of Ukraine. T.Shevchenko was truly a people's poet. He realised that in his lifetime he was not to witness the liberation of the people, but in his famous "Testament" he proclaimed the longed-for freedom.

In 1846 T.Shevchenko came to Kyiv and joined the secret Cyril and Methodius Brotherhood. A denunciation resulted in the arrest of the members of the Brotherhood. Shevchenko was arrested in 1847 and sent as a private to the Orenburg special corps in a remote area of the Caspian Sea. Tsar Mykola I himself initiated the sentencing order preventing the prisoner from writing and painting. But Shevchenko managed to continue doing both. In 1857 T.Shevchenko was released but he was not allowed to live in Ukraine.

On 15 July 1859 T.Shevchenko was arrested again and convoyed to Kyiv. On August 14 he was released on bail. In 1860 T.Shevchenko decided to become a family man but his matrimonial plans were ruined. He lived alone in a small room in the Academy of Arts in St. Petersburg and there he died in 1861.

Taras Shevchenko was buried in St. Petersburg, but two months afterwards his remains were transferred to the Chernecha Hill near Kaniv, Ukraine.

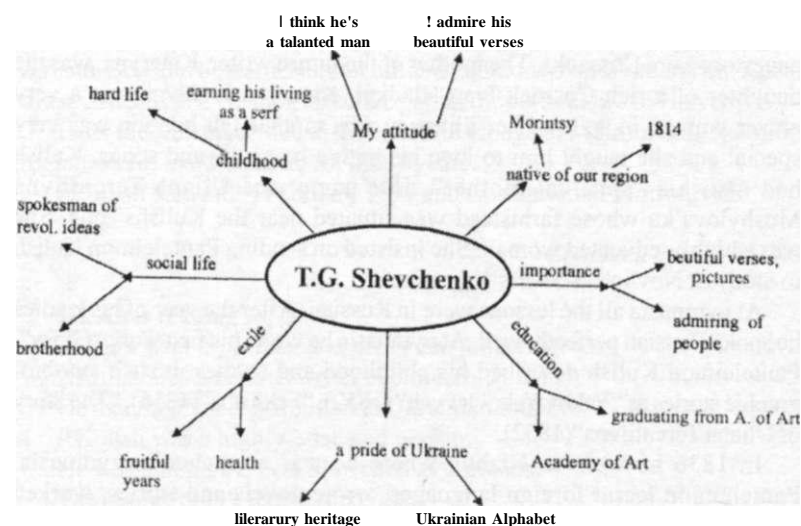
Compiled by NAKSAN, L.LELIUK

III. After reading

1. Put the events in the correct order.

- 1) When Taras was nine, his mother died.
- 2) In 1829, at the age of fifteen, Taras travelled in his master's entourage.
- 3) On 15 July 1859 T.Shevchenko was arrested and convoyed to Kyiv.
- 4) Taras Shevchenko was born on the estate of Baron VasyF Engelhardt on 9 March 1814.
- 5) In 1840 published his first book of poems entitled "Kobzar".
- 6) Taras was inquisitive and adventurous.
- 7) Mr. Engelhardt apprenticed him to the painter V.Shyriaev for 4 years.

2. Group work. Divide into two teams and develop the ideas, facts given in the chart and make up your stories about Taras Shevchenko.



Tasks have been developed by
L.JIANDOGIY araFLM YKHAILENKO

Panteleimon Kulish

I. Before reading

Is the name of Panteleimon Kulish known to you? If yes, what do you know of him? If not, predict what he is famous for?



II. While reading

Scan the text and search for main information about P. Kulish and answer the previous questions.

Read the text for the second time for details.

Panteleimon Kulish was born on 8 August in the village of Voronezh, Sumy region in 1819. He was named after St. Panteleimon because he was born on his day. His father, Oleksandr, was a rich corn-grower. Some of his ancestors were Cossacks. The mother of the future writer, Kateryna, was the daughter of a rich Cossack Ivan Hladkyi. Kateryna Ivanivna was a very clever woman in spite of her illiteracy. His mother felt her son was very special and she taught him to love his native language and songs. Kulish had also his "spiritual mother". Her name was Uliana Terentiivna Mushylovs'ka whose farmstead was situated near the Kulishs' one. She was a highly-educated woman. She insisted on sending Panteleimon Kulish to study at Novhorod-Sivers'k gymnasium.

At gymnasium all the lessons were in Russian. After the year of his studies he spoke Russian perfectly well. At gymnasium he wrote his first work "Gipsy". Panteleimon Kulish described his childhood and studies in such autobiographic stories as "Yakov Yakovlevych" (1852), "Feklusha" (1856), "The Story of Uliana Terentiivna" (1852).

In 1836 he went to Nizhyn where he was a teacher in gymnasium. Panteleimon learnt foreign languages, wrote novels and stories, worked with archives.

In 1839 the writer entered Kyiv University of St. Volodymyr. After University he was a teacher of history and geography first in Luts'k, then in Kyiv.

In 1843 Kulish published his novel "Mykhailo Chernishenko". It was the first Ukrainian historical novel. At this time he also wrote historical poetic chronicle "Ukraine".

In the 40s Kulish met Taras Hryhorovych Shevchenko. They became very good friends. The only difference between two geniuses was their social background. They respected each other very much.

On 24 January 1847 at the Vozdvizhens'ka church in the village of Olenivka he married Hanna Barvinok. Taras Hryhorovych Shevchenko was the best man at his wedding.

After the wedding they went to Warsaw. After arrival Kulish was arrested for participating in Kyrylo-Mefodiivs'k association and sent to St. Petersburg. Hanna Barvinok followed her husband. Nobody could prove Kulish's participation in the association so Panteleimon was accused of wishing to be a hetman. At last they found a proof. It was the children's book "The Tales about Ukrainian Nation".

In exile in Tula Kulish's life was very difficult. As he was forbidden to publish his literary works he began to make things with hands because he had "the golden hands". A lot of his historical novels were written in exile, he learnt European languages, read W.Scott, Ch.Dickens, G.Byron's, J.Russo in the original.

In 1850 Tsar Mykola I arrived in Tula. He was presented with Kulish's book about Tula old times and ordered to free Panteleimon and send him to Ukraine.

In 1858 Kulish went abroad together with his wife. In Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium he learnt cultural life and traditions of these countries. Kulish often visited L'viv. He took an active part in the cultural life of Halychyna.

Later the Kulishs settled in the beautiful village of Motronivka, Chernihiv region where they lived together for many years.

P.Kulish died on 14 February 1897 and was buried in Motronivka.

Compiled by UIVA JWO

III. After reading

1. Work with a partner and prove the following:

P.Kulish was a famous writer of children's books.

He made a great contribution to Ukrainian folklore.

P.Kulish was a highly-educated person.

He was among the best Shevchenko's friends.

The regime didn't like his activities.

He was a devoted son of Ukraine.

2. Vocabulary work. Find as many adjectives as you can in the text, think of synonyms and opposites.

IV. Writing

Write a short essay about P.Kulish's education. Was it important in his life?

Tasks have been developed by T.MYKHAILENKO

Ivan Franko

I. Before reading

*When did you first hear Ivan Franko's name?
What is he famous for?*

II. While reading

Scan the article and name the fields where Ivan Franko tried his hand in.



Ivan Franko was born on 27 August 1856 in Nahuievychi (today Ivan Franko), Drohobych county, Galicia, and died on 8 May 1916 in L'viv.

The son of a village blacksmith, Franko graduated from Drohobych gymnasium in 1875 and began to study classical philology and the Ukrainian language and literature at L'viv University. His first literary works, poetry (1874) and the novel *PetriV i ' Dovbushchuky* (1875) were published in the students' magazine *Druh*. Franko's political and publishing activities and his correspondence with M.Drahomanov attracted the attention of the police, and in 1877 he was arrested. After spending eight months in prison Franko returned to political work with even greater fervour. During the first period of his creative work Franko wrote political poems, the novels *Boa constrictor* (1878), *Boryslavsmiits'ia* (*Boryslav Is Laughing*, 1881), series of literary and journalistic articles. Franko tried to set up an independent journal; to find support, he made two trips to Kyiv, in 1885 and 1886. In May 1886 he married O.Khorunzhyn's'ka in Kyiv. When the journal failed, Franko joined the staff of a Polish newspaper *Kurjer Lwowski*. In the following year, with the support of M.Drahomanov, Franko co-founded the Ruthenian-Ukrainian Radical party and drew up its program. He was the Radical party's candidate for a seat in the Austrian Parliament and the Galician Diet but lost the elections because of manipulations of the administration and provocations of the opposition. In 1899 a crisis arose in the Radical party, and Franko joined the Populists in founding the National-Democratic party, in which he was active until 1904, when he retired from political life.

Besides his political and literary work Franko continued his university studies, first at Chernivtsi University, where he prepared a dissertation on I.Vyshens'kyi, and then at Vienna University, where on 1 July 1893 he defended a doctoral dissertation. Then he was appointed as a lecturer in the history of Ukrainian literature at L'viv University. During these years he and

his wife published the journal *Zhytie i slovo*, in which many of his articles appeared.

With M.Hrushevs'kyi's coming to L'viv in 1894, Franko became closely associated with the Shevchenko Scientific Society. In 1899 he became a full member of the society and later an honorary member.

In 1908 Franko's health began to decline rapidly. Yet, he continued to work to the end of his life. In this last period he wrote a number of articles on history and studies of Ukrainian folk songs, and did numerous translations of ancient poetry. In 1913 all Ukraine celebrated the 40th anniversary of his literary work.

With his many gifts, encyclopedic knowledge, and uncommon capacity for work, Franko made outstanding contributions to many areas of Ukrainian culture. He was a poet, prose writer, playwright, critic, literary historian, translator, and publisher. He was a 'golden bridge' between Ukrainian and world literatures. Franko's prose works include over 100 short stories and dozens of novels.

Abridged and adapted from the Encyclopedia of Ukraine

III. After reading

1. Using your knowledge from Ukrainian literature about Ivan Franko what can you add to this short information? Remember at least three facts from his biography.

2. Answer the following questions.

- 1) What family did Ivan Franko come from?
- 2) What did he study at university?
- 3) Did he participate in a political life of university?
- 4) When did he publish his first poem?
- 5) Where did he live and work?
- 6) What is his contribution to our history and literature?
- 7) What is your favourite Franko's poem? Try to translate it into English.

IV. Writing

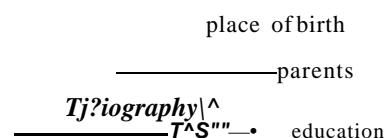
Write a lyrical story about the youth and adolescence of Ivan Franko and his times.

Compiled by T.MYKHAILENKO

Lesia Ukrainka

I. Before reading

1. *Work in small groups.* What kind of things could you find in a biography? Write your ideas in the spidergram.



2. *Work in small groups.* Divide a sheet of paper into two columns:
- 1) What I know about a person I am going to read, what she is famous for
 - 2) What questions I would like to be answered and ask my partner and the teacher

II. While reading

Skim the text and pay attention to unknown facts to you. Can you name them?

Lesia Ukrainka was born on 25 February 1841 in Novohrad-Volyns'kyi, and was the second child in the family. Her father, Petro Antonovych Kosach, was a progressive person for his time. He graduated from the Universities in St. Petersburg and Kyiv and became a lawyer. Her mother was a famous Ukrainian writer Olena Pchilka. She belonged to an old family of the Drahomanovs whose ancestor served in the army of Bohdan Khmel'nyts'kyi. Lesia spent her childhood in the village of Kolodiazhne (Volyn' region). She was a weak child.

In 1881 when she lived in Luts'k the doctors diagnosed her disease as tuberculosis of bones. It meant that her dream to be a pianist was ruined. In 1883 she was operated on her left hand and couldn't play the piano. All her life the illness drove her from clinic to clinic, from country to country. She was in the Crimea, Georgia, Austria (Vienna), Germany (Berlin), Italy, Egypt. Unlike other people, who travelled to see exotic lands, Lesia Ukrainka took her foreign trips as a bitter necessity. She lived in dark years of tsarist social and national oppression and took after her father who was fond of revolutionary ideas. She believed in freedom for her people.

In 1897 in the Crimea Lesia made acquaintance with Merzhyns'kyi, a revolutionary. Soon they married. But he suffered from tuberculosis too. Some years later he died; it was a big shock for Lesia. After some years Kliment Kvitka, a writer, became her second husband.

Lesia Ukrainka died in 1913 in Georgia in the town of Surami. She was buried in Kyiv.

Lesia Ukrainka is not a real name of the greatest poet. She signed her verses Lesia Ukrainka, affirming her love and affection for her country and the spirit of its people. Under this penname Laryssa Kosach entered the world of literature and became known as a famous poet.

Her character and views were formed under the influence of folk traditions and cultural progressive-minded intelligentsia, frequent visitors at the house. The Kosachs family had close ties with Lesia's uncle Mykola Drahomanov, a great Ukrainian composer Mykola Lysenko and Mykhailo Staryts'kyi, one of the founders and leading figures of the Ukrainian theatre.

When Lesia was nine, her aunt, a member of the national liberation movement, was exiled to Siberia. Lesia responded to this dramatic family event by writing her first poem "Hope". From that time Lesia Ukrainka constantly raised her voice in defence of human dignity.

Lesia Ukrainka's literary legacy is rich and diverse. It includes poetry collections "On Winds of Song" (1893), "Thoughts and Dreams" (1899), "Echoes Songs" (1893), dramatic poems "Cassandra" (1903-1907), "An Autumn Tale" (1905), "Song of the Forest" (1911) and many others.

Lesia Ukrainka knew many foreign languages and read classical literature in the original for self-education (she couldn't go to school because of her illness). She knew German, French, English, Italian, Greek, Latin, Polish and other languages. Lesia Ukrainka wanted her people to learn the world culture. She thoroughly arranged a list for a World Library Series aimed at Ukrainian readers and their education. She translated about ninety poems by Henrich Heine, Gerhart Hauptmann's drama "Weavers", works by Shiller and Goethe, Byron and Shakespeare.

Compiled by T. DAVYDCHUK

III. After reading

J. Answer the questions.

- 1) What family was Lesia Ukrainka born?
- 2) Did it influence her choice? Her life? How? Prove with the facts.
- 3) You have read a lot of her poems and plays, haven't you?

Writers and Poets

- 4) What is favourite? Can you explain why?
- 5) What feeling does it arose?
- 6) Is it easily translated into English? Make a try and share your ideas with your partner.

2. *Speaking strategies: preparation for discussions*

1. *Make notes about your opinions about L. Ukrainka.* Think of reasons to support your opinions (She was an excellent writer/very intelligent, etc). Practise saying your opinions (Personally, I think she was...)

3. *In pairs discuss the following:*

- 1) How would you describe Lesia Ukrainka? (appearance and features of character)
- 2) What kind of person was she?
- 3) What are the most famous things she achieved in her life?
- 4) What impressed you most of all?

IV. Writing

Write an acrostic (a poem or piece of writing in which the first or last letter of each line spells a word) about Lesia Ukrainka using adjectives (nouns, verbs).

Suggested adjective poem:

- L** - lovely (loyal)
- E** - enthusiastic (energetic)
- S** - spiritual (supportive)
- I** - intelligent (inquisitive)
- A** - artistic (ambitious)

- U** - unafraid (unique)
- K** - kind (keen)
- R** - romantic (responsible)
- A** - appealing (accomplished)
- I** - imaginative (inspiring)
- N** - natural (noble)
- K** - knowledgeable (kind-hearted)
- A** - attractive (aspiring)

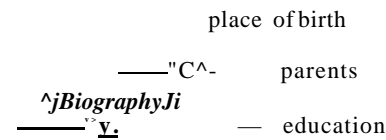
Tasks have been developed A.T. MYKHAILENKO

Olha Kobylians'ka



I. Before reading

1. *Work in small groups.* What kind of things could you find in a biography? Write your ideas in the spidergram.



2. *Work in small groups.* Divide a sheet of paper into two columns:

- 1) What I know about a person I am going to read about, what she is famous for
- 2) What questions I would like to be answered and ask my partner and the teacher

II. While reading

Read the article and find the answers to your questions.

Olha Kobylians'ka was born in the small town of Gura-Gumora (now in Romania), in the mountainous northern Bukovyna on 27 November 1863. Bukovyna was part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire then. Her father was an official, a man of a rather severe disposition. Her mother was a gentle, good-natured woman who totally devoted herself to bringing up and educating her children. She believed it was her sacred duty to give them as much as she could.

The Kobylians'kys were a large family. The four sons were educated at prestigious schools. Two of them became lawyers, the third became a teacher, and the fourth — a military man. Olha, as well as her sister Yevhenia, was meant to become a good housewife when she became grown-up. It was not only because the family did not have enough money to give good formal education for all the children, but also in keeping a small-town tradition: women were allotted a role of housewives, good cooks, and devoted church goers. Olha had only four years of German elementary school but even this limited schooling gave her "an impetus for further intellectual growth." Her

elder brother Maksymilian encouraged her interest in literature; her two close friends, Sofia Okunevs'ka and Avgusta Kokhanovs'ka, played a significant role in her spiritual development. The three girls had a lot to share: love of art, search for an ideal in life, bold aspirations, and desire to observe democratic changes in the society. Later, Sofia Okunevs'ka graduated from a medical college and participated in a public life. Among her friends were Ivan Franko and Vasyl' Stefanyk, both prominent writers, who appreciated Okunevs'ka for her intellectual depth and breadth of knowledge.

Olha Kobylians'ka realised that her literary aspirations needed to be backed up with a much wider education and she started educating herself. Self-education in those times in Bukovyna was something beyond understanding. It was a challenge to the retrograde traditions of a small provincial town which doomed a woman to remain a household item: a producer of children, cook and housewife.

Kobylians'ka was determined to become a writer and she took steps to achieve her goal. In the early nineties she moved to the town of Chernivtsi. It was a turning point in her life where she had finally come to understanding that her vocation and passion in life was literature. She began sending her articles and essays to local periodicals *Zoria* (Dawn); *Narod* (People); *Bukovyna*, and she made acquaintance with their editors-in-chief.

Kobylians'ka had begun writing prose in the early 1880s and by the end of the decade she had reached a professional level. From a sentimental style she had gradually moved to a more realistic approach in writing. At the end of the eighties Olha Kobylians'ka joined the feminist movement started in Ukraine by Natalia Kobryns'ka, a writer with democratic principles and during the 1890s she took an active part in this movement in Bukovyna and Halychyna, fighting for equal rights for women. Her feminist interests were reflected in her writings, particularly in the novel *Tsarivna*. *Tsarivna's* main character is a bright and intelligent woman, Natalka, who strives for spiritual freedom and seeks ways of asserting her personality in the tough world she lives in. "A free person of keen intellect is my ideal", says Natalka.

Kobylians'ka's novels, short stories and essays written at the turn of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, contributed a lot to the Ukrainian literature of that time. She writes about the conditions of life in Bukovyna villages, delves into human psychology, describes nature in a dramatic way, and creates philosophical dialogues and aphoristic stories.

In the early 1900s, Kobylians'ka's writings acquire a more pronounced modernistic approach. She turns to symbolical themes and images (*Akkordy*; *Khrest*; *Misiats*'). *Zemlia* (Earth) is a novel that consolidated her position of one of the leading authors of the early twentieth century. But she is quite a

romantic author and her *V nedilii rano zillia kopala* (Sunday Morning in the Garden) is of the same romantic line to which belong Lesia Ukrainka's *Lisovo Pisia* (Forest Song) and Mykola Kotsiubyns'kyi's *Tini zabutykh predkiv* (Shadows of the Forgotten Ancestors).

The First World War came as a terrible shock to Kobylians'ka. After the war her literary activity began to wane. She turned to mysticism and religious seeking which was reflected in her novel *Apostol cherni* (Apostle of the Rabble).

She died in 1942.

m. After reading

Speaking strategies: preparation for discussions

1. *Make notes about your opinions about O.Kobylians'ka.* Think of reasons to support your opinions (She was an excellent writer/very intelligent, etc). Practise saying your opinions (Personally, I think she was...)

2. *In pairs discuss the following:*

1) How would you describe Olha Kobylians'ka? (appearance and features of character)

2) What kind of person was she?

3) What are the most famous things she achieved in her life?

4) What impressed you most of all?

3. *Work in pairs.* A journalist is going to interview Olha Kobylians'ka. Choose the best questions to ask her.

Have you always wanted to be a writer?

Have you achieved all your ambitions?

What have been the best/the worst moments in your career so far?

Have you travelled much?

What are the most interesting countries you have ever visited?

What are your main concerns in political and cultural life?

How would you like people to remember you?

4. *Prepare a list of ten questions of your own for the interview with this person.*

IV. Writing

Write a letter to Olha Kobylians'ka describing the place and role of women in modern Ukraine.

Compiled by T.MYKHADLENKO

Borys Hrinchenko

I. Before reading

Can you predict what person you are going to read about is famous for? What questions would you like to ask him?

II. While reading

Scan the text and find out if your predictions were correct.



Borys Hrinchenko was born in Vil'khovyi Yar (now Kharkiv region) in 1863. The house where the family lived was surrounded by an old garden, sinking in flowers. There was an apiary behind the garden and a windmill in a distance.

What an expanse it was for the boy! But on his way to the mill, the boy used to meet some peasants and he could hear sad stories about poverty, mischief and sorrows of their lives.

Borys learnt to read when he was five. Since that time books had become his dearest friends. He discovered a new world full of devotion, courage and hope for better life. The boy read every book that fell into his hands. His first literary teachers were W.Scott, G.Byron, V.Hugo, M.Gogol. Hiding in the heart of the forest the boy revelled in drawing his favourite authors forgetting the cruel reality.

In 1881 Borys Hrinchenko left for Kharkiv to study in a vocational school. At the same time he participated in a "narodnytsky" group there. He was arrested and expelled from the school for his activity. After releasing he started to earn his own living. He worked in different offices and while living in a family of a shoe maker Borys learnt how to make shoes and boots. It gave him spare money for buying books and continuing his education. He passed exams at Kharkiv People's University and became a teacher. He worked at school during the daytime and writing took away his nights. Borys Hrinchenko wrote in Ukrainian and translated books from foreign languages into his native one. In 1902 he moved to Kyiv with his wife Maria Zagirna. Here he started his work on the Dictionary.

Like a busy bee that collects nectar from the best flowers, day by day, word by word the author was compiling the Dictionary of the Ukrainian language (1907), which brought the writer great fame. But his health was

becoming worse and worse because of the tuberculosis and a sudden death of his beloved daughter and grandson. He went to Italy to improve his health but it was too late.

Borys Hrinchenko died on 6 May 1910 in Italy. He was buried on 9 May 1910 in Kyiv. The letters of sympathy came from Austria, Russia, Canada, the USA, Brazil and Italy.

The author's stories about children reveal a loving, generous and sensitive soul of a teacher. His works are distinguished by warmth, tact and faith in children's kind hearts.

Compiled by T.MOSKAL'

III. After reading

Discuss the questions with your partner.

1. What is Borys Hrinchenko famous for?
2. Can you remember some facts from his childhood?
3. What is his greatest achievement in the life?
4. Did he travel much?
5. Why did he die in Italy? Predict the events.
6. Can you add something to this short biography?

IV. Vocabulary

Reading strategies

1. Find these words in the text: *generous, reveal, soul*.
2. Is the word a noun, verb, adjective, etc?
3. Think about the context.
4. Is the word similar in your language?
5. Can you think of synonyms and opposites?

V. Writing

Write a short essay about the importance of the Ukrainian dictionary to our people.

Tasks have been developed by T.MYKHAILENKO

Vasyl' Stus

I. Before reading

What is Vasyl' Stus famous for? Was he a poet, writer, human rights fighter? Prove your suggestions.

II. While reading

Scan the text and find unknown information to you about this person. What impressed you most of all?



Vasyl' Stus was born on 8 January 1938 in Rakhnivka, Vinnytsia region, former Ukrainian SSR. Having graduated from Donetsk Pedagogical Institute he began his teaching career near his birthplace. There is no recollection of the time when he first started to write verses but in 1959 his poems appeared in print. Four years later a substantial selection of his poems was published in the literary magazine *Dnipro*. After finishing his post-graduate studies at the Literary Institute he was appointed senior academic assistant at the State Historic Archives. The same year, 1965, he married Valentyna Popeliukh and in 1966 the couple had a son, Dmytro. At this high point in his career and personal life there was a day that turned to be a very special - that day a fighter for human rights was born.

There were several hundreds of people packed into the "Ukraina" cinema in downtown Kyiv on 4 September 1965 — the day when the new Sergiy Paradzhanov film, *Shadows of Forgotten Ancestors*, premiered. The word had gone around that "something was going to happen." After the screening the journalist Viacheslav Chornovil and the critic Ivan Dziuba strode to the stage, grabbed the microphone and denounced the recent arrests of artists and intellectuals, their colleagues and friends, who had been protesting publicly the Russification of Ukrainian culture.

Vasyl' Stus, the writer of published poems, stood up from the floor and shouted out a challenge to the crowd: "All those against tyranny, rise up!" Only a few responded, here and there standing up and sticking their necks out but it was enough for the KGB to open a file on Stus. A couple of weeks after his outburst at the cinema, he was expelled from his doctoral studies for "systematic violations of the norms of behaviour of graduate students and staff members of research institutions." A year later he was dismissed from his assistantship at the State Historic Archives. He became unemployable in his profession.

He found employment as a labourer on the construction of Kyiv subway line but was fired after a few months for working outside his specialisation. How did he survive? Under a pseudonym he published translations of Rilke and Goethe.

During the next years Stus was fighting persistently with his pen: he wrote an open letter to the Union of Writers of Ukraine protesting against arrests of writers; signed the letter to the Soviet leaders defending imprisoned Ukrainian intellectuals. His article describing the campaign of terror against Ukrainian intelligentsia was published in *Literaturna Ukraina*. On 13 January 1972 Stus was arrested and imprisoned in Kyiv. The KGB searched his apartment, confiscated papers and books: his private library (Pasternak, Gorky, Solzhenitsyn, Jung, Lorca) and everything he had written in the last years: poems, essays, translations, and his one and only published collection of poetry, *Winter Trees (Zymovi Dereva)*, published in Brussels. Stus was charged under Article 62 for "slandering the state and being involved in an espionage ring". In September he was convicted and sentenced to five years of forced labour in the Special Regime camp in Mordovian ASSR and three years of internal exile in Siberia. In 1979 Vasyl' returned to Kyiv and joined the Ukrainian Group of the Committee for the Observance of the Helsinki Accords. Next year he was sentenced again, this time to ten years of forced labour in a maximum security camp and five years of internal exile.

For the entire last year of his life Vasyl' Stus was held in an isolated cell. He died on 4 September 1985.

His family asked to bring home his body.

On the day of the reburial of Vasyl' Stus's body thousands of people made a live river of candles flowing along the central streets of Kyiv and up the hills of the main city cemetery, Baykove.

Compiled by T.NYKYTIVK

III. After reading

Discuss these questions with your partner and prove your ideas with the information learnt from the text.

1. Vasyl' Stus lived difficult life, didn't he?
2. Why do you think he was so dangerous for that regime?
3. What features of character should a person possess to survive such hardships?
4. Do you know his poems? What are they about?
5. Do you think the situation in Ukraine has changed ever since?
6. How do you see Ukraine in future?

7. What should every citizen do to help our country to be democratic and equal among others?

IV. Speaking

1. *Make notes about your opinions of Vasyl' Stus.*

Think of reasons to support your opinions (He was an excellent writer/very intelligent, etc)

Practise saying your opinions (Personally, I think he was...)

2. *In pairs discuss the following:*

1) How would you describe this person? (appearance and features of character)

2) What kind of person was he?

3) What are the most famous things he achieved in his life?

4) What impressed you most of all?

3. *Work in pairs.* A journalist is going to interview Vasyl' Stus. Choose the best questions to ask him.

Have you always wanted to be a poet?

Have you achieved all your ambitions?

What have been the best/the worst moments in your life so far?

Why did you decide to fight for Ukrainian independence?

Do you think that everyone should know about his rights and have the possibility to enjoy the freedoms?

How would you like people to remember you?

V. Writing

Write a patriotic poem about your love for Ukraine in turn. Use as many adjectives as you can.

Suggested beginning:

My sweet Ukraine, beloved and beautiful,

My love for you is everlasting, passionate,

I want to live my life helpful and fruitful

To bring you fame and excellence in everything.

Tasks have been developed by T.MYKHAILENKO

Vasyl' Symonenko

I. Before reading

Do you like Vasyl Symonenko's poetry? Can you remember some of his verses that became well-known? Does he express the same feelings as you experience?

II. While reading

Scan the text and say why Vasyl' Symonenko was persecuted by the Soviet regime.



Vasyl' Symonenko was born on 8 January 1935 in Byivtsi, Lubny district, Poltava region. His childhood was full of sufferings; he grew up having no father because he died when Vasyl' was a little boy. But in spite of his hard childhood and poor life Vasyl' never stopped loving his native land. After leaving school he entered Kyiv Taras Shevchenko University which graduated with a degree in journalism in 1957. He worked for the regional newspapers. Symonenko began writing poetry while a student, but because of the harsh environment of Soviet censorship he published little. Only one collection of his poetry appeared during his lifetime, "Silence and Thunder", 1962. His poetry, however, was popular and was widely circulated in samvydav, and it largely marks the beginning of the Ukrainian opposition movement of the 1960s and 1970s. Thematically, his verse consists of satires on the Soviet regime, descriptions of the difficult life of the peasantry ("Duma about Happiness") and protests against Russian chauvinism ("For My Kurdish Brother"). Of particular importance is a cycle of poems in which the poet speaks of his love for Ukraine. Selections from Symonenko's diary ("The Crusts of Thoughts") were published in the *Journ&Suchasnist'* (1965). Collections of his poetry appeared in the West as "The Shore of Waiting", 1965, 1973. His story "A journey to the Country of Backwards" was published posthumously in Ukraine in 1964, as was the collection of poetry "Earth's Gravity". The collection of short stories "The Wine from Roses" appeared in 1965, and a selection of works "Poems", appeared in 1966. The collection "My People Will Always Exist: Poems and Stories" appeared in 1990. Vasyl' Symonenko died in Cherkassy on 13 December 1963.

We do admire Symonenko's wonderful poetry as a whole and each of us find some special lines for himself which opens Symonenko's great and

Writers and Poets

generous heart for us, his fondness of Ukraine. His own attitude to the events surrounding him created a new type of poetry, poetry of love for people and for Motherland. He loved it as deeply as he loved his Mother. These lines prove his devotion to Ukraine:

You can choose whatever you like, my son,
But your Motherland should be the only one.
Можна все на світі вибирати, сину,
Вибрати не можна тільки Батьківщину.

Compiled by **MYKHAILENKO, V. NAUMCHUK**

III. After reading

1. Make a time chart for Vasyly Symonenko's life.

Time	Events
1938	
After graduation	graduated from Kyiv University
	began writing poetry
1962	
	"Earth's Gravity" was published posthumously
1965	
	a selection of works "Poems" appeared
1990	

2. Ask your partner as many questions about Vasyly Symonenko as you can.

3. How can you define his poetry: patriotic, love, romantic or something different?

IV. Writing

Try to translate one of Vasyly Symonenko's poems into English. Read in front of the class and decide who the best translator is, send his poem into the English newspaper with a short foreword about the poet.

Tasks have been developed by **T.MYKHAILENKO**

Una Kostenko

I. Before reading

What is Lina Kostenko known for? Can you name her contribution to Ukrainian literature?



II. While reading

Scan the text and find the information you **did** **not** know about Lina Kostenko.

Lina Kostenko was born on 19 March 1930 in a small picturesque town of Rzhyschiv, Kyiv region, into a family of teachers. Lina's father underwent repression during the period of Stalin ruling. He spent some severe years in the notorious camp "GULAG".

When you read carefully the biographies of the modern Ukrainian poets you could find the similar pages in the stories of their families. These pages upbrought the spirit of the future citizens.

Since the age of six Lina Kostenko has lived in Kyiv. While a schoolgirl she attended a literary studio at the Union of Ukrainian writers. She already had something to tell to the world but was looking for a means of expression. Lina first studied at Kyiv Pedagogical Institute and later, in 1952-56, at Moscow Literary Institute named after M. Gorky receiving there the first-class degree with distinction. While studying in Moscow she made friends with many famous Soviet poets.

Lina Kostenko was lucky to start her poetic career at the best time in the Soviet history. The short post-Stalin period can be rightly named the renaissance of the Ukrainian social and cultural life. Freedom of speech suddenly became a wonderful reality. Unfortunately, this period didn't last long but it gave chances for many new names to appear.

Lina published her first three books of poetry one after one which followed by 16 year-long silence. Lina couldn't sing praises to the Soviet life and couldn't stand her verses being corrected by the censorship. The Soviet literary authorities weren't in their turn interested in her personal feelings and life vision.

Lina Kostenko was socially active. She wasn't sent to the camps like her contemporaries to repeat the fortune of her father. But her silence was a vivid expression of her social position. Once she admitted that the next book of poetry was published in 1977 only after hunger strike she went on as social protest.

Lina Kostenko has written 10 books of poetry. For the historical novel in verses "Marusia Churai" she was awarded the highest prize in literature - the Shevchenko State Prize.

Compiled by T.NYKYTTUK

III. After reading

Speaking strategies: preparation for discussions

1. Make notes about your opinions of Lina Kostenko. Think of reasons to support your opinions (She is an excellent writer/very intelligent, etc). Practise saying your opinions (Personally, I think she is...)

2. In pairs discuss the following:

1) How would you describe Lina Kostenko? (appearance and features of character)

2) What kind of person is she?

3) What are the most famous things she's achieved in her life?

4) What impressed you most of all?

3. Work in pairs. A journalist is going to interview this person. Choose the best questions to ask her.

Have you always wanted to be a writer?

Have you achieved all your ambitions?

What have been the best/the worst moments in your career so far?

Describe your typical working day.

What are the most pleasant things about your job?

How do you relax? Do you have any hobbies?

Is it difficult to find enough time for your family and friends when you are so busy?

How would you like people to remember you?

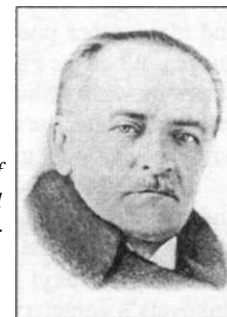
4. Prepare a list of ten questions of your own for the interview with Lina Kostenko.

Tasks have been developed by T.MYKHAILENKO

Bohdan Lepkyi

I. Before reading

Is the name of Bohdan Lepkyi known to you? If not, can you predict who he was, when he lived and what he is famous for? If yes, what can you tell your partner about this person?



II. While reading

Scan the text and find out the information you wanted to learn.

Bohdan Lepkyi was born on 9 November 1872 in the village of Krehulets' at Podillia in a family of a priest. Cloudless childhood of Bohdan ended at the age of 5, when his two young sisters and a brother died unexpectedly because of diphtheria. It had a great influence on the boy. His first verses he wrote at the age of 6, when he studied in Berezhany Polish-language School. Then B.Lepkyi studied in a local grammar school, and later - in L'viv University, which he graduated from in 1895.

While studying in his native grammar school, Bohdan Lepkyi kept on writing new and new poems, like "Strichka" (A ribbon), "Dlia Brata" (For brother), "Dyvak" (Oddity). A really big influence on the poet's creativity made a meeting with a respected poet Ivan Franko. In spring of 1899, Bohdan Lepkyi moved house with the young wife Olesia and settled down in Krakow. There he started teaching the Ukrainian language and literature in Yagellons'k University. Krakow was a centre of Polish science and culture at those times. Such conditions accelerated the development of his talent, and inspired him to continue writing poems. After some period of time he became a professor of Yagellons'k University. But he didn't earn much money at university, so Bohdan started teaching in private gymnasia and on several courses. Unexpectedly in 1901 Bohdan's father died. From that time the poet had to help his mother, 4 brothers and sisters. In spite of this he didn't give up creating. Soon new collections of poems were written by Bohdan: "Z Sela" (From a village), "Shchaslyva Hodyna" (A wonderful moment), "V Hluhim Kuti" (In a hopeless situation), "Kidaiu Slova" (Throwing words), "Strichky" (Ribbons), "Osin" (Autumn), and many other. Also Bohdan Lepkyi wrote a biography of T.H.Shevchenko and named it "About the life of a great poet T.H.Shevchenko". In addition, he wrote some translations into the Polish language, such as "Slovo o Polku Ihorevim" (A word of Ihor's regiment),

and many other poems, compositions, which are published in many languages. When the First World War began Bohdan Lepkyi moved to Vienna, where he with V.Shurat, F.Kolessa and others published ABCs, calendars, brochures. After the war, he came to his native town Berezhany, but unfortunately he saw only grief and debris there.

Since 1920 the poet lived in Berlin. There he published a lot of classical and contemporary Ukrainian books as well as his own. In 1925, he returned to Krakow, where he started his creative work.

Bohdan Lepkyi died on 21 July 1941 in Krakow and was buried in Rakovets'k cemetery. In 1972, on his grave there was established a bas-relief.

Compiled by P.DUBSKYI, P.LAVRENIUK

III. After reading

Exchange the questions with your partner asking about the life and activities of this writer.

Suggested questions:

Didn't you know that Bohdan Lepkyi lived in Podillia?

Didn't you know that he lost his sisters and brother as a little boy and it made great influence on him? Etc.

Suggested answers:

Oh, really! How interesting!

Oh, poor thing! It's a pity! Etc

IV. Writing

Imagine you are Bohdan who came back to his native town Berezhany after World War II. Describe what he saw and felt seeing his native place ruined.

Tasks have been developed by T.MYKHAILENKO

chapter

SCIENTISTS AND RESEARCHERS

Mykola Kybal'chych



I. Before reading

*What famous people of our land do you know?
Did they contribute a lot to the history of our country?
What qualities should a person possess to be self-made?*

v

II. While reading

Read the text and say what Mykola Kybal'chych most important contribution to Ukrainian science is?

Mykola Ivanovych Kybal'chych (1853-1881) was born in October 1853 in Chernihiv area. His father Ivan Yosypovych, a priest, bought a piece of land in Korop and built a house there. Little Mykola was the sixth child in the family. Soon his mother fell ill with pneumonia, so the boy of 6 had to live with his grandfather Maksym Ivanyts'kyi, a village teacher. People said he was a very strange man and called him a rebel.

Mykola was sent by his grandfather to study at gymnasium in Novhorod-Sivers'kyi and was one of the best pupils there. But at the age of 14 he fought with a boy and was expelled from gymnasium. After that his father insisted on his entering Novhorod-Sivers'kyi clerical school. Having graduated from it he entered Chernihiv clerical seminary. He argued more and more with his father about the God and against his father's will began studying at the sixth form of Novhorod-Sivers'kyi gymnasium. There he distinguished himself in physics, mathematics, but especially in chemistry. Mykola graduated from gymnasium with the silver medal. This fact indicates that he was a many-sided and multi-faceted person. He entered Petersburg University and was one of the most

talented students. But very soon he made up his mind to be a doctor and began studying at Medical-Surgical Academy. But he didn't become a doctor because at that time the national movement in Russia started and young Kybal'chych joined it. He was arrested for keeping forbidden literature at home and spent almost 3 years in prisons of Petersburg and Kyiv. Kybal'chych was a head of the organisation "Narodna Volia", the aim of which was to kill the Tsar Oleksandr II as they saw him the main cause of people's suffering.

On Sunday night, 1 March 1881, his friends Rysakov, Hrynevych and some others tried to use a bomb when the emperor was passing Yekateryniv's canal. But it wasn't successful. Kybal'chych was arrested again and sent to Petropavliv'ska fortress.

His lawyer, Herard, was very surprised when he learned that Kybal'chych didn't think about his future at all. During their conversation Kybal'chych spoke only about his design of an air flying apparatus. He drew it on the wall of his cell with the help of a broken button. It was a project of a future spaceship. And there in prison he made all the calculations. "I shall be a very happy man and I am ready to die hoping that my idea will serve for the mankind" - he said to his lawyer.

On 3 April 1881, 5 courageous people: Mykola Kybal'chych, Andriy Zheliabov, Timothy Mykhailov, Sofia Perov'ska and Mykola Rysakov were hanged. Mykola Kybal'chych died when he was hardly over 27. For his dedicated work and talent Mykola Kybal'chych should be remembered and honoured in Ukraine today.

I. After reading

1. Explain meanings of the following words and expressions: **he distinguished himself in physics, forbidden literature, a design, dedicated work.**

2. Using the facts from the text prove that Mykola Kybal'chych:

- was a many-sided person;
- was a true son of Ukraine;
- wanted to change the people's life in his home country;
- was our talented compatriot.

3. Decide whether these statements are true or false.

- 1) Mykola was born in Korop.
- 2) Little boy fell ill with pneumonia.
- 3) His father was a well-educated man.
- 4) At the age of 10 he entered Chernihiv clerical seminary.
- 5) Mykola was fond of chemistry.
- 6) He headed the terrorist organisation.
- 7) He drew a design of a new plane on the wall of the prison.
- 8) He died when he was hardly over 27.

Compiled by N.SOROKA

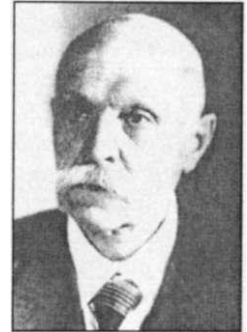
Yevhen Paton

I. Before reading

Why do you know the name of Paton? Have you ever travelled across Paton's bridge in Kyiv? What is it famous for?

II. While reading

Scan the text and find the information about famous bridge. What did Paton invent?



Yevhen Paton, a prominent Ukrainian scientist in the field of bridge-building and welding, was born in Nice in 1870. He graduated from the Polytechnic Institute in Dresden, and later — from the Institute of Engineers of Means of Communication in St. Petersburg.

From 1904 till 1939, with several breaks, Paton was a professor at the Polytechnic Institute of Kyiv. He made a valuable contribution to the science of designing bridges, the technology of their building and the methods of testing them. He was the author of several fundamental manuals on the building of bridges, and some original projects for bridges and overpasses.

Later Paton got interested in welding. He wrote a great deal of works in the field of welding. He founded the Ukrainian school of welding.

In 1929 he organised the Laboratory of Electric Welding, where he was a director from 1934 till the last days of his life. He died in 1953 in Kyiv.

One of the longest bridges across the Dnipro (1.543 km long) is named after him.

Paton's son, Borys (born 1918), continued his father's career. He became an academician, too. He worked out new methods of welding and laid the foundations of welding in outer space.

III. After reading

Answer the questions.

1. What field did Yevhen Paton work in?
2. When and where was he born?
3. What was his educational background?
4. Where did he work?
5. What was his contribution to the science?
6. What construction is named after him?

III. After reading

1. Work with a partner and discuss these questions.

- 1) Where was Ivan born?
- 2) What was his family like?
- 3) What was his education?
- 4) Do you think he was a well-educated person? Prove your answer with the facts.
- 5) Where did he travel?
- 6) Who did he meet in Strasbourg?
- 7) What is "Puliy's lamp"?
- 8) Why did his name remain known only to a narrow circle of scientists? Give your ideas.
- 9) How do people of Ukraine remember him?

2. Give the definition of these words: **matriculate, enrol, upgrade, device, remain, install, establish, considerable.**

Use dictionary if necessary.

Keys: to officially begin studying at a university or, in the US, at a school or college; to officially arrange to join a school, university, or course, or to arrange for someone else to do this; to improve something and make it more modern, especially in order to provide a better service; a machine or tool that does a special job; to continue to be in the same state or condition; to put a piece of equipment somewhere and connect it so that it is ready to be used; to start a company, organisation, system, etc that is intended to exist or continue for a long time; fairly large, especially large enough to have an effect or be important. (*From Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English*)

IV. Writing

Write a letter to your pal friend describing the life of this prominent scientist.

Compiled by T. MYKHAILENKO

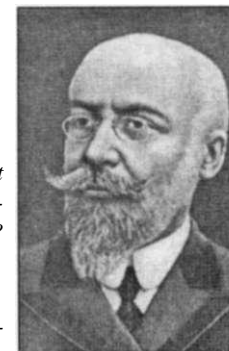
Mykola Pylchikov

I. Before reading

You do know who Edison was, don't you? What did he invent? Do you know who was called Ukrainian Edison? Can you predict what he discovered?

H. While reading

Scan the text and find the answers to your questions. Have you learned something new?



Mykola Pylchikov is a Ukrainian scientist-physicist, the professor of Kharkiv and Odessa universities and Kharkiv technological institute. He is often referred to as "a Ukrainian Edison". He made dozens of important discoveries and introduced innovations in many fields of science and technology, radar tracking, electrophotography, radioactivity; X-rays, geomagnetism, meteorology and optics.

In 1883 he went to study the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly and the research he conducted there helped him lay the foundation of the theory of geomagnetism and determine principles of discovering iron ore deposits. For his discoveries in these fields he was awarded a medal by the Russian Geographic Society.

Mykola Pylchikov found a new method of studying acoustic vibrations with the help of graphic means, and his discoveries in this field were made years before foreign researches, Edison among them, had arrived at the similar results.

The scientist invented new instruments including seismograph. His inventions in the field of physics was a revolutionary one: he found a way of controlling instruments and mechanisms by radio signals. He demonstrated his discovery on 5 April 1898, which can be regarded as the day when radio control was born. Later, Pylchikov created a model of a radio-controlled device to protect ships against mines, set up a meteorological station in the city of Kharkiv, in 1904.

He died when he was hardly over fifty leaving a vast scientific legacy. For his selfless work and talents Mykola Pylchikov should be remembered and honoured in Ukraine of today.

ID. After reading

1. Discuss with a partner.

- 1) Mykola Pylchikov's spheres of interest.
- 2) His connections to Kursk Magnetic Anomaly.

3) New instruments for measuring different things.

4) Protection of ships.

2. Answer the questions.

1) What are Mykola Pylchikov's contribution to Ukrainian science?

2) What helped him to lay the foundation of the theory of geomagnetism?

3) How are the names of Edison and Pylchikov interconnected?

4) What is Pylchikov's focus pipe?

5) What did he invent and create?

6) Do you think his followers took into consideration Pylchikov's theories and discoveries in different fields?

IV. Speaking

Develop the idea *Ukraine can be proud of its scientists and make a short plan on the topic.*

V. Writing

According to your plan write an essay about Mykola Pylchikov and his discoveries connecting them with nowadays.

Compiled by **T.MYKHAILENKO**

Serhiy Korolev

I. Before reading

What do you know about Ukrainian scientists?

Who contributed most remarkably to the development of space exploration?

II. While reading

Read the text and find more facts about Serhiy Korolev



Serhiy Pavlovych Korolev (1907-1966) is widely regarded as the founder of the Soviet space program. Involved in pre-World War II studies of rocketry in the USSR, Korolev, like many of his colleagues, went through Stalin's prisons and later participated in the search for rocket technology in occupied Germany. His incredible energy, intelligence, belief in the prospects of rocket technology, managerial abilities and almost mythical skills in decision-making made him the head of the first Soviet rocket development center, known today as RKK Energia. He deserves the most credits for turning rocket weapons into an instrument of space exploration and making the Soviet Union the world's first space-faring nation.

Serhiy Korolev was born on 12 January 1907 in the city of Zhytomyr. In 1916 Serhiy's parents divorced and a year later his mother remarried. In 1917 the year of the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia, the family moved to Odessa, a major port city in Ukraine.

In 1922 Serhiy Korolev passed exams for a senior year at Odessa construction professional school. At the time, he was already interested in aviation. In 1924 Korolev was admitted to Kyiv Polytechnic Institute, where he joined a group of glider enthusiasts. Two years later he transferred to Moscow's Bauman High Technical School, MVTU, the best engineering college in Russia, often compared these days to MIT in the United States.

Korolev graduated from MVTU in 1929 and in 1931 he joined the Central Aero and Hydrodynamics Institute, TsAGI. At the height of Stalin's purges, Korolev was arrested and sent to the GULAG camps in Siberia. In March 1940 he returned to Moscow and was imprisoned in the infamous Butyrskaya prison.

On 27 July 1944 the authorities "paroled" Korolev and on 8 September 1945 Korolev travelled to Germany for evaluation and restoration of V-2 ballistic missiles. In August 1946, while still in Germany, Korolev was ap-

pointed as chief of a department in the newly created N11-88 in Podlipki, northeast of Moscow. This organisation was made responsible for the development and industrial production of missile technology based on German hardware.

In the following years, Korolev led the development of several generations of ballistic missiles, launch vehicles, science, military and communications satellites, interplanetary probes and manned spacecraft. He died at the height of his career as a result of a botched surgical operation on 14 January 1966.

Due to secret nature of the Soviet space industry, Korolev's contribution to the space program was only recognised by the authorities after his death. For several more decades, Korolev's personality remained a subject of distortions by the official Soviet press. Only in 1994, Yaroslav Golovanov, a Russian journalist and historian, published the first uncensored biography of Serhiy Korolev.

III. After reading

Discuss the questions with your partner.

1. What cities in Ukraine are connected with the life of a famous scientist?
2. Why did he transfer to Bauman Technical College?
3. Why did he work under the watching of Stalin's counterparts?
4. What are the main projects carried out by Korolev and still developing now?
5. Have you found some amazing facts about his life?

IV. Writing

Write out the main facts from Korolev's life in chronological order and try to analyse these years.

Compiled by T.MYKHAILENKO

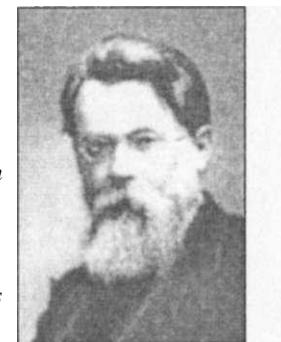
Volodymyr Vernads'kyi

I. Before reading

How is the name of V. Vernads'kyi connected with Ukraine? Give your ideas.

II. While reading

Scan the text and find out if your suggestions were right.



Volodymyr Vernads'kyi was born on 12 March 1863 in St. Petersburg and died on 6 January 1945 in Moscow. Pioneering geochemist, mineralogist, and crystallographer, philosopher of science, political activist, and politician; full member of the Russian (later USSR) Academy of Sciences, the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, member of the French Academy of Sciences, of the Ukrainian Scientific Society in Kyiv, Poltava Prosvita Society, Shevchenko Scientific Society, and Volynian Scientific Society.

After graduating from St. Petersburg University (1885) he did graduate work there and in Munich and Paris and was elected president (1886) of the United Council of Regional Student Organisations in the Russian Empire. He taught at Moscow University (1891-1911) and was a member of the Russian State Council (1906-11). Vernads'kyi had close genealogical, personal, and intellectual links with Ukraine. From 1889 to 1918 he spent every summer in Poltava gubernia. In 1890 he researched the soils of Kremenchuk County as a member of V.Dokuchaev's soil-science expedition.

After the Bolshevik coup he fled to Ukraine. In 1918 he headed the group of Ukrainian scholars that drafted the detailed project for founding the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. In 1918-19 he served as its first president, and lectured in Kyiv University. Although he was a liberal supporter of the idea of 'Russian' unity and a vocal opponent of the Bolsheviks, Whites, he resigned from the Russian Constitutional Democratic party because of the Russian chauvinism of its Ukrainian wing. In 1919, while visiting Rostov, he was unable to return to Ukraine and ended up in the White-controlled Crimea, where he was a professor and rector of Tavria University in Simferopol' in 1920.

In 1921 Vernads'kyi returned to Petrograd and organised the Radium Institute there. In 1922 he went to Paris to work with M. Curie and lecture at the Sorbonne. In 1926 he returned to Russia, and from 1928 until his death he

directed the USSR Academy's Radium Institute and Laboratory for Geochemical Problems.

Vernads'kyi's ideas became the core of new directions in geology, mineralogy, and hydrogeology, and he is regarded as the founder of Soviet geochemistry and biogeochemistry. He is the author of the fundamental studies on the regularities in the composition and structure of Earth, the chemical composition of the crust, hydro- and atmosphere, the role and importance of radioactive elements in the planet's evolution, and the place of living matter in its history. Vernads'kyi's findings are universally recognised.

III. After reading

Make the choice.

1. V. Vernads'kyi was a geologist/geochemist.
2. He was a member/president of a number of academies of sciences and societies.
3. He graduated from Munich/St Petersburg University.
4. He taught at Moscow/Tavria University in 1891-1911.
5. He spent summers in Simferopol'/Poltava gubernia.
6. In 1917 he chaired a committee of the Russian Ministry of Education/Agriculture.
7. In 1918/1921 he served as the first president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.
8. In Petrograd he organised the Uranium/Radium Institute.
9. In 1922 he lectured at Sorbonne/Tavria University.
10. He developed new directions in biochemistry/biology.

IV. Speaking

Discuss with a partner the role of science in the development of each country. Touch upon the most developed industries in Ukraine based on scientific research. What Ukrainian scientists do you know?

Compiled by T.MYKHAIENKO

Ahatanhel Krymsky

I. Before reading

Do you know what Krymsky is famous for? Predict the field where he was a true expert.

II. While reading

Scan the text and find answers to your questions.



In the person of Krymsky (1871-1942), Ukraine had an intellectual of the highest level who worked simply and effectively, without the ambition of building a monument to his own glory. Krymsky was born in Volodymyr-Volyns'kyi, and graduated from Lazarevs'kyi Institute in Eastern Languages and Moscow University after finishing Kyiv Galagan College. His erudition was colossal: in addition to Sanskrit, Ancient Greek and Latin and all the European languages, he spoke many Asian and African tongues as well. Specialists estimate that he knew about 60 languages. He also studied the history of literature, theatre and the cultures of many nations around the world. His scientific papers, such as "The History of Islam", "History of New Arabic Literature of the 19th and Early 20th Centuries", and various works on the history of Persian, Arabic and Turkish literature, laid the groundwork for the field of Ukrainian Oriental Studies and granted him the prestige of an extraordinary scholar. His numerous literary translations and narratives of Eastern poetry made him famous as a talented, original poet.

In 1896-98 he went on a business trip to Syria and Lebanon. After ending his mission he came to Moscow where he taught Oriental languages in Moscow University. In 1917 he decided to come back to Ukraine and started working at Kyiv University as Professor. In 1918 Krymsky together with V.Vernadsky, M.Vasylenko and others became the founders of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. Krymsky had been its secretary and the most famous expert in the field of Oriental Studies for many years. As director of the Institute of the Ukrainian National Language, he gave similar attention to Ukrainian Studies. He wrote "A Ukrainian Grammar" and "Essays on the History of the Ukrainian Language and Texts from Ancient Ukrainian Culture of the 10th—18th Centuries". As a man with extremely independent convictions, Krymsky was persecuted by the Soviet regime. In 1941 he was arrested and put into Kustanaisk prison, where

he died (in some version was tortured) in 1942. His death led to the decline of the Oriental school in Ukraine.

After Ukraine's independence his name was revived and his books have been published since then and he has been recognised as one the most prominent people of our country.

III. After reading

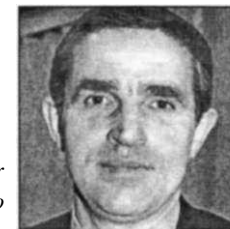
1. Discuss with your partner the importance of learning and knowing foreign languages in a modern society. How many languages would you like to learn in future?
2. Do you know any Eastern styles in poetry?
3. What does it mean **Oriental**? Give examples of collocations with **oriental**.
4. Would you like to visit some Oriental countries? Give your reasons for this.

IV. Writing

1. Try your hand at writing Chinese or Japanese poetry using your native tongue and English.
2. Write an essay about Ahatanhel Krymsky to your school newspaper on the basis of the information learnt from the text and discussion with a partner. Make your essay as alive and expressive as possible using adjectives and collocations so that it will be interesting for reading.

Compiled ZJVT.MYKHAILENKO

Leonid Kadeniuk



I. Before reading

Who was the first person to conquer the outer space? How many cosmonauts can you name? Who comes from Ukraine? Who is the first Ukrainian cosmonaut?

II. While reading

Scan the text and say if you find some new information about Leonid Kadeniuk?

Colonel Kadeniuk became the first Ukrainian astronaut when he was one of the six astronauts who orbited the Earth from 20 November till 5 December 1997. There were three Americans, a Japanese, a woman from India and the first astronaut of independent Ukraine. NASA representatives valued highly the work of that international crew. They said the crew had done much work which is necessary for a long stay in the orbit in the international space station. NASA believes the flight was successful. The spaceship made 252 turns around the Earth and covered the distance of 6 million miles, that is, over 10 million kilometres. The orbital speed was 20,000 km/h.

Leonid Kadeniuk is a scientific advisor of the Institute of Botany in Kyiv. He conducted biological experiments and grew "Brassica rapa" on board "Columbia". His participation in that space mission contributed to the development of the practical cooperation of the Ukrainian national Space Agency with NASA.

President Leonid Kuchma sent his greetings to the crew and said that Leonid Kadeniuk was coming to his Motherland as a hero. Ukraine is proud of his feat. His participation in that space mission proved the capacities of Ukraine as a space state.

Leonid Kadeniuk was awarded a Ukrainian order. Now he is a Major General and lives and works in Kyiv.

IE. After reading

1. Think of reasons to support your opinions about Leonid Kadeniuk. (He is an excellent pilot/very intelligent, etc). Practise saying your opinions (Personally, I think he is...)

People of Arts

2. *In pairs discuss the following:*

1) How would you describe Leonid Kadeniuk? (appearance and features of character)

2) What kind of person is he?

3) What are the most famous things he's achieved in his life?

4) What impressed you most of all?

3. *Work in pairs.* A journalist is going to interview this person. Choose the best questions to ask him.

Have you always wanted to be a cosmonaut?

Have you achieved all your ambitions?

What have been the best/the worst moments in your career so far?

Describe your typical working day.

What are the most pleasant things about your job?

How do you relax? Do you have any hobbies?

Is it difficult to find enough time for your family and friends when you are so busy?

How would you like people to remember you?

4. *Prepare a list of ten questions of your own for the interview with your favourite person.*

Compiled by **V.KHORISHKO**

IV. Writing

Imagine you are a cosmonaut and flying over the Earth. Express your feelings and emotions and describe them in your lyrical composition "Our planet is amazingly beautiful".

Tasks have been developed by **T.MYKHAILENKO**

chapter

PEOPLE OF ARTS

Taras Shevchenko

I. Before reading

You definitely know our greatest poet Taras Shevchenko. He was also a prominent painter.

What did he mainly reveal in his drawings? Have you seen his pictures in the museums? What do you think of them?



II. While reading

Scan the text and find the names of all Shevchenko's paintings.

The creative work of Taras Shevchenko, the artist is justifiably recognised as a most valuable contribution to 19th century Ukrainian art. The great national poet Shevchenko, founder of critical realism in Ukrainian art, ardent revolutionary democrat, thinker and humanist, was also one of the most outstanding masters of Ukrainian painting and graphic art.

Richly endowed by nature, the waif orphan felt the urge to draw very early. Dreaming of studying art, Taras applied to a local sexton-painter who allowed him, in return for doing heavy chores, to attend classes he conducted for boys in more favoured circumstances.

While travelling with Engelhardt, Shevchenko made use of every opportunity to draw. Realising that Shevchenko would never make a good lackey, his master decided to make him his "court" painter and apprenticed him to Shyriaev, an artist in Petersburg. Studying under Shyriaev, Shevchenko mastered the technique of wall painting in oils and colour wash and became acquainted for the first time with the classics of Russian literature, particularly Pushkin and Zhukov'sky.

On 22 April 1838, Shevchenko's liberation from serfdom was purchased, and the very next day he began to attend drawing classes at the Academy of Arts, soon becoming one of Briullov's favourite students. The years he spent studying at the Academy were an important period in Shevchenko's life: it was then that his progressive esthetic views were formed and that he became an established poet and artist.

At the Academy Shevchenko successfully coped with the themes he was given and invariably received high marks for his work. The Academy Council awarded him with a second-class silver medal three times.

In 1842 Shevchenko painted his famous picture "Kateryna" which expresses the tragic love story of a poor Ukrainian serf girl with such sincerity and truthfulness. As a social and artistic comment and considering the depths of feeling so dramatically and convincingly exposed, this painting had no rival in the Ukrainian, Russian or world art of that time.

High professional skills, a faithful depiction of the model combined with deep penetration into man's inner world are characteristic features of Shevchenko's water colour portraits made in 1838-1842 ("Portrait of an Unknown," "Portrait of N. Lunin," "Portrait of M. Sokolovs'kyi"). Portrait painting was the leading genre in Shevchenko's work as an artist. Over 100 portraits and some 30 self-portraits have been preserved up to our days. His self-portrait painted in 1841 stands out from the rest, for it reveals a man of great vital strength, energy, courage and resoluteness. In 1843 Shevchenko returned to Ukraine after a 14-year absence. There he saw not only the remarkable charm of the countryside, but the dreadful picture of serf-peasant life. During this visit he created such works as "A Peasant Family," "The Apiary," a series of etchings entitled "Picturesque Ukraine" and a whole gallery of portraits.

In his series of etchings "Picturesque Ukraine" the painter depicted the past of the Ukrainian people, their life and mores, the colourful scenery of his native land. The first and only issue included six etchings: "In Kyiv," "The Vydubets'kyi Monastery in Kyiv," "A Tale," "The Match-Makers," "Council of Village Elders," and "Gifts in Chyhyryn in 1649."

A perfect command of the etching technique and chiaroscuro along with the original composition, masterly rendered national character and democratic message of the etchings included make the "Picturesque Ukraine" a unique creation in the history of Ukrainian visual arts.

Compiled by S. TULUPOVA

III. After reading

1. Discuss with a partner:

- 1) Taras Shevchenko is a genius.
- 2) The role of famous people in his life.
- 3) His enormous love for Ukrainian nature.
- 4) Main characters in his painting.
- 5) Etchings "Picturesque Ukraine"

2. Answer the following questions.

- 1) When did Taras Shevchenko start drawing?
- 2) Have you seen his paintings? Where?
- 3) Do you think he achieved a professional level in this?
- 4) Shevchenko painted nature, people, and autoportraits. What do like most of all in his pictures?

3. Speak with a partner about your last visit to the Arts Museum. Mention the following:

- 1) location of a museum;
- 2) opening hours;
- 3) the profile of a museum;
- 4) exhibitions held;
- 5) expositions;
- 6) your most vivid impressions;
- 7) give advice as for visiting this museum.

IV. Writing

Write a letter to your pal friend about visiting to the Ukrainian Art Museum and your impressions of Shevchenko's drawings.

Tasks have been developed by T. MYKHAILENKO

Ivan Aivazovsky

I. Before reading

1. If you are asked about Aivazovsky's pictures, how will you describe them in one word? Do you like such painting? Do you know how he created his masterpieces?

2. Work in small groups. Divide a sheet of paper into two columns:

- 1) What I know about a person I am going to read, what he is famous for
- 2) What questions I would like to be answered and ask my partner and the teacher



II. While reading

1. Scan the text and find the facts that you **didn't** know.

2. Have you learned something interesting and impressive about this person?

An outstanding artist, a bard of the sea, Aivazovsky was born on 29 July 1817 in Feodosia in the family of an Armenian tradesman.

He was fond of drawing since early childhood. The legends about the boy, who drew pictures on the house walls in the Armenian Quarter are still alive. Thanks to the governor of Taurida A.I.Kaznatcheyev, the talented teenager was accepted to Taurida Gymnasia in 1831, and in 1833 he entered the Imperial Academy of Arts in St. Petersburg from which he graduated with a big gold medal.

It became clear from his first steps in art that he had a rare gift of a seascapes painter. While he was still in the Academy, his creative work was noticed by his great contemporaries: A.Pushkin, V.Zhukovskiy, I.Krylov, K.Briullov, M.Hlinka.

After two years of independent work in the Crimea, I.K.Aivazovsky went to Italy to continue his education. He went there being a mature master, who had acquired all the best traditions of Russian art.

Four years he spent abroad were marked with great fruitful work. Meanwhile I.K.Aivazovsky became the most famous artist in Italy.

In 1841 I.K.Aivazovsky came back to his motherland as an acknowledged painter of seascapes, and a member of four European Academies. After his return he became a member of St. Petersburg Academy of Arts and was an

appointed painter of the Chief Naval Headquarters. At that time he wasn't even thirty. A splendid artistic education, dazzling creative success, the world fame lay behind him.

In 1845-1848 the artist was designing and building a big house. According to the architectural and ornamental arrangements, the house was built in the Italian Renaissance Villa style, decorated with casts of antique statues. A spacious studio adjoined the living rooms, there he created the best and most part of his 6000 paintings. Such artists as I.Shyshkin, I.Repin, a well-known collector P.Tretiakov visited this studio. A lot of talented Aivazovsky's pupils were taught there.

In 1880 I.K. Aivazovsky built a large exhibition hall, right beside his house. The official opening of the gallery was timed for his birthday and took place on 29 July 1880.

A special stage was constructed in the gallery. Famous musicians A.Rubinstein, G. Venyavsky, a composer A.Spendiarov, the Mariyinsky Theatre actors M. and N.Figner and others performed on it.

Now the number of works has grown up to 417. The collection is composed in such a way that one could follow the 63 year evolution of the master.

The Ukrainian nature has a special place among his creations. "Rushes on the Dnieper" (1857), "Caravan of Chumak Carts" (1862), "Harvest-Time in Ukraine" (1883), "Wedding in Ukraine". The profound knowledge and understanding of Ukrainian nature and people, the finesse of the art are clearly seen in these canvases.

Ivan Konstantynovich was a passionate traveller. His passport for travelling abroad with 135 visas of different places in the world is one of the museum fund's unique exhibits. Journeys gave him fresh impressions, originated new images, enriched him with knowledge and skills. As a result of his travels Aivazovsky created "Malaga" (1854), "Sunset Near Nice" (1845), "Italian Landscape. Evening" (1858), "The Island of Rhodes" (1861) and others.

At the age of 80 Aivazovsky painted a grand canvas "Amid the Waves" (1898) which became the result of his brilliant career.

Aivazovsky's art is full of extraordinary power of talent and inspiration, and nobody remains unmoved by it.

III. After reading

1. Work with a partner and ask and answer the questions in turn.

- 1) What family did Aivazovsky come from?
- 2) When did he start drawing?

- 3) What did he mostly paint?
- 4) Did he study anywhere?
- 5) What can you say about his tours abroad?
- 6) Why did he build the house in his native city?
- 7) Can you describe this house?
- 8) What are his most famous pictures?
- 9) Have you visited his gallery? Would you like to?
- 10) Have you seen his paintings? Do you like them?

2. *Make notes about your opinions of Aivazovsky.* Think of reasons to support your opinions (He was an excellent painter/very intelligent, etc). Practise saying your opinions (Personally, I think he was...)

3. *In pairs discuss the following:*

- 1) How would you describe this person? (appearance and features of character)
 - 2) What kind of person was he?
 - 3) What are the most famous things he achieved in his life?
 - 4) What impressed you most of all?
4. *Work in pairs.* A journalist is going to interview this person. Choose the best questions to ask him.
- Have you always wanted to be an artist?
- Have you achieved all your ambitions?
- What have been the best/the worst moments in your career so far?
- Describe your typical working day.
- What are the most pleasant things about your job?
- How do you relax? Do you have any hobbies?
- How would you like people to remember you?

IV. Writing

Write an article into the newspaper about your visiting Aivazovsky's picture gallery in Feodosia. Use the information you have read and your imagination.

Compiled by T.MYKHAILENKO

f

Mykola Lysenko

I. Before reading

Can you name any Ukrainian musicians who absorbed the best traditions of folk songs? Who is considered to be the founder of the Ukrainian national opera?

II. While reading

*Read the text about Mykola Lysenko and say if you have learned something you **did not** know.*

It seems that nature of Ukraine has taken pains to award people with beautiful folk songs. Singing Ukraine is what people often call Ukraine. Ukrainian folk songs have conquered the whole world. And it is no wonder because they are noted for their charming and tender melodies. It seems that they have absorbed the beauty of cherry orchards in spring and moonlight nights on the Dnipro. They embody the very soul of the nation. Ukrainian folk songs are moving ballads about work, love, struggle, happiness and grief of people. They are inseparably connected with the bandura. It is the oldest Ukrainian musical instrument. It is a string instrument having from 7 to 30 strings. The history of the instrument dates back to the 15th century. The Cossacks of Zaporiz'ka Sich enjoyed this instrument a lot. They didn't part with it neither in the battle nor at the halt. The most outstanding Ukrainian musicians absorbed the beauty of Ukrainian folk music and contributed much to the development of our national musical school. The fame of the Ukrainian classical music rests on such names as M.Lysenko, K.Stetsenko, S.Liudkevych, M.Leontovych, S.Hulak-Artemovs'kyi and others.

Mykola Lysenko occupies a special place in this list. He is considered to be a composer, a conductor, a teacher. He was one of those exceptional musicians who became the founder of the national musical school. He was born in a well-educated family. His mother O.Lysenko was a pianist. She got her education at Smolny Institute in St Petersburg. It was she who inspired her son's love to music and taught him to play the piano. The boy was brought up in the aristocratic spirit. He had good manners and could speak French well. When the boy was 10, he was sent to Kyiv where he studied at gymnasias. M.Lysenko became a student of Kharkiv University. In a year he moved to Kyiv where he continued his educa-

People of Arts

tion. Being a student M.Lysenko spent summers in the villages collecting folk songs and legends. He had studied the piano playing and the composition in Germany for 2 years. Ryms'kyi-Korsakov was his teacher at Petersburg conservatoire.

M.Lysenko's heritage is very rich. He gave birth to the Ukrainian opera. He composed such operas as: "Christmas Night", "Marusia Bohuslavka". "Taras Bul'ba" is his masterpiece. He is also an author of operas for children: "Pan Kots'kyi", "Koza-Dereza". He created music to many verses from "Kobzar" by T.Shevchenko including "Testament". He was a real genius who revealed his talent in many musical genres: the polka, waltz, serenade, nocturne. His name is rightfully inscribed in golden letters into the history of Ukraine's culture.

III. After reading

Answer the questions.

1. Have you learned something new from the text?
2. What education did Mykola Lysenko get?
3. What can you say about his family background?
4. Did he love his country?
5. Where did he take his inspiration from?
6. Can you name other Ukrainian opera composers?
7. Have you ever heard his operas? What are your impressions?

IV. Speaking

Discuss the following situations.

1. You are a teacher of music literature. Tell your students about Mykola Lysenko.
2. You are a guide at Lysenko museum in Kyiv.
3. You accompany a troupe of our National Opera House to Canada. You tell Canadian spectators a few words about M.Lysenko before the beginning of the opera "Taras Bul'ba".

V. Writing

Write the sentences and express'

- doubt
- astonishment
- uncertainty
- supposition

E.g. 1. She knows many Ukrainian folk songs by heart.

Mykola Lysenko

Can she know many Ukrainian folk songs by heart? (*astonishment*)

She can't know many Ukrainian folk songs by heart, (*doubt*)

She may know many Ukrainian folk songs by heart, (*uncertainty*)

2. My friend has been learning to play the bandura for three years.

3. She likes songs performed by Iryna Bilyk.

4. M.Lysenko spent summers in the villages collecting songs.

5. M.Lysenko composed music to Shevchenko's "Testament".

6. Lysenko's mother was a good pianist.

7. My friend has got a rich collection of CDs with Ukrainian pop music.

8. Ani Lorak's recitals in Great Britain were very popular.

Compiled by H.IVANOVA

Semen Hulak-Artemovs'kyi

I. Before reading

What do you know about Ukrainian music? Can you name any Ukrainian composers? Who composed operas and ballets?

II. While reading

Read the text and say what Semen Hulak-Artemovs'kyi's most important contribution to Ukrainian music is?



Semen Hulak-Artemovs'kyi (1813 - 1873), the famous Ukrainian composer and opera singer, was born in Horodyshe, Cherkassy region. He first displayed his talent to music in his childhood. S.Hulak-Artemovs'kyi studied in Kyiv and sang in church choirs.

In 1838 he got acquainted with M.Hlinka who influenced his future life greatly. It was M.Hlinka who helped him to become a famous opera singer in St. Petersburg.

S. Hulak-Artemovs'kyi drew public attention with his beautiful baritone voice. Soon he was entrusted with leading roles. Among the interested characters performed by this talented actor is Ruslan from Hlinka's *Ruslan and Liudmila*. The vocal and acting skill of the singer grew with every new role. He could find the most delicate shades for creating an artistic image.

S.Hulak-Artemovs'kyi mastered his singing in Italy and was invited to sing in the operas there.

In 1864 -1865 he sang on the stage of the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow. His appearance on the stage caused thunders of applause. He was noted for a great artistic taste and vividness of musical images.

He began his activities as a composer in 1851. A tremendous success came to him when he created his opera/1 *Cossack beyond the Danube*. This opera conquered the hearts of many opera admirers. Its premiere took place on the stage of the Mariyinsky Theatre in St. Petersburg. Songs, dances, humour mixed with conversational dialogues produced and still produce an unforgettable impression.

It was S.Hulak-Artemovs'kyi who sang the leading role of Karas in this opera. The music to the opera allied to folk Ukrainian songs and intonations made it a classic. The opera reflects freedom-loving spirit of Ukrainian people.

Semen Hulak-Artemovs'kyi was a close friend of Taras Shevchenko.

III. After reading

7. Replace the words in italics with words and expressions from the text.

- 1) S. Hulak-Artemovs'kyi is a *well-known* Ukrainian singer and composer of the 19th century.
 - 2) He *revealed* his talent to music in childhood.
 - 3) He *was introduced* to M.Hlinka in 1838.
 - 4) S. Hulak-Artemovs'kyi *improved* his singing skill in Italy.
 - 5) When he appeared on the stage the audience *burst into applause*.
 - 6) A great *triumph* came to him when he composed his opera *A Cossack beyond the Danube*.
 - 7) S. Hulak-Artemovs'kyi was famous for the voice *higher than a bass but lower than a tenor*.
2. Agree or disagree. Give your reasons.
 - 1) Opera music gives listeners a keen sensual delight and pleasure.
 - 2) Opera music is a complicated art. It's difficult to understand it.
 - 3) The opera *A Cossack beyond the Danube* refers only to the past.
 - 4) Opera music is only for people who are keen on music.
 - 5) I would prefer ballet to opera.
 - 6) It's a pleasure to listen to any opera in the Kyiv Opera House.

IV. Speaking

1. Work with a partner and develop the idea *Opera music has always been popular and I think...*

2. Speak about your last visit to an opera theatre. Don't forget to mention the following:

- 1) location of the theatre and how to get there;
- 2) time of the performances;
- 3) general description of the building outside and inside;
- 4) audience looks;
- 5) the performance itself: props, singers' costumes, acting and singing, orchestra presentation, audience reaction.
- 6) your own impressions of the opera performance;
- 7) your advice and suggestions.

V. Writing

Write an essay about modern Ukrainian music for the English-speaking magazine.

Compiled by H.I VANO VA

Solomia Krushel'nyts'ka

I. Before reading

Have you heard the name of Solomia Krushel'nyts'ka? Why did she have so strange name? Did she come from a rich family? Give your suggestions.



II. While reading

Scan the text and find the answers to the questions mentioned.

The future prima donna of the world opera was born on 3 September 1872 in a small Ukrainian village Biliavynsi (now Ternopil' region). The baby got a rare name, Solomia, which once again marked the peculiarity of the family. The father's ancestors were peasants whose main life goal was to educate their children, so Solomia's grandfather and father were priests. The mother was a daughter of the well-known Ukrainian poet of the time, Hryhoriy Savchyns'kyi. It was he who gave Solomia the name of his mother. The other five daughters and two sons of the family had common names and common fortunes.

Solomia's mother, Teodora, was a well-educated woman. She played the piano and loved poetry no less than her husband. Teodora was deeply respected by villagers whom she served as an adviser, a teacher and a doctor.

Solomia was taught at home by her parents together with sisters and brothers. At the age of six she began to learn playing the piano from her mother. Later, she successfully sang in the church choir organised by her father. Being 14 years old Solomia conducted the choir, tested new singers and assisted her father during rehearsals.

Once the family invited Ivan Franko to see "Nataalka-Poltavka" staged in his honour. Solomia sang the part of Nataalka. She impressed the great poet so much that he strongly recommended her parents to take more care of her musical career. Her father immediately took Solomia and two older girls to Ternopil' where they had music classes. Solomia also sang in the Polish choir.

When she was 16, Solomia agreed to be engaged not being in love because it was just her turn to get married. Her future husband was an ordinary

man with simple peasant morals. The engagement was broken when Solomia realised that she couldn't live without music and singing which weren't supposed in her future marriage. Instead, she went to study at L'viv conservatory. Her family overcame the shame of her broken engagement and didn't hesitate to mortgage their house to raise money for the study. Nobody of the family doubted that Solomia was very talented.

While in L'viv Solomia was introduced to an Italian singer Jemma Bellinzioni who played a noticeable role in her musical career. Having successfully worked on the stage of L'viv Opera theatre Solomia Krushel'nyts'ka left for Milan to learn the secrets of Italian singing from Jemma.

To broaden the repertoire and to study German classics she went to Vienna and then was invited to sing in Krakow.

Solomia became well-known and popular with the progressive intelligentsia of the time. Her private life was full of friendship but the primary place was occupied by music. She sang on the stages of Italian opera theatres, was a prima donna of the Warsaw opera house and toured many countries in Europe, North and South America. For a long time her home was a picturesque villa in the Italian town of Viareggio. In 1910 she married the mayor of the town, Cesare Riccioni. Her husband was 12 years older but had a caring and loving nature. He helped Solomia to support her family and solved numerous vital problems of her busy life.

In Ukraine Solomia's closest friend was Vasyf Stefanyk. In Italy the greatest composer Giacomo Puccini was happy to have chosen Solomia for his "Butterfly". The first staging of the opera was a fiasco, but the second one with Solomia singing the leading role gained it recognition and never ending success.

Solomia Krushel'nyts'ka lived a long and interesting life. Her Italian villa on the coast of the Tyrrhenian sea was a centre of cultural life.

In 1939 Solomia Krushel'nyts'ka returned to live in Ukraine just before it became Soviet. Solomia hoped it could make her native land free at last. But the reality turned to be rather bitter.

After a short period of disease Solomia Krushelnytska died in 1952.

Compiled by T.NYKYTIUK

III. After reading

1. Work with a partner and discuss the following statements, prove each with the facts from the text:

The name of the baby gave the peculiarity of the family.

Her parents were educated people.

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Solomia got the education at home.
She sang in choir in Ternopil'.
Solomia's attempt to marry.
Her life in L'viv.
Her travelling abroad.
Solomia's marriage and Italian period.
Coming back to Ukraine.

2. What questions would you ask Solomia Krushel'nyts'ka if you met her? Prepare the list of 10 questions.

IV. Speaking

Role-play. Work with a partner, one of you is a journalist, another one is a famous singer. Use the questions for the interview with Solomia Krushel'nyts'ka.

V. Writing

1. You were present at the performance of Solomia's opera "Butterfly". Write your impressions of visiting this event and everything you have heard and seen, mention not only the opera itself, but also the theatre building, audience: its looks and behaviour.

2. Group work. Write an acrostic describing her features of character and then read it in front of the class.

S - special, superb
O - open-hearted, optimistic
L - loyal, loving
O - organised, open-minded
M - marvellous, magical
I - inspiring, impulsive
A - ambitious, adventurous

Tasks have been developed by T.MYKHAILENKO

Oleksandr Dovzhenko

I. Before reading

What do you know about Ukrainian film directors and film makers? Name the most famous films by Oleksandr Dovzhenko



II. While reading

Scan the text and find answers to these questions.

Oleksandr Dovzhenko was born on 29 August 1894 in a small town of Sosnytsia near Chernihiv, in a poor family, which was famous for its longevity: writer's great-grandmother lived to be more than a hundred years old, and his grandfather died soon after his centennial anniversary.

His parents were illiterate, but they wanted all their children to become educated people. There were 14 children in the family, but only Oleksandr and his sister Polina survived.

All Dovzhenko's works have a picture of a long-suffering mother, whose prototype was his own mother, "born for songs, she cried all her life."

Little Sashko loved singing sad Ukrainian songs; he loved animals, trees in blossom and the sweet-scented grass found in meadows near the Desna; he loved listening to his grandfather's stories about the Ukrainian past. He would say later that he owed everything best in himself to his family, fellow-villagers and fantastic enchanted nature of his home countryside.

Sashko went to the elementary school in Sosnytsia. There he loved drawing: he drew horses, huts, apples, his friends and himself. In 1911 he entered the Teachers' Institute in Hlukhiv. After graduating in 1914 he worked as a teacher in high school in Zhytomyr. His interest in drawing and painting was still very strong, he drew a lot, especially portraits; and in 1922 he became a student at School of Arts in Berlin, where he worked at that time in the Soviet Consulate as a secretary. In 1923 he came back to Ukraine, to Kharkiv, and soon became the most famous Ukrainian caricaturist and illustrator. His first known literary work wasn't created till September, 1926. It was a film-script "Heroes". After that he wrote several more and made his first film "Diplomatic Courier's Bag" (about Theodor Nette), which was a success. His later films "Earth", "Arsenal", "Shchors" strengthened his position as a leading Ukrainian script writer and film director.

When the Great Patriotic War started he went to the front and his war experiences were reflected in numerous articles, stories and film-scripts ("Mother", "Night before Battle", "Ukraine on Fire", "The Story of Flaming Years").

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He joked: "In my old age I decided to train as a writer." He started to write more prose, trying to respond to the most significant events of the war. He wrote in his notebook: "The war became as big as life, as death." War as a national tragedy became the main subject of his works.

"Enchanted Desna" is an encyclopedia of the Ukrainian country-life at the end of the 19th — beginning of the 20th century. The pictures of the writer's childhood, full of misery, tragedy and humour, are intertwined with his philosophical meditations on the meaning of human life.

There's also "A Poem about the Sea", where he tells us how the artificial Kakhov Sea on the Dnieper was created.

In post-war years Dovzhenko was more and more attracted by the mysteries of the outer space as an object of his reflections upon the question: "What are our life and death and what is existence?" His death in 1956 interrupted his work on the film-script "In the Depths of Outer Space," whose unearthly details he already saw in his imagination. He wanted so much to know the thoughts and feelings of a man who would be the first to see our planet from above. When Yuriy Gagarin came back to Earth, he said that Oleksandr Dovzhenko had been in space before him. Dovzhenko had the full right to say these prophetic words about himself: "I belong to mankind as an artist".

II. After reading

Answer the questions based on the text.

1. Where and when was Oleksandr Dovzhenko born?
2. How many children were there in the family? Did they all survive?
3. How did Dovzhenko's mother influence his future works?
4. What did little Sashko love?
5. What was his educational background?
6. Was he famous as an artist?
7. What were the titles of his first known literary work and his first film?
8. What was he doing during the Great Patriotic War?
9. Which of his works are your favourites?
10. How did his interests change in the post-war years?
11. What was his last work? Did he finish it?

IV. Speaking

Develop the topic If not Oleksandr Dovzhenko...

V. Writing

Write an essay about 1500 words about the importance of the cinema in our lives.

Compiled by T. MYKHAILENKO

Mykola Pymonenko

I. Before reading

Do you like going to the museums? What are your favourite museums and why? What do you know about Ukrainian painters?

II. While reading

Read the text about Mykola Pymonenko and find out what school of painting did he represent?

Mykola Pymonenko, born 9 March 1862 in Priorka (a suburb of Kyiv), died 26 March 1912 in Kyiv. He was a prominent Ukrainian realist painter, full member of St. Petersburg Academy of Arts from 1904. After studying at Kyiv Drawing School (1878-82) and St. Petersburg Academy of Arts (1882-4) he taught at Kyiv Drawing School (1884-1900) and Kyiv Art School (1900-6). He took part in the exhibitions of the Society of South Russian Artists and Peredvizhniki society and became a member of the latter society in 1899. In 1909 he was elected a member of the Paris International Association of Arts and Literatures. Pymonenko produced over 700 genre scenes, landscapes, and portraits, many of which were reproduced as postcards. They include *Wedding, in Kyiv Gubernia* (1891), *Kyiv Flower Seller* (1897), *At the Market* (1898), *Victim of Fanaticism* (1899), *Before the Storm* (1906), *Hay Gathering in Ukraine* (1907), *Hopak* (1908, bought by the Louvre). Pymonenko also created illustrations for several T. Shevchenko's narrative poems.

III. After reading

1. Find odd facts about M. Pymonenko.

1. the years of his life span:

1862, 1908, 1912

2. the educational establishments he studied at:

Kyiv Art School, Kyiv Drawing School, St. Petersburg Academy of Arts

3. paintings he produced:

landscapes, portraits, icons

4. the societies he was a member of:

the Society of Peredvizhniki, the Paris International Association of Arts and Literatures, the Society of South Russian Artists

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2. Make notes about your opinions of M. Pymonenko. Think of reasons to support your opinions (He was an excellent painter/very intelligent, etc). Practise saying your opinions (Personally, I think he was...)

3. In pairs discuss the following:

- 1) How would you describe this person? (appearance and features of character)
- 2) What kind of person was he?
- 3) What are the most famous things he achieved in his life?
- 4) What impressed you most of all?

IV. Speaking

Act out a dialogue with a partner about visiting the Art Gallery according to a plan:

Student A:

1. mention the time, place and street where this gallery is located;
2. say what pictures and drawing you saw in it;
3. what impressed you most of all;
4. give your advice as for visiting.

Student B:

1. try to find out opening hours;
2. ask the names of the artists your partner saw in the gallery;
3. ask about different genres;
4. thank for the information.

V. Writing

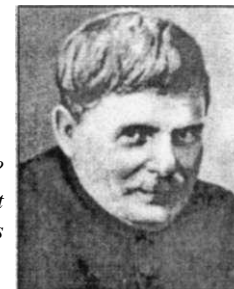
Make a research (using magazines, newspapers, encyclopaedias, the Internet) after visiting the gallery and find the information about the person who interested you most of all but he or she was complete strangers for you and write a composition "My discovery of beauty".

Compiled by T. MYKHAILENKO

Serhiy Vasyl'kivs'kyi

I. Before reading

Can you name different trends in painting? Which do you like most of all? Do you know what impressionism is? Who are the vivid representatives of this trend in Europe, Ukraine?



II. While reading

Scan the text and find the names of painters who are mentioned in it. Did you find all answers to your questions?

Ukrainian artists (M. Pymonenko, S. Svitlovs'ky, K. Kostandi, P. Levchenko and others) introduced into their art something that couldn't have been accepted by the classicist art of the earlier times: landscapes, not heroic but ordinary; genre; scenes of ordinary life of the recent past. Serhiy Vasyl'kivs'kyi is a very characteristic figure in this art trend.

He was born into a family of a petty clerk who lived in a small town in the vicinity of the city Kharkiv. Serhiy showed an inclination to draw at quite an early age but his parents didn't encourage the boy to go into art. They wanted him to get a general education first. In a school in Kharkiv to which Vasyl'kivs'kyi was sent, the students, among other subjects, had to take art. The ABC of drawing and painting was taught by D. Bezperchy, a pupil of the prominent artist of the classicist school Karl Briullov. Vasyl'kivs'kyi enjoyed the drawing classes conducted by Bezperchy. It must be mentioned that the city of Kharkiv in the second half of the 19th century was one of the leading cultural centres not only in Ukraine but in the whole Russia.

Unfortunately, life dealt Vasyl'kivs'kyi a cruel blow. Without completing his secondary education he had to go to a vet school which he didn't finish either. He went to work as a clerk at a Kharkiv office. But the ambition to become an artist got the upper hand in the end and he, despite very strong objections from his parents, left Kharkiv for St. Petersburg where at the age of 22 he became a student of the Academy of Arts. Being penniless, he was obliged to live in the poorest students' dormitory which was little heated in the severest of winters. No wonder he was sick most of the time and was forced to address the Academy authorities with requests for little grants and sick leaves. He earned a little money working as a copyist of paintings and retoucher of photographs. He attended the landscape classes run by M. Knodt.

Most of the landscapes painted by Vasyl'kivs'kyi during his time of studies at the Academy are realistic, simple in composition, imbued with a lyrical mood, done in soft, light colours and gentle shades.

In 1886 Vasyl'kivs'kyi, upon receiving a grant from the Academy, went abroad to study art and develop himself further as a painter. He visited Germany, England, Italy, Spain, South Africa. Most of the time that his grant enabled him to spend abroad, he stayed in France. Paris then was aboil with artistic life and Vasyl'kivs'kyi couldn't but fell under influence of French artists. The art of the Impressionists with its colouristic richness produced an indelible impact upon Vasyl'kivs'kyi who introduced new vivid colours into his landscapes.

Time spent abroad did the Ukrainian artist a lot of good. He had matured as a painter, gained a new mastery over his art, become freer in his colour and light schemes. His realism had acquired new features.

Vasyl'kivs'kyi's best landscapes are poetic pieces created in praise of the enchanted beauty of his native land. His art paved the way for new discoveries in painting, helped get rid of the dead tradition. He may be called a pioneer of the Ukrainian landscape painting.

III. After reading

1. If you did not receive the answers to your questions, ask the class or a teacher. Make up ten questions helping you understand the text.

2. Work with a partner. Act a dialogue about different trends in painting, your likes and dislikes.

IV. Writing

The museum of arts is organising the exhibition of paintings of Vasyl'kivs'kyi and asking you to write an announcement about this event. It shouldn't be very long and should include the information about the museum, painter's genre, his place in Ukrainian art and your advice why it is worth visiting.

Compiled by TMYKHAILENKO

Tetiana Yablons'ka

I. Before reading

Do you like paintings showing Ukrainian folklore traditions? Can you name artists that worked in this genre?



n. While reading

Read the text about T. Yablons'ka and say if you have learned something you did **not** know.

The famous Ukrainian painter Tetiana Yablons'ka was born on 24 February 1917 in the city of Smolensk, in the land where the Dnieper River originates. She entered the art scene in the 1940s and soon established herself as an original and outstanding artist. When still young, she was awarded two USSR State prizes and other high honours and awards. She became the leader of many young Ukrainian artists in pursuit of new styles. But she never felt content with herself.

From 1935 to 1941, Yablons'ka was a student in Fedir Krichevsky's art studio at the Kyiv Art Institute where she developed her idea of painting — the painting of colour and form, the two principal components of the artist's flexible thinking. Her first attempts clearly demonstrate the forceful manner of her famous teacher, his ability to fuse the achievements of the Renaissance masters, vivid decor of Ukrainian icons and lucidity of the Impressionists. Yablons'ka's artistic manner was evident even in the sketches done for her diploma painting *Coming Back From Hay-Making* which concluded Yablons'ka's pre-war period full of hopes and expectations.

In 1945 at the Eighth Republican Art Exhibition she displayed the canvas *Enemy Is Approaching* which is noted for its deep insight into the war theme and for its exposure of the anti-humanistic nature of war.

The paintings that followed were full of kindness and aesthetical values. The artist who survived the grim war years was glad to watch people peacefully sitting on the beach on a May day, or to see an enamoured couple.

The year 1949 saw the appearance of Yablons'ka's renowned picture *Grain* which made her famous as a first-grade painter and proved a milestone in Soviet visual art. The topics of her works embrace various subjects: peace and work, the happiness of motherhood and youth, the wisdom of old people, people with their sorrows and joys. Yablons'ka is her own most exacting judge. She tries to avoid artificial feelings or empty formulas absolutely alien to genuine art. Her own evaluation of the painting *Spring*, for example, differed con-

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siderably from the appreciation by complimentary critics in 1950; she was also discontent with some other works of the early 1950s.

What depressed Yablons'ka deeply was the decline in her creative career, mainly brought about by the limits imposed by the art establishment during the stagnation period with its pseudo-realistic political dogmas, a narrative approach and meaningless naturalism. In spite of everything, Yablons'ka's works continued to manifest talent, freedom and the painter's artistic creed.

New imagery in Soviet art was brought about by unrestrained creative thought in the 1960s. These new tendencies were readily reflected in Yablons'ka's painting *Together With Dad, Young Mother, The Newly-Wed, The Bride, Swans* and others. Her trips to Armenia, Polissia and the Transcarpathian area, played a significant role in her creative career and sharpened the artist's feeling of national identity and love for folk art.

Her career gained a fresh impetus. As in her youth Yablons'ka devoted considerable energies to the exploration of the possibilities in painting technique. She had equally mastered pen, water colour, felt tip pen and monotype techniques demonstrating an immaculate professionalism in all these fields.

Compiled by T.NYKYTIUK

III. After reading

Work with a partner and discuss these questions:

1. What is more difficult to paint people or nature?
2. What do you like most when you look at the painting: colours, shades, artist's vision, or something else?
3. Which paintings catch your attention at first glance? Why?
4. What is your favourite painter? Tell your partner about him/her.
5. Does art have great influence on people, you personally?
6. What feelings do you experience in front of a beautiful painting?
7. Do you like water colours?

IV. Writing

Make a research on the topic "My favourite genre in painting". Try to find as much information as you can using library resources, the Internet. Present your report in front of the class.

V. Project work

Collect the information about painters impressionists and organise this into the wall newspaper for your English study.

Tasks have been developed by T.MYKHAILENKO

Les' Kurbas

I. Before reading

What prominent Ukrainian actors of the past century do you know? Where did they mostly perform?



II. While reading

Scan the text and find the names of famous Ukrainian actors and actresses.

Les' Kurbas (1887-1942), one of the founders of modern Ukrainian theatre, was born into a family of actors in the village of Staryi Skalat, in Ternopil' region. In 1907 he finished Ternopil' classical gymnasium where teaching was in the Ukrainian language. After finishing gymnasium he went on studying philosophy at Vienna and L'viv Universities. He began his career as an actor with the amateur theatre, then joined the travelling troupe which belonged to the Theatrical Society "Ruska Besida".

In 1915 he organised Ternopil' Theatrical Parties that gave the idea of the first theatre in Western Ukraine. A year later he accepted the invitation of Mykola Sadovs'kyi, a prominent Ukrainian actor and stage director, and went to Kyiv where he joined the Ukrainian theatre.

As a stage director of the Ukrainian Drama Theatre named after Taras Shevchenko in Kharkiv (1920) and leader of the Actors Association "Berezil" (1922), People's Artist of the Ukrainian SSR, Les' Kurbas, arranged and performed many successful plays by Ukrainian, Russian and foreign playwrights. He worked in the movies, too.

In 1922, in Kyiv, Les' Kurbas founded the "Berezil" Arts Association. There the stage director recognised his creativity and efforts to find new scenarios and new techniques for staging, especially those by Mykola Kulish and Ivan Mykytenko. He brought up brilliant actors and stage directors: Amvrosiy Buchma, Natalia Uzhviy, Marian Krushel'nyts'kyi to name but a few.

Modern Ukrainian theatre traditions are mainly based on Kurbas' theatrical ideas.

Les' Kurbas fell a victim of Stalin's repressions. He was exiled to the Solovki islands where he died.

According to the decision of UNESCO a centenary of Les' Kurbas' birth, a prominent Ukrainian actor and stage producer was celebrated in 1987 THE

memorial museum devoted to Les' Kurbas was opened in his birthplace, the village Staryi Skalat. Some Ukrainian theatres bear the name of this wonderful actor.

Compiled by H. VORON

III. After reading

Work with a partner and discuss the following questions.

1. How long did Les' Kurbas live?
2. Do you think he achieved his ambitions?
3. What were the main ideas in books by Mykola Kulish and Ivan Mykytenko?
4. Why do you think Les' Kurbas suffered from Stalin's regime? Give your own ideas.
5. Is he recognised now? How? Give vivid examples.

IV. Speaking

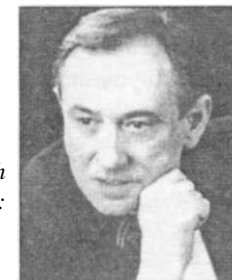
Work in a group. Imagine that you are present at famous Theatrical Parties that Kurbas used to hold in Ternopil'. What were the participants talking about? What were the topics of their discussions? In 10 minute time present groups' ideas to the class.

V. Writing

1. Write a theatre review about visiting some classical performance based on Kurbas' techniques. Use your imagination, the library and the Internet resources.
2. If you had the opportunity to meet Les' Kurbas, what questions would you ask? Write them down and exchange the list with a partner. Then together choose the best ones and role play the interview with a renowned actor.

Tasks have been developed by T.MYKHAILENKO

Bohdan Stupka



I. Before reading

Do you like going to the theatre if you have such a possibility? Why? What do you prefer to watch: comedies, dramas, musicals or others?

II. While reading

Read the short text about Bohdan Stupka and add some facts that **are not** mentioned in it.

Bohdan Stupka was born on 27 August 1941 in Kulykiv, L'viv province. He is one of the most renowned stage and film actors. His repertoire includes roles from farce, satirical comedy, contemporary plays, and tragedy (including such roles as W. Shakespeare's Richard III and Edmund in "King Lear").

He completed study in the drama studio at the L'viv Ukrainian Drama Theatre (1961-1967) and worked there as a leading actor. In 1968-1973 he was a student of the Faculty of Theatre Studies at Kyiv Institute of Theatre Arts, and in 1978 he joined the Kyiv Ukrainian Drama Theatre. He acted in the films "A White Bird with a Black Mark", "The Pipers", "The Red Bells" and many others.

B.Stupka is the People's Artist of Ukraine and the Shevchenko prize laureate. He played his best stage parts in I.Franko's "Stolen Happiness" (Zadorozhnyi), Sholom-Aleichem's "Tevie-Tevel" (Tevie), M.Bulgakov's "Master and Margaret" (Master), H.Skovoroda's "Garden of Divine Songs" (Skovoroda).

III. After reading

/. Make a chart for B.Stupka's life.

Years Events

1941
1961-67
1968-73
1972
1978

2. Answer the questions.

- 1) When was Bohdan Stupka born?
- 2) Did he want to become an actor in his childhood?
- 3) What was the first place of his actor activity?

People of Arts

- 4) What are his main roles at the theatre?
- 5) What do you personally know about his achievements?
- 6) Do you think that Bohdan Stupka is a patriot of our country? Give vivid examples.
- 7) What theatre does he perform now?
- 8) Have you ever been there?
- 9) What are your impressions of the theatre, actors' performing?
- 10) What theatre from your point of view can be considered popular?

IV. Speaking

/. *Make notes about your opinions of Bohdan Stupka.*

Think of reasons to support your opinions (He is an excellent actor/very intelligent, etc)

Practise saying your opinions (Personally, I think he is...)

2. *In pairs discuss the following:*

1) How would you describe this person? (appearance and features of character)

2) What kind of person is he?

3) What are the most famous things he's achieved in his life?

4) What impressed you most of all?

3. *Work in pairs.* A journalist is going to interview Bohdan Stupka. Choose the best questions to ask him.

Have you always wanted to be an actor?

Have you achieved all your ambitions?

What have been the best/the worst moments in your career so far?

Describe your typical working day.

What are the most pleasant things about your job?

How do you relax? Do you have any hobbies?

Is it difficult to find enough time for your family and friends when you are so busy?

How would you like people to remember you?

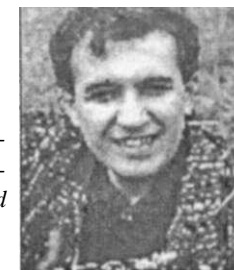
4. *Develop the idea with a partner I think that the role of the theatre in our life is....*

V. Writing

Write a review about the last theatre performance you have visited or seen on TV. Describe the actors' performance, props, music and your own impressions of it.

Compiled AyT.MYKHAILENKO

Nazariy Yaremchuk



I. Before reading

The singer you are going to read about represents modern Ukrainian music. What modern Ukrainian singers do you know? Who is your best-loved performer? Why?

II. While reading

Scan the text and say who has written it: a teacher, journalist, fan of N. Yaremchuk's music? Explain your choice.

Nazariy Yaremchuk was born on 30 November 1951 in family of Nazariy Tanasovych and Maria Dariivna in a small village Rivnia near Vyzhnytsia, Chernivtsi region. They gave him a name Nazariy in honour of his father. It was a family tradition. He was the youngest son.

His father enjoyed a lovely lyrical tenor. When he was singing in St. Apostol's church, the people were saying that the angles flew down to the temple. And his mother Maria possessed a magic soprano at that time. She has known a great number of songs that she tuned in mandolin's accompaniment. In 1969 he finished Vyzhnytsia school and tried to enter the Chernivtsi State University department of Geography. But he failed and had to work in West-Ukrainian geological searching party and he played football and even was a member of a football team "Kuty-Karpathy", and was a regional champion in group "B". At that very time the group "Smerichka" needed the performers and he became the soloist of that ensemble.

In 1970 he entered the university but he didn't leave "Smerichka". This group went out on the professional stage. So later he became an extra-mural student.

In 1975 he graduated from the university and began working as the engineer. But the songs and creative company of Levko Dutkivskyi, Volodymyr Ivasiuk and Vasyl' Zinkevych won. In 1972 he was awarded the regional Comsomol Prize named after K.Halkin, then the Republic prize named after M.Ostrovskyi. He became the laureate of different contests, and took part in tours around the former Soviet Union countries and in different popular festivals: "Kyiv Spring", "Moscow Stars", "Crimea Stars", "Belarussian autumn", "White Nights", "Mertsishor", festivals on BAM. There are many fans of his talent in Romania, Moldova, Slovakia, Germany, Laos.

People of Arts

In Chernobyl' hell his voice sounded three times. He brought his songs to those brave men who risking their lives were throwing the fragments of graphite bars down from the destroyed roof of NPS (Nuclear Power Station).

Besides Chernobyl' he was in Afghanistan where at night it was as clear as in the afternoon because of fire.

Due to the names of his songs Nazariy very often got other names among them were White Bird, Angel, The Stork from Ukraine, the Black-eye-browed from Carpathian, Bukovinian nightingale.

In 1978 he got the title of Honoured Artist of Ukraine and was awarded the People Friendship Order. In 1987 he became the People's Artist of Ukraine. In March 1996 Nazariy Yaremchuk was awarded the State Prize named after T.Shevchenko, but posthumously.

On 30 June 1996 at 10.30 a.m. in Chernivtsi the heart of Nazariy Yaremchuk stopped forever.

At that time it seemed that blue bells of waterfalls stopped striking; stout oak-trees bent down, waves of the river Prut sighed painfully, because the nightingale flew away from native Carpathians and Ukraine forever.

Compiled by **M.KLYMCHUK**

III. After reading

1. Work with a partner on the song by N. Yaremchuk and find as many positive words as you can.

THE FAMILY

Maybe, someone leads you into temptation
With fascination and charm in her eyes.
But only family keeps on relations,
Family is your support and sunrise.
Don't look for cause in your heart and your soul
If you are hurt by despair so hard,
Only the family in times of dole
Will lend you a hand and will cheer you up.

Refrain:

My family, dear — from father to children,
From mother let daughter take only the good.
My family, dear, through all Ukraine we are
With the highest branches and the deepest root.

Nazariy Yaremchuk

Through the temptation we can see the best thing
But don't forget in the greatest delight,
That only family is our medicine
It saves us from old age and keeps us in might.
Everything's fading and dying forever,
Everything's carried like rubbish by wind.
Only the family's always eternal,
Planting the seeds in immortal life's field.

2. Discuss with a partner the feelings this song awakes in your heart and soul. Speak on the topic "My beloved people" using positive words and expressions.

TV. Vocabulary

Reading strategies

1. Find these words in the song: *temptation, charm, fading.*
2. Is the word a noun, verb, adjective, etc?
3. Think about the context.
4. Is the word similar in your language?
5. Can you think of synonyms and opposites?
6. Complete the gaps in the table:

despair	desperate	
	delightful	delightfully
cheer	cheerful	

V. Writing

Can you write a poem about your family and their role in your life? If not, write a lyrical story about your beloved people.

Tasks have been developed by **T.MYKHAILENKO**

chapter

PEOPLE OF SPORT

Laryssa Latynina

I. Before reading

Do you like sport? Can you name any prominent sportsmen and sportswomen who brought the glory of our country in the past?

II. While reading

*Scan the text and find the information you **did not** know about this person.*



Laryssa Latynina is a famous Ukrainian sportswoman. She was born in Kherson. From the very childhood she had wanted to become a ballet dancer, she worked hard at the studio till it suddenly closed because of the lack of money. Laryssa was a very outgoing and optimistic - she went in for gymnastics in her native school; it remained her dancing. Dancing gave her special charm in future performances and competitions. After finishing school with a gold medal Laryssa entered Kyiv Polytechnic Institute. While studying there she kept on going in for her favourite sports. She reached wonderful results and became the member of Soviet Olympic team. Her first Olympic Games were in Melbourne in 1956. She won her first golden medal there. All in all Laryssa Latynina participated in three Olympiads: Melbourne (1956), Rome (1960) and Tokyo (1964). She has won 18 medals for her country!

After leaving her sports career she became a coach of the Soviet Olympic team and her sports girls became winners of the Olympic Games three times!

Laryssa Latynina is included into the list of the most prominent sportswomen and men of the century. Her record in gaining medals - 18 (9 - gold, 5 silver and 4 bronze) hasn't been beaten yet!

Now Laryssa Latynina lives in the suburbs of Moscow with her husband. Her favourite hobbies are gardening and spending time with her grandchildren.

in. After reading

Are the statements true or false?

1. Olena Latynina is my favourite Ukrainian sportsman.
2. She won her first gold medal in Sydney.
3. She won her first gold medal in Melbourne.
4. Latynina was born in Poltava.
5. At school she was fond of gymnastics.
6. She finished a secondary school with a silver medal.
7. She also participated in the 17th and 18th Olympics.
8. She won 18 Olympic medals.
9. Latynina is one of the brightest stars in swimming.
10. Latynina is one of the brightest stars in gymnastics history.

FV. Speaking

Discuss with a partner the qualities needed for achieving such results as Latynina's ones.

She should be very healthy.

She must be very persistent.

She definitely must be hardworking. Etc.

V. Writing

Imagine that you are invited to the press conference with this sports star. What questions would you ask her? What words of admiration would you write in the foreword to your article about this fantastic woman?

Compiled by O.LATTY, T.MYKHAILENKO

Serhiy Bubka

I. Before reading

1. Share your opinion on the role of the sponsors for the development of sport.

There is an opinion that professional sports damage the people's health and life. At what age should children go in for sport in a professional way? Are there any age limits for different kinds of sport? The children's parents are sometimes too ambitious about the successes of their children and they push the children into this or that kind of sports. Are the parents right?

There are sports which look like merry-making; they don't need any facilities or equipment and are available for all. Which of the following have you tried or would like to try?

leap-frogging — a game in which players take turns jumping over the backs of the other players;

frisbee — flying plate; jogging in the park; surfing;

jungle gym exercises — a children's playground with all kinds of bars, ladders etc; lapta; hand wrestling; pushing up from the floor; hopping;

quoiting — throwing rings to hang on a stick or on hooks.

2. What kind of exercises do you do to warm up your muscles?

3. What famous Ukrainian sportsmen do you know?

II. While reading

Scan the text and find the information you did **not** know about this person.

Since his first victory in Helsinki at the First World Championship Serhiy Bubka has been ranked among the best-known and gifted athletes of the world. Coaches and experts have kept an eye on the outstanding athlete and pin their hopes on him, which he has never failed to justify.

When still a boy he joined a group of pole vaulters, he knew almost nothing of the sport. But the agile, cheerful boy had no problems adapting in the group where he was the youngest. Soon, his elder brother Vasyl' joined him there.

Before long, their coach Vitaliy Petrov realised that Serhiy's potential lay,



above all, in his remarkable capacity for work. And if he had any disagreements at all with the Bubka brothers, it was that they 'had a tendency to overtrain'.

Later on Petrov decided that Serhiy had had enough of stewing in his own juice in Luhans'k — a city with no established traditions of pole vaulting. Along with most of his group, he moved to Donetsk which offered just the right kind of environment with no lack of competent specialists. By the time Petrov made up his mind to move to Donetsk, he had evolved his own coaching system which differed from the accepted theory in many respects. The system began paying off in 1982 when several of the sportsmen showed results qualifying them for the rating of Master of Sport, International Class. The highest jumps were scored by the Bubka brothers.

Serhiy would have shown a better result had it not been for his inability to control his nerves! That bitter experience cost him a lot and taught him a lesson. This was confirmed by his performance in Helsinki, when he was to compete against the rivals many of whom had had higher jumps to their credit than his result of 5 m 72 cm.

Here is an interview with Serhiy Bubka taken by the correspondent of "Ukraine".

Correspondent: Did you plan to win at Helsinki?

Serhiy: No, I didn't. I was there to gain experience and to try to repeat my best jump. As a matter of fact my coach and I never plan to win. Rather we plan a certain height that would in itself guarantee a decent place. If you're dead set on winning, you can bum yourself out even before the decisive attempts. And I tend to get overexcited rather quickly.

III. After reading

1. Ask 3—5 other questions about S. Bubka and make your partners answer them. If they fail, do it yourself.

2. Make a written profile of this great athlete, trying to explain his enormous popularity.

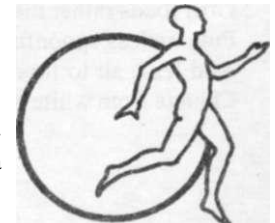
3. Speak about your favourite sport or sportsman.

IV. Speaking

Look at the leaflet and discuss the following.

HEALTHY EATING—WHY BOTHER?

To eat healthily is not a 'bother' — as this leaflet sets out to show. It is worth getting into a healthier pattern of eating.



We would feel fitter for it, and it would help to reduce the risk of heart disease, high blood pressure and certain forms of cancer.

The problem is: what changes do we make?

To sort out the confusion, that has arisen over healthy versus unhealthy eating, two independent medical committees (the National Advisory Committee on Nutrition Education — NACNE, and the Committee on Medical Aspects of Food Policy — COMA) have looked into the links between diet and health.

Although they worked independently of each other, Their recommendations were remarkably similar.

FITNESS FIGHTS FATNESS

Physical exercise not only makes you feel better — it also makes your body function better.

Regular exercise increases your metabolic rate (that's how quickly you burn up calories) 24 hours a day.

It means you will gradually lose weight, even if you do not cut back on your food.

And you will find also that it's easier to stay slim.

Finally, regular exercise can be a blessing for dieters — it can actually reduce your appetite.

You will find yourself getting hungry only when your body needs nourishment, not when you fancy a little something.

WHAT IS HEALTHY EATING?

Eating food that is best for our health should not be boring, time-consuming or expensive.

What we eat has to be balanced against practical considerations — price, availability, personal taste, lifestyle.

The two medical committees do not suggest we change the habits of a lifetime overnight. It's much easier to make small, gradual alterations to our normal eating patterns.

The sort of changes we might start with are:

Grill foods rather than fry them to reduce fat.

Put one less spoonful of sugar in tea and coffee.

Add less salt to food.

Change from white bread to wholemeal to increase fibre intake.

Compiled by M. SHPAN'KQ

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