EDUCATION DEPARTMENT OF NOVI SANZHARY VILLAGE COUNCIL

IN POLTAVA REGION

NOVI SANZHARY LYCEUM

OF NOVI SANZHARY VILLAGE COUNCIL IN POLTAVA REGION

O. M. Sivryuk

**Aesop`s Fables.**

**Wisdom in each word**

Novi Sanzhary 2021

**ВІДДІЛ ОСВІТИ**

**НОВОСАНЖАРСЬКОЇ СЕЛИЩНОЇ РАДИ**

**ПОЛТАВСЬКОЇ ОБЛАСТІ**

**НОВОСАНЖАРСЬКИЙ ЛІЦЕЙ**

**НОВОСАНЖАРСЬКОЇ СЕЛИЩНОЇ РАДИ**

**ПОЛТАВСЬКОЇ ОБЛАСТІ**

О. М. Сіврюк

**Байки Езопа.**

**Мудрість у кожному слові**

Тексти та вправи

для читання та говоріння

англійською мовою

Нові Санжари 2021

 **Укладач:** Сіврюк Ольга Миколаївна, учитель-методист англійської мови вищої категорії Новосанжарського ліцею Новосанжарської селищної ради Полтавської області

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Дана збірка для учнів, які вдосконалюють уміння читати мовчки й говорити англійською на уроках англійської мови. Тексти мають виховну спрямованість, оскільки своїм змістом стверджують загальнолюдські моральні цінності.

**Рецензенти:**

**Зимовець Юлія Миколаївна** – учитель-методист англійської мови Новосанжарського ліцею

**Сергеєва Людмила Олександрівна –** начальник відділу освіти Новосанжарської селищної ради Полтавської області

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**ПЕРЕДМОВА**

Ця збірка призначається для учнів, які вже мають певні вміння читання англійською мовчки та для тих, хто захоплюється та оволодіває цією мовою самостійно. Мета цієї збірки – забезпечити подальший розвиток умінь читання.

Збірка складається з адаптованих байок Езопа, видатного байкаря, засновника жанру байки. Вони мають виховну спрямованість, оскільки своїм змістом стверджують загальнолюдські моральні цінності.

Робота над кожною байкою має наступну методичну організацію.

Перед байкою вміщено слова, які можуть спричинити труднощі розуміння тексту. Ці слова (вирази) подані з перекладом на українську мову.

Вправа 1 спрямована на засвоєння лексики, вміщеної перед текстом. Вона передбачає заповнення пропусків у реченнях з опорою на контекст. Ці речення із змістом байки не пов’язані. Серед них є прислів’я, висловлювання видатних людей.

Вправа 2, яка безпосередньо передує читанню тексту, містить завдання, спрямоване на розуміння основного змісту байки. Воно сприяє підвищенню розумової активності при читанні, удосконаленню механізму передбачення подальшого розгортання сюжету. Перевірка цієї вправи здійснюється відразу після першого читання байки учнями. Її можна перевірити або усно, у фронтальному режимі, або письмово.

Після цього можна дати прочитати текст ще раз для його більш детального розуміння. Контроль такого розуміння здійснюється за допомогою Вправи 3. Вона містить різноманітні контрольні завдання. Одним з них є короткі відповіді на запитання («так» чи «ні»). Іншим видом контрольної вправи є завдання, згідно з яким учні повинні визначити, чи відповідають задані твердження змісту прочитаного тексту. Можна розширити цю роботу, запропонувавши учням після виконання вправи пояснити свій вибір, наводячи факти з тексту. Така діяльність сприятиме більш уважному читанню.

До деяких текстів подається вправа, яка є тестом множинного вибору. В одній з альтернатив такого тесту міститься матеріал, необхідний для правильного завершення речення чи відповіді на запитання.

Більш ускладненим видом контролю є відповіді на спеціальні запитання. Відповідаючи на такі запитання, учні повинні будувати власні висловлювання з опорою на байку або шляхом самостійного конструювання речень-відповідей.

Ці вправи слід виконувати у письмовій формі. Учитель, перевіривши контрольні роботи всіх учнів, може поставити кожному з них оцінку. Це допоможе йому слідкувати за подальшим розвитком у кожного учня такого важливого виду мовленнєвої діяльності, яким є читання.

При застосуванні таких вправ важливо, щоб учні не сприйняли ці тексти як гру на відгадування. Тому слід заохочувати їх давати пояснення, чому вони обрали той чи інший варіант. Такий вид роботи націлює учнів на більш уважне читання тексту і є перехідною ланкою до розвитку усного мовлення.

Наступна вправа містить мовленнєві ситуації для розвитку усного мовлення. Учитель може запропонувати учням різноманітні мовленнєві ситуації для діалогічного та монологічного мовлення (діалоги діючих осіб, розповідь про події від особи якогось персонажу та обговорення проблем, пов’язаних з тематикою оповідання).

Таким чином, робота над цією збіркою може забезпечити подальший розвиток умінь читання й говоріння, розширення репродуктивного й рецептивного словника, розумовий розвиток учнів.

**ANCIENT GREEK FABULIST**

 Aesop who lived from about 620 to 560 B.C. was an Ancient Greek fabulist or story teller known for a number of moral stories as Aesop's Fables. Although his existence remains uncertain and no writings by him survive, numerous tales credited to him were gathered across the centuries and in many languages in a storytelling tradition that continues to this day. Many of the tales are characterized by animals and inanimate objects that speak, solve problems, and generally have human characteristics.

Scattered details of Aesop's life can be found in ancient sources, including Aristotle, Herodotus, and Plutarch. An ancient literary work called The Aesop Romance tells an episodic, probably highly fictional version of his life, including the traditional description of him as a strikingly ugly slave who by his cleverness acquires freedom and becomes an adviser to kings and city-states. Depictions of Aesop in popular culture over the last 2500 years have included many works of art and his appearance as a character in numerous books, films, plays, and television programs.

**Text 1. THE MISCHIEVOUS DOG**

***Vocabulary***

1. *mischievous,* adj. – неслухняний, бешкетливий
2. *snap at smb.,* v. – огризнутися
3. *fasten,* v. – пристібати, кріпити
4. *strut,* v. – ходити поважно, зухвало
5. *tinkle,* v. – брязкати, дзвеніти
6. *merit,* n. – гідність, заслуга
7. *disgrace,* n. – зневага, ганьба
8. *nuisance,* n. – незручність, прикрість

**Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with the suitable words from the text.**

1.The fact that slavery exists today, although sometimes well disguised, is a \_\_\_\_ for humankind. 2. Mosquitoes can be a bit of a \_\_\_\_ while your resting. 3. He was asked to \_\_\_\_ his seatbelt in order to be safe. 4. How dare he \_\_\_\_ around my house like a peacock? 5. I was certain her \_\_\_\_ would speak for her. 6. A piano was \_\_\_\_ in the background. 7. The dog \_\_\_\_ a stranger who was trying to get into the house. 8. A \_\_\_\_ gleam lit up her eyes.

**Exercise 2. Read the story and say whether the bell round the dog’s neck was a sign of his master’s affection.**

There was once a Dog who used to snap at people and bite them without any provocation, and who was a great nuisance to everyone who came to his master’s house. So his master fastened a bell round his neck to warn people of his presence. The Dog was very proud of the bell and strutted about tinkling it with immense satisfaction. But an old dog came up to him and said: “The fewer airs you give yourself the better, my friend. You don’t think, do you, that your bell was given you as a reward of merit? On the contrary, it is a badge of disgrace.”

Notoriety is often mistaken for fame.

**Exercise 3. Answer the following questions.**

1. What did the Dog used to do?
2. Was there an evident reason for the Dog’s behavior?
3. What did the Dog’s master decide to do?
4. Did the Dog understand his master’s intention?
5. What did the old dog say to him?
6. Was the old dog right? Why?

**Exercise 4. Speak on the following.**

1. Retell the story as if you were a Dog.
2. Make up a dialogue between the master’s Dog and the old dog. Role-play it.
3. Comment on the moral of the fable: “Notoriety is often mistaken for fame”. Do you agree with it? Have you ever come across similar situations in a real life?

**Text 2. THE BAT AND THE WEASELS**

***Vocabulary***

1. *weasel,* n. – тхір
2. *beg,* v. – благати
3. *enemy,* n. – ворог
4. *commit oneself,* v. – взяти на себе зобов’язання

**Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with the suitable words from the text.**

1.Before you finally \_\_\_\_and sign the documents think over the possible consequences. 2. I \_\_\_\_ you to believe me. 3. It could be a racoon or a \_\_\_\_ or a badger, but in any case I was interested in tracking it. 4. As a result this is causing people who have worked together for nearly a lifetime to become bitter \_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 2. Read the story and say how the Bat managed to survive.**

A Bat fell to the ground and was caught by a Weasel and was just going to be killed and eaten when it begged to be let go. The Weasel said he couldn’t do that because he was an enemy of all birds on principle. “Oh, but,” said the Bat, “I’m not a bird at all: I’m a mouse”. “So you are,” said the Weasel, “now I come to look at you”: and he let it go. Some time after this the Bat was caught in just the same way by another Weasel, and, as before, begged for its life. “No”, said the Weasel, “I never let a mouse go by any chance.” “But I’m not a mouse,” said the Bat: “I’m a bird”. “Why, so you are”, said the Weasel; and he too let the Bat go.

Look and see which way the wind blows before you commit yourself.

**Exercise 3. Read the following statements. Which of them are true (T) and which are false (F).**

1. A Bat fell into the pit.
2. The Bat was caught by a Weasel.
3. The Weasel wanted to kill the Bat.
4. The Bat didn’t manage to escape from the Weasel.
5. Another Weasel caught the Bat some time later.
6. The Weasel and the Bat became friends.
7. The Weasel ate the Bat.

**Exercise 4. Speak on the following.**

1. Retell the story as if you were a Bat.
2. Have you ever managed to get out of troubles due to your being smart and cunning? Give the examples.
3. Comment on the quotation: “It is not the strongest of the species that survives, nor the most intelligent, but the one most responsive to change”. (Charles Darwin)

**Text 3. THE SPENDTHRIFT AND THE SWALLOW**

***Vocabulary***

1. *spendthrift,* n. – марнотратник
2. *swallow,* n. – ластівка
3. *waste one’s fortune,* v. – змарнувати всі гроші
4. *do without something,* v. – обійтися без чогось
5. *perish of something,* v. – загинути через щось
6. *miserable,* adj. – нещасний

**Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with the suitable words from the text.**

1.I have been so \_\_\_\_ since she left me. 2. You should provide your wardrobe with the latest designs without \_\_\_\_. 3. The swift does not flap its wings so often as the \_\_\_\_. 4. Mankind is faced with a choice: either save the environment or \_\_\_\_ own negligence. 5. He is a real \_\_\_\_! He cannot budget his own expenses. 6. If they think they can \_\_\_\_ me, well, let them get on with it.

**Exercise 2. Read the story and say what a Spendthrift blamed a Swallow for.**

A Spendthrift, who had wasted his fortune, and had nothing left but the clothes in which he stood, saw a Swallow one fine day in early spring. Thinking that summer had come, and that he could now do without his coat, he went and sold it for what it would fetch. A change, however, took place in the weather, and there came a sharp frost which killed the unfortunate Swallow. When the Spendthrift saw its dead body he cried, “Miserable bird! Thanks to you I am perishing of cold myself”.

One swallow does not make summer.

**Exercise 3. Answer the following questions.**

1. Whom did a Spendthrift meet one day?
2. Was the Spendthrift rich or poor?
3. What did the Spendthrift possess?
4. Why did he sell his last coat?
5. What was the result of his behaviour?
6. What happened to the miserable swallow one day and why?
7. What conclusion did the Spendthrift make? Was he right?

**Exercise 4. Speak on the following.**

1. Retell the story as if you were a Spendthrift.
2. Do you know any cases when people suffered from their own wastefulness?
3. How do you budget your own expenditures? Do you consider yourself to be a thrifty person?
4. Comment on the quotation: “If you would be wealthy, think of saving as well as getting” (Benjamin Franklin)

**Text 4. THE FOX AND THE STORK**

***Vocabulary***

1. *stork,* n. – лелека
2. *fare,* n. – їжа, провізія
3. *relish,* n. – насолода
4. *lap up,* v. – лакати
5. *evident,* adj. – очевидний
6. *in vain,* adv. – марно
7. *savoury,* adj. – пікантний

**Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with the suitable words from the text.**

1.This hotel offers a superb location in the heart of the city, 5-star service and \_\_\_\_ cuisine. 2. He will die \_\_\_\_ if we do not accomplish our mission. 3. A few years later a \_\_\_\_ brought us my sister Stephanie. 4. The difference between theory and reality was becoming increasingly \_\_\_\_. 5. I am going to \_\_\_\_ every drop of hope and love. 6. Here you can \_\_\_\_ the wonderful cuisine of this Ukrainian region. 7. The test of a true chef is what he can do with simple \_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 2. Read the story and say how a Stork revenged on a Fox.**

A Fox invited a Stork to dinner, at which the only fare provided was a large flat dish of soup. The Fox lapped it up with great relish, but the Stork wit her long bill tried in vain to partake of the savoury broth. Her evident distress caused the sly Fox much amusement. But no long after the Stork invited him in turn and set before him a pitcher with a long narrow neck, into which she could get her bill with ease. Thus, while she enjoyed her dinner, the Fox sat by hungry and helpless, for it was impossible for him to reach the tempting contents of the vessel.

**Exercise 3. Arrange the statements in the correct order.**

1. The Stork couldn’t pick up savoury broth with her long bill.
2. The Fox lapped it up with great relish.
3. A Fox invited a Stork to dinner of a large flat dish of soup.
4. The Fox sat by hungry and helpless.
5. The Stork invited the Fox in turn.
6. The Stork set before the Fox a pitcher with a long narrow neck.
7. The Stork enjoyed her dinner.
8. The Stork’s evident distress caused the sly Fox much amusement.

**Exercise 4. Speak on the following.**

1. Make up a dialogue between the Fox and the Stork. Role-play it.
2. How often do you receive guests? How do you arrange everything to please them?
3. Comment on the quotation: “Friends may come and go, but enemies accumulate” (Thomas Jones)

**Text 5. THE MISTRESS AND HER SERVANTS**

***Vocabulary***

1. *widow,* n. – вдова
2. *thrifty,* adj*. –* ощадливий
3. *intensely,* adv. – інтенсивно, сильно
4. *wring (wrung-wrung),* v. – скрутити
5. *set somebody to work,* v. – змусити когось приступити до роботи
6. *consequence,* n. – наслідок

**Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with the suitable words from the text.**

1.If you are \_\_\_\_, you can find ways to decorate your room stylishly and inexpensively. 2. We had the turkey for our family dinner after my mom had \_\_\_\_ its neck. 3. Disease was an inevitable \_\_\_\_ of poor living conditions. 4. The business community participated regularly and \_\_\_\_ in charity activities. 5. The young \_\_\_\_remarried with her childhood friend. 6. As soon as their meeting was over, they \_\_\_\_\_ new employees \_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 2. Read the story and say why the servants had to start their work earlier than ever.**

A Widow, thrifty and industrious, had two servants, whom she kept pretty hard at work. They were not allowed to lie long in bed in the mornings, but the old lady had them get up and work as soon as the cock crew. They disliked intensely having to get up at such an hour, especially in winter-time: and they thought that if it were not for the cock waking up their Mistress so horribly early, they could sleep longer. So they caught it and wrung its neck. But they weren’t prepared for the consequences. For what happened was that their Mistress, not hearing the cock crow as usual, waked them up earlier than ever, and set them to work in the middle of the night.

**Exercise 3. Answer the following questions.**

1. What was a Widow like?
2. Who helped her about the household?
3. What did the servants dislike intensely?
4. Whom did they blame?
5. What decision did the servants make?
6. Were they satisfied with the consequences?

**Exercise 4. Speak on the following.**

1. Retell the story as if you were one of the servants.
2. Have you ever had such a case in your real life when you didn’t manage to achieve your aim because of your making mistakes?
3. Comment on the quotation: “A man may fail many times, but he isn’t a failure until he begins to blame somebody else” (John Burroughs)

**Text 6. THE SHEPHERD’S BOY AND THE WOLF**

***Vocabulary***

1. *shepherd,* n. – пастух
2. *flock*, n. – стадо
3. *hoax,* v. – обманювати, розігрувати
4. *pretend,* v. – прикидатися
5. *pains,* n. – зусилля
6. *be used to,* v. – звикати до чогось
7. *take no notice of,* v. – не звертати уваги на

**Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with the suitable words from the text.**

1.Even the experts were \_\_\_\_. 2. We see an immense \_\_\_\_ of geese making up the stream. 3. He had a big stain on his shirt, but I \_\_\_\_ not to notice. 4. We should take \_\_\_\_ to present Ukraine as a strong country that looks forward rather than backward. 5. They want a \_\_\_\_ to protect their sheep from wolves. 6. \_\_\_\_ rumours because suspicion leads to fear. 7. She \_\_\_\_ working long hours.

**Exercise 2. Read the story and say why nobody helped the shepherd’s boy.**

A Shepherd’s Boy was tending his flock near a village, and thought it would be great fun to hoax the villagers by pretending that a Wolf was attacking the sheep: so he shouted out, “Wolf! Wolf!” and when the people came running up, he laughed at them for their pains. He did this more than once, and every time the villagers found they had been hoaxed, for there was no Wolf at all. At last, a Wolf really did come, and the boy cried, “Wolf! Wolf!” as loud as he could: but the people were so used to hearing him call that they took no notice of his cries for help. And so the Wolf had it all his own way, and killed off sheep after sheep at his leisure.

You cannot believe a liar even when he tells the truth.

**Exercise 3. Arrange the statements in the correct order.**

1. Nobody believed and helped the boy.
2. A shepherd was tending his flock near a village.
3. At last a Wolf really came.
4. The Boy hoaxed the villagers by pretending that a Wolf was attacking the sheep.
5. The Boy cried “Wolf! Wolf!” as loud as he could.
6. When people came to help him he laughed at them for their pains.
7. He used to cry: “Wolf! Wolf!”

**Exercise 4. Speak on the following.**

1. Retell the story as if you were a Shepherd’s Boy.
2. Comment on the moral of the fable: “You cannot believe a liar even when he tells the truth.”
3. Do you often tell a lie? What are the reasons for such behaviour?
4. Is it possible to justify a lie?

**Text 7. THE SLAVE AND THE LION**

***Vocabulary***

1. *cruelly,* adv. – жорстоко
2. *in search of* – у пошуках чогось
3. *wretched,* adj. – нещасний
4. *spring (sprang-sprung),* v. – стрибати
5. *devour,* v. – зжерти
6. *fawn upon*, v. – лебезити
7. *thorn,* n. *–* шип, колючка
8. *dress the wound –* перемотати рану
9. *gratitude,* n. – вдячність
10. *ferocious,* adj*. –* лютий
11. *fidelity,* n. *–* вірність

**Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with the suitable words from the text.**

1.The FBI’s motto: “\_\_\_\_, Bravery, Integrity.” 2. He \_\_\_\_ everything on his plate. 3.Laura was driven by a \_\_\_\_ determination to succeed. 4. Her husband was \_\_\_\_ taken from her and from their three little girls nearly 40 years ago. 5. They \_\_\_\_ to her defence. 6. The least you can do is to offer your \_\_\_\_. 7. There is no rose without a \_\_\_\_. 8. The burglars despoiled the art museum \_\_\_\_ treasures. 9. A surgeon found him in despair when he came to \_\_\_\_. 10. It is no good \_\_\_\_ the teacher, you have to work hard to earn good marks. 11. She had spent most of her adulthood trying to black out memories of a \_\_\_\_ childhood.

**Exercise 2. Read the story and say why the governor of the town decreed that the Lion and the Slave should be free.**

A Slave ran away from his master, by whom he had been most cruelly treated, and, in order to avoid capture, betook himself into the desert. As he wandered about in search of food and shelter, he came to a cave, which he entered and found to be unoccupied. Really, however, it was a Lion’s den, and almost immediately, to the horror of the wretched fugitive, the Lion himself appeared. The man gave himself up for lost: but, to his utter astonishment, the Lion, instead of springing upon him and devouring him, came and fawned upon him, at the same time whining and lifting up his paw. Observing it to be much swollen and inflamed, he examined it and found a large thorn embedded in the ball of the foot. He accordingly removed it and dressed the wound as well as he could: and in course of time it healed up completely. The Lion’s gratitude was unbounded; he looked upon the man as his friend, and they shared the cave for some time together. A day came, however, when the Slave began to long for the society of his fellow-men, and he bade farewell to the Lion and returned to the town. Here he was presently recognized and carried off in chains to his former master, who resolved to make an example of him, and ordered that he should be thrown to the beasts at the next public spectacle in the theatre. On the fatal day the beasts were loosed into the arena, and among the rest a Lion of huge bulk and ferocious aspect; and then the wretched Slave was cast in among them. What was the amazement of the spectators, when the Lion after one glance bounded up to him and lay down at his feet with every expression of affection and delight! It was his old friend of the cave! The audience clamoured that the Slave`s life should be spared: and the governor of the town, marvelling at such gratitude and fidelity in a beast, decreed that both should receive their liberty.

**Exercise 3. Read the following statements. Which of them are true (T) and which are false (F).**

1. A Slave ran away from his master because he made him work hard.
2. In the desert he wandered in search of food and shelter.
3. He came to the zoo and saw a Lion.
4. The Lion didn’t spring upon the Slave.
5. The Slave cured the Lion’s paw.
6. The Lion showed no gratitude to the Slave.
7. One day the Slave returned to the town.
8. His former master forgave the Slave his escaping.
9. The Slave appeared in the cage with the beasts.
10. The Lion after one glance bounded up to him and lay down at his feet.
11. The Governor decreed to kill them both.

**Exercise 4. Speak on the following.**

1. Retell the story as if you were a Lion (a Slave).
2. Are you always grateful to others?
3. How can gratitude be demonstrated?
4. Have you ever experienced ungratefulness from others? Give your examples.
5. Comment on the quotation: “What’s important in life is how we treat each other” (Hanna Ivanhoe)

**Text 8. THE OWL AND THE BIRDS**

***Vocabulary***

1. *owl,* n. – сова
2. *mistletoe,* n. – омела
3. *archer,* n. – стрілець
4. *arrow,* n. – стріла
5. *mope,* v. – хандрити, сумувати
6. *ponder on,* v. – роздумовувати

**Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with the suitable words from the text.**

1.The winner is given a purse of gold and crowned as the best \_\_\_\_ of England. 2. The bow and \_\_\_\_ belong to my granddad who is an excellent archer. 3. Besides the Christmas tree, holly and \_\_\_\_ are used to decorate the house. 4. It is annoying watching you \_\_\_\_\_ all the time because of trifles. 5. I was going to paint my statue of \_\_\_\_, but somebody broke it. 6. It was here he came to \_\_\_\_\_ the problems of the Universe.

**Exercise 2. Read the story and say why the Owl sits moping and pondering on something.**

The Owl is a very wise bird; and once, long ago, when the first oak sprouted in the forest, she called all the other Birds together and said to them, “You see this tiny tree? If you take my advice, you will destroy it now when it is small: for when it grows big, the mistletoe will appear upon it, from which birdlime will be prepared for your destruction”. Again, when the first flax was sown, she said to them, “Go and eat up that seed, for it is the seed of the flax, out of which men will one day make nets to catch you”. Once more, when she saw the first archer, she warned the Birds that he was their deadly enemy, who would wing his arrows with their own feathers and shoot them. But they took no notice of what she said: in fact, they thought she was rather mad, and laughed at her. When, however, everything turned out as she had foretold, they changed their minds and conceived a great respect for her wisdom. Hence, whenever she appears, the Birds attend upon her in the hope of hearing something that may be for their good. She, however, gives them advice no longer, but sits moping and pondering on the folly of her kind.

**Exercise 3. Answer the following questions.**

1. What pieces of advice did the Owl give to other birds?
2. Did the birds follow the Owl’s advice?
3. How did the birds behave?
4. Everything happened as the Owl had predicted, didn’t they?
5. Why do the birds attend upon the Owl?

**Exercise 4. Speak on the following.**

1. Do you agree that good advice is worth a fortune?
2. Whom do you usually ask for advice and why? Do you always follow the recommendations of others?
3. Comment on the quotation: “For every person wishing to teach there are thirty not wanting to be taught” (W.C. Sellar)

**Text 9. THE GOOSE THAT LAID THE GOLDEN EGGS**

***Vocabulary***

1. *have a good fortune, v.* – мати удачу, щастити
2. *possess, v.* – володіти
3. *lay eggs, v*. – нести яйця
4. *neither… nor* – ні…ні…
5. *precious, adj*. – дорогоцінний
6. *wealth, n*. – багатство

**Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with the suitable words from the text.**

1.Health is above \_\_\_\_(Proverb). 2. He \_\_\_\_\_ to win the lottery twice. 3. My friend \_\_\_\_ a cosy little house in the wonderful country on the bank of the river. 4. Ann`s boyfriend presented her with a \_\_\_\_\_ ring in honour of their engagement. 5. Sea turtles \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the sand and it`s dangerous for their children to crawl to the sea without being eaten by crocodiles. 6. \_\_\_\_\_\_ John \_\_\_\_ Merry knew about my arrival.

**Exercise 2. Read the story and say what made the Man and his Wife kill his Goose.**

A Man and his Wife had the good fortune to possess a Goose which laid a Golden Egg every day. Lucky though they were, they soon began to think they were not getting rich fast enough, and, imagining the bird must be made of gold inside, they decided to kill it in order to secure the whole store of precious metal at once. But when they cut it open they found it was just like any other goose. Thus, they neither got rich all at once, as they had hoped, nor enjoyed any longer the daily addition to their wealth.

Much wants more and loses all

**Exercise 3. Answer the following question.**

1. What did the Goose do every day?

2. Why were the Man and his Wife displeased?

3. What did they decide to do with their Goose?

4. What did they find inside the bird?

5. What is the morality of the fable?

**Exercise 4. Speak on the following.**

1. Are you always grateful for the good somebody does for you?

2. Comment on the morality of the fable: “Much wants more and loses all”?

3. Comment on the quotation: “Money was never a big motivation for me, except as a way to keep score. The real excitement is playing the game.” (Donald Trump)

**Text 10. THE OLD WOMAN AND THE DOCTOR**

***Vocabulary***

1. *fee, n. –* плата
2. *prescribe, v. –* приписувати, призначати
3. *sue, v. –* просити, подавати скаргу
4. *disease, n. –* хвороба
5. *magistrate, n. –* суддя
6. *debt, n. –* борг
7. *blind, adj. –* сліпий
8. *at any rate –* принаймні, у всякому разі

**Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with the suitable words from the text.**

1. He was brought up before a \_\_\_\_\_ charged with dangerous driving. 2. \_\_\_\_\_ I will do nothing without further instructions. 3. There is no admission \_\_\_\_\_ for children under five. 4. The \_\_\_\_\_ began all of a sudden. 5. He is deeply in \_\_\_\_\_. 6. The doctor \_\_\_\_\_ medicine to the patient. 7. He is deaf and almost \_\_\_\_\_ because of his old age. 8. She \_\_\_\_\_ him for a large sum of money.

**Exercise 2. Read the story and say what made the Old Women go to the magistrate. How did she manage to defend herself?**

 An Old Woman became almost totally blind from a disease of the eyes, and, after consulting a Doctor, made an agreement with him in the presence of witnesses that she should pay him a high fee if he cured her, while if he failed he was to receive nothing. The Doctor accordingly prescribed a course of treatment, and every time he paid her a visit he took away with him some article out of the house, until at last, when he visited her for the last time, and the cure was complete, there was nothing left. When the Old Woman saw that the house was empty she refused to pay him his fee; and, after repeated refusals on her part, he sued her before the magistrates for payment of her debt. On being brought into court she was ready with her defence. “The claimant,” said she, “has stated the facts about our agreement correctly. I undertook to pay him a fee if he cured me, and he, on his part, promised to charge nothing if he failed. Now, he says I am cured; but I say that I am blinder than ever, and I can prove what I say. When my eyes were bad I could at any rate see well enough to be aware that my house contained a certain amount of furniture and other things; but now, when according to him I am cured, I am entirely unable to see anything there at all.”

**Exercise 3. Read the following statements. Which of them are true (T) and which are false (F).**

1. There were no witnesses during the agreement between the Old Woman and the Doctor.

2. The Doctor was very honest.

3. When the Old Woman saw that the house was empty, she didn`t want to pay him the money.

4. The Old Woman remained deaf and blind after the treatment.

5. The Old Woman proved her being blind in the court.

**Exercise 4. Speak on the following.**

1. Do you consider the profession of a doctor to be complicated and noble? Give your arguments.

2. Recollect a situation when you made a mistake or were deceived. Do you think it mattered very much?

3. Comment on the proverb: “You can`t be too careful”.

**Text 11. MERCURY AND THE WOODMAN**

***Vocabulary***

*1.woodman, n.* – лісоруб

*2. glance off, v.* – висковзнути

*3. axe, n.* – сокира

*4. dive, v.* – поринати

*5. golden, adj.* – золотий

*6. silver, adj.* – срібний

*7. honesty, n.* – чесність

*8. decline, v.* – відмовлятись; зменшуватись; спадати

**Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with the suitable words from the text.**

1.I always trusted Jack: I never doubted his \_\_\_\_\_ . 2. A tomahawk is an Indian \_\_\_\_\_ . 3. The bird \_\_\_\_\_ into the river to catch a fish. 4. Speech is \_\_\_\_ , but silence is \_\_\_\_\_\_ (Proverb). 5. Authority without wisdom is like a heavy \_\_\_\_\_ without an edge. 6. I \_\_\_\_\_ his proposal as I have never trusted him. 7. My favourite cup \_\_\_\_ my hand and broke against the floor.

**Exercise 2. Read the story and say how Mercury rewarded honesty and punished greediness.**

A Woodman was felling a tree on the bank of a river, when his axe, glancing off the trunk, flew out of his hands and fell into the water. As he stood by the water`s edge lamenting his loss, Mercury appeared and asked him the reason for his grief; and on learning what had happened, out of pity for his distress he dived into the river and, bringing up a golden axe, asked him if that was the one he had lost. The Woodman replied that it was not, and Mercury then dived a second time, and, bringing up a silver axe, asked if that was his. “No, that is not mine either,” said the Woodman. Once more Mercury dived into the river, and brought up the missing axe. The Woodman was overjoyed at recovering his property, and thanked his benefactor warmly; and the latter was so pleased with his honesty that the he made him a present of the other two axes. When the Woodman told the story to his companions, one of these was filled with envy of his good fortune and determined to try his luck for himself. So he went and began to fell a tree at the edge of the river, and presently contrived to let his axe drop into the water. Mercury appeared as before, and, on learning that his axe had fallen in, he dived and brought up a golden axe, as he had done on the previous occasion. Without waiting to be asked whether it was his or not the fellow cried, “That`s mine, that`s mine,” and stretched out his hand eagerly for the prize: but Mercury was so disgusted at his dishonesty that he not only declined to give him the golden axe, but also refused to recover for him the one he had let fall into the stream.

 Honesty is the best policy.

**Exercise 3. Answer the following questions.**

1. Who went to the wood?
2. What happened to the axe?
3. Who decided to help him?
4. Did Mercury bring the woodman`s axe?
5. How many times did Mercury dive?
6. What present did Mercury make to the woodman?
7. Who decided to try his luck too? What did he do?
8. Did the man want to take the golden axe?
9. What did Mercury do?

**Exercise 4. Speak on the following.**

1. Retell the story as if you were Mercury.
2. a) Which of these traits of character do you most value in people? Place them in order of importance.
* Courage
* Honesty
* Imagination
* Loyalty
* Modesty
* Patience
* Self-assurance
* Sincerity
* Sensitivity
* Tolerance

b) Compare your ranging with that of your partner.

3. Have you ever told a lie and felt really guilty afterwards?

4. Comment on the proverb: “He that loses his honesty has nothing else to lose”.

**Text 12. THE LION AND THE MOUSE**

***Vocabulary***

1. *paw, n*. – лапа
2. *lose one`s temper* – виходити з себе, втрачати терпіння
3. *seize, v.* – схопити, захопити
4. *entreat, v.* – молитися, благати
5. *insignificant, adj.* – неважливий
6. *to get entangled* – заплутатись, переплутатись
7. *net, n.* – сітка
8. *gnaw, v.* – гризти
9. *roar, n.* – рев, ґвалт

**Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with the suitable words from the text.**

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ when I saw my little dog \_\_\_\_\_ my new shoes. 2. The cat`s \_\_\_\_\_

were dirty and it left muddy traces all over the carpet. 3. Ann`s father bought her a ­­­\_\_\_\_\_ to catch butterflies. 4. He \_\_\_\_ my hand, shook it, and said how grateful he was to me for my help. 5. Did you hear the **\_\_\_\_\_** of the lions? 6. My thoughts nearly \_\_\_\_\_ when they told me the truth. 7. The people gathered outside the palace to \_\_\_\_\_ favours of the king. 8. Everything seemed to be so \_\_\_\_\_ that I didn`t pay attention to it at first.

**Exercise 2. Read the story and say how the mouse helped the lion.**

A Lion as leep in his lair was waked up by a Mouse running over his face. Losing his temper he seized it with his paw and was about to kill it. The Mouse, terrified, piteously entreated him to spare its life. “Please let me go,” it cried, “and one day I will repay you for your kindness.” The idea of so insignificant a creature ever being able to do anything for him amused the Lion so much that he laughed aloud, and good-humouredly let it go. But the Mouse`s chance came, after all. One day the Lion got entangled in a net which had been spread for game by some hunters, and the Mouse heard and recognized his roars of anger and ran to the spot. Without more ado it set to work to gnaw the ropes with its teeth, and succeeded before long in setting the Lion free. “There!” said the Mouse, “you laughed at me when I promised I would repay you: but now you see, even a Mouse can help a Lion.”

**Exercise 3. Answer the following questions.**

1. Who woke the lion up?
2. What was he going to do when the mouse disturbed him?
3. What did the mouse beg the lion to do? What did she promise to do?
4. What happened to the lion one day?
5. How did the mouse keep her promise to help the lion?
6. What is the morality of the fable?

**Exercise 4. Speak on the following.**

1. Speak about someone you know who always keeps his/her promise (who habitually breaks his/her promise).
2. Do you always keep your promise? Has there ever been a case when you broke it? What made you do it?
3. No act if kind, no matter how small, is ever wasted.`(Aesop)

**Text 13. THE ASS, THE FOX, AND THE LION**

***Vocabulary***

1. *ass,* n. – ослик
2. *boldly,* adv. – сміливо, самовпевнено
3. *stack,* v. – підкрадатись
4. *pit,* n. – яма
5. *contrive,* v. – затівати, вигадувати, ухитрятись
6. *finish off,* v. – убивати, закінчувати щось
7. *feast upon,* v. – насолоджуватися
8. *betray,* v. – зраджувати

**Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with the suitable words from the text.**

1.In the childhood for my birthday I used to \_\_\_\_\_ the most delicious cake in the world. 2. The orchestra \_\_\_\_\_ impressed me by its depth. 3. If you mate a horse with an \_\_\_\_\_ you will get a mule. 4. She \_\_\_\_\_ asked me the question. 5. Wolves \_\_\_\_\_ the flock unsurprisingly. 6. He felt that she had \_\_\_\_\_ him. 7. She somehow \_\_\_\_\_ to arrange a meeting. 8. I must \_\_\_\_\_ the work while the light is good.

**Exercise 2. Read the story and say why the fox betrayed the ass.**

 An Ass and a Fox went into partnership and sallied out to forage for food together. They hadn`t gone far before they saw a Lion coming their way, at which they were both dreadfully frightened. But the Fox thought he saw a way of saving his own skin, and went boldly up to the Lion and whispered in his ear “I`ll manage that you shall get hold of the Ass without the trouble of stalking him, if you promise to let me go free.” The Lion agreed to this, and the Fox then rejoined his companion and contrived before long to lead him by a hidden pit, which some hunters had dug as a trap for wild animals, and into which he fell. When the Lion saw that the Ass was safely caught and couldn`t get away, it was to the Fox that he first turned his attention, and he soon finished him off, and then at his leisure proceeded to feast upon the Ass.

Betray a friend, and you`ll often find you have ruined yourself.

**Exercise 3. Read the following statements. Which of them are true (T) and which are false (F).**

1. The Ass and the Fox were friends.
2. One day they met a pride of lions on their way.
3. The Fox was eager to help his friend survive.
4. There was a pit which was made by hunters to trap wild animals.
5. The Lion appeared in the pit.
6. The Lion killed the Fox.

**Exercise 4. Speak on the following.**

1. Have you ever been betrayed? What lesson have you been given?

2. Is it possible to forgive a friend`s betrayal?

3. Comment on the proverb: “They are rich who have true friends.”

**Text 14. THE NORTH WIND AND THE SUN**

***Vocabulary***

1. *strip,* v. – роздягати, знімати
2. *cloak,* n. – плащ, покров
3. *whirl,* v. – вертіти, крутити
4. *wrest,* v. – видерти, боротись
5. *unclasp,* v. – розстібати
6. *throw off (threw, thrown),* v. – скинути, позбутись
7. *clad,* adj. – одягнений, убраний
8. *persuasion,* n. – переконання

**Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with the suitable words from the text.**

1.Jane \_\_\_\_her clothes and dived into the warm waters of the sea. 2. Under the\_\_\_\_\_ of anonymity cowards are acting as big-mouth. 3. I was so tired that I \_\_\_\_\_\_ my coat unconsciously, \_\_\_\_\_\_ my boots and fell asleep at once. 4. The wind \_\_\_\_\_ the faded leaves and they seemed to be alive. 5. His \_\_\_\_\_ was strong enough concerning his children. 6. She felt hot, despite being \_\_\_\_\_ only in a thin cotton dress. 7. The \_\_\_\_\_ for success should be honest otherwise it`s not a success.

**Exercise 2. Read the story and say why the Sun won.**

A dispute arose between the North Wind and the Sun, each claiming that he was stronger than the other. At last they agreed to try their powers upon a traveller, to see which could soonest strip him of his cloak. The North Wind had the first try; and, gathering up all his force for the attack, he came whirling furiously down upon the man, and caught up his cloak as though he would wrest it from him by one single effort: but the harder he blew, the more closely the man wrapped it round himself. Then came the turn of the Sun. At first he beamed gently upon the traveller, who soon unclasped his cloak and walked on with it hanging loosely about his shoulders: then he shone forth in his full strength, and the man, before he had gone many steps, was glad to throw his cloak right off and complete his journey more lightly clad.

Persuasion is better than force.

**Exercise 3. Answer the following questions.**

1. What was the topic of argument between the North Wind and the Sun?

2. Whom did they try their powers upon?

3. Why did the Wind fail to strip the traveller of his cloak?

4. How did the Sun manage to win the argument?

1. What is the morality of the fable?

**Exercise 4. Speak on the following.**

1. Retell the story as if you were the traveller.

2. Do you know of any cases (from fiction or real life) when temperance helped people achieve the goal?

3. Do you know anyone who can do something out of the way for a bet? Speak on some of such bets.

**Text 15. THE STAG IN THE OX-STALL**

***Vocabulary***

1. *stag,* n. – олень
2. *lair,* n. – лігво, кубло, барліг
3. *horn,* n – ріг
4. *stable,* n. – конюшня, стайня
5. *ox(en),* n. – бик(и)
6. *vacant,* adj. – порожній, пустий
7. *concealed,* adj. – прихований, схований
8. *induce,* v. – спонукати
9. *detect,* v. – виявляти, знаходити
10. *cattle (only pl.),* n. – велика рогата худоба

**Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with the suitable words from the text.**

1.These dogs are trained to \_\_\_\_\_ drugs. 2. You cannot flay the same \_\_\_\_\_twice.(Proverb) 3. We heard the horses neighing in the\_\_\_\_\_. 4. Parents were very frightened looking for their twins while the children were lying \_\_\_\_\_ in the attic.5. Nobody knows what \_\_\_\_\_ him to sell his company. 6. He gazed at me with \_\_\_\_\_ eyes. 7. The \_\_\_\_\_ have to be rounded up and counted. 8. It`s natural for bears to hibernate in \_\_\_\_\_ in winter. 9. Artificial \_\_\_\_\_ are hanging on the wall for decoration in my hall. 10. \_\_\_\_\_ are endangered species.

**Exercise 2. Read the story and say why the Stag failed to survive.**

A Stag, chased from his lair by the hounds, took refuge in a farmyard, and, entering a stable where a number of oxen were stalled, thrust himself under a pile of hay in a vacant stall, where he lay concealed, all but the tips of his horns. Presently one of the Oxen said to him, “What has induced you to come in here? Aren`t you aware of the risk you are running of being captured by the herdsmen?” To which he replied, “Pray let me stay for the present. When night comes I shall easily escape under cover of the dark.” In the course of the afternoon more than one of the farm-hands came in, to attend to the wants of the cattle, but not one of them noticed the presence of the Stag, who accordingly began to congratulate himself on his escape

and to express his gratitude to the Oxen. “We wish you well,” said the one who had spoken before, “but you are not out of danger yet. If the master comes, you will certainly be found out, for nothing ever escapes his keen eyes.” Presently, sure enough he came in and made a great to-do about the way the Oxen were kept. “The beasts are starving,” he cried; “here, give them more hay, and put plenty of litter under them.” As he spoke, he seized an armful himself from the pile where the Stag lay concealed, and at once detected him. Calling his men, he had him seized at once and killed for the table.

**Exercise 3. Match the beginning of the sentence with the correct ending to make a logical statement.**

1.A Stag chased by the hounds \_\_\_

2.One of the oxen warned the Stag \_\_\_

3.But the Stag didn`t realise \_\_\_

4.Herdsmen didn`t notice the Stag at first \_\_\_

5.But the next time the master intending to grasp some hay for his beasts \_\_\_

6.Calling his men, he had seized him \_\_\_

1. that he wasn`t out of danger under the pile of hay.
2. the Stag was killed for the table.
3. concealed himself in a stable with oxen.
4. discovered the concealed Stag.
5. that it was risky remaining in the stable.
6. which made him relaxe

**Exercise 4. Speak on the following.**

1. Make up a dialogue between the Ox and the Stag. Role-play it.

2. Comment on the quotation: “The gods help them that help themselves”. (Aesop)

**Text 16. THE MILKMAID AND HER PAIL**

***Vocabulary***

*1. pail, n. –* відро

*2. provide smb. with smth., v. –* забезпечувати когось чимось

*3. hatch (eggs), v. –* висиджувати, вилуплювати

*4. fowl, n. –* свійська птиця

*5. toss one`s head –* задирати голову

*6. fair, n. –* ярмарок

*7. spill, v. –* розливати,розсипати

*8. vanish, v. -* зникати

**Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with the suitable words from the text.**

1.He picked up some cheap baubles at the \_\_\_\_\_. 2. I spotted a long-legged \_\_\_\_\_ at the edge of the water. 3. He overfilled \_\_\_\_\_ and the water \_\_\_\_ out. 4. We \_\_\_\_\_ the room with an electrical heater. 5. She \_\_\_\_\_ back and pretended not to see him. 6. Dinosaurs \_\_\_\_\_\_ from the Earth millions of years ago.   7. When will the baby chickens \_\_\_\_\_\_ out?

 **Exercise 2. Read the story and say what the girl dreamt of?**

 A farmer`s daughter had been out to milk the cows, and was returning to the dairy carrying her pail of milk upon her head. As she walked along, she fell amusing after this fashion: “The milk in this pail will provide me with cream, which I will make into butter and take to market to sell. With the money I will buy a number of eggs, and these, when hatched, will produce chickens, and by and by I shall have quite a large poultry-yard. Then I shall sell some of my fowls, and with the money which they will bring in I will buy myself a new gown, which I shall wear when I go to the fair; and all the young fellows will admire it, and come and make love to me, but I shall toss my head and have nothing to say to them.” Forgetting all about the pail, and suiting the action to the word, she tossed her head. Down went the pail, all the milk was spilled, and all her fine castles in the air vanished in a moment!

Do not count your chickens before they are hatched.

**Exercise 3. Read the following statements. Which of them are true (T) and which are false (F).**

1. The girl carried milk in bottles.

2. The farmer`s daughter wanted to sell milk.

3. The girl dreamt of buying a new dress to wear going to the fair.

4. She didn`t want any boys` attention as she was in love with her boyfriend.

5. She tossed her head and spilled the milk.

6. All her dreams disappeared in a moment.

**Exercise 4. Speak on the following.**

1. Were there any cases when your hard work was not rewarded? How did you act in such situations?

2. What are the secrets of achieving the goal?

3. Comment on the morality of the fable: “Do not count your chickens before they are hatched.”

4. Comment on the quotation: “Imagination is a quality given a man to compensate him for what he is not, and a sense of humour was provided to console him for what he is.” (Oscar Wilde)

**Text 17. THE ASS AND THE LAP-DOG**

***Vocabulary***

1. *lap, n. –* коліно
2. *fondle, v. –* пестити, голубити
3. *tit-bit, n. –* ласий шматочок
4. *grind (ground, ground), v. –* молоти, розтирати, точити
5. *halter, n. –* зашморг
6. *prance, v. –* гарцювати
7. *caper, v. –* пустувати
8. *belabour, v. –* нещадно побити
9. *content, adj. –* задоволений

*10.crockery, n. –* череп’яний посуд

**Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with the suitable words from the text.**

1.As summer was drawing to the end, the children were spending their days wistfully \_\_\_\_\_ on the beach. 2.  We used to \_\_\_\_\_ around our bedroom pretending to be pop stars. 3. Shannon was sitting on her mother's \_\_\_\_\_ and listening to her fairytale. 4. He found a vent for his anger in smashing \_\_\_\_\_. 5. She took a stick and began to \_\_\_\_\_him across the shoulders. 6. A big dog broke its \_\_\_\_\_ and running out of the yard frightened children in the street. 7. He \_\_\_\_\_ his teeth in his sleep. 8. Andy was a good husband, and Nicky was clearly very\_\_\_\_\_. 9. My granny has always \_\_\_\_\_ for me to make me pleased. 10. A cat enjoys being \_\_\_\_\_ by his loving owners.

**Exercise 2. Read the story and say why the Ass was belaboured?**

There was once a man who had an Ass and a Lap-dog. The Ass was housed in the stable with plenty of oats and hay to eat and was as well off as an ass could be. The little Dog was made a great pet of by his master, who fondled him and often let him lie in his lap; and if he went out to dinner, he would bring back a tit-bit or two to give him when he ran to meet him on his return. The Ass had, it is true, a good deal of work to do, carting or grinding the corn, or carrying the burdens of the farm: and ere long he became very jealous, contrasting his own life of labour with the ease and idleness of the Lap-dog. At last one day he broke his halter, and frisking into the house just as his master sat down to dinner, he pranced and capered about, mimicking the frolics of the little favourite, upsetting the table and smashing the crockery with his clumsy efforts. Not content with that, he even tried to jump on his master`s lap, as he had so often seen the dog allowed to do. At that the servants, seeing the danger their master was in, belaboured the silly Ass with sticks and cudgels, and drove him back to his stable half dead with his beating. “Alas!” he cried, “all this I have brought on myself. Why could I not be satisfied with my natural and honourable position, without wishing to imitate the ridiculous antics of that useless little Lap-dog?”

**Exercise 3. Answer the following questions.**

1. What did the Ass have to do?

2. Why was he jealous of the Lap-dog?

3. How did the Ass behave one day?

4. Why did he try to jump on his master`s lap?

5. How was the Ass punished for his actions?

6. What is the morality of the fable?

**Exercise 4. Speak on the following.**

1. Retell the story as if you were a Lap-dog?

2. What is your opinion of corporal punishment?

3. What is worse: stupidity or obstinacy?

4. Comment on the quotation: “We desire nothing so much as what we ought not to have .”(P. Syrus)

**Text 18. THE APES AND THE TWO TRAVELLERS**

***Vocabulary***

1. *magnificence, n. –* величність, пишнота
2. *noble, adj. –* шляхетний
3. *subject, n. –* підданий
4. *be delighted with … -* бути в захваті
5. *be enraged at… -* лютувати з приводу чогось
6. *splendidly, adv. –* пишно
7. *be rewarded –* бути нагородженим

**Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with the suitable words from the text.**

1.The Queen and her \_\_\_\_\_ were receiving the guests from Africa with great honour. 2. Mr. Jones \_\_\_\_\_ hearing that his daughter had entered the prestigious university. 3. He was a man of \_\_\_\_\_ character.  4. The wedding of the British prince was celebrated \_\_\_\_\_. 5. But then I was immediately captivated by the \_\_\_\_\_ of the energy around me. 6. A dog \_\_\_\_\_ having been taken its bone. 7. Don`t expect to \_\_\_\_\_\_ for the good you do for others otherwise you would sell your kindness.

**Exercise 2. Read the story and say how the travellers finished their journey.**

Two men were travelling together, one of whom never spoke the truth, whereas the other never told a lie: and they came in the course of their travels to the land of Apes. The King of the Apes, hearing of their arrival, ordered them to be brought before him; and by way of impressing them with his magnificence, he received them sitting on a throne, while the Apes, his subjects, were ranged in long rows on either side of him. When the Travellers came into his presence he asked them what they thought of him as a King. The lying Traveller said, "Sir, everyone must see that you are the most noble and mighty monarch." "And what do you think of my subjects?" continued the King. "They," said the Traveller, "are in every way worthy of their royal master." The Ape was so delighted with his answer that he gave him a very handsome present. The other Traveller thought that if his companion was rewarded so splendidly for telling a lie, he himself would certainly receive a still greater reward for telling the truth; so, when the Ape turned to him and said, "And what, sir, is your opinion?" he replied, "I think you are a very fine Ape, and all your subjects are fine Apes too." The King of the Apes was so enraged at his reply that he ordered him to be taken away and clawed to death.

**Exercise 3. Choose the correct variant to answer the question.**

1. Who was making a journey?
2. The Apes
3. The King and the Apes
4. Two travelers
5. Why was the King of Apes sitting on the throne while receiving the guests?
6. He wanted to see them better.
7. His desire was to impress the guests.
8. He wished to surprise them.
9. Why was the first Traveller rewarded?
10. For telling the truth.
11. For telling a lie.
12. For helping the King.
13. Why did the second Traveller tell the truth to the King?
14. He wanted to be rewarded better than the first one.
15. He always told the truth.
16. He intended to reveal his companion.
17. How was the second Traveller punished?
18. He was taken to prison.
19. He was beaten by the King`s subjects.
20. He was killed.

**Exercise 4. Speak on the following.**

1. Retell the text in detail.

2. Have you ever been punished for telling the truth? Give the examples.

3. How should we treat people to make them friendly and kind to us?

4. Comment on the quotation: “Never tell the truth to people who are not worthy of it.” (Mark Twain)

**Text 19. THE ASS AND HIS BURDENS**

***Vocabulary***

1. *pedlar, n. –* робітник
2. *stumble, v. –* затинатися, спотикатися
3. *thoroughly, adv. –* старанно
4. *drain, v. –* осушувати, стікати
5. *pannier, n. –* корзина
6. *sponge, n. –* губка
7. *pile, v. -* нагромаджувати
8. *soak up, v. –* вбирати, поглинати
9. *burden, n. –* ноша

**Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with the suitable words from the text.**

1. A little girl was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ washing herself with a \_\_\_\_\_\_ laughing gaily. 2. She washed up and left the dishes to \_\_\_\_\_\_. 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_ of responsibility weighed heavily on his shoulders. 4. In a hurry she \_\_\_\_\_\_ and spilled the milk all over the floor. 5. \_\_\_\_\_ was standing on the street corner selling baseball caps. 6. She \_\_\_\_\_ delicious potatoes on his plate. 7. America's economy became and remains a giant vacuum cleaner, \_\_\_\_\_ the world's spare investment cash. 8. The ropes were slashed away, and the front of the \_\_\_\_\_ fell open.

 **Exercise 2. Read the story and say how the Pedlar punished the Ass.**

A Pedlar who owned an Ass one day bought a quantity of salt, and loaded up his beast with as much as he could bear. On the way home the Ass stumbled as he was crossing a stream and fell into the water. The salt got thoroughly wetted and much of it melted and drained away, so that, when he got on his legs again, the Ass found his load had become much less heavy. His master, however, drove him back to town and bought more salt, which he added to what remained in the panniers, and started out again. No sooner had they reached a stream than the Ass lay down in it, and rose, as before, with a much lighter load. But his master detected the trick, and turning back once more, bought a large number of sponges, and piled them on the back of the Ass. When they came to the stream the Ass again lay down: but this time, as the sponges soaked up large quantities of water, he found, when he got up on his legs, that he had a bigger burden to carry than ever.

You may play a good card once too often.

**Exercise 3. Match the beginning of the sentence with the correct ending to make a logical statement.**

1. A Pedlar who owned an Ass \_\_\_

2. On the way home the Ass stumbled and \_\_\_

3. The salt got wetted and melted \_\_\_

4. Next time the Ass decided to cheat his master \_\_\_

5. The salt melted and \_\_\_

6. But the Pedlar detected the trick and \_\_\_

7. When the sponges soaked up some water \_\_\_

a) lying into the water deliberately

b) bought salt and loaded it up on the beast

c) and the Ass found his load less heavy

d) the Ass had to carry much havier burden than ever

e) the burden became less heavy again

f) fell into the water

g) piled many sponges on the Ass`s back

**Exercise 4. Speak on the following.**

1. Retell the story as if you were the Ass.
2. Do you know of any cases(from fiction or real life) when trying to outwit somebody a person got into troubles himself.
3. Comment on the quotation: “The weak in courage is strong in cunning.” *(*William Blake)

**Text 20. THE FOX AND THE GOAT**

***Vocabulary***

1. *well, n. –* колодязь
2. *quench one`s thirst –* втамувати спрагу
3. *hind leg –* задня нога
4. *foreleg, n. –* передня нога
5. *remind smb of smth –* нагадати комусь про щось
6. *beard, n. –* борода
7. *leap( leapt, leapt), v. –* пригати

**Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with the suitable words from the text.**

1.She was a \_\_\_\_\_ of information. 2. All the old men in our village have long \_\_\_\_\_. 3. The animal was close to her, bending its \_\_\_\_\_, and affectionately rubbing its horns against her. 4. This album \_\_\_\_\_ my happy school days. 5. It was sultry; they all drank a great deal, but could not \_\_\_\_\_. 6. After \_\_\_\_\_ into the trench, he came out very frightened. 7. His dog is white but its ears and \_\_\_\_\_ are covered with black spots.

**Exercise 2.** **Read the story and say how the Fox outwitted the Goat.**

A Fox fell into a well and was unable to get out again. By and by a thirsty Goat came by, and seeing the Fox in the well asked him if the water was good. "Good?" said the Fox, "it's the best water I have ever tasted in all my life. Come down and try it yourself." The Goat thought of nothing but the prospect of quenching his thirst, and jumped in at once. When he had had enough to drink, he looked about, like the Fox, for some way of getting out, but could find none. Presently the Fox said, "I have an idea. You stand on your hind legs, and plant your forelegs firmly against the side of the well, and then I'll climb on to your back, and, from there, by stepping on your horns, I can get out. And when I'm out, I'll help you out too." The Goat did as he was requested, and the Fox climbed on to his back and so out of the well; and then he coolly walked away. The Goat called loudly after him and reminded him of his promise to help him out: but the Fox merely turned and said, "If you had as much sense in your head as you have hair in your beard you wouldn't have got into the well without making certain that you could get out again."

Look before your leap.

**Exercise 3. Arrange the statements in the correct order.**

1. The Fox advised the Goat to stand on his hind legs and stretch his forelegs firmly against the side of the well.
2. A thirsty Goat came by and saw the Fox in the well.
3. The Fox climbed on the Goat`s back and stood on his horns and got out of it.
4. A Fox fell into a well and couldn`t get out.
5. She also promised to help him when being out of the well.
6. The Fox began to praise the water in the well and invited the Goat to quench his thirst.
7. Quickly the Fox forgot about her promise and didn`t help the Goat.
8. He jumped into the well at once.
9. Moreover she laughed at his stupidity and went away.
10. After drinking water the Goat was unable to get out back.

**Exercise 4. Speak on the following.**

1. Make up a dialogue between the Fox and the Goat. Role-play it.
2. Retell he story as if you were the Fox.
3. Recollect an occasion when you have been deceived by a person you trusted. What were the consequences?
4. Comment on the quotation: “With foxes we must play the fox.”

( Thomas Fuller)

**Text 21. THE PEASANT AND THE APPLE-TREE**

***Vocabulary***

1. *peasant,* n. – селянин
2. *shelter,* n. – притулок, укриття
3. *grasshopper,* n. – коник-стрибунець, сарана
4. *beg,* v. – благати
5. *seek (sought, sought),* v. – шукати
6. *trunk,* n. – стовбур, хобот (слона)
7. *enliven,* v. – підбадьорювати, оживляти
8. *hollow,* adj. – пустий, порожній
9. *swarm of bees –* рій бджіл

**Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with the suitable words from the text.**

1.I made my way to the pine-tree, leaned my back against its \_\_\_\_\_, and felt relaxed. 2. The criminal \_\_\_\_\_ the judge for mercy. 3. The column was \_\_\_\_\_ inside and it was almost ruined. 4. The sight of his mother instantly \_\_\_\_\_ the child. 5. I was terrified of a \_\_\_\_\_\_ flying over my head. 6. It`s going to rain. Let`s \_\_\_\_\_ a cosy \_\_\_\_\_ before it starts. 7. I was lying on the meadow listening to the sounds produced by \_\_\_\_\_. 8. The prince fell in love with a simple daughter of \_\_\_\_\_ and married her.

**Exercise 2.** **Read the story and say what prevented the Peasant from cutting down the Apple-tree.**

 A Peasant had an Apple-tree growing in his garden, which bore no fruit, but merely served to provide a shelter from the heat for the sparrows and grasshoppers which sat and chirped in its branches. Disappointed at its barrenness he determined to cut it down, and went and fetched his axe for the purpose. But when the sparrows and the grasshoppers saw what he was about to do, they begged him to spare it, and said to him, "If you destroy the tree we shall have to seek shelter elsewhere, and you will no longer have our merry chirping to enliven your work in the garden." He, however, refused to listen to them, and set to work with a will to cut through the trunk. A few strokes showed that it was hollow inside and contained a swarm of bees and a large store of honey. Delighted with his find he threw down his axe, saying, "The old tree is worth keeping after all."

 Utility is most men's test of worth.

**Exercise 3. Read the following statements. Which of them are true (T) and which are false (F).**

1. A peasant had a pear-tree in his garden.
2. There were a lot of fruits on it.
3. The tree served to provide a shelter for birds and grasshoppers.
4. The peasant decided to cut the tree down.
5. The sparrows and the grasshoppers didn`t ask the peasant not to cut down the tree.
6. The peasant obeyed them.
7. The peasant found honey inside the tree.
8. The man realised his mistake.

**Exercise 4. Speak on the following.**

1. Make up a dialogue between one of the sparrows and a grasshopper.
2. Retell the story in detail.
3. What is the morality of the fable, comment on it.
4. Is it easy for you to get rid of old things? Why?

**Text 22. THE STAG AT THE POOL**

***Vocabulary***

1. *bend (bent, bent) ,* v. – гнути(ся), згинати(ся)
2. *reflection,* n. – відображення
3. *be struck with –* бути враженим
4. *chase,* n. – погоня, переслідування
5. *ensue,* v. – виникати, прагнути
6. *pursuer,* n. – переслідувач
7. *antler,* n. – оленячий ріг
8. *despise,* v. – зневажати

**Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with the suitable words from the text.**

1.Your father also brought \_\_\_\_\_ from his trip to the north. 2. The police had to \_\_\_\_\_ the criminal to capture him. 3. We should not \_\_\_\_\_ a man because of his being poor. 4. The fight \_\_\_\_\_ between the best friends and nobody knew the reason. 5. The door was glass, and the girl`s \_\_\_\_\_ was looking around for something to throw through it. 6. She stared at her beautiful \_\_\_\_ in the mirror considering it to be the best in the world. 7. I can place the palms of my hands on the floor without \_\_\_\_\_ my knees. 8. The first time I saw Mike I \_\_\_\_\_ both his appearance and the manner of communication.

**Exercise 2.** **Read the story and say why the Stag failed to run away from the Lion.**

 A thirsty Stag went down to a pool to drink. As he bent over the surface he saw his own reflection in the water, and was struck with admiration for his fine spreading antlers, but at the same time he felt nothing but disgust for the weakness and slenderness of his legs. While he stood there looking at himself, he was seen and attacked by a Lion; but in the chase which ensued, he soon drew away from his pursuer, and kept his lead as long as the ground over which he ran was open and free of trees. But coming presently to a wood, he was caught by his antlers in the branches, and fell a victim to the teeth and claws of his enemy. "Woe is me!" he cried with his last breath; "I despised my legs, which might have saved my life: but I gloried my horns, and they have proved my ruin."

What is worth most is often valued least.

**Exercise 3. Answer the following questions.**

1. Where did the Stag go to drink water?
2. What did he see in the water?
3. What impressed him most of all?
4. Why didn`t the Stag like his legs?
5. What happened to the Stag one day?
6. Did he manage to run away from the Lion?

**Exercise 4. Speak on the following.**

1. What is the morality of the fable? Comment on it.
2. Are you often displeased with you appearance? If you had a chance to change something about it what would you start with?
3. Comment on the quotation: “The first question I ask myself when something doesn`t seem to be beautiful is why do I think it`s not beautiful. And very shortly you discover that there is no reason.” (John Cage)

**Text 23. THE PEACOCK AND JUNO**

***Vocabulary***

1. *peacock,* n. – павич
2. *nightingale,* n. – соловейко
3. *utter,* v. – вимовляти
4. *laughing-stock,* n. – посміховисько
5. *console,* v. – заспокоювати
6. *be appeased,* v. – вгамуватися
7. *sternness,* n. – суворість

**Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with the suitable words from the text.**

1.Each evening \_\_\_\_\_ sang for us and we couldn`t stop listening to it. 2. Mrs. Blake ruled by \_\_\_\_\_ not by kindness, but she was first-rate at her work. 3. I'm not going to be \_\_\_\_\_ for my neighbours. 4. She didn`t \_\_\_\_\_ a word after she had realised everything. 5. That threat cannot be ignored; that threat cannot \_\_\_\_\_. 6. \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful tail helps it attract females. 7. How do you \_\_\_\_\_ a woman who has just lost her only child?

**Exercise 2.** **Read the story and say what the Peacock wanted to borrow from the nightingale?**

 The Peacock was greatly discontented because he had not a beautiful voice like the nightingale, and he went and complained to Juno about it. “The nightingale`s song,” said he, "is the envy of all the birds; but whenever I utter a sound I become a laughing-stock." The goddess tried to console him by saying, "You have not, it is true, the power of song, but then you far excel all the rest in beauty: your neck flashes like the emerald and your splendid tail is a marvel of gorgeous colour." But the Peacock was not appeased. "What is the use," said he, "of being beautiful, with a voice like mine?" Then Juno replied, with a shade of sternness in her tones, "Fate has allotted to all their destined gifts: to yourself beauty, to the eagle strength, to the nightingale song, and so on to all the rest in their degree; but you alone are dissatisfied with your portion. Make, then, no more complaints. For, if your present wish were granted, you would quickly find cause for fresh discontent."

**Exercise 3. Choose the correct variant to complete the sentence.**

1. The peacock was greatly unsatisfied because \_\_.
2. he couldn`t sing well.
3. his featherswere too bright.
4. the nightingale didn`t want to be his friend.
5. The goddess decided to \_\_
6. punish the Peacock.
7. reassure that he was wrong.
8. teach him to sing.
9. Juno was \_\_
10. amused by the Peacock`s wish.
11. angry with the peacock.
12. pleased with the Peacock`s desire to be taught to sing.
13. The morality of the fable is that we should \_\_.
14. be grateful to the fate for its gifts.
15. be the best in everything.
16. not become a laughing-stock at any rate.

**Exercise 4. Speak on the following.**

1. Retell the story as if you were Juno.
2. Make up a dialogue between the Peacock and Juno. Role-play it.
3. Write down tree things which are good about you and tree things which you`d like to get rid of.
4. Comment on the quotation: “Be content with your lot; one cannot be first in everything.”(Aesop)

**Text 24. THE LARK AND THE FARMER**

***Vocabulary***

1. *lark,* n. – жайворонок
2. *rear,* v. – вирощувати, виховувати, вигодовувати
3. *fledged,* adj. – оперений, спроможний літати (про птаха)
4. *reap,* v. – жати, збирати урожай зерна
5. *put off,* v. – відкласти щось
6. *hire,* v. – наймати

**Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with the suitable words from the text.**

1.It`s high time to \_\_\_\_\_ the wheat in the field. 2. The little birds are cared for by their mothers before they \_\_\_\_\_. 3. He felt the warm sun shining, and heard the \_\_\_\_\_ singing, and saw that everything around was beautiful. 4. I \_\_\_\_\_ originally to do another job. 5. He \_\_\_\_\_ three children by himself and now he is proud of them. 6. You shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ getting married because all the necessary preparations have already been done.

**Exercise 2.** **Read the story and say why the Lark had to leave the nest in the field.**

A Lark nested in a field of corn, and was rearing her brood under cover of the ripening grain. One day, before the young were fully fledged, the Farmer came to look at the crop, and, finding it yellowing fast, he said, “I must send round word to my neighbours to come and help me reap this field.” One of the young Larks overheard him, and was very much frightened, and asked her mother whether they hadn't better move house at once. “There's no hurry,” replied she; “a man who looks to his friends for help will take his time about a thing.” In a few days the Farmer came by again, and saw that the grain was overripe and falling out of the ears upon the ground. “I must put it off no longer,” he said; said to her young, “Come, my children, we must be off : he talks no more of his friends now, but is going to take things in hand himself.”

Self-help is the best help.

**Exercise 3. Arrange the statements in the correct order.**

1. One of the young Larks overheard the Farmer and was very worried.
2. A Lark nested in a field of corn.
3. One day the Farmer said that he should ask his neighbours to reap his field.
4. She was caring for her brood in the ripening grain.
5. The mother-Lark reassured that it was not the time to leave the nest.
6. The Lark ordered her children to fly away from the nest.
7. The Farmer decided to hire the men and set them to work at once.

**Exercise 4. Speak on the following.**

1. Retell the story as if you were a little Lark.

2. Comment on the proverb: “Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.”

3. Is it difficult for you to do everything in time? Are you a punctual person?

**Text 25. THE TOWN MOUSE AND THE COUNTRY MOUSE**

***Vocabulary***

1. *barleycorn,* n. – ячмінне зерно
2. *fare,* v. – жити, існувати
3. *larder,* n. – комора
4. *scamper,* v. – бігати
5. *venture,* v. – насмілитися, наважитися
6. *scuttle,* v. – квапливо тікати
7. *in the lap of luxury* – у суцільній розкоші

**Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with the suitable words from the text.**

1.He lived \_\_\_\_ till he had to get married. 2. Now scientists \_\_\_\_\_ to intrude into the unexplored territories. 3. Firstly, I wanted to buy presents for my relatives; secondly, \_\_\_\_\_ had to be stocked up. 4. He \_\_\_\_\_ to the back of the cave, where he found the stone and threw it at his offender. 5. There's a fine crop of \_\_\_\_\_ this year. 6. If a rat \_\_\_\_\_ through your front door right now, would you greet it with hostility? 7. I can`t \_\_\_\_\_without daydreaming when I`m exhausted.

**Exercise 2.** **Read the story and say why the Country Mouse didn`t like the Town Mouse`s way of life.**

A Town Mouse and a Country Mouse were acquaintances, and the Country Mouse one day invited his friend to come and see him at his home in the fields. The Town Mouse came, and they sat down to a dinner of barleycorns and roots, the latter of which had a distinctly earthy flavour. The fare was not much to the taste of the guest, and presently he broke out with "My poor dear friend, you live here no better than the ants. Now, you should just see how I fare! My larder is a regular horn of plenty. You must come and stay with me, and I promise you shall live on the fat of the land." So when he returned to town he took the Country Mouse with him, and showed him into a larder containing flour and oatmeal and figs and honey and dates. The Country Mouse had never seen anything like it, and sat down to enjoy the luxuries his friend provided: but before they had well begun, the door of the larder opened and someone came in. The two Mice scampered off and hid themselves in a narrow and exceedingly uncomfortable hole. Presently, when all was quiet, they ventured out again; but someone else came in, and off they scuttled again. This was too much for the visitor. "Good bye," said he, "I'm off. You live in the lap of luxury, I can see, but you are surrounded by dangers; whereas at home I can enjoy my simple dinner of roots and corn in peace."

**Exercise 3. Answer the following questions.**

1. Where was the Country Mouse`s house situated?
2. What did the Country Mouse`s dinner consist of?
3. Where did the Town Mouse live?
4. Why did the Country Mouse consider the Town Mouse`s dinner to be luxury?
5. What prevented the Country Mouse from eating luxuries his friend provided?
6. Why wasn`t the Country Mouse impressed by the Town Mouse`s way of life?

**Exercise 4. Speak on the following.**

1. Make up a dialogue between the Country Mouse and the Town Mouse. Role-play it.
2. What is the morality of this fable? Comment on it.
3. Comment on the quotation: “Peace, like charity, begins at home.” (Source Unknown)
4. Would you like to be rich? What would you do with your money?

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