

РУССКАЯ ПРАВОСЛАВНАЯ ЦЕРКОВЬ
МОСКОВСКИЙ ПАТРИАРХАТ
БАРНАУЛЬСКАЯ ЕПАРХИЯ
БАРНАУЛЬСКАЯ ДУХОВНАЯ СЕМИНАРИЯ

Texts for Reading and Discussion

МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ ПОСОБИЕ
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

БАРНАУЛ 2012

**По благословению Преосвященнейшего Максима,
Епископа Барнаульского и Алтайского, Ректора
Барнаульской духовной семинарии**

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**Тексты для чтения и обсуждения. Методическое пособие по английскому языку для
студентов Православной духовной семинарии: учебно-методическая разработка. –
Барнаул. 2012. с.**

Методическое пособие предназначается для студентов дневного и заочного отделений Православных духовных семинарий и училищ, студентов теологических факультетов и лиц, желающих научиться читать литературу по религиозной тематике на английском языке. Методические рекомендации содержат тексты, соответствующие критериям аутентичности, коммуникативности и профессиональной направленности и упражнения, способствующие формированию навыков чтения специальных текстов на английском языке, получения профессионально значимой информации и поддержания беседы в рамках тематики текста. Содержание текстов способствует получению дополнительных знаний в области религиозного образования, воспитания, сектоведения, миссионерской деятельности, организации приходской жизни и т.д.

Text 1

Academic Honesty

Academic honesty has become a very big concern these days all around the world. Several students do not even understand the true meaning of academic honesty. The term refers to doing your own work: no cheating, no copying, and no other actions which falsely represent some body of work as your own.

One of the basic rules of academic honesty is to do your own work. When you do that, you are depending on your knowledge and not on a person who is more qualified than you.

Another thing is that there are hundreds of study aids accessible out of the college and on the internet. The students do not make any effort for their studies and the Net actually does most of their work. Professors and teachers often cannot catch the dishonesty.

Academic honesty is very important for students because the well being of the student community depends on this particular factor. Academic dishonesty or academic misconduct is any type of cheating. It can include sharing information about a quiz or an exam with any other student, after you have taken the quiz; calling for help to take a quiz; talking on the phone or via email with another student during a test regarding the exercise; using a whisper; copying or printing any portion of a quiz by any method; hiring a senior student to do the assignment for you; returning your friend's assignment from last year as your own; peeking at your neighbor's paper and getting the answer.

If a student clearly has no aptitude, then he should find an alternative course or work harder to get better grades.

However, when it comes to finding employment, they really have to prove what they have done and also show their achievements through their skills.

In the United States, statistics show that nearly 70 percent of the students are involved in academic dishonesty, and the rate of it is only increasing as time goes by.

Vocabulary

academic honesty - академическая честность

a concern – проблема

the true meaning of - истинное значение

to cheat - ловчить, жульничать

to copy - списывать

to peek - поглядывать

falsely - ложно

a body of work – работа, объем работы

a basic rule - основное правило

to be accessible - быть доступным

to make an effort for - прилагать усилие

most of - большая часть чего-либо

to catch the dishonesty – поймать на нечестности

the well being - благополучие
the student community – студенческое сообщество
academic dishonesty - академическая нечестность
academic misconduct – академическая нечестность, нарушение правил
to include - включать
to share information – делиться информацией
to call for help - обращаться за помощью
a whisper - подсказка
to talk on the phone – говорить по телефону
to talk via email - общаться по электронной почте
an aptitude – способность, склонность
to get better grades - получить более высокую оценку
to find employment – находить работу
to prove - подтвердить, доказать
to show one's achievements - показать свои достижения
Statistics show that... - статистика показывает, что...
to be involved in academic dishonesty – быть вовлеченным в академическую нечестность
the rate - показатель, уровень

Exercise 1

Read properly the following words.

honesty ['ɒnəstɪ], concern [kən'sɜ:n], falsely ['fɔ:lsli], accessible [ək'sesəbl], effort ['efət],
misconduct [mɪs'kɒndʌkt], employment [ɪm'plɔɪmənt], prove [pru:v], achievement [ə'tʃi:vmənt]

Exercise 2

Find the antonyms for these words in the text.

dishonesty, true, ignorance, whole, failure

Exercise 3

Use the suffix –ing to create new words from the verbs in the box and say what word-class they belong to. Find in the text phrases where they express different manifestations of the academic dishonesty.

to cheat, to copy, to share, to talk, to print, to find

Exercise 4

Practice 1. Link the pairs of synonyms from the both pockets of the table.

a grade, a concern, a meaning, to cheat, to copy, basic, an effort, misconduct
to swindle, a problem, fundamental, to crib, a mark, a trouble, misbehavior, a significance

Practice 2. Use a word from the text instead of the italicized expressions.

1. Is cheating *a problem* in the seminary too? 2. Have you understood *the significance* of the term “academic dishonesty”? 3. He never *takes the trouble* to do his homework. 4. His *mark* was lowered for cribbing during the quiz. 5. Academic honesty is one of the *fundamental* qualities in higher education. 6. I am really ashamed of my *misbehavior* at the examination. 7. *Has* he *swindled* again?

Exercise 5

Insert the appropriate prepositions in the sentences below.

1. You can always find hundreds of study aids accessible... the internet. 2. The climate in the students’ community greatly depends...their academic honesty. 3. Any type...cheating is defined as academic dishonesty. 4. The teacher didn’t notice that he talked...phone regarding the exercise. 5. Sometimes he was able to talk...other students during the quiz to ask for help. 6. Senior students never did any assignments...him. 7. Are you not ashamed to return your friend’s assignment... last year as your own? 8. Don’t peek... your neighbor's paper to get the answer! 9. I can’t believe that our students are involved...academic dishonesty. 10. The rate...academic dishonesty is increasing as time goes by.

Exercise 6

Working with a partner, ask repetition questions to the sentences below. Add your opinion if you have one. Begin with: If I am not mistaken...; If I have rightly understood...

- Academic honesty has become a very big concern these days.
- Oh, has it? It’s terrible.

1. Several students do not even understand the true meaning of academic honesty. 2. There are hundreds of study aids accessible out of the college and on the internet. 3. The students do not make any effort for their studies. 4. The Net actually does most of students’ work. 5. Professors and teachers often cannot catch the dishonesty. 6. Academic honesty is very important for students. 7. The well being of the student community depends on academic honesty. 8. Sometimes students talk on the phone or via email with other students during a test regarding the exercise. 9. Some of them hire a senior student to do their assignment. 10. Nearly 70 percent of the students are involved in academic dishonesty.

Exercise 7

Working with a partner, finish the following tag-questions and answer them. Begin with: If I am not mistaken...; If I have rightly understood...

1. You should depend on your knowledge and not on a person who is more qualified than you, ...? 2. Academic honesty is very important for students, ...? 3. Academic dishonesty can include many factors,...? 4. You have never shared information about a quiz or an exam with any other student, ...? 5. You will never use a whisper, ...? 6. Pete is peeking at his neighbor's paper again, ...? 7. When it comes to finding employment, I will really have to show my achievements through my skills, ...? 8. The rate of academic dishonesty is only increasing as time goes by, ...?

Exercise 8

Match a crime with a suitable punishment.

An oral or written warning	is specified for	sharing information about a quiz or an exam with any other student.
A suitable deduction of score		calling for help to take a quiz.
Depriving of scholarship, prize or any financial award		talking on the phone or via email with another student during a test regarding the exercise.
Suspension of studies for a specified period of time		cribbing an exercise.
Expulsion from the university		returning your friend's assignment from last year as your own.

Exercise 9

Match the expressions from both pockets and use them to make sentences of your own according to the model: *Sometimes I use a whisper*

to call for help to take a quiz; to talk on the phone or via email with another student during a test regarding the exercise; to hire a senior student to do the assignment for you; to return your friend's assignment from last year as your own; to peek at your neighbor's paper and get the answer; to use a whisper
sometimes; from time to time, normally; seldom; often, almost never; practically always

Exercise 10

Fill in the blanks with suitable expressions from the text.

It is not surprising that you failed the final examination. The basic rule of academic success is to do your own work. And what did you do? You used to... senior students to do the assignment for you. You often... your friend's assignment from last year as your own. You were not ashamed to... at your neighbor's paper and... the answer. You managed to... with another student during a test regarding the exercise.

Exercise 11

Here are some students' opinions about academic honesty. What opinion do you share?

1. If you cheat, it is fine. But how will you pass the final exam if you have never learnt? It is the best chance to fail. The cheat can be used once but no many times.

2. I have also helped other fellow students to cheat from my examination paper and when I saw that they had a good mark, I was very happy, even if you call it cheat! I have also cheated from my friend's papers. Nothing can be done! Students are clever enough to find new ways to overcome the obstacles that others are trying to impose upon them.

3. I think that cheating is not a big problem, but it can harm your future!

4. Once a cheater, always a cheater!

5. Cheating is dishonest and foolish - we study in order to acquire some knowledge, not "cheating skills".

6. I think that cheating is common in schools and very understandable. This is because teachers give too much work and a lot of hard tests that force you into cheating.

Exercise 12

Why do you think it is impossible for a future priest to be academically dishonest? Are there any other fields where students' cheating contradicts the inner essence of future profession?

Exercise 13

Comment on the following statement. If a student clearly has no aptitude, then he should find an alternative course or work harder to get better grades.

Text 2

Brigham Young University

Brigham Young University (BYU), located in Provo, Utah, United States, is a private, coeducational research university owned by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormon Church). It is the oldest existing institution within the LDS Church Educational System.

It is also America's largest religious university. Approximately 98% of the 34,000 students at BYU are members of the LDS Church. The university has 68 master's and 25 doctoral degree programs, including a Jurist Doctor program. About 70% of student tuition is funded by LDS Church tithing funds.

BYU students are required to follow an honor code, which mandates behavior in line with LDS teachings (e.g., academic honesty, adherence to dress and grooming standards, and abstinence from extramarital sex and from the consumption of drugs and alcohol).

Approximately 97% of male BYU graduates have taken a two-year hiatus from their studies at some point to serve as Mormon missionaries, and 32% of BYU female graduates have been missionaries as well. Male students typically go on their missions shortly after turning 19 years old. This often occurs during or at the end of their freshman year. Female students may begin their missionary service anytime after turning 21. For males, a full-time mission is two years in length, and for females it lasts 18 months

Many BYU students obtain a level of foreign language proficiency while serving as LDS missionaries, and BYU has many foreign language classes, offering courses in over 70 languages. Over 75% of BYU students have some foreign language proficiency.

BYU mandates that its students who are members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints be religiously active. Over 900 rooms on BYU campus are used for the purposes of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints congregations. More than 150 congregations meet on BYU campus each Sunday. "BYU's campus becomes one of the busiest and largest centers of worship in the world" with about 24,000 persons attending church services on campus.

Vocabulary

to be located in - находиться в

private - частный

a coeducational university - университет, осуществляющий совместное обучение юношей и девушек

to be owned by - принадлежать кому-либо

a degree program – программа, ведущая к получению степени

a tuition – плата за обучение

to be funded by - финансироваться из

tithing funds – фонды десятины

to follow an honor code – следовать кодексу чести

to mandate - требовать

a behavior - поведение

in line with LDS teachings – в соответствии с учением СПД

an academic honesty – академическая честность

dress and grooming standards – стандарты одежды и гигиены

an abstinence from extramarital sex – воздержание от внебрачных связей

a consumption of drugs and alcohol – потребление наркотиков и алкоголя
 to take a hiatus from studies - сделать перерыв в учебе
 to serve as Mormon missionary – служить мормонским миссионером
 a freshman year – первый курс
 to be two years in length – длиться два года
 to obtain a level of foreign language proficiency – владеть профессионально иностранным языком
 to be religiously active – быть активным в религии
 to use for the purposes of – использовать в каких-либо целях
 a Church congregation - собрание верующих
 a campus – территория университета или колледжа

Exercise 1

Read properly the following words.

research [rɪ'sɜːʃ], approximately [ə'prɒksɪmətli], tuition [tju'ɪ(ə)n], tithing ['tɪθɪŋ], require [rɪ'kwaɪə], honor ['ɒnə], mandate ['mændet], honesty ['ɒnɪstɪ], adherence [əd'hɪər(ə)ns], abstinence [ə'bstɪnəns], alcohol ['ælkəhɒl], hiatus [haɪ'eɪtəs], occur [ə'kɜː], length [leŋθ], proficiency [prə'fɪ(ə)nsɪ], campus ['kæmpəs], purpose ['pɜːpəs], congregation [kɒŋgrɪ'geɪ(ə)n]

Exercise 2

Fill in the table with the following words having a similar meaning with the words in the table. Use the table to substitute the underlined words in the sentences by their synonyms from the text.

a use, normally, an aim, to provide, to happen, a break, nearly, a devotion

a purpose	approximately	a hiatus	an adherence	typically	to occur	a consumption	to offer

1. One of the Mormons aims nowadays is to "regularize" their churches in China. 2. The Mormon Church forbids the use of "Hot Beverages" like coffee or tea. 3. The seminary education system of the LDS Church provides extensive study of theology using as texts the "standard works" of the church. 4. Mormon Sunday worship normally follows the same program each week. 5. Devotion to the practices of Mormonism is ingrained in the minds of young Mormons as a part of life. 6. Dave is taking a break from missionary work because of a terrible flu. 7. Mormons normally laid out their towns with very wide, tree-lined streets. 8. What was the aim for the Mormons who migrated to Utah? 9. The Book of Mormon begins nearly 600 B.C. 10. Mormons make up nearly 70% of the population of Utah.

Exercise 3

Practice 1. Match the items in the columns.

tuition	one tenth of annual produce or earnings, formerly taken as a tax for the support of the Church and clergy
tithe	the amount of money that you have to pay for being taught particular subjects, especially in a university, college, or private school
tithing	the practice of taking or paying a tithe

Practice 2. Fill in “tuition”, “tithing”, or “tithe” in the sentences below.

1. ...and general fees for all academic programs are established annually by the university and are paid with the...of Church members. 2. BYU students paid \$1,640 in...per semester this year, but the university recently announced a ... hike that will raise the cost to \$1,705 for fall semester. 3. BYU's Web site states that "nonmembers" are assessed higher...because members already have made monetary contributions to the university through... 4. Mormons attending BYU pay less in... than students at comparable private colleges because the church uses ...money to offset the ...costs.

Exercise 4

Practice 1. Rank the points of plan according to the text. Add the missing point.

Religious activity of students.

Some BYU statistics.

The role of foreign languages in the BYU instruction.

Students and mission.

Practice 2. Find and write down the key words for each paragraph.

Exercise 5

What facts do these numbers refer to?

98%; 34,000; 70% ; 97%; 32%; 19; 21; 70; 75%; 900; 150; 24,000.

Exercise 6

Express your agreement or disagreement with the following statements.

1. Brigham Young University is owned by Mormon Church. 2. BYU male and female students study together. 3. Mormon Church runs its own educational system. 4. More than 30, 000 students receive instruction in the BYU. 5. Non-Mormon students are disadvantaged in reference to their tuition. 6. Mormon students pay 30% of tuition. 7. There no strict moral rules in the BYU. 8. Missionary work is a duty for Mormon students both male and female. 9. BYU offers

the world widest choice of foreign languages. 10. More than 150 congregations meet on BYU campus each Sunday.

Exercise 7

Answer the questions according to the text.

1. Approximately 98% of the 34,000 students at BYU are members of the LDS Church, and 97% of male BYU graduates are engaged in full-time missionary work. Why, do you think, the other 2 or 3 % are not involved in it? 2. Why do Mormon students enjoy privilege paying tuition fees? 3. What helps Mormon students to obtain such a high level in foreign languages? 4. What does it mean to be religiously active? 5. How can you support the fact that each Sunday BYU becomes one of the busiest and largest centers of worship in the world?

Exercise 8

Working with a partner, ask repetition questions to the sentences below. Add your opinion if you have one.

1. Brigham Young University is owned by The Mormon Church. 2. Approximately 98% of the 34,000 students at BYU are members of the LDS Church. 3. About 70% of student tuition is funded by LDS Church tithing funds. 4. BYU students are required to follow an honor code. 5. Approximately 97% of male BYU graduates have taken a two-year hiatus from their studies to serve as Mormon missionaries. 6. Male students typically go on their missions shortly after turning 19 years old. 7. BYU offers courses in over 70 languages. 8. Over 75% of BYU students have some foreign language proficiency. 9. Over 900 rooms on BYU campus are used for the purposes of The Mormon Church. 10. More than 150 congregations meet on BYU campus each Sunday.

Exercise 9

Working with a partner, finish the following tag-questions and answer them. Begin with: If I am not mistaken...; If I have rightly understood...

1. Brigham Young University (BYU), located in Utah, ...? 2. Approximately 98% of the 34,000 students at BYU are members of the LDS Church, ...? 3. About 70% of student tuition is funded by LDS Church tithing funds, ...? 4. The honor code mandates adherence to dress and grooming standards, ...? 5. BYU students must abstain from extramarital sex, ...? 6. They mustn't use drugs and alcohol, ...?. 7. 32% of BYU female graduates have been missionaries, ...? 8. For females a full-time mission lasts 18 months, ...? 9. Many BYU students obtain a level of foreign language proficiency, ...? 10. BYU mandates that its students must be religiously active.

Exercise 10

Working with a partner, try to reconstitute and role play the dialogue.

- ... ?
- Since you are in a position to know, modesty and cleanliness are important values, through which students, staff, and faculty represent the principles and standards of the Church.
- ...?

To begin with, they are different for male and female students. Slacks, jeans, sweaters, and sport or dress shirts with sleeves, clean-shaven appearance is appropriate for men.

- ...?

They usually wear dresses, loose-fitting blouses, shirts, and sweaters with sleeves, culottes, modest pantsuits, jeans, slacks and shorts. Their hairstyles are modest and neat.

- ...?

- Of course, there are some regulations such as impossibility for male students to wear bandanas, any athletic shorts or sweats, body piercing and visible tattoos.

- ...?

They are forbidden to wear any sleeveless clothing or evening or formal dresses with low-cut necklines. Extreme hairstyles or colors, excessive ear-piercing (more than one pair) are impossible for a Mormon girl.

- ...?

- A person that has appropriate grooming standards will more easily gain the respect and trust of others.

Exercise 11

Working in pairs, talk about missionary work of BYU students.

Exercise 12

Fill in the following table.

It was new for me that...	
It was interesting to learn that...	
It was useful to learn that...	

Text 3

Report on International Religious Freedom – Lebanon

Publisher: United States Department of State

Part 1. Religious Demography

Lebanon¹ has a population of 4, 3 million. The most recent demographic study showed 28 percent of the population is Sunni Muslim, 28 percent Shia Muslim, 21.5 percent Maronite Christian, 8 percent Greek Orthodox, 5 percent Druze, and 4 percent Greek Catholic. Over the past 60 years, there has been a steady decline in the number of Christians as compared to Muslims, mostly due to emigration of large numbers of Maronite Christians and a higher than average birth

¹ Lebanon is a country in Western Asia, on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea. It is bordered by Syria to the north and east, and Israel to the south.

rate among the Muslim population. There are also very small numbers of Jews, Bahai, Mormons, Buddhists, and Hindus.

Of the 18 officially recognized religious groups, 4 are Muslim, 12 Christian, 1 Druze, and 1 Jewish. The main branches of Islam practiced are Shia and Sunni. The Alawite and the Ishmaelite are the smallest Muslim communities. The Maronite community, the largest Christian group, has had a centuries-long affiliation with the Roman Catholic Church but has its own patriarch, liturgy, and ecclesiastical customs. The second largest Christian group is the Greek Orthodox Church, principally composed of ethnic Arabs who maintain a Greek-language liturgy. Other Christians are divided among Greek Catholics, Armenian Orthodox (Gregorians), Armenian Catholics, Syriac Orthodox (Jacobites), Syriac Catholics, Assyrians (Nestorians), Chaldeans, Copts, Evangelicals (including Protestant groups such as the Baptists and Seventh-day Adventists), and Latins (Roman Catholic). The Druze, who refer to themselves as «believers in one God," are concentrated in the rural, mountainous areas east and south of Beirut. Divisions and rivalries among various groups date back many centuries, and while relationships among religious adherents of different confessions were generally amicable, group identity was highly significant in most aspects of cultural interaction.

Vocabulary

a demographic study – демографическое исследование

a steady decline in the number – устойчивое снижение количества

due to - вследствие

a birth rate - рождаемость

an officially recognized religious group – официально признанная религиозная группа

the main branch - главная ветвь

a community - община

an affiliation - принадлежность

ecclesiastical customs – духовные традиции

to maintain a Greek-language liturgy – придерживаться Литургии на греческом языке

to be concentrated in - проживать в основном в

a division - разделение

a rivalry among various groups – соперничество среди различных групп

relationships among religious adherents – межрелигиозные отношения

to be generally amicable – быть в основном дружелюбными

significant - значительный

a cultural interaction – культурное взаимодействие

Exercise 1

Fill in the table with the names of religious groups. Which of them can be found in Russia?

Muslim	Christian
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Exercise 2

Read the names of religious groups.

Shia ['ʃi:ə], Muslim ['muzlɪm], Maronite ['marənɪt], Christian ['krɪstɪən], Druze [dru:z], Catholic ['kæθ(ə)lɪk], Jews [dʒu:z], Mormons ['mɔ:mənz], Buddhist ['budɪst], Hindus ['hɪndu:z], Syriac ['sɪrɪæk], Orthodox, Jacobites ['dʒækəbaɪt], Assyrians [ə'sɪrɪənz], Chaldeans [kæl'di:ən]

Exercise 3

Guess the meaning of the following words.

percent, emigration, practiced, patriarch, ecclesiastical, principally, ethnic, concentrated, date, identity, aspects

Exercise 4

Match the items in the columns.

cultural interaction	a close or official connection with another group
affiliation	someone who supports a particular party, person, or set of ideas
rivalry	the relationship of various elements within a culture
adherent	competition for the same objective or for superiority in the same field

Exercise 5

Express your agreement or disagreement with the following statements. Support your opinion with the facts of the text.

1. Lebanon is generally a multi-confessional country. 2. The number of Christians in Lebanon is increasing. 3. Birth rate among the Muslim population of the country mirrors the world statistics. 4. The Alawite and the Ishmaelite belong to Christian denominations. 5. Orthodox Diaspora in Lebanon is rather slight. 6. Christian denominations in Lebanon form a very diverse community. 7. There have never been any divisions or rivalries among various religious groups in the country. 8. Relationships among religious adherents of different confessions can be described as generally amicable. 9. There are some aspects of cultural interaction where group identity is highly significant.

Exercise 6

Answer the questions to the text.

1. Where did you read about religious demography in Lebanon? 2. Do you think it is a reliable source of information? 3. Does the Report specify what makes Maronite Christians leave the country? 4. Is it true that the Maronite Church is in full communion with Rome or in other words,

Maronites are Catholics? 5. What Protestant confessions have their adherents in Lebanon? 6. How does the report describe relationship between different confessions?

Exercise 7

Working with a partner, ask repetition questions to the sentences below. Add your opinion if you have one.

1. Over the past 60 years, there has been a steady decline in the number of Christians in Lebanon. 2. Birth rate among the Muslim population is higher than average. 3. There is also a very small numbers of Jews in Lebanon. 4. There are 18 officially recognized religious groups in the country. 5. The main branches of Islam practiced are Shia and Sunni. 6. The Maronite community is the largest Christian group. 7. The Maronite community has had a centuries-long affiliation with the Roman Catholic Church. 8. Divisions and rivalries among various groups date back many centuries. 9. Relationships among religious adherents of different confessions were generally amicable in Lebanon.

Exercise 8

Working with a partner, finish the following tag-questions and answer them. Begin with: If I am not mistaken...; If I have rightly understood...

1. 28 percent of the population is Sunni Muslim, ...? 2. Over the past 60 years, there has been a steady decline in the number of Christians, ...? 3. There is a small number of Mormons in Lebanon, ...? 4. The Maronite community has its own patriarch, liturgy, and ecclesiastical customs, ...? 5. The Greek Orthodox Church is principally composed of ethnic Arabs, ...? 6. They maintain a Greek-language liturgy, ...? 7. Relationships among religious adherents of different confessions were generally amicable, ...?

Exercise 9

Translate the following sentences into English

1. Данные последнего демографического исследования позволяют говорить об увеличении количества мусульман в мире. 2. Низкая рождаемость является причиной устойчивого снижения русского населения. 3. Относительно дружелюбные отношения между различными религиозными группами облегчает взаимодействие в области культуры. 4. Православная Церковь придерживается Литургии на церковно-славянском языке и сохраняет свои духовные традиции.

Exercise 10

Interview your partner about religious statistics in Lebanon. Ask him about relationship between Rome and Maronite Christians. Let him express his opinion about relationships between different religious groups in Lebanon.

Text 4

Report on International Religious Freedom - Lebanon

Publisher: United States Department of State

Part 2. Status of Government Respect for Religious Freedom

The state respects all religious groups and denominations and guarantees respect for the personal status and religious interests of persons of every religious sect. The Constitution stipulates a balance of power distributed among the major religious groups.

The Constitution provides that Christians and Muslims be represented equally in Parliament, the Cabinet, and high-level civil service positions, which include the ministry ranks of Secretary General and Director General. It also provides that these posts be distributed proportionally among the recognized religious groups which prevent a single confessional group from gaining a dominant position. The "National Pact" of 1943 stipulates that the president, prime minister, and speaker of parliament be Maronite Christian, Sunni Muslim, and Shia Muslim, respectively. This distribution of political power operates at both the national and local levels of government.

A group that seeks official recognition must submit a statement of its doctrine and moral principles for government review to ensure that such principles do not contradict popular values or the Constitution.

Religion is generally encoded on national identity cards and noted on official registry documents.

Some religious groups do not enjoy official recognition, such as Bahai, Buddhists, Hindus, and unregistered Protestant Christian groups. These groups are disadvantaged under the law in that their members do not qualify for certain government positions, but they are permitted to perform their religious rites freely.

There are no legal barriers to proselytizing; however, traditional attitudes of the clerical establishment strongly discourage such activity.

There are no reports of religious prisoners or detainees in the country.

Vocabulary

to respect all religious groups - уважать, признавать все религиозные группы

to guarantee respect for - гарантировать уважение к

to stipulate a balance of power – обуславливать равновесие власти

to distribute smth among smb – распределять что-либо среди кого-либо

to provide - обеспечивать

to be represented equally - быть в равной степени представленным

a high-level civil service position – высокий государственный пост

to prevent from gaining a dominant position - препятствовать получению господствующего положения

to seek official recognition – добиваться официального признания

to submit for government review – представлять на рассмотрение правительства

to contradict - противоречить

a statement of one's doctrine – изложение вероучения
 to be encoded on national identity cards – быть закодированным в удостоверении личности
 to be noted on official registry documents – быть указанным в официальных регистрационных документах
 to enjoy official recognition – пользоваться официальным признанием
 an unregistered group - незарегистрированная группа
 to be disadvantaged under the law – не пользоваться некоторыми привилегиями в соответствии с законом
 to permit smth – позволять что-либо
 a religious rite – религиозный обряд
 to perform freely – свободно совершать
 a legal barrier to smth – легальный барьер, препятствие
 a proselyte - новообращённый
 to proselytize - обращать в свою веру
 to discourage - не одобрять, препятствовать
 a religious prisoner – заключённый по религиозным мотивам
 detainees - заключённый, задержанный

Exercise 1

Read properly the following words.

guarantee [gær(ə)n'ti:], status ['steitəs], doctrine ['dɒktrɪn], review [rɪ'vju:], ensure [ɪn'ʃuə], barrier ['bæriə], proselytize ['prɒs(ə)lɪtaɪz], detainee [di:teɪ'ni:]

Exercise 2

Which of these words begin with prefixes indicating negation, lack, or reversal?

distributed, unregistered, disadvantaged, discourage

Exercise 3

Match the words from the both columns to form word combinations. Insert them in the text below.

to respect	official recognition	to enjoy	an activity
to seek	a statement of its doctrine	to perform	official recognition
to submit	popular values	to put up	their religious rites
to contradict	all religious groups	to discourage	a barrier

If a religious group...it must...to the Government. The Government reviews the doctrine and if it doesn't..., the group.... The Government...and even if a group is unregistered its adherents are permitted.... The Government doesn't...to proselytizing, but it strongly....

Exercise 4

Match the words of the both columns to show distribution of high-level civil service positions among the main confessions. Complete the sentences.

the president	Sunni Muslim	The President of Lebanon is a
the prime minister	Maronite Christian	The Prime Minister of Lebanon is a ...
the speaker of parliament	Shia Muslim,	The Speaker of the Parliament is a ...

Exercise 5

Use the words from the text instead of underlined expressions in the sentences below.

1. Respect to all confessions is characteristic of political life in Lebanon. 2. The Constitution ensures a balance of power among the major religious groups. 3. Christians and Muslims are represented equally in the Government. 4. No religious group can obtain a leading position in Parliament. 5. The Government carefully studies the creed and ethic of any group seeking official recognition. 6. Religion is usually marked down on official registry documents. 7. According to the law, adherents of unregistered religious groups have no right to occupy certain government positions. 8. Missionary work has no legal obstacles.

Exercise 6

Answer the questions according to the text.

1. Do adherents of any religious sect have right to be elected for the post of the president or prime minister of Lebanon? 2. What ensures the balance of power among the major religious groups? 3. What document regulates the choice of candidates for the main governmental positions in Lebanon? 4. Under what condition a religious group can obtain official recognition? 5. Are unregistered religious group disadvantaged in performing their religious rites freely? 6. Is missionary work allowed in Lebanon? 7. Are there religious prisoners in Lebanon?

Exercise 7

Translate from English into Russian in order to learn the new expressions. Pay attention to the international words which are easy to translate without dictionary.

1. America's founders believed religious freedom to be the "first liberty." 2. Lebanese leaders and analysts agree that balance of power could shift in Lebanon. 3. Fundamental Mormons seek official recognition for polygamy. 4. Political scientists define a confessionalist state as a state which has major internal divisions along ethnic, religious, or linguistic lines, and remains stable, due to consultation among the elites of each of its major social groups. 5. Roman Catholics demand official recognition in Turkey. 6. International Humanist and Ethical Union calls for all states to eliminate laws which require citizens to specify their religion on official registry documents. 7. Unregistered religious groups and unregistered branches of religious groups are forbidden to conduct religious activities in Turkmenistan. 8. Do the socio-legal barriers separating the sects and denominations of the same nation constitute a major obstacle to the realization of the unity of the

nation? 9. Proselytizing is the act of attempting to convert people to another opinion and, particularly, another religion. 10. Should Christians Proselytize?

Exercise 8

All underlined expressions could be substituted by a verb from the text. Can you guess by which one?

1. Do you agree that the principle obligation of the Christian towards God is to convert? 2. St. Nicolas gave religious instruction to Japanese. 3. Do you know who evangelized Altai people? 4. Help! How to deal with sister propagandizing Mormonism? 5. Protestant missionaries incline unsuspecting people toward their faith. 6. He is going to preach in Africa.

Exercise 9

Working with a partner, ask repetition questions to the sentences below. Add your opinion if you have one.

1. All religious groups and denominations are respected in Lebanon. 2. The Constitution stipulates a balance of power distributed among the major religious groups. 3. Christians and Muslims are represented equally in Parliament, the Cabinet, and high-level civil service positions. 4. No confessional group can gain a dominant position. 5. A group that seeks official recognition must submit a statement of its doctrine and moral principles for government review. 6. Religion is generally encoded on national identity cards. 7. Religion is noted on official registry documents. 8. Some religious groups do not enjoy official recognition. 9. Religious groups without official recognition are disadvantaged under the law. 10. There are no legal barriers to proselytizing in Lebanon.

Exercise 10

Working with a partner, finish the following tag-questions and answer them. Begin with: If I am not mistaken...; If I have rightly understood...

1. The state guarantees respect for the personal status and religious interests of persons of every religious sect, ...? 2. President of Lebanon must be Maronite Christian,...? 3. Prime minister of Lebanon is normally Sunni Muslim, ...? 4. Speaker of parliament must be Shia Muslim, ...? 5. A group that seeks official recognition must submit a statement of its doctrine and moral principles for government review, ...? 6. Religion is generally encoded on national identity cards, ...? 7. Religion is noted on official registry documents, ...? 8. Religious groups without official recognition are disadvantaged under the law, ...? 9. Religious groups without official recognition are permitted to perform their religious rites freely, ...? 10. There are no reports of religious prisoners or detainees in the country.

Exercise 11

Each of the following paragraphs is an answer to a question about Maronite emigration. Can you guess what questions were asked?

1. The Maronite emigration is remarkable and surprising. The number of Maronites living abroad is estimated to be four million.
2. It is five times more than those who are actually living in Lebanon today.
3. One does not leave their homeland for no reason. The Lebanese Civil War provoked an unprecedented wave of Maronite and Christian emigration.
4. It is a great human as well as social tragedy whose consequences on Lebanon have yet to be fully measured.

Exercise 12

Fill in the following table.

It was new for me that...	
It was interesting to learn that...	
It was useful to learn that...	

Text 5

Orthodox Christian Mission Center

Today, only 33% of all people consider themselves Christian. In addition, it is estimated that 28% of the world's population has still not heard the Gospel in a way that they can respond to it affirmatively or negatively. In other words, over 1.8 billion people today have not been presented with the Gospel message.

Orthodox Christianity has a continuous history of missions in its 2,000 year existence. St. Paul, Sts. Cyril & Methodius, St. Kosmas Aitolos, St. Stephen of Perm, Sts. Herman & Innocent of Alaska, St. Nicholas of Japan, Macarius II (Nevsky) of Moscow, and Archimandrite Macarius (Glukharev) usually capture the highlights when the Orthodox speak of their foreign missions.

The growth of missionary consciousness in America during the latter part of the 20th century offers one more example that God still sends the Orthodox to "make disciples of all nations."

In 1962, a program began at the Annunciation Greek Orthodox Church in Lancaster, PA. It was called the Lenten Self-Denial Club (LSDC) which proposed the faithful to sacrifice meals during Lent and offer the equivalent cost to neophyte Orthodox missions in Uganda, Mexico and Korea. In 1994 the mission center was transformed into Orthodox Christian Mission Center.

The Mission Center increased its annual income to over one million dollars, supporting Orthodox missions in 31 countries worldwide. OCMC will recruit, train, send, and support Orthodox missionaries to preach, teach, baptize, construct, and minister to the spiritual and physical needs of those being served and saved. Same principles used hundreds and thousands of years ago by the Apostles are still imitated today in the Orthodox Church: indigenous leadership, translation of material into the local language, worship in the local language of the people, incorporation of cultural elements into the life of the Church, building of churches that witness to the glory of God, vibrant Eucharistic community, addressing the needs of society both through education and charitable institutions.

All hard workers wishing to participate and serve on the Orthodox Mission Teams: professionals, students, retirees, priests, deacons, seminarians, English teachers, health care personnel (doctors, dentists, nurses, and counselors), teachers, youth ministry workers, engineers, construction workers, contractors, carpenters, painters, and all those willing to share in a journey of Faith are called to apply today.

Vocabulary

to consider oneself Christian – считать себя христианином
 to hear the Gospel – слышать Евангелие
 to present the Gospel message to smb – нести евангельскую весть кому-либо
 to sacrifice - жертвовать
 to offer the equivalent cost to smb – пожертвовать эквивалентные средства кому-либо
 neophyte - новообращенный
 to support Orthodox missions – поддерживать православные миссии
 to minister to smb – оказывать помощь
 indigenous – местный, принадлежащий коренному населению
 leadership - руководство
 a local language – местный язык
 vibrant - живой
 the needs of society – нужды общества
 a charitable institution – благотворительное учреждение
 health care personnel – медицинский персонал
 a youth ministry worker - работающий с молодежью
 a construction worker - строитель
 carpenter - плотник
 to apply – обращаться с письменным заявлением

Exercise 1

Read properly the following words.

capture ['kæptʃə], growth [grəʊθ], consciousness ['kɒnʃəsnəs], disciple [dɪ'saɪpl], Annunciation [ənˌʌnsieɪʃn], sacrifice ['sækrɪfaɪs], neophyte ['niːəfaɪt], income ['ɪnkʌm], recruit [rɪ'kru:t], indigenous [ɪn'dɪdʒɪnəs], Eucharist ['ju:k(ə)rɪst], charitable ['ʃærɪtəbl], retiree [rɪˈtaɪə'ri:], carpenter ['kɑ:p(ə)ntə]

Exercise 2

Practice 1. Match the pairs of synonyms from the both pockets of the table.

to consider, indigenous, charitable, to present the Gospel
to declare, to explain the Gospel, to call, local, to share the Gospel, benevolent

Practice 2. Replace the underlined words with the expressions of the lesson.

1. President Barack Obama declares himself Christian. 2. Druidism is a local belief on the British Isles. 3. I call myself Christian, but do I fulfill these requirements? 4. Do you know the oldest benevolent institution in Russia? 5. Could you explain the Gospel to a dying person in less than 5 minutes? 6. All of these media may be used to share the Gospel message. 7. Property of benevolent institutions is exempt from taxation. 8. A local belief is a religion or form of worship which was formed within a specific location and practiced there. 9. Our benevolent Institution expresses a deep gratitude and sincere thanks to all benefactors.

Exercise 3

Complete the sentences below using the new vocabulary.

1. Many politicians 2. Our purpose is to... . 3. We decided to... . 4. How can I ... ? 5. To become a missionary, you should... . 6. The social ministry of the Church is connected with... . 7. He donated one million rubles to... . 8. The Mission needs experienced 9. We are ready to... . 10. We baptized... .

Exercise 4

Answer the questions according to the text.

1. How many Christians are there on the Earth? 2. Has the Gospel been presented to all the nations? 3. Where and when did the growth of missionary consciousness begin? 4. Why was the missionary program called the Lenten Self-Denial Club? 5. How many countries does the Mission Center support? 7. What does the work of the Mission Center include? 8. What methods do missionaries use in their ministry? 9. Who can serve on the Orthodox Mission Teams? 10. What professions are especially welcomed?

Exercise 5

According to the text, are these statements true or false?

1. There is still much work in the world for Orthodox missionaries. 2. Missionary work is led on the American continent too. 3. The Mission Center raises money for its work begging in the streets of big cities. 4. People of different occupations can find themselves in missionary work.

Exercise 6

Answer some other questions.

1. Would you like to become a missionary? 2. What country would you choose for your ministry? 3. What kind of preparation/training do you need to have? 4. Will you learn the local language or will you prefer to speak English? 5. How can missionaries minister physical needs of indigenous people? 6. Have you ever donated to charitable institutions? 7. Do you think it is a good idea to sacrifice meals during Lent and offer the equivalent cost to neophyte Orthodox missions?

Exercise 7

Comment on the following sayings.

"We talk of the Second Coming; half the world has never heard of the first."

"You can give without loving. But you cannot love without giving."

"Love is the root of missions; sacrifice is the fruit of missions"

Exercise 8

Translate into English.

Православные византийские миссионеры начали работу на Руси с 9 века. К тому времени святые Кирилл и Мефодий уже сделали необходимые переводы, и службы велись на церковно-славянском языке. Появились прекрасные храмы, в архитектуре которых было много элементов национальной культуры. Греческие миссионеры готовили священнослужителей из славян, открывали школы. Большое внимание князь Владимир уделял живой церковной жизни. Он требовал, чтобы знатные люди посещали службы каждое воскресенье и показывали пример народу.

Exercise 9

Working with a partner, ask repetition questions to the sentences below. Add your opinion if you have one.

1. Today, only 33% of all people consider themselves Christian. 2. 28% of the world's population have still not heard the Gospel. 3. God still sends the Orthodox to "make disciples of all nations." 4. The Mission Center increased its annual income to over one million dollars. 5. All hard workers wishing to participate and serve on the Orthodox Mission Teams are called to apply today.

Exercise 10

Working with a partner, finish the following tag-questions and answer them. Begin with: **If I'm not mistaken...; If I have rightly understood...**

1. 1.8 billion people today have not been presented with the Gospel message, ...? 2. Orthodox Christianity has a continuous history of missions, ...? 3. The Mission Center supports Orthodox missions in 31 countries worldwide, ...? 4. Orthodox missionaries preach, teach, baptize, construct, and minister to the spiritual and physical needs of indigenous people, ...? 5. Same principles used hundreds and thousands of years ago by the Apostles are still imitated today in the Orthodox Church, ...?

Exercise 11

To practice filling in missionary documents, write necessary information in the papers below.

I WISH TO BE PART OF THE SHORT – TERM MISSIONTRIP TEAM GOING TO LIBERIA, WEST AFRICA. GENERAL INFORMATION: (Please print)

Name (as printed on birth certificate or passport) _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Code _____
Home _____ Phone _____ Work _____
Phone _____ Cell/Beeper _____
Age _____ Male or Female? _____ Nickname _____
Citizen of what country? _____
Do you have a valid passport? _____
Passport # _____
Expiration date of passport _____
Date of Birth _____ Marital _____
Status _____

For those of you who do not have a passport now, you must apply for it and send us the information later. Visa may be necessary for some countries.

SPIRITUAL INFORMATION: 1. What is the name of your home church? _____

Address _____

Name of your

pastor _____ Phone _____

Email. Address _____

2. Have you participated in any Mission Trip? () Yes, () No. If yes

a. When? _____

b. Where _____

c. Name of group or

church _____

d. Name of group

leader _____ Phone# _____ Email _____

3. What ministries are you involved with at your church? _____

4. Do you serve in any volunteer/leadership role in any ministry or outside the church? If yes, please explain _____

5. what do you think your gifts are? _____

6. Please give two references who know you and your spiritual walk (name and phone#).

7. Describe how and when you came to know the Lord:

8. Have you been water

baptized?_____

If yes, where and

when?_____

9. Please explain briefly why you want to participate in this mission

trip:_____

WORK EXPERIENCE/TALENTS:

1. Please list any specific talents that you have (drama, singing, instruments, puppets, construction, medical, teaching,

etc.)_____

2. Where are you

employed?_____

Position?_____

How long?_____

3. Do you speak any foreign languages

fluently?_____

4. What do you see as your strongest character quality and

why?_____

5. What do you see as your weakest character quality and

why?_____

HEALTH INFORMATION:

1. Do you have or have you ever had:

() Fainting Spells () Heart Problems () Diabetes () Seizures

() Eating Disorder () Respirator problems () Frequent and/ or severe headaches

() Nervous Breakdown () Mental Problems () Asthma () Allergies

() Hearing Difficulties () High/Low blood pressure () Breathing Problems

() Digestion Problems () Back or neck Problems () Others_____

2. Do you have any condition which might affect your ability to fully function as a Missionary on this trip (i.e., fear of flying, depression, anxiety, sleeping disorders)?_____

3. Do you have any chronic illnesses or allergies? () Yes ()

No._____

4. Are you presently under medication prescribed by a

doctor?_____

5. Have you ever had any psychiatric care or treatment?_____
6. Does your health insurance cover you overseas?_____
7. How would you describe your health and fitness? () Excellent () Good () Average () Needs work.

PERSONAL INFORMATION:

1. What are your personal expectations for this?_____
2. If you are in a dating/engaged relationship with someone, is this person applying to serve on the same mission team?_____
3. How does your family feel about you going on this trip?_____
4. Have you been involved with any of the following within the past year?
 Alcohol? () Yes () No Illegal Drugs? () Yes () No
 Tobacco? () Yes () No A Cult or the Occult () Yes () No
 Criminal Activity () Yes () No
5. Have you been convicted of committing a crime? () Yes () No
 If yes, please explain:_____
6. What are the most significant events that have occurred in your life in the past two years?_____

7. EMERGENCY NUMBERS:

Name_____Relationship to
 you_____

Address_____

Phone #:
 Day_____Night_____

Name_____Relationship to
 you_____

Address_____

Phone#:
 Day_____Night_____

Text 6

Mormon Seminary

Seminaries are that part of the Mormon Church Educational System which provides weekday religious instruction for youth, usually from the ages of fourteen to eighteen, to balance their secular secondary education with study in the scriptures, religious teachings, and moral values of their faith. To accomplish this objective, four year-long courses are offered: Old Testament, New Testament, Doctrine and Covenants/Church history, and the Book of Mormon. These courses are designed in three basic formats: released-time, early-morning, and home-study.

In areas with a large Mormon population (Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming), professional teachers are hired to teach students in released time Seminary classes where students are able to leave high school for one period each day to receive religious training.

Early-morning seminaries provide weekday religious instruction in areas where local public school laws do not grant released-time or where the Church cannot establish a released-time seminary. These classes generally meet before the regular school day begins, usually in an LDS meetinghouse not far from the high school. The instructors are generally local members appointed on a part-time or volunteer basis. Typically, between 50 to 70 percent teens are enrolled in early-morning seminary classes.

In the areas with a smaller or more dispersed Mormon population, students gather in homes or church buildings to receive daily religious training before school each day. These classes are taught by volunteers. Recently the LDS Church has undergone a pilot online seminary program to supplement or supplant the home-study program.

The seminaries have been a part of the Latter-day Saints since 1912. The formal spiritual education of most Christian children begins and ends with Sunday school, but Mormon kids are expected to study their faith just as they would study English or algebra.

The seminary education system of the LDS Church provides extensive study of theology using as texts the "standard works" of the church (Old Testament, New Testament, Book of Mormon and Doctrine and Covenants) throughout the school week, in addition to normal Sunday classes.

Teens receive four years of instruction. Each year, they study a different book of scripture. Students learn scriptural terms, historical context and moral lessons which can be applied to modern day living.

In addition, Seminary participants learn 25 scripture verses each day. These key scriptures are memorized verbatim. The students are taught to quickly reference and locate the verses in the scriptures.

The LDS seminary classes are about 50 minutes long. Early morning seminary is a 45 minute class. Typically, each class begins with a devotional which includes singing a hymn, repeating a scripture mastery verse and sharing a spiritual thought. These opening exercises are led by a high-school student leader.

Vocabulary

to provide religious instruction - осуществлять (предоставлять) религиозное обучение
from the ages of ...to eighteen – с...до...возраста
to balance - уравнивать
secular - светский
secondary education – среднее образование
study in the scriptures – изучение писаний
moral values - моральные ценности
to accomplish an objective – достигать цели
a four year-long course – четырехгодичный курс
released-time – свободное время
to hire – нанимать на работу
a weekday - будний день
to grant released-time - предоставлять свободное время
to establish - учреждать (открывать)
a meetinghouse - молитвенный дом
on a part-time basis – на неполный рабочий день
on volunteer basis – на добровольной основе
to be enrolled in – посещать учебное заведение, курсы
to gather in homes - собираться на дому
a volunteer – доброволец, волонтер
to study one's faith - изучать веру
to provide extensive study of theology – обеспечивать всестороннее изучение теологии
in addition to - в дополнение к
to learn scriptural terms – изучать библейские термины
to apply to modern day living – применять в жизни
a seminary participant – учащийся семинарии
to memorize verbatim – запоминать дословно
to reference smth – ссылаться на что-либо
to locate the verses in the scriptures – находить место в писаниях
to be about...long – длиться в течение
to sing a hymn – петь гимн

Exercise 1

Read properly the following words.

youth [ju:θ], instructor [ɪn'strʌktə], volunteer [vɒləntiə], dispersed [dɪspɜːst] supplement
[sʌplɪmənt], supplant [sə'plɑːnt], algebra ['ældʒɪbrə], extensive [ɪk'stensɪv], context ['kɒntekst],
verbatim [vɜː'beɪtɪm]

Exercise 2

Practice 1. Study the meanings of the words from the text.

instruction - обучение, преподавание, инструкция, правило, наставление распоряжение, предписание, указание

education - образование; обучение, подготовка, просвещение, дрессировка, воспитание, развитие, культура, образованность

training - воспитание, обучение, тренировка, дрессировка

study - изучение, исследование учёба, приобретение знаний; изучение курс по изучению, ведение, знание, научная работа труд

teaching - обучение доктрина, учение

Practice 2. Translate the following word combinations.

religious training, spiritual education, seminary education, study of theology, religious teachings, study in the scriptures

Exercise 3

Supply each verb with an appropriate noun according to the text.

to provide, to offer, to hire, to receive, to grant, to establish, to appoint, to teach, to supplement, to study, to learn

Exercise 4

Fill in the table with the words from the text according to their meaning.

Expressions connected with the secular education	Expressions connected with religious education	Expressions connected with time

secondary education, from the ages of...to..., religious teachings, four year-long courses, religious training, released-time, a professional teacher, a high school, early-morning, part-time, religious instruction, daily, a public school, each day, a regular school day, throughout the school week, a released-time seminary, an instructor, each year, study in the scriptures, each day, a volunteer, a home-study program, an opening exercise, a student leader, a weekday, about...minutes long

Exercise 5

Write a list of adjectives from the text connected with religion.

Exercise 6

Insert the expressions from the box in the sentences below.

Church Educational System, full-time employees, early-morning, private homes, seminaries, accompany, religious, volunteer, released-time, youths ages, before, secular, home-study, meetinghouses

The LSD ... consists of several institutions that provide...and...education for elementary, secondary, and post-secondary students and adult learners. Religious education programs designed for secondary students are called... . These are programs of religious education for... 14–18 that...the students' secular education. ... seminary classes are generally taught by.... In areas with smaller LDS populations ...or...seminary programs are offered. Early-morning seminary classes are held daily... the normal school day in...or in...and are taught by ...teachers.

Exercise 7

Insert a suitable word from the box in the following sentences.

church, places, building, seminary, high school, Utah, someone's house

Teenagers don't go to "... " every day. They go to... . In ..., there is a seminary...right next to every...; most other...have it at the church or possibly at... .

Exercise 8

Insert expressions from the box in the sentences below.

four, every weekday, three, twenty, fourteen, sixty, one

1. Mormon teens attend the seminary during.... 2. They start religious instruction at the age of ...and attend the seminary during...years. 3. There are... basic kinds of seminary courses. 4. About...per cent of Mormon teens are enrolled in early morning seminary classes. 5. Seminary students learn more than... scripture verses each day. 6. LDS seminaries were created...hundred years ago.

Exercise 9

Express your agreement or disagreement with the following statements. Support your opinion with the facts of the text.

1. We may say that religious instruction of any kind is a compulsory subject for Mormon teens. 2. Mormon seminary curriculum comprises five subjects. 3. Type of seminary education depends on the density of Mormon population in the area. 4. Mormon teens have a break in their secular school time-table to attend released time Seminary classes. 5. The possibility of establishing a released time seminary is regulated by the local public school laws. 6. The instructors in released time seminary are generally local members appointed on a part-time or volunteer basis. 7. Online

seminary program is supplanting the home-study program. 8. Theology study in LDS seminary is greatly extensive. 9. Teens are taught to quickly reference and locate the verses in the scriptures.

Exercise 10

Working with a partner, ask repetition questions to the sentences below. Add your opinion if you have one.

1. Mormon seminary aim is to balance secular secondary education with religious study. 2. Mormon teens study scriptures, religious teachings, and moral values of their faith in the seminary. 3. Seminary courses are designed in three basic formats: released-time, early-morning, and home-study. 4. In Mormon populated states pupils leave high school for one period each day to receive religious training. 5. Early-morning classes generally meet before the regular school day begins. 6. Professional teachers are hired to teach students in released time Seminary classes. 7. Early morning seminary instructors are generally local members appointed on a part-time or volunteer basis. 8. Typically, between 50 to 70 percent teens attend early-morning seminary classes. 9. In the areas with a dispersed Mormon population, students gather in homes or church buildings to receive daily religious training before school each day. 10. Home-study classes are taught by volunteers.

Exercise 11

Working with a partner, finish the following tag-questions and answer them. Begin with: If I am not mistaken...; If I have rightly understood...

1. The LDS Church has undergone a pilot online seminary program for home-study classes, ...? 2. Online seminary program tends to supplement or supplant the home-study program, ...? 3. Mormon kids study their faith just as they would study English or algebra, ...? 4. The seminary education system of the LDS Church provides extensive study of theology, ...? 5. Mormon teens receive four years of seminary instruction, ...? 6. Each year, they study a different book of scripture, ...? 7. Students learn scriptural moral lessons which can be applied to modern day living, ...? 8. Seminary participants learn 25 scripture verses each day, ...? 9. Mormon teens can quickly reference and locate the verses in the scriptures, ...? 10. The LDS seminary classes are about 50 minutes long, ...?

Exercise 12

Answer the questions according to the text.

1. What makes choose this or that type of three basic seminary formats? 2. What does the choice of teacher depend on? 3. What type of seminary is the most attended? 4. Does the LDS Church use IT in seminary education? 5. What books do seminary students use in their studies? 6. What did you learn about students' daily activities?

Exercise 13

Find Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming on the map. Answer the questions.

1. Where is Mormon population the densest?
2. What city is called the world Mormon capital?

Exercise 14

Comment on the following text. Can you guess the author's confession?

Mormon missionaries peddle the streets of our city and knock on the doors of our houses. Although they are kind and well spoken young men, when they knock on our doors we either don't answer or tell them we are already Christians who reject Mormonism and bid them good day. We may even think about how much more superior our youth ministry strategies are compared to theirs.

Or are they?

Mormons expect a lot out of their teenagers. We don't. Mormons ordain their young men into the ministry at the age of twelve. We don't. Mormons require their teens to attend seminary every day of high school. We don't.

Maybe that's why we don't meet a lot of ex-Mormons, while there are hundreds of thousands of former church attendees in the true church of Jesus Christ (of everyday saints) who flee the church after graduating from high school. In 1985 there were 4.5 million Mormons and now there are over 12 million.

When many of our teens graduate from high school, they grab their books and a beer and go off to the college dorm. When Mormon teens graduate from high school they grab a backpack and a bike pump and go off on a mission.

We don't need to copy their strategy. We need to push our teens. We need to build consistent opportunities for service, outreach and training. Somebody may accuse me of looking at this as some sort of competition. We are in a competition with Satan for the souls of our young people.

Exercise 15

Comment on the following opinion.

Would you *loooove* to wake up extra early and take your child to a brainwashing facility to study the ins and outs of a fabricated book? Good god!! In what universe is it healthy for kids to wake up at 4:30 in the morning??? Do FARMERS wake up at that hour????

Exercise 16

Let's enter a LDS forum and follow a discussion connected with our topic.

I am looking for some advice. I have 3 children. We are an active LDS family. My daughter is refusing to attend seminary. We have begged, pleaded, bribed, punished, fasted,

prayed and are out of solutions. Not going to seminary will exclude church schools. She says she doesn't even want to go to BYU. I am not sure what to do.

- Our daughter started attending the first year of seminary last fall (early morning). The end result:

- she was constantly tired
- homework was often incomplete
- grades slipping
- increased dislike for anything church related
- grumpy parents who had to try to wake her up
- grumpy parents who needed to wake up earlier and adjust work schedules to get her there

We had a discussion with her and let her decide if she wanted to keep attending the seminary. She decided to take a break until next year when they have release time seminary.

We now have a happy, awake, and fully functioning daughter again. Grades picked up, homework being done, etc...We made the right decision for our family.

♦ We shouldn't force our teens to go to seminary, particularly early morning seminary. I never really understood the concept of early morning seminary and why it was important.

♦ Some members of my seminary class would wake up at 5, go to seminary, go to school, and go to sports practice or games after school (sometimes to 8). That makes for a long day, a very long day.

♦ Say, for example, that you made her go to seminary. She attended because she had to. She went to church, read her scriptures, and attended all church activities. These activities then become something she just has to do because her parents make her do it. Then, she goes off to college, has her freedom. Can you guess what will happen?

♦ Seminary every day of the week is unnecessary. Three days a week is much more manageable.

Exercise 17

What questions would you ask a seminary student?

Text 7

Cults in America

A humorous quotation, but one that is uncomfortably close to reality.

*"...if you believe in it, it is **a** religion or perhaps '**the**' religion;
and if you do not care one way or another about it, it is a sect;
but if you fear and hate it, it is a cult." Leo Pfeffer*

There is no definition of cult that is universally accepted by sociologists and psychologists of religion. They tend to distinguish cults on the basis of such factors as group size, membership characteristics and types of beliefs. While the term 'sect' classically refers to a breakaway movement from a mainstream church, the term 'cult' became a popular way of referring to new and different religious groups, particularly those groups surfacing in the 1960s and 1970s in America. Unlike sects, cults provide radical alternatives to western Christian traditions. However because of the negative connotations associated with the term 'cult', researchers prefer to use the more neutral term 'new religious movement' (NRM). It is important to be clear about exactly which groups come under the definition of NRM and which do not, especially if governments consider introducing legislation to curb their activities. Generally speaking, the term *cult* should be reserved for only the most recognizably destructive groups—from both a Christian and non-Christian perspective.

From the Christian point of view, there are two very important considerations in identifying a destructive or unhealthy group:

- First, there is the theological consideration. How consistent are the group's beliefs with the basic tenets of the historic Christian faith?

- Second, there is the social-psychological consideration. How are power, authority, and control exercised in the group? This evaluates techniques of manipulation and mind control.

The following are the ten most dangerous groups in America today, based on one or both of the above stated concerns:

- The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormonism)
- The Watchtower Bible and Tract Society (Jehovah's Witnesses)
- The Church of Scientology
- The Twelve Tribes.
- The Holy Spirit Association for the Unification of World Christianity
- The International Churches of Christ (Boston Movement).
- The Family (Children of God)
- Christian Identity Movement (Aryan Nations, Christian Identity Church, etc)
- The Nation of Islam (Black Muslims)
- United Pentecostal Church (UPC)

All cults share some common characteristics that separate them from other forms of mainstream religion. One of the main ones is the adherence to a leader.

In fact, cults are notorious for punishing those who express their doubts or dissent from the path marked by the leader. To be kept under control, cult members are discouraged from thinking by themselves or making their own decisions, even in aspects as simple as changing their jobs or moving to a new neighborhood. In general, cult members cut ties with their family members and friends and slowly distance themselves from society.

Vocabulary

to fear - бояться

a definition - определение

to be universally accepted - быть общепризнанным

a group size - размер группы

a type of beliefs – тип верований
 to refer to – относиться к
 a breakaway movement – отколовшееся движение
 a mainstream church – основная церковь (церковь в целом)
 to provide radical alternatives to - предлагать радикальные альтернативы
 a negative connotation – отрицательный смысл
 to come under the definition – соответствовать определению
 to introduce legislation – вводить закон
 to curb an activity – сдерживать активность
 a destructive group – деструктивная группа
 from the Christian point of view - с христианской точки зрения
 to be consistent - соответствовать
 the basic tenets of Christian faith – основные догматы христианской веры
 to exercise control - осуществлять контроль
 techniques of manipulation - техники манипуляции
 to share some common characteristics – разделять некоторые общие характеристики
 to be notorious for – быть известным
 to express a doubt - выражать сомнение
 a dissent from smth – расхождение во взглядах
 the path marked by the leader - путь, намеченный лидером
 to keep under control – держать под контролем
 to discourage from – не одобрять
 to think by themselves – думать самостоятельно
 to make one's own decisions – принимать собственные решения
 to move to a new neighborhood - переезжать
 to cut ties with one's family members - разрывать связь с семьей
 to distance oneself from society - отдаляться от общества

Exercise 1

Read properly the following words.

sociologist [səʊʃi'ɔlədʒɪst], psychologist [saɪ'kɔlədʒɪst], distinguish [dɪ'stɪŋɡwɪʃ], refer [rɪ'fɜ:], movement ['mu:vmənt], mainstream ['meɪnstri:m], particularly [pə'tɪkjələli], neutral ['nju:tr(ə)l], legislation [ledʒɪ'sleɪʃ(ə)n], curb [kɜ:b] destructive [dɪ'strʌktɪv], tenet ['tenɪt], authority [ɔ:'θɔrɪti], technique [tek'ni:k], Jehovah [dʒɪ'həʊvə], frown [fraʊn], notorious [nəʊ'tɔ:riəs], dissent [dɪ'sent], neighborhood ['neɪbəhʊd], distance ['dɪstəns]

Exercise 2

Match the items in the columns.

a cult	newly formed religious group that forms to protest elements of their parent religion
a sect	a religious, ethical or spiritual grouping that has not (yet) become recognized as a standard denomination, church, or body, especially when it has a novel belief system and when it is not a sect
a NRM	is defined as a religious or secular group that employs unethical and extreme measures of manipulation to recruit, control and retain its members

Exercise 3

Use the words with a similar meaning instead of the underlined expressions.

1. Sometimes it is rather difficult to differentiate cults. 2. To some content, a sect has similar beliefs with a parent church. 3. A lot of cults appeared in the USA in the second part of the 20th century. 4. Sometimes scholars use the term “new religious movement” when they refer to a cult. 5. Their practices don't agree with the definition of NRM. 6. The Government is going to adopt a law to restrict activities of destructive cults. 7. The group's beliefs are not consistent with the Orthodox creeds. 8. Beliefs and practices of modern cults disconnect them from mainstream religions. 9. An absolute devotion to a leader is typical of cults. 10. Cults are infamous for their unfair attitude towards adversaries and hesitating.

Exercise 4

Insert the expressions from the box in the sentences below.

mind control, breakaway, mainstream church, type of belief, cut ties with family members, to introduce anti- cult legislation, destructive cults, adherence to a leader

1. I'd like to understand why Christians have different ..., what are the differences between them. 2. ... put the will of the group above the will of the individual. 3. The term "..." usually refers to the main or major Christian groups of the world, such as the Roman Catholic or the Eastern Orthodox Church. 4. FANZA is a...group from Scientology, which feels that "since the death of the founder of the movement, the Church of Scientology has strayed from the original philosophy and purpose of the group." 5. The Government announced that it did not intend.... 6. A cult is based on loyalty and rigid..., a belief, or an ideal. 7. Using classic cult tactics, members are expected to live in a commune, give up their possessions, and ... 8. How would you know if you were under...?

Exercise 5

Express your agreement or disagreement with the following statements.

1. Cult movements are dangerous for the social and cultural stability of the nation. 2. Cult employs unethical and extreme methods of manipulation to recruit, control and retain its members. 3. Most of the cults define themselves as Christian, but they have deviated from the parent religion. 4. Cults established new belief systems of their own. 5. The major cult groups are formed by charismatic leaders who consider themselves as divine beings. 6. Researchers prefer to use the more neutral term “new religious movement” because they fear possible persecutions. 7. The Twelve Tribes is one of the most dangerous groups in America today. 8. Cult members cannot change their jobs or move to a new neighborhood without their leader’s approval.

Exercise 6

Match the items in the columns.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormonism)	A do-it-yourself salvation, science fiction group that masquerades as the true Church.
The Watchtower Bible and Tract Society (Jehovah's Witnesses)	A highly controlling, legalistic group that was formed in 1945. This group denies the Trinity and teaches that in order to be saved one must be baptized in the name of Jesus only.
The Church of Scientology	An aggressively evangelistic group started in 1830 by Joseph Smith contends that it is the only true Church, and that all Christians are following a deficient Gospel and a false Christ.
United Pentecostal Church (UPC)	This group, begun in the early 1970s with Elbert Eugene Spriggs, is infamous for claiming that salvation can only be found by giving all possessions to them and living in their community.

Exercise 7

Complete the sentences according to the text.

1. It is rather difficult to difference... . 2. Group size and types of beliefs help to... . 3. Breakaway movements often develop into... . 4. Governments should introduce... . 5. Religious tolerance complicates to some extend... . 6. Beliefs and practices of cults are not consistent with... . 7. Destructive cults are notorious for... . 8. Cult members are discouraged from... . 9. Cult members are forced to...and... .

Exercise 8

Which of the following topics are not mentioned in the text?

definition of cult; anti-cult movement; the ten most dangerous groups in America today; definition of mainstream church; common characteristics of destructive cults.

Exercise 9

Interview your partner.

1. Why, do you think, there is no universally accepted definition of cult? 2. How do scholars distinguish cults and sects? 3. Why, in your opinion, researchers prefer to use the more neutral term “new religious movement” instead of “cult”? 4. What is the Christian approach to identifying a destructive or unhealthy group? 5. What cults, do you think, represent the greatest danger for society? 6. What proves that cult members lose their personal freedom?

Exercise 10

Practice 1. Find in the text below expressions connected with the topic of discussion and add them to the vocabulary of the lesson.

I was a member of an organization known as Venty. I spoke about the mechanisms used by cults to blackmail families and friends of cult members, and cult members themselves if they wish to leave the cult. If the family or friend of a cult member in any way attacks or criticizes the cult, contact will be broken off with their daughter, son, brother or sister. Cult recruits are required to confess and write down all their darkest secrets on the pretext that they can only free themselves of these blots on their character by the so-called counseling that they undertake. These events are later used to blackmail them if they attempt to leave the group.

Practice 2. Translate the sentences into English.

Когда я стал членом религиозной группы, я не знал ничего об их методах. Я хотел совершенствоваться духовно. Когда я писал лидеру группы о своих секретах, я думал, что это поможет мне очиститься. На самом деле, он сохранял записи, чтобы использовать в случае необходимости. Вскоре я решил покинуть секту и разместил в Интернете критический материал о ней. Они начали шантажировать меня секретами, о которых я сам рассказал.

Exercise 11

Working with a partner, ask repetition questions to the sentences below. Add your opinion if you have one.

1. There is no definition of cult that is universally accepted. 2. The term 'cult' refers to new and different religious groups. 3. Cults provide radical alternatives to western Christian traditions. 4. It is important to be clear about exactly which groups come under the definition of the term 'new religious movement'. 5. The term *cult* should be reserved for only the most recognizably destructive groups. 6. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormonism) is one of the most dangerous groups in America today. 7. United Pentecostal Church is on the list of the most dangerous groups. 8. All cults share some common characteristics. 9. Cult members are discouraged from thinking by themselves. 10. Cults keep people under control.

Exercise 12

Working with a partner, finish the following tag-questions and answer them. Begin with: If I am not mistaken...; If I have rightly understood...

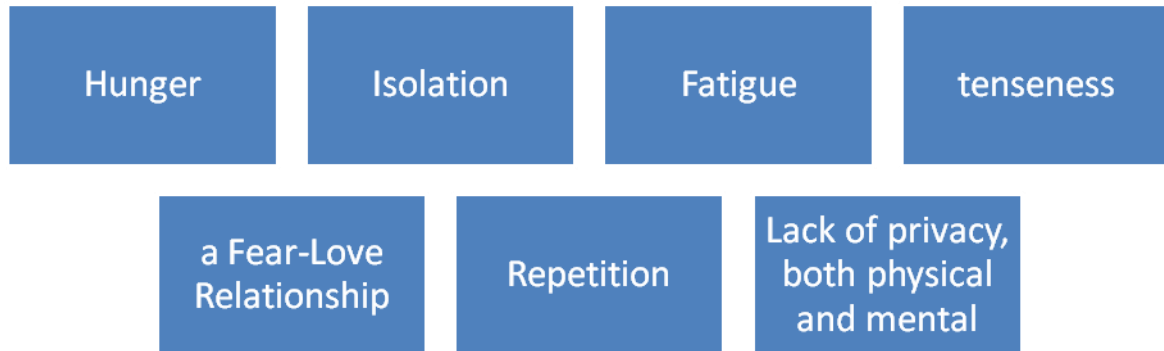
1. Scholars distinguish cults on the basis of such factors as group size, membership characteristics and types of beliefs, ...? 2. 'Sect' is classically a breakaway movement from a mainstream church, ...? 3. A lot of new religious movements surfaced in the 1960s and 1970s in America, ...? 4. There are ten most dangerous groups in America today, ...? 5. One of the common characteristic of cults is the adherence to a leader, ...? 6. Cults punish those who express their doubts, ...? 7. They punish those who dissent from the path marked by the leader, ...? 8. Cult members cannot change their jobs or move to a new neighborhood, ...? 9. Cult members cut ties with their family members and friends, ...? 10. They slowly distance themselves from society, ...?

Exercise 13

Read the dialogue and tell what new information it contains. Find in the dialogue expressions connected with the topic of discussion and add them to the vocabulary of the lesson.

- During the 1963-1981 period the more developed and well known cults were establishing their roots among idealistic, young, searching Americans. Why do people join religious cults?
- Generally, it happens during periods of depression and confusion when people have a sense that life is meaningless.
- What are characteristics of a cult?
- Here are some of them: the presence of a living, charismatic leader; absolute loyalty and obedience; the severing of family ties with one's natural parents, relatives and friends; the selling of merchandise and/or courses as a means of fund-raising (the leadership elite benefits the most from the raised monies, most especially the cult founder); the carefree control of the total environment, i.e. the eating, sleeping, thinking, informational flow, and the activities of all recruits and members are systematically coordinated; the "new truths" of the cults must not be questioned but blindly accepted, meditated upon or studied
- How do the destructive groups manage to retain the new adherents?

- Once recruited, the cults apply on the recruits a systematic technology of mind control and behavior modification. First, they condition and soften up a recruit. Second, they indoctrinate the new adherent into new beliefs.
- How do they "educate and condition" a person?
- The following factors are



used:

- And then?
- During the time when the person is being indoctrinated, he does the following things:
 1. He studies diligently.
 2. He listens hour after hour with no questions allowed.
 3. He self-examines himself and what he stands for.
 4. He becomes self-critical.
 5. Then he re-examines himself.
 6. He now comes across new thought conclusions.
 7. He learns by doing.
 8. There is no reality testing with anyone outside the group. His questions are only answered within the group.
 9. The most important and last phase is impressing the person with the infallibility of the cult leader. The cult leader has had God revealing great things to him, or God has come in visions to him—and the cult leader has had things revealed to him from God like no other person ever known. The person finally cannot think except as far as the group thinks.
- And the terrible thing -- the person does not even know his mind is controlled! He thinks he has a free will to believe what he wants, while in fact he thinks only as far as the teachers and leaders of the group suggest.
- Yes. Brainwashing is the name of the game.

Exercise 14.

Study the following list of possible measures American educational authorities should undertake against destructive cults. Continuer the list if you can. Express your opinion about the program.

To inform junior and senior high students about pseudo-religious destructive cults, their origins, their ideologies, their methodologies, their activities, and their ultimate aims ...

- All educators should have a bibliography of anti-cult editions for themselves and their students.
- All teachers should seriously study the sociology, theology, legal, and political dimensions of cult groups and include their information wherever possible in the courses they teach.
- School meetings should all receive information about cults and hear from former cult members and their families.
- Educational authorities should study why growing numbers of their students and their families are drifting towards destructive cults ...besides that...
- Students should travel in small groups at all times. A teenager walking or traveling alone is a very "vulnerable" target for a cult recruiter.
- Students should not under any circumstances give out the address or phone number of where they live
- Students should not engage in prolonged discussions. If alone, no conversations at all should take place.
- Explain your students that lonely, confused, upset kids are the easiest "victims" of trained cult recruiters. Stay together and protect one another, not just your friends and classmates, but any and all kids you see being "manipulated."

Text 8

Cults on Campus

The struggle for the minds and souls of college students goes on everyday on campuses in Southern California as young people are harassed and intimidated by recruiters of high pressure religious groups.

When young people arrive on campus they are very vulnerable if they're away from home, away from familiar surroundings. College can be very lonely; sometimes you feel isolated and everybody else is having fun and everybody else is connected and you not. And so when a group comes with this emotional intensity and emotional intimacy it just sucks you right in. Students become good targets.

A new campus dynamic of the past 10 years is the multiplication of destructive cults and with them the disturbance of aggressive proselytizing. The attractive appeal of the cult is a combination of easy answers to life's problems coupled with a sense of belonging to what on the surface appears to be a warm, caring, friendly, intimate group. The price soon turns out to be complete obedience and surrender of one's individuality, usually including previous friends and family, and often resulting in poor grades, dropping out of school and giving up career aspirations.

Some of the high pressure groups are the Los Angeles Church of Christ (not to be confused with the mainstream Church of Christ), the Unification Church, Scientology and Hare Krishna. They are all similar in their techniques of disorientation and mind control and usually manage to separate their followers from previous religious training and church connections.

What is the answer? Violation of university rules has resulted in suspension of some destructive cults from some campuses. The First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution guarantees free speech on public property and besides all opinions should be part of the mixture so that students can learn to analyze and make choices. On the other hand if students are being manipulated and lured away from the academic process, then they should be protected from unscrupulous religious scavengers.

Another answer is more thorough grounding of our high schoolers in theological understanding while they are still in their local church groups and attending worship services regularly.

National surveys show that millions of Americans are currently involved in religious cults at one level or another.

Vocabulary

a struggle for the minds and souls - борьба за умы и души
to harass - беспокоить, изводить, тревожить
to intimidate – пугать, запугивать, устрашать
a recruiter - вербовщик
vulnerable - уязвимый, ранимый
to be away from home – быть далеко от дома
a familiar surrounding - знакомое окружение
to feel isolated - чувствовать себя изолированным, одиноким
to suck somebody in – засасывать, втягивать
a target - мишень, цель
a multiplication of destructive cults – умножение деструктивных культов
a disturbance - нарушение, беспокойство
an attractive appeal - привлекательный призыв
on the surface - на поверхности
a complete obedience - полное подчинение
a surrender of one's individuality – отказ от собственной индивидуальности
a previous friend – прежний друг
to result in – иметь результатом
a poor grade - плохая отметка
to drop out of school - бросить университет
to give up career aspiration – отказаться от карьерных стремлений
to be similar in - быть похожим в
techniques of disorientation - техники дезориентации
to separate from – отделять от
violation of university rules - нарушение университетских правил
a suspension - приостановка
to guarantee free speech - гарантировать свободу слова
to lure - соблазнять, увлекать

the academic process - учебный процесс
 unscrupulous – неразборчивый в средствах
 a scavenger - животное, питающееся падалью
 to be involved in a cult – быть вовлеченным в культ
 at one level or another – на том или ином уровне

Exercise 1

Read properly the following words.

soul[səʊl], campus ['kæmpəs], harass ['hærəs], recruiter [rɪ'kru:tə], vulnerable ['vʌlnərəbl],
 familiar[fə'mɪliə], surrounding [sə'raʊndɪŋ], emotional [ɪ'məʊʃnl], intimacy ['ɪntɪməsɪ], target
 ['tɑ:ɡɪt], dynamic [daɪ'næmɪk], disturbance [dɪ'stɜ:bəns], proselytizing ['prɒslɪtaɪzɪŋ] appeal [ə'pi:l],
 belonging [bɪ'lɒŋɪŋ], surface ['sɜ:fɪs], complete [kəm'pli:t], obedience [ə'bi:diəns], surrender
 [sə'rendə], previous ['pri:vɪəs], career [kə'riə], violation [vaɪə'leɪʃn], guarantee [gærən'ti:], analyze
 ['æn(ə)laɪz], lure [luə], survey ['sɜ:veɪ], scavenger ['skævɪndʒə], thorough ['θʌrə]

Exercise 2

Practice 1. Match the pairs of synonyms from the both pockets of the box.

to harass, to intimidate, a recruiter, to suck, a target, attractive, obedience, to drop out, to give up, to lure away, unscrupulous					
to draw (into), a headhunter, a butt, to leave, to reject, to tempt, to bother, a submission, to dismay, dishonest, enchanting					

Practice 2. Use a word from the text instead of the underlined expressions. Translate the phrases.

1. The Church of Scientology bothered and sued Richard Behar from TIME Magazine. 2. The purpose of the sect was to bother and dismay rather than to win. 3. My mate was drawn into a cult two years ago. 4. One should know where to draw the line between reasonable and dangerous submission. 5. Cult members may also get money from political figures, who wish to dismay their opponents. 6. Cult headhunters hang out in places where you might find people in a period of extreme stress. 7. Due to the threats I received from cult members I had to leave the Insurance course I was doing. 8. The strict regimen and discipline of some cults is also enchanting for some people. 9. The Snake Cult is an evil religion that worships Set and tempts victims. 10. The members of cults are dependent financially, because they often reject their education and career to live with

followers of the cult and work full time for the cult. 11. Like many dishonest cult leaders, Ashaari told his followers to leave their homes if their families did not believe in his teachings.

Exercise 3

Working with a partner, ask repetition questions to the sentences below. Add your opinion if you have one.

1. The struggle for the minds and souls of college students goes on everyday on campuses. 2. Young people are harassed and intimidated by recruiters of high pressure religious groups. 3. When young people arrive on campus they are very vulnerable. 4. Students become good targets for cults. 5. Proselytizing of destructive cults is disturbing and aggressive. 6. Cults propose easy answers to life's problems. 7. At the first glance, cults appear to be warm, caring, friendly, intimate groups. 8. Cults demand complete obedience and surrender of one's individuality. 9. Belonging to cults results in poor grades, dropping out of school and giving up career aspirations. 10. Cults are all similar in their techniques of disorientation and mind control.

Exercise 4

Working with a partner, finish the following tag-questions and answer them. Begin with: If I am not mistaken...; If I have rightly understood...

Cults usually manage to separate their followers from previous religious training and church connections, ...? 2. Violation of university rules has resulted in suspension of some destructive cults from some campuses, ...? 3. The First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution guarantees free speech on public property, ...? 4. Students are being manipulated and lured away from the academic process by cults, ...? 5. Millions of Americans are currently involved in religious cults at one level or another, ...? 6. Young people are very vulnerable away from home, away from familiar surroundings, ...? 7. Depressed students are often harassed and intimidated by recruiters of high pressure religious groups, ...? 8. Combination of easy answers to life's problems coupled with a sense of belonging to a warm, caring, friendly group makes the appeal of cults attractive, ...? 9. Scientology and Hare Krishna are high pressure groups, ...? 10. Students should be protected from unscrupulous religious scavengers, ...?

Exercise 5

Use the verbs in the brackets in Future Simple. Translate the text.

Cults often (to recruit) followers at the Spanish Square and the square in front of the Faculty of Integrated Arts and Sciences Lecture Hall. Cult followers often (to engage) in conversation with you when you are sitting or walking alone. They (to be) friendly and say, "Why you (to join, not) us in thinking about the purpose of your life? Let's enjoy a meal together. The entrance fee for new students (to be) free today!"

They always (to try) to take you somewhere else. They (to mention, not) religion at first and instead might play sports, sing songs, or offer you a meal. After getting closer to you and making it

more difficult for you to refuse to see them again, they (to start) to talk about things related to their religion.

They never (to say) that they are part of a cult. They (to tell, not) you the name of their organization or they might provide you with a false name. They often (to pretend) to be an organization related to sports (such as volleyball or soccer), music (choir, jazz, gospel, etc) or involved in volunteer activities.

Recruiters (to feel, not) that they (to belong) to a cult, so they (to be) truly sincere, very serious, and polite when talking to you.

Exercise 6

Practice 1. Read well the following words.

ban [bæn], somehow ['sʌmhau], recruit [rɪ'kru:t], wander ['wɒndə], chat [tʃæt], welfare ['welfɛə], sly [slai], definite ['def(ə)nət], prey [preɪ], vulnerable ['vʌln(ə)rəbl], distribute [dɪ'strɪbjʊ:t], publicize ['pʌblɪsaɪz], warning ['wɔ:nɪŋ], spread [spred], through [θru:], rarely ['rɛəli], traumatized ['trɔ:mətaɪzd], switch [swɪtʃ], altogether [ɔ:l'tə'geðə]

Practice 2. Read the text without dictionary.

At least 34 campuses have banned cults from their premises, but somehow these groups still manage to recruit students, either by wandering in and chatting to people or by recruiting in town centers around the universities. Verity Coyle, vice-president of welfare for the National Union of Students, says, "Cults recruit in a sly way, and it's all about misinformation. We've had radical Islamic groups recruiting here where police have been called, and there has been a definite rise in 'Christian' groups, like the group formerly known as International Churches of Christ, who prey on vulnerable people. These cults are very good at distributing information, but universities don't always like to publicize the fact that they have a cult problem."

It's only when a student leaves a cult that any warnings about cult activity may spread through university populations, but this happens rarely as the person is usually too traumatized to remain around other members and will often switch to another university or drop out altogether.

Practice 3. Find English equivalents of the following words in the text.

Запрещать культ, тем или иным образом, беседовать, коварный, дезинформация, охотиться, уязвимый, распространять информацию, разглашать факт, деятельность культа, травмированный, перейти в другой университет, окончательно бросить учебу.

Practice 4. Interview your partner according to the text.

1. Do campuses ban cults from their territories? If yes, is this measure efficient to get rid of their "attention"? 2. How do cults prey on students? 3. How does the vice-president of welfare for the National Union of Students characterize the way of recruiting? 4. Under the cover of what

mainstream religions do cults recruit new members? 5. Do police interfere banning cults from campuses? 6. What makes universities publicize the fact that they have a cult problem? 7. What damage does involvement with a cult can cause on student?

Practice. 5. Say if the situation is similar in Russian universities.

Exercise 7

Read the text without dictionary and interview your partner using the questions after the text. Retell the text.

Cults and new religious movements are looking increasingly to university students as a potential pool of devotees, and autumn is the prime time for recruitment. The fact is that they are disorientated, in a totally new environment with nothing familiar around them, and they are a perfect target for these groups. The International Church of Christ is especially aggressive in recruiting students. According to nationally renowned cult expert Rick Ross, groups specifically have designated college campuses as their breeding ground.

Students must offer economic support to the group - whether at present or in the future. But sometimes recruited students who do not have the money find a way to get it. Ross said students have sold personal belongings such as books and computers on order to support their cult. And once students join a religious cult, they will typically devote more and more time to the group. Ross said that students often move out of campus housing at the group's behest. In addition, groups often advise members on whom they should date, and even whom and when they should marry. Ross added that students' academic performances often suffer after they join cults; cult leaders sometimes ask students if their schoolwork is as important as doing God's work.

1. Why, do you think, autumn is the prime time for recruitment new cult members? 2. What cult is especially active in recruiting students? 3. How do you understand the "breeding ground" for cults? 4. How do student raise money to support the cult they belong to? 5. How do cults interfere with personal life of their devotees?

Exercise 8

Simon Andrews answered the questions of a cult researcher. Read the interview and role-play with a partner.

- When did you join International Church of Christ?
- It was during my second year at the University in the early 90s.
- Did you belong to a religious movement before?
- Yes, I used to be a member of the Christian union. I lost friends after my first year of studies when I found myself in a shared house with strangers.
- How did everything begin?
- Jodie invited me to a Bible study group. I was flattered by the offer of friendship from this slim, pretty young woman in jeans and trainers. The atmosphere at the events I went to was angelic and I thought, 'Wow, all these people are kind.' It was all 'Amen' and 'Come on, brother.' and I wanted more. The only way to have more was to continue Bible study. Then,

I wrote a sin list, and what they put me through was so black and bad I wanted to kill myself. They were still being lovely, saving me, and they said I had to redeem myself and repent which meant becoming a full member.

- What did you do to become?
- They baptized me in a cold garage in a freezing pool. I didn't find the key to everlasting life. Instead, it was the beginning of a miserable two years that ended in my dropping out from the college.
- Did you donate money to the cult?
- More than that. I got into serious debt through all the donations I had to make to the cult, and I had a full nervous breakdown.
- And what about your family?
- I attended 20 meetings a week and became estranged from my family and friends. I was up at 4am for Bible study, and I spent all my time trying to please everyone. If I recruited someone and Jodie liked me again, I felt happy. I fasted frequently because they said we had to understand the suffering Jesus went through for us.
- How did you manage to leave the cult?
- I told everything to my parents. I saw a psychiatrist [saɪ'kaɪətrɪst] for three years and was put on antidepressants, and with help from cult experts I learned that I had been mind-controlled. I still find it hard to trust people, and I can't get close to anyone.

Exercise 9

Do you know anything about cults' activity in Russian universities? If yes, share your knowledge with other students.

Text 9

Capital Punishment

Capital punishment is the death penalty given by the government of a country to people who have committed hideous crimes like homicide, rape, etc. Although there are some countries that have abolished death penalty from their law, there are still many which still practice the act of killing a person for crime. Capital punishment is prevalent in the US, Asian and Middle Eastern countries. Some of the ways of executing criminals are hanging, shooting, electrocution and giving lethal injections. Debates on whether capital punishment is morally correct in a civilized society have been going on for ages. Passions are equally strong among both supporters and protesters of the death penalty.

It is often said that people are not executed just because they "did" something heinous - they are executed because they are the kind of person who not only has done something heinous but will do so again.

Arguing against capital punishment, Amnesty International believes that "The death penalty is the ultimate denial of human rights. It is the cold-blooded killing of a human being by the state in the name of justice. It violates the right to life..."

Let's look at some of the pros and cons of death sentence.

Pros of Capital Punishment: Capital punishment will dissuade others in the society from committing serious crimes. They will fear of losing their lives. It will definitely reduce crime rate in society. A criminal will not commit again the same crime when he leaves prison. Giving him capital punishment will make sure that the society is safe from being attacked by criminals. It is said that imprisoning someone is more expensive than executing him. Capital punishment is equated as revenge for pain and suffering that the criminal inflicted on the victim. Some people strongly believe that a person who has taken the life of another person does not have a right to live.

However, there is another section of people who believe that it is an immoral and unethical act of violence.

Cons of Capital Punishment: If we execute a person, what is the difference between us and the criminal who has committed the horrifying crime of killing another individual? Capital punishment is not always just. Usually, poor people cannot afford good lawyers to defend their life. There are very rare cases when rich people were condemned for capital punishment. There is always a chance that a criminal may improve. There is also a chance that an individual is innocent and is wrongly charged for a crime he has never committed. There are cases where a person's innocence was proved after he was put to death. It is best to avoid executing a person.

Vocabulary

a capital punishment - смертная казнь

a death penalty - смертная казнь

to commit a hideous crime – совершить страшное преступление

a homicide - убийство

a rape - изнасилование

to abolish death penalty – упразднить смертную казнь

a way of executing - способ казни

a civilized society – цивилизованное общество

a supporter - сторонник

a protester of the death penalty – противник смертной казни

to do something heinous - совершить нечто ужасное

to be executed – быть казненным

to argue against smth – спорить, выступать против

the ultimate denial of human rights – крайнее отрицание прав человека

a cold-blooded killing - хладнокровное убийство

in the name of justice – во имя справедливости

to violate the right to life – попира́ть право на жизнь

pros and cons of - за и против

to dissuade others from smth– отвра́тить других от чего-либо

to commit a serious crime – совершить серьёзное преступление

to reduce crime rate – снижать уровень преступности
 to be safe – быть в безопасности
 to imprison - заключить в тюрьму
 a revenge for smth – расплата за что-либо
 to inflict pain and suffering – причинять боль и страдание
 immoral - безнравственный
 unethical - неэтичный
 an act of violence – акт жестокости
 to be just – быть справедливым
 a good lawyer – хороший адвокат
 to condemn for capital punishment – осудить на смертную казнь
 to improve - исправиться
 innocent - невиновный
 to be wrongly charged for a crime – осудить невиновного
 to prove innocence - доказать невиновность
 to put to death - осудить на смертную казнь

Exercise 1

Read properly the following words.

penalty ['pen(ə)ltɪ], hideous ['hɪdɪəs], homicide ['hɒmɪsaɪd], rape [reɪp], prevalent ['prev(ə)lənt],
 execute ['eksækj:t], hanging ['hæŋɪŋ], electrocution [lektrə'kju:(ə)n], lethal ['li:θ(ə)l], injection
 [ɪn'dʒekʃ(ə)n], protester [prə'testə], heinous ['heɪnəs], ultimate ['ʌltɪmət], denial [dɪ'naɪəl], pro
 [prəu], dissuade [dɪ'sweɪd], equate [ɪ'kweɪt], revenge [rɪ'vendʒ], lawyer ['lɔɪə], rare [rɛə],
 improve [ɪm'pr:v], innocent ['ɪnəs(ə)nt]

Exercise 2

Match the following words and expressions describing polar views and insert in the sentences below according to your understanding of the problem.

a proponent, con, for, a supporter, to consent to, to agree to, to argue in favour of

a protester, to object to, an opponent, pro, to argue against, to contradict, against

I am a convinced...of death penalty. I can find more arguments...capital punishment than...it. Practically all my friends share my opinion and are consistent...of abolishing death penalty. I don't understand people who...Russia's moratorium on the use of the death penalty. I always argue...on different forums...of capital punishment.

Exercise 3

Translate the sentences into Russian. Find English equivalents for the following expressions:

быть в стадии обсуждения, ввести мораторий, ошибочно казнить, невинно осужденный, лишить человека жизни, заслуживать, заплатить жизнью, пожизненное заключение, длительное заключение, предписывать смерть, приговаривать к смерти

1. Capital punishment in Russia is currently under question. 2. Russia has not executed anyone since 1996. 3. Article 20 of the Russian Constitution states that everyone has the right to life. 4. People disagree about whether capital punishment is moral or if it is effective in discouraging crime. 5. It is necessary to punish people who commit crimes. 6. Russia's moratorium on the use of the death penalty was introduced in 1996. 7. Critics also believe that there is a risk of executing mistakenly convicted people. 8. Nearly 500 protesters took part in the conference of the National Coalition to Abolish the Death Penalty. 9. Supporters of the death penalty believe that in some instances, people who take another human life deserve to forfeit their own lives. 10. China, the USA, Iran, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan - still regularly put people to death. 11. The usual alternative to the death penalty is long-term or life imprisonment. 12. The Bible prescribed death as the penalty for more than 30 different crimes, ranging from murder to fornication. 13. The Draconian Code of ancient Greece imposed capital punishment for every offence.

Exercise 4

Read the text and add the bold typed expressions to the vocabulary of the topic. Use them in phrases of your own. Interview your partner to learn which opinion about capital punishment he supports.

One of the latest polls reported that around three-quarters of Russians participating "**do not mind**" the death penalty and only 4 percent **strongly feel against** it. Those supporting the death penalty offer the following common arguments in favor of their view: 44 percent argue that "death penalty is fair", 9 percent believe that the death penalty will **decrease the crime rate**, and 5 percent **oppose the economic impact of life imprisonment on the taxpayers**. Only 1 percent believe that the death penalty is ultimately **more humane** than **continuous imprisonment**.

Four percent of those opposing death penalty, believe that death is **too easy a punishment**, evidently expressing their conviction in **very low standards of life in current prisons**. Three percent believe that human life can be touched only by God, and about 1 percent responded "there are already too few people", reflecting Russia's **falling population**.

The current moratorium, which has been in force for ten years, is opposed by 55 percent and supported by 28 percent.

Exercise 5

Translate the sentences into English.

Многие считают, что невозможно снизить уровень преступности без смертной казни. Они забывают о том, что достаточно часто казнят по ошибке невинных людей. Многие люди

не могут доказать свою невиновность так как они бедны и не имеют денег на хорошего адвоката. Длительное или пожизненное заключение – хорошая альтернатива смертной казни, хотя я твердо убежден, что обе меры одинаково жестоки. Во всяком случае, заключение оставляет человеку шанс покаяться и примириться с Богом и людьми. Нельзя приговаривать людей к смерти.

Exercise 6

Do you know that...?

Several key leaders early in the Protestant Reformation, including Martin Luther and John Calvin, were in favour of capital punishment. Some Protestant groups have cited Genesis 9:5–6, Romans 13:3–4, and Leviticus 20:1–27 as the basis for permitting the death penalty

The Lambeth Conference of Anglican and Episcopalian bishops condemned the death penalty in 1988.

The Southern Baptist Convention officially sanctioned the use of capital punishment by the State. It said that it is the duty of the state to execute those guilty of murder and that God established capital punishment.

Exercise 7

Read the dialogue. Express your opinion about the capital punishment using the facts from the dialogue. Comment on the picture illustrating the dialogue.

- Do you know how many people have been convicted and executed by mistake?
- In just a few decades, over two hundred people were exonerated in the US. We will never know how many, before them, were executed for crimes they did not commit. Even the use of advanced technology such as DNA analysis cannot guarantee that only criminals would be executed.
- Does the Church allow capital punishment?
- To allow does not mean to encourage, to promote or to approve. It's still a sin. Just like divorce and remarriage: the Church allows it because of human weakness, but understands and teaches that it is wrong.
- Is there a formal declaration from the Orthodox Churches on the use of the punishment?
- There has never been such a declaration but many individual bishops have made statements, condemning the practice as unchristian. Generally, the attitude of the church hierarchy can be seen as abolitionist.

Exercise 8

Working with a partner, ask repetition questions to the sentences below. Add your opinion if you have one.

1. Capital punishment is given to people who have committed hideous crimes.
2. There are some countries that have abolished death penalty.
3. Russia has not executed anyone since 1996.
4. Russia's moratorium on the use of the death penalty was introduced in 1996.
5. There is a risk of

executing mistakenly convicted people. 6. China, the USA, Iran, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan - still regularly put people to death. 7. The Bible prescribed death as the penalty for more than 30 different crimes. 8. The death penalty is the cold-blooded killing of a human being by the state in the name of justice. 9. Capital will definitely reduce crime rate in society. 10. Imprisoning someone is more expensive than executing him.

Exercise 9

Working with a partner, finish the following tag-questions and answer them. Begin with: If I am not mistaken...; If I have rightly understood...

1. There are some countries that have abolished death penalty from their law, ...? 2. Capital punishment is not always just, ...? 3. Poor people cannot afford good lawyers to defend their life, ...? 4. There are very rare cases when rich people were condemned for capital punishment, ...? 5. There is always a chance that a criminal may improve, ...? 6. There are cases where a person's innocence was proved after he was put to death, ...? 7. It is best to avoid executing a person, ...?

Exercise 10

Express your agreement or disagreement with the following statements.

1. Without capital punishment (the death penalty) our lives are less secure and crimes of violence increase. 2. Capital punishment is essential to control violence in society. 3. Those who are in favour of capital punishment are particularly in radical countries. 4. Capital punishment is always associated with ignorance and intolerance. 5. Capital punishment is never acceptable. 6. Capital punishment should be a part of all criminal justice systems. 7. The death penalty is the ultimate cruel, inhuman and degrading punishment.

Exercise 11

Interview your partner using the questions below.

1. Do you agree with capital punishment? 2. What do you think of the argument "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth"? 3. Do you think victims' families are happier knowing a killer has been executed? 4. Should the death penalty be applied to mentally disabled people? 5. Which is worse, life imprisonment or the death penalty? 6. Do you think the victim's family should be able to choose the method of execution? 7. If execution is unacceptable, what is the alternative? 8. Should the general public be allowed to look at executions? 9. Do you think the death penalty can be applied to thieves? 10. Why do you think so many countries voted for the death penalty? 11. Is there a very strong link between the death penalty and human rights? 12. Do you think the death penalty is similar to murder? 13. Why do you think the USA is so in favor of the death penalty while it also sees itself as a champion of human rights? 14. What questions would you like to ask an executioner? 15. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the statement that capital punishment is essential to control violence in society?

Text 10

Stalin's Seminary Years

Tiflis did not have a university at the end of the nineteenth century. This role was fulfilled by the Theological Seminary run by the Georgian Orthodox Church where teaching was carried out mainly in the Russian language. The six-grade Seminary, attended by several hundred students, also functioned as a teacher training college. Many of students regarded the Seminary as a springboard and did not have the least intention of being ordained into the priesthood. This was naturally a source of irritation for the professors who found it embarrassing that so many graduates turned their backs on the Church in spite of the expensive education they received.

Students woke up at six in the morning. First there was prayer time, and then they were given some tea. When the bell rang they made their way to the classroom. The student monitor of each group read a prayer and the first lesson began. Students had lunch at three o'clock and afterwards they were allowed to go into the city. At five o'clock an attendance register was called, and students required special permission if they wished to leave the building. At eight o'clock in the evening the students were given tea, after which they studied in their rooms. The students devoted their Saturdays and Sundays to prayer and singing in the Seminary church. At night the supervisors made random check on students. At ten o'clock it was lights out.

The Seminary scheduled each day. It placed harsh restrictions on what students were and were not allowed to do. They were forbidden to read newspapers and most non-religious books. The punishment for doing so was typically a prolonged solitary detention. However, students were allowed to move around Tiflis freely, without supervision every day for three to five hours.

Stalin received the basic education at Gory Church School. In the summer of 1894 he travelled to Tiflis accompanied by his mother and successfully sat the entrance examination covering eight subjects and won a scholarship which allowed him to attend the Theological Seminary to study for the priesthood. He enrolled himself in the Seminary because his mother was deeply religious and wanted her son to be a priest in the Orthodox Church.

At first Stalin seemed to fit in with the strict schedule. He did nothing rash. He did not air abroad his atheistic views, for that would have meant expulsion straight away, and he did not want to be expelled; he regarded his enrolment in this college as an opportunity to acquire knowledge. He did well in his schoolwork and received the highest marks for conduct. But later, instead of devoting his time to the studies he involved himself into the revolutionary movement against the Russian Monarchy. He was sent to the punishment cell many times. When in 1899, his allegiance to revolutionary activities was discovered; he was expelled from the Seminary and became a full-time revolutionary.

Vocabulary

to fulfill the role of – исполнять роль

to carry out teaching – вести обучение

a six-grade studying – шестилетнее обучение

to function as – работать в качестве

a teacher training college – педагогический колледж
 a springboard - трамплин
 to have intention of – иметь намерение
 to ordain into the priesthood – рукополагать в священники
 a source of irritation – источник недовольства
 to turn one's back on the Church – повернуться спиной к Церкви
 to receive an expensive education - получать дорогостоящее образование
 the student monitor – староста класса
 to be allowed to – иметь разрешение на что-либо
 to call an attendance register – делать переключку
 to require a special permission – получить специальное разрешение
 to devote - посвящать
 a supervisor - надзиратель
 to make check on students – проверять студентов
 lights out - отбой
 to schedule – регламентировать, составлять график
 to place harsh restrictions on – устанавливать жесткие ограничения
 a punishment - наказание
 a solitary detention – одиночное содержание, карцер
 to move around the city freely - свободно передвигаться по городу
 to receive the basic education – получить школьное образование
 successfully - успешно
 to cover some subjects – включать несколько предметов
 to win a scholarship – получить стипендию
 to study for the priesthood – учиться на священника
 to enroll oneself in the Seminary – поступить в семинарию
 to be deeply religious – быть глубоко религиозным
 to air abroad – обнаруживать
 atheistic views – атеистические взгляды
 an expulsion - исключение
 to acquire knowledge – получать знания
 to do well in one's schoolwork – хорошо учиться
 to receive the highest mark for conduct – получать высшие отметки за поведение
 instead of - вместо того, чтобы
 to devote one's time to the studies – посвящать время учебе
 to send to the punishment cell – отправлять в карцер
 to be expelled from the Seminary - быть исключенным из семинарии

Exercise 1

Read properly the following words.

fulfill [ful'fɪl], Georgian ['dʒɔ:dʒɪən], springboard ['sprɪŋbɔ:d], least [li:st], source [sɔ:s], irritation [ɪrɪ'teɪʃ(ə)n], embarrassing [em'bærəsɪŋ], monitor ['mɒnɪtə], afterwards ['ɑ:ftəwədz], attendance [ə'tendəns], register ['redʒɪstə], require [rɪ'kwaɪə], permission [pə'mɪʃ(ə)n], supervisor ['su:pəvaɪzə], schedule ['ʃedju:], harsh [hɑ:f], restriction [rɪ'strɪkʃn], prolonged [prə'lɒŋd], solitary ['sɒlɪt(ə)rɪ], supervision [su:pə'vɪʒ(ə)n], atheistic [eɪθɪ'lstɪk], view [vju:], straight [streɪt], acquire [ə'kwaɪə], Monarchy ['mɒnəki], allegiance [ə'li:dʒ(ə)ns]

Exercise 2

Translate the sentences without dictionary. Consult the vocabulary list for the underlined words.

1. Some Chinese universities carry out bilingual teaching and send professors abroad to improve their English and teaching skills. 2. St John The Baptist Teacher Training College in Kampala, Uganda, hosts around 2000 students from all over East Africa studying for a primary teaching. 3. Erickson uses critiques of certain social theories as a springboard for a feminist theory of religion. 4. Orthodox Mission invites teachers who have the true intention and vocation of teaching African children. 5. Two deacons were ordained into the Priesthood the day of the Feast. 6. To turn your back on God is to turn your back on yourself. 7. Schools teaching religious subjects, together with the usual academic disciplines offer education which is often more expensive than in government schools. 8. Calling attendance register is common in secular educational institutions too. 9. The supervisor coordinates refectory schedules with the class schedules and maintains inspection. 10. Are there any harsh restrictions on what you can eat, drink, wear and do in your Church? 11. It is supposed that during his 'lost years' from 1585 – 1592 Shakespeare was studying for the priesthood in Rome. 12. If you are interested in studying Orthodox theology you can enroll yourself in any of the Orthodox seminaries. 13. It can be hard to find the space in your schedule to devote time to your hobby. 14. Albert Einstein often said that he was a deeply religious nonbeliever.

Exercise 3

Match the pairs of synonyms from the both pockets and use them to replace the underlined words.

an intention, an annoyance, costly, later on, to ask leave, to dedicate, a supervisor
afterwards, an overseer, a decision, to devote, an irritation, expensive to require special permission,

1. You should inform the seminary of your decision to get married. 2. The annoyance was fundamental. 3. Stop spending money on costly education and start using Internet. 4. Afterwards, he declared his intention to undertake the priestly office and asked the blessing. 5. In a week I shall require special permission to take exams in the college. 6. Senior students dedicate all their time to write their degree works. 7. When Fr. Theodor began his work, a unique partnership developed between the students, the Seminary, and the supervisors.

Exercise 4

The same task.

to make an inspection, to regulate, harsh restrictions, non-religious, a penalty, a mark, to show off, to enroll oneself in
to air abroad, severe limitations, to enter, to schedule, a grade, a punishment, atheistic, to make check,

1. At eleven p.m. a supervisor makes inspection of the cells. 2. The seminary regulates students' social life. 3. There is a set of harsh restrictions seminarians must obey. 4. Non-religious views are becoming prevalent in academic circles. 5. A strict penalty is imposed on smokers. 6. Unfortunately there are no more marks for conduct in the theological seminaries. 7. He is always ready to show off his views to anyone. 8. Have you sent the information sheet which confirms your intention to enroll yourself in the seminary?

Exercise 5

Supply the sentences with the words from the box.

enroll, seminaries, two-year, expensive, acquired knowledge

In prerevolutionary Russia, the principal teachers'...were educational institutions for training primary-school teachers. These teachers also...in pedagogical classes at women's Gymnasiums. Some higher elementary schools had...pedagogical courses. A graduate of a seminary could...in a teachers' institute. Some pedagogical Seminaries provided a high-quality...education.

Exercise 6

Ask questions to the words underlined.

Several hundred students attended Tiflis Theological Seminary. They received an expensive high-quality education. At five o'clock a supervisor called an attendance register. Students required special permission to leave the building. The students devoted their Saturdays and Sundays to

prayer and singing in the Seminary church. At night the supervisors made random check on students. The Seminary scheduled each day.

Exercise 7

Answer the questions to the text.

1. What educational institution prepared Georgian students for the teaching career? 2. How long did the course of education last? 3. How many students attended the seminary? 4. Did all of them dream about priesthood? 5. What was the source of fundamental annoyance for the seminary teachers? 6. What restrictions did the seminary place on students? 7. How did they participate in church life? 8. What punishment was typically imposed on troublemakers? 9. Could the students leave the building freely? 10. How many hours a day could they move around the city without supervision?

Exercise 8

Answer the next set of questions.

1. What did you learn about the Seminary? 2. What was a typical day at the seminary? 3. Why did many students turn their backs on the Church? What philosophy influenced their decision? 4. Why do you think the students were forbidden to read newspapers and most non-religious books? 5. Why did Joseph Jugashvili enroll himself at the theological seminary? 6. How did his attitude to the Church change? 7. What punishment was he imposed the most often?

Exercise 9

Support with facts of the text the following statements.

1. The seminary was a big educational institution for its time. 2. The Seminary regulated students' life and studies. 3. The harsh restrictions were not sufficient to prevent seminarians from taking part in the revolutionary movement. 4. Stalin's mother was a pious woman. 5. He received a good basic education. 6. Stalin was a troublemaker. 7. The seminary struggled for his consciousness.

Exercise 10

Working with a partner, ask repetition questions to the sentences below. Add your opinion if you have one.

1. Our seminary is run by the Russian Orthodox Church. 2. We regard the Seminary as a springboard to future ministry. 3. The professors find it embarrassing that sometimes we are not very applicant. 4. We receive an expensive education. 5. We have individual prayer time in the morning and in the evening. 6. We require special permission to leave the building. 7. At eleven o'clock it is lights out. 8. The Seminary scheduled each day. 9. We are not forbidden to read newspapers and most non-religious books. 10. I successfully sat the entrance examination.

Exercise 11

Working with a partner, finish the following tag-questions and answer them. Begin with: If I am not mistaken...; If I have rightly understood...

1. Teaching is carried out mainly in Church Slavonic, ...? 2. You don't have the least intention of being ordained into the priesthood, ...? 3. Your behavior is a source of irritation for the professors, ...? 4. You are not allowed to go freely into the city, ...? 5. You require special permission if you wish to leave the building. 6. At ten o'clock it is lights out, ...? 7. The Seminary schedules each day, ...? 8. The Seminary places harsh restrictions on what students are and are not allowed to do, ...? 9. A prolonged solitary detention is a common punishment in the Seminary, ...? 10. You are allowed to move around the city freely, without supervision for three to five hours a day, ...?

Exercise 12

Fill in the table to compare students' life in your seminary and in the seminary Stalin studied. Do you know anything about seminary life in the USA?

Tiflis Theological Seminary	Our Seminary
1. Students woke up at six in the morning.	
2. First there was prayer time, and then they were given some tea.	
3. Students had lunch at three o'clock.	
4. After lunch they were allowed to go into the city.	
5. At five o'clock an attendance register was called	
6. After 6 p.m., students required special permission if they wished to leave the building.	
7. At eight o'clock in the evening the students were given tea.	
8. They studied in their rooms after the evening tea.	
9. The students devoted their Saturdays and Sundays to prayer and singing in the Seminary church.	
10. At night the supervisors made random check on students.	
11. At ten o'clock it was lights out.	
12. The students were forbidden to read newspapers and most non-religious books.	
13. The punishment for troublemakers was typically a prolonged solitary detention.	

Exercise 13

Consult online resources to find information about Orthodox seminaries in the USA. Make a report or invent a project of your own to inform the group about them.

Text 11

Church Web Site

The Internet is becoming more and more important in our lives. We use it not only for email and the latest news, but increasingly for entertainment, discussions, and to find new friends. Is it possible to use it in priest's ministry? How can pastoral care happen through the Internet? Doesn't the impersonality of digital communication virtually contradict the essence of pastoral care?

Is it necessary for a priest to have his own website? Not for everyone. We know there are different charismata in the Church. There are pastors of fervent prayer, excellent administrators, and those who consider the execution of divine services in a decorous, deliberate, and decent manner to be their mission. Besides, there are catechists, missionaries, preachers, and theologians. They are the ones who need a website.

Cyril, Equal-to-the-Apostles and Teacher of the Slavs said: "Preaching only by word of mouth is like writing on the sand." These words, in general, answer the question of why the pastor needs his own website. It means that my sermons, articles, and spiritual thinking can be heard not only by the score of my parishioners, but by a much greater number of people. And by the letters and responses of people I can see that this work has been fruitful. People come to church from unbelief or from secular life. Some were touched by a sermon they had read, some were impressed by the pictures or by the articles put on the website. And some considered it very important that the priest be open, available, and affable. That is what broke the last barrier on the way to faith. The possibilities of my work in God's vineyard can be extended enormously through the website. If a priest wants to preach and catechize, he should not ignore the achievements of contemporary technologies!

The pastor should not be very concerned with the technical side of the project. The pastor is responsible for the concept and information. The technical side is of other people's concern. Computer literate young people, who can help the pastor very much, can always be found in parishes.

The main difficulty is the lack of spare time. For many priests the shortage of time is the strongest obstacle, but sermons, lectures, and articles, which can be heard not only in the parish, are worthy of putting our efforts into.

Vocabulary

to use for email and entertainment – использовать для переписки и развлечений

to use in priest's ministry – использовать в священническом служении
 a pastoral care - забота пастыря
 through the Internet – через интернет
 the impersonality - безличность
 a digital communication - цифровая связь
 to contradict the essence - противоречить сущности
 to have his own website – иметь собственный сайт
 a charisma – харизма
 a fervent prayer - горячая молитва
 an excellent administrator – прекрасный администратор
 the execution of divine service – совершение божественной службы
 a catechist - катехизатор
 a theologian - богослов
 to need a website. – нуждаться в сайте
 the score of parishioners – число прихожан
 fruitful - плодотворный
 unbelief - неверие
 to be touched by – быть тронутым
 to be impressed by - быть под впечатлением
 to put on the website – опубликовать на сайте
 available - доступный
 affable - приветливый
 to break the last barrier – сломать последнюю преграду
 the way to faith – дорога к вере
 God's vineyard - Божий виноградник
 to extend enormously - далеко простираться
 to catechize – наставлять в вере
 to ignore – пренебрегать
 an achievement – достижение
 contemporary technologies – современные технологии
 to be very concerned with – быть заинтересованным, озабоченным
 the technical side of the project – техническая сторона проекта
 to be responsible for – быть ответственным
 to be computer literate - быть грамотным в области компьютерных технологий
 the main difficulty – главная трудность
 the lack of spare time – отсутствие свободного времени
 the shortage of time - нехватка времени
 the strongest obstacle – наибольшее препятствие
 to be worthy of - стоить
 to put an effort into – приложить усилие

Exercise 1

Read properly the following words.

website ['websaɪt], charisma [kə'rɪzmə], fervent ['fɜ:vnt], administrator [əd'mɪnɪstreɪtə], decorous ['dek(ə)rəs], deliberate [dɪ'lɪb(ə)rɪt], decent ['di:s(ə)nt], catechist ['kætəkɪst], Cyril ['sɪrɪl], sermon ['sɜ:mən], score [skɔ:], fruitful ['fru:tf(ə)l], available [ə'veɪləbl], affable ['æfəbl], barrier ['bæriə], vineyard ['vɪnjəd], enormously [ɪ'nɔ:məsli], catechize ['kætəkaɪz], ignore [ɪg'nɔ:], achievement [ə'ʃi:vmənt], contemporary [kən'tempərɪ], concerned [kən'sɜ:nd], concept ['kɒnsept], literate ['lɪt(ə)rət], pastor ['pɑ:stə], spare [spɛə], shortage ['ʃɔ:tɪdʒ], obstacle ['ɒbstəkl], worthy ['wɜ:ði], effort ['efət]

Exercise 2

Match the items in the columns.

charisma	an absence of faith
administrator	following modern ideas in style or design
unbelief	having education or knowledge, typically in a specified area
contemporary	a divinely conferred power or talent
literate	a person responsible for carrying out the administration of a business or organization

Exercise 3

Express your agreement or disagreement with the following statements.

1. Catechist is a person in charge of a religious or charitable mission. 2. Theologian is a person, usually a member of the clergy, who preaches sermons as part of a church service. 3. Preacher is someone who studies the nature of God, religion, and religious beliefs. 4. Missioner is a teacher of the principles of Christian religion

Exercise 4

Use a word from the text instead of the underlined expressions.

email, a priest, a charisma, fervent, an administrator, unbelief, available, a barrier,
to ignore, contemporary, literate, main

1. Young priests to the fullest use the Net for communication. 2. Sometimes it takes many painful years to come to Orthodoxy from lack of faith. 3. It is not wise to undervalue information

technologies in priest's daily cares. 4. Computer literacy is one of the fundamental competences nowadays. 5. Fr. Vadim has a great talent to inspire people. 6. We have a chance to have a computer competent pastor in the parish. 7. To be a good preacher doesn't equal to be a good church manager. 8. We love our priest for his divine gift of hot prayer. 9. When Nikita learnt that Fr. Andrew is a computer geek, the last obstacle crashed down and he decided to see what Orthodoxy is about. 10. In spite of desperate ['desprət] busyness, Fr. Peter tries to be accessible at any time. 11. Is it possible to wear up-to-date clothes and remain Orthodox?

Exercise 5

Chose the right word in brackets to insert in the sentences below.

1. Does God really hear me if my prayer is often (wondering/fervent)? 2. It was not surprising that I was a (mediocre/excellent) administrator during my first months in the parish. 3. A prayer becomes (vain/ fruitful) only if we ask something away from God's will and plan. 4. (Secular/inchurched) people are essentially ignorant of basic Christianity and are often biblically (illiterate/competent). 5. There is nothing wrong with asking an (important/insignificant) question on the parish website. 6. When I came to church for the first time I found people (cold/open) as nobody wanted to speak to me. 7. Be really careful about telling other people that a church is (affable/unfriendly) -you could be guilty of slandering the Bride of Christ. 8. We effectively use (contemporary/old-fashioned) technologies and methods of communication to reach the diverse church audiences. 9. Misunderstanding of Christianity is the (strongest/the least) barrier to church growth.

Exercise 6

Complete the sentences with the expressions from the box.

fruitful, put, available, the score of parishioners, pastoral care, God's great vineyard, effort, contradict the essence, computer literate, fervent

1. Holiness does much for priests in carrying on a...ministry. 2. A lot of people in need of...daily visit the parish site. 3. Christian teaching has become... through the internet. 4. Does preaching online...of Christianity? 5. Effectual...prayer is the hardest kind of work there is to do. 6. ...at the service was well above average last Sunday. 7. ...on your church's website absolutely everything visitors could need. 8. We, Christians are...where the Lord is the vinedresser. 9. I am very concerned where to find...people in our village. 10. You have put a lot of work and...into construction of our parish website.

Exercise 7

Working with a partner, ask repetition questions to the sentences below. Add your opinion if you have one.

1. It is possible to use the Internet in priest's ministry. 2. Pastoral care can happen through the Internet. 3. The impersonality of digital communication doesn't contradict the essence of

pastoral care. 4. It is necessary for a priest to have his own website. 5. Preaching only by word of mouth is like writing on the sand. 6. Through the Internet your sermons can be heard by a much greater number of people. 7. The priest must be open, available, and affable. 8. The possibilities of priest's work in God's vineyard can be extended enormously through the website. 9. The pastor should not be very concerned with the technical side of the project. 10. Computer literate young people can help the pastor very much.

Exercise 8

Working with a partner, finish the following tag-questions and answer them. Begin with: If I am not mistaken...; If I have rightly understood...

1. It is possible to use the Internet in priest's ministry, ...? 2. Your parish priest is an excellent administrator, ...? 3. Pastoral care cannot happen through the Internet, ...? 4. There are different charismata in the Church, ...? 5. Nowadays, pastor needs his own website, ...? 6. The Internet makes the priest open, available, and affable, ...? 7. If a priest wants to preach and catechize, he should not ignore the achievements of contemporary technologies, ...? 8. The technical side of the church site is of other people's concern, ...? 9. Computer literate young people can always be found in parishes, ...? 10. For many priests the shortage of time is the strongest obstacle, ...?

Exercise 7

Practice 1. Read the passage.

I wanted to have a memorial service for my parents. I made the arrangements in the temple. In the evening I mailed the Priest a thank you note with a check made out to the Church for a donation of several hundred dollars.

Practice 2. If you had to mail a priest a thank you note, what would you write?

Exercise 8

Answer the following questions.

1. Is it possible to use the Net in priest's ministry? 2. How can pastoral care happen through the Internet? 3. Doesn't the impersonality of digital communication virtually contradict the essence of pastoral care? 4. Is it necessary for a priest to have his own website? 5. Must a contemporary priest be computer literate? Why? 6. Are there many computer literate young people in village parishes? 7. Do many priests you are acquainted with have parish sites? 8. Have you ever visited a parish site? What for? 9. Are there high quality parish websites? 10. Will you create a parish website if you are a priest? How will it help you in your ministry?

Exercise 9

Express your agreement or disagreement with the following statements.

1. Communicating with people online doesn't contradict the essence of pastoral care. 2. Preaching only by word of mouth is like writing on the sand. 3. Every pastor needs his own website. 4. A much greater number of people will participate in parish life through the Internet. 5. The possibilities of priest's work can be extended enormously through the website. 6. Priests should not ignore the achievements of contemporary technologies. 7. The pastor should not be very concerned with the technical side of the project. 8. The pastor is responsible for the concept and information. 9. Computer literate young people, who can help the pastor very much, can always be found in parishes. 10. A church website needs a lot of time and funds.

Exercise 10

Discuss the topic with your partners.

Text 12

Website Advice

The use of the internet has grown in recent years. You may be surprised at the number of parishioners who have access to the internet. A parish website can help people who are looking for information about your parish. It can also be a means of helping your parishioners to find good Orthodox material on the World Wide Web. If a congregation wants to attract visitors through its web presence, that site must be as well planned and carefully done as any other public presentation of the church. A poorly done congregational web site may be more of a detriment for a church than no web site at all. Websites can take quite a bit of time to maintain if you get the structure wrong. Be realistic, you don't have the time or resources to build the biggest site in the world.

The first question to ask is "What is the purpose of the website?" You may feel that it is primarily to give accurate information about the parish - the times of services and other events, where the church is, and other activities that go on in the parish. The key to good design is to limit what content your site will have. Very few people want to read word for word every sermon. Instead, why not select a few paragraphs and put it into your parish blog where people can comment and debate? Why put your parish magazine online? Much better to select the best stories and put them on your site as news and to show the good things about your church. Generally avoid putting personal addresses and telephone numbers on the internet. The Parish address and telephone number are public information.

So you need to limit what you will offer - you can't put the whole church online and reach everyone; anyway, this is not how the internet works. The internet works by solving problems, so you need to have specific groups of people in mind who are looking for specific information. Your homepage is like a stop street; different types of visitors will want to go to different parts of your website. It is important that you identify the types of people visiting your site and think about what

they are going to your website to. Below, just to get you started, are some groups with ideas of what information they might be looking for:

Wedding couples: How to book a wedding; clergy contacts, costs, pictures of the inside of your church.

People new to the area: Do you have a Sunday school? What style is your worship? Clergy contacts; costs; pictures of the inside of your church.

Creating a website nowadays is not difficult for someone with some experience of using computers. It is not necessary to pay a large fee for it to be done "professionally". It is very likely that someone in the parish community can produce a good, simple and attractive website free of charge. Ideally there needs to be a number of people who can update a finished site. If someone volunteers to design your website and his circumstances change, then your site dies or becomes frozen in time. This gives the impression that your church has died or nothing happens.

Vocabulary

to have access to the internet – иметь доступ в интернет

a congregation - собрание, приход

to attract visitors – привлекать посетителей

to be well planned - быть хорошо спланированным

to be carefully done - быть аккуратно сделанным

to be poorly done – быть плохо сделанным

a congregational web site - приходской сайт

a detriment - ущерб

to maintain a site – поддерживать сайт в порядке, следить

to give accurate information - давать верную информацию

to go on in the parish - происходить в приходе

a content - содержание

to read word for word every sermon – читать каждое слова проповеди

to put smth into the parish blog - разместить на приходском сайте

to comment - комментировать

to debate - обсуждать

to avoid - избегать

to have in mind – иметь ввиду, намериваться

to look for specific information - искать специальную информацию

homepage - домашняя страница

a visitor - посетитель

the inside of your church – внутренний вид церкви

to pay a large fee for - платить большую цену

a parish community - приходская община

to produce a website – создавать вебсайт

free of charge - бесплатно

to update - обновлять
 to volunteer – вызваться добровольно
 to design a website – оформить сайт
 to become frozen – стать застывшим
 to give the impression – создавать впечатление

Exercise 1

Read properly the following words.

material [mə'tɪəriəl], carefully ['kɛəf(ə)li], detriment ['detrɪmənt], structure ['strʌktʃə],
 resource [rɪ'zɔ:s], primarily [praɪ'mer(ə)li], accurate ['ækjərət], specific [spə'sɪfɪk], group [gru:p],
 identify [aɪ'dentɪfaɪ], below [bɪ'ləu], ideally [aɪ'diəli], volunteer [vɒlən'tiə], circumstance
 ['sɜ:kəmstæn(t)s]

Exercise 2

Match the words in the box with their definitions.

Internet,	website,	blog,	online,	homepage
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- a set of data and information about a particular subject which is available on the Internet.
- the main page of information about a person or organization which often contains links to other pages about them
- a website containing a diary or journal on a particular subject.
- a global computer network providing a variety of information and communication facilities
- available on or performed using the Internet or other computer network

Exercise 3

Match the pairs of synonyms from the both pockets of the box. Substitute the underlined words by their synonymes.

to visit a site,	a parish,	the internet,	to design,	to build a site
the World Wide Web,	to plan,	a congregation,	to create a site	to go to a website

1. Father Michael learnt how to create a website when he studied at the seminary. 2. Please visit their website to find out more information about the parish. 3. Parishes sometimes try to run their websites by committee, but this breaks down quickly. 4. Orthodox Christianity is presented on the

Internet by churches, dioceses, monasteries, parishes, web portals, discussion boards, web boards etc. 5. Now you can browse the World Wide Web and surf the parish site we have designed.

Exercise 4

Insert the expressions from the box in the sentences below.

carefully done, a parish website, to pay a large fee, comment and debate, free of charge,
to maintain, parish blog, well planned, detriment, to give accurate information

We have created...two years ago. I can say without exaggeration that it is...and.... My wife is a real techie and she...the site without...to her family duties. Of course she does it.... It's a lucky chance for the community because sometimes parishes have to pay...for designing a site. We try... about what is going in the parish. We select important things about church life and put them into our...where people can...them.

Exercise 5

Put the verbs in brackets in the appropriate tenses.

1. We (to have) access to the Internet tomorrow. 2. Our first website (to be) poorly done and (can) not attract visitors. 3. We (to give) accurate information about the event and (can) dispel idle rumor. 4. We (to decide) not yet to put it into the parish blog. 5. I can't understand why they (to comment) and (to debate) this doubtful information on the congregational site. 6. We (to place) an amazing photo of the church on our homepage. 7. We (to pay) a large fee for the professional design of our website. 8. When our parish techie (to enter) the army our parish site (to become) frozen. 9 Nobody (to volunteer) yet to maintain the site.

Exercise 6

Look through the list of computer related terms from the text and try to use in phrases of your own.

the use of the internet, to have access to the internet, a parish website, to look for information, to find material on the World Wide Web, to attract visitors, web presence, to be well planned and carefully done, a poorly done congregational web site, to maintain a website, to get the structure wrong, to build a site, the purpose of the website, to give accurate information, a good design, to limit content, to put into your parish blog, to comment, to debate, a parish magazine online, to put on a site as news, to reach everyone, homepage, a visitor, to go to different parts of a website, to identify the types of people, to visit a site, to go to a website, to create a website, to have an experience of using computers, to produce a website, to update a site, to design a website, to become frozen.

Exercise 7

Answer the questions to the text.

1. What can you say about the use of the internet by Orthodox believers? 2. How can a parish website be useful for devotees and alike? 3. Do you think a congregation can attract visitors

through its web presence? 4. How can a parish website become attractive? 5. What other public presentations of the church does the author speak about? 6. Is it easy to maintain a website? 7. What is the purpose of the website? 8. What is the key to a good website? 9. Why should you limit the content of the site? 10. Is it a costly thing to create a site?

Exercise 8

Express your agreement or disagreement with the following statements from the text.

1. A lot of parishioners have access to the Internet. 2. A poorly done congregational web site may be more of a detriment for a church than no web site at all. 3. You don't have the time or resources to build the biggest site in the world. 4. Very few people want to read word for word every sermon. 5. The Parish address and telephone number are public information. 6. You can't put the whole church online and reach everyone. 7. You need to have specific groups of people in mind who are looking for specific information. 8. Creating a website nowadays is not difficult for someone with some experience of using computers. 9. It is very likely that someone in the parish community can produce a good, simple and attractive website free of charge. 10. If someone volunteers to design your website and his circumstances change, then your site dies or becomes frozen in time.

Exercise 9

Read the following opinions about parish website content. Which of them do you like best? Why?

1. Keep it simple. The top priorities are: Contact information and directions to the church. Schedule of services and other events. An "About Us" page, which could include parish background, parish history, priest's biography and links to the diocese, and Some basic Orthodox apologia. Links to sites for more information about the Faith. These pages should be easy to create and maintain. Other features such as parish news updates, outreach stories, photo galleries, videos, blogs and such are certainly nice. But they require more effort and maintenance, and should be attempted only if adequate time and talent is available.

2. There are a few things which must be on every parish website: Sunday Liturgy Time. Contact information (phone, fax, address). Links (part of a well-designed navigation area) to: Calendar of Events, Personnel information, Parish History, Parish Organizations or Groups, Parish News / Pastor's Blog. Then, if your parish wants, you can add in the following to the mix: Parish forums and/or bulletin boards (each parishioner could get a login). Photo galleries. A password-protected "Members Only" section for committee members to share information, post updates and obtain feedback from others. A page for visitors. Pages for the various age groups in a parish (children, teens, young adults, families, and the elderly) with age specific content (games, faith formation materials, resource links, and events). Forums for comments or discussions

Exercise 10

Look through some other possible rubrics. Translate the titles.

Lay Leadership. Schedule of Services. Ministry Groups. Upcoming Events. Parish Background. Contact Information. Driving Directions. Sermons. About Orthodoxy. Ministries & Programs. Calendar. Outreach and Evangelism. Youth Ministry. Church Nursery. Church Book Store. Social Services. Resources & Links. Orthodox News. Patron. Apologetics. Biblical Studies. Culture and Society. Faith and Life. Prayer. Music. Theology. Multimedia. Orthodox Education.

Exercise 11

Make up a plan of your future parish website.

Exercise 12

Read and role-play the dialogue with a partner.

- Father Peter, as far as we know, your congregational website is one of the most visited. Did you create the site by your own?
- I have some experience of using computers, but the pastor should not be very concerned with the technical side of the project. The pastor is responsible for the concept and information. The technical side is of other people's concern.
- What makes you think so?
- The main difficulty is the lack of spare time.
- Did you hire a professional webmaster to design your site?
- Parishes always have limited budgets, and it's a shame when they overpay for their site. There are some computer literate young people in our parish and the site as you see it now is their baby. More than some parish jobs, this one requires a steady babysitter. Nothing makes a parish site look sleepier than a website featuring Pascha photos that are three years old, or service information that's inaccurate.
- And you were lucky to find a wonderful babysitter for your site, weren't you?
- Yes, indeed. The techie guru of our parish has time and energy, knows enough about websites, and has a good relationship with the priest, church secretary and parish council. It helps him update the site and give accurate information about what is going on in the parish and about upcoming events.
- What advice could you give those parishes which are going to follow your example?
- Let the site be simple. A simple site that works and stays up-to-date is more impressive than a fancy site that doesn't. Pick a back up person, and make sure he also knows how to refresh the site or who to contact when the site's broken. If there isn't a second person in the loop, the parish is vulnerable. You can browse the World Wide Web and find once-beautiful parish web sites that are basically defunct because a volunteer left the parish or the Church, or simply has lost interest. The priest and parish council cannot get in and update the calendar of services and events. Make sure

your most essential information on the site is always accurate, up to date and easy to find: hours of services, addresses and phone numbers, clergy and leadership information. Include a well-written introduction to Orthodoxy. Many people today now encounter Orthodoxy for the first time via the web, and many will meet your parish for the first time this way as well. Make sure your graphics and photos accurately represent your parish. People will remember what they see on your site even if they don't remember the text. By all means post a photo of your priest, but make sure he's wearing a pleasant expression! The parish patron saint is another indispensable image that should appear prominently.

- Thank you very much for the talk. Long live to your site!

Text 13

Christian Rock

“It is better to hear the rebuke of the wise, than for a man to hear the song of fools.”

Ecclesiastes 7:5

Imagine for a moment that you are a sheep in a large flock and suddenly you hear a cry of WOLF! You would probably run to safety as quickly as possible. But what if after you ran away you turned around and saw a sheep coming toward you, and not a wolf. And then a controversy arose; some of the sheep in the flock said it was not a wolf but a sheep, yet others insisted it was a wolf in sheep's clothing. If you were one of those sheep what would you do?

An “animal” has approached the flock of God and some claim it is a “sheep” while others are saying that it is a “wolf in sheep's clothing.” The “animal” that has approached the church is Christian rock music. Some maintain that it is ok for a Christian to enjoy it, but others maintain that it is a “wolf in sheep's clothing” or that it is not ok for a Christian to listen to, and that it could destroy a Christian's life.

For purposes of our discussion we must first define what rock music is. It can be characterized by music where the rhythm or beat is a prominent and or dominating part. The term rock music includes other genres of modern day music which meet these criteria, such as Rap, R & B, Country, Pop, etc

Larry Norman frequently dubbed "the father of Christian rock" makes the incredulous statement that rock music originated in the Church hundreds of years ago, and that the devil stole it!! Therefore, Norman's battle cry is to "take rock music back for Jesus' sake!" ***but the fact is that*** rock music was first used thousands of years ago in demonic cults and religions and continues to be used today. A Christian from Zimbabwe who had formerly been involved in demonic activities after visiting the U.S. stated:

“I am very sensitive to the beat in music, because when I was a boy, I played the drums in our village worship rituals. The beat that I played on the drum was to get the demon spirits into people. When I became a Christian, I rejected this kind of beat because I realized how damaging it was. When I turned on a Christian radio station in the United States, I was shocked. The beat that I used to play to call up the evil spirits is in the music I heard on the Christian station.”

When people listen to rock music they are inviting the forces of darkness to influence or control them. Rock music is addictive and it also damages to one's physical, emotional and spiritual well being. This was the conclusion of an American Medical Association study where they linked rock music to destructive behaviors and influences. They said in their report published by the Journal of the American Medical Association: "Doctors should be alert to the listening habits of young patients as a clue to their emotional health, because fascination with rock music may be associated with drug use, premarital sex and satanic rites."

Some Christians disagree with this reasoning and say that secular rock is bad, but Christian rock is good. They come to this conclusion by reasoning that because Christian rock has good lyrics, the good lyrics make the music good also. This is an invalid argument based on false assumptions. To say that good words will make evil music good is like saying that a Bible verse written on a cigarette will make the cigarette good. A former satanist high priest stated the following:

"I was a satanist high priest for nine years. I give thanks and praise to God for saving me from it. When I first became involved in the occult, music had a big influence on my life. The beat and style of the music used in the occult rituals is the same that I now hear in 'Christian power tracts, Christian rock and roll, Christian rap.' How long will Christians allow themselves to be deceived and lied to by satan?"

Vocabulary

sheep's clothing – овечья шкура

to destroy a Christian's life – разрушить жизнь христианина

to define - определять значение

to be characterized by - характеризоваться

a rhythm - ритм

a beat - удар, ритм

dominating - господствующий

a genre - жанр

modern day music - современная музыка

to meet these criteria – соответствовать критериям

to be dubbed - называться, носить титул

to originate in - брать начало, происходить

to steal (stole) - красть

the fact is that - дело в том, что

to use in demonic cults - использовать в демонических культах

to be sensitive to the beat - быть чувствительным к ритму

to play the drums - играть на барабанах

to get the demon spirits into people - призывать демонов в людей

to reject – отказываться, отвергать

to be damaging - быть вредным

to be shocked – быть шокированным

to call up the evil spirits - призывать злых духов
 to invite the forces of darkness - призывать темные силы
 addictive - вызывающий привычку
 to damage to one's well being – причинять вред благосостоянию
 to be linked to – быть связанным с
 a destructive behavior – деструктивное поведение
 to be alert to - быть бдительным по отношению к
 the listening habits - музыкальные пристрастия
 to be a clue to - быть ключом к
 fascination with rock music - очарование рок музыкой
 to be associated with – ассоциироваться с
 a drug use – использование наркотиков
 premarital sex - добрачные отношения
 satanic rites – сатанинские ритуалы
 secular rock – мирской рок
 to come to a conclusion - прийти к заключению
 to have good lyrics – иметь хорошее содержание
 an invalid argument – необоснованный аргумент
 to be based on false assumptions – основываться на ложных посылках
 to give thanks and praise to God – возносить благодарение и хвалу Богу
 to become involved in the occult – втянуться в оккультизм
 to have a big influence on - иметь большое влияние
 to be deceived and lied to by satan – быть обольщенным и обманутым сатаной

Exercise 1

Read properly the following words.

Ecclesiastes [ɪkliːzɪˈæstiːz], wolf [wʊlf], toward [təˈwɔəd], define [dɪˈfaɪn], characterize [ˈkærəkt(ə)raɪz], rhythm [ˈrɪð(ə)m], beat [bi:t], criteria [kraɪˈtɪəriə], incredulous [ɪnˈkredjʊləs], demonic [dɪˈmɒnɪk], Zimbabwe [zɪmˈbɑːbwɪ], sensitive [ˈsensɪtɪv], drum [drʌm], addictive [əˈdɪktɪv], alert [əˈlɜːt], clue [kluː], fascination [fæsiˈneɪʃ(ə)n], reasoning [ˈriːz(ə)nɪŋ], lyrics [ˈlɪrɪks], invalid [ˈɪnvəlɪd], assumption [əˈsʌmpʃ(ə)n], praise [preɪz], occult [əˈkʌlt].

Exercise 2

Match the words in the box with their definitions.

rhythm,	criteria,	rap,	ritual,	a drum	occult
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- a percussion instrument sounded by being struck with sticks or the hands
- a strong, regular repeated pattern of movement or sound
- a genre in which vocalists perform rhythmic speech, usually accompanied by music snippets, or samples, from pre-recorded material or from music created by synthesizers
- mystical, supernatural, or magical powers, practices, or phenomena
- a religious or solemn ceremony consisting of a series of actions performed according to a prescribed order
- a principle or standard by which something may be judged or decided

Exercise 3

Match the pairs of synonyms from the both pockets of the box and use them interchangeably in the sentences below.

maintain, destroy, criteria, damaging, controversy, invalid, occult
harmful, uphold, standard, ungrounded, ruin, polemics, esoteric

1. Maintaining spiritual standards for music begins with the pastors. 2. Fascination with modern music can destroy your life and bring the anger of God upon you. 3. The average intensities of several of the dance bands inadmissibly exceed “average-level” damage-risk criteria. 4. Listening to rock music is a brain damaging habit. 5. It’s useless to carry on polemics about rock music with those who worship it. 6. Justifications for Christian rock music based on its help in evangelism is invalid. 7. Rock music has its roots in the occult and satanism.

Exercise 4

Use English equivalents of the expressions in the parentheses and translate the sentences.

1. Religious rock is righteously compared with (волк в овечьей шкуре). 2. Rock and roll means a form of music (характеризующийся) by the use of electric guitars, a strong rhythm and youth-oriented lyrics. 3. We’re looking for some (современная) music for my wedding day. 4. (Дело в том, что) Christian Skinheads are supportive of Religious Rock. 5. Very often young Christians know that rock (использоваться в демонических культах), but it doesn’t frighten them. 6. I (быть шокированным), when I heard the songs my daughter calls Christian. 7. Pastors must (быть бдительными) to the listening habits of young Christians. 8. Fascination with modern day music is compared with (прием наркотиков). 9. Myths about a good rock (основаны на ложных посылах). 10. Modern day music (иметь большое влияние) on spiritual health of young people.

Exercise 5

Complete the sentences with the expressions from the box.

“wolf in sheep’s clothing,” speak against, Christian rock, secular rock music, destroyed, under the guise of, worship services, addictive, religious rockers, destructive, secular

1. Rock music and its derivatives are...and can cause great harm to an individual. 2. Rock music in any form, Christian or not, is a very...force. 3. This music is also used in actual satan...around the world. 4. Some Christians say that...rock is bad, but...is good. 5. Christian rock music is a 6. Satan has already...many with it, and will unfortunately destroy many in the future. 7. We are being invaded by hard rock, acid rock, punk rock, new wave, and heavy metal music...religious rock and roll. 8. ... say that we must look and sound like the world in order to reach the youth of this generation. 9. Many Christian young people listen to...and own secular rock albums. 10. Some religious rockers get very angry when they hear someone...their demonic music they love so dearly.

Exercise 6

Put the verbs into appropriate forms.

The term "rock and roll" (to mean) fornication. It (to be) a street name for sexual immorality. It (to wreck) the lives of many teenagers through suicide, drug abuse, immorality, perversion, satanism, etc. Sadly, we (to live) in a day where many church leaders (to allow) this demonic music into their homes claiming that the music (to be) holy and sanctified because the lyrics are changed to include some 'religious' words. Where (to be) the discernment in the church? Christians (to lose) their ability to discern the difference between good and evil? We (to be) invaded by hard rock, acid rock, punk rock, new wave, and heavy metal music under the guise of religious rock and roll.

Exercise 7

Read the following testimonies and retell them in the third person of singular.

"'Christian rock' had made me a shallow, rebellious young Christian. It made it easy for me to get into regular rock music. When I finally submitted to God and got the rock music out of my life, I was able to see the double standard that is lived out by 'Christian rock' musicians.

A sixteen years old student from Texas

About four years ago, a local Christian radio station began broadcasting 'rock' of the 'Christian variety.' At first, I accepted only the light stuff. Within months, I found myself listening to heavier and heavier stuff. I thank God that my parents and I came to an agreement on the music I will listen to. I can see how it has affected the lives of some who at one time were my closest

friends. I still enjoy easy classical music, but they are into heavy worldly rock and the lifestyle that goes with it.

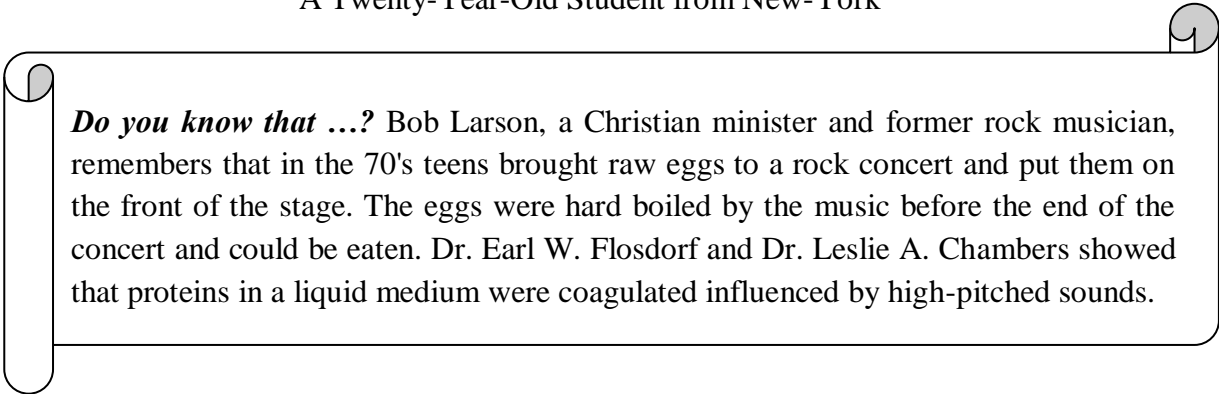
A Twenty-Year-Old Student from Kansas

Christian rock' does not praise God and it is worse than regular rock because I think it is hypocritical. Rock is wrong and addictive and has contributed to my moral failure. I praise God for His help in releasing me from it.

An Eighteen-Year-Old Student from Indiana

When I got into 'Christian' and secular rock, I went out from under my father's protection. I lost sleep, was rebellious, had a rotten attitude, and made life miserable for my parents. I also had major impure thoughts. I no longer listen to that music, and life is so much more enjoyable and I have much more spiritual victory. Whenever I hear this music, I get uptight and am tempted to get back into it.

A Twenty-Year-Old Student from New-York



Do you know that ...? Bob Larson, a Christian minister and former rock musician, remembers that in the 70's teens brought raw eggs to a rock concert and put them on the front of the stage. The eggs were hard boiled by the music before the end of the concert and could be eaten. Dr. Earl W. Florsdorf and Dr. Leslie A. Chambers showed that proteins in a liquid medium were coagulated influenced by high-pitched sounds.

Exercise 8

Express your agreement or disagreement with the following statements. Support your opinion in some sentences.

1. It is not priest's business to involve himself in what the people listen to and what they watch and what they do "in the privacy of their own lives. 2. Children in Orthodox families often pressure their parents to weaken the family standards in music. 3. The only way to reach the youth is with "their own music." 4. The church is not in the business of entertaining young people, but calling them to discipleship in Christ and holiness of living. 5. If a church has an organized youth group, it must be very careful about the selection of those who lead the youth. 6. There is no rock group totally neutral and suitable for Christian listening. 7. Rock music is addicting to the nervous system, more addictive than heroine. 8. Most young people feel much more accepted and comfortable with rock-n-roll music, performers, and philosophies. 9. Religious Rock Exists; BUT, Not Christian Rock. 10. For the most part, we are a product of what we have heard and believed. 11. Those devoted to heavy metal and hard rock have a look in their eyes totally unlike that of Jesus Christ. 12. Most church-going young people don't find pleasure in prayer. 13. When musicians play their music, the spirit that is on them is transmitted to those who listen. 14. The rock music still keeps the many elements

of the ceremonies of the African magic. 15. The upside down cross has always been an essential element of the satanic ceremonies, this thing often happening in the case of the rock music, too.

Do you know that...?

The rock stars are called "priests and priestess."

Exercise 9

Let's discuss the following questions.

1. If the priest listens to worldly music, how can it be expected that other members will not follow their example? 2. Do we take drugs to win addicts to Christ? Do we steal to identify with robbers? Do we draw lewd pictures to present Christ to the pornographer? 3. Isn't Christian rock an oxymoron? 4. The rock music became an international language. But what is the message it transmits? 5. Teenagers wake up on music, drive on music, play sport on music, go to sleep on music. In other words, music became their second breath..... 6. The children's rooms became temples of rockers. The way churches are adorned with icons, the same the children's rooms are full of images of the stars they adore. And what about you? Did you have such images? 7. Can God use Christian rock music for His Glory? 8. What images spring to mind when you hear the term 'rock and roll'? 9. Do you like rock and roll? 10. What do you know about the history of rock and roll? 11. What impact has rock and roll had on society? 12. John Lennon famously said the Beatles were more popular than Jesus and questioned: "I don't know which will go first, rock 'n' roll or Christianity" What do you think? 13. Who are the greatest rock and roll stars? 14. What exactly is rock and roll? 15. Is rock and roll America's greatest cultural export? 16. Do you prefer rock music or romantic music? 17. Do you think in heaven angels will be screaming with metal to the Lord? 18. How can listening to Christian rock damage you Christian life?

Exercise 10

Comment on the following statements in the format of our discussion.

1. In the world of biology, we are given the example of a frog that when placed into boiling water, will immediately jump out. However, if that same frog is put into a bowl of cool water which is slowly heated, the frog will eventually boil to death.

2. **Plato:** "Let me make the songs of a nation and I care not who makes its laws."

3. **Aristotle:** "...if one listens to the wrong kind of music he will become the wrong kind of person: but conversely, if he listens to the right kind of music he will tend to become the right kind of person... Young men's music must be controlled by the laws of the state."

4. There is not enough space for two feet in the same boot.

Exercise 11

Comment on the following opinion.

Maintaining spiritual standards for music begins with the pastors because everything rises and falls on leadership. This must be reflected first of all in their own homes and in the lives of their children. The young people, particularly, pick up on this kind of double standard. The parents who try to maintain high standards of music for their children are undermined if the young people in the church leaders' homes flaunt those standards. Further, it is hypocrisy for a pastor to refuse to allow Contemporary Christian Music in the assembly, yet allow it in his own life and family. It does not come "natural" for God's people to reject worldly music. The flesh enjoys it, and the flesh is ever present. Church members must be trained in the area of music just as they must be trained to understand Orthodoxy. To be effective, the teaching must be applied so that the people will understand exactly what types of music are helpful spiritually and what types are detrimental. Wise priests will use every tool available to help the people understand these matters. They will make good literature available. They will bring in speakers who are effective in teaching about Christian music. (*On the photo* Priest's Vladimir Shuvalov family – Matushka and eight children)

Exercise 12

Working with a partner role-play the dialogue.

- Many young people will not listen to the gospel or come to church so we must meet them on some common ground. That common ground is rock and roll.
- If this is true, then we should open bars in order to reach the multitudes of drinkers.
- Secular rock is demonic without any doubt. But I couldn't say it about Christian rock.
- If you are a Christian and you don't realize that religious rock is evil and demonic then you better get your spiritual eyes examined because you have big problems.
- Now what is the purpose of Christian music?
- Music has two purposes: 1) to worship and glorify God; 2) To edify and build up Christians.
- What makes music Christian? Is it the lyrics? Is it the melody/tune? Is it the instruments? Is it the faith, or lack thereof, of the musicians? The lyrics are what make Christian music. If the song has lyrics that show the faith of the artist, or if the content is centered on God, Christ, or Christian and BIBLICAL teachings, then it is Christian music. Everything else just seems empty and hollow.
- "Beloved, believe not every spirit, but try the spirits whether they are of God: because many false prophets are gone out into the world." (1 John 4:1) Here is some food for thought. Christian music should be full of the peace that accompanies the Christian life, not the clamor, confusion, din, and turmoil of the world (Col. 3:15-16). The various forms of rock music do not contribute to peace of heart but partake of the constant jangle of the sinful world.
- Again, I would have to point out your personal bias in this characteristic. There are many people who do not hear clamor, they hear beauty.
- It should be characterized by musical preciseness, finesse of poetic technique and should evidence a structure of harmony and order. God is a God of order and not disorder.

- But where you see disorder I see a new type of musical discipline and style.
- Often the melody in the Christian version of rock music is obscured and overpowered by the heavy beat-the accompaniment is so predominant that it completely overpowers any message that might be present. It is my conviction that rock music cannot be used to communicate spiritual truth.

Text 14

Why Do We Pray Facing the East?

“He, who is able to pray correctly, even if he is the poorest of all people, is essentially the richest. And he who does not have proper prayer is the poorest of all, even if he sits on a royal throne.”

St John Chrysostom

Why do we turn to the East while we pray? Can we not pray in any direction? Since God is present everywhere and can hear our prayer, is it really necessary that we turn to a particular direction while praying?

It is a strong tradition since the apostolic times and it has biblical foundation.

In the Christian church, we make a distinction between the personal prayer of an individual and the public worship of the Christian Community. An individual is free to pray any time, in any direction and in any posture. In fact, Christ and the Apostles encouraged the practice of "unceasing prayer". One can pray while taking a bath, playing or eating. One can maintain the mood of prayer through out the day. This kind of continuous prayer of an individual has no fixed form or style or words. This could be done mostly in silence or with words one chooses or with the help of ancient prayers like the famous «Jesus Prayer». But even at home we try to place icons so that we could turn to East, the direction of the rising sun.

Jews who lived anywhere outside the holy city of Jerusalem traditionally turned to the direction of Jerusalem for prayer. Christians developed their own prayers addressed to Christ as the Savior. All places on earth were the same for them. No place was particularly sacred. So the early Christian community gradually moved away from the Jewish orientation to the city of Jerusalem in Palestine. At the same time a new sense of direction emerged in Christian worship, namely the direction of the rising sun.

This eastward direction developed in Christianity has a strong biblical basis:

- ♦ In the biblical story of creation we read: " And the Lord God planted a garden in Eden, in the east, and there He put the man whom He had formed (Gen. 2:8). Eventually Adam and Eve were sent out from the Garden of Eden. Since the time of this expulsion all children of Adam and Eve look back to their lost home, the paradise in the East, with a deep sense of spiritual home sickness.
- ♦ The Lord Jesus Christ said: "I am the light of the world, he who follows Me will not walk in darkness, but will have the light of life" (St. John 8:12). Therefore we symbolically turn to the direction of the rising sun to receive the light of the risen Christ. Christ is also called «the bright morning star" (Rev. 22:16)

♦ A popular Christian belief developed in the course of time that in the Second Coming, Christ would come from the East. The basis of this tradition is the Gospel reference (Math. 24:27) that the coming of the Son of Man would be like lightening that shines from the east to the west.

So, turning to the east stands for our final preparation to receive Christ when He comes for the last Judgment of the world. The east symbolizes our spiritual wakefulness, our readiness to give account of our life. This biblical, Christ centered tradition of the Church of turning to the east in prayer is part of the rich heritage of the Orthodox Church. It is a deeply spiritual symbol and a most beautiful one in the whole of Christian tradition.

Vocabulary

to pray correctly – правильно молиться

to have proper prayer - иметь правильную (в т.ч. чистую) молитву

to turn to the East - поворачиваться к востоку

to pray in any direction – молиться, обернувшись в любую сторону

particular - особый, точно указанный

a strong tradition - прочная традиция

since the apostolic times - с апостольских времен

to have biblical foundation – быть основанным на Библии

the public worship - соборная служба

to encouraged - поощрять

an unceasing prayer – непрестанная молитва

to maintain the mood of prayer - поддерживать молитвенный настрой

a continuous prayer - непрерывная молитва

to place icons - поставить иконы

the eastward direction - восточное направление

to have a strong biblical basis – быть прочно основанным на Библии

a popular Christian belief – распространенное христианское верование

to develop in the course of time - развить в течение времени

the Second Coming – второе пришествие

a spiritual wakefulness – духовное бодрствование

a readiness - готовность

to give an account of one's life - дать отчет о жизни

the rich heritage of the Orthodox church – богатое наследие православной церкви

Exercise 1

Read properly the following words.

correctly [kə'rektli], throne [θrəun], posture ['pɔsʃə], unceasing [ʌn'si:sɪŋ], address [ə'dres], eastward ['i:stwəd], Eden ['i:d(ə)n], paradise ['pærədəɪs], risen ['rɪz(ə)n], readiness ['redɪnəs], heritage ['herɪtɪdʒ]

Exercise 2

Look through the words below and say what part of speech they belong to.

Sickness, wakefulness, readiness, distinction, prayer, posture, expulsion, heritage

Exercise 3

Use the correct words from the box instead of the words underlined.

actually, special, personal, position, constant, all day long, unchangeable, to evolve, holy,

1. Essentially, prayer is the tool through which a Christian performs his or her service of the heart. 2. Prepare for your set times of prayer by unceasing prayer in your soul, and you will soon make progress. 3. Is it really necessary that we turn to a particular direction while praying? 4. A shrine is a sacred place, which is dedicated to a martyr or a saint at which they are venerated or worshipped. 5. Body postures used while praying, include standing, kneeling, sitting, lying prostrate, and meandering. 6. Beautiful fixed prayers came down to us from the traditional Orthodox worship practices. 7. Is corporate prayer more powerful than an individual praying alone? 8. He has formed a wonderful habit of prayer that runs throughout his day. 9. Developing your own prayer schedule could be beneficial for your overall health.

Exercise 4

Put the verbs in brackets into appropriate forms. Translate the sentences.

1. If someone (to pray) correctly, God listens to him if what he (to ask) in his prayer is for the benefit of the person he (to pray) for. 2. Since the apostolic times, Holy Eucharist (to remain) the central act of the Sunday worship. 3. You (to prefer) public worship before private? 4. Your mother's unceasing prayer (to save) you. 5. I never (to be) able to maintain the mood of prayer throughout my day. 6. In the course of time, people (to develop) different understandings of the various aspects of faith, which eventually led to heresies. 7. Sometimes popular beliefs (to rely) on ancient pagan traditions and ignorance of Bible teachings. 8. We soon (to give) account of our life. 9. Every moment of the Liturgy (to have) its biblical foundation. 10. The traveler (to turn) to the East and began praying.

Exercise 5

Complete the following sentences according to the text.

1. While praying, we... . 2. God is present... . 3. We make distinction between public worship and... . 4. The practice of unceasing prayer was encouraged by... . 5. We try to place icons in the direction of... . 6. While praying Jews turned to... . 7. The Second Coming would come from... . 8. The east symbolizes... . 9. Turning to the east in prayer is part of... . 10. We find foundation for praying eastward in... .

Exercise 6

Insert in the sentences below the following expressions from the text.

unceasing, fixed form, to pray, rising sun, to maintain the mood of prayer, style
--

My spiritual father encourages me to develop a practice of...Jesus prayer. As I work as a shop assistant it is problematic for me...throughout my day. Sometimes my prayer has no...or ... of words. In the morning and in the evening I...with my prayer book. The icons in my prayer corner are placed in the direction of the....

Exercise 7

Guess who of the Holy Fathers of the Church the author of the following teaching is:

“We do not worship facing East without reason or fortuitously, but that because our nature is compound—that is, visible and invisible, noetic and sensible, we also offer our Creator a twofold worship: our soul is turned noetically towards God, and at the same time our body worships facing East.”

a) St. John the Chrysostom b) St. John of Damascus c) St. Augustine, Blessed

Exercise 8

Agree or disagree with the following statements.

1. Christian folk are by tradition buried face up with their feet toward the east, so that upon the Resurrection they will arise facing the coming of our Lord. 2. The practice of facing the east is an age-old custom that has been kept in the treasury of Orthodox worship. 3. There are lots of references in the Fathers to prayer facing East. 4. When the pastor teaches, he faces the people, so they can hear his exhortations. It makes no sense (and is rude) to speak to people with our back to them.

Exercise 9

Read the following text without dictionary and answer the questions to the text.

Most religions have various traditions concerning how to comport oneself in prayer time, but why face the East in prayer? After all, three of the world’s major religions—Islam, Judaism, and Christianity—have adopted this practice to some degree. Although each religion has a different reason for facing the East during prayer, the practice is common throughout the whole world. Here we examine the question “why face the East in prayer” by looking at the beliefs of these three religions.

<p>Among those who practice Judaism, “mizrah” or east is known as the direction that should be faced during prayer. It comes from the tradition of praying in the direction of Solomon’s temple. It has its roots in even deeper traditions as well. For example, in the Old Testament the entrances to the great Temple of Solomon were on the East. Architecture of synagogues have historically conformed to this rule, and continue to do so even today. As a tradition, facing mizrah during prayer remains a tenet of the Jewish faith.</p> <p>In Judaism, mizrah (Hebrew: מזרח "east") is the direction that most Jews in the diaspora face during prayer, as Jewish law prescribes. As most Jews in the diaspora live west of Jerusalem, they face eastward during prayer.</p>	<p>Saudi Arabia, a country in the Middle East, is home to the holiest site in all of Islam, the Holy City of Mecca. Every Muslim is expected to make a journey to Mecca before dying so that they can visit the holy city; specifically, the Great Mosque within the city. It is the most important building in Islam, so essentially, facing the East in prayer is showing that one is oriented (in heart, spirit, and body) toward the religion’s most holy of places. The direction of prayer is known as the qibla. Muslims do not strictly face the east. If one is east of Mecca, he or she is expected to face West during prayer. Qibla is sometimes pointed out in a room by the image of an arrow on the ceiling, so an individual can be perfectly oriented toward the Holy City while they are offering their prayers to Allah.</p>	<p>This tradition is an unwritten one and derives from the Holy Apostles, because “they have handed many things down to us not in writing.” The sun rises in the east, and Christ is often described in terms of light and the sun. Facing east is an acknowledgement of the light and the beauty of Jesus Himself. As the sun rises in the east and sets in the west, so will the Son of Man return. On the basis of this unwritten Tradition, the Holy Altar in Orthodox Churches faces East, so that the Priest and Faithful alike are turned eastward, presenting an image of the new people of God, who, coming out of the Egypt of the passions and worldly darkness, journey towards the heavenly homeland, while walking ahead of them, as a guide, is the new Moses, the Priest and Shepherd praying before the Altar.</p>
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1. Do only Christians pray eastward? 2. What other religions follow the same tradition? 3. Do they practice it for the same reason? 4. Why did ancient Jews pray eastward? What changed after the Diaspora? 5. Why is it common in Islam to pray eastward? 6. When do Muslims pray facing the West? 7. What does an arrow on the ceiling in Muslim homes symbolize? 8. Do Christians pray eastward according to the Scriptures or to the Holy Tradition? 9. Why, do you think, are passions and worldly darkness compared with Egypt? What does the Altar symbolize? 10. What do the faithful and the priest represent?

Exercise 11

Working with a partner role-play a conversation between a priest and a catechumen about praying eastward.

You cannot be Orthodox and not fast. Fasting is an essential aspect of practicing the Orthodox life. Prayer and fasting are two cardinal corner stones of a Christian life. The Fast of Nineveh or Jonah's Fast comprises three days of fasting, followed by the Feast of Jonah itself. It is observed by the Syriac Orthodox Church and some other Orthodox churches and commemorates the three days that Prophet Jonah spent inside the fish. It occurs three days from the tenth Monday before Easter Sunday. During the service of Matins on the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of that week, the entire Book of Jonah is read. The fast is followed by the Sunday of the departed priests and the Sunday of faithful departed. (According to the Church Calendar, the two Sundays before the beginning of the Great Lent are designated as the Sundays remembering all the departed priests and all the departed faithful respectively).

The Syriac Orthodox Church called this fast after Nineveh because the Ninevites were the first to practice such a fast praying for God's mercy and forgiveness. Once, this fast used to be six days long.

In the 6th century, a plague inflicted the Northern regions of modern day Iraq or what was called at the time, Nineveh. The plague was devastating the city and the villages surrounding it, and out of desperation the people ran to their bishop to find a solution. The bishop sought help through the scriptures and came upon the story of Jonah in the Old Testament. Upon looking at the story the bishop therefore ordered a 3-day fast to ask for God's forgiveness. At the end of the 3-day fast, the plague had miraculously stopped, therefore, on the 4th day the people rejoiced.

Historically, this fast is one of the most rigorously observed fasts in the Syriac Orthodox Church. The faithful traditionally refrain from food and drink for three consecutive days, from Monday till Wednesday! Some observe the fast by refraining from food (and drink if they so wish) from morning till sunset during the three days. The church enjoins you to at least refrain from meat, fish and dairy products during the period of fasting. The faithful are urged to go to church after this fast (or the following Sunday) and receive the Holy Qurbano (the Eucharist). This fast is highly favored among faithful.

The "Nineveh Lent" is one of the most important fasts in the Syrian Orthodox Church tradition.

Fasting is a sign of our giving up of our ego or 'selves' for the sake of others. Fasting enable us to feel the pain of hunger, which, in turn, will make us compassionate to the poor and the hungry. This is a time for us to reclaim and recover this lost sense of charity and compassion towards the less privileged and the needy among us.

The story of Jonah has many lessons for us. All human beings have some sense of pride and ego within themselves - a false sense of prestige. Prophets were no exception to this rule- Jonah certainly wasn't one. He knew quite well that his God was a compassionate God. He knew that when people would regret their ways of living and return to the LORD, they would be forgiven and redeemed. His ego was hurt, his 'name' affected and pride shaken. He wanted God to punish the people as he had prophesied so that 'his' words would come true. But God thinks and acts beyond

our perceptions and calculations. This, in fact, is a grave temptation for all of us, especially for those who work in the vineyard of the LORD - a desire to keep our 'selves' intact, to get our predictions right, even at the cost of the ruin of others around us. We should always strive for the well being of others even if it comes at the expense of our pride and name.

Vocabulary

to practice the Orthodox life – жить православной жизнью
cardinal - важнейший,
a corner stone – краеугольный камень
to comprise - включать
to observe - соблюдать
to commemorate - чтить чью-л. память
to occur - совершаться
a departed - усопший
to call after – назвать в честь
to practice a fast - поститься
to pray for God's mercy - молиться о Божием милосердии
to be (six) days long – Длиться (6) дней
out of desperation - в отчаянии
to find a solution – найти решение
to seek (sought) help through the scriptures – искать помощь в Писании
to come upon - найти, натолкнуться
to order a 3-day fast – наложить трехдневный пост
to ask for God's forgiveness – просить прощения у Бога
to be rigorously observed – быть строго соблюдаемым
to refrain from food and drink - воздерживаться от пищи и питья
dairy products - скоромные продукты
to be highly favored among faithful – пользоваться любовью верующих
to give up one's ego - отказаться от собственного «я»
for the sake of others – во благо других
to enable smb to do smth – давать возможность делать что-либо
to feel the pain - чувствовать боль
to make compassionate to smb – делать сострадательным
a sense of charity - чувство милосердия
privileged - благополучный
needy - нуждающийся
a sense of pride – чувство гордости (гордыни)
a false sense - ложное чувство
to be exception to the rule – быть исключением из правила
compassionate - сострадательный

to regret - испытывать сожаление
 a way of living - образ жизни
 to hurt one's ego – ранить чье-либо «я»
 to shak one's pride – задеть гордость
 a grave temptation – большое искушение
 to work in the vineyard of the Lord – работать в Божием винограднике
 to keep intact – сохранить невредимым
 to cost the ruin of others - стоить несчастья (гибели) других
 to strive for the well being of others – бороться за благополучие других
 at the expense of our pride - ценой собственной гордости

Exercise 1

Read properly the following words.

essential [ɪ'senʃ(ə)l], cardinal ['kɑ:dɪn(ə)l], Nineveh ['nɪnɪvə], Jonah ['dʒəʊnə], Syriac ['sɪrɪæk],
 occur [ə'kɜ:], entire [ɪn'taɪə], designate ['deɪzɪneɪt], Iraq [ɪ'rɑ:k], sought [sɔ:t], miraculously
 [mɪ'rækjələsli], rigorously ['rɪg(ə)rəsli], consecutive [kən'sekjʊtɪv], product ['prɒdʌkt], urge [ɜ:ʤ],
 ego ['egəʊ], compassionate [kəm'pæʃ(ə)nət], charity ['ʃærɪtɪ], towards [tə'wɔ:dz], prestige
 [pres'ti:ʒ], regret [rɪ'gret], beyond [bɪ'jɒnd], vineyard ['vɪnjəd]

Exercise 2

Practice 1. Match the words with their definitions

to commemorate,	the departed,	desperation,	to refrain,	dairy,	ego,	pride,
		a temptation				

- ◆ a person's sense of self-esteem or self-importance
- ◆ people who have died
- ◆ remember people or events by means of a special action, ceremony, or specially created object
- ◆ to stop oneself from doing something
- ◆ a desire to do something, esp. something wrong or unwise
- ◆ the feeling that you have when you are in such a bad situation that you will try anything to change it
- ◆ a feeling of deep pleasure or satisfaction derived from one's own achievements
- ◆ containing or made from milk

Practice 2. Put the verbs into appropriate tenses.

1. Sundays (to commemorate) the Resurrection of the Lord. 2. On Meatfare Saturday we as usual (to pray) for the departed, and especially for those who (to die) suddenly in a foreign country, on the sea and on impassable mountains, on cliffs, from starvation, from plagues and hunger, in war, in fires, from cold, and also about poor and needy, and for all who (to receive, not) commemoration. 3. You ever (to feel) desperation? 4. Holy Fathers (to advise) to refrain from sin and apply ourselves to prayer. 5. Some vegetarians (to consume) eggs but refrain from consuming meat or any dairy products. 6. The Great Lent (to be) time to dethrone our sinful ego and enthrone the Almighty God. 7. I (to repent), Lord, forgive me for allowing the spirit of pride in my life. 8. I (to struggle) with a temptation that almost (to bring) me down as a Christian.

Exercise 3

Use the words from the box instead of their synonyms in the sentence below.

to include,	to keep,	to glorify,	to abstain,	to value
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1 The Lenten Triodion comprises the variable prayers for the preparatory days for Great Lent and for the very days of Great Lent itself. 2. On the Fifth Sunday of Lent the Orthodox Church commemorates our Righteous Mother Mary of Egypt. 3. During the first week of the Great Lent a lot of faithful observe a water-only fast. 4. It is a common tradition to refrain from eating before Christmas Day. 5. The Dormition Fast is highly favored among faithful in Russia.

Exercise 4

Answer the following questions.

1. What fasts do Orthodox Christians practice? 2. What fast is the most rigorously observed? 3. Is there a special day in the Russian Orthodox Church when you pray for the departed priests? 4. How long is the Dormition Fast? 5. Have you ever sought help through the Scriptures? 6. What will you do if you happen to be out of desperation? 7. Can your spiritual father order a fast upon you? 8. Are there any exceptions to the fasting rules? 9. Could you feel happy if it costs the ruin of others? 10. Will you strive for the well-being of others if it costs your time and health? 11. How do you feel about charity?

Exercise 5

Working with a partner, ask repetition questions to the sentences below. Add your opinion if you have one.

1. Strict fasting rules are usually relaxed by priests on an individual basis. 2. Out of desperation, people begin to pray for God's mercy and seek help through the scriptures. 3. You refrain from food and drink before receiving the Holy Communion. 4. It is difficult to give up our

ego. 5. A false sense of righteousness is worse than a true sense of sinfulness. 6. Repenting and striving for the well being of others is a wise way of living. 7. Sometimes our false feeling of pride prevents us from open-hearted confession. 8. All human beings have some sense of pride and ego. 9. Some sociologists claim that a sense of charity is missing in modern Russian culture. 10. Our purpose is to connect homeless and needy people to churches.

Exercise 6

Make sentences of your own with the following expressions: the departed, to call after, to find a solution, to ask for God's forgiveness, needy, to regret, a grave temptation, to cost the ruin of others, at the expense of smth

Exercise 7

Put the story into a correct order

God saw that the people were sincere, and in His mercy He spared the city.

But God sent a violent storm upon the sea.

He thought he could hide from God.

God again ordered Jonah to go to Nineveh.

He went through the streets of the city, crying, "Yet forty days, and Nineveh shall be destroyed."

There Jonah prayed,

Then a great fish; sent by the Lord, swallowed Jonah.

Jonah did not want to go to Nineveh.

The king ordered everyone in the city to do penance for his sins.

He was three days and three nights inside the fish.

GOD sent the prophet Jonah to preach to the people who lived in Nineveh in Assyria.

Jonah said to the sailors to throw him overboard,

Instead, he set out by boat for a far country.

The wind stopped,

When the king and the people heard this, they were in great fear.

This time he obeyed.

At last, the fish threw Jonah out upon the shore.

Exercise 8

Read the text without dictionary and find Nineveh on the map of the Ancient Near East.

Nineveh was located in a very desirable place, east of the Tigris River in a very fertile plain. It was the 3rd capital of Assyria Empire after Assur and Nimrud. Nineveh was one of the most powerful cities of the Middle East. Its downfall came in 612 BC, when it was sacked by the Medes of Northern Persia. Today the ancient ruins are located just opposite of the present day city of Mosul.

Exercise 9

Read the text and answer the questions after it.

The Mosque of the Prophet Yunus (Jonah)

On one of the two most prominent mounds of Nineveh ruins in Mosul, rises the Mosque (an Nestorian-Assyrian Church before) of prophet Yunus "Biblical Jonah", the son of Mattay, from the 8th century BC which is believed to be the burial place of him, and where king Esarhaddon had once built a palace.

1. What religion uses mosques as places of worship? 2. What world religion did the Nestorian-Assyrian Church belong to? 3. What is the Muslim version of the Prophet's name? 4. What information from the text can support the fact that Islam is an Abrahamic religion? 5. When did Jonah prophesied?

Exercise 10

Make the quiz and use your answers to speak about the Prophet.

1. Jonah's name in Hebrew means...
a) a dove b) an eagle c) a wolf
2. Scholars believe that he prophesied in...
a) 8 century BC b) 10 century BC c) 6 century BC
3. Jonah did not want to go to Nineveh because...
a) he was afraid of Assyrians b) he wanted their death c) he was ill
4. Sailors threw Jonah into the sea because...
a) he asked them to do so b) they didn't like him c) there was no food on the ship
5. Jonah sacrificed...to stop the wind.
a) money b) a slave c) his life
6. When God had spared the city, ...
a) Jonah returned home b) Jonah built a hut outside the city and lived there c) the grateful king invited him to the palace

Exercise 11

Answer the questions according to the text.

1. What is the second name of the Fast of Nineveh? Why? 2. How long does it last? 3. What Churches observe this fast? 4. When does it occur? 5. Why does the Syriac Orthodox Church call this fast after Nineveh? 6. Under what circumstances was it introduced for the first time? 7. What

do faithful traditionally refrain from? 8. Why is the Jonah's Fast highly favored among faithful? 9. What does the story of Jonah teach modern Christians?

Exercise 12

Prepare the good reading of the last passage of the text.

Exercise 13

Say a homily based on the Jonah story.

Text 16

Some Aspects of Fasting

It is better to live a life of continual fasting and prayer than it is to suddenly find yourself in a situation which calls for fasting and be totally unprepared to deny yourself. We can and should live, eat, and drink modestly at all times. If we are used to eating all we want then it will be very difficult to respond to the Lord when He desires us to seek His face with fasting. It may be that we have no time to prepare at all, when a word like Jonah's is brought to our attention.

Each person is a unity of body and soul. A right spiritual diet and a discipline of fasting go together and strengthen each other. Just as prayer benefits not only the soul but also the body so also fasting from food benefits not only the body but also the soul.

We live in a pluralistic and secularist society where the Biblical idea of fasting is completely ignored and forgotten. "Gluttony has become a way of life for a fallen man and, it affects every area of life, leaving us wide open to all types of temptation. We all eat too much, and fasting is the only way to end this unnatural obsession with food. There are medicinal benefits of fasting, but I would say if you are fasting for medicinal benefits or for weight-loss then you are not fasting unto the Lord. We are out to benefit His Kingdom, not ourselves.

There are huge blocks of time that become available to those who fast. We are able to redeem several minutes, sometimes hours a day, when we do not eat. In the first place, much time is spent thinking about food, shopping for food, preparing meals, eating them, and cleaning up afterwards.

While fasting it is important to be discreet and properly motivated. The Bible has a lot to say about people who fasted for the wrong reasons, and God said He would pay no attention to their fasting (Isaiah 58; Jeremiah 14:12). We do not want to fast in vain, or in order to be seen or approved of man. We do not want to call attention to ourselves. The story is told of a monk who sat down at the dinner table with several others but refused the food when it was served, announcing that he would only have water and a little salt, for he was fasting. The abbot said, "It would have been better for you to go ahead and feast with us than to let this thing be known in the presence of so many."

People will naturally invite you to eat because this is polite. If you are fasting, you can easily say, "No thank you, I'm on a special diet today!" Most people will not want to tempt you to break a diet, and will instinctively stop offering you food.

The purpose of fasting is not to "give up" things, nor to do something "sacrificial." The purpose of fasting is to learn discipline, to gain control of those things that are indeed within our control but that we so often allow to control us. In our culture especially, food dominates the lives of many people. We collect cookbooks. We have an entire TV network devoted to food [the "Food Channel"]. We have eating disorders, diets galore, weight loss pills, liposuction treatments, stomach stapling - all sorts of things that proceed out of the fact that we often allow food to control us.

We often take our daily bread for granted. Fasting restores a healthy respect and reverence for God's provision. The first meal after a fast is sacred, and you may want to break the fast by taking communion. We should certainly give thanks to God as we resume eating with a greater appreciation for the food on our plate.

Vocabulary

to be totally unprepared - быть совершенно неготовым
to eat modestly – питаться скромно
at all times- всегда, постоянно
to be used to - иметь привычку
to benefit the soul - приносить пользу душе
to be completely ignored - быть пренебрегаемым
gluttony - обжорство
a fallen man - падший человек
to affect every area of live – влиять на каждую сторону жизни
to fast for medicinal benefits - поститься для оздоровления
to fast for weight-loss - поститься для похудения
to fast unto the Lord – поститься ради Господа
a huge block of time – большое количество времени
to redeem several minutes – высвободить несколько минут
to become available - стать доступным
to be discreet - быть рассудительным
to be properly motivated - быть правильно мотивированным
to fast for the wrong reasons – поститься ради неправильной цели
to fast in vain – постится напрасно
to be approved of man – получить одобрение от людей
to call attention to ourselves – привлекать к себе внимание
to be on a special diet - быть на особой диете
to tempt - искушать
to break a diet – нарушить диету
the purpose of fasting - цель поста
to learn discipline - научиться дисциплине
to collect cookbooks – собирать поваренные книги
to be devoted to food - быть преданным еде
to have eating disorders – иметь расстройство пищеварения

to have smth galore – иметь в изобилии
 a weight loss pill – пилюли для похудения
 to take smth for granted – принимать , как само собой разумеющееся

Exercise 1

Read properly the following words

aspect ['æspekt], totally ['təut(ə)li], diet ['daɪət], strengthen ['streŋθ(ə)n], ignore [ɪg'nɔ:], gluttony ['glʌt(ə)nɪ], affect ['æfekt], medicinal [mə'dɪs(ə)n(ə)l], weight [weɪt], redeem [rɪ'di:m], afterwards ['ɑ:ftəwədz], discreet [dɪ'skri:t], approve [ə'pru:v], tempt [tempt], stomach ['stʌmək], granted ['grɑntɪd], resume [rɪ'zju:m], appreciation [əprɪʃi'eɪʃ(ə)n]

Exercise 2

Use the following words to fill in the table: *totally, modestly, benefit, gluttony, affect, huge, redeem, discreet, wrong, approve, tempt, dominate*

Verbs	Nouns	Adjectives	Adverbs

Exercise 3

Practice 1. Match the pairs of synonyms from both lines.

A. totally, modestly, to benefit, gluttony, to affect, to redeem, discreet, wrong, to tempt, to dominate

B. to profit, reasonably, to rule, absolutely, to influence, restrained, to seduce, voracity, false, to regain

Practice 2. Use the synonyms instead of the words underlined. Translate the sentences.

1. The week before the “Prodigal Son” is totally fast free (we eat meat, even on Friday). 2. Fasting benefits Christians both physically and spiritually. 3. Gluttony is seldom, if ever, confessed and repented of because it is the norm. 4. Does globalization affect Christian identity? 5. Number your days and redeem your time. 6. His wife’s discreet behavior never provoked him to rudeness. 7. Sometimes God does not answer because our motivation is wrong. 8. We lose God’s blessing being approved by people. 9. Remove any food items from your kitchen that may tempt you to break your fast. 10. Women who do not dress modestly lead young men astray and spread adultery in society.

Exercise 4

Translate the following sentences without dictionary.

1. Choose your foods carefully and eat modestly. 2. At all times the Church prayed for the lost. 3. The acts and prayers of the living benefit the souls of the departed. 4. For half a century or more he was completely ignored. 5. The chief error about gluttony is to think it only pertains to food. 6. Pride affects every area of your life. 7. Medicinal benefits of fasting are enormous. 8. Sometimes people appreciate the weight loss aspect of fasting more than the spiritual discipline. 9. I've spent a huge block of time recently talking to people about whether Orthodoxy has a future. 10. I seldom manage to redeem a Sunday morning to go to church.

Exercise 5

Fill in the expressions from the box in the sentences below.

to take... for granted, a special diet, to be available, to break a diet, to call attention to ourselves, devoted, to collect cookbooks, galore, weight loss pills, eating disorders

1. Audio Bible Commentaries on the books of the New Testament ... online through the Orthodox Center for the Advancement of Biblical Studies. 2. The Lord tells us not... and to pray in private. 3. Typically during Lent we are giving up something throughout those 40 days in addition to observing... . 4. To break a fast does not equal... . 5. I..., but hate to cook. 6. A huge chunk of Chinese culture is...to food and drink. 7. After ten years of ... I began my first fast without any spiritual purpose. 8. Fasting, we lack tasty dishes but have God's grace.... 9. Instead of taking expensive..., repeat that man shall not live by bread alone. 10. If you...your salvation so much ... you will return to your life of sin while still attending church.

Exercise 6

Match the parts of the sentences. Translate the sentences received.

Exercise patience and you will	be redeemed
Give up playing computer games and you will	redeem a lot of time for prayer.
Don't try to be approved of man and you will	have God's blessing galore.
Keep fast and you won't	benefit your soul.
Be humble and you will	be approved of God.
Don't take your salvation for granted and you will	need weight loss pills.

Exercise 7

Explain what it means:

to be totally unprepared to die, to eat modestly, to benefit the soul, to fast for medicinal benefits, to fast unto the Lord, to fast for the wrong reasons, to be approved of man.

Exercise 8

Agree or disagree with the following statements. Support your opinion with examples.

1. We can and should live, eat, and drink modestly at all times. 2. A right spiritual diet and a discipline of fasting go together and strengthen each other. 3. Prayer benefits not only the soul but also the body. 4. The Biblical idea of fasting is completely ignored and forgotten in the secular world. 5. Gluttony has become a way of life in the modern society. 6. We all eat too much. 7. Fasting is the only way to end this unnatural obsession with food. 8. There are medicinal benefits of fasting. 9. Fasting for medicinal benefits or for weight-loss you are not fasting unto the Lord. 10. Much time is spent thinking about food, shopping for food, preparing meals, eating them, and cleaning up afterwards.

Exercise 9

Imagine you are a TV journalist. Use the questions below to interview an Orthodox priest. Let your partner play the role of the priest.

1. Why is it better to live a life of continual prayer? 2. Give examples of situations unexpectedly calling people for fasting? 3. Does our physical health really depend on our spiritual health? Support your opinion with examples. 4. What does the Biblical idea of fasting comprise? 5. What are medicinal benefits of fasting? 6. What does it mean to fast unto the Lord? 7. How can our fasting benefit God's Kingdom? 8. Do you spend much time thinking about food, shopping for food, preparing meals, eating them, and cleaning up afterwards? 9. Why is it important to be discreet and properly motivated while fasting? 10. Are there any things that control you instead of being under your control?

Exercise 10

Say a three minute homily about a healthy respect and reverence for God's provision and impossibility of taking our daily bread for granted.

Exercise 11

Complete the following text with some ideas of your own.

Set up Your Kitchen for the Fast

Taking the time to set up your kitchen for a fast is an easy way to ensure your success. The best way to do so is by putting your kitchen through a process similar to your body's cleansing, cleaning it thoroughly and removing any unnecessary food items.

Exercise 12

Read the following dialogue and say if the asking person has a right motivation for fasting.

Role-play the dialogue.

- Will I not be terribly hungry, not eating for so many days?
- No, with juices and broth taken, you will not feel hungry.
- Without solid food, will I not become extremely weak?
- No, you will receive a sufficient nutrition with the Lenten food. You will receive everything to keep your energy level up. As a matter of fact, after a few days you will probably feel more energetic than you have in ages.
- Will I lose a lot of weight?
- It depends. If you are too heavy you will definitely lose weight, but if you already are at your optimum weight you will probably not lose too much. It varies from individual to individual.
- Will it help me to stop smoking?
- Absolutely! With the elimination of nicotine toxins from your system, your craving for cigarettes will also end. Nothing is more effective in breaking the habit.
- Will fasting cure my migraine?
- Fasting in itself does not cure anything, but it is a means of permitting the resources of the body itself to take over, to effect healing unmatched by any other method.

Exercise 13

Which of the questions below could be answered with the passage in the box?

Why should I fast if God has created all this tasty food?

Will fasting help me to lose weight?

Will my spiritual health improve without fasting?

Why should I pray and fast?

Do you expect to get in shape without exercising? Do you think you will wake up one morning to find that excess pounds have melted away and your biceps are perfectly toned? Of course not! Then why do you hope for similar results in your relationship with God? Why do you expect your spiritual health to be any different from your physical health? Just as it takes a good workout program to get in shape physically, it takes prayer and fasting to get in shape spiritually.

Exercise 14

Practice 1. Read and translate the following text.

Anyone can pray, but few pray with power. What is it that changes ordinary praying to powerful praying? The answer is most assuredly fasting. Fasting is the practice of deliberately abstaining from usual nourishment for the purpose of adding power to our prayer and stimulating spiritual growth.

Biblical fasting is a form of self-denial for the sake of the Lord and His kingdom. It is a deliberate abstinence from some or all food for a spiritual purpose. Fasting in the biblical sense is choosing not to partake of food because your spiritual hunger is so deep, your determination in intercession so intense, or your spiritual warfare so demanding that you have temporarily set aside even fleshly needs to give yourself to prayer.

The spirit of fasting can also be applied to sleep. Christ often fasted from sleep in order to spend more time alone with the Father. You can fast from sleep for the same reasons you fast from food.

Through fasting and prayer, you can so concentrate the power of prayer on your own lusts: lust of the flesh, lust of the eyes and pride of life; that you can live a holy and pure life in God's presence. So, when Satan comes, he can find no place in you.

Fasting and prayer causes one to become much more spiritually sensitive to our Lord, causing more power in one's life to combat the forces of Satan.

Practice 2. Find in the text the English equivalents for the following expressions:

молиться сильной молитвой, добровольное воздержание, духовная цель, принимать пищу, сильный духовный голод, духовная брань, временно, телесные нужды, отдаться молитве, бодрствовать, похоть плоти, похоть очей, жить чистой жизнью, победить

Practice 3. Retell the text verbatim

Exercise 15

Match the following kinds of fasting with their meanings. Can you give any examples of different kinds of fasting from Scriptures or from Church History?

the supernatural fast,

the total fast,

the normal fast,

the partial fast

♦ going without food or water, such as Esther's fast and Nineveh's fast. Desperate times call for desperate measures. It should never be attempted for longer than three days, and only if the Lord's direction is unmistakably clear

♦ going beyond the limits of human endurance by the direct hand of God, such as Moses' forty day fast in which he did not eat or drink. Humanly speaking, a man cannot survive without water for longer than three or four days

♦ observing a special diet, but not necessarily abstaining from all food. It is preferable for those who cannot totally go without food for health or other reasons. A partial fast may also include going without breakfast for several days in succession, or eating only one meal a day. The possibilities for this kind of fast are endless

♦ going without food, but drinking liquids. This is the traditional and most common form of fasting, and is the kind of fast Jesus Christ observed in the wilderness. We know this because the Bible says He was hungry, but it does not say He was thirsty (Luke 4:2). It can be of varying length, anywhere from one meal, to one day, three days, seven days, or even more.

Text 17

Hieromonk Seraphim (Rose)

About Orthodox Upbringing

Our abnormal life today can be characterized as spoiled, pampered. The message of this universal temptation that attacks men today—quite openly in its secular forms, but usually more hidden in its religious forms—is: Live for the present, enjoy yourself, relax, and be comfortable. Behind this message is another, more sinister undertone: Forget about God and any other life but the present; remove from your life the fear of God and reverence for holy things; regard those who still believe in God in the "old-fashioned" way as enemies who must be exterminated.

From infancy today's child is treated, as a general rule, like a little god in the family: his whims are catered to, his desires fulfilled; he is surrounded by toys, amusements, comforts; he is not brought up according to strict principles of Christian behavior. It is usually enough for him to say, "I want it!" or "I won't do it!" and his obliging parents bow down before him and let him have his way. Perhaps this does not happen all the time in every family, but it happens often enough.

When such a child becomes an adult, he naturally surrounds himself with the same things he was used to in his childhood: comforts, amusements, and grown-up toys. Life becomes a constant search for "fun". Some recent observers of our contemporary life have called the young people of today the "me generation". Others have spoken of a fantasy world in which so many people live today, unable to face or come to terms with the reality of the world around them or the problems within themselves. When the "me generation" turns to religion it is usually to a fantasy and mind-bending form of religion: a religion of "self-development" (where the self remains the object of worship), brainwashing and mind-control, of deified gurus and swamis, of a pursuit of UFO's and "extra-terrestrial" beings, of abnormal spiritual states and feelings.

We must be aware that the world around us seldom helps and almost always hinders the upbringing of the child in the true Orthodox spirit. We must be ready every day to answer the influence of the world by the principles of a sound Christian upbringing. This means that what a child learns at school must constantly be checked and corrected at home. He may be taught useful skills and facts, but he is also taught many wrong attitudes and philosophies. A child's basic attitude towards and appreciation of literature, music, history, art, philosophy, even science, and of course life and religion—must come first of all not from school, for the school will give you all this mixed up with modern philosophy; it must come first from the home and Church.

Parents must know just what kind of music their children are listening to, what is in the movies they see (listening and seeing together with them when necessary), what kind of language they are exposed to and what kind of language they use, and give the Christian attitude to all this. Television—in households where there is not enough courage to throw it out the window—must be

strictly controlled and supervised to avoid the poisonous effects of this machine which has become the leading educator of anti-Christian attitudes and ideas in the home itself, especially to the young.

We have to fight back by knowing just what the world is trying to do to us, and by formulating and communicating our Orthodox Christian response to it.

Vocabulary

abnormal - ненормальный, неправильный; аномальный;

spoiled - испорченный, избалованный

pampered - избалованный

remove from your life – удалять из жизни

the fear of God - страх Божий

reverence for holy things – почитание святынь

old-fashioned - старомодный

to exterminate - искоренять, истреблять

from infancy – с детства

today's children – современные дети

as a general rule – как правило

a whim - прихоть, каприз

to cater - угождать, потворствовать

to fulfill one's desires – исполнять желания

to be surrounded by – быть окруженным

an amusement - развлечение

to bring up according to – воспитывать в соответствии с

strict principles строгие принципы

obliging - услужливый, предупредительный

to bow down before smb - склоняться

a fantasy world - фантастический мир

to face the reality – встретиться с действительностью

to come to terms - прийти к соглашению

to turn to religion – повернуться к религии

mind-bending - меняющий сознание, вызывающий галлюцинации

to deify - обожествлять

a pursuit of UFO's - погоня за УФО

an extra-terrestrial being - инопланетянин

to check - проверять, контролировать

a household - семейство, семья

to throw out the window – выбросить в окно

poisonous - ядовитый

the leading educator - главный воспитатель

to fight back – дать отпор, сопротивляться

Exercise 1

Read properly the following words.

hidden ['hɪd(ə)n], sinister ['sɪnɪstə], fear [fiə], infancy ['ɪnfən(t)sɪ], whim [wɪm], cater ['keɪtə], strict [strikt], obliging [ə'blaɪdʒɪŋ], bow [bau], observer [əb'zɜ:və], within [wɪ'ðɪn], deify ['di:faɪ], guru ['guru:], pursuit [pə'sju:t], UFO [ju:ef'əu], aware [ə'weɪə], hinder ['hɪndə], towards [tə'wɔ:dz], appreciation [əprɪʃi'eɪʃ(ə)n], courage ['kʌrɪdʒ], throw [θrəu], poisonous ['pɔɪz(ə)nəs], effect [ɪ'fekt], machine [mə'ʃi:n]

Exercise 2

Match the words with their definitions.

abnormal,	spoiled,	to relax,	infancy,	whim,	fun
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- ♦ having the character or disposition harmed by pampering or oversolicitous attention; having an irritable and unpleasant disposition
- ♦ a sudden desire or change of mind, especially one that is unusual or unexplained
- ♦ deviating from what is normal or usual, typically in a way that is undesirable or worrying
- ♦ the period of your life when you are a very young child
- ♦ rest from work or engage in an enjoyable activity so as to become less tired or anxious
- ♦ enjoyment, amusement, or light-hearted pleasure

Exercise 3

Look at the text and find the words or expressions which mean the same as: to destroy, to satisfy a desire, to encounter the reality, to idolize, to resist. **Use the expressions from the text instead of the words underlined.**

1. One tender word destroys a rage. 2. For those who can't afford a puppy, there are any numbers of plush dog toys on the market to satisfy a child's burning desire for a pet. 3. Does your child fantasize about being the person he/she idolizes? 4. It is easier to resist temptation when we know that someone will be checking up on us.

Exercise 4

Match the pairs of synonyms from both pockets of the box. Translate the sentences below and substitute the underlined words with their synonyms.

abnormal,	old-fashioned,	from infancy,	today's,	obliging
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1. Drug addiction is recognizable from the child's abnormal behavior. 2. Christian girls are not obliged to wear old-fashioned dresses. 3. He had been interested in extra-terrestrial beings since

childhood. 4. Contemporary religions are often based on reverence for nature. 5. Our churchwarden is an extremely pleasant and obliging man.

Exercise 5

Make a list of religion-related terms used in the text.

Exercise 6

Change the following adjectives into adverbs. Translate the words received and use them in some sentences of your own.

abnormal, universal, comfortable, general, strict, obliging, wrong, basic.

Exercise 7

Go through the following adjectives and match them with the nouns in the list. Insert the expressions received in the sentences below.

Adjectives: abnormal, Christian, constant, contemporary, extra-terrestrial, fantasy, general, holy, Orthodox, strict, wrong.

Nouns: life, things, rule, principles, behavior, search, life, world, beings, spirit, philosophies.

1. There is no place for...in our contemporary.... 2. Guidelines for...are given throughout the first letter to the Corinthians. 3. As a..., a careful parent should not immediately fulfill all his child's desires. 4. A person with...Christian...will never be able to lie or steal. 5. This...for pleasures may involve things like trips, wild parties, fast cars and so on. 6....is becoming too stressful for young children. 7. Not only children but adults too create their own... to escape reality. 8. Some computer games try to convince that we have no reason to be afraid of 9. Even...sometimes are able to express a part of reality accurately. 10. Once again we found a strong... in North America.

Exercise 8

Cross out an extra word from each sentence. Translate the sentences.

My older son causes me many a lot of problems. In spite of strict tolerant principles of Christian up bringing he is rather a spoiled child. He catches every possibility to relax, be comfortable and helpful. He has no reverence for holy worldly things. He has hanged up pictures images of his favorite band near the icons. He is surrounded by toys, amusements, and relics. I think he was spoiled educated by his Granny. He is like a little god idol in her house. She bows down before him, punishes him, and fulfills all his desires. His life has already become a constant search for "fun" and holiness. He has begun to be interested in UFO's, repentance and "extra-terrestrial" beings. I am going to throw out the window the TV set, my son's prayer book and all books about Harry Potter.

Exercise 9

Make parts of these words meet. Fill in the expressions in the sentences below.

old-, self-, mind-, brain-, mind-, extra-, house-, anti-
-Christian, - terrestrial, -washing, -fashioned, -hold, -control, -bending, - development

1. Here are some positive thoughts on how to continue your...and then apply them in your own life. 2. ...is the attempt to change the thoughts and beliefs of another person against their will. 3. Australian Prime Minister Julia Gillard reveals that her opposition to marriage equality is based in her...upbringing. 4. ...is something intensely affecting the mind especially in producing hallucinations. 5. ...is a process in which a group or individual systematically uses unethically manipulative methods to persuade others to conform to the wishes. 6. Children start working when...suffer economic shock. 7. The media are paying a great attention to UFOs and the possibility of the...presence. 8. Though the...attitude is often grossly exaggerated, it is a fact that being Christian is being seen as an enemy.

Exercise 10

Ask questions to the words and expressions underlined in the sentences.

1. Today's child is treated like a little god in the family. 2. Kids are surrounded by toys, amusements, comforts. 3. Children are taught many wrong attitudes and philosophies at school. 4. Parents must know just what kind of music their children are listening to. 5. Television has become the leading educator of anti-Christian attitudes.

Exercise 11

Express your agreement or disagreement with the following statements.

1. Life today has become abnormal. 2. From infancy today's child is treated, as a general rule, like a little god in the family. 3. Kids are not brought up according to strict principles of Christian behavior. 4. Obliging parents bow down before kids and let them have their way. 5. Life becomes a constant search for "fun". 6. Many people live in a fantasy world today, unable to face or come to terms with the reality. 7. When the "me generation" turns to religion it is usually to a fantasy and mind-bending form of religion. 8. The world around us seldom helps and almost always hinders the upbringing of the child in the true Orthodox spirit. 9. What a child learns at school must constantly be checked and corrected at home. 10. Television must be strictly controlled and supervised to avoid. Television has poisonous effects.

Exercise 12

Fill in the table with some righteous opposites to the temptations the author mentions.

Live for the present	
Enjoy yourself	
Relax	

Be comfortable	
Forget about God and any other life but the present	
Remove from your life the fear of God and reverence for holy things	
Regard those who still believe in God in the "old-fashioned" way as enemies who must be exterminated.	
I want it! I won't do it!	

Exercise 13

Write the following sentences in the Active, adding words if necessary.

1. From infancy today's child is treated, as a general rule, like a little god in the family: his whims are catered to, his desires fulfilled; he is surrounded by toys, amusements, comforts; he is not brought up according to strict principles of Christian behavior. 2. What a child learns at school must constantly be checked and corrected at home. He may be taught useful skills and facts, but he is also taught many wrong attitudes and philosophies. 3. Television must be strictly controlled and supervised to avoid the poisonous effects.

Exercise 14

Give advice to parents according to the model below. Use problems raised in the text.

Model: *You shouldn't treat your child like a little god. You should be reasonable.*

Exercise 15

Read and translate the following passage.

All Orthodox Christian parents who have babies or young children should consider very carefully how they are going to raise those children. Each one is a beloved and precious gift from God. From their first breath, children should be surrounded by both love and prayer. Love, so that they may feel wanted and secure; prayer, not only for their physical wellbeing but for their spiritual growth. Some parents in the first several years consider him like some amusing kitten, unreceptive to spiritual influence. Such an opinion contradicts Christian teaching. Besides, modern psychology has established that the impressions of early childhood play a decisive role in the further development of men. That is why parents should give the greatest care to the early impressions of their infant. Right from birth they should begin to develop not only the body but the child's soul as well.

Exercise 16

Use the following questions to create a dialogue.

1. Do you enjoy being around children? 2. What are the positive or negative things about being a child? 3. Do you think that children are different today from the time when you were child? 4. What is most annoying or amazing thing about children? 5. What is the most important thing that we need to teach children? 6. Do you think that children are naturally good? 7. What were some important

experiences that you had when you were child which shaped you as a person? 8. Why do you think children commit violent crimes? 9. Who should be primarily responsible for taking care of children? 10. What are the most important lessons to teach young children at home? 11. What was the most important lesson your parents taught you? 12. Should children be paid for household chores? 13. Should children be spanked? Why or why not? 14. Do you think parents today have less time for their children? 15. Do you think video games are a bad influence on children? 16. Do we have a responsibility to correct children when their parents aren't around and they are misbehaving? 17. At what age should discipline be introduced to children? 18. What's the cutest thing you think children do? 19. What's the worst thing you think children do? 19. What are you never going to allow your children to do? 20. When is it OK for little girls to wear makeup? 21. What do children use their cell phones for? 22. Will you give one to your children? After what age?

Text 18

Orthodox Parish Schools Abroad

Public schools are often unable to stand against the ungodly and corrupting influences in society or to prepare children to choose properly between right and wrong. There are many internal and external factors that push society toward moral decline. These factors are the media and the movie industry, which swamp children with low-grade movies saturated with scenes of violence and sex.

To counterbalance the materialistic and antichristian environment which surrounds children, the parish school should give the children religious knowledge, which strengthens their faith and teaches them a proper way of life to become true Christians. A parochial school is a parish school that is controlled and supported usually by a local church congregation. A parish is typically the financial backbone of the school along with some form of tuition for each child attending the school.

The school strives to serve as a bridge between the church and home. The purpose of the parish school is to deepen and enhance the religious fundamentals acquired at home. The parish school assists the family in the matter of religious upbringing, gives theoretical religious knowledge, while the application of this knowledge is achieved within the family. Without a Christian atmosphere at home, all the information received at school will remain a theory that children will forget in the course of their years.

The Sunday school curriculum is tailored to meet children's spiritual needs across various ages. For the younger children, the curriculum tends to focus on the child's individual needs and deals with Christianity in general terms. The curriculum flexes to the children's interests and desires making the learning process enjoyable and fun. For the older children, the curriculum becomes more systematic, but drives the students to voice their own thoughts and opinions. Today, the majority of parish schools levy a small fee, for tuition and to cover expenses; and teachers often receive a very modest stipend for their labors, though many still work without compensation. Everyone knows that a school has never in any place been a profit-making enterprise. Fees for tuition have never covered and do not cover the expenses of the school, and for this reason parents'

committees have functioned in parish school from their very inception. They organize various functions to raise funds, such as bazaars, balls, parties, concerts, meals, etc.

Practically every local school faces some of the following problems: lack of good Sunday school literature and resources; lack of money; lack of space; lack of support by local leaders and congregation; lack of growth in all age groups; lack of children and young people within the Sunday school; shortage of teachers and workers; lack of training of Sunday school teachers and workers.

In conclusion one must note that neither the family, nor the school, nor the Church, can independently bring up a child. This is feasible only by a combined effort of these institutions. That is why the more there is interaction and mutual assistance among them, the more successful the upbringing of the children will be in their care.

Vocabulary

a public school – светская школа

to stand against - противостоять

ungodly – безбожный, нечестивый

corrupting - порочный, безнравственный

to choose between right and wrong – выбирать между добром и злом

a moral decline – моральный упадок

the movie industry - кинопромышленность

a low-grade movie - низкопробное кино

a scene of violence - сцена насилия

to surround - окружать

to strengthen one's faith - укреплять веру

a parochial school - приходская школа

to control - контролировать

to support - поддерживать

a local church congregation - приход

the financial backbone - финансовый стержень

to deepen - углублять

to enhance - усиливать

the religious fundamentals – религиозные основы

to assist the family - помогать семье

an application of knowledge - применение знаний

a Christian atmosphere - христианская атмосфера

to remain a theory - оставаться теорией

in the course of years – с годами

to meet children's spiritual needs - соответствовать, удовлетворять

to focus on - сосредоточиваться; концентрироваться

to make the learning process enjoyable and fun - делать учебный процесс приятным и занимательным

to voice their own thoughts and opinions – выражать собственные мысли и мнения

to levy a small fee – взимать небольшую плату
 to cover expenses – покрывать расходы
 to receive a very modest stipend for – получать жалование
 to work without compensation – работать без вознаграждения
 a profit-making enterprise – доходное предприятие
 to raise funds – собирать средства
 to face a problem – сталкиваться с проблемой
 a lack of - недостаток
 a shortage of – нехватка

Exercise 1

Practice a proper reading of the words.

movie ['mu:vɪ], industry ['ɪndəstri], low s [ləʊ], scene [si:n], strengthen ['streŋθ(ə)n], parochial [pə'rɔ:kɪəl], control [kən'trəʊl], financial [faɪ'nænʃ(ə)l], enhance [ɪn'hɑ:ns], levy ['levɪ], stipend ['staɪpend], enterprise ['entəpraɪz]

Exercise 2

Fill in the table with the expressions of the text connected with the topics given.

Society	Parish schools' purposes	Education process	Funds rising

Exercise 3

Match the items in the columns.

a decline	a group of people regularly attending a particular place of worship
the media	simplest, most important elements, ideas, or principles
a congregation	a fixed regular sum paid as a salary or as expenses to a clergyman, teacher, or public official
a backbone	the main means of mass communication (television, radio, and newspapers) regarded collectively
fundamentals	a gradual and continuous loss of strength, numbers, or value
a curriculum	the state of being without or not having enough of something
a stipend	the subjects comprising a course of study in a school or college
a lack	the chief support of a system or organization

Exercise 4

Guess about the meaning of the following words without dictionary.

corrupting, internal, external, a factor, moral, an industry, a scene, materialistic, antichristian, to control, local, a congregation, typically, financial, fundamentals, to assist, theoretical, atmosphere,

information, a theory, a course, to focus, individual, a process, systematic, literature, resources, a leader, a group, combined, an interaction

Exercise 5

Fill in the suitable prepositions in the sentences below.

Sunday schools stand... the ungodly and corrupting influences in society. Sometimes children cannot choose properly ...right and wrong. Many factors push society... moral decline. A parochial school is controlled and supported...a local church congregation. The parish school assists the family...the matter of religious upbringing. For the younger children, the curriculum focuses...the child's individual needs. Sunday school teachers receive a very modest stipend...their labors. They often work...compensation. Interaction and mutual assistance...Sunday schools and families makes the upbringing of children more successful.

Exercise 6

Translate the words and distribute them in the columns of the table.

unable, ungodly, corrupting, properly, internal, moral, materialistic, proper, true, parochial, local, typically, financial, theoretical, spiritual, various, general, enjoyable, systematic, modest, practically, independently, feasible, successful.

Adjectives	Adverbs

Exercise 7

Use the vocabulary of the lesson instead of the words underlined.

1. Sometimes people are averse to secular education just because it is worldly. 2. Clergy should stand against injustices in society. 3. Modern cinema has become a low-rent cultural product. 4. A dynamic Orthodox parish of approximately 250 families provides a welcoming environment for people from all backgrounds. 5. Many facts witness the moral decay in every element of our society. 6. Rather early we began teaching our children the basics of Christianity. 7. Our teachers create a Christian environment which makes education easier. 8. Sunday school education concentrates on bringing up true Christians. 9. We listen to any member who wishes to express his or her opinions about the life and ministry of the congregation. 10. A very small fee is imposed for attending lessons.

Exercise 8

Match words from the both pockets of the table and insert the expressions received in the sentences below.

ungodly, moral, low-grade, antichristian, parochial, local, religious
decline, movies, influences, environment, school, church, fundamentals

1. We have to stand against a state-sponsored.... 2. To those that have eyes to see the signs and ears to hear, there is no doubt that the country continues its.... 3. ... is raising funds for buying a new computer to equip Sunday School. 4. What are the advantages of sending a child to...? 5. Sometimes parents are unable to explain...to their kids. 6. Every Christian is tempted to embrace ...and destructive...in his life. 7. Kids watch... new movies online while their parents are at work.

Exercise 9

Match words from the both pockets of the table and insert the expressions received in the sentences below.

theoretical, Christian, small, a very modest, profit-making, mutual
atmosphere, stipend, assistance, knowledge, enterprise, fee

1. It all starts with raising your child in.... 2. Sunday school teachers receive...which is very modest in comparison with stipends of public school teachers. 3. Our...will facilitate Christian upbringing of kids. 4. There can be no divorce between...and life. 5. Some kind folks have volunteered to teach Scriptures for.... 6. We are not..., we are a church.

Exercise 9

Complete the following sentences with information from the text.

1. Secular educational institutions cannot win the battle against... 2. The media and show business drive society to... 3. Sunday schools are able to neutralize ungodly and corrupting influences by... 4. A local congregation usually meets the expenses to support... 5. Parochial schools help parents to... 6. Without... at home it is impossible to realize Christian principles and vice versa. 7. The curriculum differs according... 8. Fund raising bazaars, balls, parties, concerts, meals, etc help...9. Sunday schools face...

Exercise 10

Agree or disagree with the following statements.

1. Sunday schools assist the family to neutralize the ungodly and corrupting influences of antichristian environment. 2. The media and the movie industry push society toward moral decline. 3. Some form of tuition is charged for each child attending the school. 4. The learning process, enjoyable and fun for the little ones, becomes more systematic for the older children. 5. Sunday schools are in need of teachers and workers.

Exercise 11

Answer the questions to the text.

1. Public schools cannot stand against the ungodly and corrupting influences of the media and low-grade movies which push society toward moral decline, can they? 2. What is Sunday school budget made of? 3. What did you learn about teachers' payment in Sunday schools? 4. Do pupils of different ages study together? Why? 5. What important skills do older pupils acquire while attending Sunday school lessons? 6. What common problems do Sunday schools face? Are there similar problems in our country? 7. Do you like the practice of organizing fund raising bazaars, balls, parties, concerts, meals, etc? 8. Is a combine effort of the family and the school really important?

Exercise 12

Read and translate the advertisements.

Teachers and volunteers are still needed to ensure a successful and smooth school year for our children. If you have the heart and desire to teach and work in the Sunday school, please contact the School Director

It is not a shame if you do not know; it is a shame if you do not ask.

*Entering the church, please remember that:
The Church is the House of God and his spirit invisibly dwells therein.
Passing by the altar you must make sign of cross on yourself. Also when you enter and leave the church.
You must be quiet at all times and not distract other people from praying.*

Catechesis Church School begins every Sunday at approximately 12:00 p.m. right after the liturgy. Please encourage your children to be on time.

All students in our Catechesis Church School Program should be in Church for worship at 10:00 a.m., and are expected to participate in a respectful manner during the Divine Liturgy. After Holy Communion, students are encouraged to report directly to their classroom in the parish house.

Exercise 13

Read about ways that parents can help the Sunday school and try to add some advice too.

Ways That Parents Can Help the Sunday School

1. Plan to be in church on time. Arriving at church late is sending a message to our children that it is not important to be on time for God. Just as we must be on time for school, work, and social events, we should also be on time for church each week.

2. See that your child comes to class prepared with books, homework and reading assignments, etc.

3. Discuss the lesson in the car or at home and let them know that the lesson is an important one that needs to be remembered.

4. Practice the faith at home, observe fast days and schedule family prayer time. Children are great imitators - what they see you do, you will see them do.

Exercise 14

Read about Russian Orthodox parish school in Glasgow and use the vocabulary of the text to describe your parish school.

The school was opened in January 2004. It was the first institution for the education of Russian children in Scotland. The School aims to create a small island of the Russian world in Glasgow. The teachers make every effort to inspire love for Russia and her culture in the children.

Lessons take place once a week – on Saturdays from 4:00pm to 6:40pm in the central area of Glasgow: 52 Lumsden Street.

The School accepts children aged from 3 to 16 years. There are at the moment five classes: preparatory (for ages 3-4 years), junior (for ages 5-6 years), pre-intermediate (for ages 6-8 years), intermediate (for ages 9-11) and senior (for ages 12-16 years); there are 50 pupils in total. The subjects taught are: Russian, reading, speech development, Russian history, the basics of Orthodoxy, the lives of Orthodox saints, music, rhythm, sport, drawing and handicrafts.

There is in addition a nursery group for children aged from 1 to 3 years. We use developmental games from the 'I get to know the world' programme; music and art are taught.

The school operates on a charitable basis and the teachers work without payment. In the school year 2010/11 the charge to parents, which covers the cost of renting accommodation and buying the items most essential for lessons, is £20 for the first child of school age and £15 for a second child of school age from the same family. Payment for a child in the preparatory group is £12, for children in the nursery group - £5 per month. Payment for the 1st child in a class for English speaking children is £15 and for the 2nd child from the same family is £10 per month.

Exercise 15

Role –play a conversation between you and a member of your parish who has visited a parochial school abroad.

Text 19

St. Anthony's Sunday School

The St. Anthony's Sunday school meets every Saturday and Sunday. Our Sunday school year works on the same calendar as the public school year. We begin our classes in September and wind down at the end of May. No classes are held during the summer months.

Three levels are currently in place. We are blessed with wonderful instructors that provide invaluable education of the Orthodox Faith to our children. During catechism lessons, children systematically receive important knowledge: they memorize prayers, become familiarized with the sacred history of the Old and New Testament, and study the foundation of the Orthodox faith, the commandments of God and the content of the divine services. In the senior classes, we familiarize the students with the particulars of heterodox denominations and with the proper approach to contemporary moral problems.

Special Sunday school events are held periodically throughout the year. These include "Super Saturdays" which provide opportunities for children and youth to participate in a religious discussion with the Parish Priest. We also include different creative educational activities like clay working and many other craft projects.

Our year ends with "Family Fun Day", an annual picnic with family-oriented games and a wonderful day of great food and fellowship attended by not only our students and their families but by our entire parish family!

The Parish School accepts children ages 5-13, and teens ages 14-17 (for Sunday's Law of God program). All children must be either baptized in the Orthodox Faith, or be considering baptism in the Orthodox Faith. Although we encourage our students to learn and use Russian in school, lessons are taught bilingually in classes that have children that don't understand Russian. Our hope is that by participating in the program that your child will eventually develop a basic ability to understand and speak the Russian language.

Student attendance of the Divine Service is an absolute requirement. Excused absences for honorable reasons may be granted by either the Parish Rector, or the Director of the Parish School.

In addition to classroom work, students are guided toward the development of a church and spiritual life by way of:

- ◆ active participation in the Divine Services
- ◆ regularly partaking of the mysteries of Confession and Holy Communion
- ◆ pilgrimages to Orthodox monasteries and other Orthodox parishes
- ◆ older students will begin reading in Church Slavonic during services

Classes for the new academic year begin on Sunday with a "Moleben" immediately following the Liturgy. After the Moleben, the Parish School invites everyone to a Festive Barbeque in the tent behind the church. All children registered for Parish School will have their first lesson in the Law of God immediately after they get a quick bite to eat. Parents are welcome to stay and get acquainted while their children attend their first lesson. The Saturday lesson schedule will commence on September 19.

Parish School Dues school year are:

SATURDAY & SUNDAY Program

\$250/year per family for the 1st child

\$350/year per family for 2 or more children

SUNDAY Only

\$120/year per child (Equal to \$5 for lunch x 24 classes

A serious problem which confronts parish schools abroad is the parents. They were born and grew up in the atheistic society. However, for many of them the observance of rituals is obligatory: to have kulich blessed at Pascha, to take holy water at Theophany, to confess and receive Communion at least once a year (and no more); only the clergy and monastics need to fast; it is possible to pray at home, one need not go to church except for major feasts. It is difficult to teach catechism in school to children who are growing up with such ideas about Orthodoxy at home. When a child hears one thing from the priest, while at home his life is quite different, the word falls on stony ground and fails to bear fruit. And the question arises: Do we have the right, under the standard of spiritual values, to incite a religious war between a child and his parents at home? For this reason, it is most essential to work with the entire family: personal conversations with parents, house visitations, the drawing of the whole family into the liturgical, spiritual and parish life.

Vocabulary

to hold classes - проводить занятия

an instructor – учитель, наставник

a catechism lesson - урок катехизиса

to memorize prayers – запоминать молитвы

to become familiarized with the sacred history – знакомиться со священной историей

to study the foundation of the faith – изучать основы веры

the commandments of God – Божии заповеди

the content of the divine services – содержание священных служб

the particulars of heterodox denominations – основы сектантских учений

the proper approach to – правильный подход к

contemporary moral problems – современные проблемы морали

to provide opportunities for - предоставлять возможности для

craft - ремесло

annual - ежегодный

to accept children – принимать детей

bilingual - двуязычный

attendance of the Divine Service – посещение богослужения

to an absolute requirement – быть необходимым условием

an excused absence – отсутствие по благословлению

for honorable reasons - по уважительной причине

to grant an absence - предоставлять, разрешать отсутствие

to partake of the mysteries - участвовать в таинствах

to register for Parish School - записаться в приходскую школу

a quick bite to eat - «перекус»

to get acquainted - знакомиться
 a schedule - расписание
 a due - плата, пошлина
 to confront - сталкиваться
 the observance of rituals – соблюдение обрядов
 to be obligatory - быть обязательным
 except for - за исключением
 the major feasts – главные праздники
 to fall on stony ground - упасть на каменистую почву
 to fail to bear fruit – не принести плод
 to incite a religious war between smb – провоцировать религиозную войну
 the question raises – встает вопрос
 for this reason – по этой причине
 it is most essential - необходимо
 to work with the entire family – работать со всей семьей
 a personal conversation with parents – личный разговор с родителями
 a house visitation - посещение на дому
 to draw into the liturgical life – вовлекать в литургическую жизнь

Exercise 1

Read properly the following words.

wind [waɪnd], currently ['kʌr(ə)ntli], invaluable [ɪn'væljuəbl], familiarized [fə'mɪlɪ(ə)rəɪzd], sacred ['seɪkrɪd], foundation [faʊn'deɪʃ(ə)n], commandment [kə'mɑ:ndmənt], content ['kɒntent], particulars [pə(r)tɪkjʊləz], heterodox ['het(ə)rədɒks], approach [ə'prəʊʃ], event [ɪ'vent], throughout [θru'au], opportunity [ɒpə'tju:nəti], creative [kri'eɪtɪv], clay [kleɪ], craft [krɑ:ft], entire [ɪn'taɪə], either ['aɪðə], encourage [ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ], bilingual [baɪ'lɪŋgw(ə)l], attendance [ə'tendəns], absolute [æbs(ə)'lu:t], requirement. [rɪ'kwaɪəmənt], honorable [ɒnrəb(ə)l], pilgrimage ['pɪlgrɪmɪdʒ], acquainted [ə'kweɪntɪd], confront [kən'frʌnt], atheistic [eɪθɪ'ɪstɪk((ə)l)], observance [əb'zɜ:v(ə)ns], obligatory [ə'bɪlɪɡət(ə)rɪ], major ['meɪdʒə], stony ['stəʊni], bear [beə], incite [ɪn'saɪt], essential [ɪ'senʃ(ə)l], drawing ['drɔ:ɪŋ], whole [həʊl],

Exercise 2

Use the vocabulary of the text instead of the words underlined.

1 We hold lessons in the refectory or in the garden when the weather is good. 2. The congregation invites a skilful volunteer as a Sunday school teacher. 3. Little children easily learn by heart common prayers. 4. Attending our classes he will get acquainted with every detail of the sacred history, chronology, geography, prophecy, precept, and doctrine. 5. He will be able to explain the basics of the Orthodox faith. 6. I need an easy book about the teachings of heretical denominations. 7. At our next lesson, we shall speak about the right approach to astrology. 8. Egoism and moral skepticism are among the major present-day moral problems. 9. The Sunday school fee is just symbolic. 10. A personal talk with parents before the school year starts will be of great help.

Exercise 3

Insert the appropriate prepositions in the sentences below.

1. Our Sunday school year works...the same calendar as the school year. 2. The wonderful instructors provide invaluable education...the Orthodox Faith to our children. 3. In the senior classes, we familiarize the students...the particulars of heterodox denominations. 4. We teach students to take the proper approach...contemporary moral problems. 5. On Saturdays, children and youth participate...a religious discussion with the Parish Priest. 6. The "Family Fun Day» is attended...the entire parish family. 7. Children must be either baptized...the Orthodox Faith, or be considering baptism. 8. Lessons are taught bilingually in classes that have children that don't understand Russian. 9. Excused absences...honorable reasons may be granted by either the Parish Rector, or the Director of the Parish School. 10. Our students regularly partake...the mysteries of Confession and Holy Communion. 11. Classes ...the new academic year begin...Sunday with a "Moleben" immediately following the Liturgy. 12. It is difficult to teach catechism...school to children who do not live in a Christian atmosphere of devotion at home.

Exercise 4**Match the words and definitions.**

catechism	not conforming with accepted or orthodox standards or beliefs
prayer	a small administrative district typically having its own church and a priest or pastor
heterodox	a solemn request for help or expression of thanks addressed to God or a saint
craft	a thing that is compulsory; a necessary condition
parish	religious tourism
requirement	a summary of the principles of Christian religion in the form of questions and answers, used for religious instruction
pilgrimage	a monk or other follower of a monastic rule
monastic	an activity involving skill in making things by hand

Exercise 5

What facts about St. Anthony's Sunday school these adverbial modifiers of time are connected with.

every Saturday and Sunday, in September, at the end of May, during the summer months, during catechism lessons, periodically throughout the year, on Sunday, after the Moleben

Exercise 6

What facts about St. Anthony's Sunday school these numerals of time are connected with.

three, 5-13, 14-17, first, 19, 250, 1st, 350, 2, 120, 5, 24

Exercise 7

Put the verbs into the correct form.

Last year the St. Anthony's Sunday school (to meet) every Saturday and Sunday. As usual, our Sunday school year (to work) on the same calendar as the school year. We (to begin) our classes in September and (to wind) down at the end of May. We (to hold, not) classes during the summer months. During catechism lessons, children systematically (to receive) important knowledge: they (to memorize) prayers, (to become) familiarized with the sacred history of the Old and New Testament, (to study) the foundation of the Orthodox faith and the content of the divine services. In the senior classes, we (to familiarize) the students with the particulars of heterodox denominations and with the proper approach to contemporary moral problems.

Every Saturday our children and youth (to participate) in a religious discussion with the Parish Priest. We also (to include) different creative educational activities like clay working and many other craft projects.

Our year (to end) with "Family Fun Day", an annual picnic with family-oriented games and a wonderful day of great food and fellowship. Our entire parish family (to attend) the picnic!

Our priest and Sunday school instructors (to have) personal conversations with parents. They (to visit) houses and (to try) to draw the whole family into the liturgical, spiritual and parish life.

Exercise 8

Complete the dialogue

- ...?
- As a rule our school year works on the same calendar as the school year.
- ...?
- Twice a week – Saturday and on Sunday.
- ...?
- They are lessons, religious discussions, creative activities, pilgrimages and so on.
- ...?
- It is an absolute requirement.
- ...?
- Although the congregation is the financial backbone of the school, we have to impose a fee.
- ...?
- It constitutes \$250/year per family for the 1st child and \$350/year per family for 2 or more children.
- ...?
- To bring to conformity what we teach at school with the family spiritual values.
- ...?
- You needn't go far to find examples. Student attendance of the Divine Service is an absolute requirement. But their parents very often think that it is possible to pray at home and one need not go to church except for major feasts.
- ...?
- It is mainly decided by personal conversations with parents and house visitations.

Exercise 9

Agree or disagree with the following statements.

1. The St. Anthony's Sunday school meets twice a week.
2. There are no lessons in summer.

3. Attending the St. Anthony's Sunday school is free of charge. 4. There are three classes for various ages. 5. Catechism lessons give a solid knowledge of Scriptures. 6. Sunday school lessons help pupils to stand against contemporary moral problems. 7. Knowledge of the particulars of heterodox denominations combined with a deep understanding of the Orthodox faith is really invaluable. 8. Speaking Russian is an absolute requirement to be registered in the St. Anthony's Sunday school. 9. Parents pay about 6.000 rubles a year for a child. 10. Lessons are taught bilingually in classes that have children that don't understand Russian.

Exercise 10

Practice 1: Add the missing point to the topics considered in the text.

Registration Rules
The First Academic day
School Calendar
Knowledge communicated
Means of developing spiritual life
School events

Practice 2: Read the text again and write down key words for each point of the plan.

Exercise 11

Fill in the table with the fact from the text.

School Calendar	Special Sunday School Events	Knowledge Received At School	School Age
Development of a Church and Spiritual Life	Languages of instruction	Parish School Dues	Individual Work with Parents

Exercise 12

Interview your partner about the St. Anthony's Sunday school.

1. I've heard you've spent two weeks in England, haven't you? 2. How did you manage to organize the trip? 3. When did you get acquainted with Father Andrew? 4. What did you find especially interesting? 5. Do they have lessons all year round? 6. So they do nothing in summer, do they? 7. Does Father Andrew teach all subjects? 8. Do they teach without payment? 9. And what fee do they charge? 10. Don't you find it rather expensive? 11. Do kids and teens study together? 12. Does their curriculum differ from what we study? 13. What about special events? Did you have a chance to visit any of them? 14. I think, they have no problems at all, do they?

Exercise 13

What did you like about the St. Anthony's Sunday school? Is there anything you'd like to introduce in your parochial Sunday school?

Exercise 14

This is a letter placed in the Net. Answer the letter if you were one of the St. Anthony's Sunday school instructors.

A friend and I are going to take over Sunday school at our small church. Most of the kids are between 3 & 4. There are some older and 1 younger, but the bulk fall into the 3-4 age group. There are only about 6 kids total. The program right now is...well...there's not a program. The kids go downstairs during the service and run around like they're possessed. The kids are old enough now to actually start learning Bible based lessons. The problem is, we're totally lost. So, does anyone run a Sunday school? How do you set it up? What types of lessons do you do? Crafts? Snacks? We'll be happy if you give advice.

Exercise 15

Comment on the saying .

Children are a gift from God. They are given to parents, and it is the responsibility of parents to give their children back to God.

Exercise 16

Read the text without dictionary

St. Vladimir Russian Orthodox Sunday School

Welcome to St. Vladimir Russian Orthodox Church's Sunday school! Our patron saints are Sts. Cyril & Methodius –Holy Equal to the Apostles and Teachers of the Slavs.

This year we have new teachers, improved curriculum and a lot of enthusiasm for the upcoming ecclesiastical year. Our main purpose is to help educate, develop and support our students in a loving, caring and creative environment where Christian learning and Orthodox faith is a way of living.

The Sunday school aims:

- ◆ to instruct the students to learn about our faith in Christ, the truth of the Bible and our Orthodox teachings and to develop a Christian identity.
- ◆ to cultivate in our children a strong character with high moral values.
- ◆ to cultivate in our children a deeper love and respect for their families and Orthodox Christian society in general.

If you have the heart and desire to teach and work in the Sunday school, please contact the School Director

The Sunday school lessons always start with Catechesis. Catechesis classes are taught in Russian according to the Orthodox doctrines. Now the topics are illustrated with Russian Orthodox movies for The Old and New Testaments lessons from the Russian TV channel "The Law of God". PowerPoint presentations are also prepared for the students to learn about the Church Orthodox Feasts.

There is no cost for Sunday school.

Catechesis Church School begins every Sunday at approximately 12:00 p.m. right after the liturgy. Please encourage your children to be on time.

Snacks and drinks are provided to the students after the Catechesis class.

At the end of the classes (1:00 -1.30 p.m.), the parents can pick them up from the classroom or the students will be brought into the Church and will be dismissed there.

Exercise 16

Here is a set of rules of a Sunday school abroad. And what about your school? Do you have a similar code? If not, say what is written in it.

The Rules of Sunday School

- All children are required to attend Divine Liturgy on Sunday and conduct themselves in an orderly fashion.
- All children must be properly and neatly attired. Girls must have their heads covered while in the Church.
- All children are encouraged to attend Sunday School regularly and on time.
- All children must listen to their teachers and have full respect for them as well.
- Parents must oversee their children preparing and reviewing lessons.
- Students are obliged to:
 - be respectful to the clergy, the instructors and seniors
 - care reverently for the icons, the relics and church utensils
 - not talk while someone else is talking
 - raise your hand when you want to speak
 - keep discipline, be neat and if you use something put it back where it goes
 - be patient, kind and honest

Text 20

Church fundraising

Holiday bazaars are a tradition for many churches, schools, charities and other nonprofit organizations. Each year congregations gather for their annual church bazaars. For many churches these bazaars are traditions that have spanned generations. Church bazaars are fun-filled gatherings that benefit churches and offer fellowship, food, activities and games, and traditions unique to each church.

Most church bazaars take place outdoors on church grounds or at nearby parks or pavilions, occurring in the spring, summer and early fall. Sometimes they are held indoors because you don't want to worry about the weather. Many churches choose to hold their church bazaars directly after their regular Sunday church services, while others schedule their bazaars for Saturdays.

Church bazaars typically include a meal, game booths, auctions and entertainment. They often have an entire area devoted to activities for children like moonwalks, pony rides and petting zoos.

Auctions, both live and silent, are usually the most significant fundraising element of church bazaars. Typically items for the auctions, large and small, are donated by members of the congregation or community. Weeks and even months are spent on securing donated items for auction, since these items at church bazaars can potentially make a great deal of money for churches.

The book sale is an easy fund raising idea that will surely get you loads of sponsors. You can ask for people to donate their old books and in return you can give them a little token of appreciation. You can sell used and second hand books at an affordable price. Either way, the idea is absolutely a smashing hit for many book lovers out there.

The main focus of church bazaars is to raise money for the many needs of individual churches. These funds may be used for basic church maintenance and employee salaries, to pay off any building loans and to further church goals like expansion, renovations or religious education projects.

Aside from the fund-raising aspect, church bazaars offer many benefits to their congregations and communities. Church bazaars help to create a united church spirit as many churchgoers are needed to help plan, set up and clean up the events.

Church bazaar often reflects the cultural heritage in the food that is served, the crafts that may be on display, the music played, and the items designated for auction. For many, church bazaars are not only an opportunity to gather with fellow churchgoers and help raise funds for their churches, but also a time to celebrate their heritage and that of those who originally founded the church.

Another way to raise large sums of money in a short amount of time are things like Charity Balls, Movie Premiers and Dinners, which can all be quite lucrative for your church fundraising effort. However they can be quite costly to set up

Vocabulary

- fundraising –сбор средств
- an annual church bazaar – ежегодный церковный базар (ярмарка)
- to span generations – охватывать поколения
- fun-filled - наполненный весельем
- to benefit a church – приносить пользу церкви
- to take place outdoors - проводить на улице
- a church ground – земля, принадлежащая церкви
- nearby - соседний
- to occur - происходить
- to be held indoors – проводиться в помещении
- to worry about the weather – беспокоиться о погоде
- to hold a church bazaar – проводить церковный базар
- to schedule – назначать дату
- to include - включать

a meal – угощение, прием пищи
a game booth – игровой павильон
an auction - аукцион
an entertainment - развлечение
significant - значительный
an item - предмет
to donate - жертвовать
a member of the congregation - прихожанин
to secure donated items – хранить (собирать, копить) пожертвованные вещи
a great deal of - много
a book sale – книжная распродажа
a sponsor - благодетель
in return – в обмен
to give a little token of appreciation – выразить признательность
used and second hand books – подержанные книги
to sell at an affordable price – продавать по доступной цене
a smashing hit – блестящий успех
a book lover - книголюб
the main - главный
to raise money for the many needs – собирать деньги на многочисленные нужды
church maintenance содержание церкви
employee salaries – зарплата служащих
to pay off - оплачивать
an expansion - расширение
a renovation - восстановление
aside from - помимо
to offer many benefits – приносить большую пользу
to create a united church spirit – создавать дух единства
a churchgoer - прихожанин
to reflect the cultural heritage – отражать культурное наследие
to serve the food - подавать (предлагать) пищу
to display the crafts – выставлять ремесленные изделия
to designate for auction – предназначать для аукциона
to gather with fellow churchgoers – собираться с членами прихода
to raise funds for the church – собирать средства для церкви
to raise a large sum of money – собрать большую сумму денег
in a short amount of time – быстро
lucrative - прибыльный, выгодный

Exercise 1

Read properly the following words.

bazaar [bə'zɑ:], charity ['ʃærɪtɪ], generation [dʒenə'reɪʃ(ə)n], gathering ['gæð(ə)rɪŋ], benefit ['benɪfɪt], outdoors [aʊt'dɔ:z], pavilion [pə'vɪljən], indoors [ɪn'dɔ:z], worry ['wʌrɪ], directly [daɪ(ə)'rektli], schedule ['ʃedju:l], typically ['tɪpɪk(ə)li], booth [bu:ð], auction ['ɔ:kʃ(ə)n], entire [ɪn'taɪə], area ['ɛəriə], zoo [zu:], live [laɪv], significant [sɪg'nɪfɪkənt], item ['aɪtəm], deal [di:l], surely ['ʃʊəli], token ['təʊk(ə)n], appreciation [ə'pri ʃɪ'eɪʃ(ə)n], affordable [ə'fɔ:dəbl], either ['aɪðə], smashing ['smæʃɪŋ], focus ['fəʊkəs], maintenance ['meɪnt(ə)nəns(t)s], employee [ɪm'plɔɪi:], salary ['sæl(ə)rɪ], loan [ləʊn], expansion [ɪk'spæn(t)ʃ(ə)n], renovation [renə'veɪʃ(ə)n], aspect ['æspekt], community [kə'mju:nəti], heritage ['herɪtɪdʒ], craft [krɑ:ft]

Exercise 2

Fill in the table with the expressions from the text connected with the following topics.

Expressions with the word "bazaar"	Bazaar's benefits	Bazaar's activities	Church needs

Exercise 3

Translate without dictionary the following words.

a tradition, an organization, an activity, a game, unique, a park, a pavilion, regular, a pony, an element, potentially, a sponsor, second hand, absolutely, to focus, individual, a project, an aspect, to plan, to display

Exercise 4

Practice 1. Link the pairs of synonyms from the both pockets.

a bazaar, fun-filled, a gathering, outdoors, indoors, to worry, to schedule
a market, outside, to trouble, enjoyable, inside, to appoint, an assembly

Practice 2. Use a word from the text instead of the italicized expressions.

1. We are holding this sale *inside* our church's Community Room. 2. Our congregation holds its annual church *market* every November. 3. Join us with your family and friends for an *enjoyable* picnic. 4. We *appointed* our free charity donation pick up for tomorrow morning. 5. The many children who attended the festive assembly enjoyed being with Metropolitan. 6. Everybody enjoyed *outside* time. 7. We didn't trouble about homegrown terrorists two years ago.

Exercise 5

Use the words from the text instead the expressions underlined in the sentences below.

1. I bought a remarkable book for a reasonable price at the church bazaar. 2. Mss Brown's cakes were so tasty that they were sold very quickly. 3. To tell the truth, everything was rather expensive at the auction. 4. The local administration helped to organize the first church bazaar. 5. Very many items were sold during the first hour. 6. All parishioners presented valuable items for the bazaar.

Exercise 6

Put the verbs in brackets into correct forms.

Everybody in the village (to expect) the annual church bazaar. The parish council (to schedule) it for the first Sunday of June. As a rule it (to be) a fun-filled gathering. It (to begin) directly after the Divine Liturgy and (to finish) late at night. The shop boards with books, crafts, pictures and other items (to install) in the Sunday school building. The refectory (to house) shop boards with different cookies. As for the game booths, auctions and entertainments, they (to take place) outdoors on church grounds. People (to begin) donating for the church bazaar several months ago. We (to secure) them in the utility room and (to record) every donated item.

We (to use) the raised funds for basic church maintenance and employee salaries, and to further church goals like expansion, renovations or religious education projects.

Many parishioners (to help) plan and set up the event. There (be) much fun at the gatherings. It (to create) a united church spirit.

Exercise 7

Match the items in the columns.

a fall	a small temporary tent or structure at a market, fair, or exhibition, used for selling goods, providing information, or staging shows
a booth	the process of keeping a building in good condition by regularly checking it and repairing it when necessary.
auction	a thing that is borrowed, especially a sum of money that is expected to be paid back with interest
maintenance	a public sale in which goods or property are sold to the highest bidder
loan	autumn (American)
renovation	renewal

Exercise 8

Complete the sentences.

1. The...church bazaar was a great success. 2. I couldn't expect that a church bazaar would be a...gathering. 3. The bazaar took place...as it was raining dogs and cats. 4. We usually...the bazaar on church grounds. 5. Church bazaars typically...a meal, game booths, auctions and

entertainment. 6. ...usually raise the most considerable sum. ... donated by members of congregation make a great deal of money for churches. 7. The book sale is... Fundraising events are used for... 8. Church bazaars are a good opportunity to... 9. Among church fund raising activities...are very popular too. 10. Holiday bazaars are a tradition for...

Exercise 9

Complete the tag-questions and answer them.

1. Holiday bazaars are a tradition for many churches,...? 2. Church bazaars can be fun-filled gatherings, ...? 3. Most church bazaars take place outdoors on church grounds, ...? 4. Spring, summer and early fall are the best time to hold church bazaars, ...? 5. Many churches hold their church bazaars directly after their regular Sunday church services, ...? 6. Members of the congregation eagerly donate items for the auctions, ...? 7. Church bazaars help to maintain the church buildings and pay off employee salaries, ...? 8. The book sale is an easy fund raising idea, ...? 9. Church bazaars offer many benefits to their congregations, ...? 10. Church bazaars help to create a united church spirit, ...?

Exercise 10

Interview your partner using the questions below.

1. What is the main focus of church bazaars?
2. How often are they held?
3. What is the best time to set up church bazaars?
4. What should be done to make church bazaars fun-filled gatherings?
5. Is it better to hold a bazaar indoors or outdoors?
6. What time is it better to open a bazaar?
7. What do church bazaars typically include?
8. What are the best fundraising activities for a bazaar?
9. Where do items for the auctions come from?
10. What are the funds used for?

Exercise 11

Imagine you are talking with an Orthodox priest from the USA. You are eager to learn about church bazaars. Role-play the dialogue with a partner.

- To begin with, what is a church bazaar?
- A church bazaar is a celebratory sale of miscellaneous items, games and services to benefit the church and its missions. It's an event usually held annually or bi-annually where members of the church, community and nearby schools can get together to have fun while raising money for a good cause.
- To set up a sale, one should have something to sell, shouldn't he?
- Yes of course. The organizer of a bazaar calls nearly every member of the church. The organizer, usually the priest, asks everybody to donate what they can. Some can donate a service, like a local car wash owner who may wish to offer so many "free car wash" tickets through the bazaar for fundraising for the church. Crafters or bakers can donate goods to the bazaar. The point is that everybody should donate what they can. Someone poor offering a single cake is as much

appreciated as a wealthy family who can cater the entire event. Doing one's part is what's important--and appreciated--by the church.

- To tell the truth I cannot imagine a church bazaar.

- It is not an ordinary market where people buy clothing, go through rummage, have crafts, sell baked goods, sell books and whatever they can. It is usually organized as a big event. It's akin to a fair. Everybody is let in and there are booths, activities and events at the bazaar that appeal to everybody. Baked goods are often set aside for inexpensive sale for those looking for snacks as they enjoy themselves at the bazaar. Rides can be set up for children and a small donation gets someone a round. Sometimes games are set up, such as allowing a boyfriend to win a stuffed animal or chocolates for his girlfriend by winning a game of skill or strength.

- How are funds spent?

- All the profits from the bazaar are then allocated into the bank account for the church. The church can decide how to use the funds - for operational costs, a minister's salary, or to fund mission projects to help the community.

- Could you share some advertising ideas?

- Very few church bazaars in the U.S. charge an entry fee, so selling tickets in advance is not effective advertising. Try writing press releases to the newspapers and TV stations at least 6 weeks in advance. Put up flyers in your neighborhood. Let other churches know of the date, time, and place of your bazaar. (This can be done via e-mail and sending a printable flyer for them to post on their bulletin boards.) List the Bazaar on your events page on your website or feature it on your home page.

Exercise 12

Read the article without dictionary. What do you know about Orthodox Christianity in Africa? Interview Fr Joseph about the bazaar.

Namibia: Church Bazaar a Success

23 September 2010

The St Paul's Church held its annual bazaar on September 10 to 12. The event is aimed at raising funds for the church towards expanding the church building. According to the parish priest, father Joseph, the event is also aimed at getting the whole community together.

He said the function is also not limited to members of the Catholic Church, but open to all. He described the bazaar as a success.

The event started with a beauty pageant on the Friday evening. Many activities took place on the Saturday, including the sale of food such as cakes and meat. The bazaar ended with a gospel concert the Sunday evening.

The priest has extended his appreciation to all who made the event a success. "We look forward to more of these events," he said.

Exercise 13

Read the account about the church bazaar and ask repetition questions to each sentence.

Charity Christmas Bazaar took place at the Cathedral of the Dormition

On Sunday 21st November, Feast of the Archangel Michael and other Bodiless Powers, after the festive Divine Liturgy, the charity Christmas Bazaar took place at the library and hall of the Cathedral of the Dormition of the Mother of God in London. The parishioners were able to buy English and Russian books, different kinds of homemade pastries, herbal teas, honey and Russian cuisine dishes. All collected money will go to the needs of the Cathedral.

Exercise 14

Read about a church bazaar in the USA.

Twice each year, our Bazaar Russe showcases Slavic food and cultural items along side Orthodox books and icons to the local community. Held semiannually since 1978, this even brings together our parish and people from neighboring communities for fellowship and food!

The Russian Tea Room will feature handmade Traditional Russian foods including, Cheese Blini (a cheese filled crepe), Vareniki (pierogi) stuffed with cheese, potato and cheese or seasoned cabbage, and all served with sautéed onions. Stuffed Cabbage filled with beef, rice and seasonings and then baked in tomato sauce. Kielbasa Sandwiches, available on a dark rye bread, piled high with kielbasa and sauerkraut. Fresh Borscht (soup) served with sour cream. Try our Russian Tea, which is sure to warm you up on a cold fall day. Leave a little room for a sampling from our Dessert Booth or buy a whole pie or a loaf of Russian Rye bread at Babushka's Bakery. A meal with borscht and stuffed cabbage for as little as \$5. Kielbasa combos for only \$6 - \$7. Vegetarian options are also available.

In addition to the kitchen menu, the Bazaar always has a large supply of home-baked goods for sale including pies, cookies, cakes, ethnic nut rolls, baklava and more.

Those who have visited the Russian Marketplace know to expect a wide selection of quality Matroshka (Nesting Dolls), exquisite Lacquer Boxes and broaches, Amber and other Jewelry and much more.

Our Kraft Kiosk features beautiful hand painted Pysanky Eggs created by parishioner Susan Ranstead. Susan dyes her eggs in traditional, as well as, contemporary designs, and her works are a rare delight to see, along with enchanting crafts.

There will be Church Tours during which persons will see the inspiring iconography of Viktor Kazanin and Ivan Diky. There also will be plants and flowers on sale, a drawing for a free door-prize, and other activities.

Exercise 15

Syndesmos sets up meetings, conferences and other events to bring Orthodox youth together. Sometimes it is costly to get there. Read a Net account how it is possible to raise money for the trip.

Parish Youth Plan the 'Friday Bazaar'

A group of 170 youth representing the Parish will be travelling to Alexandria for Youth Conference this year. In order to generate funds for their pilgrimage, they are having a fund-raising Bazaar, together with sale of confectioneries, on Friday, 4 March in the church premises from 8 am to 8 pm. Parishioners are invited to visit their stalls and patronize them.

Exercise 16

You have learnt a lot about church bazaars. Say if you would like to have such a tradition in your parish.

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