

THE WINDY BIRD  
WINDY BIRD  
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**Read the old English poem**  
**What is the difference in spelling?**

O for a Booke

O for a Booke and a shadie nooke, eyther  
in-a-doore or out;

With the grene leaves whispering overhede, or  
the Streete cryes all about.

Where I maie Reade all at my ease, both of the  
Newe and Olde;

For a jollie goode Booke whereon to looke, is  
better to me than Gold.

*Do you share the ideas of the author who lived so many centuries ago? Can you explain why?*



# *Can you match the authors with the book titles?*

- |                                 |                                     |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <b>1 Charles Dickens</b>        | <b>a Gulliver's Travels</b>         |
| <b>2 Robert Louis Stevenson</b> | <b>b Alice in Wonderland</b>        |
| <b>3 William Shakespeare</b>    | <b>c Jane Eyre</b>                  |
| <b>4 Jonathan Swift</b>         | <b>d Oliver Twist</b>               |
| <b>5 Bernard Shaw</b>           | <b>e Hobbit</b>                     |
| <b>6 Unknown author</b>         | <b>f Treasure Ireland</b>           |
| <b>7 Lewis Carroll</b>          | <b>g Beowulf</b>                    |
| <b>8 Charlotte Bronte</b>       | <b>h Romeo and Juliet</b>           |
| <b>9 Ronald Tolkien</b>         | <b>i The problem of Thor bridge</b> |
| <b>10 Arthur Conan Doyle</b>    | <b>j Pygmalion</b>                  |

1d 2f 3h 4a 5j 6g 7b 8c 9e 10i

No national literature is possible  
without its folklore

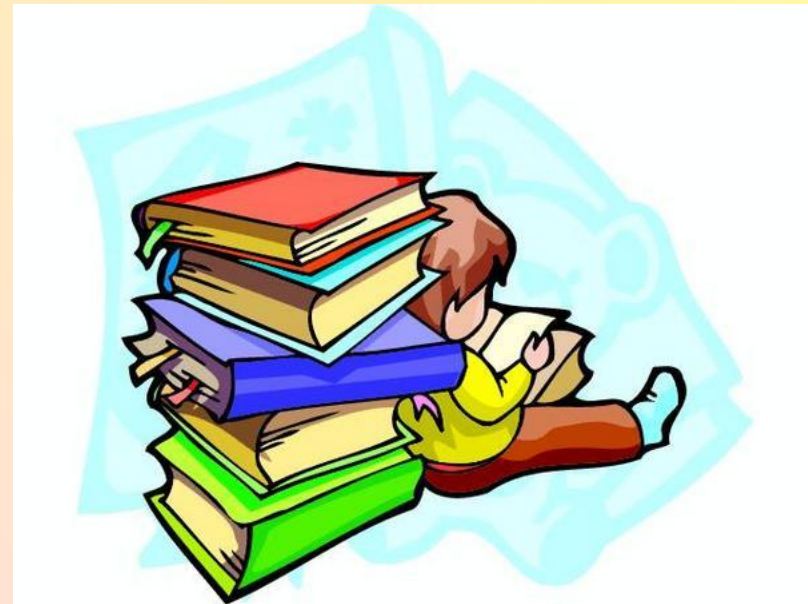
Can you give your own definition  
of folklore?

*folklore* - traditional stories, sayings and  
beliefs from a particular region or country

What genres does  
folklore consist of?

# PROVERBS AND SAYINGS

- 1 How can you define “proverb”?
- 2 Read the text and name stylistic devices used in all genres of literature.



# Some Stylistic Devices

Proverbs are part of everyday language but they are not just wise phrases. Lots of phrases are wise, such as: "The earlier you get up, the more you will do during the day". There is truth in this statement, but nobody would think of calling it a proverb. On the other hand, the following statement expressing the same idea is surely a proverb: The early bird catches the worm.

You can easily tell a proverb from an ordinary statement because the proverb is a miniature work of literature, and as such, usually has metre, rhyme, alliteration and wordplay as in the following: Early to bed and early to rise Makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

Metre, rhyme, alliteration and wordplay are some of stylistic devices used in all genres of literature.

**Metre** is the rhythmic pattern of a poetic line in which stressed and unstressed syllables alternate in a fixed order (see the proverbs above).

**Rhyme** is the repetition of the same or similar sound in the final syllables of two or more words (see the latter proverb).

**Alliteration** is of consonant sounds at the beginning of words or stressed syllables. Sometimes the repetition of initial vowel sounds is also called alliteration.



# Give examples of metre, rhyme and alliteration in the proverbs

- 1 All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.**
- 2 Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.**
- 3 Birds of a feather flock together.**
- 4 Curiosity killed the cat.**
- 5 Don't trouble troubles till trouble troubles you.**
- 6 A friend in need is a friend indeed.**
- 7 He laughs best who laughs last**
- 8 In for a penny, in for a pound.**
- 9 Like father, like son.**
- 10 There is many a slip between the cup and the lip.**



# Match the beginnings of the proverbs with their endings.

## Think of the Russian equivalents.

- |                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| 1 Never too much       | a) makes a heavy heart.                |
| 2 Best defence         | b) is never found again                |
| 3 Business before      | c) by the company he keeps.            |
| 4 Easier said          | d) is nobody's business.               |
| 5 Everybody's business | e) is attack.                          |
| 6 A light purse        | f) is a letter of recommendation.      |
| 7 A man is known       | g) all cakes and ale (a bed of roses). |
| 8 A good face          | h) of a good thing.                    |
| 9 Life is not          | i) than done.                          |
| 10 Lost time           | j) pleasure                            |

1h 2e 3g 4i 5d 6a 7c 8f 9j 10b

# Choose suitable equivalents

- A Делу время, потехе час.
- B Глаза — зеркало души.
- C Каши маслом не испортишь.
- D У семи нянек дитя без глазу.
- E Потерянного времени не воротишь.
- F Жизнь прожить — не поле перейти.
- G Скажи мне, кто твой друг, и я скажу тебе, кто ты.
- H Нападение — лучшая защита.
- I Хуже всех бед, когда денег нет.
- J Скоро сказка сказывается, да не скоро дело делается.

# Make up your own ending for the following proverbs

1 If at first you don't succeed ...

2 An idle mind is ...

3 A penny saved is ...

4 Love all, trust ...

5 Where there's smoke ...

## Compare your endings with the original

- 1 ... then try again.
- 2 ... the devil's workshop.
- 3 ... a penny gained.
- 4 ... none.
- 5 ...fire.

## Compare with the British kids' variants

- 1 ...get new batteries.
- 2 ...the best way to relax.
- 3 ... not much.
- 4 ... me!
- 5 ... pollution.

# Tongue Twisters

Read the following tongue twisters as fast as possible.

*She sells sea-shells on the sea shore.*

*The shells she sells are sea-shells I'm sure.*

*Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers,  
A peck of pickled peppers Peter Piker picked.*

# Riddles

Many riddles use

**wordplay**



**the meaning of words  
is used in an unusual  
amusing way**

**metaphors**



**comparison between  
two unlike things**

# Guess some traditional riddles

Higher than a house,  
Higher than a tree;  
Oh, whatever can that be?





**Thirty white horses  
Upon a red hill,  
Now they tramp,  
Now they champ,  
Now they stand still.**



**Little Nancy Etticoat  
In a white petticoat,  
And a red rose:  
The longer she stands,  
The shorter she grows.**



**Which room has no doors, no windows, no floor and no roof?**



**A mushroom**

**To sum up**

**What did you learn today?**

**What did you like most?**

**Let's count the points and  
award the winners**

