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UNIT 1.

Ex. 1.1. Why do you think ancient people needed gardens?

Ex. 1.2. Before you read the text drill the pronunciation of the words:

Persian	['pɜːʒən] ['pɜːʃən]	aqueduct	['ækwɪdʌkt]
Babylon	['bæbɪlən]	Assyrian	[ə'sɪrɪən]
Iraq	[ɪ'rɑːk]	ancient	['eɪn(t)ʃ(ə)nt]
Egypt	['iːdʒɪpt]	Egyptian	[ɪ'dʒɪpʃ(ə)n], [ə'dʒɪpʃ(ə)n]
<u>Empire</u>	['empaɪə]		

HISTORY OF GARDENING

GARDENING IN THE ANCIENT WORLD¹

The earliest gardens were grown for practical reasons. People grew herbs or vegetables. However, when man became civilized an upper class emerged with the leisure to enjoy purely decorative gardens. They also had servants (or slaves) to do the gardening for them.

A. Gardening in Ancient Egypt

In the hot and arid climate of ancient Egypt rich people liked to rest in the shade of trees. They created gardens enclosed by walls with trees planted in rows. Sometimes the Egyptians planted alternating species. They grew trees like sycamores, date palms, fig trees, nut trees, willows and pomegranate trees. The Egyptians also grew vineyards: although beer was the drink of the common people, the rich liked drinking wine.

The Egyptians also grew a wide variety of flowers including roses, poppies, irises, daisies, and cornflowers. Egyptians also liked their gardens to have rectangular ponds. Sometimes they were stocked with fish. The Egyptians also liked to grow fragrant trees and shrubs.

The Egyptians believed that the gods liked gardens and so temples usually had gardens by them. In ancient Egypt gardens also had religious significance as different trees were associated with different gods. However, in Egypt, there was no strict division between gardens for pleasure and gardens for produce². As well as being beautiful gardens were used to grow fruit and vegetables and to produce wine and olive oil.

Ex. 1.3. Answer the questions:

1. Why were the earliest gardens grown?
2. How did the role of the garden change with the development of civilization?
3. How did the rich people of the ancient world do the gardening?
4. What trees did the ancient Egyptians grow?

¹ By Tim Lambert

² produce (n) ['prɒdjuːs] = production

5. What flowers could they grow?
6. Were vineyards popular? Why (not)?
7. Why did the temples in Ancient Egypt have gardens nearby?
8. Why did they grow different trees in temple gardens?
9. What were the two functions of the gardens in ancient Egypt?

B. Gardening in Ancient Iraq

Ex. 1.4. Read the following definitions and match the words with the definitions:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. hunting
(n) | a) a stretch of land, especially with regard to its physical features |
| 2. species
[ˈspiːʃiːz] | b) a large pipe or canal which carries a water supply to a city or a farming area |
| 3. fragrant | c) having a pleasant or sweet smell |
| 4. pond | d) In <i>Biology</i> a group of living organisms consisting of similar individuals capable of exchanging genes or interbreeding. It is the principal natural taxonomic unit, ranking below a genus and denoted by a Latin binomial, e.g. <i>Homo sapiens</i> |
| 5. aqueduct | e) pursuing and killing wild animals for sport or food |
| 6. terrain
[te'reɪn] | f) a machine or device that is used to force a liquid or gas to flow in a particular direction. |
| 7. Pump | g) a small body of still water formed naturally or by artificial means |

Ex. 1.5. Read the following text and complete it with the words 1-7 from the exercise above.

In the ancient world beautiful gardens was created in what is now Iraq. The Assyrians came from Iraq and in the period 900 BC – 612 BC, they ruled a great empire in the Middle East. Like the Egyptians, upper-class Assyrians enjoyed gardens. They created large ¹_____ parks but they also made pleasure gardens irrigated by water canals. The Assyrians planted trees such as palms and cypresses. Like the Egyptians, they planted the trees in rows, sometimes alternating ²_____. They also created ³_____ and they cultivated vines and some flowers.

When the Assyrian Empire was destroyed in 612 the city-state of Babylon created another huge empire. King Nebuchadnezzar¹ is supposed to have built the hanging gardens of Babylon, one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. According to tradition his wife Amytis² missed the mountainous ⁴_____ of her homeland so the king built a stepped terrace garden for her. Man-powered pumps watered it, probably a chain ⁵_____. At any rate the Babylonians liked formal gardens. They enjoyed the shade of trees planted in straight lines.

In 539 the Babylonian Empire was destroyed by the Persians who created yet another great empire. The Persians were superb gardeners. They built

¹ Nebuchadnezzar [nebjʊkəd'neʒə] Навуходоносор

² Amytis Амитит

underground ⁶ _____ to bring water to their gardens without it evaporating on the way. These were called *qanats*. Like the earlier civilizations, the Persians grew fruit trees and ⁷ _____ shrubs and flowers. Their gardens also contained pools, fountains, and watercourses or rills.

Ex. 1.6. Answer the questions:

1. What made Assyrian gardens unusual?
2. How did they plant trees?
3. What type of gardens was built after 612BC?
4. Why did King Nebuchadnezzar build a stepped terrace garden?
5. How were they irrigated?
6. How did the Persians treat gardens?

Ex. 1.7. Now work in pairs. Student A: read the definitions to your partner with his/her book closed. Student B: remember the word.

UNIT 2.

Ex.2.1. Pronunciation:

Arabs	['ærəb]	Greece	[gri:s]
Europe	['juərəp]	Spain	[speɪn]
Persia	['pɜ:ʒə], ['pɜ:ʃə]	Persian	['pɜ:ʒən], ['pɜ:ʃən]
Moors	[mɔ:][muə]	Rome	[rəʊm]
Islamic	[ɪz'læmɪk]	<u>con</u> queror	['kɒŋkərə]
conquer	['kɒŋkə]	<u>foun</u> tain	['fauntɪn]

Ex.2.2. Match the word with their definitions:

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. watercourse | a) a group of countries ruled by a single person, government, or country |
| 2. tile | b) a stream of water such as a river or canal, or the channel along which it flows |
| 3. empire | c) a thin, usually square or rectangular piece of baked clay, plastic, etc. used for covering roofs, floors, walls, etc. |
| 4. plane | d) a small evergreen tree (= one that never loses its leaves) that has shiny leaves. In the past, a circle of leaves from this tree was worn on the head by the winner of a competition |
| 5. laurel | e) a large tree with wide leaves and spreading branches that grows especially in towns |

Now read the text. Use the words from ex. 2.2. to complete the gaps.

GARDENING IN THE MIDDLE AGES

After the fall of Rome gardening declined in Western Europe. However, the church still made some gardens for growing herbs (e.g. for medicines) and some flowers were grown to decorate church altars.

A. Islamic Gardening

Meanwhile in the 7th century the Arabs created a huge When they conquered Persia, they took over many Persian ideas about gardens. Islamic gardens were surrounded by walls and very often they were divided into four by In the center there was a pool or pavilion. Islamic gardens also contained rills and fountains and they were decorated with mosaics and glazed Rows of ... or cypress were planted for shade. The Arabs also grew fruit trees.

In the early 8th century, the Arabs conquered Spain. The Moors as they were called, grew ash¹, ..., hazel, walnut, poplar², willow, and elm. They also grew orange and lemon trees as well as dates³, figs, almonds, apricots, apples, pears, quinces⁴, plums, and peaches. They also grew a wide variety of flowers including roses, hollyhocks⁵, narcissus, violets, wallflowers, and lilies.

Ex.2.3. Answer the questions:

1. Did gardening develop well after the fall of Roman Empire?
2. How were gardens used by churches?
3. Where did Arabs get their ideas for gardening in the 7th and 8th centuries?
4. What were the characteristic features of Islamic gardens?

Ex.2.4. Match the numbers 1-9 with the definitions a – i.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. monastery
[ˈmɒnəstəri] | a) connected with the Middle Ages (about AD 1000 to AD 1450) |
| 2. medicinal
[məˈdɪsɪnəl] | b) a building in which monks (= members of a male religious community) live together |
| 3. medieval
[ˌmedɪˈi:vəl] | c) helpful in the process of curing illness or infection |
| 4. lawn | d) the state of being alone, away from other people |
| 5. seclusion | e) a piece of land on which vines are grown |
| 6. vineyards | f) a light frame made of bars of wood or metal crossed over each other, attached to a wall for plants to grow up |
| 7. trellis | g) the surface layer of land on which grass is growing, consisting of the grass and the soil in which its roots grow, or a piece of this that is cut from the ground and is usually rectangular |
| 8. turf | h) An area of grass, especially near to a house or in a park, that is cut regularly to keep it short |

¹ ясень

² тополь

³ финики

⁴ айва

⁵ мальва

GARDENING IN MEDIEVAL EUROPE

Gradually order was restored in Europe and by the late 13th century the rich began to grow gardens for pleasure as well as those for medicinal herbs and vegetables.

In the Middle Ages gardens were walled both to protect them from wild animals and to provide seclusion. In the 14th and 15th centuries, gardens were planted with lawns sprinkled with fragrant herbs. They had raised flowerbeds and trellises of roses or vines. Gardens also contained fruit trees and sometimes they had turf seats.

In the Middle Ages monasteries grew gardens of medicinal herbs. They also grew orchards and vineyards as well as vegetables. They also grew flowers for their altars. However, monastery gardens were not purely functional. They were a place for the monks to relax and enjoy nature.

Ex.2.5. Answer the question:

1. Why did the medieval people start building walls to their gardens?
2. What were the functions of the garden in the 14th and 15th centuries?

Ex. 2.6. Match the numbers 1-7 with the definitions a – g.

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. revival | a) a formal garden of intricate design |
| 2. knot garden | b) a construction in the form of a cave, esp as in landscaped gardens during the 18 th century |
| 3. grotto | c) the process of becoming more active or popular again |
| 4. topiary | d) a real or imaginary straight line going through the center of an object that is spinning, or a line that divides a symmetrical shape into two equal halves |
| 5. axis | e) the art of cutting trees and bushes into different shapes, for example into the shapes of birds or animals. |
| 6. maze | f) a tall plant having a large, round, flat, yellow flower whose seeds can be eaten or used to make cooking oil |
| 7. sunflower | g) to decorate, to increase the beauty |
| 8. flowerbed | h) a complicated system of paths or passages that people try to find their way through for entertainment |
| 9. adorn | i) an area of ground where flowers are planted |

Read Text C and complete the gaps with some words from ex.2.6.

C. 16th and 17th Century Gardening

In the 16th century there was a ...¹ of the ideas of ancient Greece and Rome. Ideas about gardening changed, influenced by classical ideas. In the 16th and 17th century symmetry, proportion and balance became important. Very often gardens were laid out with a central ...² leading down from the house with a number of cross axes forming a grid pattern. The garden was divided into parts by hedges. In the 16th and 17th centuries, were often laid out in squares, separated by gravel¹ paths.

16th-century gardens were ...³ with sculptures, fountains, and topiary. They often contained *water jokes* (when unsuspecting visitors were sprayed with jets of water). Water organs played music or imitated bird song. Gardens also often contained *grottoes*. Furthermore, ...⁴ gardens were popular. Intricate patterns like knots were made by planting lines of box and herbs like lavender.

Furthermore, in the 16th and 17th centuries hedge ...⁵ were very popular in Europe. Also, in the 16th and 17th centuries, many new plants were introduced into Europe including tulips, marigolds, and ...⁶. The horse chestnut was also introduced into Europe in the 16th century. Potatoes and tomatoes were also introduced into Europe at that time.

Ex.2.7. Answer the questions:

1. What qualities of the classical garden reappeared in the 16-17th centuries?
2. What forms were the flowerbeds?
3. How were the gardens decorated?
4. What elements of the garden were introduced in the 16-17th centuries?
5. When were potatoes introduced into Europe?

¹ ['grævəl] гравий

TEST YOURSELF Units 1-2. GREEK GARDENING

containers	gardeners	grew	grown	shade
------------	-----------	------	-------	-------

The Greeks were not great¹. They sometimes planted trees to provide ...² around temples and other public places but pleasure gardens were rare. The Greeks did grow flowers but usually in³. Although Greek travelers admired the gardens of the east in Greece gardens were usually ...⁴ for practical reasons. The Greeks⁵ orchards, vineyards, and vegetable gardens.

Ex. 2. Complete the following texts using the vocabulary of Units 1-2. The first letters of the missing words are given.

Roman Gardening

When the Romans c...¹ Egypt in 30 BC they introduced eastern ideas about gardening. Rich Romans created gardens next to their palaces and villas. The Romans were masters of the art of t...². Roman gardens were a...³ with statues and sculptures. Roman gardens were laid out with hedges and vines. They also contained a wide variety of flowers including acanthus, c...⁴ and crocus, cyclamen, hyacinth, iris and ivy, lavender, lilies, myrtle, narcissus, poppy, rosemary, and violet.

In the towns, wealthy Romans built houses around a courtyard. It usually contained a colonnaded porch, a p...⁵ and a fountain as well as ...⁶. After the Romans conquered Britain, they introduced a number of new plants including roses, leeks, turnips, and plums. They may also have introduced cabbage.

Ex. 2.8. Use the vocabulary of Unit 2 to complete the sentences:

1. He lived in a m... for most of his life.
2. It's almost impossible to get through the m... of bureaucracy.
3. It is said that the spring water has m... properties.
4. You can't mow the l... if it's wet.
5. Dutch settlers planted the first v... when they arrived in 1652.
6. The garden was full of wonderfully f... flowers.
7. We laid t... to create a lawn.
8. The floor was covered with ceramic t... .
9. Both gardeners were responsible for creating the t... .

UNIT 3.

THE 18th CENTURY GARDENING IN ENGLAND

Ex. 3.1. Match the two sentence halves to get to know the history of gardening in the 18th century:

1. In the early 18th century, many people rebelled...	a. gardener Humphry Repton.
2. However, in the 18th-century gardens often contained...	b. to redesign a garden at Chiswick.
3. Two of the most famous gardeners of the 18th century were...	c. against formal gardens and preferred a more 'natural' style.
4. In 1731 William Kent was employed...	d. William Kent and Charles Bridgeman.
5. He also created a garden at Rousham ¹ ,...	e. was Lancelot 'Capability' Brown.
6. The most famous gardener of the 18th century...	f. which still exists much as he designed it.
7. Kent and Bridgeman mixed formal and informal elements in their gardens ...	g. shrubberies, grottoes, pavilions, bridges, and follies such as mock temples.
8. Brown sought to remove the 'roughness' of a landscape and perfect it but afterward, ..	h. but Capability Brown adopted a completely informal style. He wanted to 'improve' nature not rework it.
9. After Brown came the famous ..	i. of Gardeners was founded in England.
10. He first became a gardener in 1788 and even within his lifetime, a reaction began against ...	j. it should be almost indistinguishable from a landscape created entirely by nature.
11. Meanwhile, in 1725 the Society...	k. you had to pay to view them.
12. In London, public gardens were created– although ...	l. preferred more formal gardens.
13. However, in the 18th-century pleasure gardens were still only for ...	m. but by the end of the 17th century, the wealthy began to create pleasure gardens.
14. If poor people had a garden,..	n. to grow plants for pleasure.
15. They had neither the time nor the money ..	o. the upper class and the middle classes.

¹ Rousham House (also known as Rousham Park) is a country house at Rousham in Oxfordshire, England.

16. Meanwhile in the North American colonies life was, at first, rough...	p. the informal landscaping style towards more formal gardens.
17. However, the Americans...	q. they had to use it for growing herbs or vegetables.

Ex. 3.2. Answer the questions:

1. Did the 18th century people enjoy their gardens?
2. What elements were there in the gardens?
3. Who built a garden at Rousham?
4. In what way was Lancelot 'Capability' Brown different from other gardeners of those times?
5. Were the public gardens in London free for visitors?
6. How were the gardens for the upper and middle class different from the poor people's gardens?
7. What gardens did the wealthy Americans create?

Ex.3.3 SPEAKING If you had a garden, would you use it to grow plants for pleasure or to grow herbs and vegetables to eat? Why?

Ex. 3.4. Find the words from the text about the 18th century for the following definitions. The first letter is given:

- G** _ _ _ _ _ a small cave, especially one that is made to look attractive.
- S** _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ a part of a garden where a lot of shrubs have been planted.
- L** _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ a view or picture of the countryside, or the art of making such pictures; a large area of land, especially in relation to its appearance.
- T** _ _ _ _ _ a building used for the worship of a god or gods in some religions.
- R** _ _ _ _ to fight against the government, to react against a feeling, action, plan, etc. (also as a noun)
- B** _ _ _ _ _ a structure that is built over a river, road, or railway to allow people and vehicles to cross from one side to the other.
- F** _ _ _ _ a building in the form of a small castle, temple, etc., that has been built as a decoration in a large garden or park.
- G** _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ someone who works in a garden, growing and taking care of plants.
- P** _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ a large, open structure or tent, providing shelter esp. in a park or at a fair (= temporary public event).

Ex.3.5. Fill in the gaps with the words from 3.4.

1. But, as every good ... knows, healthy plant growth depends very much on the fertility and structure of the soil.
2. They had been to so many ... and poured themselves with so much holy water, their souls were transparent.

3. A) Typically, at the time, he is ... against his parents, his teachers, and his church. B) She was a..., who horrified her family by rejecting a promising career in law to become an actor.
4. He was out hunting and hot and thirsty entered a ... where a little stream widened into a pool.
5. An estimated 150,000 cars cross the ... each day.
6. It featured carnival rides, live bands and a dance ... along with booths for food, arts and crafts.
7. The construction of dams has changed the character of the
8. In the dream she and her father were walking together through the
9. Why does John have such a hatred for the old ... on the hill, and what happened to his mother when she vanished from his life?

UNIT 4.

Ex.4.1. Study the text:

19TH CENTURY GARDENING

1. In 1804 the Horticultural Society was formed. (It became a royal society in 1861). In 1829 Dr Nathaniel Bagshaw Ward accidentally discovered that if plants were kept sealed under glass, they formed their own micro-climate. During the day the plants transpired water. At night it condensed on the glass and fell onto the soil where it was reabsorbed by the plants. Creating sealed micro-climates made it much easier to transport plants around the world.

2. Many new plants were introduced into Europe in the 19th century including the *monkey puzzle* or *Chile pine*¹. Then, in 1830 Edwin Beard Budding (1796-1846) invented the lawnmower. In the 19th century, gardeners began to build large greenhouses or conservatories to provide plants with both heat and light. The largest was Crystal Palace, which was built in 1851 by Joseph Paxton (1806-1865). (Paxton was one of the great gardeners of the 19th century although he was also an engineer and architect).

3. In the 19th century, as well as well-trimmed lawns, massed or carpet bedding of flowers became popular. There were other changes. In the 19th century, the middle class grew in numbers and in wealth. As well as great estate gardens attached to suburban villas became important. A new style of garden evolved called *gardenesque*, which displayed a wide variety of plants in a limited space.

Many 19th century gardens also had rock gardens. They were only invented at the end of the 18th century but they became popular in the 19th century.

4. In the early 19th century, the most famous gardener was John Claudius Loudon (1783-1843). Loudon led a return to geometric gardens when he published his book *Remarks on Laying out Public Gardens and Promenades*

¹ Араукария чилийская

in 1835. Loudon also wrote a book for middle-class gardeners, *The Suburban Gardener and Villa Companion* in 1838. His wife Jane Loudon (1807-1858) also wrote books including *The Ladies Companion to the Flower Garden* and *Instructions in Gardening for Ladies*.

5. Slightly later the famous gardener Sir Charles Barry (1795-1860) introduced the Italian style into England. It was a return to geometric gardens and it proved to be popular.

In the 19th century, Chinese-style gardens were also popular. In the late 19th century, some gardeners tried to imitate Japanese gardens.

6. Meanwhile, in the late 19th century a more natural style of gardening became fashionable led by the famous gardener William Robinson (1838-1935). He published his ideas in *The Wild Garden* in 1870. Robinson advocated planting a mixture of trees and shrubs, perennials, and bulbs.

Furthermore, in the 19th century towns and cities boomed in size. Workers were herded together in cramped and unsanitary houses but in the latter half of the 19th century, local authorities began creating public parks for them.

Ex. 4.2. Read the text and decide which part contains information about ...?

1. a machine used for cutting grass;
2. ... somebody who suggested diverse planting;
3. .. an accidental discovery that enabled moving plants over large distances;
4. ... a couple who wrote books for gardeners;
5. ... special buildings made of glass, used for growing plants that need warmth and protection;
6. ... the time when oriental types of gardens became popular;
7. ... demographic reasons for building new types of housing and gardens;
8. ... the man who had several professions;
9. ... the reasons for building parks;
- 10.... the special type of gardens where plants grow between piles of stones.

TEST YOURSELF Units 3-4.

Ex.1. Read the text. Correct the spelling of underlined words.

GARDENING

Everybody should take up gardening as a ¹byhob. We can all get back to ²erntau. Thousands of years ago we all did a bit of gardening. It's one of the most ³ernlgaxi hobbies I can think of. It's also very ⁴sygaftnsij.

I get very excited about gardening. I love ⁵pginaltn seeds and then letting nature take over. It's amazing how quickly things grow. Before you know it, your seeds are beautiful flowers. You also learn a lot about flowers, vegetables, ⁶bsushr and trees.

Of course, gardening is also very ⁷rtaclcpia. If you grow vegetables, you can eat what you grow. Vegetables ⁸piedck fresh from your garden really do ⁹taset better than the ones in the shops. Gardening is good for you. It ¹⁰eamsk you feel part of the Earth.

Ex.2. Use the words from the box to complete the text.

GARDENS

all over	family	next to	perfect	special
spend	starting	walk	walking	world

I really like ¹_____ around gardens. Every garden is different. Even two gardens that are ²_____ each other are different. I loved the garden our ³_____ had when I was small. I also loved ⁴_____ my own garden when I bought my house. The best gardens in the ⁵_____ are in England. English country gardens are famous ⁶_____ world. The gardeners are like artists. It's amazing how they make everything so ⁷_____ and so colourful. I can sit in or ⁸_____ through an English garden all day. I also like Japanese gardens. They also have a very ⁹_____ feel about them. Everything is so perfect and you feel really peaceful. I'd like to ¹⁰_____ my life visiting different gardens. (<https://listenaminute.com/g/gardens.html>)

Answer the questions:

1. What's the most beautiful landscape you have ever seen?
2. Do you know anybody who was a rebel when he was a teenager (e.g. dyed his/her hair pink / blue, skipped classes, argued with teachers, etc)?
3. What are the advantages and the disadvantages of working as a gardener?
4. Where do people build bridges?

UNIT 5.

Ex.5.1. Study the definitions of the following words and work out their translation without using a dictionary:

The word	The meaning	Examples of usage
a mower (n) = a lawnmower /m <u>oʊ</u> ə/ = / l <u>ɔː</u> nm <u>oʊ</u> ə/	A machine that cuts grass with blades	Last year a robot mower was marketed for use in domestic gardens.
a trellis /'treɪ.lɪs/	A light frame made of bars of wood or metal crossed over each other, attached to a wall for plants to grow up	Roses <u>climbed</u> the trellises.
<u>uncluttered</u> (adj) /ʌn'klʌt.əd/	(of a room, etc.) not having too many objects in it, and looking tidy	A clean, uncluttered home will always appear elegant.
taste (n)	a person's ability to judge and recognize what is good or suitable, especially relating to such matters as art, style, beauty, and behaviour	His taste in clothes is extremely good.
chain saw /'tʃeɪn ,sɔː/	A cutting tool that is powered by a motor and has a continuous chain with sharp points, used mainly for cutting wood	Last year more than 123,000 people were injured in chain saw related accidents unnecessarily.
yearn (v) /jɜːn/	to wish very strongly, especially for something that you cannot have or something that is very difficult to have	Sometimes I just yearn to be alone.

Ex.5.2. Read the text:

20TH CENTURY GARDENING

At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century some gardeners were influenced by the arts and crafts movement. Its followers fled the industrial revolution and mass production had led to a decline in taste. They yearned for a past age of individual craftsmen. Influenced by the movement some gardeners had an idealized view of old-fashioned cottage gardens. They designed gardens with trellises of flowers, neat hedges, and old-fashioned English flowers.

In the early 20th century Gertrude Jekyll (1843-1932) became a famous gardener and she designed many gardens. Sir Edward Lutyens (1869-1944)

sometimes worked with Jekyll. Other famous gardeners of the 20th century were Frederick Gibberd (1908-1984), Sylvia Crowe (1901-1997), and Russell Page (1906-1985) who wrote an influential book *The Education of a Gardener*. Other famous gardeners were Harold Peto (1854-1933) and Lawrence Johnston (1871-1958).

In the 20th century, there was a new movement in architecture and gardening called *modernism*. The modernists rejected copying old styles of gardening and advocated starting afresh using modern materials. Modernists liked gardens to be ‘uncluttered’.

In 1926 a German engineer called Andreas Stihl developed the chain saw and in 1963 the first hover mower went on sale.

In the 20th century as incomes rose gardening became a popular hobby. Meanwhile, the Garden History Society was founded in 1965 and the Museum of Garden History opened in London in 1977.

[\(https://localhistories.org/a-history-of-gardening/\)](https://localhistories.org/a-history-of-gardening/)

Ex.5. 3. Are the statements True or False? Give reasons:

1. The followers of the movement had a poor taste.
2. Cottage gardens were idealized by some gardeners of that time.
3. Gertrude Jekyll became famous for writing the book about gardening.
4. Modernists were supporting the idea of having quite many objects in the gardens.
5. The invention of a hover mower in the 20th century made gardening a favorite pastime among British people.

Ex.5.4. Put the words of ex.5.1. in the order they appear in the text.

Ex. 5.5. Use the words of ex.5.1. in the following sentences:

1. How could so many people have such bad ... in music?
2. Wide oak floorboards and ... rooms make it spacious and light.
3. After a hectic academic year, both teachers and children ... for a quiet vacation.
4. Here’s “A Handbook for Important Safety Information”. Study it before you start work.
5. But racing is not without risks for your health and safety.
6. I ... to be a movie actor.
7. If you keep a room ... it makes it seem lighter and bigger.
8. Protective trousers are worn by operators to protect their legs.
9. When we were younger, we pushed ... and we didn't drive to the gym to get our exercise.

10. The sun was already warm, creeping in through the ... , its shadow cutting the patio into bite-sized, sunlit 208 pieces.

Ex.5.6. Look at the picture and label the things and places in it.

<i>birdhouse</i>	<i>flowers</i>	<i>flowerpots</i>	<i>trellis</i>	<i>lawn</i>	<i>shrub</i>
<i>garden furniture</i>	<i>gate</i>	<i>fence</i>	<i>path</i>	<i>patio</i>	

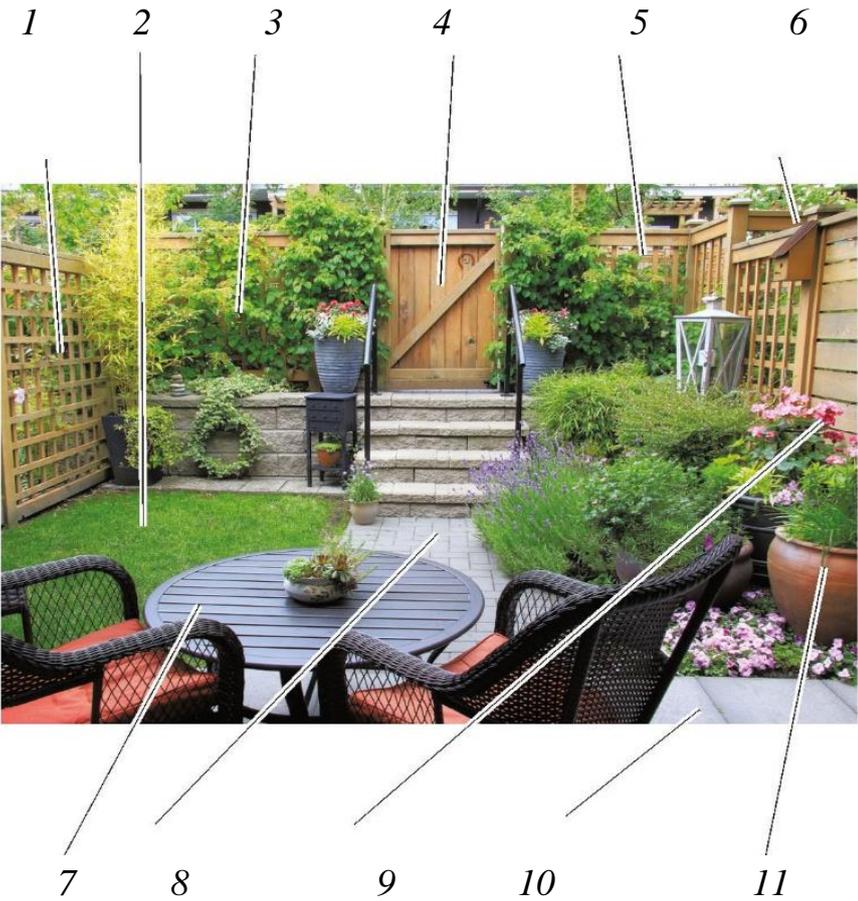


Fig.1.

UNIT 6.

Ex 6.1. What elements of the garden do you know?

Ex 6.2. Make up sentences:

1. today / high / gardens / Japanese / small/ and / surrounded /by / are / walls
2. charm / design / of / overall /Japanese / gardens/ lies /in /shape/ and / their / the
3. dramatic / designers / beauty / every /the Japanese /exploit /the / and / significance /of /resource

Ex 6.3. Match the words with the definitions:

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 1. craft | a. the way that it feels when you touch it, for example how smooth or rough it is |
| 2. privacy | b. very different from each other |
| 3. oriental | c. the state of being free from public attention |
| 4. texture | d. coming from or associated with eastern Asia, especially China and Japan |
| 5. diverse | e. any activity or job that involves doing something skillfully |

Ex 6.4. Read the text.

THE JAPANESE GARDEN

An assessment the garden in history, however brief, cannot ignore the widespread influence of oriental garden design. Gardening was a craft in China in ancient times and it crossed the sea to Japan in the seventh century AD¹ to develop into distinctive style of its own, which continues basically unchanged to this day. Japanese gardens today are small and surrounded by high walls, as privacy is greatly prized; they create a landscape to be viewed from the house rather than a living area in itself. The aim is a sense of harmony with nature, to create a mood of rest and peace, and this is achieved not by imitating but by recreating nature on a different scale.

The charm of Japanese gardens lies in their overall shape and design and in individual shapes and textures. There is a strict control over the diverse elements in the garden and the importance of each item in relation to the whole. The essential elements of Japanese design are stone and rocks, earth, sand and water, each used with a precise consideration of scale and balance. There is a restrained and very selective use of plants and blossoming fruit trees. Originally each element had a mystical significance though now the aesthetic effect is equally if not more important. In a country where space is strictly limited, the Japanese designers exploit the beauty and dramatic significance of every resource. Their lessons are particularly significant for present-day small gardens everywhere.

Ex 6.5. Write down the words from ex. 6.3. in the order they appear in the text.

¹ Anno Domini; н.э., нашей эры;

Ex 6.6. Now check if your sentences in ex. 6.2. were right.

Ex 6.7. Complete the sentence with the words from the text¹: The main tendency of the Japanese garden is to combine _____ and _____ because this is the country where _____ is very _____. So designers use _____, _____, _____ and _____ very selectively to create _____.

Ex 6.8. Answer the questions:

- 1) When did gardening come to Japan?
- 2) What is the aim of a Japanese garden?
- 3) What are the essential elements of Japanese design?
- 4) Are Japanese gardens today small or large? Why?
- 5) Why do the Japanese designers exploit the beauty and dramatic significance of every resource?

Ex 6.9. Match the words with their definitions:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1) fence | a. a tall building which is used for religious purposes |
| 2) fountain | b. a small flowerless green plant which lacks true roots, growing in low carpets |
| 3) moss | c. a fairly small area of still water |
| 4) <u>lantern</u> | d. an area of darkness under a tree where sunlight does not reach |
| 5) pool | e. an ornamental structure in a pool or lake from which one or more jets of water are pumped into the air |
| 6) <u>pagoda</u>
[pə'gəudə] | f. a lamp in a metal frame with glass sides and with a handle on top so you can carry it |
| 7) shade | g. a long strip of ground which people walk along to get from one place to another |
| 8) path | h. a barrier between two areas of land, made of wood or wire supported by posts |

Ex 6.10. Now work in pairs. Student A: read the definitions to your partner with his/her book closed. Student B: remember the word.

Ex 6.11. Now use the words in the sentences below:

craft	diverse	<u>fountain</u>	fence	<u>lantern</u>	moss	
shade	oriental	<u>pagoda</u>	path	pool	privacy	textures

1. Further research, with more _____ samples, is needed in this understudied area. 2. As _____ doesn't tolerate foot traffic well, place a stepping stone walkway to allow passage without damaging its soft surface. 3. Use a simple bamboo _____ to block views of the world outside your garden and make the entrance clear with

¹ There are no strict variants.

a gate. 4. Here, a winding _____ leads your eye past the stone pagoda and invites you to speculate what's around the next corner. 5. Arching branches reach over the contrasting groundcover and reflect in a nearby _____ of water. 6. Some trees imitate the pyramidal form of the _____. 7. The town ____ begins to play in May. 8. Exotic trees provide welcome _____ at this time of year when temperatures can reach forty-eight degrees Celsius. 9. Bean sprouts are the sprouting seeds of certain beans, especially mung beans¹, used chiefly in _____ cookery. 10. Matured over 18 months, this cheese has an open, crumbly _____ with a strong flavour. 11. Stone _____ shaped as pagodas work well to bring some Japanese style to a small garden. 12. I hate sharing a bedroom - I never get any _____. 13. The artist learned his _____ in Holland.

Ex 6.12. Complete the questions with the words from the exercise above. Work in pairs. Answer the questions:

1. Is _____ possible in the place where you live? (=the place where you're not observed or disturbed by other people)
2. What do you think you should do to master your _____ very well?
3. When do the _____ in your town begin to play?
4. Do you sometimes go to a swimming _____? What is it like?
5. What mark can the temperature reach in the _____ in the summer in your country?

¹ mung bean - маш, фасоль

TEST YOURSELF Units 5-6.

Ex 1 What elements of a Japanese garden can you name?



Fig.2.

Ex.2 The underlined groups of words are jumbled. Unjumble the words. Example:
There my in parks enough aren't town. – There aren't enough parks in my town.

PARKS

There ¹my in parks enough aren't town. I don't know why. I think it's terrible. I think the ²reason biggest greedy is property developers. People are more interested in ³making office from money buildings than making a nice town. We need parks. Our children need somewhere to play. ⁴live people Many in apartment buildings so they have no garden, which means we need parks. City planners can't ⁵very their good be at jobs if they don't make parks. When I was younger, there were parks everywhere. Children ⁶run could run and run and. There were big areas of grass. We played football and other games. But they've all gone. Now there are shopping malls and car parks where ⁷real to parks the used be. Today, children ⁸the in play malls shopping. This is not good.

UNIT 7.

Ex. 7.1. Read the words:

<u>con</u> queror	['kɒŋkərə]	ess <u>en</u> tially	[ɪ'senʃ(ə)li]
<u>pr</u> ivate	['praɪvɪt]	throu <u>gh</u> out	[θru:'aʊt]
<u>fort</u> ified	['fɔ:tɪfaɪd]	sur <u>vi</u> ve	[sə'vaɪv]
<u>mon</u> astery	['mɒnəstəri]	med <u>ic</u> inal	[mə'dɪs(ə)n(ə)l]
<u>hort</u> iculture	['hɔ:tɪkʌltʃə]	med <u>ie</u> val	[,medɪ'i:v(ə)l]
<u>foun</u> tain	['faʊntɪn]	util <u>it</u> arian	[,ju:tɪlɪ'teəriən]
<u>statu</u> ary	['stætjuəri]	<u>Emp</u> ire	['empaɪə]
<u>per</u> gola	['pɜ:gələ]	yard	[jɑ:d]
<u>or</u> chard	['ɔ:ʃəd]		

Ex. 7.2. Before you read the text try to find the synonyms

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Conqueror | a. arrangement, design, placement |
| 2. defense | b. fruit garden |
| 3. domestic | c. home |
| 4. enclose | d. protection |
| 5. fortify | e. strengthen |
| 6. irrigation | f. surround |
| 7. layouts | g. washing, watering |
| 8. orchard | h. winner, victor |

Ex. 7.3. Match the words so that you think may go together.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. country | a. ages |
| 2. domestic | b. building |
| 3. fig | c. design |
| 4. formal | d. empire |
| 5. fortified | e. garden |
| 6. medicinal | f. garden |
| 7. medieval | g. herbs |
| 8. middle | h. home |
| 9. peaceful | i. life |
| 10. private | j. times |
| 11. Roman | k. tree |

Ex. 7.4 Compare with your partner.

Ex. 7.5 Read the text.

THE ROLE OF GREEK AND ROMANS IN THE HISTORY OF GARDENING

During the first century BC we hear of influential Greeks having vegetables planted in their gardens, to furnish their tables. Homer¹ wrote of Alcinous's² large walled garden which grew vegetables, including beans, with an orchard of apple, pear and fig trees. Olive trees and vine yards are also mentioned.

The Romans put into practice what the Greeks wrote but as a Roman garden was brought into the centre of the house, becoming even more important part of domestic life house. The garden layouts were on the Greek pattern, architectural and formal and made up of flower beds and paths, pergolas and statuary with fountains and pools for irrigation. The Romans carried vegetable growing much further in the country homes because it was the main form of getting food for rich and poor alike. When the Romans went as conquerors to Europe, they introduced various plants, vegetables and fruit to different countries, together with their knowledge of agriculture and horticulture.

From the Dark Ages to the Middle Ages. Very little development in gardens took place in Europe for several centuries following the end of the Roman Empire. It is thought that knowledge of horticulture virtually died out and only those plants which managed to naturalize themselves survived.

Enclosed gardens gradually reappeared on a small scale at the end of the Dark ages, within the confines of monasteries and fortified buildings. The monasteries were laid out on the Roman court and cloister plan and inside the court monks cultivated medicinal plants, herbs and some vegetables.

Much more information exists about European than about British Medieval gardens and it is generally assumed that English monastic and private gardens were less advanced, remaining essentially utilitarian until the early 16th century. As the times became more peaceful throughout Europe the defense walls were lowered, the gardens area grew larger and a simple formal design developed.

Ex. 7.6. Check if the word combinations of ex.7.3. are correct. Look for them in the text. How many did you get right?

Ex. 7.7. Read the definitions of the elements of the garden and find the words in the text.

- a) a flat area of concrete or stone that is next to a building and often has a wall around it Y _ _ _
- b) an arch or a structure with a roof over which climbing plants can be grown P _ _ _ _ _
- c) an ornamental structure in a pool or lake from which one or more jets of water are pumped into the air F _ _ _ _ _
- d) an area of ground in a garden or park which has been specially prepared so

¹ Homer [ˈhəʊmə] (8th century BC), Greek epic poet.

² Алкиной (a character of the Greek mythology)

- that flowers can be grown in it F _____
- e) a fairly small area of still water P ____
- f) the art or practice of making statues S _____
- g) a long strip of ground which people walk along to get from one place to another P ____
- h) one of the vertical sides of a building or room W ____

Ex. 7.8. Work in pairs. Student A: read the definitions to your partner with his/her book closed. Student B: remember the word.

Ex. 7.9. Use the words from the box in the sentences below:

essentially	fortified	pergola	private
throughout	path	survive	walls yard

- 1) Great writers, composers and scientists are ... quite different from ordinary people. 2) Movie music can be made memorable because its themes are repeated ... the film. 3) There are 76 individually furnished bedrooms, all with ... bathrooms. 4) He dug a hole in our ... on Edgerton Avenue to plant a maple tree when I was born. 5) Camels can ... for long periods without food or drink, chiefly by using up the fat reserves in their humps. 6) A vegetarian diet could be the ... to a longer life. 7) Berlin Wall is a ... and heavily guarded wall built on the boundary between East and West Berlin in 1961 by the communist authorities. 8) Passing the summerhouse, they walked along a curving path under a ... of entwined clematis. 9) The bedroom ... were painted light blue.

Ex. 7.10. Answer the questions:

1. Who was the first to use gardens for growing vegetables?
2. What role did the garden play in the Ancient Rome?
3. What did the Romans bring to other countries and when?
4. Why did the garden change its form in the second part of the 16th century?

Ex. 7.11. Now use the word combinations of ex.7.3. in the sentences below. You don't need to use all of them, but some of them can be used more than once:

1. For the _____, the death of a saint was an enormously important event.
2. Finally, farmers began to grow _____ substituting drugs that in the past were collected in the wild.
3. A _____ can have three generations of fruit each year, all on the plant at the same time.
4. _____ was established by Augustus in 27 BC and divided by Theodosius in AD 395 into the Western or Latin and Eastern or Greek Empire.
5. In European history, the _____ was the period between the end of the Roman Empire in 476 AD and about 1500 AD, especially the later part of this period.

6. A garden party is a formal party that is held out of doors, especially in a large _____, during the afternoon.
7. This northern novelist accurately portrays provincial _____.
8. He is a man who owns a pleasant and quite large _____.

UNIT 8.

Ex.8.1. Make up sentences:

1. as /that / well-known / the history / it's / of Garden / the English / is not / surprising
2. the Romans / gardens / examples / invasion / earliest/ of / made / by /after/ the /the / Claudian / 43AD / were / in
3. medicine / kitchen / herb / food / they / had / often / gardens /to provide / both / both /and/ and
4. usually/ consisted / raised / running / of / flower beds / paths / through / them /they / with

Ex.8.2. Match the words with their definitions:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. arcade | a. an area of land on which fruit trees are grown |
| 2. fence | b. a large and luxurious country house in its own grounds |
| 3. gallery | c. a roofed platform along the outside of a house, level with the ground floor |
| 4. villa | d. a large and impressive building forming the official residence of a ruler, pope, archbishop, etc |
| 5. castle | e. a barrier between two areas of land, made of wood or wire supported by posts |
| 6. orchard | f. walk in a leisurely way |
| 7. palace | g. an area high above the ground at the back or at the sides of a large room or hall |
| 8. stroll
[strəʊl] | h. a large building with thick, high walls built by important people, such as kings, in former times, especially for protection during wars and battles |
| 9. veranda | i. a covered passageway with arches along one or both sides |

Ex.8.3. Now work in pairs. Student A: read the definitions to your partner with his/her book closed. Student B: remember the word.

Ex. 8.4. Read the text. What does the author say about the history of the English Garden?

THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH GARDENS

A. _____ Simply take a stroll down any road and you're sure to see the classic English garden. With that being said, it's surprising that the history of the English Garden is not as well-known as it perhaps should be. It's a truly interesting history that we'd like to share with you all.

B. _____ The Romans built extraordinary palaces accompanied by Palace gardens. The gardens had great influence from the East Mediterranean and West Asia, combining hedges, walls and fences with orchards, frescos and colonnaded verandas.

C. _____ , where an early garden has been partly reconstructed. It's not until the Middle Ages that the English Gardens reappeared, there is little known about the garden of Anglo Saxon England, it's been suggested that this is because they didn't have the passion for gardening that the Romans had.

Medieval & Monastic Gardens

D. _____ . They often had both kitchen and herb gardens to provide both food and medicine. Early Monastic established followed ground plans that derived from the Roman villas. This involved colonnaded courtyards and cloister gardens¹. Cloister gardens were enclosed with a fountain or statue at the centre. It is an open space surrounded by covered walks or open galleries, with open arcades on the inner side, running along the walls of buildings and forming a quadrangle or a *garth*. Medieval castles occasionally made room for courtyard gardens. These usually consisted of raised flower beds with paths running through them. Seats were improvised and made from turf. Gardens were often enclosed with wattle fences and hawthorn hedges.

(from <https://www.gardenfurniturecentre.co.uk/blog/history-english-garden/>)

Ex.8.5. Read and translate the 4 sentences below:

1. Monasteries took advantage of the garden.
2. The English Garden has long been quintessential to their culture.
3. A great example of the Romano-British Garden is Fishbourne Roman Palace in Sussex
4. The earliest examples of gardens were made by the Romans after the Claudian invasion in 43AD.

After reading the text check if your ideas in ex.8.1. were right.

Ex.8.6. Now complete the text with these 4 sentences so that it makes sense.

¹ cloistered gardens — огороженные сады

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. destination | a) relating to the Middle Age (the period of European history between the end of the Roman Empire in 476 AD and about 1500 AD.) |
| 2. medieval | b) the place to which they are going or being sent |
| 3. knot garden | c) a living thing that grows in the earth and has a stem, leaves, and roots |
| 4. pastime | d) a formal garden laid out in an intricate design |
| 5. plants (pl) | e) an activity that someone does regularly for enjoyment rather than work; a hobby |
| 6. renovation | f) an instrument showing the time by the shadow of a pointer cast by the sun on to a plate marked with the hours of the day |
| 7. sundials | g) The process of repairing and decorating a building that is old and in bad condition |

Ex.8.7. Now read the text TUDOR GARDENS and complete it with the words from ex.8.6.

TUDOR¹ GARDENS

Tudor gardens were a lot more proportional than those of the _____¹ period; they had a lot of influence from Italy. Gardens mirrored the alignment of the houses keeping everything rather uniform and in line. Once more _____² and statues made an appearance, having been left out since the Roman Gardens.

Quick Fact: Henry VIII (1491 - 1547) had a particular liking for sundials. The most prominent contribution from the Tudor was of course the _____³. It consisted of geometric or square patterns of hedges filled with flowers and herbs. They were designed to be viewed from a higher level such as a raised walk to allow you to view the whole pattern.

Gardening became a royal _____⁴ once King Henry VIII was crowned king in 1509. Henry claimed that any sign of ostentation was a threat to the crown. Thomas Wolsey's² Hampton Court³ was soon to be one of Henry's favourite places. In 1529 the king began the _____⁵ of the court which carried on for 10 years. Hampton court is well known for its beautiful gardens and is now a very popular _____⁶ for tourists to view the fabulous build and gardens.

Raised beds, mazes, turf seats and fountains were some of the wonderful elements of designs that featured in the Tudor gardens along with many designs inherited from the medieval gardens. During the 16th and 17th century there was an influx of exotic and rare _____⁷ along with some of our favourites today:

¹ Tudor - relating to the English royal dynasty which held the throne from the accession of Henry VII in 1485 until the death of Elizabeth I in 1603

² **Thomas Wolsey** (1473 – 1530) was an English statesman and Catholic bishop. When Henry VIII became King of England in 1509, **Wolsey** became the king's almoner.

³ Hampton Court – a palace on the north bank of the Thames in the borough of Richmond-upon-Thames, London, a favourite royal residence until the reign of George II. Its gardens contain a well-known maze.

snowdrops, lavender and marigolds.

(from <https://www.gardenfurniturecentre.co.uk/blog/history-english-garden/>)

Ex.8.8. Answer the question:

1. What was the difference between Tudor gardens and medieval ones?
2. What were Tudor gardens like?
3. Where were sundials first used?
4. What dynasty did Henry VIII belong to? When was he crowned king?
5. What is a knot garden characterized by?
6. Why were raised walks designed in such gardens?
7. What's Hampton Court?
8. What featured the Tudor gardens?
9. What plants appeared in the 16th and 17th centuries?

Ex.8.9. Find the words from the text B that match the following definitions. The first letters are given:

1. a fence or boundary formed by closely growing bushes or shrubs H_ _ _ _
2. a small white flower which appears in the early spring S_ _ _ _ _
3. an area of ground, typically in a garden, where flowers and plants are grown
B_ _
4. a plane figure with four equal straight sides and four right angles S_ _ _ _
_
5. any plant with leaves, seeds, or flowers used for flavouring, food, medicine, or perfume H _ _ _
6. a network of paths and hedges designed as a puzzle through which one has to find a way M_ _ _

Ex.8.10. Now work in pairs. Student A: read the definitions of ex 8.6. and 8.9. to your partner with his/her book closed. Student B: remember the word.

Ex.8.11. Complete the questions with the words from the text. Work in pairs. Answer the questions:

1. What ... forms (apart from *square*) do you know?
2. When you went to school did you have to wear a?
3. Is gardening a popular in your country?
4. For your birthday would you like to be presented a bouquet of ... or some other gift?
5. Which of our physical characteristics did your ... from your parents ?

Ex.8.12. Complete the sentences with the words from Unit 8.

- 1) I hid it behind the garden _____ so that nobody could confront me in the

hallway and inspect my purchases. 2) The hotel, built in the shape of volcanic rock formation, has just undergone a complete _____ and is the ideal base for exploring the region. 3) The palace has extensive gardens, a _____, and tennis courts. 4) I think the ground is full of daffodils and _____ and lilies and iris working their way out of the dark. 5) At the bottom of the hill, nearly at the shore line is a large maple leaf-shaped _____, visible from the top of the hill. 6) His favourite _____ is golf. 7) The _____ castle is the most romantic ruin in Cornwall. 8) Spain is still our most popular holiday _____. 9) Tory was pleased to notice that his eyes had drifted to the number four on the _____, Alma's place in the circle of twelve. 10) Then combine this mixture with the rice, _____ and soya sauce. 11) It was like driving through a giant _____. 12) Apply a spray in the spring to protect new leaves and repeat each time you trim the _____.

TEST YOURSELF Units 7-8.

Ex. 1 Use the vocabulary of Unit 7-8 to complete the text.

My garden is my favorite place to relax and enjoy nature. It's a small square surrounded by a fence, just big enough for me to ...¹ around leisurely. The square is lined with a high ...² on three sides, which creates a cozy atmosphere and provides shade from the sun.

In the center of it, there are several ...³. I love growing flowers and herbs, and it's great to have them close at hand. The flowers bloom all year round, adding color and fragrance to the garden.

Last summer, I decided to carry out a ...⁴ and added a ...⁵ which is perfect for reading, having meals on it or just enjoying the beautiful sunsets. Now I can enjoy my garden year-round, even in the cold winter months.

My ...⁶ garden is a special treat. I grow mint, rosemary, and basil, and use them in cooking and tea. My ...⁷ is filled with fruit trees, including apples, pears, and plums which are a source of fresh fruit year-round.

So, if you ask me, what role my garden plays in my life, I'd say that firstly, it's a place where I can relax, enjoy nature, and appreciate the simple pleasures in life and only then I see it in its ...⁸ function.

Ex. 2. Answer the questions:

1. What's going on in your domestic life?
2. Do you always try to find a peaceful solution to the conflict or sometimes get angry and quarrel?
3. Would you like to have a country house with a garden?
4. What medicinal herbs/plants do you know? What are they used for?

UNIT 9.

TOPIARY¹



Topiary, the training of living trees and shrubs into artificial, decorative shapes. Thickly leaved evergreen shrubs are used in topiary; the best subjects are box², cypress, and yew³, although others – such as rosemary, holly⁴, and box honeysuckle⁵ – are used with success. Topiary is said to have been invented by a friend of the ancient Roman emperor Augustus and is known to have been practiced in the 1st century CE⁶. Earlier references to it are lacking, but the art probably evolved over a considerable period from the necessary trimming, pruning, and training of trees. The earliest topiary was probably the simple shaping of dwarf-box edging and the development of cones, columns, and spires of box to give accent to a garden scene. This architectural use gave way early to elaborate representationalism; shrubs were shaped, for example, into ships, huntsmen, and hounds.

In the 18th century topiary was called the art of the *tree barber*; but its practitioners say it is, rather, the art of the *tree mason* and *leafage sculptor*. It has always been of limited application in places where sculpture in stone was cheap or expense was no object; the best examples are seen not in Italy or the princely gardens of France but rather in England and the Netherlands, where suitable plants flourished and where stonework was costly. The fashion reached its height in England in the late 17th and early 18th centuries but was displaced with the rise of the so-called *natural garden*.

Topiary is ephemeral. Although there are surviving examples that are probably several centuries old, most traditional topiary gardens are replacement plantings.

Ex 9.1. Read the definitions below and find the words in the text which correspond them:

1. made by people, often as a copy of something natural
2. made to look attractive
3. plant, bush, or tree that has leaves for the whole year
4. the fact that something is not available or that there is not enough of it (n),

¹ revised and updated by Michael Ray <https://www.britannica.com/art/topiary>

² самшит

³ тис

⁴ Падуб, остролист

⁵ коробчатая жимолость

⁶ Common Era or Christian era: used when referring to a year after the birth of Jesus Christ when the Christian calendar starts counting years

- to not have or not have enough of something that is needed or wanted (v)
- 5. to make something tidier or more level by cutting a small amount off it
- 6. in stories for children, a creature like a little man with magical powers (e.g. Snow White and the Seven ...)
- 7. a shape with a flat, round or oval base and a top that becomes narrower until it forms a point
- 8. a tall, pointed structure on top of a building, especially on top of a church tower
- 9. expensive, especially too expensive
- 10. lasting for only a short time

Ex. 9.2. Match the sentences halves:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. On the surface she seems quite a pleasant woman, ... | a. a relative lack of exercise. |
| 2 Fashion is by nature ... | b. there are dwarf varieties that grow eight to 15 feet tall. |
| 3. Health problems are linked to poor diet and | c. a low valley up to a few miles wide. |
| 4. Between the towering rows of spires lies ... | d. but there's something very artificial about her. |
| 5. For a small city lot, | e. ephemeral. |
| 6. These evergreen shrubs may be trained ... | f. but a few are very informative. |
| 7. Remember how they used to give you roasted chestnut in ... | g. as hedges or wall shrubs. |
| 8. Many of the nature books are purely decorative, ... | h. - roughly \$26,600 per year. |
| 9. Do you think the hedges ... | i. a little cone of newspaper? |
| 10. Caring for the park's swans is a costly business ... | j. needs trimming? |

Ex. 9.3. Answer the questions about the text:

1. What plants are used in topiary?
2. When and where did the art start?
3. What necessitated it later in history?
4. What were the earliest topiary shapes?
5. Who is a tree barber?
6. Where (in what places) was topiary popular?
7. Which was more expensive in the 18th century: topiary or stonework?
8. Topiary is long lasting, isn't it?

Ex. 9.4. Read the facts about unusual plants. Then complete the facts with the words from the box.

bamboo	carrot	dies	eggs	fig tree	lily	parasitic	zero
--------	--------	------	------	----------	------	-----------	------

AMAZING PLANTS

A. There is a forest in Colorado, USA, that covers 0.4 square kilometres and in total weighs over 6,000 tonnes. Nothing strange about that, but for the fact that all the trees come from a single root. Talking of roots – the longest tree roots are those of the South African wild _____ which go down over 120 metres into the ground!

B. The longest _____ recorded was 5.14 metres long!

C. The Giant water _____ from the Amazon is the world's largest water plant. Its leaves can grow up to two metres and they are strong enough to take the weight of a child.

D. _____ is a type of grass and can grow nearly 1 metre per day! In some counties, bamboo used as a form of torture. The prisoner was tied flat to the ground and the grass eventually grew through his body while he was still alive.

E. The smelliest flower on Earth is the *Amorphophallus titanum*, popularly known as the corpse flower. It blooms only a few times in its 40-year life span, but when it does, it smells of what has been variously described as similar to that of rotting _____, a dead animal – and worse. This smelly plant is taller than a man and can be found in Indonesia – and in some botanical gardens.

F. The largest flower on Earth comes from a tropical forest. It's the *Rafflesia arnoldi* and it grows up to one metre across. This _____ plant is also one of the worst-smelling flowers on Earth.

G. The rare *Puya raimondi* from the Andes doesn't flower until it is about 150 years old. After this the plant _____.

H. The first plant to flower in the _____ gravity of space is called *Arabidopsis*. It was grown on board Russia's Salute-7 space station in 1982.

(Speak Out #3, 2004)

Ex.9.5. Answer the questions with a letter (A - H). Which plant ...

1. ... can live more than 100 years?
2. ... grows on the surface of water in a river in South America?
3. ... was used to cause a severe pain to smb as a form of punishment?
4. ... can be eaten?
5. ... wasn't grown on Earth?
6. ... smells awful?

7. ...doesn't bloom every year?
8. ... takes up the territory of the whole forest?
9. ... lives on or inside another plants and gets its food from them.

UNIT 10.

Ex 10.1. Match the words with their definitions:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. couple n | a) able to change easily and adapt to different conditions and circumstances as they occur |
| 2. entertain v | b) two people or things of the same sort considered together |
| 3. flexible adj | c) provide smb with amusement or enjoyment or receive smb as a guest and provide them with food and drink |
| 4. greenhouse n | d) the time when you are not working and you can relax and do things that you enjoy |
| 5. leisure n ['leɪzə] | e) a four-wheeled carriage for a baby, pushed by a person on foot |
| 6. pram n | f) characterized by much sitting and little physical exercise |
| 7. sedentary adj | g) a glass building in which you grow plants that need to be protected from bad weather |

Now work in pairs. Student A: read the definitions to your partner with his/her book closed. Student B: remember the word.

Ex.10.2. Now read the text and complete it with the words from ex.4.1. in the necessary form:

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE GARDEN

This historical survey shows that the form of the garden was mainly dictated by its functions which were affected by many things including climate, the lifestyle of a family ranging from quiet activities to the tradition of the cottager's garden used for growing vegetables, for keeping a pig and a few chickens.

At end of last millennium situation changed greatly and the 20th century brought increased role of _____¹ while gardens became smaller and available to many more people. Nowadays their interested in gardening continues to grow. It's therefore important that the garden is well designed from the outset, with the owner's requirements taken into consideration.

The demands of a single family can vary enormously after a number of years. Where they are likely to be in the same home for some time it is important that the garden plan is _____² enough to reflect these changes needs. A young _____³ might use the garden mainly for sunbathing or _____⁴ and would want a

simple layout which is easy to look after. Arrival of children would impose many new demands, from _____⁵ -standing space to soft play areas and tricycle runs. With is a growing family a bigger area of the garden might be devoted to vegetables, with a large terrace space for outdoor activities and family meals. As children leave home the garden area should become quieter and parents should have more time to spend in it. They may want to concentrate more on the plans, possibly with special interests developing such as the roses or a _____⁶. In the family life cycle of a garden its use can grow and expand and then slowly reduce its scope again. The demands on it may vary from providing a quiet place after a noisy day working in town to creating the need for physical exercise in our _____⁷ lives.

Now read the text again and think how gardens are used. Complete the mind map (Fig.3.) with the information from the text. Look at the example 1. It can be a verb phrase or a noun phrase.

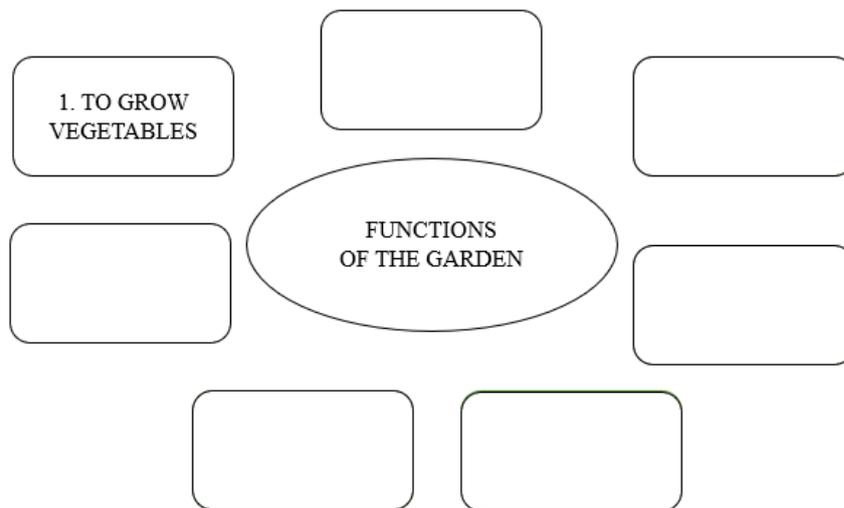


Fig.3.

Ex. 10.3. Complete the sentences with the words from ex 9.1.

1. Obesity and a ... lifestyle have been linked with an increased risk of heart disease.
2. The royal ... will visit New Zealand next year.
3. Garden centres sell mini... and cold frames that are perfect for the job.
4. Universities are generally good at ... working policies.
5. Several ... were on the dance floor.
6. Being a host, your duty is not only to feed the guests but also to ... them.
7. Gardening is one of Britain's most popular ... activities.
8. She was pushing her baby along in a
9. In my future job I'd like to have ... working hours.

10. To keep them in good condition, pick off any weak growth and fading flower stems, then place in a ... for the winter months.
11. Children's television not only but also teaches.

TEST YOURSELF Units 9-10.

Ex. 1. Complete the questions with a word from vocabulary (Units 9-10). Answer the questions:

1. What are popular l.... activities in your country?
2. What TV channel is the most e.... in your country?
3. How is a s.... lifestyle characterized?
4. "They became a star c...." Who is it about?
5. What are the consequences of g.... effect?
6. What buildings may have a s...?
7. What is commonly associated with d... arts?
8. How often do you go to the hairdresser for a t... (of your hair)?
9. Is it possible to grow an e.... tree indoors?
10. Have you ever used a.... intelligence?

Ex.2. Read the text and for each space choose a correct option:

Topiaries are a popular garden design that has been around¹ centuries. They are made by ...² and shaping trees and shrubs into geometric shapes. Topiaries have many advantages, but they also have some disadvantages.

The main advantage of topiaries is ...³ they add interest to a garden. They can be made in a variety of shapes and sizes, and they can be used to create focal points or to hide ...⁴ areas. Topiaries can also be used to accentuate certain plants or flowers in the garden.

Another advantage of topiaries is that they are low-maintenance. They require ...⁵ maintenance, as long as they are trimmed regularly. This makes them a good choice for people who don't have a lot of time to spend ...⁶ their garden.

However, topiaries also have some disadvantages. They can ...⁷ a lot of space in a small garden, and they may not be suitable for all types of plants. Additionally, they can be ...⁸ to create and maintain, especially if you hire a professional to do the work.

Overall, topiaries have their advantages and disadvantages, but they are still a popular choice for many gardeners. If you are ...⁹ creating a topiary in your own garden, it is important to weigh the pros and cons before making a decision.

A	B	C	D
1. in	for	-	during
2. to trim	trimming	triming	trim
3. then	that	than	what
4. unsightly	unseen	dull	invisible
5. few	a little	little	a few
6. for	on	to	in
7. take off	take in	take up	take on
8. cost a lot	expensive	too much money	spend money
9. consider	considering	considered	have considered

Ex.3. Read the dialogue.

1: Good morning, Mr. Johnson. My name's Clarkson.

2: Hello, Mr Clarkson. Nice to meet you!

1: Nice to meet you! Let me introduce my wife, lovely Mrs. Clarkson.

2: How do you do, Mrs Clarkson.

3: How do you do, Mr. Johnson.

1: We're interested in buying a piece of land and we'd like to know more about this garden.

2: Let me show the various features of this garden. Let's go!

3: Can we start with the flowerbeds, please? I'm not a keen gardener and growing flowers isn't my favourite pastime. But I love the sight of the flowers and don't want to have to worry about what flowers to grow every year. Are there any perennials?

2: Perennials? I'm not so sure about it. There are some roses, narcissi, violets and lilies. Are these perennials?

3: They are. However, each species has its own characteristics and requires certain care and conditions for survival and growth.

1: And I'd love something that's evergreen. I don't like having to replant every year.

2: This garden has everything you need! It's been designed to be easy to care for and to last for years. It's also got plenty of space for you to relax and enjoy the fresh air.

1: It's all fine but, as I can see, there are a lot of small trees and dwarf-like plants. And we would like to have more shade in our garden site. We are going to have barbecues with our guests and it's going to be a torture to be outside on a scorching summer day and not to be able to find some shade.

2: I see what you mean. Indeed, those kinds of plants and trees don't provide much shade. But, look here, Mr Clarkson! There's also a huge greenhouse for growing vegetables. Tomatoes and peppers and the like!

3: Unfortunately, growing vegetables isn't really our cup of tea. We are the kind of couple who buy fruit and vegetables at the supermarket. Look, darling! And here we can also lay down some artificial turf to make it easier for our guests to walk around. And is there enough space for our grandchildren to play?

2: Absolutely! There's plenty of room for them not only to run around and play on the grass but also to ride a tricycle. Do you have younger children?

1: We do. That's why the matter of security is also of primary importance for us. But I'm afraid, I can't see any fences.

2: Oh! There are just the hedges. But you could install motion-activated sprinkler systems to keep strangers at bay. I guess, the only danger for your kids is a flexible garden hose lying through the area.

Ex.4. Characterize 1,2,3. Who are they? What are they doing?

Do you think they will buy this piece of land? Why (not)?

Ex.5. What functions can this garden perform? Does it meet the couple's needs?

Ex.6. What items from vocabulary of Units 9-10 are used in the dialogue? Read the dialogue again and write out these words.

UNIT 11.

Ex. 11.1. Match the words with their definitions:

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. a spade | a. relating to the study or activity of growing garden plants |
| 2. horticultural | b. a tool used for digging especially soil or sand, with a long handle and a flat blade |
| 3. bustle | c. the quality or state of being able to provide everything you need, especially food, without the help of other people or countries |
| 4. self-sufficiency | d. the flower part of a plant like a grass, such as wheat, that later contains the grains that are used as food |
| 5. ear | e. a person who watches an activity, especially a sports event, without taking part |
| 6. spectator | f. a place where plants and trees are grown, especially for sale |
| 7. nursery | g. busy and usually noisy activity |

Ex. 11.2. Read the text and answer the question “What’s the main idea of the text?”

- It presents the main tendencies in modern landscape architecture;
- It explains the reasons why gardens appeared;
- It says how to start a gardening business in the city.

THE NATURE OF GARDENING

Gardening in its ornamental sense needs a certain level of civilization before it can flourish. Wherever that level has been achieved, in all parts of the world and at all periods, people have made efforts to shape their environment into an attractive display. The instinct and even enthusiasm for gardening thus appear to arise from some primitive response to nature, giving a start to a wish to produce growth and harmony in a creative partnership with it.

Some people tend to be just admiring spectators of gardens. However, most people who cultivate a domestic piece of land also find pleasure from involvement in the processes of growing plants. They find that the necessary attention to the seasonal changes, and to the number of small “events” in any shrubbery or herbaceous border, improves their understanding and appreciation of gardens in general.

A phenomenal increase of interest in gardening began in Western countries after World War II. A lawn with flower beds and perhaps a piece of land for

growing vegetables has become a desirable advantage of having a house. The increased interest produced a massive expansion of business among horticultural suppliers, nurseries, garden centers, and seedsmen. Books, journals, and newspaper columns on garden practice have found an eager readership, while television and radio programs on the subject have achieved a dedicated following.

There were several reasons for this expansion. Increased leisure in the industrial nations gives more people the opportunity to enjoy this relaxing activity. The increased public appetite for self-sufficiency in basic skills also encourages people to take up the spade. In the kitchen, the homegrown potato or ear of sweet corn rewards the gardener with a sense of achievement, as well as with flavour better than the one bought in the supermarket. An increased awareness of threats to the natural environment and the monotony of many inner cities made some people cultivate the greenery and colour around their own doorsteps. The bustle of 20th-century life leads more people to rediscover the age-old peacefulness of gardens.

Ex. 11.3. Now write down the words from ex. 11.1 (1-7) in the order they appear in the text.

Ex. 11.4. Complete the sentences with a word from ex. 11.1

1. The woman stuck her ... in the ground.
2. One way to increase food is to buy local, whether it is in a farmers' market or in a store.
3. The ... of metropolitan commerce and tourism filled the streets.
4. Farmers tend to reduce planting density as soil fertility decreases so that they obtain of a reasonable size.
5. We escaped from the hustle and ... of the city for the weekend.
6. Fourthly, the cooperating farmers have to be helped to establish village wherein to propagate their own trees and so form putative cultivars.
7. He is a professor of ... science.
8. Thousands of ... lined the route of the royal procession.
9. Life was terribly hectic in the city, she thought, all hustle and
10. "The ... of Corn" is one of those tales by Brothers Grimm which will teach you a lesson and will make you appreciate what you have.
11. Royal ... Society is a British society of gardens, started in 1804 by Joseph Banks and others, which holds the Chelsea Flower Show each year.
12. The new football stadium will hold 75 000

Ex. 11.4. Complete the questions with the words of Unit 11.

1. Have you ever been a s... of some festival (game, match, parade, procession)?
2. Do you enjoy the hustle and b... of a city or prefer a quiet life in the town / country?
3. What is a s... used for?

4. What is your country s...- ... in? (food production: organic vegetables / fruit/ basic cereals/ fertilizer production; electricity, etc)?
5. What subjects do the students of h... faculty learn?
6. What plants have e...?
7. How are n... used?

Answer the questions.

UNIT 12.

BEST PLANTS FOR A SHADE GARDEN¹

If you've ever accused someone of throwing shade, you know what a bad rap shade has these days. But think of that shady spot on your lawn, the place you retreat to in the heat of a summer's day. Shade has its place, and, with a little effort, you can fill that place with beautiful, shade-loving plants.

Shades of Gray. Before you dive into creating a shade-plant list, check out your shade. There are many different depths of shade, from dappled sun to deep shade areas. Calculate how much sun the area gets and when, morning or afternoon. You'll also need to take your own climate and soil type into account when planning your shade garden. For example, if you live in a dry area or your soil is clay, you'll need to factor that into your calculations.

Big, Bold Shade Plants. While finding plants for a shade garden can be challenging, you are not limited to creepers. Some shrubs prefer shade to summer heat. Here are a few you can try:

- *Big-leafed hydrangea* shrubs with those “mop-head” flowers grow happily in light shade;
- *Hostas* have small, delicate flowers but impressive leaves and thrive in a moist shady area;
- *Japanese maples*, understory trees in the wild, offer their delicate, deeply lobed leaves all summer, then wrap up the season with fiery fall color. Try cultivars ‘Emperor’, ‘Okushimo’, ‘Orido Nishiki’ or ‘Aka Shigitatsu Sawa’;
- *Laceleaf Japanese maples*, with frilly² foliage. Two good selections are ‘Inaba Shidare’ or ‘Viridis’.

Fillers and Frillers. The big plants work well as foundational elements of your shade garden. The next plants to pick are those that fill in the bulk of the area, mid-size “fillers and frillers²” that provide texture and color. Check out these shade-garden favorites:

Anise hyssop is an upright perennial growing to 4 feet, a shrub with aromatic leaves and lavender flowers that attract hummingbirds³;

¹ <https://www.gardenguides.com>

² Frillers от frill(y)оборки, рюши

³ Колибри

- *Astilbe* offers ferny foliage and fountaining plumes¹ of bright flowers;
- *New York fern*² with upright branches up to 2 feet high growing in soft tufts;
- *Ostrich fern* needs plenty of shade for its finely dissected, feathery branches;
- *Solomon's seal* is a tough native plant which dangles its ivory bell-shaped flowers from gracefully arching stems. In autumn, the birds flock to the plant's dark berry-like fruit;
- *Bigroot geranium* lights up your shade garden in spring with its bright flowers, and some cultivars offer attractive fall color as well.

Interesting Shade-Garden Accent Plants. Sometimes, the most eye-catching plants in a shady area are the small, unusual *accent plants*, species you rarely see cultivated. Often these are native plants that, once established in your shade garden, require minimal effort. Here are a few to tempt you.

- *Honey garlic* is a spring bulb that is a relative of the garlic you keep in the kitchen. But this garlic's graceful stems reach 4 feet, and small blossoms dangle from them like bells.
- *Spiderwort* has spear-shaped foliage several feet tall, but also sends up stems with clusters of bright flowers in purple, blue, white or red.
- *Toad lily* are really cool, shade-loving plants despite their ugly common name. They produce gorgeous orchid-like flowers in late fall that hold on until the first frost.
- *Old-fashioned bleeding heart* provides the shade garden with blooms in late spring and early summer, with dangling heart-shaped flowers.
- *Deadnettle* wins fans with its silver-infused leaves all year long, but it also offers pretty pink or white flowers all summer.
- *Wild ginger* is small, but it's one tough shade plant despite its soft, valentine-shaped leaves.

Ex. 12.1 Decide if the following statements are True or False? Give reasons:

1. Shade is criticized but you can fill that place with beautiful, shade-loving plants.
2. Shade is the same throughout your garden.
3. In some gardens people intentionally grow plants that can provide a shade.
4. If you want some shade, you have to think mostly about climate and soil type of your area.
5. While planning your shade garden, you can easily use shrubs that grow along the ground, or up walls or trees.
6. Big-leafed hydrangea shrubs grow best in a moist shady area.
7. Big plants provide texture and colour to your garden.
8. Solomon's seal, Bigroot geranium, Honey garlic and Toad lily are unusual plants that are used as accent plants.
9. Toad lily are shade-loving plants which bloom until late autumn.

¹ Перо, оперенье

² Папоротник

10. Deadnettle attracts people due to its valentine-shaped leaves.

Ex.12.2. Match the words to make correct combinations:

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. dive | a. challenging |
| 2. take | b. into creating |
| 3. can be | c. in the bulk |
| 4. thrive | d. into account |
| 5. fill | e. in a shady area |
| 6. foundational | f. hummingbirds |
| 7. attract | g. area |
| 8. dry | h. elements |
| 9. the birds | i. effort |
| 10. require | j. flock |

Ex.12.3. Think of the words that may go into gaps. Some options can be found in the text:

1. Eye-catching plants / _____/ _____/ _____/
2. _____/ _____/ _____/ spear-shaped
3. Aromatic leaves _____/ _____/ _____/
4. Soft turfs / _____/ _____/ _____/
5. birds flock _____/ _____/ _____/

Ex.12.4. Read the following names of flowers. Are they similar to the ones in your language. Consult a dictionary when they are not. Then read the text.

Begonias, Bleeding Hearts, Boxwood, Coleus, Coral Bells, Impatiens, Holly Bushes, Hostas, Hydrangeas, Huckleberry, Rhododendrons

EASIEST PLANTS TO GROW IN VERY SHADED AREAS¹

Most gardens have at least a few shady spots where plants sometimes struggle to thrive. These areas can become neglected by gardeners who may be tempted to throw in the trowel, cover the shady location with a few layers of decorative mulch and call it good. The key to growing plants in very shady areas is to make sure you choose plants that not only enjoy the dark side of the garden, but thrive in it.

Shrubs. There are many well-known and beautiful shrubs that thrive in very shady areas. *Boxwood* is a popular shrub for its tree-like appearance and the fact that it can be easily shaped to create a beautiful topiary. *Holly bushes* are also shade lovers, and the berries stand out dramatically in the shade. *Box huckleberry* is a ground cover that thrives in the dark places under trees. Finally, there are many types of *rhododendrons*, such as the "Snowlady", and *hydrangeas*, such as the "Fuji Waterfall," that do very well in shady areas while still producing large,

¹ <https://www.gardenguides.com>

vibrant blooms.

Perennials. Perennials are flowers that return year after year. Perennials that grow in very shady areas are often those that grow wild in dense mountain forests where very little sunlight reaches the ground. *Hostas* are perhaps the most popular of these perennials. They come in a wide range of colors and shapes. *Bleeding hearts*, with their graceful pink blooms, are also quite popular in many shade gardens. Wild ginger and arrow-leaf ginger are common shade perennials. All types of ferns thrive in full shade, especially if the soil is moist.

Annuals. *Coleus* is a flowering annual that thrives in shady locations. This plant comes in a wide variety of brilliant colors ranging from yellow to purple. *Begonias* also tolerate full shade, especially perpetual or wax begonias. *Impatiens* will thrive and even spread rapidly in shady gardens. *Coral bells* is a shade-loving annual for most growing zones but can also overwinter in warmer climates.

Ex. 12.5. Decide if the following statements are True or False? Give reasons:

1. Most gardens have at least a few shady spots where it's hard for plants to grow due to the lack of sunlight.
2. The key to growing plants in very shady areas is to have a gardener.
3. Boxwood is popular in topiary.
4. "Fuji Waterfall", which is a type of rhododendrons, does very well in a shady area.
5. Hydrangeas produce a lot of large, beautiful flowers.
6. Perennials are plants that live for several years.
7. Hostas are annuals.
8. Ferns grow especially well on wet ground.
9. Impatiens, Begonias, and Bleeding hearts are all perennials that can tolerate shade.
10. Coral bells only grow in warmer climates.

Ex. 12.6. What prepositions are used with the following words in the text:

.... least, ... neglected ... (gardeners), cover (the shady location) ... (a few layers), popular (shrub) ... (its tree-like appearance), stand ..., year ... year., come ... (a wide range of colors) variety.

Ex. 12.7. Use the word combinations from ex.12.6. in the sentences below:

1. Alligator leather is now very fancy slippers, purses, bags, satchels, ladies' belts, and ornamental purposes.
2. I've met the president -, he shook my hand once.
3. Nevertheless, it is a fact that many of our juvenile delinquents (= younger / teenage criminals) are unwanted and ... their parents.
4. The varietal possibilities also apply to other common vegetables. For example, carrots and potatoes of different colors, shapes, etc.

5. Purchase your copy of Gardening: Perennial Vegetables, Plant Once and Harvest today - Don't Wait To Get Started On Your Perennial Garden!
6. How much of the earth's surface is water?
7. In today's economy, being qualified is not enough. Do you want advice on how to in a crowded marketplace?

TEST YOURSELF Units 11-12

Ex.1. Answer the questions:

1. What advice can you give to someone who wants to stand out on a job market?
2. What is Sochi popular for?
3. What are different parts of the earth's surface covered with?
4. What comes in a variety of different colours, forms and shapes?
5. What activity do you want to do year after year?
6. Name at least three fruit that can be used for making wine?
7. Why are some gardens neglected by their owners?

Ex.2 Use the word combinations from ex.12.2 to complete the following sentences:

1. A well-designed bird garden will also, songbirds. They need food, water, cover, and nest sites.
2. Do all ? No. Some, such as most cuckoos, are almost always solitary; whether feeding or on migration. Most birds of prey and owls are usually found singly or in pairs, though there are exceptions.
3. All relationships – family and friends – on both people's parts. If you provide nothing for someone – no support, honour, interest, inspiration, etc. – don't expect to receive anything back from the person.
4. I hope my teacher will the fact that I was ill just before the exams when she marks my paper.
5. Getting the puzzle pieces to fit together
6. With the right care and the right conditions, you can be sure your oregano will ... even in the
7. Together with the of Hip Hop, the educational elements underwrite many initiatives that bring HipHop culture into classrooms at different levels of schooling and across various disciplines.
8. Use your free time to ... into something. If you are interested in music, then try making some new music. If you love writing, then try making an article on WikiHow! The possibilities are endless.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING
THREE MEN IN A BOAT (CHAPTER 6)

Read the following extract. What element of the park is it about?

Harris asked me if I'd ever been in the maze at Hampton Court. He said he went in once to show somebody else the way. He had studied it up in a map, and it was so simple that it seemed foolish – hardly worth the two pence charged for admission. Harris said he thought that map must have been got up as a practical joke, because it wasn't a bit like the real thing, and only misleading. It was a country cousin that Harris took in. He said:

"We'll just go in here, so that you can say you've been, but it's very simple. It's absurd to call it a maze. You keep on taking the first turning to the right. We'll just walk round for ten minutes, and then go and get some lunch."

They met some people soon after they had got inside, who said they had been there for three-quarters of an hour, and had had about enough of it. Harris told them they could follow him, if they liked; he was just going in, and then should turn round and come out again. They said it was very kind of him, and fell behind, and followed.

They picked up various other people who wanted to get it over, as they went along, until they had absorbed all the persons in the maze. People who had given up all hopes of ever getting either in or out, or of ever seeing their home and friends again, plucked up courage at the sight of Harris and his party, and joined the procession, blessing him. Harris said he should judge there must have been twenty people, following him, in all; and one woman with a baby, who had been there all the morning, insisted on taking his arm, for fear of losing him.

Harris kept on turning to the right, but it seemed a long way, and his cousin said he supposed it was a very big maze.

"Oh, one of the largest in Europe," said Harris.

"Yes, it must be," replied the cousin, "because we've walked a good two miles already."

Harris began to think it rather strange himself, but he held on until, at last, they passed the half of a penny bun on the ground that Harris's cousin swore he had noticed there seven minutes ago. Harris said: "Oh, impossible!" but the woman with the baby said, "Not at all," as she herself had taken it from the child, and thrown it down there, just before she met Harris. She also added that she wished she never had met Harris, and expressed an opinion that he was an impostor. That made Harris mad, and he produced his map, and explained his theory.

"The map may be all right enough," said one of the party, "if you know whereabouts in it we are now."

Harris didn't know, and suggested that the best thing to do would be to go back to the entrance, and begin again. For the beginning again part of it there was not much enthusiasm; but with regard to the advisability of going back to the entrance there was complete unanimity, and so they turned, and trailed after Harris again, in the opposite direction. About ten minutes more passed, and then they

found themselves in the centre.

Harris thought at first of pretending that that was what he had been aiming at; but the crowd looked dangerous, and he decided to treat it as an accident.

Anyhow, they had got something to start from then. They did know where they were, and the map was once more consulted, and the thing seemed simpler than ever, and off they started for the third time.

And three minutes later they were back in the centre again.

After that, they simply couldn't get anywhere else. Whatever way they turned brought them back to the middle. It became so regular at length, that some of the people stopped there, and waited for the others to take a walk round, and come back to them. Harris drew out his map again, after a while, but the sight of it only infuriated the mob, and they told him to go and curl his hair with it. Harris said that he couldn't help feeling that, to a certain extent, he had become unpopular.

They all got crazy at last, and sang out for the keeper, and the man came and climbed up the ladder outside, and shouted out directions to them. But all their heads were, by this time, in such a confused whirl that they were incapable of grasping anything, and so the man told them to stop where they were, and he would come to them. They huddled together, and waited; and he climbed down, and came in.

He was a young keeper, as luck would have it, and new to the business; and when he got in, he couldn't find them, and he wandered about, trying to get to them, and then he got lost. They caught sight of him, every now and then, rushing about the other side of the hedge, and he would see them, and rush to get to them, and they would wait there for about five minutes, and then he would reappear again in exactly the same spot, and ask them where they had been.

They had to wait till one of the old keepers came back from his dinner before they got out.

Harris said he thought it was a very fine maze, so far as he was a judge; and we agreed that we would try to get George to go into it, on our way back.

Answer the questions:

1. What did Harris think about mazes before he went in one?
2. Who did Harris take to the maze?
3. How long had the people been in the maze before they joined Harris?
4. Why did they go back to the entrance?
5. Why were the people furious?
6. What did a young keeper do?
7. Who helped them to get out in the end?

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