

# Module 10

## Culture

### Part I TEST

### Частина «ЧИТАННЯ»

### Reading

#### Task 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A – H) to (1–5). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

#### Why Her Late Majesty the Queen Was a Unique Cultural Icon

1. \_\_\_\_\_

During her 70 years on the throne, the Queen witnessed huge social change, previously unthinkable scientific and technological breakthroughs, and – inevitably – the emergence, decline and re-emergence of countless fashion trends. Some of these she helped spark. Others, like the refined New Look of the 1950s championed by Christian Dior or the bold prints of the 1970s, she wholeheartedly embraced. But, for the most part, she carved out her own, singular visual identity, aided by a host of advisors, stylists and designers. Her style was also faultlessly considered, paying subtle homage to countries, cultures, people and occasions both at home and abroad.

2. \_\_\_\_\_

A non-fiction book has set out to provide answers on her life, from ex-Royal governess Marion Crawford's "The Little Princesses", to royal biographers. But the Queen didn't grant interviews, her private papers are sealed, and those close to her were selected above all for their discretion. To mark the Platinum Jubilee, BBC Studios made a 75-minute documentary, narrated by the Queen herself and featuring never-before-seen footage from private home movies shot by the Royal Family. Of course, it is necessary to mention "The Crown's" highly dramatized version of history but even so, there is today no better-known fictional depiction of the Queen.

3. \_\_\_\_\_

From fairytale and formal to satirical – the art and photography that depict Her Majesty the Queen reveal some interesting truths. Despite having sat for hundreds of official portraits – and inspiring countless unofficial art works – the Queen remains inscrutable: a pure performance of a role. We think of the art of portraiture as being about capturing some essence or intangible, defining character. Many of the most recognisable images of the Queen are not polite portraits – but rather works that use her image in subversive, witty, or irreverent ways.

4. \_\_\_\_\_

She was referred to as a style icon as a result of having a distinct personal style that reflected her location and time. Those in charge of ensuring that the image of Her Late Majesty Queen Elizabeth II is recognized

throughout the world have surely done a good job. Who could be more widely known, through coins, stamps, photographs, radio recordings and television appearances, let alone mugs and tea-towels? Her signature style originated at the start of her reign, and she has steadfastly refused to deviate – so no regrettable ‘70s prints or ill-considered ‘80s frills and flounces. The Queen’s style was constant and intrinsic to her identity – and although it may have looked effortless, it subtly sent out all the required messages. It said: unwavering authority, tact and diplomacy, and when the occasion demanded it, knock-out, opulent elegance.

5. \_\_\_\_\_

Queen Elizabeth II was a champion of the arts, and during her seven-decade reign, she embraced musicians and bands in the UK and abroad. The Queen was a devotee of classical music throughout her life. As such, during her reign, she paid special attention to the Master of the Queen’s Music. The role is held by distinguished members of the classical music community. It’s perhaps little surprise, given her ties to Scotland, but Queen Elizabeth II loved the music of pipe bands. And it was also a monarchy touched by the songs of the pop-cultural 20th century. Ascending to the throne as she did in 1952, Elizabeth inspired affectionate music from the Beatles in the 1960s, followed by more confrontational music from even punk groups from the 1970s onward. Whether they loved royals or mocked them, UK artists couldn’t resist invoking the figurehead of a nation.

- A How the Queen became a trendsetter
- B The Queen and modern music
- C Queen Elizabeth v. Counter Culture
- D The imaginary lives of the Queen in literature and the media
- E A politician for 70 years
- F The Queen and the country
- G How the Queen conquered fashion
- H The art that captured a Royal icon

## Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (6–10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

### Where Did Music Come From?

What is music? Musical expression can be divided into two groups: vocal music or «song» which consists of complex, learned vocalizations and instrumental music which consists of structured, communicative sound using parts of the body other than the voice and sometimes additional objects.

Although the production of music is considered uniquely human, musical utterances of various degrees of complexity and perfection can be observed in several species in the animal kingdom. Vocalizations of amazingly high complexity and musicality have evolved several times in birds and mammals. Most research has been done on songbirds so far, but also parrots, hummingbirds, whales, seals and possibly other species show vocalizations that can be called musical according to the above definition. Birdsong is commonly regarded as the most complex vocal utterance in the animal kingdom. Some species, such as blackbirds, nightingales and white-rumped shamas, deliver vocal performances of outstanding musical quality that come close to human music in many aspects. Traits of the latter such as an extensive repertoire of melodies, a sense of diatonic intervals, very precise pitch recognition and intonation, ability of transposition, melodic and dynamic variation, imitation, improvisation and composition have been observed in songbirds in various degrees of perfection.

Instrumental sound generation is very rare among animals. Simple sounds that are instinctive and serve functions like signalling danger are usually not regarded as music. Our closest cousins, the African great apes (chimpanzees, bonobos and gorillas), make drumming sounds with their hands – sometimes with both arms – on their own chest, the ground, on objects like tree roots and even on other individuals. Chimpanzees have been found readily adapting other surfaces to drumming including hollow walls. Drumming sequences typically last only a short time, between one and twelve seconds. It is currently unknown whether apes can learn rhythms. It is also unknown whether they can create more complex rhythmic patterns than the simple, steady beat typically observed. There are a few other drumming species, including palm cockatoos, woodpeckers and kangaroo rats. However, using both hands to drum seems to be unique to the great apes and humans.

But why did music develop? This natural question may be asked in another way: what, if any, adaptive functions does music serve? In other words, what advantage did species with musical skills have that allowed them to have more offspring than those that did not? This is a question that interested Darwin. In fact, he was probably the first to ask it, when he said «As neither the enjoyment nor the capacity for producing musical notes are faculties of the least use to man in reference to his daily habits of life, they must be ranked amongst the most mysterious with which he is endowed».

Few stones have been left unturned as to potential functions of music since Darwin posed the question. Many researchers have many different ideas. The following hypotheses about the function of music are among the most common that have been suggested so far. As a null hypothesis, it has been proposed that music has no adaptive function at all. Perhaps it is a mere by product of some other ability that we need, such as language. Another often talked about purpose for music, prominent both in the scientific literature and in the popular press, is in mate choice. Data on birdsong and whale song support this hypothesis. Other ideas include that music might have begun with the use of song by mothers to soothe infants, or as a learning tool in the play of young animals.

*(Adapted from: Betsis Andrew, Lawrence Mamas. Successful FCE. 10 Practice Tests. GLOBAL ELT. 2015. P. 194)*

**6. What is special about music?**

- A It can be played with musical instruments.
- B It also involves additional objects.
- C There can be vocal and instrumental subdivision.
- D It always includes communicative sounds.

**7. Why are birds' sounds considered to be the most difficult in fauna?**

- A Their melodies are varied and resemble human music.
- B Their musical utterances contain vocalization.
- C Intonation of songbirds is easily transformed.
- D There are paused diatonic intervals in all of them.

**8. How can apes drumming be described?**

- A It is all about improvisation and imitation.
- B It can be recognized easily.
- C As very noisy.
- D As balanced and plain.

**9. What are the functions of music?**

- A They are unknown and mysterious.
- B Music is used for protection.
- C Adaptive function is the most important.
- D Scientific theories suggest different explanations.

**10. What was NOT mentioned in the text?**

- A What features are peculiar to songbirds.
- B How long the scientists have studied the animal kingdom.
- C What species the researches have been devoted to.
- D Animals can sound like a drum.

**Task 3**

**Read the texts below. Match choices (A – H) to (11–16). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.**

**11. The National Gallery**

The National Gallery is an art museum in Trafalgar Square in the City of Westminster, in Central London. Founded in 1824, it houses a collection of over 2,300 paintings dating from the mid-13th century to 1900. The Gallery is a charitable and a non-departmental public body of the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport. Its collection belongs to the government on behalf of the British public, and entry to the main collection is free of charge. It is among the most visited art museums in the world, after the Louvre, the British Museum, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

**12. Derby Museums**

The Museum and Art Gallery boasts paintings and artefacts that are of both local and international importance. People can visit a collection of Joseph Wright paintings. March through the Soldier's Story exhibition to see the range of weaponry and objects, both military and personal. Visitors can explore historic artefacts from thousands of years ago, within our Archaeology Gallery. The collections are regularly updated, so there will always be something new – no two visits will ever be the same! There is also a newly refurbished shop of unique souvenirs and art materials to browse at your own leisure.

**13. Bristol Museum & Art Gallery**

Bristol Museum & Art Gallery is a large museum and art gallery in Bristol, England. As part of Bristol Culture it is run by the Bristol City Council with no entrance fee. It holds designated museum status, granted by the national government to protect outstanding museums. The collections include: geology, Eastern art, and Bristol's history, including English delftware. In January 2012 it became one of sixteen Arts Council England Major Partner Museums. The art gallery contains works from all periods, including many by internationally famous artists, as well a collection of modern paintings of Bristol.

**14. The Kelvingrove Art Gallery & Museum**

It is a museum and art gallery in Glasgow, Scotland. The museum has 22 galleries, housing a range of exhibits, including Renaissance art, taxidermy, and artefacts from ancient Egypt. The centrepiece of the Centre Hall is a concert pipe organ constructed and installed by Lewis & Co. Its music is beautiful. There is an urban myth in Glasgow that the building was accidentally built back-to-front, and the architect jumped from one of the towers in despair upon realizing his mistake. In reality, the grand entrance was always intended to face Kelvingrove Park.

**15. The Rugby Art Gallery & Museum**

It is a combined art gallery, museum and library located in central Rugby, Warwickshire, in England. The purpose-built building housing it was opened in 2000 and was built in the place of Rugby's previous library.

The museum hosts a collection of Roman artefacts, excavated from the nearby Roman town of Tripontium. It also has a display of the social and industrial history of Rugby. It also houses the town's visitor centre.

### 16. Manchester Art Gallery

Formerly Manchester City Art Gallery, it is a publicly owned art museum. The main gallery was built for a learned society in 1823 and today its collection occupies three connected buildings. Both Barry's buildings are listed. Manchester Art Gallery is free to enter and open seven days a week. It houses many works of local and international significance and has a collection of more than 25,000 objects. More than half a million people visited the museum in the period of a year, according to figures released in April 2014.

Which museum \_\_\_\_\_?

- A provides books for reading
- B of the listed is the most attended
- C offers music to listen to
- D exhibits contemporary pictures of the city
- E displays photos of celebrities
- F sells pieces of art
- G proposes visitors something to buy
- H is located in several buildings

### Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A – H) the one which best fits each space (17–22). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

### World Music Day

The idea of World Music Day or Fete de la Musique began in France in the 1980s (17) \_\_\_\_\_ and is now celebrated on 21st June in over 120 countries. An American musician, Joel Cohen, who was working for a French radio station, (18) \_\_\_\_\_ with the idea for a music festival that everyone could enjoy and take part in. He suggested an all-night music festival (19) \_\_\_\_\_. The French minister for culture liked the idea and it first became reality in June 1982. The main idea (20) \_\_\_\_\_ is that music is a great way to bring people together regardless of their nationality, ethnic and cultural background or age. It was extremely popular, (21) \_\_\_\_\_.

Today the event is celebrated in cities as far apart as Potsdam and Osaka, New York and Sydney. The day does not only involve individual musicians but also orchestras, cultural organizations, and schools. The best thing about the festival is that (22) \_\_\_\_\_ outside the usual music venues and concert halls. Whole towns are turned into huge outdoor concerts. And every kind of music is on offer. You can hear classical music, jazz bands, rock groups, pop bands, folk music and singer-songwriters all in the same place, and all for free.

*(Adapted from: Dyer Karen, Harwood Dave.  
FCE Practice Tests with keys. ELI. 2015. P. 160)*

- A to celebrate the summer solstice (the longest day)
- B particularly because all the events were free
- C was formerly known as
- D musicians are encouraged to perform
- E but has quickly spread across the globe
- F behind the festival
- G different styles of music
- H first came up

## Частина «Використання мови» Use of English

### Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (23–32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

#### Punch and Judy

«Punch and Judy» is a traditional puppet show (23) \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Punch and his wife Judy. The performance consists of a sequence of short scenes, each depicting an interaction between two characters, most typically Mr. Punch and one other (24) \_\_\_\_\_ that usually falls victim to Punch's slapstick. The Daily Telegraph called Punch and Judy «a staple of the British seaside scene». The various episodes of Punch comedy – often provoking shocked laughter – are dominated by the (25) \_\_\_\_\_ of Mr. Punch.

The show is performed by a single (26) \_\_\_\_\_ inside the booth, known since Victorian times as a «professor» or «punchman», and assisted sometimes by a «bottler» who gathers the audience outside the booth, introduces the performance, and collects the money («the bottle»). The bottler might also play (27) \_\_\_\_\_ music or sound (28) \_\_\_\_\_ on a drum or guitar, and engage in back chat with the puppets, sometimes repeating lines that may have been difficult for the audience to understand. In Victorian times, the drum and pan pipes were the (29) \_\_\_\_\_ of choice. Today, most professors work (30) \_\_\_\_\_, since the need for a team player became less important when street performing with the show gave way to paid engagements at private parties or public events. In modern shows the (31) \_\_\_\_\_ is encouraged to participate, calling out to the characters on the (32) \_\_\_\_\_ to warn them of danger or clue them in to what is going on behind their backs.

*(Adapted from: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punch\\_and\\_Judy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punch_and_Judy))*

23	A	featuring	B	looking like	C	defining	D	attaching
24	A	party	B	people	C	character	D	humans
25	A	impressing	B	clowning	C	conducting	D	frustrating
26	A	artist	B	actor	C	clown	D	puppeteer
27	A	accompanying	B	simultaneous	C	happening	D	involving
28	A	trends	B	effects	C	affect	D	change
29	A	strings	B	instruments	C	sections	D	rhythm
30	A	simultaneously	B	remote	C	solo	D	solitary
31	A	audience	B	box office	C	spectators	D	theatre goers
32	A	scheme	B	mode	C	way	D	stage

### Task 6

Read the text below. For questions (33–42) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

#### Notting Hill Carnival

The Notting Hill Carnival is (33) \_\_\_\_\_ annual African-Caribbean event that takes place on the streets of Notting Hill, London every late August bank holiday weekend. Notting Hill Carnival has its origins in the carnival traditions of the Caribbean and the social and political conditions of the post-1948 migration of peoples from the Caribbean. Today, the carnival features a parade with elaborate floats and colourful, (34) \_\_\_\_\_ performers. Spectators dance to steel bands and calypso music.

The first Notting Hill Carnival celebration was attended by nearly 500 people in Notting Hill. The carnival has evolved into Europe's biggest street festival, attracting hundreds of thousands to the streets of London. The development of Carnival can be traced to the period of enslavement. By (35) \_\_\_\_\_, Brixton and Notting Hill had the largest population of Caribbean people in Britain. Later in 1966, community activists Rhaune Laslett and Andre Shervington organised a street festival with the aim of entertaining local children (36) \_\_\_\_\_ attempting (37) \_\_\_\_\_ ongoing tensions. This event marked the beginning of the annual Notting Hill Carnival with the gradual addition of Caribbean elements including (38) \_\_\_\_\_ bands and costumes. By 1974, 100,000 people and a dozen bands participated and in 1975 static sound systems (39) \_\_\_\_\_ adding Jamaican reggae, dub and ska music (40) \_\_\_\_\_ the traditional calypso and soca.

In 2020, the Notting Hill Carnival was entirely virtual for the first time, with regular DJs, artists, and carnival performers (41) \_\_\_\_\_ nonstop music and entertainment throughout the carnival weekend.

Today Notting Hill is a cultural institution, attracting up to two million attendees and 40,000 volunteers every year. The history of Notting Hill Carnival represents the resilience and cultural diversity of the communities of London. Despite the political pressures Notting Hill carnival (42) \_\_\_\_\_ and thrived already and represents a space for challenge and community cohesion.

33	A	a three-day	B	three-day	C	three day's	D	three-days
34	A	costumes	B	costuming	C	costumed	D	costume
35	A	1950s	B	the 1950s	C	the 1950	D	the 1950 <sup>th</sup>
36	A	as well as	B	so far	C	as long as	D	as
37	A	eased	B	to easing	C	easing	D	to ease
38	A	more	B	much	C	less	D	most
39	A	was introduced	B	were introduced	C	were introducing	D	had been introduced
40	A	at	B	by	C	to	D	for
41	A	providing	B	providing that	C	provided	D	having provided
42	A	has grown	B	had grown	C	grew	D	grows

## PART II VOCABULARY FOCUS

### 1. Complete the following sentences with a word or expression from the box.

portrait	audience (2)	choreographed	performer
studio	composer	watercolour	performance
amateur	conductor	plot	creation

- The school drama society will give a \_\_\_\_\_ of Hamlet.
- He is an immensely talented singer, amazing \_\_\_\_\_ and impressive composer.
- Normally the \_\_\_\_\_ had to see a completed film before writing the music.
- He toured America that year and \_\_\_\_\_ and danced in Till Eulenspiegel, another of his best-known works.
- Furthermore, YouTube has a global \_\_\_\_\_ of 780 million people, which blows away the \_\_\_\_\_ for American television.
- Each participant will be provided with real \_\_\_\_\_ and paints.
- They stood together almost as if posing for a family \_\_\_\_\_.

8. It was still a convenient and cost-effective solution for light combining living and working space, apartment and art \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Orders for \_\_\_\_\_ illustrations do not come often, especially for such close themes.
10. She's a wonderfully creative dancer but she doesn't have the technique of a truly great \_\_\_\_\_.
11. This 25-foot-high sculpture is her latest \_\_\_\_\_.
12. He's the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra.
13. This was a thoughtful rather than \_\_\_\_\_ performance.
14. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the book is somewhat different than the film version.

## 2. Choose the best word which completes each of these sentences.

1. These are some exciting works of art \_\_\_\_\_ show in Britain today.  
a. on                      b. at                      c. by                      d. from
2. Beethoven liked to be alone when he \_\_\_\_\_ music.  
a. composed              b. created              c. made                      d. did
3. An \_\_\_\_\_ person uses his or her talents to create beauty.  
a. actor                      b. artist                      c. artificial              d. artistic
4. The first \_\_\_\_\_ of the play took place in a schoolyard.  
a. area                      b. scene                      c. scenery                      d. place
5. The floor was covered with a \_\_\_\_\_ made of mosaic tiles.  
a. design                      b. painting                      c. art                      d. drawing
6. The other children \_\_\_\_\_ fun of her because she was always so serious.  
a. made                      b. had                      c. formed                      d. tried
7. What is the worst thing you could imagine happening to a \_\_\_\_\_?  
a. artistic                      b. musical                      c. piano                      d. musician
8. He's a great \_\_\_\_\_ of country music.  
a. fan                      b. dramatist                      c. conductor                      d. playwright
9. I can't paint this \_\_\_\_\_ on that canvas – everyone will laugh at me.  
a. landscape                      b. palette                      c. engravings                      d. portraits
10. It's a performance that's sure to make an \_\_\_\_\_ on the judges.  
a. excitement                      b. tragedy                      c. impression                      d. drama
11. It was Chinese women who \_\_\_\_\_ the show on the first day of competition.  
a. promised                      b. acted                      c. followed                      d. stole
12. There has been a mixed \_\_\_\_\_ to the new play.  
a. fame                      b. reviews                      c. reaction                      d. mass media
13. She's \_\_\_\_\_ on playing piano.  
a. expert                      b. keen                      c. good                      d. bad
14. Both my sons are \_\_\_\_\_ about music.  
a. crazy                      b. fantastic                      c. fond                      d. busy

## 3. Choose the correct word.

1. The scenery and costumes created a dramatic **effect** / **affect**.
2. We tried to visit the concert but were put **off** / **for** by the queues.
3. I'm as fit as a **guitar** / **fiddle** – with energy to spare.
4. Some exceptional **paints** / **paintings** are said to be "great" rather than "good."
5. The next time you go to a museum or look in an art book, **take** / **give** a closer look at a great painting.
6. William Shakespeare may be the greatest **play right** / **playwright** the world has known.
7. He is certainly the finest **actor** / **artist** in Hollywood today.



8. As the **conductor** / **composer** you could control the whole orchestra and the interpretation of music would be in your hands.
9. He makes a **spectacular** / **spectacle** entrance in act two draped in a gold sheet.
10. Every March, the induction ceremonies are shown **live** / **lively** on cable television.
11. Artists are eligible for the Hall of Fame 25 years after their first record is **released** / **realised**.
12. Now I'm expecting a fantastic performance from you tonight, so don't **disappoint** / **disapprove** me!
13. I know you don't like Jack's idea, but just **play** / **act** along with him for a while.
14. If you have done something wrong, you have to face the **music** / **audience**.

### SELF-CHECK

<i>Music &amp; Art Vocabulary</i>	<b>Word patterns</b>
admire	comment on
amateur	crazy about
amazing	delighted at / about
applause	laugh at
arena	on second thoughts
artist	reaction to
artistic	
audience	
author	
ballet	
band	
camera	
canvas	
carol	
cello	
choreographer	
choreographed	
clarinet	
comedian	
composer	
compose	
concert	
conductor	
creation	
design	
display	
drawing	
easel	
effect	
entertainment	
exhibit	
graphics	
landscape	
live (adj.)	
masterpiece	
orchestra	
painting	

<p>perform  photograph  playwright  plot  photograph  puppet  release  spectacular  tragedy  violin  watercolour</p>	
<p><b>Phrasal verbs</b>  act out – to perform the actions and say the words of a story  act up – if a person, especially a child, acts up, they behave badly  clown about – to act like a clown  play along – to do what someone asks you to do, for a limited period of time  play up – if a person, especially a child, plays up, they behave badly</p>	<p><b>Word formation</b>  act – actor, actress  art – artist  character – characteristic, characterization  celebrate – celebration, celebrity  drama – dramatist  image – imagination  music – musician  origin – original, originated  perform – performance  play – playwright  portray – portrait</p>
<p><b>Fixed phrases</b>  I like the beat  it has a pleasing melody  it makes my ears hurt  that is too much of noise than music  that sounds / that sounds awful</p>	<p><b>Idioms</b>  as fit as a fiddle – <i>to be very healthy and full of energy</i>  face the music – <i>to accept unpleasant consequences or an unpleasant reality</i>  music to my ears – <i>good news; information that makes someone happy</i>  blow your own trumpet – <i>proudly boasting about your own achievements, talents, or successes</i>  like a broken record – <i>someone who repeats the same thing again and again</i></p>