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2. a custom	b. an organized set of special events with its own social activities, food, or ceremonies
3. a festival	c. a belief that is not based on scientific knowledge, but is connected with old ideas about magic
4. a superstition	d. a person's way of behaving towards others

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It is unlucky to open an umbrella in the house – it will either bring bad luck to the person that opened it or to the household.

The worst is when someone breaks a mirror – it brings seven years of bad luck. It's unlucky to spill salt. If you do, you must throw it over your shoulder to avoid the bad luck.

The number thirteen is unlucky. It is unlucky to have thirteen at a table or in a company. The unlucky number 13 is often left out when numbering houses, flats and hotel rooms. Friday the thirteenth is a very unlucky day. Friday is considered to be an unlucky day because Jesus was crucified on a Friday.

Good Luck

Black cats are generally thought lucky in Britain, It is especially lucky if a black cat crosses your path.

A horseshoe over the door brings good luck. But the horseshoe needs to be the right way up. The luck runs out of the horseshoe if it is upside down.

Catch falling leaves in autumn and you'll have good luck. Every leaf means a lucky month next year.

Kupalle, summer solstice , is the most *loved* and celebrated pagan *holiday* in today's Belarus, which has been around for centuries. Its celebration offers a whole complex of *traditional* rituals, beliefs, love and magic. Like in ancient times, Kupalle is *celebrated* in the night from 6 July to 7 July. It was *believed* that the plants gathered at that time had special magic and *strength* and could *protect* people and their homes from illnesses and evil spirits.

The central part in Kupalle celebration was a fire, which symbolised life and god Yaryla and drove away death. During the day young men would prepare the place to start the fire. The oiled wooden wheel would be set on fire to symbolise the sun.

They would join hands and *dance* in karagods, compete in strength, tell fortunes and look for a blossoming fern flower – "Paparats'-kvetka". It was thought lucky if a couple could find it: they would live happily ever after.

Special ritual food was *cooked* on the fire – fried eggs (egg symbolised both sun and life), kulaha (a sort of a pudding made of wheat flour), vareniki (dumplings stuffed with berries.)

Maslenitsa is an ancient Slavic festival . The holiday begins exactly eight weeks before Easter and lasts for a week. Since ancient times these seven days have symbolized the winter farewell and getting rid of the old and unnecessary), and what is important, the coming of spring, awakening and renewal of nature. This holiday is still widely celebrated in Belarus.

Celebrations have kicked off across the country with ancient rites, theatrical performances, games, tasting of **delicious pancakes- the symbol of the sun** and certainly the burning of winter effigies – the main attribute of Maslenitsa feast. According to the traditions of ancestors, on the first day of the holiday week, people make a straw effigy and burn it in fire, along with the winter and heavy thoughts at the end of the week.

Combining the ancient pagan rites and traditions of Christianity, every day of the Maslenitsa Week is filled with beautiful friendly traditions and has a special name: the Welcoming, the Playing, the Sweet Tooth day, the Wide Thursday, Mother-in-Law's Evening, Daughter-in-Law's Parties, the Forgiveness Sunday.

Differences and similarities	Maslenitsa	Kupalle
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3. What are the popular dishes ?		
4. To whom or to what is the festival dedicated?		

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2. A belief that is not based on scientific knowledge, but is connected with old ideas about magic is _____
3. Kupalle is celebrated on July, 6, не так ли?
4. Agree or disagree: people look for a fern flower at Maslenitsa.
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