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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ДЛЯ ФЛОРИСТОВ

Практикум по английскому языку для студентов 2 курса
специальности 43.02.05 «Флористика»

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Данный практикум является единственным в своем роде изданием по обучению английскому языку в сфере флористики, рассчитанным на русскоязычную аудиторию.

Цель практикума - обеспечение студентов лексическим минимумом, необходимым для понимания терминологии, принятой в профессиональной среде на международном уровне, и коммуникаций в интернациональном сообществе флористов.

Практикум рассчитан на 18 часов аудиторных занятий и состоит из девяти разделов с профессионально ориентированными темами и двух приложений. В Приложение 1 размещен список цветов и растений с ботаническими (научными) и общепринятыми (народными) названиями. В Приложение 2 изложен фрагмент так называемого Language of Flowers (Языка Цветов) - символические значения отдельных цветков.

Практикум содержит аутентичные тексты, тренировочные и коммуникативные упражнения для индивидуальной, парной и групповой аудиторной работы. Упражнения способствуют развитию таких психических процессов как внимание, память, мышление, а также навыков спонтанной речи.

Отдельное внимание уделено лингвострановедческим реалиям, знание которых облегчает усвоение языкового материала.

Практикум предназначен для студентов второго курса специальности 43.02.05 «Флористика» учебных заведений среднего профессионального образования.

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FOREWORD / ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Данный практикум предназначен для аудиторной работы студентов второго курса СПО специальности 43.02.05 «Флористика» и представляет собой профессиональный модуль, в котором английский язык используется для профессиональных целей.

Цель практикума - обеспечение студентов лексическим минимумом, необходимым для понимания терминологии, принятой в профессиональной среде на международном уровне, чтения и перевода текстов профессиональной направленности, пополнения активного словарного запаса будущих специалистов для выработки коммуникативных навыков и успешных коммуникаций в профессиональных сообществах.

Методическая ценность практикума в том, что он является единственным в своем роде, так как до настоящего момента не предпринималось попыток создания учебных пособий по английскому языку в сфере флористики для русскоговорящих обучающихся.

Практикум рассчитан на 18 часов аудиторных занятий, являющихся завершающими в учебном плане обучения английскому языку в колледже (последний семестр), и состоит из девяти разделов с профессионально ориентированными темами и двух приложений.

Предполагается, что к этому времени студентами уже пройдены основные темы по грамматике, поэтому грамматические явления в практикуме маркированы категорией «Revision» и даны для повторения и закрепления. В случае, если студенты еще не знакомы с той или иной грамматической конструкцией (Complex Subject, Complex Object), преподаватель перед практикой предьявляет теорию из других учебных источников.

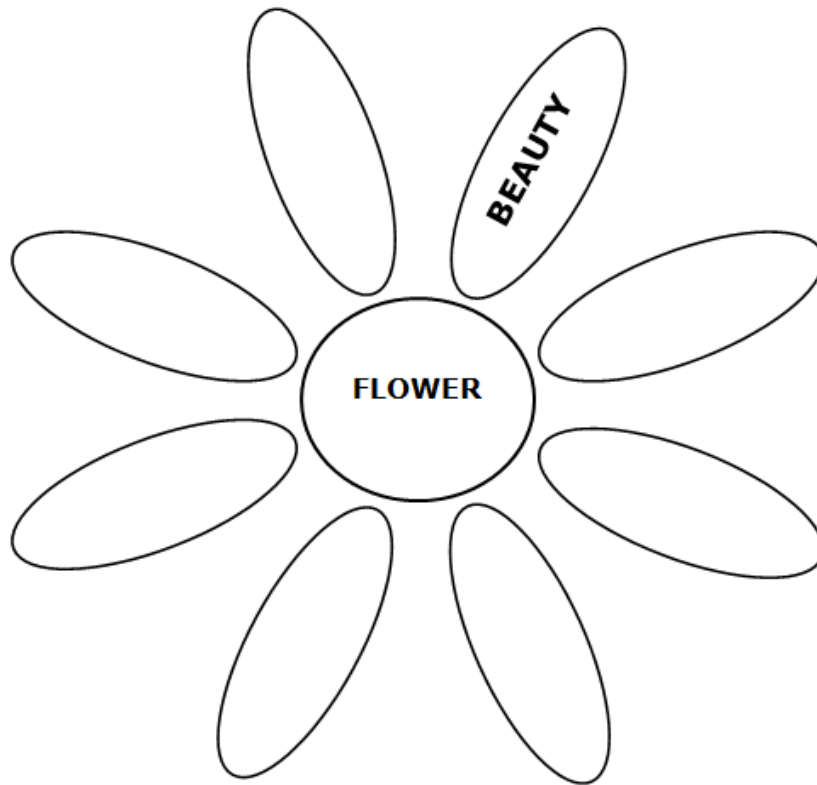
Лексический текстовый материал в практикуме представлен аутентичными текстами, заимствованными с англоязычных сайтов и из брошюр, имеющих в свободном доступе в сети Internet. Графический иллюстративный материал – репродукциями рисунков и фотографий, сделанными силами автора-составителя. Каждый раздел сопровождается списком использованных источников и ссылками на веб-страницы организаций и персональные блоги.

В систему лексических упражнений вошли упражнения на перевод терминологической лексики западной школы флористики и поиск соответствий, специфичных для российской флористической школы. Помимо *переводных*, представлены следующие тренировочные и коммуникативные упражнения: *трансформационные* (видоизменение предложений по образцу), *конструктивные* (построение высказываний с опорой на материал), *респонсивные* (*исправление* утверждений), *ситуативные* (реакция на ситуацию, содержащую стимул к речи), *репродуктивные* (*подготовка* сообщения), *диспутивные* (учебная дискуссия, комментирование как выражение своего субъективного отношения), *инициативные* (*диалоги* - ролевые игры), *игровые* (загадки, кроссворды). Упражнения способствуют развитию психических процессов: внимания, памяти, мышления (наглядно-образного, абстрактного, логического, критического, креативного), а также навыков спонтанной речи. Упражнения предполагают как индивидуальную, так и парную/групповую аудиторную работу.

Отдельное внимание уделено лингвострановедческим реалиям - профессиональным объединениям, событиям, персоналиям, а также требованиям и функциональным обязанностям в работе специалистов, стилистике рецептов, резюме и объявлений о вакансиях.

Unit 1. Types of Flowers. Flower Glossary.

1. What words do you think of when you see a flower? Complete the diagram below.



2. Read the following proverbs and quotes about flowers and write down your own one.

<i>When you have only two pennies left in the world, buy a loaf of bread with one, and a lily with the other.</i> (Chinese Proverb)	<i>With a few flowers in my garden, half a dozen pictures and some books, I live without envy.</i> (Lope de Vega)
<i>Happiness is to hold flowers in both hands.</i> (Japanese Proverb)	<i>Flowers are love's truest language.</i> (Park Benjamin)
<i>All the flowers of all the tomorrows are in the seeds of today.</i> (Indian Proverb)	<i>There are always flowers for those who want to see them.</i> (Henri Matisse)
<i>If we could see the miracle of a single flower clearly, our whole life would change.</i> (Buddha)	<i>Flowers always make people better, happier and more helpful; they are sunshine, food and medicine to the soul.</i> (Luther Burbank)
<i>In joy or sadness, flowers are our constant friends.</i> (Kozuko Okakura)	<i>Flowers are restful to look at. They have neither emotions nor conflicts.</i> (Sigmund Freud)
<i>The temple bell stops but I still hear the sound coming out of the flowers.</i> (Matsuo Bashō)	<i>A flowerless room is a soulless room, to my way of thinking; but even one solitary little vase of a living flower may redeem it.</i> (Vita Sackville-West)

For me flowers are _____ because

3. Read and translate the text.

Vocabulary:

bloom [blu:m] – цвести	zygomorphic [ˌz(a)ɪgə(v)ˈmɔːfɪk] – зигоморфный, неправильный
blossom [ˈblɒsəm] – цвет, цветение	actinomorphic [ˌæktɪnə(v)ˈmɔːfɪk] – актиноморфный, правильный
perennial [pəˈrenjəl] – многолетний	radial [ˈreɪdiəl] – лучевой; звездообразный
biennial [baɪˈeniəl] – двухлетний	poppy [ˈpɒpi] – маковые
annual [ˈænjʊəl] – однолетний	papilionaceous [pəˌpɪliəˈneɪʃəs] – мотыльковые (подсемейство семейства бобовых)
foliage [ˈfəʊliɪdʒ] – листва	cruciform [ˈkruːsɪfɔːm] – крестовидный
leaf [li:f] – лист	axillary [ækˈsɪləri] – пазушный
stem [stem] – стебель	axil [ˈæksɪl] – пазуха листа
branch [brɑːntʃ] – ветка	hibiscus [hɪˈbɪskəs] – гибискус
petiole [ˈpetiəʊl] – черешок	periwinkle [ˈperiˌwɪŋkl] – барвинок
root [ru:t] – корень	beauty berry – красивоплодник (<i>Callicarpa</i>)
petal [ˈpetl] – лепесток	terminal [ˈtɜːmɪnəl] – верхушечный
corolla [kəˈrɒlə] – венчик	Nerium oleander [ˌnɜːliˈændə] – олеандр
bud [bʌd] – бутон, почка	magnolia [mæɡˈnəʊljə] – магнолия
dormant [ˈdɔːmənt] – скрытый, спящий	pattern [ˈpætən] – структура
sympetalous [sɪmˈpet(ə)ləs] – спайнолепестковый	cluster [ˈklʌstə] – группа, гроздь, пучок
tubular [ˈtjuːbjʊlə] – трубчатый	inflorescence [ˌɪnflɔːˈresns] – соцветие
funnel [ˈfʌnəl] – воронкообразный	racemose [ˈræsiməʊs] – кистеносный
bilabiate (baɪˈleɪbiət) – двугубый	cymose [ˈsaɪməʊs] – полузонтитичный
campanulate [kəmˈpænjʊl(e)ɪt] – в форме колокольчика	
polypetalous [pɒliˈpetələs] – многолепестковый	

Types of flowers

The types of flowers can be classified under several categories.

There are three types of flowers depending on their time of blooming:

- Perennial flowers are ones that bloom year after year.
- Biennial flowers are plants that survive two growing seasons.
- Annual flowers are ones that bloom and die within the same year.

Flowers can also be categorized according to their petals or corolla. They are as follows:

- Sympetalous flowers have partially or fully joined petals. Sympetalous flowers can again be tubular, funnel shaped, bilabiate or campanulate.
- Polypetalous flowers have unjoined petals.
- Zygomorphic flowers are ones that have two symmetries, when taken from the center.
- Actinomorphic flowers have radial symmetry. This type of flowers can be further categorized into rose family, poppy family, papilionaceous family and cruciform family.

Depending on the position of the blossoms, there can be two types of flowers:

- Axillary flowers are ones that grow in the axis of the leaf and the stem. Hibiscus, periwinkle and beauty berry fall in this category.
- Terminal flowers grow at the tip of the branches like for example, Nerium oleander and magnolia.

The type of flowers can also be determined by the formation pattern of the flowers:

- Clusters are when three or more flowers grow together to form a cluster on a single stem to increase its visibility. Sweet William, mango and firethorn fall in this category.

- Single flowers are ones that have a single long stem and have only one flower at its tip. Tulip is the best example of single flower.

Finally, there are the inflorescence flowers which are usually a large assortment of many small flowers. Depending on the assortment they are further categorized into racemose inflorescences and cymose inflorescences.

4. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.

1. Perennial flowers are ones that bloom only two years.
2. Biennial flowers are plants that have a two-year growth cycle.
3. Annual flowers are ones that grow for one season and die over winter.
4. Polypetalous flowers have disconnected petals.
5. Zygomorphic flowers are ones that have two symmetries, when taken from the middle.
6. Actinomorphic flowers have radial asymmetry.
7. Axillary buds lie at the junction of the stem and petiole of a flower.
8. Terminal flowers grow at the tip of the shoots.

5. Study the botanical and common names of flowers and flowering plants (Appendix 1).

6. Check the description, find out which flowers are described and fill in the gaps.

1. _____ is the flower of ancient Greek Goddess Iris who was treated as the messenger of love.
2. The flower is named due to its sun-like appearance. The flower consists of ray flowers which are yellow and a central disc also composed of flowers which are seed-like appearance. _____
3. _____ is a flowering plant which belongs to the onion genus. The word _____ is actually Latin for Garlic.
4. The other name for _____ flowers is “shell ginger” as these flowers resemble sea shells when they are in bloom.
5. The flower is named after its appearance of a dragon with its mouth open. The genus _____ comes from the Greek word for “nose-like” due the mature capsule which looks like a nose.
6. _____ flowers are also referred to as “Cockscomb” flowers as the flowers resemble a rooster’s head.
7. There are debates about the origin of the name _____. Some say that it has been derived from the Greek word “corone” meaning “Flower Garlands”. Some say that it is after the Latin word “incarnacyon” or “carnis” referring to human flesh’s incarnation.
8. The name _____ is derived from the Greek words of “Hydor” which means water and “angos” which means jar or vessel. That indicates the great necessity of abundant water for the growth of the flower.
9. The _____ is named after Dr. Dahl, a pupil of Linnaeus, but is also known, especially on the Continent, by the name “Georgina”.
10. Due to its green foliage the _____ are used for the decoration in St. Patrick’s Day arrangements.
11. This is a large yellow daisy-like flower with a dome-shaped centre. The flower has many common names such as Golden Jerusalem, Brown Daisy, Brown-eyed Susan and Coneflower.

12. The _____ is an excellent filler flower. It is an intergeneric hybrid. The name is taken from the names of its parents, Aster and Solidago.

7. Look through the list of flowers and flowering plants from Appendix 1, classify, which of them are wild flowers and complete the following table.

Wild flowers:

English names	Russian equivalents

8. Here are some reasons people consider when buying flowers. Match a person with a reason.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 A florist | a doesn't doubt flowers are the best solution for every occasion. |
| 2 A person who isn't allergic | b is sure flowers bring the newly awakened nature straight into the home. |
| 3 A concert-goer | c says flowers emanate a strengthening, emotional force and relieve anxiety. |
| 4 A master of Feng Shui | d buys flowers to put himself or herself in a good mood with their scents. Smell is the most powerful sense. |
| 5 A hostess | e become significantly more attractive and datable and boost his chances with females. |
| 6 A psychologist | f creates floral arrangements using flowers with straw, twigs and brushwood. |
| 7 A paired with a bunch of flowers man | g presents flowers to give proper acknowledgment to the talent of a musician or a singer. |
| 8 A perfect gift finder | h uses flowers to achieve energy balance and inner peace. |

9. Think of more reasons for buying flowers and complete the following sentences.

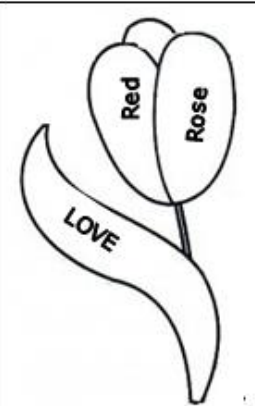
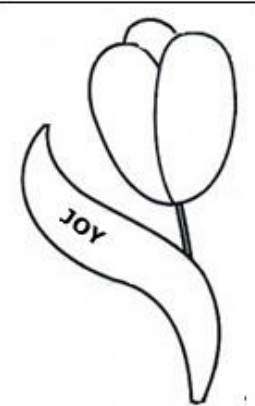

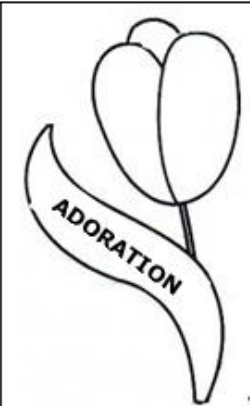
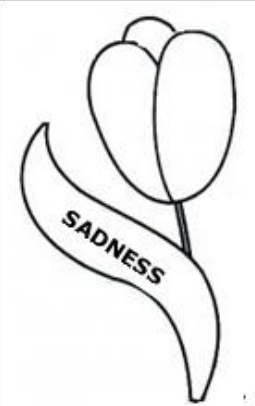
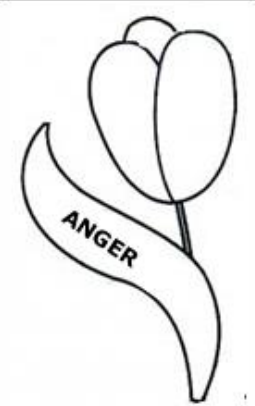
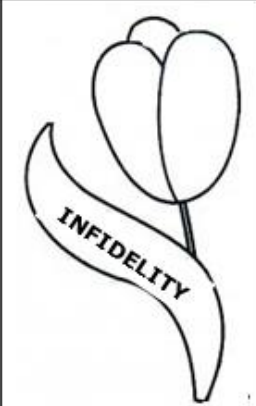
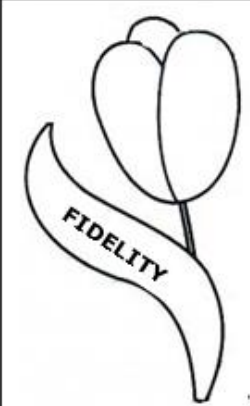
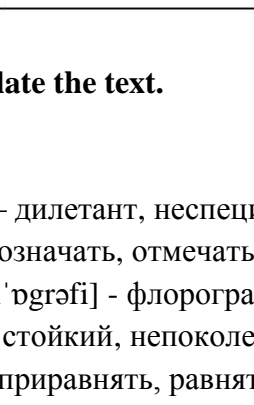
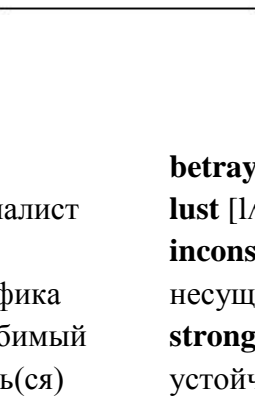
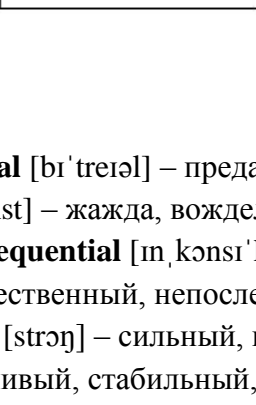
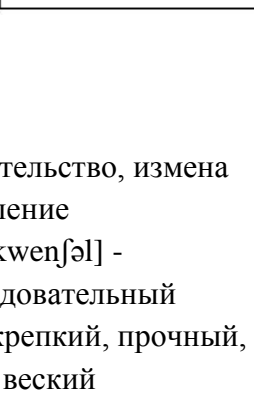
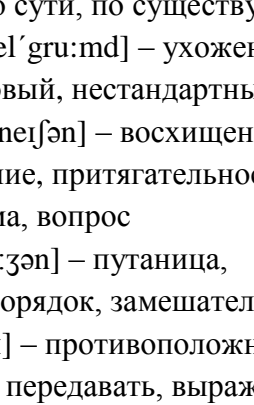
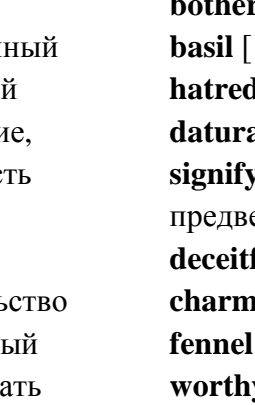
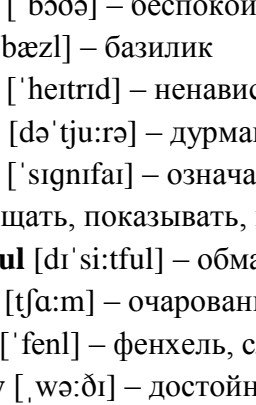
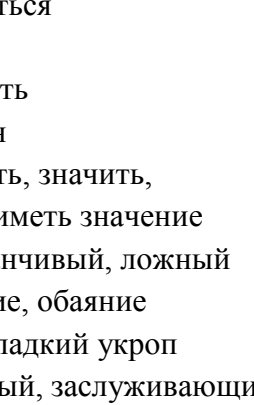




Put the verbs into the Present Continuous and the Present Perfect.

Example: He (to buy) _____ flowers because he (to fall) _____ in love.
He *is buying* flowers because he *has fallen* in love.

- She (to buy) _____ flowers because she (to be invited) _____ to the flower festival.
- He (to buy) _____ flowers because his friend (to marry) _____ recently _____.
- They (to buy) _____ flowers because they (to rent) _____ a new flat and want to decorate it.
- She (to buy) _____ flowers because _____.
- He (to buy) _____ flowers because _____.
- They (to buy) _____ flowers because they _____.

Unit 2. Language of Flowers (Floriography).

1. In your opinion, which flowers could convey the following feelings and emotions? Enter botanical or common names on the floral buds. Remember that particular feelings are associated with particular colors of flowers, so paint them or write down names of colors.

love [lʌv] – любовь				
joy [dʒɔɪ] – радость				
gratitude [ˈgrættɪjuːd] – благодарность				
adoration [ˌædəˈreɪʃən] – восхищение				
sadness [ˈsædnɪs] – печаль				
anger [ˈæŋɡə] – гнев				
infidelity [ˌɪnfɪˈdelɪti] – неверность				
fidelity [fɪˈdelɪti] – верность				

2. Read and translate the text.

Vocabulary:

layman [ˈleɪmən] – дилетант, неспециалист
denote [dɪˈnəʊt] – означать, отмечать
floriography [flɔːriˈɒɡrəfi] – флорографика
staunch [stɔːntʃ] – стойкий, непоколебимый
equate [ɪˈkweɪt] – приравнять, равнять(ся)
per se [pəˈseɪ] – по сути, по существу
well-groomed [ˌwelˈɡruːmd] – ухоженный
novel [ˈnɒvəl] – новый, нестандартный
fascination [ˌfæsiˈneɪʃən] – восхищение, очарование, обаяние, притягательность
topic [ˈtɒpɪk] – тема, вопрос
confusion [kənˈfjuːʒən] – путаница, неразбериха, беспорядок, замешательство
contrary [ˈkɒntrəri] – противоположный
convey [kənˈveɪ] – передавать, выражать

betrayal [bɪˈtreɪəl] – предательство, измена
lust [lʌst] – жажда, вожделение
inconsequential [ɪnˌkɒnsɪˈkwɛnʃəl] – несущественный, непоследовательный
strong [strɒŋ] – сильный, крепкий, прочный, устойчивый, стабильный, веский
bother [ˈbɒðə] – беспокоиться
basil [ˈbæzɪl] – базилик
hatred [ˈheɪtrɪd] – ненависть
datura [dəˈtjuːrə] – дурман
signify [ˈsɪgnɪfaɪ] – означать, значить, предвещать, показывать, иметь значение
deceitful [dɪˈsiːtful] – обманчивый, ложный
charm [tʃɑːm] – очарование, обаяние
fennel [ˈfenl] – фенхель, сладкий укроп
worthy [ˌwɜːði] – достойный, заслуживающий

gesture ['dʒestʃə] – жест, телодвижение
pin [pɪn] – прикреплять, скреплять
centerpiece - ['sentəpi:s] - центральная часть, главное украшение, главный эффект
symbolize ['sɪmbəlaɪz] – символизировать
significance [sɪg'nɪfɪkəns] – значение, значимость, значительность, важность, смысл
multiple ['mʌltɪpl] – многочисленный, многокомпонентный, различный, разнообразный
innumerable [ɪ'nju:mərəbl] – бесчисленный
virtue ['vɜ:tju:] – достоинство, добродетель
necessarily ['nesɪsəri] – неизбежно
for instance – например, к примеру
common ['kɒmən] – общепринятый, простой, обыкновенный, распространенный

praise [preɪz] – похвала
honeysuckle ['hʌni'sʌkl] – жимолость
inconsistency [ɪnkən'sɪstənsɪ] – непостоянство
laburnum [lə'bɜ:nəm] – ракитник
hallmark ['hɔ:lma:k] – признак
pensive ['pensɪv] – задумчивый
lotus ['ləʊtəs] – лотос
eloquence ['eləʊkwəns] – красноречие
estrangle [ɪs'treɪndʒ] – отстранять, отчуждать
passionate ['pæʃənɪt] - страстный
chastity ['tʃæstɪti] – целомудрие
devotion [dɪ'vəʊʃən] – преданность
sentiment ['sentɪmənt] – чувство
honor ['ɒnə] – честь, награда
pick [pɪk] – выбирать, срывать

The beautiful means of communication

To a layman, flower arrangements might look like mere aesthetic works of art. Very few know that particular kinds of flowers and particular kinds of arrangements of flowers denote certain meanings and emotions. This beautiful means of communication is called **floriography**, or **the language of flowers**.

This varied form of art has its roots in the Victorian Era, as it would be used by people to express their feelings in a coded way. Soon, it became a tradition and gained popularity all over Europe. Victorians were staunch believers in the power of messages through flowers. They equated the knowledge or usage of flowers per se with being well-dressed and well-groomed.

Charlotte de la Tour, a Parisian, wrote the first flower dictionary, "Le Language des Fleurs" in 1818. Inspired by this popular and novel work of literature, Miss Corruthers of Inverness, in the Scottish Highlands, later wrote the book "The Language of Flowers", and the subject gained more popularity. Seeing the public's fascination with such a topic, many others attempted to write books for reference on the subject of florigraphy. But they only added to the now growing confusion.

Depending on the writers' interpretations, the meanings behind certain flowers could vary considerably. The hydrangea, for example, could refer to either the recipient's insensitivity or an appreciation for their forgiveness, so it was important that everyone was on the same page! Till date, the first two books mentioned hold the most authority.

Contrary to popular opinion, flowers are not used only to convey love. In the olden times, every gesture - from pinning a flower to one's hair, to having a centerpiece at a wedding - symbolized something. The significance is there today too, it has only been forgotten.

There exist innumerable flowers and they symbolize innumerable such emotions. Some flowers stand for multiple virtues, and not necessarily all similar. For instance, it is common knowledge that a yellow rose is indicative of friendship, but how many of us are aware that it can also indicate extreme betrayal? Did you also know that a coriander flower stands for lust?

There are a lot of relatively lesser known or inconsequential flowers that hold strong meaning, but people don't bother about. A basil leaf, for example, shows hatred; datura signifies deceitful charm; fennel speaks of one who is worthy of all praise; a wild honeysuckle denotes inconsistency; a laburnum is a hallmark of pensive beauty; a lotus can mean either eloquence or estranged love.

In modern times, the fine nuances of the language of flowers are all but forgotten. However, a red rose still conveys passionate, romantic love and white roses still suggest virtue and chastity, while yellow roses still stand for friendship or devotion. Even if these are not the exact translations of the Victorian sentiments, flowers still speak in their language. Flowers also have religious and symbolic meanings. There are references given to flowers in Biblical literature, and during the Middle Ages, floral herbs were even believed by some to have magical powers. Therefore, Flowers were given a place of honor in the royal gardens.

It is so easy to convey true feelings - just pick the right flowers. Speak with finesse and bring the Language of Flowers into your modern life.

3. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.

1. In Victorian times flowers were used as a secret code to send coded messages.
2. Victorians didn't believe in the power of messages through flowers.
3. The language of flowers allowed to express feelings which otherwise could not be spoken.
4. A basil leaf shows honor.
5. If a person is eloquent, he is worthy a datura.
6. A red rose conveys passion.
7. A white rose symbolizes romantic love.
8. A yellow rose is indicative of friendship.

4. Study some symbolic meanings in the language of flowers (Appendix 2).

5. For centuries people have been conveying messages of happiness and love, longing and sorrow with flowers. As the saying goes, "Say it with Flowers!" Find out how to use the language of flowers to express emotions from the situations below and save the day.

1. He walked through the park. He looked directly forward without noticing anything around. He was quite deep in his thought. Suddenly his eyes came across the other ones. And he realized: that was She!

2. Her reflection in the mirror didn't please her any more... Deep wrinkles appeared on the face in her forties. She put in the vase a meadow saffron. Her loving husband read this floral message and replaced the flower with another one.

3. Last week at our college took place a floral party. All students, the future florists, could express themselves only in the language of flowers. There were declarations of love and fascinations. He just wanted to dance with a girl.

4. She announced her engagement to her boyfriend. Kith and kin were glad to see her so happy. Nobody knew she was going to marry to her ex-husband with whom she had been divorcing for ten years. He gave a bouquet of...

5. As known a business cycle is a recurring succession of periods of fortune and periods of depression. At first his start-up was growing very fast. But then... He made every effort to satisfy clients' wishes but they left his office.

6. "I have naively imagined that he is in love with me" - she said. "But he doesn't love anyone. He is in love with himself". "And what are you going to do?" - her friend asked. She smiled sadly: "I will send him a bunch of..."

6. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

welcome, first, eye-catching, gentleman, right, best way,
young lady, awesome, convey, appreciate, perfect, feelings

What better occasion to express your _____ for your loved ones, than the birthday. Flowers as a birthday gift make the _____ present. Flowers can say what words fail to _____. A birthday bunch of flowers captures the mood of the day in the _____. Whether the recipient is an 8 year old girl, someone turning 21, a 40 year old chap or any birthday at all, your florist can help you with just the _____ flowers. A dramatic collection of masculine tropical flowers can make a great gift for a _____. A sweet pink hand tie bouquet will never be forgotten by a _____, especially if these are her _____ flowers. An elegant modern arrangement is an _____ addition to a range of 21st birthday gifts. And vibrant seasonal flowers will be _____ by anyone. Your dear one will _____ your concern for her/him and an _____ arrangement will remind her/him about you - even when flowers will be dried up and thrown out it will remain in photos.

7. Match the two halves of the sentences.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Flowers can convey the innermost thoughts and feelings of a person, | a of feminine nature and is associated with motherhood. |
| 2 In accordance with ancient Greek and Roman mythology, Lily is a flower | b especially when he can't seem to find the right words to say. |
| 3 Indian women commonly use jasmine flowers | c the clarity of heart as well as the mind. |
| 4 The Lotus flower basically symbolizes | d necessarily smell sweet. |
| 5 Devoid of any sin or guilt, | e to pick the flowers. |
| 6 She doesn't want him | f as hair adornments. |
| 7 Flowers soon fade | g Daisy is the perfect symbol of innocence. |
| 8 Pretty flowers do not | h when they have been cut. |

8. Put the verbs into the Present Continuous or the Present Simple.

Example: He seldom (to buy) flowers but now he (to buy) a bouquet to his wife's birthday party.
He seldom *buys* flowers but now he *is buying* a bouquet to his wife's birthday party.

- Red roses traditionally (to convey) _____ passionate, romantic love.
- We (to deliver) _____ cut flowers for every occasion in our city and suburbs.
- A married man has just remembered about his wedding anniversary today. He is (to order) _____ flowers by phone to congratulate his wife.
- The air is filled with the smell of flowers and she (to smell) _____ like flowers herself.
- The language of flowers (to allow) _____ people to express their feelings.
- Where are they? - They (to pick) _____ flowers in the garden.
- He has an appointment with a girl. He (to bring) _____ for her a bunch of flowers on their first date.
- When a man (to upset) _____ his lady he usually (to buy) _____ flowers.
- The Larkspur flower (to stand) _____ for infidelity and betrayal.

9. Read the stories and discuss them.

A Bouquet for Mother

A man stopped at a flower shop to order some flowers to be wired to his mother who lived two hundred miles away. As he got out of his car he noticed a young girl sitting on the curb sobbing. He asked her what was wrong and she replied, "I wanted to buy a red rose for my mother. But I only have seventy-five cents, and a rose costs two dollars." The man smiled and said, "Come on in with me. I'll buy you a rose." He bought the little girl her rose and ordered his own mother's flowers.

As they were leaving he offered the girl a ride home. She said, "Yes, please! You can take me to my mother." She directed him to a cemetery, where she placed the rose on a freshly dug grave. The man returned to the flower shop, canceled the wire order, picked up a bouquet and drove the two hundred miles to his mother's house.

Love Conquers Death

There was an old couple that owned a flower shop. Francis and Bonnie. Francis planted and tended gardens while Bonnie, as frail and delicate as she was, arranged the bouquets. One afternoon, Bonnie suffered a heart attack and died. Francis was heartbroken, and decided to close down the shop.

As he was packing up, he noticed a bouquet of flowers with a note attached. Dear Francis, it read. I may be gone, but the joy we give people doesn't have to be. - Bonnie. Francis decided to keep the shop, giving the same joy he gave with Bonnie many years ago.

Heaven to Me

I never was the bravest person. And I really did love her. She was as important to me as the Sun in the sky...But I could never give myself the courage. And so I watched on, doe-eyed and timid, unable to tell her how I cared.

It came time for carnations to be handed out in my school. I paid for one for her. An anonymous message of course, the fool I was. Her friends each got their own carnations. But the smile on her face when she got hers and read the note...That smile was heaven.

The Life of a Flower

She said that she hated cut flowers, wrapped in a tissue coffin, living on borrowed time in a vase of tap water.

"You always were a pessimist," I said.

"Yeah, a flower's life is so short regardless. It's depressing!"











"So you probably don't like me much then," I shrugged, "being a florist and what not."

"No, florists are good people. They take all this sadness and turn it into something beautiful."

9. Tell your own story about a great experience giving or receiving flowers.

Unit 3. Flowers and Countries. Flowers and Zodiac Signs.

1. Almost all countries around the world have their own National Flowers or Floral Emblem. Do you know what countries are represented by following floral symbols? Choose among: France, Germany, Austria, Spain, Turkey, the USA, Russia, India, Thailand, Japan.

				
Chamomile	Cherry Blossom (Sakura)	Iris	Knapweed	Red Carnation
				
Lotus	Ratchapruok (Cassia)	Tulip	Edelweiss	Rose

2. Check up your guess.

France - Iris. The people of France believed that the Iris is a symbol of perfection and love and they considered the three petals of the Iris as the combination of faith, wisdom and chivalry.

Germany - Knapweed. It is custom for an unmarried person to wear this flower in the buttonhole.

Austria - Edelweiss. Its growth is basically a sign of cool breezes and also good for the farmer as a sign of rain. This increases most of the growth, thus boost the degree of exports.

Spain - Red Carnation. This flower is a part of various traditions of Spain. It is used as an ornament in the hair of Flamenco dancer, religious zeal, bullfighting, eastern parades etc.

Turkey - Tulip. It is derived from the Turkish word “Tulbend” or “Turban“. Tulips are first cultivated by Turkish people in early as 1000 A.D. They are also known as Spring Flowers.

United States of America - Rose. The rose was designated the official flower and floral emblem of the United States of America in 1986.

Russia - Chamomile. Russia is a hometown of this adorable flower. The fossil record of this daisy like plant indicates that it originated in the west Asian region of the current Russian Federation.

India - Lotus. The Lotus, the national flower of India, is a symbol of supreme reality. To the Indian psyche, the lotus is more than a flower – it represents both beauty and non-attachment.

Thailand - Ratchapruok. This flower has cheerful and shiny yellow color. Sometimes, it’s called golden shower due to its shower shape.

Japan - Cherry Blossom Sakura. The Japanese held an annual event to respect this flower called hanami. Cherry Blossom Sakura blooms once in a year.

3. Read and translate the text.

Vocabulary:

allies – мн.ч. от ally ['ælaɪ] – союзник
leek [li:k] - лук-порей
thistle ['θɪsl] - чертополох
heather ['heðə] – вереск
legend ['ledʒənd] – легенда
spiky ['spaɪki] – остроконечный, колючий
stealthy ['stelθɪ] - тайный
invader [ɪn'veɪdə] – захватчик
barefoot ['beəfʊt] – босой, босиком

Norse warriors - норвежские воины
alert [ə'lɜ:t] - предупреждать
flax [flæks] – лен
shamrock ['ʃæmrɒk] – трилистник
clover ['klɒvə] - клевер
feast [fi:st] – праздник
mint [mɪnt] - чеканить
fibre ['faɪbə] – волокно
feature ['fi:tʃə] – рекламировать, представлять
linen ['lɪnɪn] – льняной

National flowers of the UK

There is no official flower for the United Kingdom. Each member country of Great Britain has its own national flower.

The national flower of **England** is **the Tudor rose**, otherwise called The Rose of England or the Union Rose. The Tudor rose has represented England since the 1400s. At that time the so called Wars of the Roses ended. The Wars of the Roses were a series of battles fought from 1455 to 1485 between the House of Lancaster and the House of York. The name Wars of the Roses is based on the badges used by the two sides, the red rose for the Lancastrians and the white rose for the Yorkists. King Richard III of the House of York was killed in the battle and Henry Tudor, the leader of the House of Lancaster, became King Henry VII. Henry then married King Richard's niece, Elizabeth of York, and united the two families. Henry was the first king of the House of Tudor.

The symbol of the Tudor dynasty became a red rose with a white rose inside it as a sign that the Houses of York and Lancaster were now allies. The Tudor rose has a similar appearance to a traditional rose but has an inner layer of white petals that are surrounded by red petals.

The national flower of **Wales** is **the Daffodil**. A common sight across the Welsh valleys in the spring, the daffodil is an obvious choice for the national flower. The daffodil is worn on the 1st of March to celebrate St David's Day, and is known as "Peter's Leek" in the Welsh language.

The national flower of **Scotland** is **the Thistle**. Although some residents prefer heather, the thistle is the official national emblem of Scotland. Legend has it that the spiky plant saved Scotland from being overrun by stealthy Viking invaders when the barefoot Norse warriors accidentally stood on the plant, their cries of pain alerting local Scots to their presence.

The national flower of **Northern Ireland** is **the Flax**. **The Shamrock**, a three-leafed plant similar to a clover, is an unofficial symbol. Shamrocks are said to bring good luck and also used as a badge for sports teams, state organizations, and troops abroad from Ireland. This flower is related to an Irish tale of St. Patrick, which tells of how Patrick used the three-leafed shamrock to explain the Trinity. His followers adopted the custom of wearing a Shamrock on his feast day on 17 March.

The Flax is the official floral symbol, appearing as the emblem of the Northern Ireland Assembly at Stormont, the badge of the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom. The flax plant is also shown on the one pound coins minted between 1986 and 1991. For many thousands of years flax has been a valuable cultivated crop used for two purposes, the seed and the fibre. The Northern Ireland postage stamps, featuring the Flax plant, were issued between 1963 and 1972, reflecting the importance of the Irish Linen industry to the country.

4. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.

1. The Tudor rose looks quite like a traditional rose.
2. The Welsh valleys in the spring are full of daffodils.
3. Some residents in Wales prefer heather.
4. The Thistle is a spiky plant.
5. The Shamrock is a four-petal plant similar to a lilac.
6. Northern Ireland has two floral symbols.
7. The Flax is a plant with yellow flowers.
8. The Flax is the badge of the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom.

5. Which sign of the zodiac were you born under? Check up as good you know all signs of the zodiac and spell them out.

Fire signs	aries ['æri:z] - Овен leo ['li:ou] - Лев sagittarius [ˌsædʒɪ'teəriəs] - Стрелец	Air signs	gemini ['dʒemɪnaɪ] - Близнецы libra ['laɪbrə] - Весы aquarius [ə'kwɛəriəs] - Водолей
Earth signs	taurus ['tɔ:rəs] - Телец virgo ['vɜ:gəu] - Дева capricorn ['kæprɪkɔ:n] - Козерог	Water signs	cancer ['kænsə] - Рак scorpio ['skɔ:piəu] - Скорпион pisces ['pɪsi:z] - Рыбы

6. Study the Meanings of Flower Zodiac Signs.

Aries (March 21 - April 19) – **Honeysuckle**
"My vines climb to great heights."
 If you are born under this sign you are sweet to the senses of others. You naturally entice others with your charm and grace. You have a smooth confidence that attracts a wide variety of friends and business partners. Just as bees can't resist the lure of this plant - people can't resist your energy. You are the first of the flower signs and so you are assertive and a natural leader of the vine. You are strong and determined, weaving their way through any challenge, and are quite deft at finding innovative solutions.

Taurus (April 20 - May 20) - **Poppy**
"I provide beauty to your senses."
 If you are a poppy among the zodiac flower signs you love the finer things in life, and you love to share them with other people. You have a flare for design, a good eye for detail, and a knack for putting things together with style. Refinement comes natural to you, and you have a classy way about you that others find alluring. Poppy people are about pleasure: giving and receiving it. You enjoy security and comfort. Those with the flower sign of the poppy are very resilient too, and can weather any storm because of their patience and headstrong nature.

Gemini (May 21 - June 21) - **Lavender**
"My beautiful expanse will inspire you."
 If you are a lavender flower sign you freckle your landscape with beautiful ideas. You love to share these ideas with other people and get more new insights as you do so. You are expansive in your expressions, and always seem to be able to find your muse. You are amazingly productive, creative and have an active mind. Sometimes you feel pulled in too many directions, but part of the lavender's beauty is that it spreads itself far and wide for all to enjoy.

Cancer (June 22 - July 22) - **Acanthus**
"Look to my petals for your nurturing."
 Sensitivity is the watchword for acanthus flower signs. You are perceptive, and have high intuition in matters of the heart, and environment. You often react to others (even when they don't speak their feelings, you still know what is going on inside their hearts), and your surroundings. You are warm and sympathetic, and a natural healer too. A secure home life, surrounded by friends and family who love you and you love back often help to ground you and keep you from falling prey to negative influences.

Leo (June 23 - August 23) - **Sunflower**

"I will brighten your darkness."

Sunflower signs are warm, open, and natural leaders. You rise to any occasion with confidence and assurance - you have no doubt that you are the perfect person for any challenge, and you know how to reach to the top. You tend to be the center of attention and others look to you for advice and mentoring. You are a loving, faithful and tenderhearted friend. You are generous and enjoy a wide range of intellectual gifts.

Virgo (August 24 - September 22) - **Morning**

Glory - **"I will bring you clarity."**

Morning glory flower signs are thoughtful and reflective. You tend to think and plan first before taking any action. You are organized and very observant. You have a natural eye for detail, and can be very analytical. You love to help people, and often use your organization skills to help others who struggle in "getting their act together." You bloom right where you are planted, and you have a neat way of making things right and tidy. People come to you for guidance and healing.

Libra (September 23 - October 22) - **Rose**

"I will balance you in my beauty."

The rose zodiac flower sign exposes the truth in all things. You have a unique ability to see the hidden meanings in things and expose the underlying evidence for what it is. You have an eye for classic beauty, and you love to surround yourself with beautiful things too. You are attracted to philosophy, poetry and art. Because you see the beauty and truth in all things, you do not tolerate injustice or cruelty. You are most happy when you are with friends and family - taking a walk and enjoying nature.

Scorpio (October 23 - November 21) -

Chrysanthemum

"My mysteries are forever unfolding."

You have many layers to you, and just as soon as someone thinks they have you identified, you pop out with another blossom of surprises. You like clarity and honesty in all things. In fact, when situations are murky or unhealthy you are the perfect sign to come in and clear the air or heal the situation. You are focused and tend to be serious in your emotions, but you are very intuitive and help others identify areas they need to work on for their own emotional growth. You are active and amorous with no end to suitors.

Sagittarius (November 22 - December 21) - **Narcissus**

"Escape into my dreamy depth."

These flower signs can be very influential and enjoy sharing their philosophical ideas with others. You are direct to the point, trustworthy and honest. You are naturally wise, and you also are gifted with good luck. You come on strong, but have a sensitive side you don't share with too many people. You have an active imagination and love to dream the days away.

Capricorn (December 22 - January 21) -

Carnation - **"Simplicity is its own reward."**

You are an adept at putting things in order, and organizing. You are strong willed and determined for others to see your point of view. You are a natural leader, and others look to you to lean on. You can be driven and determined and this makes you a strong personality. You are no stranger to hard work, you like to get things done your way. You like security, particularly if you are building a comfort zone with your own two hands. What is at your core is the concept of sturdy reliability.

Aquarius (January 22 - February 19) - **Orchid**

"My uniqueness is my effectiveness."

You are curious and inventive. You can be contradictory but you know exactly where you are coming from. People are attracted to your unique, sometimes eccentric ways. You have a different way of looking at the world. You are a natural humanitarian, and love to unravel mysteries. You are good at doing tasks that allow you to establish order.

Pisces (February 20 - March 20) - **Water Lily**

"My roots touch unseen knowledge."

You are perceptive and deeply psychic. Water runs through all the flower signs but especially through yours and this accentuates your intuitive abilities. You are able to absorb ideas of those around you. You can be emotionally swayed by other people's feelings too. Your emotions can run out of control, but you can turn to your natural abilities to help you get grounded. You are a natural artist and an excellent communicator.

7. Find in the texts from the exercise 6 the English equivalents to the following words.

спокойный (об уверенности)		правдивый	
решительный		привлекательный	
ловкий		терпимый	
очаровательный		темный, смутный	
устойчивый		безупречный	
упрямый, прямолинейный		влюбчивый	
проявляющий свои чувства		влиятельный	
удивительный		заслуживающий доверия	
продуктивный		честный	
чувствительный, чуткий		волевой, с характером	
проницательный		целеустремленный	
сочувствующий		крепкий (о надежности)	
верный, преданный		любопытный	
добросердечный		противоречивый	
щедрый		эксцентричный	
вдумчивый		обладающий интуицией	
размышляющий		настоящий	
наблюдательный		превосходный	

8. Work in pairs. Ask your partner when he or she was born and put to him or her some questions due his or her flower zodiac sign, such as:

Which sign of the zodiac were you born under? - I was born under the Gemini Zodiac Sign.

Do you feel sometimes pulled in too many directions? - Yes, I do. Sometimes I feel pulled in

9. Open the brackets paying attention to the sequence of tenses.

Example: When I (to visit) Wales last year in the spring the Welsh valleys (to blossom) with daffodils.

When I *visited* Wales last year in the spring the Welsh valleys *were blossoming* with daffodils.

- When Viking invaders (to stand) _____ on this spiky plant, the local Scots (to sleep) _____.
- When they (to celebrate) _____ St. Patrick's day, they (to wear) _____ a Shamrock.
- When somebody (to come) _____ to her for guidance and healing, she (to use) _____ her organization skills to help others.
- When his emotions (to run out) _____ of control, she (to weather) _____ that storm because of her patience nature.

10. Translate the following sentences into English using the adjectives from the exercise 7 and comparative constructions: *as ... as, more ... than, less ... than, the ... the.*

1. Эта девушка так же очаровательна, как цветы в ее руках.

2. Ее теперешний друг более щедрый, чем бывший.

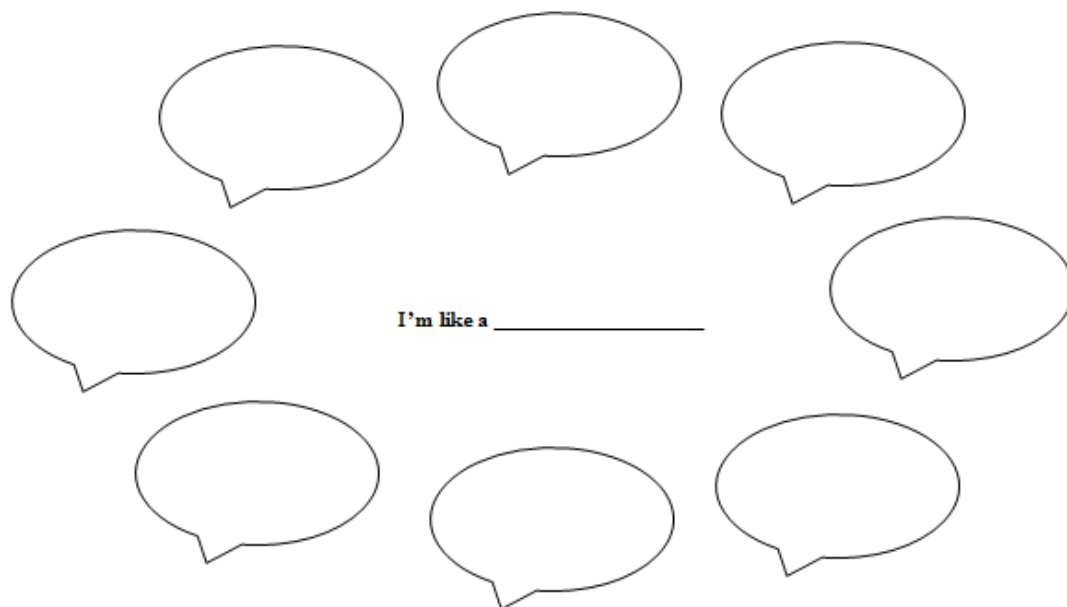
3. Для подростков родители менее влиятельны, чем друзья.

4. Чем лучше мужчина знает язык цветов, тем более заслуживающим доверия является он для женщин.

Unit 4. Using Flowers in Food, Drinks and Drugs.

1. What flower are you like? What flower is each of your classmates like? Think over and give some reasons for your opinion. Get a feedback from the others and write it down in the bubbles. Then compare the results and find out the coincidences.

Example: “I think she is like a Chamomile Flower because she has a Slavic appearance: fair hair, blue eyes. The Chamomile is a national flower of Russia. She is as mere and modest as a Chamomile. She has natural beauty.”



2. Match the words with the similar meaning.

- | | | | |
|----|--------------|---|------------|
| 1 | diseases | a | edible |
| 2 | maybe | b | potable |
| 3 | almost | c | entrees |
| 4 | eatable | d | substitute |
| 5 | drinking | e | probably |
| 6 | side dish | f | healing |
| 7 | main courses | g | drug |
| 8 | scented | h | nearly |
| 9 | replace | i | ailments |
| 10 | medicinal | j | sore |
| 11 | remedy | k | garnish |
| 12 | sick | l | fragrant |

3. Have you ever eaten and drunk any flowers? Read and translate the text to know about edible and potable ones.

Flower cookery

Munching on edible flowers may raise eyebrows today but do you realize they are not only incredibly fun to grow, eat and arrange, they're actually full of vitamins and minerals?

The first time I ever heard of edible flowers was probably 30 years ago. I was visiting a small herbal shop called The Rosemary House. The owner was an elderly woman by the name of Rosemary. She was hosting a tea party and invited me to join. The main courses Rosemary was serving were rose petal sandwiches and chamomile tea. It was one of the most pleasant parties I ever attended.

Flower cookery has been traced back to Roman times, and to the Chinese, Middle Eastern, and Indian cultures. Edible flowers were especially popular in the Victorian era during Queen Victoria's reign. Many of us eat flowers without even knowing it. Today, many restaurant chefs garnish their entrees with flower blossoms for a touch of elegance. The secret to success when using edible flowers is to keep the dish simple, do not add to many other flavors that will over power the delicate taste of the flower. Today this nearly lost art is enjoying a revival.

BORAGE gives us courage by stimulating our adrenaline and tastes like cucumbers. The leaves or flowers can be put in salads or sauces. Placing the flowers in ice-blocks adds interest to drinks.

CALENDULA is also known as the Pot Marigold, has a slightly bitter taste. When the petals are dried they can be added to soups and scrambled egg to get a yellow hue. The leaves can also be brewed into a tea.

CARNATION petals must be separated from the calyx and the white base removed before use as it makes eating them very bitter. What you are left with is a clove-like taste, and the petals can be added to jellies, aspics, salads, herb butters and cordials.

CHAMOMILE has sweet apple fragrance which makes a delicious tea.

DANDELION raw leaves are suitable for salads. The flowers have a honey-like taste and are good both raw and cooked e.g. in fritters. But first remove the white base and don't eat the stems.

JASMINE adds a lovely flavor to green tea and herbal teas.

LAVENDER combines well with rosemary and thyme in chicken and lamb marinades for great floral taste.

NASTURTIUM adds peppery taste to salads, vinegars, sandwiches, and even pizza. Flowers can be stuffed with cream cheese. Pickled nasturtium seeds make a cheap caper substitute.

ROSE can be candied and used for cake decorating. Rose hips make good jelly.

SCENTED GERANIUM can be added to sorbets, ice creams and desserts. The leaves can also be used in soups, stews and sauces for flavor.

ZUCCHINI BLOSSOMS - the male flowers (with no bulge underneath) - are stuffed and fried, or sometimes just coated in a light batter and deep-fried.

4. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.

1. The main Rosemary's courses were chamomile petal sandwiches and thyme tea.
2. Today the flower cookery art is almost lost.
3. Carnation petals add a yellow hue to dishes.
4. Dandelion raw stems are suitable for salads.
5. Jasmine flowers taste like cucumbers.
6. Lavender has a clove-like taste.
7. Nasturtium flowers can replace capers.
8. Scented geranium is added to meat dishes.

5. Find in the text the English equivalents for the following word combinations and write them down in the Infinitive Form: *быть полным витаминов - to be full of vitamins*

составлять букеты	
проводить чаепитие	
посещать вечеринки	
гарнировать чем-либо	

засушивать лепестки	
заваривать травяной чай	
быть подходящим для	
составлять замену	

6. Fill in the gaps with the words and word combinations from the box.

the beneficial effect, isn't found, the flow of urine, hold their color, a penetrating fragrance, were forbidden to drink, induce licentious cravings, a natural body refrigerant, is rich in, caffeine free, water, in the middle, instead of coffee, halfway, a large number of ailments, taste like cucumber

Drink Your Flowers

Not every flower belongs in a teapot or a cocktail glass. But these do. They are easy to grow and totally worthwhile.

Borage. People say that borage leaves _____. The dazzling bright blue color _____ in many flowers, particularly edibles. Borage flowers _____ even when they are frozen. Fill ice cube trays _____, freeze, and then set a flower on each half-cube of ice. Refill with _____ and freeze again. This traps the flower _____ of the cube.

China Rose (Hibiscus). Hibiscus tea is _____, with an unique, delicious taste. It is distinctive, vibrant, with a natural color, and _____ Vitamin C. Hibiscus tea has a pleasant fragrance, and is known to be _____ in North Africa. The Egyptians believed that tea made with red hibiscus flowers and sepals could _____ in women. As a result, for many centuries Egyptian women _____ Hibiscus tea.

Thyme. This delicate herb is both pungent and hot with _____. It is also a fabulous herb for healing _____. It is known to increase _____ and to help in menstruation. Who drinks a cup of thyme tea _____ in the morning will soon feel _____: enlivened spirits, great comfort in the stomach, no coughing in the morning and an overall well-being.

7. Do you know, which diseases can be treated by flower remedies? Match the two halves of the sentences.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Medicinal flowers have been used for | a they help with mucus. |
| 2 Flowers may be used alone as a single remedy | b tinctures, teas, syrups, lozenges, and even eaten for internal use. |
| 3 Medicinal flowers are often prepared as | c uninfected wounds, rashes, and dry skin. |
| 4 Calendula flowers are used to heal | d soothe the stomach and calm anxiety. |
| 5 Dried Dandelion flowers brewed as a tea or made into a tincture help | e healing and soothing mind and body for centuries. |
| 6 Wild roses are astringent, | f stimulates bile to aid digestion. |
| 7 Jasmine is called the flower of angels. It is said to | g sore throat, coughs, bronchitis and congestion. |
| 8 Hyssop flowers shine for respiratory complaints. Sip hyssop tea for | h laxative, expectorant, anti-inflammatory, anti-cancer, and antiseptic. |
| 9 The common violet, sitting in pots in so many homes has many medicinal properties. Violets are | i or combined with other flowers, roots, stems and/or leaves to make remedies. |
| 10 Slight bitterness of Lavender | j with aches and cramps. |

8. Look through the Edible Flower Recipes.

Nasturtium & Runner Bean Omelette

- 50g (2oz) young tender runner beans
- 2 eggs
- 30ml (2tbsp) milk
- 2 nasturtium seeds
- 4 nasturtium petals
- Salt and freshly ground pepper
- 15ml (1tbsp) butter
- Freshly grated parmesan cheese to taste.

Slice the runner beans finely and add to a saucepan of boiling water and cook for 4 minutes, then drain. Beat the eggs with the milk. Crush the seeds with a fork, and then add the seeds, leaves and petals to the egg mixture. Season lightly with salt and some freshly ground black pepper. Melt the butter in a frying pan over a gentle heat. Pour the egg and nasturtium mixture into the pan, add the beans and cook gently until the omelette has just set. Sprinkle with parmesan cheese and serve immediately, garnished with extra petals.

Calendula Scones

- For 8 scones:
- 450g (1lb) plain flour
- 1 tsp salt
- 1 tsp bicarbonate of soda
- 45g (1½ oz) butter
- 300ml (½ pt) milk with 2 tsp of cream tartar.
- 2 tbsp fresh calendula petals.

Preheat oven to 220°C (425°F) Gas mark 7. Sift the flour into a bowl with the salt and bicarbonate of soda. Rub in the butter and add the milk and the cream of tartar and the calendula petals. Mix thoroughly until a soft dough is formed. Turn onto a floured board, knead lightly, and then roll to about 2cm (¾in) thick. Use a 5cm (2in) plain cutter to cut out the scones and put them on a lightly floured baking sheet. Bake in the oven for 12-15 minutes until risen and golden brown. Cool on a baking tray before eating.

Violet Soup

- 1 litre (1¾ pint) of stock
- 40g (1¾ oz) long grain rice
- 1 teaspoonful lemon juice
- ¾ cupful of freshly picked, unwashed violets or small flowered pansies or violas.

Boil the rice in the stock for twenty minutes or until soft, add the violets and lemon juice, cover with a saucepan lid and simmer very gently for 2 minutes. Serve immediately.

Rosemary Chicken

- 450g (1lb) skinless, boneless chicken breasts
- 3 tbsp sweet (unsalted) butter
- 2 tbsp rosemary flowers, coarsely chopped
- Juice of 1 lemon

Place chicken breasts in a polythene bag and hit with a rolling pin until 6mm (¼in) in thickness. Melt the butter in a pan and add chicken. Add rosemary flowers, then quickly sauté each side until golden brown. Sprinkle with lemon juice, then serve the chicken drizzled with the pan juices.

8. Think of more ways you can include flowers in your meals and write down your own recipe.

9. Find in the text from the exercise 3 the sentences with verbs used in Passive Voice.

10. Rewrite the sentences from Active into Passive Voice.

1. One can boil and serve the young leaves and unopened flower buds of Water Lily as a vegetable.

2. As a rule she stuffs the squash flowers with cheeses and other fillings and fries them.

3. They have already crystallised the Pansy flowers and used them to decorate cakes.

4. When I came into the kitchen she was pickling the young Magnolia flowers.

Unit 5. Flower Arranging Art.

1. Think over and write down ten different events in private or corporate life which need flower arrangements.

2. Match the sentence halves to know more about arranging flowers in general and to get a few tips on flower arranging.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Flower arranging is an art which | a ideal for anyone who might be sneezing with spring allergies. |
| 2 Floral arranging is much more than simply | b to make beautiful and satisfying decorations. |
| 3 Interior designers use flower arrangement | c to play its part in the design. |
| 4 It is not necessary to have a great many flowers or other materials | d on the contrary try to turn some of them at different angles to show a different shape. |
| 5 Every flower, leaf, or twig used in a modern arrangement is put in | e smaller arrangements like corsages, headdresses and boutonnieres. |
| 6 Use flowers in different stages of development, | f to prevent a crowded effect. |
| 7 Always allow some space between the flowers | g to set the mood for a room and to add splashes of color. |
| 8 Never arrange all your flowers facing forwards, | h putting a bunch of flowers into a vase and filling it with water. |
| 9 When making an arrangement for a dining table, keep it low so that | i otherwise this will cause excess water loss from the flowers, and they will wilt very quickly. |
| 10 Submerged flower arrangements are | j combines color, shape and texture to form decorations. |
| 11 Artificial plants can be split into | k from bud to full bloom. |
| 12 Don't place your finished arrangement in full sun, over a radiator, or in a draught, | l guests can converse with each other across the table without having to fight their way through the flowers. |

3. Read and translate the text.

History of Floral Design

Archeologists and art historians agree that the use of cut flowers in water-filled containers dates back for many centuries. A visit to any art museum or gallery offers much in support of this notion and will attest to the importance of floral design through history.

The Egyptian Period

During the Egyptian period flowers were used in a traditional way: for temple offerings, garlands making, decorating banquet tables, and making wreaths for guests. Flower design at that time was simple and there was a repetition of a particular pattern. A typical design looked like as following: a single flower piece, with a single bud or a leaf on either side of the flower arrangement.

The Greek Period

All throughout the Greek period flowers were used for adornment. People often used cornucopia for their flower arrangements. That period the arrangements were mostly symmetrical and triangular.

The Roman Period

It was about this time that the flowers were arranged in baskets and sometimes in cornucopias. Crowns, garlands, and wreaths still existed.

The Byzantine Period

The floral designs from the Greek and Roman period still existed during this time. Fruits were combined with the flower arrangements. Most of the designs were arranged in baskets, low containers, or goblets.

The Medieval Period

Flowers were used for religious events, and most of the arrangements were also containerized. This period was more of oriental designs.

The Renaissance Period

This period was still influenced by the Greek and Roman designs. One of its signature styles was the French bouquet.

The Baroque Period

It is also known as the Flemish Period. Floral designs introduced oval and symmetrical forms. Tulips, roses, and white lilies are only a few flowers that have been consistently used during this period. Fruits and shells were included as accessories in flower arrangements.

The Georgian Period

On the first half of this period, it showed only a little concern for design, but during the later part of this period, great designs became evident. Roses were used abundantly in flower arrangements.

The Victorian Period

This period required roses for most of their arrangements as roses were very popular. Typical Victorian floral designs were in oval and round shapes. Victorian period flower arrangement showed great elegance and romance.

Modern Period

In 1910, Modern Period began. That was at this period wherein people used containers to place their bouquets of flowers. After the First World War people's interest to do flower arrangements rapidly increased. Designers put together both Oriental line arrangement and the ones which came from Europe.

4. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.

1. Flower design of the Egyptian Period was complicated and didn't allow any repetition of a particular pattern.
2. All throughout the Greek period flowers were used for decoration.
3. In the Roman Period flowers were arranged sometimes in cornucopias.
4. In the Byzantine Period vegetables were combined with the flower arrangements.
5. In the Medieval Period flowers were used for religious purposes.
6. The French bouquet was a signature style of the Baroque Period.
7. In the Flemish Period shells were included as accessories in flower arrangements.
8. In the Georgian Period roses were used sparingly in flower arrangements.
9. Typical Victorian floral designs were in elliptic and circular shapes.
10. After the First World War people's interest to do flower arrangements gradually increased.

5. Look the text through and write out all synonyms to the word “bouquet”.

A Flower Bouquet

A flower bouquet is a collection of flowers in a creative arrangement. Flower bouquets can be arranged for the decor of homes or public buildings, or may be handheld.

Flower bouquets that are carried include the nosegay and corsage.

A nosegay, tussie-mussie, or posy is a small bunch of mixed flowers, typically given as a gift. The nosegays have existed in some form since at least medieval times, when they were carried or worn around the head or bodice.









The corsage became especially popular in the 20th century. Instead of a nosegay, an admirer frequently sent a lady an orchid, a gardenia, or a small bunch of wired flowers to be worn at the waist, shoulder, or on the wrist, or attached to a handbag and carried.

Sprays are large, flat bouquets of long-stem plant material. They are either carried or placed on caskets or at tombs as commemorative offerings.

In some cultures, ancient practises still survive today, for example in ikebana, the japanese art of flower-arranging. The tradition of an ikebana flower bouquet dates back to the 7th century when floral offerings were made at altars. Later they were placed in the tokonoma alcove of a home.

Bouquet synonyms: _____

6. Match the descriptions of bridal bouquet types with their pictures.

<p>1) The round bridal bouquet is very popular. Flowers are compactly arranged together to form a perfect sphere. Bloom flowers are suitable for this design.</p>	<p>a)</p> 	<p>e)</p> 	<p>5) Arm bouquets are carried in the cradle of the arms. Flowers should flow naturally from the elbow, the rest should be comfortable resting on your hand. Calla lilies are popular for this bridal bouquet type.</p>
<p>2) A ballerina bouquet is basically a round bouquet but you can clearly see the massive usage of tulle or net. Flowers are often less. Suitable for brides with a tight budget.</p>	<p>b)</p> 	<p>f)</p> 	<p>6) Bag bouquets, as its name, are bouquets that are carried like handbags and look like handbags, too. The bag handle can vary from decorative wire, pearls, vines, etc..</p>
<p>3) Scepter bouquets are a unique bridal bouquet type. It is the shape of a wand, with flowers arranged on top. So, the handle is quite long.</p>	<p>c)</p> 	<p>g)</p> 	<p>7) A fan bouquet is a very oriental bouquet shaped like a fan. The “fan” itself could be a real fan, or made from flower materials.</p>
<p>4) A hand tied bridal bouquet is a bunch of flowers, tied with a ribbon, with the stems exposed. It has a natural, garden look.</p>	<p>d)</p> 	<p>h)</p> 	<p>8) Pomanders or kissing balls are flower balls that brides carry. Flowers are compactly arranged together to form a ball, and a handle is attached to it.</p>

7. Make up a dialogue between two girls: one of them is getting married and wonders which bridal bouquet she should choose, the other girl helps her with some advices.

Example: **Bridesmaid:** Take the round bridal bouquet! It is very popular. Bloom flowers would be a bright spot standing out sharply against the background of your white dress!

Bride: It is just a plain bridal bouquet! All brides have the similar bunches of flowers, and I want an unusual one!

8. Find the appropriate verb from the box and put it in the form of the Gerund.

Example: Do you enjoy ... about the ancient flower arranging art?

Do you enjoy **learning** about the ancient flower arranging art?

**to place, to use, to bestow, to decorate, to complete,
to wear, to hang, to celebrate, to create, to arrange**

1. We are sure of _____ flowers as an art but not just grouping stems and blossoms together.
2. She is good at _____ a floral work of art.
3. He mentioned _____ flower-covered floats in parades for centuries.
4. I always look forward to _____ The Feast of Corpus Christi when the traditional carpet of flowers will be laid down on the Via Livia in Genzano, Italy.
5. In antiquity public officials, athletes, poets and returning warriors were proud of _____ upon with a wreath.
6. Advent, a period during the four Sundays before Christmas, involves _____ a wreath with four candles in Christian homes and churches.
7. Ancient Egyptians preferred _____ the garlands on mummies.
8. The Greeks practised _____ with the garlands their homes, civic places and temples.
9. On Indian holy days the Hindus take garlands to the temple to be blessed before _____ them.
10. After _____ this course you will have the ability to do floral arrangements for any events.

9. Choose the correct form (the Gerund, the Infinitive, or both).

She managed _____ flowers for such occasions as weddings, anniversaries, shows and other celebrations.	a) arranging b) to arrange c) both
You have to stop _____ that there are difficult rules about creating beautiful floral arrangements.	a) thinking b) to think c) both
She insisted on _____ flower arrangements an important part of the ambience on any occasion.	a) being b) to be c) both
She started _____ at School of Floristry.	a) studying b) to study c) both
She was fond of _____ all the compulsory and optional subjects.	a) learning b) to learn c) both
He offered _____ a wedding train with flowers.	a) decorating b) to decorate c) both
He suggested _____ to the Flower Festival in Thailand.	a) going b) to go c) both
She likes _____ perfectly shaped flower arrangements.	a) making b) to make c) both
She dislikes _____ fresh cut flowers.	a) receiving b) to receive c) both
He considered _____ a flowery surprise to his loved.	a) sending b) to send c) both

Unit 6. Principles, Elements, Styles and Shapes of Floral Arrangement.

1. Study types of cut flowers according to their use in floral arrangement and define which groups the following flowers belong to. Add the lists of flowers with your own examples.

<p>A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Snapdragons</i> • <i>Gladiolas</i> • <i>Delphinium</i> • <i>Dendrobium</i> <i>Orchids</i> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>B</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Baby's Breath</i> • <i>Statice</i> • <i>Solid Aster</i> • <i>Waxflower</i> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>C</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Roses</i> • <i>Carnations</i> • <i>Chrysanthemums</i> • <i>Sunflowers</i> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>D</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Lilies (oriental, asiatic, calla)</i> • <i>Orchids (cymbidium, phaleonopsis)</i> • <i>Irises (dutch)</i> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
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1) Mass Flowers

- Make the overall shape (outline) of the floral arrangement.
- Usually round, solid and large blooms used as focal point in design.

2) Form Flowers

- Have distinctive shapes.
- Used for a focal point.

3) Line Flowers

- Tall slender stems with clusters of small blooms around the stem.
- Create lines for our eyes to follow.

4) Filler Flowers

- Groups of small or tiny, airy flowers.
- Used to fill up gaps in the arrangement.
- These are accents.

2. To put flowers into an arrangement you need some guidelines. Match the names with their descriptions and you gain an impression of the Major and Minor Principles of floral design.

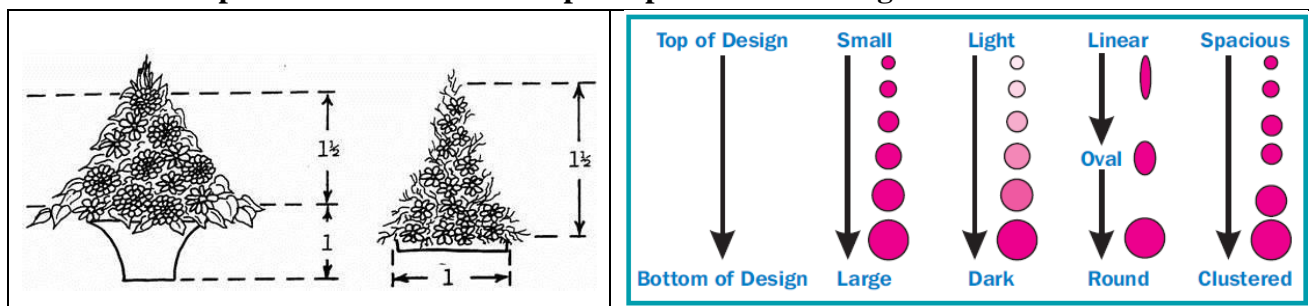
Major Principles

1. Balance	means that one design element is more prevalent or noticeable.. The use of it suggests to the viewer what is important in a design. Interest and attention are captured when one feature dominates and others are secondary.
2. Proportion	provides a feeling that a design is a single unit. It occurs when all the principles and elements in the arrangement blend together.
3. Scale	creates a feeling of motion. A flower arrangement can contain movement, which can be seen or non-obvious. It is achieved by placing materials which naturally carry this feature, like vines or having curvy branches.
4. Rhythm	is created through the blending of textures, shapes, and colors in a floral arrangement. The floral materials in an arrangement should harmonize with the container, the style of design, and the surroundings.
5. Dominance (Accent, Emphasis)	refers to equality in weight, both physical and visual. If it is about physical aspect it is the stability of plant materials within a container. If it is about visual aspect there are two types of it: symmetrical (or formal) and asymmetrical (or informal). Symmetrical one means that one side of the arrangement is nearly a mirror image of the other. Asymmetrical one means that the plant material and placement are different on each side of the central axis.
6. Harmony	evaluates how individual design components relate to each other. Small flowers appear smaller when scattered among larger ones, so they are to be grouped.
7. Unity	evaluates the component sizes relative to the arrangement and composition. It is essential in achieving an equilibrium between the flowers, the container and the surroundings in which you place your arrangement.

Minor Principles

1. Radiation	is an area in an arrangement where the attention is. It is the center of interest of the design, visually tying it together. It is important to note that not all arrangements need it.
2. Repetition	describes objects that have striking differences beyond mere variety or diversity. It takes variety to a higher degree.
3. Transition	is created by using a diverse assortment and different components in a design. It focuses attention and stimulates interest and imagination.
4. Variation (Variety)	is accomplished by repeating design elements throughout an arrangement to create unity in the work. It may include color, shape, space, and lines.
5. Contrast	is the change from one material or element to another. It should be smooth and gradual. Lighter flowers near the container edge blend into the heavier ones near the center.
6. Focal Point (Focal area)	provides the illusion that all the flower stems originate from one growth point. A top view shows the stems appearing as spokes on a wheel.

3. Look at the pictures and define what principles of floral design are shown in.



A) _____

B) _____

4. Compare and contrast Principles and Elements of floral design.

Principles vs. Elements

Principles describe the way the elements fit together.	Elements are the components that make up the design. The traditional Elements: Line, Form, Texture, Color, Space. The additional contemporary Elements: Pattern, Size.
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Put the words and word combinations into the right order to be aware of their purposes.

- Line** / framework / composition / a / floral / the / structural / of / forms. It / throughout / path / the / motion / creates / a / arrangement / visual / and / establishes.
- Form** / design / of / three-dimensional / external / a / the / is / overall / shape. Three / Square / include / Triangle / the / and / forms / basic / Circle.
- Texture** / among / surface / qualities / the / refers / object / visual / and / tactile / of / relative / an / the / comparisons / to. Repeating / a / beauty / or / textures / to / design / contrasting / adds.
- Colors** / reflect / mood / design / an / flowers / blended / arrangement / positioned / of / the / of / the / and / carefully / in.
- Space** / within / to / area / an / arrangement / the / refers. It / be / each / allows / prevents / for / materials / of / crowding / seen / and / to / flower.
- Pattern** / outline / to / silhouette / the / or / of / arrangement / an / refers. Five / Rectangular / include / and / Symmetrical / Oval / and / Asymmetrical / Round / patterns / Triangle / standard.
- Size** / to / line / the / dimensions / and / space / of / form / refers.

5. Study the Floral Arrangement Styles.

There are three basic styles which form the foundation of all floral designs: **Line, Line-mass,** and **Mass** Floral Arrangements.

Line arrangements are adaptations of Japanese styles. Linear pattern is dominant. Line arrangements are characterized by restraint in the quantity of plant materials used, with an emphasis on the beauty of individual blooms or foliage. Line arrangements are usually bold and dramatic, with importance placed on the contrast of form and texture, with an open silhouette. Often line arrangements will have three lines or placements. Most linear arrangements have asymmetrical balance. Typically, they are viewed from the front only. Allowing some material to extend toward the front or back of the arrangement develops depth.

Line-mass arrangements combine the strong line of Japanese styles with the massed effect of European designs. Line-mass arrangements have a clean, uncluttered look, with definite line, a well-defined mass, and plenty of open spaces. The dominant line is combined with a mass of plant material at the focal area; additional material is used to enhance and develop the linear shapes. A design combining unusual components and using more plant material than a Line arrangement. Contrast of texture, color and line are important features.

Mass arrangements are adapted from European designs. They have a thick, full look, with a closed silhouette. Mass design uses more plant material than Line or Line-Mass designs; usually a large amount of plant material is used. The emphasis is on the whole colorful mass of flowers and foliage, rather than on individual components. Color is important in mass arrangements. Round or mass shapes usually dominate, but spiky or linear forms are good for triangular arrangements.

6. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.

1. Flower Line arrangements are adaptations of Chinese styles.
2. Most linear arrangements are viewed from all the sides.
3. A Line arrangement uses less plant material than a Line-mass arrangement.
4. A Line-mass arrangement has a cluttered look with indefinite line and an ill-defined mass.
5. Mass arrangements are adapted from Asia designs.
6. Mass design uses as plant material as Line or Line-Mass designs do.
7. Color is unimportant in mass arrangements.
8. Round shapes usually prevail in mass arrangements.

7. Fill in the gaps with the words and word combinations from the box.

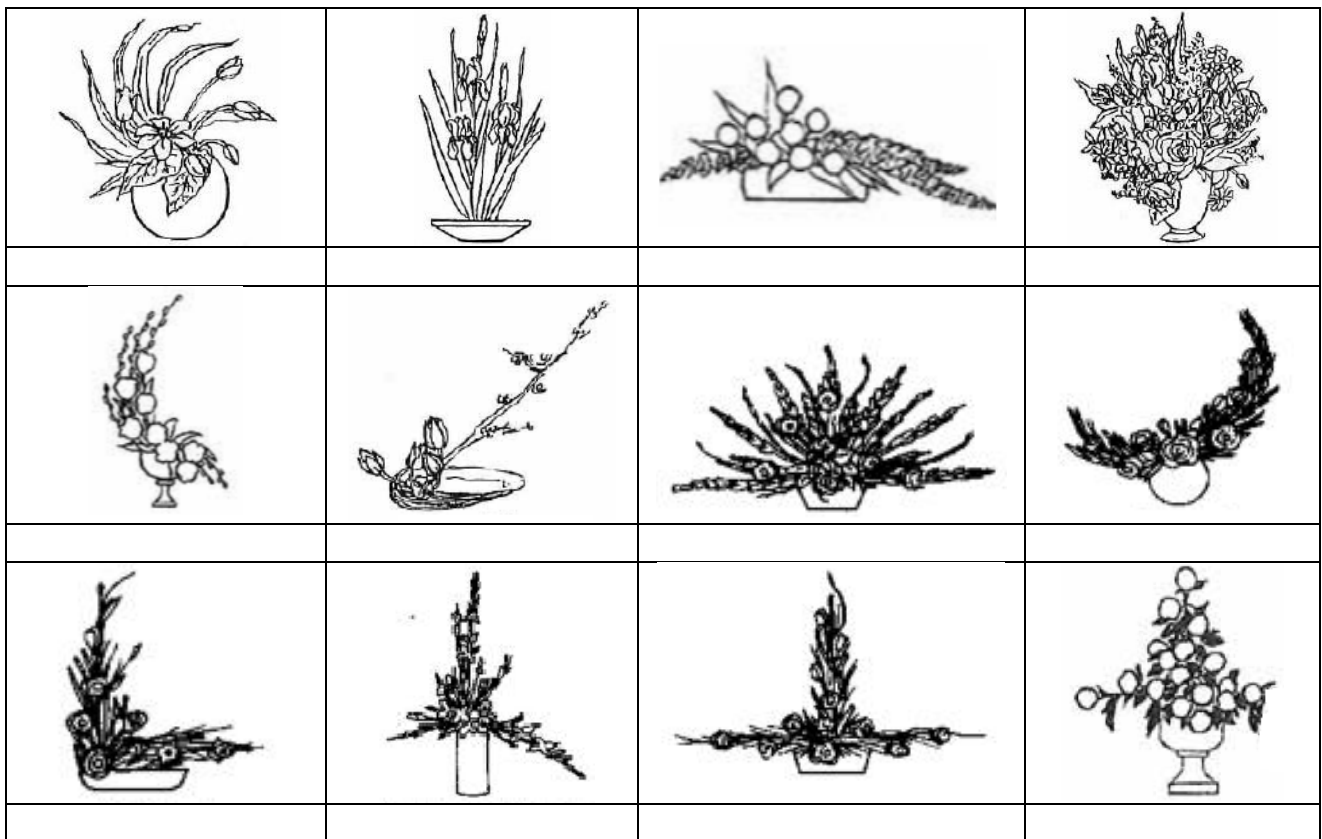
shapes, the central axis, accomplish, the fringe, the beauty, depth, depicts, main, irregular

Designs poised principally of line material have a least number of flowers and foliage based in the _____ area. The open form accentuates _____ of the plant material. The adding up of a few flowers and leaves is all that is required to _____ a striking effect.

Line-mass designs take up the use of accumulation for a larger sense of _____. Plant material is placed to structure an organized outline and massed to create a central area with gradual changes from line at _____ of the arrangement to mass within _____. Line-mass designs have an open form with proportioned or _____ balance.

Bursting, flowing and proportioned, a munificent blend of flowers arranged in an ornamented china vase _____ the typical mass design so evocative of Victorian lavishness and elegance. Mass designs are generally created in triangular, oval, circular or fan _____.

8. Sign the following pictures according to Floral Arrangement Shapes: horizontal, vertical, diagonal, circular (circle, round), oval, triangular (equilateral triangle, asymmetrical or scalene triangle), fan, L-shape (right angle), crescent, S-shape (Hogarth's curve, Lazy S, spiral), inverted T.



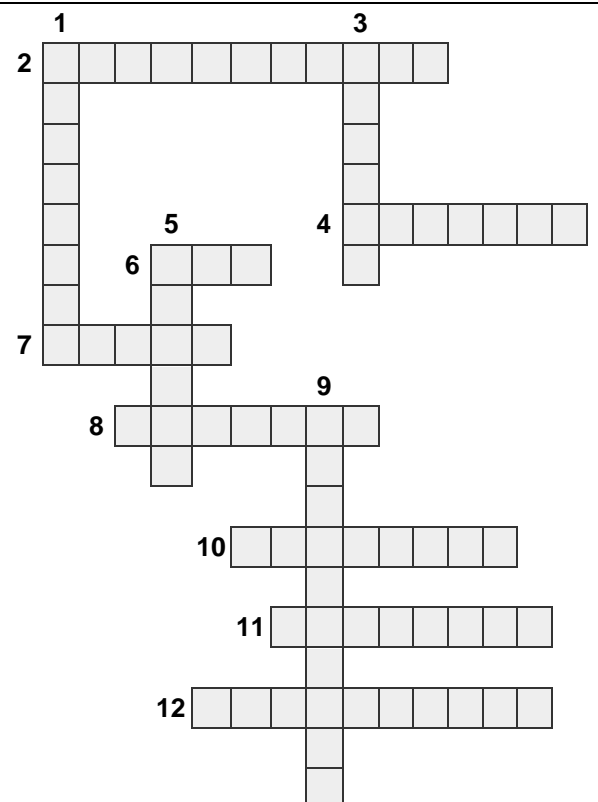
9. Solve the crossword.

Across

2. All three sides of this triangular arrangement shape are equal.
4. The name of English painter who introduced designs shaped like the curves of the letter "S".
6. As its name implies, it is shaped like an open accessory for the cooling the face during the heat.
7. It is defined as the size relationship of one object compared with another in a design.
8. The surface quality of plant material which can be rough, smooth, leathery, velvety, satiny, or hairy.
10. This curvaceous form looks like a moon-shape.
11. This arrangement consists of flowers arranged in round shape.
12. This arrangement shape is low and two times longer than the height; a shallow vase is used for it.

Down

1. The directly observable components, ingredients and physical characteristics of an arrangement.
3. The organization of floral design elements in an orderly manner to create a visual pathway.
5. These flowers are used for filling empty spaces in arrangements.
9. The recurrence of similar elements within a composition.



Unit 7. Basic Equipment for Floristry.

1. Every good florist has a workbox which is full of different tools. Match the sentence halves to know the purposes of these essential items.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1 Container (flower vase) | a is used for tying of various stems or branches in bundles. It comes in green, light green, white and brown. |
| 2 Knife | b is used to refresh or revive blooms with a fine mist of water. |
| 3 Scissors (shears) | c is used to stick number of stems together or stemless flowers to any stems. |
| 4 Floral clippers | d are used to support, control and anchor floral materials. They should be kept in a dry area to avoid rusting. |
| 5 Wire Cutters | e is used to attach ribbon or create a ribbon base. |
| 6 Floral Wires | f is used for cutting stems and floral foam. |
| 7 Floral tape | g are used for cutting thick woody stems. |
| 8 Adhesive (clay, glue gun) | h forms the main base of flower arrangement. Care should be taken to choose the right shape. |
| 9 Stapler | i are used for cutting floral wire as well as things like chicken wire. |
| 10 Hand mister | j are of special type with curve edge, used to cut stems. |

2. Look at the pictures with flower arranging tools and accessories, choose the appropriate names for them and descriptions of their using.



Floral frog (pinholder, stem holder, kenzan); chicken wire (wire netting); foam (sponge); clamp ring; floral green wooden picks; floral card holder pick; raffia; floral bouquet holder.

- for fixing the flowers in the proper place at the base of the container.
- for keeping flowers hydrated for the life of the arrangement.
- for placing inside the container to stabilize plants and flowers.
- for creating a strong "stem" on a flower that usually does not have a stem strong enough to be inserted into an arrangement.
- for simple making a wreath.
- for holding the gift card in a florist's bouquet.
- for showing off a wedding arrangement. It is to be soaked in water before inserting flowers.
- for a finishing touch in a floral arrangement. It can be looped into the arrangement, used as a bow, or tied around bouquets or containers to give a more rustic look to an arrangement.

3. Read and translate the text.

Selecting a Flower Vase for Floral Arrangements

Vase is the term used for a container that usually holds flowers. They can come in many guises from glass, metal, pottery in its natural form, like terracotta, painted in plain colours or highly decoratively, and wood. They can come in several forms including transparent, translucent and opaque, in a range of sizes from very small, through narrow, suitable for single stems, to large both in height and circumference. Another variation is their symmetry which can be straight lines, textured, and many colours. Their style can be from the modern contemporary through to antiquity.

A vase can make or break a flower arrangement so it is important to get it right. It should harmonize the flowers and foliage chosen for the design and be relevant. There is one golden rule for choosing a flower vase: for a bouquet to have proper harmony, the vase must be about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total composition, and the flowers must be $\frac{2}{3}$. This proportion must be kept whether we are looking at the height of the bouquet or the width for round and short bouquets.

Glass flower vases are a whole category all by themselves. Glass can be clear or smoked, thick or thin, colored etc.. Glass vases come in different shapes: cylinder, conical, Eiffel Tower shaped, round ball type, rectangular, square and twisted ones.

If glass is the most commonly used material for flower vases, ceramic is probably the second one. **Ceramic** or **china (porcelain)** vases are old favourites in floral arranging. There are unexpected decisions when the vase becomes a part of it and makes the overall picture. For example, milk jugs, made for unusual vases, are popular for holding a small display of country flowers. **Terracotta** pots can be used for tied bunches of the majority of flowers, as its warm color enhances the blooms.

Metal containers offer different textures and shine (brass, steel, wrought iron etc.) and can complement and contrast with the flowers. Metal embossed flower vases give an antique look. The most unique items are vases crafted with stone on metal.

There are also natural **stone** vases manufactured from granite, basalt, marble, sandstone. These vases are widely used for garden plants. A stone flower container is highly durable; it can survive hundreds of years in all weather conditions. Hand carved stone vases are really masterpieces.

Wooden vases made from oak or walnut are completed with an internal glass tumbler. The under vase in form of a glass jar holds water and so these containers of wood have not only decorative function. There is a hole on the bottom of these vases for easy retrieval of the glass.

Plastic or **synthetic** vases are perfect for large events that are constantly in motion or venues that do not allow glass. With quality plastic containers, there is less fear of breakage and more room for fun. Nowadays plastic foldable vases are trendy. Sturdy, stable, unbreakable, they are easy to store and great for parties. Simply filling with warm water makes them take the form of a flower vase.

The other materials for floral arrangement vessels are **gypsum, Papier Mache, alabaster**. These substances allow molding any required shape for a flower container.

4. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.

1. A vase isn't just the same as a container.
2. A vase can both make and as well as break a flower arrangement.
3. An Eiffel Tower shaped vase means an upside down conical vase.
4. Plastic or synthetic vases are old favourites in floral arranging.
5. Milk cans are popular for holding a small display of country flowers.
6. Metal embossed flower vases give a modern look.
7. A stone flower container is lowly durable.
8. Containers of wood have only decorative function.

5. The main toolware of a florist are flowers. As knives and scissors have to be sharpened as flowers need to be fed up. Read the text and choose the suitable heading below for each paragraph: 1) Hydration. 2) Stem Unplugger. 3) Nutritional source.

Why Is It Important To Use Flower Food?

While a flower is still attached to a plant with roots, it receives nourishment which allows it to grow and develop. When the flower is cut from the plant it loses its source of nourishment and water. Fresh cut flower food was developed to simulate the flower's original environment. Here are the key functions of a fresh flower food.

1. _____

Plants produce sugar through photosynthesis from water, carbon dioxide, and sunlight. When a flower is cut from the plant, photosynthesis is no longer an option for the production of sugar. Flower food provides a nutrient supplement to help the continuation of development of the flower bud into a fully opened and beautiful flower.

2. _____

Flower food helps keep the water and food conducting system in the flowers working at maximum efficiency. Flower food includes an agent to lower the pH of the solution that encourages moisturizing, keeping the tiny tubes, or vessels, in the stem continually drawing up water.

3. _____

From grower to end consumer in the transport chain, a flower is exposed to many chances of becoming exposed to debris which can clog the stems, resulting in the reduction of ability to take up water and nutrients. This blockage can easily shorten the life of a flower. Flower food includes a special ingredient to keep the water uptake flowing.

6. Look through handling instructions of dry packed delivered cut flowers and make up a dialogue between an apprentice and a more experienced florist. Use modal verbs and their equivalents: *can, may, must, be able to, be allowed to, have to, be to, be obliged to, should.*

Example: **An apprentice:** Why *may* I not place tulips with daffodils?
An experienced florist: You *aren't allowed* to place them together because daffodils secrete a sap that clogs other flowers' stems. But you *can* ...

Care & Handling of Tulips
 Tulips arrive looking soft or limp; freshen them with a hydration treatment. Avoid bending of the "necks" by leaving the necks wrapped in plastic or paper during processing. Before placing tulips with daffodils, which secrete a sap that clogs other flowers' stems, condition daffodils in water for a day and do not recut them.

Care & Handling of Lily of the Valley
 Upon arrival, place the stems in water and refrigerate them immediately. When working submerge the whole blossom, including the stem in water for at least one hour. Then put the flower in the refrigerator to crisp up for four to six hours. To condition it just before using in a bridal bouquet, hang it upside down in the fridge for an hour. Water then the top bud to prevent getting limp.

Care & Handling of Iris
 It is better to store Irises wet than dry. Iris is ethylene-sensitive. Avoid ethylene sources. If you mix Iris with Daffodils in arrangements, first treat Daffodils properly. Soak floral foam in flower food solution before design work.

Care & Handling of Daffodils
 Daffodils are ethylene sensitive. Avoid ethylene sources. Daffodils secrete a stem-clogging sap that can damage other flowers if not properly handled. Wait at least six hours before mixing with other flowers: do NOT re-cut them; the sap will be released again.

Care & Handling of Gladioli

Gladiolus spikes exhibit negative geotropism, meaning if the spikes are laid horizontally the tips will curve upward. Shipping boxes for gladiolus should hold the spikes vertical. Gladioli are sensitive to fluoride. City water is often fluoridated, damage symptoms include yellowing of leaves and tip burn of leaves.

Care & Handling of Carnations

Determine whether flowers have been treated with silver thiosulfate. If flowers have not been treated with it, pulse with silver thiosulfate solution according to manufacturer's recommendation. Otherwise hydrate them in warm water, 100 to 105°F, for 30 to 60 minutes or until flowers, leaves and stems are turgid. After hydrating or pulsing, place flowers in cold storage - 32 to 36°F.

Care & Handling of Birds-of-paradise

Recut stems under water 1/2 to 3/4 inch. Use warm water, 100 to 105°F, preferably acidified to pH 3.5. Birds-of-paradise are chill sensitive and can be left at room temperature to allow for proper storage. Watch for emerging spathes.

Care & Handling of Gerberas

Gerberas are prone to bent-neck, so hang flower heads through a mesh support when hydrating. Check flowers daily, discard diseased and damaged flowers, and recut stems. Be careful of lack of water uptake due to dirty holding solutions. This is the main cause for the bent neck.

7. Study the situations and write down sentences in two Tenses: the Present Perfect and the Present Perfect Continuous.

Example: He is reading the manual about fresh cut flower handling for retail florists.
He has started half an hour ago and he is on page 23.
(he/read/for half an hour) He **has been reading** for half an hour.
(he/just/read/the 23 page) He **has just read** the 23 page.

1. We began to deliver flowers online 18 years ago. This it is the millionth parcel.
(We/deliver/flowers online/since 2000) _____
(We/already/deliver/the millionth parcel) _____
2. Our team started to create floral arrangements more than 20 years ago. It is voted by customs.
(Our team/create/floral arrangements/for over 20 years) _____
(The customs/vote/for/it) _____
3. People used chicken wire for a lot of reasons. Florists are making it for their equipment.
(People/use/chicken wire/for a lot of reasons/for years) _____
(Florists/make/it/for/their equipment) _____
4. He ordered the flowers online every day last week. He warmed the heart of his beloved person.
(He/order/the flowers online/for several days) _____
(He/warm/the heart/of his/beloved person) _____

8. Translate the following sentences using the appropriate phrasal verb from the box.

to cut out, to cut in, cut off, to be cut out for, to cut down, to cut up

1. Стебли были слишком длинными для той вазы, и поэтому она их подрезала.
2. Вы видели водителя, который подрезал машину нашего сервиса по доставке цветов?
3. Ей очень понравилось изображение букета невесты, так что она вырезала его из журнала.
4. Она отрезала кусок ленты и перевязала им букет.
5. Флористы обсуждали флористическую композицию, когда вдруг вмешался ученик.
6. Она словно создана для профессии флориста.

Unit 8. Florist jobs. Flower Arranger Skills and Knowledge.

1. Look through the list of jobs dealing with flower production and sales; match the key responsibilities (a-f) to the job titles (1-6).

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1 Harvest Coordinator | a This is a seasonal, full time staff position which requires previous flower and farming experience, customer service skills, passion for flowers and enthusiasm to learn. It's under the supervision of the Flower Production Manager, entails helping with all aspects of flower production from sowing, weeding, transplanting to harvesting flowers. |
| 2 Flower Production Manager | b traditionally sells flowers on the street. Often the flowers are carried, in a basket for example. The profession has mostly died out in countries like the United Kingdom, but still exists in others such as India. |
| 3 Flower Production Assistant | c holds primary responsibility for the planning, coordination, and implementation of all work and farm activities. This position mentors and coordinates apprentices and interns, serves as the direct supervisor for them, providing feedback, evaluation, and support, instructs them in all aspects of growing and harvesting flowers. |
| 4 Floral Manager | d works closely with farm owners, plans and oversees harvest for farmers markets and restaurant orders; is also responsible for modeling proper harvest techniques. This year-round, full time staff position requires experience with post-harvest handling of a diversity of vegetables/herbs/fruits. |
| 5 Florist (Flower Arranger) | e coordinates and provides support in floral sales, floral product care and floral design, while achieving budgeted sales and profit objectives; demonstrates teamwork to ensure customer satisfaction and a pleasant working and shopping environment; orders floral supplies based on availability, costs, gross profit and sales projections. |
| 6 Flower Seller | f designs and makes floral arrangements for all occasions; manages the inventory; stocks and rotates products to ensure freshness and date control, restocks and uses supply items efficiently to eliminate waste and to maintain the lowest supply cost; operates equipment and tools. |

2. Divide the following job requirements, skills and personality traits into two groups: common ones and those which are related to a floristry job.

creativity and artistic flair	good interpersonal skills, good at dealing with the public
being energetic and motivated	arranging flowers to meet customers' preferences
cutting and conditioning flowers	maintaining the current stock of flowers and plants on hand
excellent customer service skills	working at a good pace while giving attention to detail
time and money management skills	basic administrative tasks such as book keeping
valid driving license	manual dexterity and skill in hand-crafting techniques
keeping inventory up to date	advising customers on plant and flower after-care
sales skills for the floral business	keeping watch on climate control and watering equipment
delivering orders	ability to work quickly and efficiently while under pressure
creating window and in-store displays for the store	creating designs for events such as weddings, birthdays, anniversaries, graduations and funerals

3. Read the text and write down all possible businesses and employments opportunities in floristry.

Floristry

Floristry is the production, commerce and trade in flowers. It encompasses flower care and handling, floral design or flower arranging, merchandising, and display and flower delivery. Wholesale florists sell bulk flowers and related supplies to professionals in the trade. Retail florists offer fresh flowers and related products and services to consumers. Floristry can also involve the growing of flowers. Florist shops, along with online stores are the main flower-only outlets, but supermarkets, garden supply stores and filling stations also sell flowers.

Floristry differs from floristics, the study of distribution and relationships of plant species over geographic areas. Floristry differs from horticulture, which more broadly relates to the cultivation of flowers and plants so they remain fresh as long as possible and would be desirable for purchase.

Education is another significant segment of the floristry industry. Established floristry designers and artists impart their craft to students interested in floral design as hobby or career.

The floristry business has a certain market in the corporate and social event world, as flowers play a large part in the decor of special events and meetings. Centerpieces, entryways, reception tables, bridal bouquets and stage sets are only a few examples of how flowers are used in the business and social event settings. Some florists also run their own shops.

Businesses and Employments in Floristry:

4. Read the text and add items to the list above.

Floral business: What does it mean?

Most people equate the floral business to having a retail shop along a popular street selling fresh cut flowers. However making money from it is not just limited to selling or growing flowers. A floral business can be as well run from the comforts of your home.

There are many streams or areas of specialization that you can choose from: family events and functions (wedding, christening, anniversaries, etc.); commercial or business events; online florist shop; flower delivery service; home floral or home decoration business.

Some people work at the retail level by just selling fresh cut flowers; while others prefer taking up bigger challenges and create floral arrangements for big corporate houses or commercial events. Creating flower arrangements can create endless opportunities for making money. So whether you are arranging small bouquets or large centerpieces for big gatherings such as parties, graduations, sales presentations, award ceremonies etc., you can do well if you only set your mind to it.

For instance, you can combine two entertaining solutions - flowers and balloons. The fastest way to spread cheer and to light up a sad face is to offer a balloon bouquet. There is virtually no limit to what you can do with your balloon bouquets and where all you can sell them. Don't pass up a chance to display your arrangements for free. Simple leave a few samples of your balloon bouquets at strategic places such as schools, hospitals, community centers, public relations firms or even your local retail store. Another great strategy is to give a few of your floral designs for free to charities or at competitions and contests. Don't forget to attach your business cards along with the bouquets in case someone wants to contact you.

The potential to sell your floral works is vast. Just be on the lookout for opportunities.

5. Decipher advertisements for florist jobs.

FT retail florist needed
Must have flower arrangement exp
Be able to commit during weekends
2 scheduled rest days per week
Full Shift (10am - 8.30pm)
Normal Shift (10am - 7pm)
Creating Hand bouquets, gift sets, etc.
\$1500 - \$1600 plus sales incentive

Night Shift Florist wanted
Night shifts (8:30pm - 7:00am), as we
are a busy florist which operates 24/7.
Hand tied & bespoke bouquets for ind
Energetic, motivated, hardworking
Having an impressive way with flowers
Giving attention to detail
£288 Weekly (plus commission)

Florist manager required
A dedicated senior florist and shop
manager. This role is to manage the
other florists, training where necessary,
take responsibility for keeping the shop
fully stocked, tidy and looking general
manager duties. Great customer service
skills; computer literate. £22,000 PA.

Floral Designers
Knowledge of flowers and plants
Able to produce outstanding work
Skilled in mechanics of floral design
Handling of customer & delivery orders
FT/PT Positions
Paid vacation and 401K Avail.
\$10 to \$12 Hourly (plus commission)

6. Choose the right and wrong ways to answer common interview questions.

1. What is your dream job?

a) "I want to be CEO of The BFA."

b) "My dream job is one in a team atmosphere that feeds my need for creativity."

2. What can you tell me about yourself?

a) "I'm a floral manager with 15 years of global experience. I've been responsible for the successful launch of several new products over my career, including Product X and Product Y."

b) "I have 15 years of experience in the flower industry, and in my spare time I enjoy showing dogs and watching Dancing with the Stars."

3. If you could compare yourself to any inanimate object in this room, what would it be?

a) "The lamp, because I enjoy shedding light and contributing to a brighter environment by sharing my skills and experience with others."

b) "The lamp. Because you turn me off."

4. What do you think is your greatest weakness?

a) "I'm an overachiever, and work long hours that leave me little time for anything else but serving the organization."

b) "In the past I've struggled with time management, but recently took a course that has resulted in significant improvement in this area."

5. What kind of person do you find difficult to work with?

a) "That's easy! At my last job the woman on my left was absurdly competitive and stole my promotion, while the guy on my right was a total backstabber and took credit for everything I did."

b) "That's a tough one. I can't remember working with someone I've found truly difficult. There are interpersonal challenges at work. None in particular come to mind, but I've learned from these situations and am grateful for them."

6. Why do you want to work for this company?

a) "Someone has to put food on the table, and my family needs health insurance."

b) I'm fond of the product you manufacture, and the position would allow me to use my skills while expanding my knowledge. I like your company culture, and feel it fits with my own.

7. Why did you leave your last job?

a) "I enjoyed my last job, but I'm always looking for new growth opportunities that will help me advance in my career."

b) "I hated my boss, and the organization was poorly run. I couldn't run out of there fast enough."

8. Do you have any questions for me?

a) "I have a couple. How soon would I start? In what ways, specifically, will my knowledge and experience be used to help the store?"

b) "Well, actually, would I be able to use my vacation time right away?"

7. Study the example of a florist Resume / Curriculum Vitae (CV), and make up yours.

Jane Palmer

456, X Street, Y Avenue,
Manchester, NH-03104
(123) 456-7890
janep@email.com

Objective : To produce marvelous designs by grouping flowers in an innovative manner, and to deliver a high quality service to the customers through extremely professional and dedicated works.

Summary of Qualifications:

- Possess ten years of professional experience as a florist
- Knows ins and outs of floral designing and flower care
- Extra ordinary records of following all deadlines assigned by clients

Professional Experience:

Private Florist [List of eminent clients]

- Introducing the customers with readymade designs
- Receiving orders by the customers
- Arranging the bouquets by trimming, cutting and wrapping the flowers
- Adding special features in the bouquets as instructed by the customer
- Visiting the customers places on receiving orders for decoration of rooms or daises
- Performing clean-up of the object/place to be decorated
- Planning decoration plan and consulting it with the client for their confirmation
- Pasting, clipping individual flowers and mixed bunches throughout the hall/dais
- Selecting the freshest and the best quality flowers and foliage and using them optimally
- Applying appropriate design patterns due type of occasion and the surrounding environment
- Charging for the flowers and the offered services reasonably

Academic education:

- Graduated in Decorative arts from School of Art and Media, Manchester, NH (2008)

Personal Details:

- Date of Birth: XX / XX / 1988
- Marital status: Married / Single
- Ready to Relocate: Y / N

References: Will be available on request

8. Apply for one of jobs located in the ads from the exercise number 5.

Make up and act out a dialogue between an interviewer and an applicant.

Unit 9. Florist Associations and Famous Floral Designers.

1. Study the missions and establishing aims of international Florist Organisations.

WFC
is an established non-profit organization dedicated to promoting world peace through the beauty of flowers and sharing of knowledge, to exchanging design techniques and ideas with industry professionals around the world.

World Flower Council (WFC)

Florint's mission is to facilitate the development and prosperity of our florist member associations – and, by extension, the entire floristry sector. We want to support our members professionally, to optimally represent their interests towards public organizations, and to contribute to their increasing proficiency and craftsmanship.

International Florist Organisation "Florint"

World Association of Floral Artists (WAFA)

WAFA was founded in 1981 to reinforce the bonds of friendship among the various members and to provide a forum whereby members can exchange ideas and trends in flower arranging. The care and conservation of natural resources and the environment are also important considerations.

Florists' Transworld Delivery (FTD)

This floral wire service was founded as Florists' Telegraph Delivery in 1910 by a group of 15 retail florists who agreed to exchange their out-of-town orders to help customers send flowers remotely on the same day. All this time FTD has been focusing on "selling relationships, not just flowers."

2. Find out whose are the following purposes? Look for synonymous phrases in the exercise 1.

Example: WAFA to strengthen friendly relations to reinforce the bonds of friendship

_____ to maintain fellows of the association occupationally

_____ to further pax in the universe by means of bloom loveliness

_____ to respect and to conserve natural wealth and the milieu

_____ to act as their fine-drawn representative against community institutions

_____ to serve client with delivering blossoms distantly

_____ to facilitate their expanding experience and masterhood

_____ to ensure a meeting via which participants are able to share their thoughts

3. In many countries there are a lot of domestic Florist Associations. Look through the brief of their activities and say what they use to do.

Example: The BFA is one of the founder members of International Florist Organisation Florint.

The UK

The British Florist Association (the BFA) is known to be one of the founder members of International Florist Organisation Florint (originally European Federation of Professional Florists' Associations (FEUPF in short), which proved to have brought together the national florist associations of more than 20 European countries. The BFA was announced in 1948 to lobby against government plans were supposed to introduce a tax on funeral flowers. Today, the British Florist Association is considered to be the trade body representing the UK's 7000 independent florist businesses.

The USA

The Society of American Florists (the SAF) appeared to represent all segments of floristry in the United States. It is said to offer exciting benefits for the following types of businesses: retailers, growers, wholesalers, importers, manufacturers, suppliers, educators, students and allied organizations are members. The SAF is declared to provide marketing, government advocacy, industry intelligence and best practices information for all participants in the US floral industry.

Russia

The National Guild of Florists (NGF) seems to be not so old as the similar unions on the globe – it was stated in 2000 to unite professional florists and flower business service in Russia. The main objectives of the guild are sure to develop the floristry in Russia, to support domestic producers, to hold professional contests, seminars and exhibitions. On October 8, 2005 The Russian National Guild of Florists was reported to admit to membership of the International Florist Organization Florint as a representative of Russia.

Find in the brief the sentences containing the Complex Subject and write them out:

4. Restore the gaps, capitals and commas in the phrases and read about World Flower Events.

1. theeuropacupisacontestthatservesasacomparisoninskillscraftsmanshipandcreativitybetweenflorists fromdifferentcountriesandtakesplaceeveryfouryears.
2. theeurofleursisacontestamongjuniorswithamaximumageoftwentyfivethatgivesyoungfloriststheopp ortunitytoputtheirfirststepsonaninternationalplatform.
3. theflowersworldcisiInternationalcupisacompetitionorganizedbytheprofessionalfloralmagazineflo wersworld.
4. thehongkongflowershowwhenblossomsdanceinmarch2016wasarealdon'tmissforeverybodywholo vesflowersandgreenery.
5. theprestigiouschelseafloreshowheldannuallysince1913intheroyalhospitalchelseagroundshosted thepublicfromthetwentythirdtothetwentyseventhofMay2017.
6. barbadosattractedhundredsofvisitorstotheislandforthetwelfthworldflowershowflowersinparadise organizedbytheworldassociationoffloralartistsinjune2017.

5. Read and translate the text.

The most Influential Floral Designers in the World

Gregor Lersch

This celebrated German designer is renowned for his signature plant designs. He is known on a global level as the “Master of all Master Florists”. He has won many national and international awards and prizes in the field of floristry. He has also written a lot of inspirational books on floral art. Gregor believes that floristry must be suitable for forming part of our lives, and should be in line with the diversity of environment.

Klaus Wagner

Klaus Wagener is a German floral designer and owner and creative head of BLOOM's GmbH, publishing house and agency for floristry. He was born in a family of florists. His flower arrangements are always dazzling and inspirational. During his design showcases, he often becomes the centre of the media's attention as his fresh designer style is used as inspiration for an array of events, including weddings, concerts, store openings and outdoor events.

Paula Pryke

Paula Pryke is a British florist and author. She is said to be a florist to the stars. The Paula Pryke Flower School, established by her in London, attracts students worldwide. Her exclusive and unique style has directly influenced the way in which the common households incorporate fresh flowers in their homes. Paula's flower courses arose from her desire to share her passion for flowers and to demonstrate her defining style in a way that can be easily re-created.

Preston Bailey

Preston Bailey is an American favourite floral designer and event planner of the mega rich clients. Bailey's exuberant, opulent floral designs have been sought after by clients like Donald Trump, Oprah and Catherine Zeta-Jones. Bailey can turn the drabest, most dull space into an event most couldn't even dream of.

Christine de Beer

The work of Canadian de Beer pays careful attention to the organic details within whatever plant or flower she chooses to work with. She has always been playing with flowers. As a little girl she used to spend hours weaving and building fairy castles from twigs and petals. And now she finds that she still uses the techniques she made up then. She mainly works as a design skills developer and floral craftsmanship instructor.

Araik Galstyan

Russian master florist Galstyan creates with exact execution magnificent complicated designs on a very large scale as 10-foot wheels, mirror frames and eccentric centrepieces. He is the founder and director of the Araik Galstyan Moscow International Floral Design School. He is a “floral artist” because of the way he approaches his designs as works of art, in which he reflects the “fleeting beauty” of flowers. As a rule he simply uses only one or two floral types. His appreciation for each individual flower lets create impressive designs that wow the audience of skilled floral designers.

6. Guess the personalities of the floristry from the exercise 5.

1. He was born into a floral designers' dynasty.
2. Her first floral techniques appeared in her childhood.
3. His use of minimal floral varieties strike experienced florists' community.
4. After reading her books one will be able to replicate the essence of her floral designs at home.
5. His over-the-top manner has made him one of the most sought after event planners/designers.
6. He is not only one of world-known top-florists but also a real floral guru for others.

7. Open the brackets using the Complex Object.

Example: We watched (he, to create) him creating magnificent complicated designs.

1. We knew (he, to win) _____ many awards and prizes in the field of floristry.
2. Do you suppose (he, to write) _____ a lot of inspirational books on floral art?
3. Everybody noticed (he, to become) the centre of the media’s attention during his showcase.
4. They expect (she, to demonstrate) _____ her defining style.
5. They believe (we, to turn) _____ the drabbest space into an unforgettable event.
6. I saw (she, to build) _____ fairy castles from twigs and petals
7. He encouraged (she, to be) _____ a floral craftsmanship instructor.
8. I want (they, to reflect) in the fleeting beauty of flowers.

8. Prepare a report about one of the most known florists.

9. As a current florist you have to showcase your creative works. For this you need not only photos but also names and descriptions of your arrangements. Study the models.

<p>The Feast of My Heart This gentle and inspiring arrangement is composed of blue limonium, pink spray and standard roses, white bush chrysanthemums and eucalyptus greenery. This bouquet will charm any woman, especially a young romantic girl. It will be a subtle hint about the significance of a happy presentee in your life.</p>	<p>My wonderful lady Red roses have for ages been symbolizing love, and white roses – genuine womanhood and purity. We have combined them in this bouquet together and added pink romantic roses and charming snow-white gypsophila in it having devoted it to all the charming, wonderful and tender women.</p>
<p>Snow White-Scarlet Duet Classical noble combination of soft white and intense red colors always looks unsurpassed and stylish. Milky-white roses and snowy lisianthus harmoniously go with dutch scarlet roses. A duo is complemented with muted eucalyptus and salal greenery. This bouquet is an unrivaled gift and a perfect floral compliment for a woman.</p>	<p>Strawberry-Raspberry Mood Like a delicate cake with thick strawberry-raspberry cover and red berries for dessert, a flower composition of red, pink and cream roses with hypericum berries will make the heart beat faster in anticipation of a fine and sweet flavor. This bouquet will be a great compliment and a sign of attention!</p>

10. Describe a bouquet from your own portfolio. If you have any difficulties with the naming use the Bouquet name generator, which will give you 10 random names for bouquets as following: Scented Love, Spring Luster, Mellow Yellow etc.

APPENDIX 1 / ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ 1

Common (Vernacular) and Botanical (Scientific) Names of Flowers and Flowering Plants

Common Names	Botanical Names	Translation
Alfalfa	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	Люцерна
African Lily	<i>Agapanthus</i>	Агапантус
Alpine Thistle, Alpine Eryngo, Queen of the Alps	<i>Eryngium alpinum</i>	Чертополох альпийский
Amaryllis, Knight Star	<i>Hippeastrum</i>	Амариллис
Amazon Lily	<i>Eucharis</i>	Эухарис (Эвхарис), Амазонская лилия
Arum Lily, Trumpet Lily, Calla, Jack-in-the-Pulpit	<i>Zantedeschia</i>	Зантедеския, Белокрыльчик, Калла
Baby's Breath	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Качим, Гипсофила, Гипсолюбка
Balloon Flower	<i>Platycodon</i>	Платикодон, Ширококолокольчик
Barberton Daisy	<i>Gerbera</i>	Герберы
Bearded Iris	<i>Iris germanica</i>	Ирис бородатый
Bee Balm	<i>Monarda</i>	Монарда, Индийская крапива
Bell Flower, Canterbury Bells	<i>Campanula</i>	Кампанула, Колокольчик, Кентерберийские колокольчики
Bells of Ireland	<i>Moluccella</i>	Молюцелла, Ирландские колокольчики
Birds of Paradise	<i>Strelitzia</i>	Стрелиция, Райские птицы
Black Eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia</i>	Черноглазая Сюзанна, Рудбекия
Bleeding Heart	<i>Dicentra spectabilis</i>	Дицентра великолепная, Сердцевет великолепный, Разбитое сердце
Bloom	<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	Хризантема
Bottlebrush	<i>Banksia</i>	Банксия, Бэнксия
Bouvardia	<i>Bouvardia</i>	Бувардия
Broom	<i>Genista</i>	Дрок, Ракитник
Busy Lizzie	<i>Impatiens</i>	Бальзамин, Огонек, Ванька-мокрый
Camomile, Chamomile	<i>Matricaria chamomilla</i>	Ромашка аптечная (лекарственная, ободранная), Романова трава, Романов цвет, Маточная трава, Моргун, Камилла
Candytuft	<i>Iberis</i>	Иберис
Carnation	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>	Гвоздика
China Aster	<i>Callistephus</i>	Каллистефус, Астра однолетняя
Christmas Rose	<i>Hellebore</i>	Морозник, Чемерица
Cluster Lilies	<i>Brodiaea</i>	Бродизя
Cockscomb, Brain Flower, Wool Flower	<i>Celosia</i>	Целозия
Columbine	<i>Aquilegia</i>	Аквилегия, Водосбор, Орлик, Колумбина, Туфельки эльфов
Coneflower	<i>Echinacea</i>	Шишкоцвет, Эхинацея
Cornflower, Knapweed	<i>Centaurea</i>	Василек
Corsage Orchid	<i>Cattleya</i>	Орхидея Каттлея
Cosmea	<i>Cósmos</i>	Космея
Cuban Lily	<i>Scilla</i>	Сцилла, Пролеска

Dahlia	Dahlia Variabilis	Даляя, Георгин, Георгина
Daffodil	Narcissus	Нарцисс
Dandelion	Taraxacum	Одуванчик
Diosma, Confetti Bush, Breath of Heaven	Coleonema	Колонема, Диосма, Дыхание небес
Drumstick	Craspedia globosa	Краспедия
Edelweiss	Leontopodium alpinum	Эдельвейс
Eustoma	Lisianthus	Эустома, Лизиантус, Ирландская роза, Техасский колокольчик, Японская роза
Erica, Heather	Erica	Эрика
Evening Primrose	Oenothéra	Энотэра, Ослінник
False Goat's Beard, False Spiraea	Astilbe	Астільбе, Астильба
Firewheel, Indian blanket, Sundance	Gaillardia pulchella	Гайлардия, Огненное колесо, Индийское Одеяло
Feverfew	Tanacétum parthénium	Піжма дэвичья, Пирётрум девичий
Flame Lily	Gloriosa	Глориза, Пламенная лилия
Flame Tip, Safari Sunset	Leucadendron	Левкадендрон, Леукадендрон
Flamingo Flower	Anthúrium	Анту́риум, Фламинго, Мужское счастье
Floss Flower	Ageratum	Агератум
Flowering Cherry, Sakura	Prunus	Прунус, Слива, Сакура
Flowering Onion	Allium	Декоративный лук
Forget-Me-Not	Myosótis	Незабúдка, Мышиное ухо
Foxglove	Digitalis	Дигиталис, Наперстянка
Foxtail Lily	Eremurus	Эрэмурус, Ширяш
Freesia	Freesia	Фрезия, Капский ландыш
Garden Phlox	Phlox paniculata	Флокс
Gay Feather	Liatris	Лиаатрис
Gentian	Gentiana	Гентиана, Генциана, Горечавка
Gillyflower, Stock	Matthiola	Маттиола, Левкой
Ginger	Alpinia	Альпиния
Globe Amaranth	Gomphrena	Гомфрэна
Globe Artichoke	Cynara	Артишок
Globe Flower	Trollius	Купальница, Купава, Жарки
Globe Thistle	Echínops	Эхінопс, Мордóвник
Golden Rod	Solidágo	Золотáрник
Golden Shower Orchid	Oncidium	Орхидея Онцидиум, Танцующие куколки
Goosefoot	Chenopódium	Хеноподиум, Марь, Лебеда
Grape Hyacinth	Muscári	Муска́ри, Гадю́чий лук, Барашки, Мыши́ный гиаци́нт
Guelder Rose	Viburnum opulus	Калина
Guernsey Lily	Nerine sarniensis	Нерине, Нерина
Hyacinth	Hyacinthus	Гиацинт
Holly, Christmas Holly	ILEX aquifolium	Падуб остролистный
Hortensia, Penny Mac	Hydrangea	Гортензия, Гидрангея

Jersey Lily	Alstroemeria	Альстромерия
Kangaroo Paw	Anigozanthos	Анигозантос, Лапа кенгуру
Kansas Feather	Liatris	Лиатрис, Олений язык, Веселое перышко, Пылающая звезда
Lady's Mantle	Alchemilla	Манжетка
Lady's Slipper Orchid	Paphiopedilum	Пафиопедилум, Венерин башмачок
Larkspur	Delphinium consolida	Дельфиниум, Живокость, Шпорник
Lavender	Lavandula	Лаванда
Lilac	Syringa	Сирень
Lily	Lilium	Лилия
Lily of the Valley	Convallaria	Ландыш
Lisianthus, Gentian, Prairie Gentian, Tulip Gentian, Texas Bluebell	Eustoma	Эustoma, Лизиантус, Горечавка, Горечавка Прерии, Тюльпановая горечавка, Техасский колокольчик
Lobster Claw	Heliconia	Геликония
Loosestrife	Lysimachia	Вербейник
Love Lies Bleeding	Amaranthus	Амарант, Щирца
Love-in-a-Mist	Nigella	Нигелла, Чернушка, Девица в зелени
Lupin	Lupinus polyphyllus	Люпин, Волчий цветок, Волчий боб
Marguerite	Chrysanthemum frutescens	Хризантема кустарниковая, Хризантема маргаритковая
Marigold	Calendula	Календула, Ноготки, Бархатцы
Masterwort	Astrantia	Астранция, Звездовка
Michaelmas Daisy, September Flower	Aster	Астра
Mimosa	Acacia	Мимоза, Акация серебристая
Monkshood	Aconitum	Борец, Акони́т
Montbretia	Crococsmia	Крокосмия, Монтбреция, Тритония
Moth Orchids, Phals	Phalaenopsis	Фаленопсис, Орхидея-бабочка, Орхидея-мотылек
Mum	Chrysanthemum	Хризантема
Obedient Plant	Physostegia	Физостегия, Змееголовник
Oregano	Origanum vulgare	Душица, Орегано, духовый цвет, пчелолоб, материнка, мята лесная
Ox-Eye Daisy, Field Daisy, Dun Daisy, Butter Daisy, Horse Daisy	Leucanthemum vulgare, Chrysanthemum leucanthemum	Нивяник обыкновенный, Поповник, Ромашка луговая
Peony	Paeonia	Пион, Травяная роза
Peruvian Lily, Peruvian Princess, Lily of the Incas, Inca Lily, Ulster Mary	Alstroemeria	Альстремерия, Альстромерия, Лилия инков
Pincushion Protea	Leucospermum	Леукоспермум, Белосемянник, Протея
Plumed Thistle	Cirsium	Бодяк, Чертополох
Prince of Wales	Juniperus horizontalis	Можжевельник горизонтальный
Queen Anne's lace	Ammi majus	Дикая Морковь
Queen Fabiola Lily, Triplet Lily	Triteleia	Трителейя, Трителия, Квин Фабиола, Летний крокус

Red-hot Poker	Kniphófia	Книпхóфия, Книфóфия
Rose	Rosa	Роза
Safflower	Cárthamus	Сафлór, Дикий шафран, Американский шафран
Scabious	Scabiósa	Скабиóза
Sea Holly	Eryngium maritimum	Эрингиум пахучий, Синеголовник пахучий
Sea Lavender, Statice	Limonium	Лимониум, Статица, Кермék
Snake Head, Turtle Head	Chelone	Хелоне, Голова черепахи
Snapdragon	Antirrhinum	Львиный Зев
Sneezeweed	Helenium	Гелéниум
Snow Berry	Symphoricápos	Снежно́годник, Сне́жник, Сне́жная ягода, Во́лчья ягода
Snowdrop, Windflower	Galanthus nivalis	Подснежник
Snow on the Mountain	Euphorbia marginata	Эуфорбия маргината, «Снег на горе», Молочай окаймленный
Solidaster	Solidaster	Солидастер (гибрид золотарника и астры), Бисерная астра
Speedwell	Verónica	Верóника
Spurge	Euphorbia	Молочай
St. John's Wort	Hypericum	Зверобóй
Star-of-Bethlehem, Snake Flower, Chinchinchee	Ornithógalum	Орнитогалум, Белая лилия, Птицемлечник зонтичный
Stonecrop	Sédum	Очítок, Сédум
Strawflower, Everlasting Flower,	Helichrysum	Гелихризум, Бессмертник
Sugarbush	Protea	Протея, Африканская роза
Sunflower	Helianthus	Подсолнух
Sweet Pea	Lathyrus	Чина весенняя, Сочевичник весенний
Sweet Sultan	Centauréa	Василек
Sweet William	Dianthus barbatus	Гвоздика турецкая (бородатая), Барбатус, Сладкий Уильям
Sword Lily	Gladiolus	Гладиолус
Tansy	Tanacétum	Танацетум, Пíжма
Tazetta	Narcissus	Нарцисс букетный, Тацетт
Throatwort, Blue Throatwort	Trachelium	Трахелиум
Transvaal Daisy	Gerbera	Гербера
Tuberose	Polianthes tuberosa	Тубероза, Полиантес
Tulip	Tulipa	Тюльпан
Turban, Persian Buttercup	Ranunculus	Ранункулюс, Лютик азиатский (садовый)
Waxflower	Chamelaucium	Хамелациум восковой мирт, Филиппинский восковой цветок
Windflower	Anemone	Анемон, актиния, ветреница
Wormwood	Artemisia	Артемизия, Полынь
Yarrow	Achilléa	Ахиллея, Тысячелистник
Youth-and-age	Zinnia Elegans	Цинния

Symbolic Meanings of Flowers

Allium	Prosperity	Gladiolus	You pierce my heart
Amaryllis	Pride	Helenium	Tears
Anemone	A love that is diminishing, Vanishing hopes, Forsaken	Larkspur	Infidelity, fickleness
Apple blossom	Preference	Liatris	I will try again
Aster	Patience	Lilac	First emotions of love
Baby's Breath	Purity of heart, Innocence	Lily	Majesty
Bells of Ireland	Good luck	Lily of the Valley	Return of happiness
Bird of Paradise	Faithfulness	Lisianthus	Appreciation
Black-eyed Susan	Justice	Lotus	Purity, chastity, eloquence
Bouvardia	Enthusiasm	Love-in-a-mist	Perplexity
Broom	Humility	Love-lies-bleeding	Hopeless but not helpless
Buttercup	Ingratitude	Meadow Saffron	My best days are past
Calendula	Jealousy	Michealmas Daisy	Farewell
Calla Lily	Modesty	Mimosa	Sensitivity
Camellia	My destiny is in your hands	Narcissus	Self-love
Campanula	Gratitude	Orchid	Refined beauty , rare beauty
Candytuft	Indifference	Peony	Anger
Carnation, red	My heart breaks	Petunia	Your presence soothes me
Carnation, yellow	Disdain, You have disappointed me	Phlox	Our souls are united
Carnation, striped	I cannot be with you	Rose, orange	Fascination
Chrysanthemum	Joy, Optimism, Perfection	Rose, red	Love, passion
Cornflower	Refinement, Delicacy	Rue	Regret, sorrow, repentance
Gerbera	You are the sunshine of my life	Scabiosa	Unfortunate love
Gloxinia	Love at first sight	Snowdrop	Consolation, Hope
Cockscomb	Affectation	Stock	You will always be beautiful to me
Columbine	Desertion	Sweet William	Gallantry
Cosmos	Joy in love and life	Trachelium	Neglected beauty
Daffodil	New beginnings	Tansy	I declare war against you
Dahlia	Dignity	Tuberose	Dangerous pleasures
Delphinium	Levity	Tulip, yellow	Hopeless love
Edelweiss	Noble courage	Tulip, red	Declaration of love
Feverfew	Warmth	Violet	Modesty
Flax	I feel your kindness	Viscaria	Will you dance with me?
Foxglove	Insincerity	Veronica	Fidelity
Freesia	Lasting friendship	Zinnia	I mourn your absence

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