

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ВНУТРЕННИХ ДЕЛ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
КАЗАНСКИЙ ЮРИДИЧЕСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

**ЗАДАНИЯ ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ
КУРСАНТОВ И СЛУШАТЕЛЕЙ**

Учебно-методическое пособие

Казань 2016

ББК 81.432.1
А 64

Одобрено редакционно-издательским советом КЮИ МВД России

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А 64 **Английский язык. Задания для самостоятельной работы курсантов и слушателей:** учебно-методическое пособие / сост. Г.Р. Ахметзянова, А.Ю. Филькова. – Казань: КЮИ МВД России, 2016. – 48 с.

Пособие содержит методические рекомендации для самостоятельной работы, задания, тесты и упражнения, а также «ключи», по которым можно проверить правильность выполнения заданий.

Основной целью пособия является развитие навыков чтения и перевода.

Пособие адресовано курсантам и слушателям образовательных организаций МВД России.

ББК 81.432.1

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Введение

В современных условиях творческая одаренность и нестандартная самостоятельная деятельность человека становятся основным ресурсом функционирования и развития общества. Поэтому перед высшей школой стоит задача - готовить специалистов, способных изменить экономическую, правовую и научно-техническую основу нашего общества, обеспечить его прогрессивное развитие. А для этого необходимо активизировать познавательную учебную деятельность слушателей и курсантов. При этом особая роль принадлежит совершенствованию самостоятельной работы, поскольку она способствует формированию творческого подхода к будущей профессии, наиболее полно раскрывает индивидуальные черты и способности человека.

Самостоятельная работа обеспечивает творческое овладение специальными знаниями и навыками. В процессе самостоятельной работы слушатель должен активно воспринимать, осмысливать и углублять полученную информацию, решать практические задачи, овладевать профессионально необходимыми умениями. Главным требованием к самостоятельной работе является активизация познавательной деятельности слушателей и курсантов при изучении учебной дисциплины.

Результативность самостоятельной работы зависит как от общеобразовательной подготовки, способностей и волевых качеств учащегося, так и от организации его учебной деятельности преподавателем. Главная задача преподавателя - дать слушателю и курсанту верное направление в изучении предмета, оказать необходимую помощь в организации самостоятельной работы.

САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА ПО ИНОСТРАННОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

Настоящие методические указания имеют целью помочь вам в вашей самостоятельной работе над развитием практических навыков чтения и перевода литературы по специальности на английском языке.

Для того чтобы добиться успеха, необходимо приступить к работе над языком с первых же дней занятий в вузе и заниматься языком систематически.

Особенностью изучения иностранного языка в заочной системе обучения является то, что большая часть языкового материала должна прорабатываться самостоятельно. На аудиторные занятия отводится очень мало времени. Таким образом, каждому аудиторному занятию должна предшествовать самостоятельная работа.

Работайте в соответствии с тематическим учебным планом (указаниями), предлагаемым вам кафедрой языковедения и иностранных языков.

Цель обучения иностранному языку курсантов и слушателей - практическое овладения этим языком: умение читать и переводить с помощью словаря тексты по специальности, а также понимать основное содержание текстов общенаучного характера, не прибегая к помощи словаря.

Прежде всего, необходимо научиться правильно произносить и читать слова и предложения. Чтобы научиться правильно произносить звуки и правильно читать тексты на английском языке, следует: во-первых, усвоить правила произношения отдельных букв и буквосочетаний, а также правила ударения в слове и в целом предложении; при этом особое внимание следует обратить на произношение тех звуков, которые не имеют аналогов в русском языке; во-вторых, регулярно упражняться в чтении и произношении по соответствующим разделам рекомендованных программой учебников и учебных пособий.

Для того чтобы научиться правильно читать и понимать прочитанное, следует широко использовать технические средства, сочетающие зрительное и слуховое восприятие. Систематическое прослу-

шивание звукозаписей помогает приобрести навыки правильного произношения.

При чтении необходимо научиться делить предложения на смысловые отрезки-синтагмы, что обеспечит правильную технику чтения, необходимую для правильного понимания текста. Запомните произношение и правила чтения гласных.

Сводная таблица чтения гласных

буквы	Типы слога			
	I открытый	II закрытый	III буква r после глас.	IV буква r м/у гласными
a	plate [ei]	lamp [æ]	car [a:]	care [εə]
e	he [i:]	ten [e]	her [ə:]	here [iə]
o	no [ou]	not [o]	sport [o]	more [o:]
y, i	my, tie [ai]	it, system [i]	first [ə:]	tired, tyre [aiə]
u	tube [ju:]	cup [ʌ]	turn [ə:]	cure [juə]

ЗАПАС СЛОВ И ВЫРАЖЕНИЙ

Чтобы понимать читаемую литературу, необходимо овладеть определенным запасом слов и выражений. Для этого рекомендуется регулярно читать на английском языке учебные тексты, газеты и оригинальную литературу по специальности.

Работу над закреплением и обогащением лексического запаса рекомендуем проводить следующим образом:

а) Работая со словарем, выучите английский алфавит, а также ознакомьтесь по предисловию с построением словаря и с системой условных обозначений, принятых в данном словаре.

б) Слова выписывайте в тетрадь или на карточки в исходной форме с соответствующей грамматической характеристикой, т.е. существительные - в ед. числе; глаголы - в неопределенной форме (в инфинитиве), указывая для неправильных глаголов основные формы.

При переводе с английского языка на русский необходимо помнить, что трудности вызывает следующее:

1. **Многозначность слов.** Например: слово *right* может выступать в роли существительного *право*, а также и в качестве прилагательного *прямой, правый*.

Подобрать нужное значение слова можно только исходя из контекста, т.е. окружающих данное слово слов. Например:

*Our working people have the **right** to work and to study.*

A right angle equals 90°.

Go to the right.

When will you see our flat? (квартира)

The flat (плоская) surface of the unit was painted green.

2. Интернационализмы.

В английском языке большое место занимают слова, заимствованные из других языков, в основном латинского и греческого. Эти слова получили широкое распространение и стали интернациональными.

По корню таких слов легко догадаться об их переводе на русский язык, например: *mechanization* *механизация*; *atom* *атом* и т.д.

Однако нужно помнить, что многие интернационализмы расходятся в своем значении в русском и английском языках, поэтому их часто называют "ложными друзьями" переводчика. Например: *assurate* *точный*, а не *аккуратный*; *resin* *смола*, а не *резина*; *control* не только *контролировать*, но и *управлять* и т.д.

3. Словообразование.

Эффективным средством расширения запаса слов в английском языке служит знание способов словообразования. Умея расчленить производное слово на корень, суффикс и префикс, легче определить значение неизвестного слова. Кроме того, зная значения наиболее употребительных префиксов и суффиксов, вы сможете без труда понять значение гнезда слов, образованных из одного корневого слова, которое вам известно.

Часто встречаются префиксы, которые имеют международный характер, например:

anti-анти-: antibody антитело
co- со-; co-exist сосуществовать
de- де-: demilitarize демилитаризовать

Основные суффиксы существительных

Суффикс	Примеры	Перевод
- ance	importance	значение
- ence	silence	молчание
- sion	revision	пересмотр
-dom	freedom	свобода
- ion (-tion, -ation)	revolution	революция
	formation	формирование
- ment	equipment	оборудование
- ness	softness	мягкость
- ship	friendship	дружба
- age	voltage	напряжение
- er	teacher	преподаватель
- ty	difficulty	трудность

Основные суффиксы прилагательных и наречий

Суффикс	Примеры	Перевод
- able	remarkable	выдающийся
- ible	extensible	растяжимый
- ant,	resistant	сопротивляющийся
- ent	different	различный
- ful	successful	успешный
- less	homeless	бездомный
- ous	famous	известный
- y	sunny	солнечный
- ly	happily	счастливо

4. Конверсия.

Образование новых слов из существующих без изменения написания слов называется конверсией. Наиболее распространенным является образование глаголов от соответствующих существительных. Например:

water *вода* to water *поливать*

control *контроль* to control *контролировать*

cause *причина* to cause *причинять, являться причиной*

П о м н и т е ,

что одинаковые по форме слова могут относиться к различным частям речи и, выполняя различные синтаксические функции, иметь различный смысл.

Поэтому смысловое значение знаменательного слова зависит от его места в предложении и от строевых слов, уточняющих грамматическую категорию этого слова.

Существительное в функции подлежащего

Light is form of energy. Свет есть форма энергии.

Глагол-сказуемое

I seldom light a candle. Я редко *зажигая* свечу.

5. В английском языке очень часто **существительное употребляется в функции определения без изменения своей формы.** Структура «существительное + существительное + существительное» (и т.д.) вызывает трудности при переводе, так как существительные стоят подряд. Главным словом в такой группе является последнее, а все предшествующие существительные являются определениями к нему.

Некоторые существительные-определения могут переводиться прилагательными, например:

cane *тростник*; cane sugar *тростниковый сахар*

sugar *сахар*; sugar cane *сахарный тростник*

machine-building industry *машиностроительная промышленность*

Однако подобный способ перевода не всегда возможен; часто такие определения приходится переводить существительными в косвенных падежах или предложными оборотами. Порядок перевода обусловливается смысловыми связями между определениями и определяемым словом. Перевод следует начинать справа налево с последнего существительного, а существительные, стоящие перед ним в роли определения, нужно переводить на русский язык существительными в косвенных падежах (чаще родительном) или предложным оборотом, например:

export grain *зерно на экспорт (экспортное зерно)* ;

grain export *экспорт зерна*

6. В английском языке есть **ряд глаголов**, которые **употребляются с послелогом и образуют новые понятия**. Благодаря послелогам сравнительно немногочисленная группа слов отличается большой многозначностью. К этой группе относятся глаголы to get, to be, to make, to go, to put и ряд других.

В словаре глаголы с послелогом пишутся после основного значения глагола в порядке алфавита послелогов. Часто перед послелогом пишется только начальная буква основного глагола, например:

to go *идти*; to go on *продолжать*.

7. В текстах научного характера **английские словосочетания часто переводятся одним словом**:

raw materials *сырье* radio operator *радиот* construction works *стройка*

Сочетание 3- 4-х слов может быть передано по-русски двумя-тремя словами: an iron and steel mill *металлургический завод*.

8. Иногда при переводе с английского языка на русский **приходится применять описательный перевод** и передавать значение английского слова с помощью нескольких русских слов. Например:

Существительные

characteristics *характерные особенности*

efficiency *коэффициент полезного действия*

necessities *предметы первой необходимости*

output *выпуск продукции* solid *твердое тело*

Глаголы и наречия

to average *составлять, равняться в среднем*

mainly (chiefly) *главным образом*

9. Характерной особенностью языка научно-технической литературы является **наличие большого количество терминов**. Термин - это слово или устойчивое словосочетание, которое имеет одно строго определенное значение для определенной области науки и техники.

Однако в технической литературе имеются случаи, когда термин имеет несколько значений.

Трудность перевода заключается в выборе правильного значения многозначного иностранного термина. Чтобы избежать ошибок, нужно знать общее содержание отрывка или абзаца и, опираясь на контекст, определить, к какой области знания относится понятие, выраженное неизвестным термином. Например: термин *crime* можно перевести как *преступность* или *обвинение*, или *преступление*. Правильное значение можно определить только по контексту. Поэтому прежде чем приступить к переводу на русский язык, нужно сначала установить, о чем идет речь в абзаце или в данном отрывке текста.

Начинать подготовку к занятию следует с повторения правил чтения. Затем необходимо:

1) выполнить упражнения, снимающие лексические трудности и включающие явления, которые могут служить "опорой" при переводе текста (например, интернационализмы, элементы словообразования и т.д.);

2) проработать в упражнениях грамматический материал, на котором построен текст.

Работа над текстом.

Выполнив дотекстовые упражнения, можно приступить к непосредственной работе над текстом. Она должна начинаться с чтения текста вслух (2-3 раза). При первичном прочтении текста необходимо усвоить его общее содержание. Затем прочитать текст второй раз по отдельным предложениям, попытаться уяснить синтаксический строй и смысл каждого предложения. Перевести текст по предложениям. Для этого необходимо сделать грамматический анализ, который помогает, пользуясь формальными признаками, найти основной стержень предложения - подлежащее и сказуемое, а также обнаружить грамматические связи, соединяющие слова в осмысленное предложение.

Если предложение сложное, надо определить его вид. В сложно-подчиненном предложении найти главное и придаточное предложения, опираясь на формальные признаки.

Обращаться к словарю следует только в том случае, если использованы уже все средства раскрытия значения незнакомых слов (по интернациональным или родственным словам в иностранном и родном языке, по словообразовательным элементам, на основе контекста, языковой догадки или грамматического анализа).

Работа со словарем. Слова нужно отыскивать в словаре по первым трем буквам. Если в предложении, которое нужно перевести, слово стоит не в исходной форме, то ее можно установить, отбрасывая грамматические окончания.

Для лучшего запоминания слов нужно завести тетрадь-словарь, куда выписываются все незнакомые слова и выражения с транскрипцией в их исходной форме (например, существительное с артиклем в именительном падеже, единственном числе; глагол в неопределенной форме и т.д.). Выписывайте и запоминайте в первую очередь наиболее частотные слова.

Следует помнить, что заучивание слов является чрезвычайно важным элементом изучения иностранного языка. Работа с индивидуальным словарем облегчает эту задачу. При выписывании слов в памяти фиксируется их графический образ, а процесс отыскивания

слов в словаре помогает развить умение и навык работы со словарем. Выписанное слово нужно несколько раз прочесть вслух, следя за правильным произношением, что способствует запоминанию звукового образа слова.

Каждый словарь имеет свой порядок построения, свою систему условных обозначений и сокращений, которые объясняются в предисловии к словарю. Поэтому, прежде чем искать нужное слово в словаре, необходимо внимательно прочитать указания о пользовании данным словарем.

Если слово относится к разным частям речи, после фонетической транскрипции следует выделенная шрифтом римская цифра, указывающая часть речи, за ней следует буква, обозначающая сокращенное название части речи.

Значение слова подходящее для данного текста, не всегда стоит в словаре первым. Следует внимательно просмотреть все смысловое гнездо и найти в нем группы значений, данных к слову в той части речи, которая была установлена на основе анализа предложения.

Если вы не можете найти в словаре какое-либо слово, это означает, что слово имеет сложную морфологическую структуру и либо начинается с приставки, либо заканчивается суффиксами. Отбросьте приставки и суффиксы и ищите слово по корню, а, найдя значение корня, определите значение данного производного слова по известным вам значениям приставок и суффиксов.

Требования к переводу. При переводе необходимо, пытаясь понять смысл каждого последующего предложения, удерживать в памяти смысл предыдущего, чтобы не потерять логическую связь между отдельными предложениями.

Избегайте дословного перевода. Постарайтесь передать мысль средствами родного языка, не нарушая его синтаксического строя. Для того чтобы содержание перевода точно передавало содержание оригинального текста, нужно подобрать к иностранным словам и выражениям их правильные лексические соответствия в русском языке и составить за них предложения с соблюдением всех норм грамматического строя русского языка.

Если при переводе иностранного текста на русский язык получается бессмысленное или непонятное предложение, это значит, что при анализе исходного предложения или при выписке значений незнакомых слов или словосочетаний из словаря была допущена ошибка. В этом случае надо еще раз проверить, правильно ли определены грамматические функции и связи слов, составляющих данное предложение. Для этого следует обратиться к сводным таблицам или кратким грамматическим справочникам, представленным, как правило, в начале или в конце учебного пособия, либо к любым имеющимся в распоряжении справочникам по грамматике иностранного языка. Требуется также проверить, правильно ли выписаны из словаря значения иностранных слов и словосочетаний. После этого повторно перевести непонятное предложение.

Следует помнить, что работа над текстами и упражнениями ведется в той последовательности, в которой они представлены в пособии, так как они расположены в порядке нарастания сложности. Кроме того, формирование и совершенствование навыков, необходимых для достижения конечной цели обучения - сложный и длительный процесс, требующий систематической работы слушателей.

ВЫПОЛНЕНИЕ КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ И ОФОРМЛЕНИЕ КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ РАБОТ

Слушатели 1 курса (срок обучения – 3 г. 6 мес. и 4 года) и 2 курса (срок обучения 6 лет) на заочной форме обучения пишут контрольную работу.

1. По контрольной работе дается три варианта заданий. Слушатель выполняет один из этих вариантов в зависимости от последней цифры номера своей зачетной книжки: если номера зачетных книжек оканчиваются на цифры 1, 2, 3, то выполняется вариант 1, если на 4, 5, 6 — вариант 2, на 7, 8, 9, 10 – вариант 3.

2. Рекомендуется выполнять контрольные работы в тонкой тетради (не более 18 листов).

3. На тетради, в которой выполняется контрольная работа, должны быть указаны фамилия, имя, отчество слушателя, его адрес и номер зачетной книжки, номер контрольной работы и варианта, номер группы.

4. Все страницы тетради необходимо пронумеровать.

5. Перед выполнением контрольной работы следует разделить развернутые листы тетради на три равные части. Слева пишется иностранный текст, справа – русский текст перевод и выполняется условие задания (следите за синхронностью правой и левой части). Условие каждого задания переписывается полностью через всю тетрадь. Средняя часть предназначена для замечаний, объяснений, указаний рецензента.

6. Работа должна быть написана черными, синими или фиолетовыми чернилами (пастой), аккуратно, четким почерком. Перед каждым предложением нужно обязательно указывать страницу учебника или учебного пособия, номера упражнений и предложений. В конце работы должна стоять подпись слушателя, выполнявшего работу, и дата выполнения.

7. Получив проверенную контрольную работу с рецензией, слушатель исправляет ошибки, допущенные в работе, и снова представляет работу на проверку преподавателю.

8. Если работа повторно выполнена не в соответствии с настоящими указаниями или не полностью, она возвращается слушателю без проверки.

9. Выполненные контрольные работы направляйте для проверки и рецензирования в институт в установленные сроки.

10. Если контрольная работа выполнена без соблюдения указаний или не полностью, она возвращается без проверки.

ПОДГОТОВКА К ЗАЧЕТАМ И ЭКЗАМЕНАМ

В процессе подготовки к зачетам и экзаменам рекомендуется: а) повторно прочитать и перевести наиболее трудные тексты из учебника; б) просмотреть материал отрецензированных контрольных работ; в) проделать выборочно отдельные упражнения из учебника для самопроверки; г) повторить материал для устных упражнений.

ЧАСТЬ I

Glimpses of British Art

Задание 1

Прежде чем приступить к работе с текстами, изучите лингвострановедческий комментарий в конце пособия.

Задание 2

Прочтите вступительный текст и найдите ответ на вопрос: What task did the prominent authors undertake through their books and works of art? Правильность выполнения проверьте по ключу.

Great Britain is famous for brilliant world-known representatives of art and literature. Among them are G. Chaucer, W. Shakespeare, R. Burns, W. Scott, G. Byron, Ch. Dickens, J. Galsworthy, B. Shaw, J. Aldridge and such outstanding painters as Holbein, Cooper, Hogarth, Gainsborough, Reynolds and many others.

Progressive-minded people felt there was much evil in the world. They could not but see the selfishness and corruption of the ruling classes and the miserable conditions of the common folk. Prominent authors of the day undertook the task of teaching manners and morals through their books and works of art. They believed man's nature to be good at bottom, and declared a kind heart and an enlightened mind to be the most valuable qualities in man.

Задание 3

Прочтите и переведите текст. William Shakespeare and his Theatre

The last half of the XVI and the beginning of the XVII centuries were the golden age of English literature. The Wars of the Roses were over, English trade was flourishing and England had become a powerful national state. It was the time of the English Renaissance and the age of Shakespeare. William Shakespeare, a poet, an artist and a dramatist, was one of the greatest titans of the age. William Shakespeare (1564-1616) was

the son of an English merchant and was born in the small English town of Stratford on-Avon. Here he lived until he was about twenty-one, when he left Stratford for London. Soon Shakespeare found an opportunity of showing his ability as an actor and became a member of one of the chief acting companies of the day. He shortly afterwards began writing plays for this company, and in a few years became famous and prosperous. Very many of his plays were acted in a London theatre called "The Globe." All kinds of people went to the Globe, for the Londoners were very fond of the play and the theatre of that time was a truly national art. Inside it was very different from our modern theatres. It was a round building. Its floor was the earth, and it was open to the sky above. There was very little scenery, the stage was not railed off in any way, so that, when there was a crowd or when the play became exciting, the spectators could come quite close to it. Young men of noble families even sat on the stage and got into the way of the actors, but as they paid a higher fee they were allowed to stay. Shakespeare's knowledge of the stage, combined with his poetical genius and deep insight into the life and thoughts of his time, gave his plays a character of unsurpassed realism. The wit and sayings of the English folklore and the national past, London life and manners, all may be found in his plays: "Romeo and Juliet", "Macbeth", "Hamlet", "Othello", "King Lear", "Richard III" and "Henry IV", as well as in his comedies, such as "The Taming of the Shrew", "The Merry Wives of Windsor", "As You Like It", and others. Shakespeare's language is very rich. He made extensive use of the word treasure of the English national tongue that the English people had created and accumulated. It was to the people, the people in the London streets, at the taverns, at the market and at the theatre, to the English craftsmen in town, the peasants in the country near his native Stratford, the tramps of the roads, that Shakespeare went for the enrichment of his language and style. And he laughed at those of his contemporaries who tried to speak and write English with special aristocratic elegance.

The aristocrats, of the XVI century tried to impose their own tastes upon the English literary style and spoilt it with their mannerism, while Shakespeare, for his part, tried to fight and destroy this tendency and

create a truly popular literary style.

Explanatory notes:

- ... acting companies - актерские труппы;
- ... got into the way of the actors - мешали актерам;
- «The Taming of the Shrew» - "Укрощение строптивой";
- «The Merry Wives of Windsor» - "Виндзорские проказницы";
- «As you like It» - "Как вам это понравится".

Задание 4

Прочитайте следующие утверждения и выскажите свое мнение

1. The last half of the XVI and the beginning of the XVII centuries were-the golden age of English literature. Can you tell why?
2. All kinds of people went to the Globe, for the Londoners were very fond of the play and the theatre of that time was a truly national art. What is your explanation' of the fact?
3. Shakespeare created a truly popular literary style and gave is plays a character of unsurpassed realism, didn't he? Can you answer this question?

Задание 5

Прочтите и переведите текст

GEORGE GORDON BYRON AND THE CAUSE OF NATIONAL FREEDOM (1788 - 1824)

“I will teach, if possible, the stones to rise against earth's tyrants”, exclaimed Byron in one of his greatest poems "Don Juan". Indeed, the people's freedom was the cause that Byron, greatest English poet of the XIX century, served all his life. He lived in the age of romantism and was a romantic poet himself.

George Gordon Byron was born in 1788. When he began to write the French bourgeois revolution was an event of the near, past, the reactionary governments of Europe were trying to murder the cause of liberty. Napoleon was trampling down the independence of the European nations, bloodshed, misery and injustice were reigning eve-

rywhere. Reaction and oppression were especially strong in England.

In 1809 Byron went abroad. In his first long poem "Childe Harolds Pilgrimage" (1812) he has told of his travels over the South and East of Europe. Wherever he went he saw oppression and injustice. With bitterness he recognized that England was one of the greatest oppressors of national freedom, false to her friends, cruel to the weak and an enemy to liberty. In speaking of England later in "Don Juan" he called her the "gaoler" of nations and said, "the nations deem her their worst foe".

After his return Byron took his seat in Parliament. By right of birth he was a member of the House of Lords.

His first speech in Parliament was in defense of the workers.

For five years Byron lived in London. Here he wrote his "Eastern Tales", "The Giaour" (1813), "The Corsair" (1814) and others. In these poems Byron's hero is a rebel against society, often a robber or a pirate. He is proud and independent, but he fights for freedom single-handed. After a time Byron began to realise that the efforts of such a lonely man were futile and their purpose selfish, as all he desired was liberty for himself to live, love and do as he chose. So this type of hero gradually dropped out of his work, and was replaced by heroes who were perhaps as proud and as full of rebellion and hatred, but whose purpose was to fight not for themselves only, but for the liberty of their country and their people. Such was, for instance, the prisoner of Chillon and such were in later poems some of the Italian patriots, the famous poet Dante, for instance.

When the English government and English bourgeois society understood that Byron loved liberty and was ready to fight for it at the first opportunity, they made life intolerable for him. In 1816 Byron left England for ever. He went to live in Italy. There he wrote many of his best poems, "Don Juan", a novel in verse, among them.

"If a men cannot fight for his freedom at home, let him fight for that of his neighbours", Byron had once said half sadly, half in jest, yet he intended to do what he said. In Italy he soon joined the Italian movement for national liberation against Austrian oppression. The movement was suppressed, but Byron did not lose courage. "The people by and by will be stronger", he said, and the older he grew the more he believed "that Revolution alone can save he

earth". ("Don Juan").

Nevertheless Byron had become sceptical of many things in which he believed when he was young. "Don Juan" (1818-1823) - e. long poem telling of the hero's adventures - shows the results of this scepticism and is written in a satirical vein.

Soon after the suppression of the Italian movement for independence Byron joined the Greeks in their struggle against the Turks. The cause of national liberation had become the chief purpose of Byron's life. In Greece Byron fell ill with typhus and in a few days he was no more (1824).

Byron's body was brought back to England, but the English government did not allow him to lie in the piece of honour, Westminster Abbey; where many of England's great writers are buried. The bourgeois public considered Byron's poems dangerous and schoolchildren were forbidden to read them. But when in the middle of last century Engels went to England, he found cheap editions of Byron's poems on every worker's book-shelf. Today all progressive-minded people value Byron as the singer of the people's independence and liberty.

Задание 6

Ответьте на следующие вопросы. Правильность выполнения проверьте по ключу

1. What cause did Byron, the greatest English poet of the XIX century, serve all his life?
2. What poet was Byron? What was Byron by right of birth?
3. What Byron's poems have you read?
4. What was Byron ready to fight for?

Задание 7

Прочтите и переведите текст.

JAMES ALDRIDGE

James Aldridge, the well-known progressive English writer, was born in Australia on July 10, 1918. His father was an editor of the local newspaper.

In the thirties he entered the Melbourne college, working at the same time for different Australian newspapers. By the summer of 1938 young Aldridge left for England and there became an editor of one of the London newspapers.

At the beginning of World War II, as a war correspondent, he lived in Norway, Greece and the Middle East. In 1941 James Aldridge fell ill and left for the USA. There he began working as war correspondent and was sent to Iran. In 1944 he came to the Soviet Union and stayed there till the very end of the war.

Aldridge's literary work began with his journalist's activities from the different war theatres of the forties. His first novel, named "Signed with Their Honour", was published in 1942 and was followed by "The Sea Eagle" in 1944. The anti-fascist war of the Greek people is described in these novels.

After World War II was over, writing works of literature became the main and the only profession of James Aldridge. His ideological positions of an anti-fascist and friend of the U.S.S.R. are pictured in his book "Of Many Men" (1946) and in the novel "Diplomat" (1949).

The World Council of Peace awarded to him in 1953 a gold medal for this novel;

Aldridge is also the author of a large number of short stories, of which "The best Inch", is especially popular. A film was made after this story in the Soviet Union.

Aldridge's articles in the press on problems of literature are well known. He writes on themes close to the hearts of mankind today - about normalizing relations among countries, about disarmament and peaceful co-operation. In his works J. Aldridge criticises British imperialistic policy and develops anti-colonial traditions. His voice, raised for peace, finds a very wide support.

The Committee for International Lenin Prizes "For the Strengthening of Peace Among Nations" awarded to him in 1972 International Lenin Peace Prize.

Задание 8

Ответьте на следующие вопросы. Правильность выполнения проверьте по ключу

1. What is James Aldridge?
2. What novels and short stories by J. Aldridge can you name?
3. On what themes does he write?
4. What prize did he get in 1972?
5. What does J. Aldridge criticize in his works?

Задание 9

Прочтите и переведите текст.

AN OUTLINE OF ENGLISH PAINTING

Some of the greatest foreign masters were attracted to England loaded with honours and even in some sort received into the nation by the titles of nobility conferred upon them. Holbein, Antonio More, Rubens, Van Dyck, were almost English painters» during a longer or shorter period of their lives. The last named in particular, called in England Sir Anthony Van Dyck, who married the daughter of a lord, and died in London is really the father of the English portrait school. He trained a few English pupils, Dobson, Jameson and the miniaturist Cooper. Nevertheless his principal imitators and successors were like himself foreigners settled in London; the German Kneller, and especially the Dutchman Van der Paes who became in England Sir Peter Lely (1617-1680). Not until William Hogarth (1697-1764) do we find a painter truly English indeed violently so. Van Dyck «was the father of the English portrait school and set before it an» aristocratic ideal: Hogarth was a printer's son, uneducated but a curious observer of men and manners, who with his frank, robust personality brought strength to the stripling's grace. His first works date from 1730. For rather more than a century England was to see a brilliant succession of geniuses, Reynolds, Gainsborough, Lawrence, Constable and Turner, responding to her highest aspirations. No country has had so exclusive and strongly marked a love of the portrait. England and Holland elite were deprived of the religious painting by the Reformation, and mythology

met with no better fate. Scarcely any decorative painting is found, and what little survived is mediocre. Holland compensated by inventing the small genre picture, street scene or interior which she brought to an unheard of pitch of refinement. But England practiced genre painting only from the beginning of the nineteenth century, in imitation, moreover, of the Dutch, though diluted with sentimentality and humour in the little School of anecdotal painters Newton, Leslie, Morland, Wilkie and Mulready. The three last named are the best, by reason of their preference for rustic scenes combined with landscape. Now, if portrait painting is one of the glories of English art, landscape is another; in both directions it rose to supreme heights.

Задание 10

Выберите утверждение, соответствующее содержанию текста.

Правильность выполнения проверьте по ключу.

1. Cooper is:
a) a portraitist; b) a miniaturist; c) a religious painter.
2. England and Holland were deprived of:
a) genre picture painting; b) rustic scenes combined with landscape; c) religious and mythology painting.
3. William Hogarth is:
a) a truly English painter; b) a foreigner settled in London; c) a painter's son.
4. The glory of English art is;
a) portrait painting and landscape; b) genre painting and mediocre; c) decorative painting.

Задание 11

Прочтите и переведите текст.

BRITISH PICTURE GALLERIES AT THE NATIONAL GALLERY

If you stand today in Trafalgar Square with your back to the Nelson Column you will see a building of classical architecture. This is the National Gallery. It has been in this building since 1838. The British National Picture

Gallery is younger than the great galleries in Rome, Paris, Amsterdam and so on. Most of the landowners and politicians had their own collections of pictures in their country houses. They were not interested in a public collection in London. In 1777 when one of the greatest private collection of pictures was to be sold, some of the members of Parliament wanted to buy it for the Nation. But this found no support in the House of Commons 9 (the Lower Chamber of the British Parliament). The wonderful pictures went to Russia. They are in the Gallery of Hermitage in Leningrad. In time things changed and more people wanted to open a national Gallery. Now pictures showing British life and nature are British people painted by Hogarth, Constable, Gainsborough, Reynolds are in this gallery. One gets a very strong impression of their works. These are artists who made the English school of painting famous throughout the world. As to the gravings you will see the hunting scenes. The dogs and horses - there aren't better ones in the world. During the last war the walls of the building of the National Gallery were destroyed in some places. But the pictures were taken to Wales and put down in a deep cave at the foot the mountain. They were saved. The Tate Gallery 10.

The idea of the Tate Gallery appeared in 1890. In that Henry Tate, a rich English merchant, presented to the nation. collection of sixty-seven paintings and three sculptures. But there was no gallery to house them. It was built seven years later and the Tate Gallery was opened. It was made up of eight rooms and was planned as a collection of British painting only. It was, moreover, a mere addition to the National Gallery. Little by little the number of paintings grew. Instead of being a collection of nineteen century British painting has. Become the national collection of British painting of all time. In addition to this, it has become the national collection of modern painting, and the national collection of modern sculpture both British and foreign. Instead of seventy works the collection includes nearly four thousand British paintings and over three hundred and sixty pieces of modern sculpture. But the best pictures are from time to time moved from the Tate to the National Gallery. It serves as the greatest source of the best works of art for the National Gallery. The growth of the buildings has also been impressive. The eight original galleries built by Tate have now become thirty-four. The Tate is now one of the largest picture galleries in the English-speaking countries of the world.

The British Museum. The British Museum was, and probably is one of the most famous and important libraries in the world. The British Museum has a wonderful art gallery, too. It has unique collections of sculpture, ceramics, drawings, and paintings of the Egyptians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Persians, Greek, Romans, Normans, Africans, Chinese, Japanese, Indians, and many other peoples. It has unique collections of Italian drawings (Leonardo da Vinci), English and French prints, and so on, and so on. The British Museum is the most important place of archaeological study in the world, with unique prehistoric collections. There is a Manuscript Room, the Room of the oldest and rarest English documents, of some of the most ancient books and music and maps in the world. It has the Rosetta Stone (which helped archaeologists to find the key to the Egyptian hieroglyphs), the famous Marbles from the Parthenon,¹³ the First Egyptian and Greek manuscripts, Roman jewellery, and so on - we could go on for hours. Yes, visitor, it is quite true: the finest collection of Greek art is here - why not in Athens, the finest Chinese vases are here - why not in Peking, the Rosetta Stone - why is it not in Cairo?

Задание 12

Скажите, какие из следующих утверждений соответствуют содержанию текста. Правильность выполнения проверьте по ключу.

1. The British National Picture Gallery is older than the great galleries in Rome, Paris and Amsterdam.
2. In 1777 one of the greatest English private collections of pictures went to Russia.
3. Hogarth, Constable, Gainsborough and Reynolds are artists who made the English school of painting famous throughout the world.
4. In 1890 Henry Tate's collection of sixty-seven paintings and three sculptures was presented to the nation.
5. The Tate Gallery is a collection of nineteen - century British painting.
6. The Tate is now the largest picture gallery in the English - speaking countries of the world.

Задание 13

Прочтите и переведите текст

FESTIVALS

The only national festival in Great Britain is devoted to music, literature and the arts, It is a competitive festival, and it is called an Eisteddfod. Once a year, in the first week of August, the National Eisteddfod of Wales is held. All the proceedings are in the "Welsh language. Prizes are awarded for music, for prose and verse, painting and craftwork, for drama and competition is very keen. This six-day congress of poets, singers is held every year. Many thousands of people attend it. The Gorsedd-rulers of the Eisteddfod, dress in fanciful Druidic¹⁵ robes and perform supposedly Druidic rites. Surging over all the other activities is the massive choral singing. The festival includes a colorful ceremony. Many consider its chief glory – the Crowning of the Bard¹⁶. Welsh poets submit under a pseudonym their epics on a given subject. In the pavilion the robed "druids" wearing all their decorations, assemble about a throne on the platform. Trumpets sound and the Archdruid ¹⁷ calls out the name of the winning poet. He is conducted to the platform. There he is robed in purple and crowned with golden oak-leaves. And to shouts of "Peace" a sword is sheathed above his head. The cash award for his poem is about 20 pounds. But the homage given to the poet at his coronation is boundless. A Noson Lawen is a sort of domestic Eisteddfod, a gathering of local talent by the winter's fire with candle-light and old native black oak for setting, salted hams under the ceiling, bean for the men. There are opportunities for displays of serious oratory and instrumental playing. One recites a poem, another sings his new song, there are tales of Decameron variety, harp playing all join in the singing of those folk songs of Wales.

Задание 14

Скажите какое из следующих предложений точнее выражает основную мысль текста. Правильность выполнения проверьте по ключу.

1. A national festival is a review of the talents of the young people.

2. Festivals simply give young people an opportunity to sing and dance.

3. Festivals help people to learn more about their national cultural traditions.

Do you Know ...

... that the idea of conducting Youth Festivals was born in 1945, at the end of World War II. Youth representatives from all continents came to London for the World Conference that year. Their aim was to prevent another war, to prevent death, suffering and destruction, which war brings. The World Federation of Democratic Youth, founded in London in November 1945; took a decision "to build the unity of youth throughout the world... to keep a lasting peace".

It was at the London Conference that young people decided to conduct the First World Youth Festival. It took place in summer 1947, in Prague, the capital of Chekoslovakia. Seventeen thousand young men and girls from 72 countries got together for the first time after World War II. They decided to fight for peace and democracy.

ЧАСТЬ II

AMERICANS AND AMERICAN CULTURE

Задание 1

Прочтите и переведите текст.

AMERICAN

"One of the generalities most often noted about Americans is that we are restless, dissatisfied, searching people. We bridle and buck under failure, and we go mad with dissatisfaction in the face of success. We are able to believe that our government is weak, stupid, dishonest, and inefficient, and at the same time we are deeply convinced that it is the best government in the world. We speak of the American Way of Life as though it involved the ground rules for governance of heaven. A man hungry and unemployed through his own stupidity, a man beaten by a brutal policeman, a woman forced into prostitution by her own laziness, high prices, availability and despair-all bow with reference toward the American Way of life.

We fight our way in, and try to buy our way out. We are aggressive and defenseless. Americans overindulge their children and do not like them, the children in turn are overly dependent and full of hate for their parents. Americans are remarkably kind and hospital and open with both guests and strangers; and yet they will make a wide circle around the man dying on the pavement. We shout that we are a nation of laws, not men - and then proceed to break every law we can if we can get away with it. We proudly insist that we base our political positions on the issues - and we will vote against a man because of his religion, his name, or the shape of his nose.

We fancy ourselves as hard-headed realists, but we will buy anything we see advertised, particularly *on* television; and we buy it not with reference to the quality or the value of the product, but directly as a result of the number of times we have heard it mentioned. No one can define the American Way of Life, but it describes our vague yearnings toward what we wish were and hope we may be: wise, just, compassionate and noble."

Задание 2

Выделите в тексте предложения, которые содержат интересные для вас факты.

Задание 3

Прочтите и переведите текст.

WAYS OF ENTERTAINMENT

1. Americans, like many people elsewhere in the world, like to invite friends to their homes for an evening of food, drink, and conversation. Formal dinners in fine homes and hotels in the United States are much the same as formal dinners anywhere in the world and are served with style and elegance. But as most people in the United States have no servants, their dinner parties are decidedly informal. Guests may sit down at a table, or, as many new small homes have no separate dining room or very small dining space, guests often serve themselves and eat in the living room, holding their plates or trays on their knees.

2. Many clubs and church groups also have social meetings at which dinner is served. In rural communities and small towns especially, the churches may be centers of social life, with special activities for young people, "ladies aid" societies² for the women, clubs for the men, and a full schedule of suppers, meetings, picnics, and get together³. They often have potluck suppers, a topical American entertainment which dates from the days of work parties when neighbors helped one another at barn-raising, roofings, and harvest time, v/omen set up long tables under the trees and loaded them with food for the men who had come to help with the work. At today's potluck suppers, each family brings part of a meal, enough to feed several families, and brings their own utensils. Then each person may pick and choose from among the many offerings of meat, dishes, salads, and desserts brought by the others.

3. The American cocktail party⁵ is hard to describe. You are usually invited to come between the hours of three and five, four and six, or five and seven. No one is expected to come at any particular time, nor is there any par-

ticular length of time that you are expected to stay. Giving a cocktail party is a convenient way of entertaining many people at one time.

4. A more enjoyable form of entertainment is the picnic. Americans are great picnickers, and almost every family has a picnic basket. Summer invitations are often for a picnic at a park or in the open countryside. Unless hamburgers or hot dogs are cooked over a fire, picnic food is usually cold - sandwiches, salads, potato chips, pickles. Watermelon is a favourite dessert, followed very often by baseball for the young and active, and naps for the weary.

5. Only one thing has cut down on the American passion for going on picnics, and that is the newer passion for backyard barbecues⁹ or "cookouts".¹⁰ It is possible to buy everything from cheap little charcoal cookers¹¹ to very expensive grills with electric-powered revolving spits. Possibilities for accessories are endless, from asbestos mitts to yardlong forks and tongs, gadgets to start fires rapidly, and gadgets to put out the flames.

6. When people want to go out rather than stay home, what they do depends on where they live as well as on the way they feel. If they live in New York City, their choice is practically unlimited. A list of a recent week's events in New York included: 29 plays on Broadway (which is the center for the large professional theaters); 19 "off-Broadway" plays (professional companies, but small theaters with limited sets, if any); 2 dance programs; reading; more than 50 supper clubs and night clubs with orchestras and shows; more than 50 art shows; performances by 2 opera companies; 22 concerts and recitals; and 10 plays and musical programs especially for children.

7. Movies are a possibility almost anywhere. Movie theaters downtown¹⁴ in a big city are almost three times as expensive as neighborhood movies. There are hundreds of American films produced every year and a number of foreign movies are usually available too.

8. Theater tickets for Broadway shows are expensive, but people, in other parts of the country envy the New Yorkers' opportunity to spend their money in this way. Boston, Philadelphia, and Washington get most of the good plays from Broadway at some time or other, and eventually road companies¹⁵ will bring the hit plays¹⁶ to theaters throughout the country.

9. There are smaller professional companies, of course, in different cities, many semiprofessional troupes and many amateur groups in schools and

churches, but their abilities vary. People interested in drama in America feel that the hope lies in the good, small professional companies which are growing in numbers and quality and in the fine university theaters. The main problem with Broadway productions is money - the cost of producing a play and the risk involved if the play is a failure. As the United States has no national theater, all of its plays must be privately financed. The highly successful musical comedy, *My Fair Lady*, ran two and a half years before its backers were paid. Since then they have made fortunes from it.

10. American theater has won international recognition in recent years - especially the work of some of its greatest playwrights and the splendid examples of America's own art form, the musical comedy, such as *Oklahoma*, *West Side Story*, and *Hair*. America's musical comedy owes its artistic and popular success as much to the American dance as to its original American musical scores. Modern dance, as it has developed under Martha Graham, has had great influence. The work of Agnes de Mille and Jerome Robbins²⁰ has added new interest to the theater. Dances were formerly introduced in order to display the attractions of the girls; now, dances are vital parts of the mood and meaning of the plays they are in, and carry the action to word.

11. Classical ballet, too, which is also relatively new in this country, had become highly developed, and America now has some of the most technically brilliant ballet companies in the world. There are one hundred civic ballet companies throughout the country.

Задание 4

Ответьте на вопросы. Правильность выполнения проверьте по ключу.

1. What are dinner parties in most American homes?
2. Can you name a typical American entertainment?
3. Why is a cocktail party so convenient?
4. Where are picnics usually held?
5. What is the choice of events in New York?
6. What are the examples of America's own art form, the musical comedy?

Задание 5

Выделите в тексте предложения, которые содержат новые для Вас факты.

Задание 6

Прочтите и переведите текст.

ART AND MUSIC

1. The arts and crafts of the aborigines who first lived on the North American continent had little influence on the art of the colonists who came to live here in the 17th and 16th centuries. Except for areas of the Southwest, where Indian arts were encouraged and adopted by the Spanish monks, as they' were in Spanish colonies in South America, Indian arts were forgotten until very recent times. Instead, the colonists, when they had ties for art at all in the neverending struggle to tame the new country and secure their settlements, continued the arts and crafts they had brought with them from Europe. You can still see in museums examples of the silver dishes and goblets made by the Dutch and English colonists, furniture from French and German colonies, rugs and hand-woven textiles from all the colonies. As the colonists became more prosperous, they began to have their portraits painted, and although there were a few early painters important enough to have their names remembered, most of the portraits of those early American farmers and merchants you see today were painted by artists who traveled from town to town, staying at inns and farmhouses, painting the prominent families of the neighborhood. Often these portraits look very much alike, and no wonder, for the artist usually had the back ground and the figure already painted in, adding the face when he got a customer.

2. After the United States became a nation, historical painting became fashionable. Americans were fiercely proud of their history and liked to see immense scenes of battle and exploration with the figures of their heroes and statesmen portrayed boldly in the foreground. Later, as the nation started to push westward, the mysteries of the vast unknown continent were brought home to the people on the Eastern Seaboard by explorer-artists who roamed the

frontier, recording the look of the wilderness before civilization reached it. Art was important as information; important events in Europe, which many Americans might hear about but which few would ever see, were portrayed on enormous stretches of canvas which were unrolled before enthusiastic audiences all over the country. Long before there were such things as movies, Americans were fond of pictorial entertainments.

3. European painting has also had an influence, however. The notorious Armory Show 22 in New York in 1913, which first brought to the United States the works of the leading French painters, caused more commotion than any art exhibit before or since. And although the shock of seeing this new kind, of art has worn off in the last fifty years, the interest it aroused has not waned. Today every American community of any size has an art gallery or a museum, if only a room in the public library. Those are for people who like to look at paintings and sculpture. For those who like to draw or paint themselves, there are innumerable art classes, for grown-ups and children. There are hundreds of professional painters who sell and show their works. And there are thousands of amateur painters who do it just for fun. You will probably meet them in any park on Sunday.

4. The first music in the American colonies was church music In fact, the first book published in the American colonies was a psalm book. The first composers in the colonies confined themselves to hymns and church music, both in the English and German settlements. Many songs of course were brought from Europe by the colonists, and although these were not often written down, they can still be heard, especially in isolated mountain settlements where families have handed them down to their offspring from generation to generation.

5. After the American Revolution, when waves of immigrants came to the United States, many foreign musicians sought a home in the new world. They gave lessons, traveled about giving recitals and concerts, and awakened interest in music. Musical societies were formed and amateur groups performed, both in public one in private. As early as 1842, the Philharmonic society of New York Americans oldest permanent orchestra, was founded. Today interest in music has grown until there are orchestras all across the country, civic symphony orchestras as well as those in the universities and schools.

American children are given music instruction as part of their elementary education, and for those talented young people who want to make music their career, there are schools like Juilliard, 23 Peabody, 23 and Oberlin, 23 which give advanced training.

6. Perhaps America's greatest contribution to the world of music has been in the field of popular music – the jazz that developed out of the music of the American Negro. This kind of music has had a great impact on a number of composers of serious music, both in the United States and abroad. And writers of popular music for the theater and for films are constantly using this native American idiom 24 in new and different ways. Blues, 25 work songs, prison ballads, 26 and rock-and-roll, 27 originally indigenous to the United States, are now woven into the fabric of contemporary music everywhere.

Задание 7

Отметьте, какие утверждения соответствуют содержанию текста.

Правильность выполнения проверьте по ключу.

1. The colonists continued the arts and crafts they had brought with them from Europe.
2. Americans were fiercely proud of their history.
3. Art was not important as a source of information.
4. The notorious Armory Show in New York in 1913 aroused great interest.
5. For those who like to draw or paint there are no art classes.
6. The first music in the American colonies was church music.
7. American children are not given music instruction as part of their elementary education.
8. Jazz developed out of the music of the American Negro.

Задание 8

Прочтите текст еще раз и озаглавьте выделенные части текста.

Задание 9

Прочтите и переведите текст

KENNEDY CENTER

The Kennedy Center is a national center and a presidential memorial.²⁹ Four presidents have actively worked for and supported its creation. President Eisenhower, signed the original legislation providing government land on the banks of the Potomac. President Kennedy took a deep personal interest in the project. President Johnson signed the bill designating the Center the sole official memorial to President Kennedy in the nation's capital and authorizing federal matching funds for construction. President Nixon signed legislation authorizing additional federal matching funds. Thus the Kennedy Center was built with both private donations and federal funds.

The architect, Edward Durrell Stone, designed a simple classic building which houses a Concert Hall, an Opera House, and the Eisenhower Theater. All of the marble used in the construction of the Center (over 3700 tons valued at \$1.1 million) was gift from Italy.

The finest in music, opera, dance, and drama, for the United States and abroad, is presented on the Kennedy Center stages as it fulfills its role as the national center for the performing arts.

From the Entrance Plaza one can see the Hall of Nations³¹ where the flags of all countries recognized by the United States are displayed.

The Grand Foyer provides access to all three theaters.

The Opera House seats 2250 people.

The Kennedy Center is open to the public from 10:00 a.m. until 9:00 p.m. Monday through Saturday when the box offices are also open.

There are guided tours 7 days a week from 10:00 a.m. through 1:15 p.m.

On days when weather permits, informational and historical tours of Washington from the roof of the Kennedy Center are conducted by the National Park Service.

Задание 10

Ответьте на следующие вопросы к тексту. Правильность выполнение проверьте по ключу.

1. What is the Kennedy Center?
- 1 . In what form is it situated? 3. What does its building house?
3. How does the Kennedy Center fulfill its role as the national cultural center?
- 4 . What is displayed in the Hall of Nations?
- 5 . How many theatres are there in the center?
- 6 . When are tours of Washington from the roof of the Kennedy Center conducted?

Задание 11

Прочтите и переведите текст.

ALBRIGHT-KNOX ART GALLERY

The Albright-Knox Art Gallery enjoys a world-wide reputation as an outstanding center of contemporary art. Its collection has been hailed as "one of the world's top international surveys of contemporary painting and sculpture". In addition to exhibiting a large percentage of its permanent collection, the Gallery presents temporary exhibitions focusing on various themes or individual artists. The Education Department, in addition to offering classes at the Gallery, at local schools and in the community, exhibits children's art regularly in the corridors.

Contemporary art provides the basis for the Gallery's reputation, but its collection of 18th and 19th century paintings is also notably outstanding. English paintings of the 18th century by Reynolds, Hogarth, Cainsborough and Romney are included as well as examples of Italian, French, Dutch painting from the 14th to the 18th centuries. Nineteenth century American painters Fn the collection include Harnett, Inness, Ryder, Bakins - and Homer, among others.

Impressionism and Post-Impressionism are well represented in paintings and sculpture by nearly all the leading French artists of the 19th century. Cubism, Orphism, Surrealism, Constructivism and other trends of the revolu-

tionary period of the first half of the 20th century are documented by a large selection of significant works by Picasso, Braque, Derain, Matisse, Mondrian, Moro, the Russian Constructivists and others.

The Albright-Knox Art Gallery is collection of contemporary paintings and sculpture, in which all the artistic movements of the 50's, 60's and 70's are represented, has been assembled through the continuing interest of A.Knox³⁴ and members of his family.

With over 30 works by Clyfford Still and eight major paintings by Sam Francis, the representation of these two American Abstract Expressionists at the Albright-Knox Art Gallery is preeminent among museum collections. A number of monumental works by Still are on permanent exhibition in a separate gallery. The Albright-Knox Art Gallery's close association with these two artists has been shown through major exhibitions of their paintings and their generous gift to the Gallery of important examples of their work.

An important part of any season at the Albright-Knox Art Gallery is the series of films, lectures, concerts and plays. The Education Department sponsors Creative Art Classes for children and adults, Gallery tours for schools and other groups and other community-oriented activities. The Members' Gallery offers a selection of works by Western New York artists and contemporary artists of international reputation, for both sale and rental.

Задание 12

Ответьте на вопросы. Правильность выполнения проверьте по ключу.

1. What reputation does the Albright-Knox Art Gallery enjoy?
2. Whose art is exhibited regularly in its corridors?
3. By whose works are painting and sculpture of the XIX th century represented?
4. Name the trends of art of the first half of the XX th century.
5. What two American Abstract Expressionists are represented in the Gallery?
6. What styles of sculpture are included in the collection of the Gallery?
7. Who sponsors Creative Art Classes for children and adults?

Задание 13

Скажите, какие художественные галереи в вашей стране вы знаете.

Задание 14

Прочтите и переведите текст.

AMERICAN LITERATURE

One of the first widely read Americans was a printer himself, Benjamin Franklin³⁸, born at the turn of the 18 th century. He had many traits that have come to be admired by Americans over the years: he was self-educated, practical, thrifty, industrious - a "doer" and a public servant³⁹. His Poor Richard's Almanack⁴⁰ and his Autobiography were prized for their common sense and homey advice. "A penny saved is a penny earned." "Little strokes fell great oaks".

The cause of liberty for which he worked in his later years was taken up, passionately, by Thomas Paine, whose pamphlets Common Sense and The Crisis were trumpet calls to action. "These are the times that try men's souls." One of the finest documents of liberty was written in this same time - the Declaration of Independence⁴¹, calling for the rights of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Its author was Thomas Jefferson, who later became President of the United States.

Once freedom had been won, writing developed in different ways. American authors copied the British writings of the time but turned to the American scene for their subjects. They began to take an interest in local history and customs and speech. Washington Irving's⁴² Knickerbocker's History of New York was a 'witty satire on the ways of the early Dutch settlers. His Rip Van Winkle⁴³ has become a classic American tale. James Fenimore Cooper, who grew up in the upstate New York frontier, wrote a series of exciting romantic novels called The Leatherstocking Tale⁴⁵, ' which were Americas first novels about the Red Indian and his forest wilderness. To later generations he gave a picture of the Indian as a noble savage -"the noble red-skin." The central character of the adventures. Natty Bumppo, is the ideal wil-

derness man - scout, backwoods philosopher, dead shot.

Henry Waysworth Longfellow,⁴⁶ beloved at home and abroad, is in fact the most widely read and loved of all English-speaking poets of any day. Embroidered on samplers, memorised at school, his simple verses on American village life, on love, on loyalty ranked with the Bible as a guide to life.

However, it was Harriet Beecher Stowe,⁴⁷ hastily written Uncle Tom's Cabin⁴⁸ that turned the world's attention to the slave problem and roused sentiment against the South. Brought out in 1852, it was an immediate success. Soon Little Eva, Topsy, and the villain Simon Legree were known all over the English-speaking world.

When President Lincoln met Mrs. Stowe, so the story goes, he said, "So you ♦ re the little woman who made the book that made the great war". The period after the Civil War which saw the great opening of the West was a time of high interest in the vivid details of the new frontier life and a time of confidence in the American adventure. The writing was regional and it was realistic.

Twain, born Samuel Clemens in a small Missouri town, was the first major author born west of the Mississippi. He led a restless life, east and west, across the Pacific, down the Mississippi as riverboat pilot, miner, reporter, editor, writer, lecturer, and curiously, a bitter old man in the end. His writings and lectures covered the whole wide range of the American spirit. His was the confidence and the homely humor of the frontier, the mischief and the horse sense and the nonsense of an adventuring folk, the curiosity of people not quite willing to grow up.

His best beloved books, Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn, written out of his own boyhood near the river town of Hannibal, Missouri, mean boyhood itself to generations of Americans - runaway Tom and Huck frying fish in a skillet at Jackson's Island. They give a better picture of the period than the history books.

The great force of the Industrial Revolution which struck America at the turn of the twentieth century was reflected in literature by a strong realistic movement. It was also at this time that the influence of Freud's studies in psychology were felt. The result has been a lush growth of novels, some regional, some realistic, some romantic, but all showing the insights that the discoveries

of Fraud made possible. Of course, some critics claim that in the very young and the very self-conscious writers these Freudian theories have not been too well digested, but no one can discount his importance to literature. Sinclair Lewis and Theodore Dreiser have written about the locals they know best, the Middle West. William Faulkner and his imitators have treated the South as it has never been treated before; no longer is it drenched in the scent of magnolias. It is peopled with very human figures, animated by very raw emotions - greed, ambition, jealousy.

Some of the modern giants have found a completely new idiom. Hemingway reproduces the abbreviated patterns of human speech for the first time.

American literature at the present time is in a healthy state of ferment. New techniques in publishing and the widespread distribution of paperback books have encouraged many more Americans to read. Almost any writer with something to say can find a market.

Задание 15

Выберите утверждения, соответствующие содержанию текста.

Правильность выполнения проверьте по ключу.

1. B. Franklin's "Poor Richard's Almanack" and "Autobiography" were reprinted:
 - a) for their common sense and honey advice;
 - b) for their adventurous style;
 - c) for their copying the British writings.
2. The novels of J.F. Cooper were:
 - a) a satire on the ways of the early settlers;
 - b) American's first novels about the Red Indian;
 - c) documents of liberty.
3. H.B. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" turned the world's attention to:
 - a) American visage life and love;
 - b) local history customs and speech; c) the slave problem.
4. M. Twain's best books "Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn" give a better picture of:
 - a) the life in the South;

- b) the Indian as a noble savage;
- c) that period than the history books.

5. W. Faulkner and his imitators wrote about:

- a) the Industrial Revolution which struck America;
- the south of America animated by very raw emotions-greed, ambition, jealousy.

Задание 16

Назовите произведения американских писателей, которые Вы прочли.

ЛИНГВОСТРАНОВЕДЧЕСКИЙ КОММЕНТАРИЙ

Часть I

1.	The Wars of the Roses	войны Алой и Белой розы (1455-1485), которые вели между собой две английские династии Ланкастерская и Йорская. Эти войны окончились гибелью обеих династий и способствовали объединению Англии в сильное национальное государство. В гербе Ланкастеров была алая роза, в гербе Йорков – белая; отсюда и название войны.
2.	The Globe	театр «Глобус» знаменит тем, что в У. Шекспир ставил в нем свои пьесы. Существовал с 1599 по 1641 гг.
3.	House of Lords	палата лордов (верхняя палата парламента), всего в палате более 1000 членов, в основном представители аристократии, крупного бизнеса и высшего духовенства: необходимый кворум 3 человека.
4.	Westminster Abbey	Вестминстерское аббатство в Лондоне; прекрасный образец ранней английской архитектуры; место коронации английских монархов.
5.	National Gallery	национальная галерея в Лондоне (крупнейшее в Великобритании собрание картин). Галерея открылась в 1824 г.
6.	Trafalgar Square	Трафальгарская площадь (в центральной части Лондона; здесь проводятся различные митинги и демонстрации; названа в память о победе английского флота в Трафальгарском сражении).

7.	Nelson's Column	колонна Нельсона (памятник адмиралу Нельсону, 1758-1805, в виде 44 м колонны, увенчанной 5 м фигурой адмирала; у основания 4 льва, отлитые из трофейных французских пулек).
8.	Parliament	парламент (высший орган законодательной власти; юридически состоит из монарха, палаты лордов и палаты общин).
9.	House of Commons	палата общин, играет главную роль в осуществлении его законодательных функций; в палате 635 членов; большинство депутатов составляют прогрессивные политические деятели, директора компаний, юристы и т.п.
10.	Tate Gallery	Галерея Тейт (в Лондоне; богатое собрание картин английских мастеров, начиная с XVI века и зарубежных художников XIX – XX вв. Имеет также большую коллекцию скульптуры. Основана в 1897 г.)
11.	British Museum	Британский музей в Лондоне (один из крупнейших музеев мира, имеет коллекции памятников и античной культуры Древнего Востока, богатейшее собрание гравюр, рисунков, керамики, монет и т.п.)
12.	Rosetta Stone	табличка из черного базальта, покрытая надписями на 3-х древних языках.
13.	The famous Marbles from the Parthenon	коллекция лучших скульптурных произведений из мрамора – храма Парфеноны (V в. до н. э.)
14.	Eisteddfod	айстеддвод, состязание бардов (музыкантов и поэтов, проводится ежегодно в Уэльсе).
15.	Druid	друид, распорядитель на айстеддводе.
16.	A bard	народный поэт, певец.

17.	The Arch druid	главный распорядитель.
18.	A pound	фунт стерлингов (денежная единица = 100 пенсам).

Часть II

1	American Way of Life	американский образ жизни
2	"Ladies aid" society	общественная организация в США «Помощь дамам»
3	get together	американская вечеринка без угощения
4	pot luck supper	американская вечеринка с угощением
5	cocktail party	прием гостей, вечер с угощением коктейлем
6	cocktail	1) закуска из крабов, устриц с соусом; 2) смесь из охлажденных нарезанных фруктов
7	hamburger	булочка с рубленным бифштексом
8	hot dog	американский бутерброд с горячей сосиской
9	nap	карточная игра (наполеон)
10	barbecue	американский пикник или прием на открытом воздухе, во время которого гостей угощают мясом, жаренным на вертеле
11	cookout	пикник с приготовлением пищи на открытом воздухе
12	charcoal cooker	жаровня
13	grill	рашпер (решетчатое устройство для жарения мяса или рыбы)
14	Broadway	1) Бродвей – улица в Нью-Йорке, где расположены театры, увеселительные заведения и т.п. 2) Театральный Нью-Йорк, театральная жизнь
15	downtown	амер. разг. – в деловой части города, в центре
16	road company	американская гастрольная труппа
17	hit play	спектакль, имеющий большой успех; нашумевшая пьеса

18	My Fair Lady	оперетта «Моя прекрасная леди»
19	Oklahoma, West Side Story, Hair	музыкальная комедия «Оклахома», «Вест-сайдская история», «Волосы»
20	Marta Graham	известная американская балерина Марта Грехем
21	Agnes de Mille Jerome Robbins	известные американские постановщики танцор Агнесс де Мил и Джером Робинс
22	civic ballet company	американская постоянная балетная труппа
23	Armory Show	американская известная выставка картин знаменитых французских художников в Нью-Йорке в 1913 г.
24	Julliard, Peabody, Oberlin	название известных американских музыкальных школ для одаренной молодежи
25	American idiom	здесь: музыка, рожденная в Америке
26	blues	блюз (музыкальный жанр, возникший в США)
27	prison ballads	баллады (сентиментальные или сатирические песни) узников
28	rock-and-roll	рок-н-ролл (танец, особенно популярный во второй половине 50-х гг.)
29	Kennedy Center	национальный культурный центр им. Дж. Кеннеди в Вашингтоне
30	presidential memorial	памятник президенту. Здесь «Мемориал Кеннеди»
31	the Potomac	река Потомак в США
32	the Hall of Nations	Холл Наций в здании Мемориала Кеннеди
33	10:00 a.m. – ante Meridiem 9:00 p.m. – post Meridiem	в 10 часов до полудня в 9 часов полудни
34	The Albright-Knox Art Gallery	художественная галерея в США
35	Seymour H. Knox	С.Х. Нокс – основатель художественной галереи

36	Cycladic piece	туника
37	B. C. – before Christ	до нашей эры
38	Creative Art Classes	занятия, развивающие творческие способности к искусству
39	Benjamin Franklin	Б.Франклин – американский писатель нач. XVIII в.
40	a public servant	государственное или муниципальное должностное лицо; лицо, находящееся на государственной службе
41	Poor Richard's Almanack	«Альманах бедного Ричарда» - произведение Б. Франклина
42	the Declaration of Independence	Декларация независимости, принятая в США в 1776 г.
43	Washington Irving	В. Ирвинг – американский писатель XIX в.
44	Rip Van Winkle	«Рип Ван Винкл» - название произведения В. Ирвинга
45	James Fennimore Cooper	Джеймс Фенимор Купер – известный американский писатель
46	The Leatherstockings Tales	серия романов Ф. Купера под названием «Рассказы охотника», «Кожаный чулок»
47	Henry Wadsworth Longfellow	Генри Лонгфелло – известный американский поэт XIX в.
48	Harriet Beecher Stowe	Гарриет Бичерстоу – известная американская писательница XIX в.
49	Uncle Tom's Cabin	«Хижина дяди Тома» - произведение Г. Бичерстоу
50	the Civil War	Гражданская война в Америке (1761 -1765 гг.), объединившая Юг и Север Америки.

К л ю ч и к з а д а н и я м

Часть I

Задание 2. The prominent authors undertook the task of teaching manners and morals through their books and works of art.

Задание 6. 1. Peoples' freedom was the cause that Byron served all his life. 2. He was a romantic poet. 3. By right of birth he was a member of the House of Lords. 4. I have read some Byron's poems such as ... 5. Byron was ready to fight for freedom and independence of people.

Задание 8. 1. J. Aldridge is a well-known progressive English writer. 2. We can name his novels "Signed with their Honour", "The sea Eagle", "Of Many Men", "Diplomat" and some of Ms short stories "The Last Inch" and others. 3. He writes on themes close to the heart of mankind today-about normalizing relations among. 4. He was awarded the International Lenin Peace Prize. 5. J. Aldridge criticizes British imperialistic policy.

Задание 10. 1) b; 2) c; 3) a; 4) a.

Задание 12. 1) untrue; 2) true; 3) true; 4) true; 5) untrue; 6) true.

Задание 14. 1).

Часть II

Задание 4. 1) informal; 2) potluck suppers; 3) it is a way of entertaining many people at one time; 4) at a park or in the open countryside; 5) practically unlimited; 6) Oklahoma, West Side Story, Hair.

Задание 7. 1); 2); 4); 6); 8).

Задание 10. 1) a national cultural center; 2) Washington; 3) a Concert Hall, an Opera House, the Eisenhower Theater; 4) the finest in Music, opera, dance and drama is presented on its stages; 5) the flags of all countries; 6) 3; 7) when weather permits.

Задание 12. 1) world-wide; 2) children's; 3) by French artists works; 4) Cubism, Orphism, Surrealism, Constructivism; 5) Clyfford Still and Sam Francis; 6) Egyptian, Classical, Pre-Coliumbian, Sumerian, African, Medieval, Renaissance, 19th century; 7) The Education Department.

Задание 15. 1) a; 2) b; 3) c; 4) c; 5)

Учебное издание

**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК.
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КУРСАНТОВ И СЛУШАТЕЛЕЙ**

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Учебно-методическое пособие

Печатается в авторской редакции

Подписано в печать 02.12.2015 Формат 60x80 1/16
Усл. печ. л - 3 Тираж 30

Типография КЮИ МВД России
420108, г. Казань, ул. Магистральная, 35