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Методическая разработка

«An English -speaking World»

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Часть I. ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНИЯ

ЗАДАНИЕ 1

Упражнения

I. Переведите следующие интернациональные слова.

Найдите значение выделенных слов в словаре:

industrial, **separate**, mile, republic, port, climate, smog, textile, automobile, electric, **population**, **engineering**, season, storm, typical, **private**, **contribute**, local, agrarian, **manufacture**, **base**, **industry**, **instrument**, **chief**.

II. Переведите следующие группы слов:

land, island, mainland; north, northern, northwestern; coast, coastline; south, southern, southeast; to depend, dependent, independent; rain, rainfall; sun, sunshine; smoke, smokefog, smog; health, healthy, unhealthy; to develop, development; to employ, unemployed, unemployment

III. Прочтите следующие пояснения к тексту:

1. **the English Channel** — Английский канал, принятое в Великобритании название пролива Ла-Манш
2. **the Commonwealth** — Содружество, межгосударственное объединение Великобритании и большинства бывших английских доминионов, колоний и зависимых территорий. Включает 36 государств.

IV. Прочтите текст, постарайтесь понять его общее содержание.

Возьмите географическую карту Великобритании и найдите на ней географические названия, встречающиеся в тексте. Расскажите о климате Англии.

THE UNITED KINGDOM

Great Britain is an island. It lies off the northwestern coastline of Europe; the English Channel ¹ separates it from the mainland on the South. The Straits of Dover, 18 miles wide, divide it from France. Great Britain is separated from Belgium and Holland by the North Sea, and from Ireland by the Irish Sea. There are several islands along the coasts, the most important of which are the Isle of Man, and the Isle of Wight.

Great Britain includes England, Scotland and Wales. Its full name is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The southern part of Ireland is an independent republic and not even a member of the Commonwealth.²

Now Great Britain is a highly developed industrial capitalist country. Up to the eighteenth century the English economy was mainly agrarian and the chief

manufacture was wool cloth. But trade developed rapidly and in the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries Britain became the first industrialized nation, basing its wealth on coal mining, on the manufacture of iron and steel, heavy machinery and textiles, on shipbuilding and on trade. In the twentieth century new manufacturing industries based on new sources of energy and new forms of transport changed the industrial development of the country. The newer industries included chemicals, electrical and electronic engineering, vehicle manufacture, aircraft building, instrument engineering and a wide range of consumer goods. Agriculture is highly mechanized as well, but the scientific and technological revolution in the country hasn't solved the social problems of common people and the number of the unemployed is increasing.

England is the part of the Island of Great Britain which lies south of Scotland and southeast of Wales. It is the most populated part of Great Britain. The Cheviot Hills and the river Tweed divide it from Scotland.

No part of England lies more than one hundred miles from the coast. The coastline is much broken and has a few bays and excellent natural harbours. World famous ports include London, Bristol, Southampton, Portsmouth, Dover and others. The greater part of the land is flat. There are a lot of beautiful lakes and short rivers.

There is much rain and fog in England. October is usually the wettest month, July—the hottest, and January—the coldest. All over the world Britain is notorious for its fogs. The ordinary damp mists which afflict all parts of the country from time to time are no worse than similar mists in many other countries. The smokefogs of the big towns which develop in winter-time whenever there is not enough wind to blow the smoke away are unhealthy and dangerous to movement. Much of the smokefog was caused by the burning of coal in fireplaces in private houses, though smoke from factories contributes a great deal to the trouble. A Clean Air Act was passed by Parliament in 1956, giving local councils power to control smoke. An unusually thick smog in London in 1962 caused the death of some 4,000 people.

ЗАДАНИЕ 2

Упражнения

1. Переведите следующие интернациональные слова. Найдите значение выделенных слов в словаре:

area, union, act, legal, system, religion, administration, region(al), accent, phrase, chief, centre, commerce, industry, parliament.

II. Переведите следующие предложения и словосочетания:

1. Its population is one eighth as great as that of England;

2. the Act of Union was passed; 3. The Gaelic language is still used; 4. to have a number of seats in the House of Commons (палата общин)

III. Прочтите следующие пояснения к тексту:

1. the Act of Union — Акт об унии, англо-шотландском объединении (1707 г.), в результате которого был ликвидирован шотландский парламент
2. Highlands - Северное нагорье, Северошотландское нагорье
3. Lowlands — Шотландская низменность, район центральной Шотландии в долинах рек Форт и Клайд

IV. Прочтите текст, постарайтесь понять его общее содержание, ответьте следующие вопросы:

1. Is Scotland an independent country now? 2. What is the capital of Scotland? 3. What language do the Scots speak?
4. What industrial and cultural Scottish cities and towns do you know?

SCOTLAND

In area, Scotland is more than half as big as England. Its population is, however, only one eighth as great as that of England. Scotland was an independent kingdom, often at war with England, until 1603. In 1603 King James VI of Scotland became King of England. In 1707 the Act of Union¹ was passed. This Act made Scotland and England a united part, but the Scots kept their own legal system, religion and administrative systems and still keep them now.

The Gaelic language is still used rather than English amongst the people of the remote Highland districts. The English language is spoken all over Scotland with a variety of regional accents. There are many words and phrases which are peculiar to Scottish use, and this maintains national distinctness.

Scotland is a northern land. It consists of Highlands² and Lowlands.³ Edinburgh is the capital, Glasgow is the chief centre of commerce and industry. Scotland has no Parliament of its own, but has a number of seats in the United Kingdom House of Commons.

ЗАДАНИЕ 3

Упражнения

I. Переведите без словаря следующие интернациональные слова:

political, administrative, monarch, national, financial, musical, instrument, costume, festival, culture

II. Переведите следующие словосочетания:

for centuries; al the bottom of the map; folk dancing; folk songs; folk culture

III. Прочтите текст, постарайтесь ПОНЯТЬ его общее содержание, ответьте на следующие вопросы (можно на русском языке):

1. Do England and Wales form one single political and administrative unit? 2. What is the capital of Wales? 3. Does the Welsh language differ from the English language? 4. What are the Welsh famous for?

WALES

Wales has been united with England for hundreds of yens, and for centuries England and Wales have formed one single political and administrative unit. The son and heir of the monarch is given the title "Prince of Wales", but his title has no political significance.

If you look at the bottom of the map you'll see Cardiff, the capital of Wales. Financially and industrially, Cardiff is the most important city in Wales. Most of the inhabitants of Wales live and work in this city and the adjoining area. Apart from the docks Cardiff is a beautiful city.

If you go to Wales, and can't understand what people are saying, don't worry! They are not speaking English, they are speaking Welsh. Quite a lot of people speak Welsh, and children learn it at school. The Welsh language is a Celtic language and is very different from English. In general this is the only distinctive national feature left in Wales.

The Welsh are famous for their singing. A lot of Welsh people play musical instruments, too. The Welsh national costume is still worn by some girls for folk dancing and music festivals. Wales has a very strong folk culture and many people still learn Welsh as their first language.

ЗАДАНИЕ 4

Упражнения

I. Переведите следующие интернациональные слова. Найдите значение выделенных слов в словаре:

neutral, republic, **community**, dominate, **separation**, **major**, sympathy, result

II. Переведите следующие словосочетания:

to remain neutral; to remain part of; to keep order; the rest of; the "Irish Question"; the catholic part; national liberation; to rule over

III. Прочтите следующие пояснения к тексту:

1. **the Irish Free State** — Ирландская Республика
2. **Ulster** — Ольстер, историческая область на севере острова Ирландия, большая ее часть в 1921 г. была включена в качестве автономной провинции в состав Соединенного Королевства, получив официальное название Северная Ирландия
3. **the Irish Republican Army (I.R.A.)** — Ирландская республиканская армия — военная организация ирландского национально-освободительного движения, выступает за воссоединение Ирландии

III. Прочтите текст, постарайтесь понять его общее содержание. Расскажите, что вы знаете о положении в Ольстере в настоящее время.

NORTHERN IRELAND

The greater part of Ireland became the Irish Free State (Eire) ¹ in 1922. It was a part of the British Commonwealth for a time, but remained neutral in the Second World War and became a republic in 1949. Meanwhile the six northern counties remained part of the United Kingdom.

In newspapers you often meet the word "Ulster", ² which stands for Northern Ireland. Belfast is the capital of Northern Ireland. The political system of Northern Ireland was always dominated by religion. The Protestant and Catholic communities have been mutually hostile for centuries. British troops were sent to Northern Ireland to keep order.

The separation of the six northern counties in 1922 was not readily accepted by the rest of Ireland, and for a long time the "Irish Question" has been one of the major problems of British politics. The protestant communities who are allied with the British government terrorize the catholic part of the population of Ulster. The catholic part of Northern Ireland receives very little sympathy from London. The British government violates the rights of catholics, and as a result of this policy, explosions performed by the Irish Republican Army (I.R.A.) terrorize people.

The Communist Party of Ireland fights for the national liberation of Northern Ireland. Ruling over Northern Ireland becomes more and more difficult for the British government.

ЗАДАНИЕ 5

Упражнения

I. Переведите следующие интернациональные слова. Найдите значение выделенных слов в словаре:

industrial, cultural, centre, port, commercial, bank, fashion(able), statue, tourist, scheme, platform, argument, Gothic

II. Переведите следующие словосочетания:

water-born trade; to enter the City; on business; can't help knowing

III. Прочтите следующие пояснения к тексту:

1. the Barbican — Барбикан, район лондонского Сити, построен как единый микрорайон, в котором расположен новый культурный центр
2. Lloyd's — ассоциация морского страхования

III. Прочтите текст, найдите в нем предложения, описывающие два основных района Лондона и «Уголок ораторов» в Гайд-парке:

LONDON

London is the capital city of England and of the United Kingdom. It is the largest city in Britain and one of the largest in the world.

London is situated in the Thames valley. From the earliest times the prosperity, and even the existence of London depended upon its water-born trade, and now London is one of the largest ports of the world. Historical and geographical circumstances have made London one of the world's most important commercial and cultural centres.

Everybody has heard of the two main districts of London—the East End and the West End. These are not merely geographical names. The West End consists of the fashionable houses of the rich, of art galleries, many famous museums, theatres, palaces and parks. The East End was and still is a poorer district full of factories.

The City, which is the banking and commercial centre of the country and Whitehall—the political centre of England — are situated in the West End. The City occupies only a small part of London. Over a million people enter the City every day on business. At night it is practically deserted.

People who read books by English writers, listen to the radio, see English films can't help knowing such names as Trafalgar Square, Soho, Piccadilly, Charing Cross, etc. The names of the streets and districts are often connected with the history of the city and the country.

Piccadilly is a fashionable shopping centre. Its famous fountain with a statue of Eros, the Greek god of love, attracts tourists and young people. The reconstruction of Piccadilly Circus includes a new Tube Station, road schemes and the renovated statue of Eros.

There are many parks in London: Hyde Park, Regent Park, Kensington Gardens. Hyde Park is a place where Londoners like to rest and where crowds of people may be seen on the "Speaker's Corner" listening to Hyde Park speakers. Here, on a Sunday morning, you will find a number of odd-looking people, each standing on a box or small platform that he has brought with him, and each making a long and earnest speech about something he believes to be all-important. Small crowds gather and argue and ask questions and then drift away to the next speaker.

The most famous older buildings in London include Buckingham Palace, the Houses of Parliament, St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey and the Tower of London. The City has some notable examples of modern architecture, such as the Barbican¹ development and the new Lloyd's^a building.

ЗАДАНИЕ 6

Упражнения

1. Переведите следующие интернациональные слова. Найдите значение выделенных слов в словаре:

visitor, tradition, archaic, **uniform**, **royal**, monogram, **major**, sheriff, tourist, residence, **sovereign**, ceremony, parade, **march**, tendency, conservative, **familiar**, symbol, sterling

II. Прочтите следующие пояснения к тексту:

1. **the Changing of the Guard** — торжественная церемония смены караула королевских гвардейцев, проводится ежедневно утром перед Букингемским дворцом

2. **Guy Fawkes and the Gunpowder Plot in 1605** — Гай Фокс, солдат-наемник, участник «Порохового заговора» в 1605 г., целью которого было убийство правящего короля Якова I. В подвал здания парламента был подложен порох. Взрыв был назначен на 5 ноября, но заговор был раскрыт, многие его участники, в том числе и Гай Фокс, казнены. В память этого события и существует нижеописанная традиция.

IV. Прочтите текст, постарайтесь понять его общее содержание, скажите, какие церемониальные традиции, привлекающие туристов, описаны в тексте.

ENGLISH TRADITIONS

One of the most peculiar features of life in England which immediately strikes any visitor to this country is the cherishing and preserving of many traditions, sometimes very archaic as they may seem. Uniforms are not particularly characteristic of this fact. However, when one sees the warders at the Tower of London with their funny flat hats, their trousers bound at the knee, and the royal monogram on their breast, one feels carried back to the age of Queen Elisabeth I. And should you chance to see the lord Mayor of London riding through the streets of the city with his black robe and gold chain, his medieval carriage, and all sheriffs, councillors and other members of his suite, you have a picture of living history.

Tourists visiting London are usually eager to see Buckingham Palace, the official London residence of the Queen and the King. The house was bought by George III from the Duke of Buckingham, from whom it takes the name. Queen Victoria was the first to make the Palace the official residence of the Sovereign. The colourful ceremony of the Changing of the Guard¹ before the Palace is of great interest for a newcomer. The Guardsmen in their red coats and bearskin caps march behind the Drum Major and the Band. Whenever the Irish Guards are responsible for the guard duties at Buckingham Palace an Irish wolfhound appears on regimental ceremonial parades and marches at the head of the band.

A number of other ceremonies are of a similarly formal character, such as the King's or Queen's receptions and the State Opening of Parliament. There are other customs of a similar peculiar character, such as the searching of the cellars underneath the Houses of Parliament by half a dozen "Beefeaters" before the opening of Parliament, in memory of Guy Fawkes and the Gunpowder Plot in 1605.

English people tend to be rather conservative. The conservative attitude consists of an acceptance of things which are familiar. All the same, several symbols of conservatism are being abandoned. The metric system came into general use in 1975. The twenty-four-hour clock was at last adopted for railway timetables in the 1960s — though not for most other timetables, such as radio programmes. The decimal money was introduced, but the pound sterling as the basic unit was kept, one-hundredth part of it being a new penny. Temperatures have been measured in Centigrade as well as Fahrenheit for a number of years, though most people tend to use Fahrenheit for general purposes.

ЗАДАНИЕ 7

Упражнения

I. Переведите следующие интернациональные слова. Найдите значение выделенных слов в словаре:

major, period, evolution, modern, prefix, suffix, class, **ordinary**, dialect, transport, factor, isolation, standard, **construction**

II. Переведите следующие слова и словосочетания:

III.

the English vocabulary; new meanings; the Norman Conquest; upper classes; broadcasting; standard (non-standard) English

IV. Прочтите текст, постарайтесь понять его общее содержание. Скажите, какие события повлияли на формирование английского языка; какие интернациональные слова, вошедшие в английский язык, вы знаете.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

We can distinguish three major periods in the evolution of the English language. The first, called Old English, covers the period from the very beginning of the language to about the year 1100; the second, Middle English, from 1100 to 1500; and Modern English from 1500 to the present.

During the Old English period, most additions to the English vocabulary were based on native English words. Old words were given new meanings; new words were formed by the addition of prefixes or suffixes or by compounding. Latin was the most influential foreign language. The Scandinavians also influenced the language spoken in England during the Old English period.

The Middle English period was marked by great extension of foreign influence on English. The Norman Conquest in 1066 brought England under French rule. The English language, though it did not die, was for a time only of secondary importance. French became the language of the upper classes in England. The lower classes continued to speak English, but many French words were borrowed into English. For hundreds of years the ordinary people in England continued to speak their own dialects.

Modern English has been through a period of even wider borrowing. English still derives much of its learned vocabulary from Latin and from Greek, words were also borrowed from nearly all European languages.

What English do English people speak now? Educated people speak standard English. People with little or no education speak non-standard English. Standard and non-standard English differ in construction, pronunciation and vocabulary.

ЗАДАНИЕ 8

Упражнения

I. Переведите следующие интернациональные слова. Найдите значение выделенных слов в словаре:

regulate, act, ministry, **basic**, **detail**, system, **public**, **voluntary**, **sort**, **range**, category, **modern**, academic, interval

II. Переведите следующие словосочетания:

by law; of their own; in three stages; compulsory education; to be divided into terms

III. Прочтите следующие пояснения к тексту:

1. **the Education Act, 1944** — закон об образовании, принятый в 1944 г.

2. **Primary, Secondary and Further Education** — начальное, среднее и дальнейшее образование (последнее включает в себя профессиональное образование в колледжах и на курсах с отрывом и без отрыва от производства)

3. **nursery school** — детский сад; **infant school** — школа для малышек; **junior school** — начальная школа

4. **comprehensive school** — единая средняя школа; соединяет три типа школ: классическую, среднюю современную и техническую. В настоящее время прогрессивные деятели английского образования ведут борьбу за этот единый тип школы.

5. **Independent school** — независимая, частная школа, включающая: **preparatory school** (приготовительная (начальное обучение) школа) и **public school** (привилегированная частная средняя школа) с высокой платой за обучение; впоследствии выпускники таких школ составляют основной контингент английских университетов в Оксфорде и Кембридже)

IV. Прочтите текст, постарайтесь понять его общее содержание, найдите в тексте ответы на следующие вопросы:

1. What education is compulsory for all children in England?
2. What types of primary schools are there in England?
3. What types of secondary schools do you know?
4. How many terms is the academic year divided into?

THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Education in England and Wales is regulated by the Education Act, 1944.¹ The Ministry of Education is the central authority established by law. Scotland and Northern Ireland have educational systems of their own basically similar to that of England and Wales, but differing considerably in detail.

The system of public education in England and Wales is organized in three stages of Primary, Secondary and Further Education.² The first two are compulsory for all children. Further education is voluntary. All children must, by law, go to school when they are five. They can leave school at 15, but many boys and girls stay at school until they are 16 or 17 and then go to further education or to the university.

The primary school is sorted into three categories: nursery schools (2-5), infant schools (5-7) and junior schools³ (7-11). The full secondary school age ranges from 11 to 18. Children go to a grammar school, or to a secondary modern school, or to a secondary technical school, or to a comprehensive school or to an independent school.

The academic year begins after the summer holidays and is divided into three terms with the intervals between them formed by the Christmas and Easter holidays. Day-schools mostly work on Mondays to Fridays only, from about 9 a.m. to between 3 and 4 p.m. Lunch is provided and parents pay for it unless they prove to the authorities that they cannot well afford to.

ЗАДАНИЕ 9

Упражнения

I. Переведите следующие интернациональные слова. Найдите значение выделенных слов в словаре:

polytechnics, **course**, faculty, **natural**, **master**, doctor, intensive, **subject**, **thesis**, base, original, **contribution**, **scholar**, **constant**, protest, **religious**, hymn, tradition, regulation, **correct**, sport, activity, prestige

2. Переведите следующие словосочетания:

to pass examinations; at two levels; to be successful; the first post-graduate degree; at least; constant trouble; to be independent of; to pay a fine; to be late; because of

III. Прочтите следующие пояснения к тексту:

1. Английская система степеней достаточно сложна и не может быть приравнена к российской.

Bachelor's degree — степень бакалавра; присуждается колледжем или университетом выпускнику, успешно сдавшему выпускные экзамены; соответствует диплому об окончании высшего учебного заведения в России

Bachelor of Arts — бакалавр искусств (по одной из гуманитарных или математических наук в университетах). Сокращенное обозначение B. A. ставится после фамилии.

Bachelor of Science (B. Sc.)— бакалавр наук; обладатель первой ученой степени (first degree) в университетах; для выпускников Оксфордского университета ученая степень выше (higher degree) **Bachelor of Education (B.Ed.)**— бакалавр педагогических наук

Master of Arts (M. A.)- магистр искусств; обладатель второй ученой степени (higher degree). Выпускникам Оксфордского и Кембриджского университетов присваивается без экзамена на основании определенных сроков практической работы после окончания. Для получения степени магистра выпускникам других высших учебных заведений требуется написание работы на основе проведенных исследований. Наблюдается тенденция присвоения этой степени после года практической работы.

Master of Science (M. Sc.) — магистр естественных наук

Master of Philosophy (M. Phil.)— магистр философии; относится не только к философии, но и к математике, филологии и другим наукам. Работа, выполненная для получения этой степени, должна содержать частично материал, разработанный автором.

Doctor of Philosophy (Ph. D.)-доктор философии; для получения этой степени требуется написание самостоятельной работы на основе трехлетних (или более) исследований. Можно сравнить со степенью «кандидат наук».

Senior Doctorate (высший тип докторантуры) **Doctor of Letters (D. Lett.)**— доктор литературы; **Doctor of Science (D. Sc.)** — доктор наук. Эти степени можно сравнить со степенью доктора наук в России. Однако существенным различием является то, что в Великобритании не требуется специальной защиты диссертации. Достаточно представить опубликованные работы совету или соответствующему комитету.

2. **King John** — Иоанн Безземельный, король Англии (1199—1216)

3. **lecturer** — преподаватель высшей школы (ср.: teacher — преподаватель средней школы)

4. **tutor** — преподаватель, ведущий практические занятия и воспитательную работу с определенной группой студентов

IV. Прочтите текст, постарайтесь понять его общее содержание; найдите в тексте ответы на следующие вопросы:

1. What are the best-known universities in Great Britain?
2. What is the story of Cambridge University foundation?
3. What are the traditions of Oxford and Cambridge?
4. What famous people studied at these universities?

HIGHER EDUCATION

Higher education is provided at universities and on advanced courses at polytechnics and other establishments of higher and further education. The oldest and best-known universities are in Oxford, Cambridge, London, Manchester, Liverpool, Durham, Edinburgh, Bristol, Cardiff, Birmingham. A university consists of a number of faculties: divinity, medicine, arts (philosophy), law, music, natural sciences, economics, engineering, agriculture, commerce and education. After three years of study, a student may proceed to a Bachelor's degree and later to the degree of Master and Doctor.¹

The Bachelor's degree is given to students who pass examinations at the end of three or four years of study, Bachelor of Arts for history, philosophy, language and literature and sometimes some social studies, or Bachelor of Science or Commerce or Music. Bachelors' degrees are at two levels, Honours and Pass. In some cases the Honours degree is given for intensive study and examination in one, two or perhaps three related subjects, while the Pass (or "General") degree may be somewhat broader. In other cases the Honours degree is given to the students who are more successful in their examination.

The first post-graduate degree is that of Master, conferred for a thesis based on at least one year's full-time work. Everywhere the degree of Doctor of Philosophy is given for a thesis which is an original contribution to knowledge.

The oldest Universities of Oxford and Cambridge were founded in the two towns towards the end of the twelfth century. The story of the University in Cambridge begins in 1209 when several hundred students and scholars arrived in the little town of Cambridge. These students were all churchmen and had been studying in Oxford, at the city of well-known schools. It was a hard life in Oxford for there was constant trouble between the townsfolk and the students. Then one day a student accidentally killed a man of the town. The Mayor arrested three other students who were innocent and by order of King John² (who was quarrelling with the Church and knew that the death of three churchmen would annoy it) they were put to death by hanging. In protest, all the students moved elsewhere, some came to Cambridge, and so the new University was formed.

There were many new quarrels with the townsfolk, for the University wanted to be independent of the Town. Side by side with the fight for freedom from Town rule and another for liberty from Church rule the University became its own master at last in 1500. Now at Oxford and Cambridge the colleges are self-governing institutions.

In those early days student life was very different from that it is now. Students were of all ages and came from everywhere. The students were armed, some robbed the people of the countryside.

Students were forbidden to play games, to sing (except religious hymns), to hunt or fish, or even to dance. All the lessons were in the Latin language which students had to speak even among themselves.

In the early nineteenth century Oxford and Cambridge were the only two universities in England. The cost of education at these universities was so high that only the sons of the wealthier classes could afford to attend.

Many great men studied at Cambridge and Oxford amongst, them Bacon the philosopher, Milton the poet, Newton the scientist, John Galsworthy the writer.

The universities have their own traditions, which they preserve carefully. A student must wear a cap and gown — it is a custom from the time when students were clergymen. If a student disobeys this regulation he must pay a fine. Students correctly dressed have their meals in the College dining-room and mustn't be late for dinner. Sporting activities are very numerous and popular and there is keen rivalry between the Colleges and the Universities. The most popular sport is rowing.

Academic life in both Universities is full and varied. Students attend lectures given by professors and lecturers,³ their work is largely based on a "tutorial" system; each student meets his tutor⁴ to have his work scrutinized and discussed.

Because of their age, traditions, historical associations and reputation the prestige of Oxford and Cambridge is very high, consequently, competition for admission is extremely keen.

ЗАДАНИЕ 10

Упражнения

I. Переведите следующие интернациональные слова. Найдите значение выделенных слов в словаре:

start, fact, visit, information, poet, actor, **reviser**, genius, **expression**, dramatist, **audience**, arena, actress, drama

II. Переведите следующие слова и словосочетания:

well-known, unknown; picture, picturesque; to play, a play; female parts

III. Прочтите текст I. Постарайтесь понять его общее содержание, найдите ответы на следующие вопросы:

1. Where and when was Shakespeare born? 2. What were his parents? 3. What theatre did Shakespeare work in? 4. What Shakespeare's plays have you seen or read?

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE (1564-1616)

In the eighteenth century a serious study of Shakespeare's works was started and that, in turn, led to a study of his life. A good many facts were discovered but a lot is still unknown.

William Shakespeare was born in the heart of England at Stratford-on-Avon in 1564. This picturesque town situated on the river Avon is visited yearly by

thousands of people desirous to see the birthplace of William Shakespeare. Shakespeare's parents were plain country people.

Shakespeare's mother, Mary Arden, was one of the daughters of a farmer. His father, John Shakespeare, was a glover and wool dealer. We have no definite information about the poet's education, but his works show him to be familiar with the Latin books taught in the Grammar School. When little over eighteen he married Ann Harthway and had three children. Soon afterwards he left Stratford for London.

At twenty-eight we find him well-known in London as an actor and reviser of old plays. A few years later his genius found expression as an original dramatist. Many of his plays were staged at a London theatre called "The Globe". The theatres of those days did not resemble the luxurious buildings of our time. No scenery was used, and part of the audience sat in boxes behind and above the stage, and even at times on the stage itself, while the people in the arena had to stand. Nor were there any actresses in Shakespeare's time. The female parts were all performed by boys or young men dressed like women, and thus the great dramatist, who conceived such sweet and noble women as Desdemona or Juliet never saw them embodied by actresses.

Shakespeare is known as a writer of delightful comedies and historical dramas. His comedies "A Midsummer Night's Dream", "The Two Gentlemen of Verona", "All's Well that Ends Well" and others are light and bright. His historical plays — The First, Second and Third Parts of "Henry VI", "Richard III", the tragedies — "Romeo and Juliet", "Hamlet, Prince of Denmark", "Othello", "King Lear", "Macbeth", "Anthony and Cleopatra" — strike by the depth of thought. His plays, translated into many languages are performed on the stages of the best theatres of the world. Shakespeare died at the age of fifty-two. He was buried in Stratford Church.

IV. Прочтите следующие пояснения к тексту II:

1. turn his merry note unto the sweet bird's throat и весело петь, как поет птичка
2. hither— сюда
3. doth = does (старая форма)
4. I' = in (сокращенная форма)

V. Переведите текст II, прочтите английский текст вслух.

UNDER THE GREENWOOD TREE (Song from "As You Like It", Act II Scene V)

)
Under the greenwood tree,
Who loves to lie with me,
And turn his merry note
Unto the sweet bird's throat,¹
Come hither,² come hither, come hither;

Here shall he see
No enemy
But winter and rough weather.
Who doth³ ambition shun,
And loves to live i⁴ the sun,
Seeking the food he eats,
And pleased with what he gets,
Come hither, come hither, come hither;
Here shall he see
No enemy
But winter and rough weather.

ЗАДАНИЕ 11

Упражнения

- I. Переведите следующие интернациональные слова. Найдите значение выделенных слов в словаре:

nature, experiment, **decomposition**, productive, principle, proportional, fundamental, distance, problem, gravitation, planet, fact, calculate, **application**, **universal**, ocean

- II. Переведите следующие словосочетания:

because of the plague; cut off from the world; the law of decomposition of light; the force of gravity; the law of universal gravitation

- III. Прочтите следующие пояснения к тексту:

1. **science** — физика и химия (в средней школе)
2. **the binominal theorem** — бином Ньютона
3. **the Royal Society** — Королевское научное общество

- IV. Прочтите текст. Постарайтесь понять его общее содержание. Найдите в тексте предложения, в которых говорится о книге Ньютона «Математические принципы естественной философии».

ISAAC NEWTON (1643-1727)

"Nature to him was an open book, whose letters he could read without effort..."
(A. Einstein)

Isaac Newton was born in the small village of Woolsthorpe in Lincolnshire (England) in 1643 in the family of a poor farmer. The boy was fond of poetry, painting and science.¹ He began his first scientific experiments at school.

Newton studied at Cambridge University, while still a student he formulated the binomial theorem.² Because of the plague, Cambridge was closed in 1665 and Newton returned to the country. For the next two years, cut off from the world, he devoted himself to scientific experimentation.

Newton's great discovery was the law of decomposition of light. The scientist proved that the white light of the sun is compounded of rays of light of all the colours of the rainbow. Among the things he discovered in those productive years was the Law of Universal Gravitation.

Curiously enough, Newton published nothing on these three highly significant discoveries; he began writing his "Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy" much later under pressure of his friends. The fundamental principle of the book is that "every particle of matter is attracted by every other particle of matter with a force inversely proportional to the square of their distances apart". There were also given the laws governing the problem of bodies colliding with each other.

Newton applied the principle of gravitation to prove that the power which guides the moon around the earth and the planets around the sun is the force of gravity. The fact that the earth is flattened at the poles because of rotation was explained, and the amount of flattening was calculated. Another application of the law of universal gravitation was Newton's exploration of the tides.

Most highly honoured by his countrymen (he was elected President of the Royal Society³), Newton was very modest, about himself he wrote: "I do not know what I may appear to the world, but to myself I seem to have been only like a boy on the seashore, and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble or a prettier shell than ordinary, while the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me."

Sir Isaac Newton died in 1727 and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

V. Прочтите и переведите три основных закона Ньютона:

1. The first law of motion: "A body at rest or in motion will remain at rest or in motion unless some external force is applied to it."

2. The second law: "When a body is accelerated, the magnitude of the force causing the acceleration is equal to the product of the mass of the body and the magnitude of the acceleration. The direction of the force is the same as that of the acceleration." The equation of this law is: $\text{force} = \text{mass} \times \text{acceleration}$.

3. The third law: "To every action there is an equal and opposite reaction."

Часть II. СОЕДИНЕННЫЕ ШТАТЫ АМЕРИКИ

ЗАДАНИЕ 1

Упражнения

I. Переведите следующие интернациональные слова:

ocean, centre, tobacco, climate, lemon

II. Переведите следующие словосочетания:

the centres of trade; good for farming; fertile farmland, a great deal; a desert is watered; neither too hot nor too cold; movie industry

III. Прочтите текст, постарайтесь понять его общее содержание. Возьмите географическую карту США, найдите на ней ветречающиеся в тексте географические названия.

GEOGRAPHY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Stretching between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans the United States is bounded by Canada in the north and in Mexico and the Gulf of Mexico in the south. Along the Atlantic coast the land is flat, and there are many good harbours where large cities have grown up. In the north the ground is stony and not very good for farming. There are forests in this part of the country, and lumbering is an important industry.

In the middle of the Atlantic coast there are several large cities whose deep harbours have made them centres of trade.

The southern part is good for farming. The climate is warm and tobacco, cotton, rice grow on the southern farms. Oranges, lemons, and other fruits grow well in the sunny state of Florida.

The Appalachian range of mountains are the "old" ones. West of the Appalachians is fertile farmland. One thousand miles away from the shore of the Atlantic is the Mississippi, the largest river in the United States. Railroads, airlines and highways have made the Mississippi less important now, although it is still used a great deal.

Beyond the Mississippi there are the great plains. People grow wheat and corn and raise cattle, sheep, and pigs. Meat packing and food processing are important industries in Chicago and Kansas City. Westward, the land becomes higher and higher until you come to the Rocky Mountains, the second large mountain range in the United States. They are larger than the Appalachians. The scenery is wild and beautiful. At the southern end of the Rockies lies a sandy desert, which is watered with the help of great dams.

You must travel another thousand miles to reach the Pacific Ocean. The climate along the Pacific coast is neither too hot nor too cold. In the south, in California,

the weather is sunny and warm. The pleasant weather has brought the movie industry there. Further to the north along the coast, the climate is cooler and it rains more. The forests here provide much of the lumber for house-building. Fishing and fish canning are important industries along the Pacific Ocean beach.

ЗАДАНИЕ 2

Упражнения

I. Переведите следующие интернациональные слова, найдите значение выделенных слов в словаре:

structure, aspect, gallery, museum, monument, reproduction, pilgrim(age), collection, form

II. Переведите следующие словосочетания:

tree-lined streets; to display historic mementoes from the history of the country; the Unknown Soldier

III. Прочтите текст. Постарайтесь понять его общее содержание.

Найдите в тексте ответы на следующие вопросы:

1. What city is the capital of the United States? 2. Where are many government buildings grouped? 3. Who was the first US President? 4. Where is the residence of the President?

WASHINGTON

Two hundred miles south of New York is the city of Washington, the capital of the United States of America. The capital was given the name of Washington (1732 -1799) who was the first US President. A visit to George Washington's home is a form of pilgrimage for Americans.

There is a law against building structures more than 90 feet high in Washington, so it presents a different appearance from New York with its sky-scrapers. The low buildings and many trees give Washington a pleasant aspect. Here are the headquarters of the President, who lives and has his offices in the White House, the Congress and the Supreme Court and almost every country in the world has its representative in Washington.

The impressive national capital, with its many beautiful, tree-lined streets includes world-known art galleries, museums and monuments. The new National Historical Wax Museum has reproductions of famous persons and famous events in American history, the Navy Museum displays historic American mementoes from the earliest history of the country, art galleries house fine art collections. In Arlington National Cemetery there stands the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

ЗАДАНИЕ 3

Упражнения

1. Переведите следующие интернациональные слова. Найдите значение выделенных слов в словаре:

constitution, federal, national, **local**, **public**, **service**, president, congress, senate, senator, **cabinet**, **division**, system

II. Переведите следующие словосочетания:

the legislative, judicial, and executive branches; to carry out the laws; a bill approved by; a four-year term; foreign relations; police department; fire department; health department

III. Прочтите текст. Постарайтесь понять его общее содержание. Найдите в тексте ответы на следующие вопросы:

1. What branches constitute the US government? 2. What houses is the Congress divided into? 3. Who is the head of the government? 4. What functions are of the governor and of the mayor? 5. Why is the American flag called "Stars and Stripes"?

THE STRUCTURE OF THE GOVERNMENT

The government in the United States is federal. The government shares its power with the states. The Constitution written about two hundred years ago is the foundation of the government of the USA. The Constitution divides power among the legislative, judicial and executive branches of the government. Each branch is almost independent. The head of the executive branch is the President. The head of the legislative branch is the Congress. The head of the judicial branch is the Supreme Court.

The legislative division is responsible for making the laws of the country. The executive division carries out these laws. The Congress is divided into two houses, the Senate, or Upper House, and the House of Representatives. Members of the Senate are elected to six-year terms, but they are not all elected at the same time. Members of the House of Representatives are elected for two years. They are to finish their terms of office at the same time. The House of Representatives has more than four times as many members as the Senate. Each state sends a different number of men according to the population of the state. A bill may be introduced in either the Senate or the House of Representatives. A bill approved by both the Senate and the House of Representatives is sent to the President (for him) to sign.

The President and Vice-President are elected for a four-year term. The President may be re-elected and serve eight years altogether, but no longer than that. (A famous President, Franklin Roosevelt, was elected four times, but since then the

Congress has passed a law making anything longer than two terms illegal.) There are eleven Cabinet officers. These men are appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate. The Cabinet takes care of such national business as defence, postal service, foreign relations, money and so on. (There are a few independent agencies which are responsible directly to the President.)

The third branch of the government is judicial. The Supreme Court is the highest court in the country. It has one Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices. The President appoints these men for life, but they must be approved by the Senate. The decision of the Supreme Court is final.

Local Government

The United States allows a great deal of power to the individual states. Each state has a constitution, patterned after the national Constitution, with its three divisions of power: legislative, executive and judicial. The head of each state is the governor.

Each state has control over its state government. But no state may pass a law contrary to the Constitution or to the United States' laws and treaties. The federal government keeps control over foreign relations, interstate commerce, defence, etc.

Each state creates units of local government. It outlines the pattern of cities, towns and school districts and so on. Large cities have an elected mayor as head of the elected council to help him. The mayor and council have broad power. The mayor-council system is the most popular kind of local government. The elected council keeps the legislative power.

A city government must keep its people protected by maintaining a police department and a fire department. Large cities have health departments, libraries and airports to serve their citizens.

The Flag

Americans treat their flag with great respect. Now it is called "Stars and Stripes". The horizontal red and white stripes represent the original thirteen American states that started the War of Independence against Britain. The white stars on a deep blue background represent the number of states.

ЗАДАНИЕ 4

Упражнения

I. Переведите следующие интернациональные слова. Найдите значение выделенных слов в словаре:

university, **public**, **private**, **support**, fund, **subject**, course, Greek, Latin, **dentist**, professional, doctor, problem, system, program, sabotage, **class**, democratize, community

II. Переведите следующие словосочетания:

public funds; students applying for admission; at a greater rate; open enrollment; in this way; to attend school; community groups

III. Прочтите текст. Постарайтесь понять его общее содержание. Найдите в тексте ответы на следующие вопросы:

1. Where is higher education given in the USA?
2. What specialists does higher education train?
3. Why is it a problem to many students in the US to get into college?
4. Do all the universities have public money?

HIGHER EDUCATION

Colleges and Universities

Higher education is given in colleges and universities (either public or private), that is supported by public funds or privately. The average course is four years. Students choose a "major" subject and take many courses in this subject. After four years of study students get the degrees of Bachelor of Science (B. S.), Bachelor of Philosophy (Ph. B.), Bachelor of Letters (B. L.) or Bachelor of Arts (B. A.) (if they studied Greek or Latin). Then the students may go on Studying and with a year or two of further study get a master's degree. After another year or two of study and research, they may get a still higher degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph. D.). Higher education trains people to become teachers, engineers, dentists or to do other professional work.

Getting into college is a problem to many students and to their parents too. The acuteness of this problem continues to grow as the number of students applying for admission increases at a greater rate than the number of spaces available in the colleges and institutions of higher education in the country.

Open enrollment represents a move towards democratizing the university system. For instance, in New York City, it has resulted in the increased admissions of Black, Brown, and poor white youth to the City University of New York. But this

program is being financially and educationally sabotaged, so that 50% drop out before obtaining a degree.

Students are classified as freshmen (a freshman is a first-year student), sophomores (a sophomore is a second-year student), and juniors (a junior is a third-year student).

After having graduated the senior classes college students continue studying at a university (they are advanced students and graduate students). Not all the students get grants. The minimum period of study is two years (without getting the degree of Ph. D.), three or even four years.

Most cities have colleges or universities that hold classes at night as well as in the daytime. In this way people who have to work may attend school at night and work for a degree or just take a course in a subject that interests them. Community groups often give courses and lectures, usually about leisure time activities. In many cities, the secondary schools also offer classes in adult education. But no degree helps with job. There are a lot of college educated people who are unemployed.

ЗАДАНИЕ 5

Упражнения

I. Переведите следующие интернациональные слова. Найдите значение выделенных слов в словаре:

rent, collector, reporter, **magazine**, idealize, corruption, contrast, **passion**

II. Переведите следующие слова и словосочетания:
to support oneself; odd jobs; to ban; a masterpiece

III. Прочтите текст I, найдите в нем ответы на следующие вопросы:

1. Where did Theodore Dreiser work before he became a famous writer?
2. What novels made him famous?
3. What was Dreiser's attitude towards our country?
4. When did he become a member of the American Communist Party?

THEODORE DREISER (1871-1945)

Theodore Dreiser was born in a poor family and after his school years had to support himself by doing odd jobs. He worked in a laundry, was a rent collector, then a newspaper reporter in Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburgh. Then he moved to New York where he worked as a magazine editor.

From the very beginning of his literary work he opposed those bourgeois writers who idealized capitalist America. That's why the bourgeois editors often refused to publish his works. But his life was a constant battle for realistic literature.

His first novel "Sister Carrie" was banned. His books "The Financier", "The Titan" and "The Stoic" give a complete life story of an American capitalist and

reveal the corruption, brutality, selfishness and injustice of American capitalism. "An American Tragedy" is a masterpiece of Dreiser, where he exposed America with its contrasts of poverty and wealth.

Dreiser was a great friend of our country. His great love to his own people led him to the ranks of the American Communist Party in 1945. He was a passionate fighter for peace.

IV. Прочтите следующие пояснения к тексту II:

1. **Rather** — *зд.* Да (Довольно холодно.)
2. **I'll turn in** — *разг.* Пойду-ка я спать
3. **comforter** — *амер.* стеганое ватное одеяло
4. **Better'n nothin** = better than nothing—Лучше это, чем ничего
5. **out of sorts** — не в настроении
6. **he quit that** — он прекратил (свистеть)
7. **Guess I'd better get up** — Думаю, мне лучше встать
8. **Hell!** — Черт возьми!

V. Прочтите текст II, опишите своими словами (на русском языке) ночлежку для рабочих.

II

SISTER CARRIE (An extract, adapted)

The room seemed to have been a lounging place for night workers. There were some nine cots in the place, two or three wooden chairs, a soap box, and a small stove, in which a fire was blazing. Early as he was, another man was there before him. The latter was sitting beside the stove warming his hands.

Hurstwood approached and held out his own toward the fire.

"Cold, isn't it?" said the early guest.

"Rather." ¹

A long silence.

"Not much of a place to sleep in, is it?" said the man.

"Better than nothing," replied Hurstwood.

Another silence.

"I believe I'll turn in," ² said the man.

Rising, he went to one of the cots and stretched himself removing only his shoes, and pulling the one blanket and dirty comforter ³ over him in a sort of bundle. The sight disgusted Hurstwood, but he did not dwell on it, choosing to gaze into the stove and think of something else. Presently he decided to retire, and picked a cot, also removing his shoes.

While he was doing so, the youth who had advised him to come here entered, and, seeing Hurstwood, tried to be genial.

"Better'n nothin',"⁴ he observed, looking around.

Hurstwood did not take this to himself. He thought it to be an expression of individual satisfaction, and so did not answer. The youth imagined he was out of sorts, and set to whistling softly. Seeing another man asleep, he quit that⁶ and lapsed into silence.

Hurstwood made the best of the bad lot by keeping on his clothes and pushing away the dirty covering from his head, but at last he dozed in sheer weariness. The covering became more and more comfortable, its character was forgotten, and he pulled it about his neck and slept.

In the morning he was aroused out of a pleasant dream by several men stirring about in the cold, cheerless room. He had been back in Chicago in fancy, in his own comfortable home. Jessica had been arranging to go somewhere, and he had been talking with her about it. This was so clear in his mind, that he was startled now by the contrast of this room. He raised his head, and the cold, bitter reality jarred him into wakefulness.

"Guess I'd better get up," he said.

There was no water on this floor. He put on his shoes in the cold and stood up, shaking himself in his stiffness. His clothes felt disagreeable, his hair bad.

"Hell!"⁸ he muttered, as he put on his hat.