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по фильму “Елизавета: Золотой век”

для студентов 2 курса специальностей

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Содержание

Введение.....	4
Maria Stuart	5
Walter Raleigh	12
Virginia	16
Unit 1	17
Unit 2	28
Unit 3	38
Unit 4	48
Topics for final composition	58
Литература	59

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Практическое пособие по аудированию иноязычной речи направлено на формирование у студентов комплекса умений идентификации предмета прослушанного и понимание основного содержания звучащего текста, определения деталей содержания и установления последовательности событий; формирование коммуникативной компетенции (языковой, социолингвистической, социокультурной и прагматической), и аудио-визуальной сферы изучения английского языка на базе аутентичного фильма "Elizabeth. The Golden Age".

Каждый из разделов пособия состоит из комплекса упражнений, разбитых на преддемонстрационные, демонстрационные и последедемонастрационные этапы в соответствии с методическими рекомендациями по работе с видеофильмом. Пособие предназначено для студентов 2 курса специальностей «Английский язык. Немецкий язык», «Английский язык. Французский язык», а также может быть использовано для работы со студентами других специальностей.

Пособие включает в себя справку об историческом периоде, в котором происходит действие фильма и исторических личностях, повлиявших на ход истории Англии, что облегчает понимание происходящих в фильме событий.

Фильм разбит на четыре эпизода, по каждому из которых составлен комплекс упражнений, состоящий из трех частей. В первой части выделен активный языковой материал и содержатся упражнения на отработку его фонетических аспектов, а также упражнения на снятие трудностей понимания аудиотекста. Во второй части содержатся упражнения на закрепление новой лексики и контроль понимания эпизода, а в третьей упражнения на развитие навыков устной и письменной речи. В каждой части предлагается фрагмент фильма для воспроизведения, что способствует развитию интонационных навыков. Упражнения и задания располагаются по принципу возрастающей сложности.

Mary Stuart

Mary was born on 8 December 1542 at Linlithgow Palace, Linlithgow, Scotland to King James V of Scotland and his French wife, Mary of Guise. She was the only child of James to survive, and she was said to have been born prematurely. A popular legend, written by John Knox, states that James, hearing on his deathbed that his wife had given birth to a daughter, ruefully exclaimed, "It came with a lass, it will pass with a lass!"

Mary was baptised at the Church of St. Michael, situated close to the palace, shortly after she was born. Rumours were spread suggesting Mary was weak and frail; on 14 December, six days after her birth, her father died following a nervous collapse from suffering a defeat at the Battle of Solway Moss, meaning she was now queen. As Mary was still an infant when she became queen, Scotland was ruled by regents until she became an adult.

Henry VIII took the opportunity of this regency to propose England and Scotland be united through the marriage of Mary and his own son, Prince Edward. On 1 July 1543, when Mary was six months old, the Treaty of Greenwich was signed, which among other points, promised Mary to be married to Edward. It was Henry's wish that Mary should also move to England where he could oversee her upbringing. However, feelings among the Scottish people towards the English changed somewhat when Cardinal Beaton rose to power again, and began to push a pro-Catholic and French agenda, which angered Henry who wanted to break the alliance with France and the papacy. When French ships were spotted on the Scottish coast in July, it was felt they were a threat to Mary, and she moved with her mother to Stirling Castle which was considered safer. On 9 September 1543 Mary was crowned Queen of Scots in the chapel at this castle.

Shortly before Mary's coronation, the occupants of some Scottish ships headed for France were arrested by Henry, who claimed they were not allowed to trade with France even though that was never part of the agreement. These arrests caused anger among people in Scotland. Arran decided to join Beaton following this, and he became a Catholic. The Treaty was eventually rejected by Parliament in December.

This new alliance and the rejection of the treaty caused Henry to begin his rough wooing, designed to impose the marriage to his son on Mary. This consisted of a series of raids on Scottish and French territory and other military actions. It lasted until June 1551, costing over half a

million pounds and many lives. In May 1544, the English Earl of Hertford (later created Duke of Somerset by Edward VI) arrived in the Firth of Forth hoping to capture the city of Edinburgh and kidnap Mary, but Mary of Guise hid her in the secret chambers of Stirling Castle.

On 10 September 1547, known as "Black Saturday", the Scots suffered a bitter defeat at the Battle of Pinkie Cleugh. Mary of Guise, fearful for her daughter, sent her temporarily to Inchmahome Priory, and turned to the French ambassador Monsieur D'Oysel for help.

The French, remaining true to the Auld Alliance, came to the aid of the Scots. The new French King, Henry II, was now proposing to unite France and Scotland by marrying the little Queen to his three-year old son, the Dauphin François. This seemed to Mary of Guise to be the only sensible solution to her troubles. In February 1548, hearing that the English were on their way back, Mary of Guise moved Mary to Dumbarton Castle. The English left a trail of devastation behind once more and seized the strategically located town of Haddington. By June, the much awaited French help had arrived. On 7 July with it the French Marriage Treaty was signed at a nunnery near Haddington.

With her marriage agreement in place, five-year-old Mary was sent to France in 1548 to spend the next thirteen years at the French court. Henry II had offered to guard and raise her. On 7 August 1548, the French fleet sent by Henry II sailed back to France from Dumbarton carrying the five-year-old Queen of Scots on board. She was accompanied by her own little court consisting of two lords, two half-brothers, and the "four Marys", four girls her own age, all named Mary, and the daughters of some of the noblest families in Scotland: Beaton, Seton, Fleming, and Livingston.

Vivacious, beautiful, and clever (according to contemporary accounts), Mary had a promising childhood. While in the French court, she was a favourite. She received the best available education, and at the end of her studies, she had mastered French, Latin, Greek, Spanish, and Italian in addition to her native Scots. She also learned how to play two instruments and learned prose, poetry, horsemanship, falconry, and needlework.

Portraits of Mary show that she had a small, well-shaped head, a long, graceful neck, bright auburn hair, hazel-brown eyes, under heavy lowered eyelids and finely arched brows, smooth lustrous skin, a high forehead, and regular, firm features. While not a beauty in the classical sense, she was an extremely pretty child who would become a strikingly attractive woman. In fact, her effect on the men with whom she later came into contact was certainly that of a beautiful woman.

On 24 April 1558 Mary married the Dauphin Francis at Notre Dame

de Paris, Francis assuming the title King consort of Scots. When Henry II died on 10 July 1559, Mary, Queen of Scots, became Queen consort of France; her husband becoming Francis II of France.

After the death of Mary I of England, Henry II of France caused his eldest son and his daughter-in-law to be proclaimed king and queen of England. From this time on, Mary always insisted on bearing the royal arms of England, and her claim to the English throne was a perennial sticking point between Elizabeth I and her, as would become obvious in Mary's continuous refusal to ratify the Treaty of Edinburgh. Under the ordinary laws of succession, Mary was next in line to the English throne after her father's cousin, Elizabeth I, who was childless. Yet, in the eyes of many Catholics, Elizabeth was illegitimate, thus making Mary the true heir as Mary II of England. However the Third Succession Act of 1543 provided that Elizabeth would succeed Mary I of England on the throne.

Francis died on 5 December 1560, of an ear infection which led to an abscess in his brain. Mary's mother-in-law, Catherine de' Medici, became regent for the late king's brother Charles IX, who inherited the French throne. Under the terms of the Treaty of Edinburgh, signed by Mary's representatives on 6 July 1560 following the death of her mother, France undertook to withdraw troops from Scotland and recognise Elizabeth's right to rule England. The 17-year-old Mary, still in France, refused to ratify the treaty.

Mary returned to Scotland soon after her husband's death and arrived in Leith on 19 August 1561. Despite her talents, Mary's upbringing had not given her the judgment to cope with the dangerous and complex political situation in the Scotland of that time.

At Holyrood Palace on 29 July 1565, Mary married Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, her half first cousin. Henry was a member of the House of Stewart (or Stuart) like Mary was, but he was not an agnatic descendant of Stewart Kings, but rather of their immediate ancestors, the High Stewarts of Scotland.

Mary had fallen head over heels in love with the "long lad" (Queen Elizabeth's words) after he had come to Scotland from England earlier in the year (with the permission of the English Privy Council). On the other hand, Elizabeth felt threatened by the prospect of such a marriage, because both Mary and Darnley were claimants to the English throne, being direct descendants of Margaret Tudor, the elder sister of Henry VIII. Their children would inherit both parents' claims, and thus, be next in line for the English throne.

This marriage, to a leading Catholic, precipitated Mary's half-brother,

James Stewart, Earl of Moray, to join with other Protestant Lords in open rebellion. Mary set out for Stirling on 26 August 1565 to confront them, and returned to Edinburgh the following month to raise more troops. Moray and the rebellious lords were routed and fled into exile, the decisive military action becoming known as the Chaseabout Raid.

Before long, Darnley became arrogant and demanded power commensurate with his courtesy title of "King". Darnley was jealous of Mary's friendship with her private secretary, David Rizzio, and, in March 1566 Darnley entered into a secret conspiracy with the nobles who had rebelled against Mary in the Chaseabout Raid. On 9 March a group of the lords, accompanied by Darnley, murdered Rizzio in front of the pregnant Mary while the two were in conference at Holyrood Palace. Darnley changed sides again and betrayed the lords, but the murder had made the breakdown of their marriage inevitable.

Their son, James, was born on 19 June 1566. It became increasingly clear, that some solution had to be found to "the problem of Darnley". At Craigmillar there was held a meeting (November 1566) among leading Scottish nobles and Queen Mary. Darnley was fearing for his safety and went to Glasgow to see his father. There he became ill.

In the new year, Mary prompted her husband to come back to Edinburgh. He was recuperating in a house at the former abbey of Kirk o' Field within the city wall of Edinburgh, where Mary visited him frequently, so that it appeared a reconciliation was in prospect. One night in February 1567, after Mary had left to go to the wedding of one of her maids of honour, an explosion occurred in the house, and Darnley was found dead in the garden, apparently of strangulation; historian Alison Weir, however, concludes he died of post-explosion suffocation. It turned out that James Hepburn, 4th Earl of Bothwell had supplied the gunpowder for the explosion, and he was generally believed to be guilty of Darnley's assassination. Mary arranged for a mock trial before parliament, and Bothwell was duly acquitted on 12 April.

On 24 April 1567, Mary visited her son at Stirling for the last time. On her way back to Edinburgh Mary was abducted, willingly or not, by Bothwell and his men and taken to Dunbar Castle, where she was allegedly raped by Bothwell. However, already in October 1566, she had been very interested in Bothwell when she made a four-hour journey on horseback to visit him at Hermitage Castle where he lay ill. On 6 May Mary and Bothwell returned to Edinburgh and on 15 May, at the Palace of Holyroodhouse, they were married according to Protestant rites. Bothwell had divorced his first wife, Jean Gordon twelve days previously.

The Scottish nobility turned against Mary and Bothwell and raised an army against them. Mary and Bothwell confronted the Lords at Carberry Hill on 15 June, but there was no battle as Mary agreed to follow the Lords on condition that they let Bothwell go. However, the Lords broke their promise, and took Mary to Edinburgh and imprisoned her in Loch Leven Castle, situated on an island in the middle of Loch Leven. Between 18 July and 24 July 1567, Mary miscarried twins. On 24 July 1567, she was also forced to abdicate the Scottish throne in favour of her one-year-old son James.

On 2 May 1568, Mary escaped from Loch Leven and once again managed to raise a small army. After her army's defeat at the Battle of Langside on 13 May, she fled by boat across the Solway Firth to England.

Mary landed at Workington in England on 19 May and stayed at Workington Hall. She was swiftly imprisoned by Elizabeth's officers at Carlisle Castle. During her imprisonment, she famously had the phrase *En ma Fin gît mon Commencement* ("In my end is my beginning") embroidered on her cloth of estate.

After her flight into England, Mary Stuart expected Elizabeth I to help her regain her throne. Elizabeth was cautious, and ordered an inquiry into the question of whether Mary should be tried for the murder of Darnley first. A conference was held in York and later Westminster between October 1568 and January 1569. The accusers were the Scottish Lords who had deposed Mary. For overriding political reasons, Elizabeth neither wished to convict Mary of murder nor acquit her of the same; the conference was intended as a political exercise.

Mary refused to acknowledge the power of any court to try her since she was an anointed Queen, and the man ultimately in charge of the prosecution, James Stewart, Earl of Moray, was ruling Scotland as regent for Mary's son King James. His chief motive was to prevent a restoration of Mary to the Scottish throne. Mary refused to offer a written defence unless Elizabeth would guarantee a verdict of not guilty, which Elizabeth would not do.

As evidence, Mary's Scottish accusers presented the "Casket letters"— eight letters purportedly from Mary to Bothwell, reported by James Douglas, 4th Earl of Morton to have been found in Edinburgh in a silver box engraved with an F (supposedly for Francis II), along with a number of other documents, including the Mary/Bothwell marriage certificate. The outcome of the conference was that the Casket Letters were accepted by the conference as genuine after a study of the handwriting, and of the information contained therein. Yet, as Elizabeth had wished, the

inquiry reached the conclusion that nothing was proven.

In 1569, William Cecil had unofficially appointed Sir Francis Walsingham to organize a secret service for the protection of the realm, particularly the Queen's person. Henceforth, Cecil as well as Walsingham would have many opportunities (and reasons) to watch Mary carefully.

Elizabeth considered Mary's designs on the English throne to be a serious threat, and so eighteen years of confinement followed, much of it in Sheffield Castle and Sheffield Manor in the custody of George Talbot, 6th Earl of Shrewsbury and his redoubtable wife Bess of Hardwick. Bothwell was imprisoned in Denmark, became insane, and died in 1578, still in prison.

Trial and execution

Mary eventually became a liability that Elizabeth could no longer tolerate. Mary was put on trial for treason by a court of about 40 noblemen, including Catholics, after being implicated in the Babington Plot by her own letters, which Sir Francis Walsingham had arranged to come straight to his hands. From these letters it was clear that Mary had sanctioned the attempted assassination of Elizabeth. Mary denied this and was spirited in her defence. One of her more memorable comments from her trial was "Remember Gentlemen the Theatre of history is wider than the Realm of England." She drew attention to the fact that she was denied the opportunity to review the evidence or her papers that had been removed from her, that she had been denied access to legal counsel, and that she had never been an English subject and thus could not be convicted of treason. The extent to which the plot was created by Sir Francis Walsingham and the English Secret Services will always remain open to conjecture.

In a trial presided over by England's Lord Chancellor, Sir Thomas Bromley and Attorney General Sir John Popham, (later Lord Chief Justice), Mary was ultimately convicted of treason, and was sentenced to beheading.

Although Mary had been found guilty and sentenced to death, Elizabeth hesitated to actually order her execution. She was fearful of the consequences, especially if, in revenge, Mary's son James of Scotland formed an alliance with the Catholic powers, France and Spain, and invaded England.

She did eventually sign the death warrant and entrusted it to William Davison, a privy councillor. Later, the privy council, having been summoned by Lord Burghley without Elizabeth's knowledge, decided to carry out the sentence at once before she could change her mind.

At Fotheringhay Castle, Northamptonshire, on 7 February 1587,

Mary was told that she was to be executed the next day. She spent the last hours of her life in prayer and also writing letters and her will. She expressed a request that her servants should be released. She also requested that she should be buried in France. The scaffold that was erected in the great hall was three feet tall and draped in black. It was reached by five steps and the only things on it were a disrobing stool, the block, a cushion for her to kneel on, and a bloody butcher's axe that had been previously used on animals. At her execution the executioners (one of whom was named Bull) knelt before her and asked forgiveness. According to a contemporary account by Robert Wynkfield, she replied "I forgive you with all my heart". The executioners and her two servants helped remove a black outer gown, two petticoats, and her corset to reveal a deep red chemise—the liturgical colour of martyrdom in the Catholic Church. As she disrobed she smiled faintly to the executioner and said, "Never have I had such assistants to disrobe me, and never have I put off my clothes before such a company." She was then blindfolded and knelt down on the cushion in front of the block. She positioned her head on the block and stretched her arms out behind her.

In Lady Antonia Fraser's biography, *Mary Queen of Scots*, the author writes that it took two strikes to decapitate Mary: The first blow missed her neck and struck the back of her head, at which point the Queen's lips moved. (Her servants reported they thought she had whispered the words "Sweet Jesus.") The second blow severed the neck, except for a small bit of sinew that the executioner severed by using the axe as a saw. Robert Wynkfield recorded a detailed account of the moments leading up to Mary's execution, also describing that it took two strikes to behead the Queen. Afterward, the executioner held her head aloft and declared, "God save the Queen." At that moment, the auburn tresses in his hand came apart and the head fell to the ground, revealing that Mary had had very short, grey hair. The chemise that Mary wore at her execution is displayed at Coughton Court near Alcester in Warwickshire, which was a Catholic household at that time.

When the news of the execution reached Elizabeth she was extremely indignant, and her wrath was chiefly directed against Davison, who, she asserted, had disobeyed her instructions not to part with the warrant. The secretary was arrested and thrown into the Tower. He was later released, after paying a heavy fine, but his career was ruined.

Mary's body was embalmed and left unburied at her place of execution for a year after her death. Her remains were placed in a secure lead coffin. She was initially buried at Peterborough Cathedral in 1588, but

her body was exhumed in 1612 when her son, King James I of England, ordered she be reinterred in Westminster Abbey. It remains there, along with at least 40 other descendants, in a chapel on the other side of the Abbey from the grave of her father's cousin Elizabeth I. In the 1700s her tomb and that of Elizabeth were opened to try to ascertain where James I was buried; he was ultimately found buried with Henry VII.

Sir Walter Raleigh (c. 1552 – 29 October 1618) was an English aristocrat, writer, poet, soldier, courtier, and explorer.

Little is known about Raleigh's birth. Some historians believe Raleigh was born in 1552, while others guess as late as 1554. He grew up in the house of Hayes Barton, a farmer, in the village of East Budleigh, not far from Budleigh Salterton in Devon, England. He was the youngest of five sons born to Catherine Champernowne in two successive marriages. His half brothers, John Gilbert, Humphrey Gilbert, Adrian Gilbert, and full brother Carew Raleigh were also prominent during the reigns of Elizabeth I and James I. Catherine Champernowne was a niece of Kat Ashley, Elizabeth's governess, who introduced the young men at court.

In 1568 or 1572, Raleigh was registered as an undergraduate at Oriel College, Oxford, but does not seem to have taken up residence, and, in 1575, he was registered at the Middle Temple. His life between these two dates is uncertain, but, from a reference in his *History of the World*, he seems to have served with the French Huguenots at the Battle of Jarnac, 13 March 1569. At his trial in 1603, he stated that he had never studied law.

Between 1579 and 1583, Raleigh took part in the suppression of the Desmond Rebellions. He was present at the siege of Smerwick, where he oversaw the slaughter of Italian and Spanish soldiers after they had surrendered. Upon the seizure and distribution of land following the attainders arising from the rebellion, Raleigh received 40,000 acres (160 km²), including the coastal walled towns of Youghal and Lismore. This made him one of the principal landowners in Munster, but he enjoyed limited success in inducing English tenants to settle on his estates.

Raleigh's plan in 1584 for colonization in the "Colony and Dominion of Virginia" (which included the present-day states of North Carolina and Virginia) in North America ended in failure at Roanoke Island, but paved the way for subsequent colonies. His voyages were funded primarily by himself and his friends, never providing the steady stream of revenue necessary to start and maintain a colony in America.

In 1587, Raleigh attempted a second expedition again establishing a settlement on Roanoke Island. This time, a much more diversified group of settlers was sent, including some entire families, under the governance of John White. After a short while in America, White was recalled to England in order to

find more supplies for the colony. He was unable to return the following year as planned, however, because the Queen had ordered that all vessels remain at port in case they were needed to fight the Spanish Armada. The threat of the Armada was only partially responsible for the 4 year delay of the second expedition. After England's victory over the Spanish fleet in 1588 the ships were given permission to sail. Unfortunately for the colonists at Roanoke the small fleet made an excursion towards Cuba in an attempt to capture as prizes the treasure-laden Spanish merchant ships that were reported to be proliferate in those waters at that time. White is said to have objected to this unplanned foray, but was helpless to dissuade the crews who'd been told of the enormous riches to be had by the experienced (he had previously piloted in the Americas in the service of the Spanish), Portuguese pilot hired by Raleigh to navigate the voyage. It was not until 1591 that the supply vessel arrived at the colony, 4 years later, only to find that all colonists had disappeared. The only clue to their fate was the word "CROATOAN" and letters "CRO" carved into separate tree trunks, suggesting the possibility that they were either massacred, absorbed or taken away by Croatans or perhaps another native tribe. Other speculation includes their being swept away or lost at sea during the stormy weather of 1588 (credited with aiding in the defeat of the Spanish Armada). However, it is worth noting that a hurricane prevented John White and the crew of the supply vessel from actually visiting Croatoan to investigate the disappearance, and no further attempts at contact were recorded for some years. Whatever the fate of the settlers, the settlement is now remembered as the "Lost Colony of Roanoke Island".

In December 1581, Raleigh came back to England from Ireland to despatches as his company had been disbanded. He took part in Court life and became a favourite of Queen Elizabeth I. The various colourful stories told about him at this period are unlikely to be literally true.

In 1585 he was knighted and was appointed warden of the stannaries, that is of the mines of Cornwall and Devon, Lord Lieutenant of Cornwall, and vice-admiral of the two counties. Both in 1585 and 1586 he sat in parliament as member for Devonshire.

Raleigh commissioned the shipbuilder R. Chapman, of Deptford to build a ship for him. Originally called Ark, it became Ark Raleigh following the convention at the time where the ship bore the name of its owner. The crown, in the form of Queen Elizabeth I, purchased the ship from Raleigh in January 1587, for the sum of £5,000. As a result the ship was renamed Ark Royal.

In 1592, Raleigh was given many rewards by the Queen, including Durham House in the Strand and the estate of Sherborne, Dorset. He was appointed Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, and as Lord Warden of the Stannaries of Devon and Cornwall. However, he had not been given any of the great offices of state. In the Armada year of 1588 he was employed as Vice Admiral of Devon, looking after the coastal defences and military levies.

In 1591, Raleigh was secretly married to Elizabeth "Bess" Throckmorton

(or Throgmorton). She was one of the Queen's ladies-in-waiting, eleven years his junior, and was pregnant at the time of their marriage. She gave birth to a son, believed to be named Damerei, who was given to a wet nurse at Durham House; the infant does not seem to have survived, and Bess resumed her duties. The following year, the unauthorized marriage was discovered and the Queen ordered Raleigh imprisoned and Bess dismissed from court. He was released from prison to divide the spoils from the captured Spanish ship *Madre de Dios* ("Mother of God").

It would be several years before Raleigh returned to favour. The couple remained devoted to each other. During Raleigh's absences, Bess proved a capable manager of the family's fortunes and reputation. They had two more sons, Walter and Carew.

He was elected a burgess of Mitchell, Cornwall, in the parliament of 1593.

Raleigh retired to his estate at Sherborne where he built a new house, completed in 1594, known then as Sherborne Lodge but is now extended and known as Sherborne (new) Castle. He made friends with the local gentry, such as Sir Ralph Horsey of Clifton Maybank and Charles Thynne of Longleat. During this period at a dinner party at Horsey's, there was a heated discussion about religion which later gave rise to charges of atheism against Raleigh. He was elected to Parliament, speaking on religious and naval matters.

In 1594, he came into possession of a Spanish account of a great golden city at the headwaters of the Caroní River, and a year later he explored what is now eastern Venezuela in search of Manoa, the legendary city in question. Once back in England, he published *The Discovery of Guiana* an account of his voyage which made exaggerated claims as to what had been discovered. The book can be seen as a contribution to the El Dorado legend. Although Venezuela has gold deposits, there is no evidence Raleigh found any mines. He is sometimes said to have discovered Angel Falls, but these claims are considered far-fetched.

In 1596 Raleigh took part in the capture of Cádiz, where he was wounded. He was also the second-in-command of the Islands Voyage to the Azores in 1597.

In 1597, he was chosen member of parliament for Dorset, and, in 1601, for Cornwall. He was unique in the Elizabethan period in sitting for three counties.

From 1600 to 1603, Raleigh was the Governor of the Channel Island of Jersey, and he was responsible for modernizing the defences of the island. He named the new fortress protecting the approaches to Saint Helier Fort Isabella Bellissima, or Elizabeth Castle.

Though royal favour with Queen Elizabeth I had been restored by this time, it did not last. Elizabeth died in 1603, and Raleigh was arrested at Exeter Inn, Ashburton, Devon and imprisoned in the Tower of London on 19 July. Later that year, on 17 November, Raleigh was tried in the converted Great Hall

of Winchester Castle for treason due to his supposed involvement in the Main Plot against King James. Raleigh conducted his defence with great skill, which may, in part, explain why King James spared his life, despite the guilty verdict. He was left to languish in the Tower of London until 1616. While imprisoned, he wrote many treatises and the first volume of *The Historie of the World*, about the ancient history of Greece and Rome. His son Carew was conceived and born while Raleigh was legally dead and imprisoned in the Tower of London (1604).

In 1616, Sir Walter was released from the Tower of London in order to conduct a second expedition to Venezuela in search of El Dorado. In the course of the expedition, Raleigh's men, under the command of Lawrence Keymis, attacked the Spanish outpost of Santo Thomé de Guayana (San Thomé) on the Orinoco. During the initial attack on the settlement, Raleigh's son Walter was struck by a bullet and killed. On Raleigh's return to England, the outraged Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, the Spanish ambassador, demanded that King James reinstate Raleigh's death sentence. The ambassador's demand was granted.

Raleigh was beheaded at Whitehall on 29 October 1618 .

After Raleigh's execution, his head was embalmed and presented to his wife. She died 29 years later and it was returned to Raleigh's tomb at St. Margaret's, Westminster. Raleigh's body was finally laid to rest in St. Margaret's Church, where his tomb may still be visited today.

Poetry

Raleigh is generally considered one of the foremost poets of the Elizabethan era. His poetry is generally written in the relatively straightforward, unornamented mode known as the plain style. C. S. Lewis considered Raleigh one of the era's "silver poets", a group of writers who resisted the Italian Renaissance influence of dense classical reference and elaborate poetic devices. In poems such as "What is Our Life" and "The Lie" Raleigh expresses a *contemptus mundi* (contempt of the world) attitude more characteristic of the Middle Ages than of the dawning era of humanistic optimism. However, his lesser-known long poem "The Ocean to Cynthia" combines this vein with the more elaborate conceits associated with his contemporaries Spenser and Donne, while achieving a power and originality that justifies Lewis' assessment, and contradicts it by expressing a melancholy sense of history reminiscent of *The Tempest* and all the more effective for being the product of personal experience. Raleigh is also Marlovian in terms of the terse line, e.g. "She sleeps thy death that erst thy danger sighed". A minor poem of Raleigh's captures the atmosphere of the court at the time of Queen Elizabeth I, when he wrote a reply to Marlowe's "The Passionate Shepherd to His Love". Raleigh's response was "The Nymph's Reply to the Shepherd". "The Passionate Shepherd to His Love" was written in 1592, while Raleigh's "The Nymph's Reply to The Shepherd" was written four years later in 1596. Both written in the traditional pastoral poetry, and they follow the same structure of six four-line stanzas employing a rhyme scheme of aabb.

Virginia (and thus West Virginia) was named for Elizabeth I, the "Virgin Queen" of England.

Virginia, one of the most historic states of the United States is rich in natural beauty and worth visiting sites and attractions. The state is named after the Queen Elizabeth I of England and is one of the original thirteen states of the United States that stood against the British domination in the American Revolution.

The state was under the control of Native Americans for a while. The main people among them were the Cherokee, Chickahominy, Mattaponi, Meherrin, Monacan, Nottaway, Pohick, Powhatan etc. the largest group of people was the Algonquian after which came the Iroquoian and the Siouan.

Virginia was established as an economic venture that got off to a very shaky start. In 1584 Queen Elizabeth I of England gave Sir Walter Raleigh (commonly misspelled Raleigh) permission to establish colonies in the New World. Gallantly, Raleigh named the area for the Virgin Queen, but undersupplied his colonies, which disappeared between one supply ship's arrival and the next

Before 1698 Jamestown was the capital of the Virginia colony. But after the State House got burned in 1698 the capital got was shifted to Middle Plantation that had acquired the name of Williamsburg in the honor of King William III, the William of Orange. At the time of Restoration, King Charles II of England named the colony of Virginia was named 'the Old Dominion'.

The colonial capital was again changed and moved to Richmond in 1780. This happened at the request of the then Governor Thomas Jefferson. Patrick Henry was the first governor of Virginia.

On 29th June 1776 the constitution that accepted Virginia as a commonwealth independent of the British Empire was adopted.

During the American Civil War Virginia was one of the states that seceded from the Union to become the Confederacy. As a result some counties were separated. The land of Virginia has witnessed maximum battles as part of the American Civil war.

On 26th January 1870 Virginia rejoined the Union formally after a term of military rule after the war.

The capital of the state is Richmond till date. Richmond has turned into a beautiful city that offers several attractions such as the Bell Tower, Bell Isle, Canal Walk, Maymont Park etc.

Episode 1

Pre-view Exercises

Ex. 1 Check up the pronunciation of the words.

Catholic, protestant, loyalty, endeavor, usurper, Austria, France, Turkey, virginity.

Ex. 2 Guess the meaning of the words.

Usurper, sultan, emperor, ambassador, archduke, alliance, Judas, provocation, advancement, masque.

Ex. 3 Give the Russian equivalents for the following words and word combinations.

assassin (n)

atrocities (n)

endeavor (n)

to torment with smth

to tumble down

to put smb on a leash

subject (n)

cloak (n)

asset (n)

usurper (n)

issue (n)

preach (v)

sewer (n)

to plunge into

infertile (adj.)

notorious (adj.)

celestial (adj.)

illustrious (adj.)

to retire

pawn (n)

Ex. 4 Find in ex. 1 -3 words corresponding to the following intonation patterns. Write them down.

/ _	/ _ _	_ /	_ / _	_ / _ _
killer	compliment	attempt	instruction	virginity

Ex. 5 Form:

a) nouns from the verbs:

Provoke, advance, assassinate, retire, permit, protect, punish, forgive, ally.

b) nouns from adjectives:

Loyal, virgin, fertile, safe, real, honest, weak, wise.

Ex. 6 Of the suggested meanings of the word choose the one which fits the contextual meaning of the underlined unit.

1 So long as you have no issue, there will be always talks about Mary, Queen of Scots. (1 outgoing, outflowing; 2 publication; 3 question that arises for discussion; 4 result, outcome, consequence; 5 children)

2 I have to ask for your royal warrant to return to the New World. (1 justification or authority; 2 a written order giving official authority)

3 Have my doctors confirm that the Queen is still fertile. (1 (of lands, plants) producing much; 2 (of a person, his mind) full of ideas, plans; 3 able to produce seeds, eggs, offsprings)

4 I have returned from the New World, Your Majesty. I have claimed the fertile coast in your honor and called it Virginia in honor of our Virgin Queen. (see the previous point)

5 Virginity is an asset that holds its value well. (1 (*pl*) anything owned by a person, company, etc that has money value and may be sold to pay debts; 2 valuable or useful quality or skill)

6 Spanish gold was stolen from Spanish ships, attacked without provocation. (1 provoking or being provoked; 2 something that provokes or annoys)

7 The Queen wouldn't accept the fruits of piracy. (1 *pl*: any plant or vegetable products used for food; 2 *fig* (often *pl*): profit, result or reward)

8 I am Your Majesty's most loyal subject. (1 any member of a State except the supreme ruler; 2 something talked or written about or studied; 3 person, animal or thing treated or dealt with; 4 (*gram*) word(s) in a sentence which is described, which does something; 5 (*music*) theme on which a composition is based)

9 What do they say in Paris about the Pope's call for holy war? (1 of God, associated with God or with religion; 2 (*fig*) sacred)

10 He will walk behind me, carrying my cloak. (1 loose article of clothing, without sleeves; 2 (*fig*) something used to hide or keep secret).

11 The Archduke will retire to his private Chambers. (1 withdraw, go away; 2 (*formal*) go to bed; 3 (of an army) withdraw, go back; 4 give up one's work, position, business; 5 retire from the world – enter a monastery or become a hermit)

12 If you want to win the Queen's favour, pay her the compliment of truth. (1 expression of admiration, approval; 2 (*pl*) greetings)

13 I don't trust you, as you are Walsingham's pawn. (1 (*chess*) least valuable piece; 2 person made use of others for their own advantage)

Ex. 7 From the list of words (ex. 3) find:

a) synonyms

- an attempt;
- a murderer, killer;
- heavenly or divine;
- authorization, sanction;
- pray.

b) the word that corresponds to the definition

- drain or selva pipe;
- to keep smb under control;
- valuable or useful quality;
- to afflict with great pain;
- to fall violently;
- well-known for something bad;
- a person who wrongfully takes power, authority, position.

Ex. 8 Find an odd word in each line.

- 1 topic, subject, citizen, country man;
- 2 cover, garment, cloak, coat;
- 3 notorious, famous, well known for bad reason;
- 4 go to bed, retire, withdraw, give up;
- 5 asset, advantage, valuable quality, virtue, demerit;
- 6 distinguished, celebrated, illustrious, notorious;
- 7 cruelty, rudeness, atrocity, wickedness, kindness.

Ex. 9 Render the sentences into Russian paying attention to the translation of modal verbs.

- 1 May we have wisdom not to fear shadows in the night.
- 2 You'll have to see the Lord Chamberlain, sir.
- 3 You can't come in! – So how am I to see him if you won't let me through?

- 4 You must wait for him to come out.
- 5 The traitor is dead. We must act.
- 6 You can't learn the secrets of the universe on an empty stomach.
- 7 I have traveled here to this illustrious court in the hope that our great nations might be joined in love.
- 8 I adore the natives you brought. I don't suppose you could get one for me.
- 9 How am I to win the Queen's favor?

Ex. 10 Put questions to the italicized words.

- 1 *Philip of Spain*, a devoted catholic has plunged Europe into holy war .
- 2 The Spanish speak openly of Mary Stuart *as Queen of England in waiting*.
- 3 Half the nation cling to the old superstitions (the general question).
- 4 The bishops are preaching *that God is showing his displeasure because the Queen is still unmarried*.
- 5 If the Queen falls *they'll all come down after her*.
- 6 *Walsingham* knows too much already.
- 7 I speak with the Queen *daily*.
- 8 That depends on *what you propose to do with them*.
- 9 *I have little enough to offer*, but whatever I have, ask, and it's yours.
- 10 The Archduke will retire to his private chambers *as he is tired after his long journey*.

Ex. 11 Put the following in the Reported Speech.

- 1 "Soon England's true believers will rise up against the bastard usurper Elizabeth and slit her throat" Mary Stuart's supporter said.
- 2 "If you were to produce an heir, there'd be no more talk of Mary, Queen of Scots" Walsingham warned.
- 3 Elizabeth said: "I find the impossible far more interesting"
- 4 "My time has come, Majesty. Send me back to England to begin God's work" said King Philip's spy.
- 5 "The sea wall at Dover is cracking, Francis. We have no money to rebuild our defenses. Turn your mind to that threat." said the Queen to Walsingham

6 “And when I marry, will you change the name to Conjugia?”
laughed the Queen.

7 “The traitor’s dead. We must act” one of the plotters said.

8 “William, what do they say in Paris about the Pope’s call for holy war?” asked F. Walsingham his brother.

9 I find the air has become stale. I am sensitive to the smell of open sewers” said the Spanish Ambassador.

10 “I have a secret, my dear. I pretend there’s a pane of glass between me and them. They can see me but cannot touch me” Elizabeth confessed to the Archduke.

11 “How am I to win the Queen’s favour? ” Walter Raleigh asked Bess.

12 The Queen informed: “His Highness, the Archduke is tired after a long journey. He will retire to his chambers to rest”.

Ex. 12 While watching the film:

a) Write down the key sentences of the episode composing a plan to speak about the main events;

b) Write down the names of the personages you have got acquainted with for the first time and be ready to indicate their relations to Queen Elizabeth.

Comprehension check

Ex. 1 Say whether the sentences given below correspond to those used in the videofilm.

1 Half the nation cling to the old superstitions and Elizabeth is ready to punish them for their beliefs.

2 Elizabeth doesn’t like to discuss private matters in public spaces and jokes about princes in the undiscovered lands across the sea.

3 Elizabeth realizes the dangers coming from Spain and from Mary of Scots.

4 Elizabeth is enthusiastic about marriage and receives her suitors with interest.

5 Walter Raleigh wants to win the Queen’s favour because he’d like to stay at Court and protect her Majesty.

6 The Englishmen know nothing about potato and tobacco.

7 The supporters of the Catholic Church are conspiring against Queen Elizabeth.

8 William has brought good news to Francis from Paris, that's why he can't leave the court yet.

9 Elizabeth notices more smile lines on her face.

10 The Archduke of Austria proposes to Elizabeth, but she is interested in the notorious pirate.

Ex. 2 Who does the phrase belong to?

1 I will not punish my people for their beliefs. Only for their deeds.

2 And when that bastard usurper is dead, my lady will be queen.

3 We shall have to hunt out a husband for you soon, Bess.

4 You know very well if I fall you'll come tumbling down after me.

5 Send me back to England to begin God's work.

6 How much longer do you think I can play this game, Francis?

7 May we have wisdom not to fear shadows in the night.

8 I ask your gracious permission, Majesty, to return to the New World with your royal warrant to found a colony under the laws and protections of England.

9 You cannot learn the secrets of the universe on an empty stomach.

10 The beauty of Your Majesty is dazzling to my eyes. I am overwhelmed.

11 He interests me. Talk to him.

12 I am overwhelmed. I am conquered.

13 It's something, after all, to take a blank on the map and build there a shining city.

14 All men flatter the Queen in hope of advancement. Pay her a compliment of truth.

15 I don't want him hurt by your schemes.

Ex. 3 Rearrange the sentences according to the chronological order of events shown in the episode.

1 The King of Spain is eager to start a war against England.

2 Sir Walter Raleigh tries to attract Elizabeth's attention throwing his cloak on the ground before her.

3 Mary Stuart receives letters from her friends who are ready to rise up against usurper Elizabeth and slit her throat.

4 The members of the Council call on Elizabeth to act.

5 F. Walsingham warns Elizabeth about the threat from Mary of Scots because she is next in line to the throne and she has a son.

6 Walter Raleigh, a notorious pirate, informs Elizabeth about his successful adventures and asks her permission to return to the New World to found a colony under the laws and protections of England.

7 The Archduke of Austria is overwhelmed by Elizabeth's beauty but she is interested in the puddle man.

8 William tells F. Walsingham that a lot of people in Paris welcome the Pope's call for holy war.

9 Elizabeth receives her suitors.

10 King Philip sacrifices Spain's forests to build the greatest fleet that has ever sailed.

11 The plotters kill Walsingham's spy.

Ex.4 Answer the questions.

1 Why has Philip of Spain plunged Europe into the war?

2 Why do the Spanish speak of Mary Stuart as Queen of England in waiting?

3 What are the relations between the two queens (Elizabeth and Mary Stuart)?

4 Does Elizabeth realize the necessity of her marriage?

5 Are the Spanish ready to attack England? Do they have a powerful fleet?

6 What does Walter Raleigh do to attract the Queen's attention?

7 Who comes to the English Court to ask Elizabeth in marriage?

8 Why does the Spanish ambassador with his men leave the court?

9 How can you explain the cruel murder of the man?

10 Who visits Walsingham in his house?

11 Who does Elizabeth care for during the ball at Court?

12 Does Elizabeth accept the Archduke's proposal? What does she tell Walsingham about the Archduke?

Vocabulary Exercises

Ex. 1 Choose the best variant to fit each sentence inserting the right word.

1 The sea wall at Dover is ...

a) cracking

b) falling

c) rising up

2 If the Queen had ... there would be no talk of Mary, Queen of Scots.

- a) a son b) an issue c) a daughter

3 The ... to the Queen's person are real.

- a) torments b) atrocities c) threats

4 An Austrian alliance would keep ... quiet and put Philip on a leash.

- a) Scotland b) France c) Ireland

5 ... is an asset that holds its value well.

- a) virginity b) honesty c) rudeness

6 I ask your gracious permission, Majesty, to return to the New World with your royal ...

- a) blessing b) warrant c) invitation

7 You are Walsingham's ...

- a) distant relative b) servant c) pawn

8 Have you spoken to the Queen? – I speak with the Queen ...

- a) once a fortnight b) weekly c) daily

9 I have traveled here to this ... court in the hope that our great nations might be joined in love.

- a) rich b) illustrious c) notorious

Ex. 2 Insert prepositions.

1 I will not punish my people ... their beliefs. Only ... their deeds.

2 Soon England's true believers will rise up ... the bastard usurper Elizabeth and slit her throat.

3 You must wait ... him to come

4 An Austrian alliance would keep France quiet and put Philip ... a leash.

5 I have claimed the fertile coast ... your name and called it Virginia ... honour ...our Virgin Queen.

6 I ask your gracious permission, Majesty, to return ... the New World ... your royal warrant to found a colony ... the laws and protections ... England.

7 Never listens ... me. Not a thought ... his health.

8 William, what do they say in Paris ... the Pope's call ... holy war?

9 Where do they come ...?

10 How blessed am I to stand ... your fabled presence?

11 Only your love can restore me ... life.

12 May I ask a question ... return?

Ex. 3 Match the equivalents to the underlined words and phrases.

Gifts lines firmament hunt out stale notorious
dreadful torment retire a blank next in line to in public
spaces come tumbling down

- 1 Elizabeth wonders why everyone causes severe suffering her because of Mary Stuart.
- 2 We shall have to look for a husband for you soon, Bess.
- 3 You know very well that if I fall you'll fall down after me.
- 4 Your Majesty, this man is a pirate whose fame is not glorious.
- 5 I also come bearing presents for Your Majesty.
- 6 I find the air has become stifle.
- 7 It's not her fault she's next to go to the throne.
- 8 Since when do we discuss private matters in people's presence?
- 9 Well, you look awful. They are not feeding on in Paris.
- 10 More wrinkles on my face.
- 11 It's something, after all, to take an empty surface on the map and build there a shining city.
- 12 Your most serene Majesty, bright star of our heavens, we present our humble masque of the heavenly spheres.
- 13 He will go to his private chambers to rest.

Ex. 4 Complete the following sentences.

- 1 Half the nation cling to the (старые предрассудки).
- 2 My constant (попытка) is to earn that love.
- 3 Your bishops are (читать проповеди) that God is showing his displeasure because the Queen is still (не замужем), some rudely suggesting (бесплодна).
- 4 Turkey has a (султан), China has an (император).
- 5 An Austrian (союз) would keep France quiet.
- 6 I (ограничиваюсь, придерживаюсь) the possible.
- 7 Virginity is an (ценное качество) that holds its value well.
- 8 What have you brought me? – Patata, Majesty. You eat it. Very (питательный). Tobacco. You breathe its smoke. Very (бодрящий, возбуждающий).
- 9 I cannot accept (плоды пиратства), Mr. Raleigh.

10 Courtesy of a Spanish ship that found itself unable (завершить свое путешествие).

11 All men flatter the Queen in hope of (продвижения по службе).

Ex. 5 Think of the situations where you can use the phrases.

To take orders from, to cling to the old superstitions, to break the law, to earn one's love, to rise up against, to hunt out a husband, to confine oneself to, to turn one's mind to, to hold value, to call for, to call smth/smb in honour of smb, to found a colony under the laws and protections of.

Discussion

Ex. 1 Use the film to prove the following facts.

- 1 Mary Stuart is spoken of as Queen of England in waiting.
- 2 Elizabeth wouldn't like to punish her people for their beliefs, but only for their deeds.
- 3 The Archduke Charles of Austria is considered as an important suitor for Elizabeth.
- 4 Walter Raleigh is a political pirate.
- 5 Spain is the most powerful empire in Europe.
- 6 Mr. Raleigh is an adventurer and traveler.
- 7 Fr. Walsingham is the most devoted and loyal subject.
- 8 Fr. Walsingham knows too much already.

Ex. 2 Describe the situations and characters the following words refer to.

- 1 Our inaction is perceived as weakness.
- 2 When that bastard usurper is dead, my lady will be queen.
- 3 It's not her fault, she's next in line to the throne.
- 4 We shall have to hunt out a husband for you, Elizabeth.
- 5 Have the doctors confirm that the Queen is still fertile.
- 6 Still madly in love with you.
- 7 An Austrian alliance would put Philip on a leash.
- 8 I am sensitive to the smell of the open sewers.
- 9 You are a Protestant traitor!
- 10 They are not feeding you in Paris.
- 11 How blessed am I to stand in your fabled presence.

Ex. 3 Comment on the following statements.

- 1 Fear creates fear.
- 2 Virginity is an asset that holds its value well.
- 3 Inaction is perceived as weakness.
- 4 The impossible is found far more interesting.
- 5 All men flatter the Queen in hope of advancement.
- 6 The more gold is taken from Spanish ships, the safer the Queen will be.
- 7 The sea wall at Dover is cracking.
- 8 Half the nation cling to the old superstitions.
- 9 There are husbands to be had.

Ex. 4 Watch the episode of introducing Sir Walter Raleigh to the Queen and write down the key phrase which explains the reason for his coming to the Court. Be ready to introduce the episode without the soundtrack.

Ex. 5 Characterize:

- 1 F. Walsingham, as a true and faithful subject of Elizabeth's.
- 2 Elizabeth as a just ruler.

Writing

Ex. 1 Do the translation of the extract and dub the episode.

- Why do you go among the people, your Majesty? I tell you plainly, you will be murdered. Every Catholic in England is a potential assassin! Be warned by the atrocities in France. We know the Catholics take their orders from Spain. The Spanish speak openly of Mary Stuart as Queen of England in waiting. Their loyalty is to the Pope in Rome!
- How many Catholics are there in England, sir?
- Immense numbers, Majesty. Half the nation cling to the old superstitions.
- What would you have me do? Hang half the people of England or just imprison them?
- We must act, Majesty. Our inaction is perceived as weakness.
- If my people break the law, they shall be punished. Until that day they shall be protected.
- Majesty, we have proven reason to fear every Catholic in the ...

- Fear creates fear. I am not ignorant of the dangers, sir. But I will not punish my people for their beliefs. Only for their deeds. I am assured that the people of England love their Queen. My constant endeavor is to earn that love.

Ex. 2 Give a brief description of the political situation in Europe.

Ex. 3 Find historical facts that explain Mary Stuart's staying in England and her rights to the English throne.

Episode 2

Pre-view Exercises

Ex. 1 Check up the pronunciation of the words.

Horizon, resurrection, fragile, naked, hurricane, eternity, kneel, courtier.

Ex. 2 Guess the meaning of the words.

Compass, mission, command, convulsion, astrologer.

Ex. 3 Give the Russian equivalents for the following words and word combinations.

whisper (v, n)

immensity (n)

order (v, n)

pray (for) (v, n)

reward (v, n)

in person

persuade (v)

kneel (v)

to be liked for oneself

fragile (adj)

in return

concern (n)

embrace (the new faith) (v)

enterprise (n)

reason (n)

hideous (adj)

Ex. 4 Find in ex. 1 -3 words corresponding to the following intonation patterns. Write them down.

/ _	/ _ _	_ /	_ / _	_ / _ _
compass	emperor	attempt	endeavor	atrocitiy

Ex. 5 Match the words in the left-hand column with the best meaning in the right one.

Whisper	without a mediator, or a middleman
Pray	easily injured, broken or destroyed
Concern	communicate with God; offer thanks, make requests known
Fragile	Something in which one is interested or which is important
in person	give an order
Kneel	speak, using the breath but no sound from the vocal cords
Order	go down on the knees

Ex. 6 Find synonyms to the given words in the list of words from Ex. 3.

Undertaking; anxiety, business; cause of, justification for; accept; disgustful; award; vastness, enormity; convince.

Ex. 7 Whom do we usually call:

A charmer; an explorer; a pirate; an adventurer; a jailer; a Papist; a courtier.

Ex. 8 Explain how you understand the following.

- 1 So you must drive that fear down deep into your belly.
- 2 Pray for a fair wind.
- 3 Your ocean is an image of eternity.
- 4 I think it must be hard for so great a queen to know the simple pleasure of being liked for herself.

- 5 The Queen does not give way to others.
- 6 Mary Stuart is the heart and soul of our enterprise.
- 7 Men like you because you are pretty and because you have the ear of the Queen.
- 8 Mr. Raleigh is eager to sail away to his maiden colony.
- 9 The plan of my one-time brother-in-law.
- 10 There is a wind coming that will sweep away your pride.
- 11 I have a hurricane in me that will strip Spain bare if you dare to try me!
- 12 The alignments of the planets are most unusual this year.
- 13 Mars is due to take the ascendant three days after the anniversary of your Majesty's birth.
- 14 It means the rise of a great empire, Majesty, and the fall of another.
- 15 No more calamities we can guard against?
- 16 We both want to get back into favour with the court.
- 17 Then you should say so in person.
- 18 You go where maps end.

Ex.9 Put questions to the underlined words.

- 1 You mustn't send letters to the palace. (general)
- 2 Two armies are landing on the coasts of Sussex and Norfolk.
- 3 If you don't assist me, perhaps your father will.
- 4 It is my country that is under attack.
- 5 Your so-called pirates attack our merchant ships daily.
- 6 The Queen refers to this plan as the Enterprise of England.
- 7 She will need all her strength in the days to come.
- 8 On that day there is a full moon, which governs the fortune of all princes of the female gender (ask for a prediction).
- 9 The fleet must be ready to sail in a month.

Ex. 10 Put the following in the Reported Speech.

- 1 "He's a man that lives in a world far beyond the court," said Bess.
- 2 "Do we discover the New World or does the New World discover us?" the Queen asked.
- 3 "Make sure she and only she reads this. We wait for her order," he told the servant.
- 4 Mary Stuart asked "Am I a danger to England even when I pray?"

5 “Do you think she prays for me?” Mary Stuart asked him.

6 “You know what would happen if I was caught,” Bess said to her cousin.

7 “Mary Stuart is to be set free and placed on the English throne, and I am to be assassinated,” the Queen said.

8 “You think we don’t know where the orders come from?” the Ambassador asked the Queen.

9 The Queen cried to the Ambassador, “Tell Philip I fear neither him, nor his priests nor his armies.”

10 “Am I so hideous you can’t even look me in the face?” the Queen asked Mr. Raleigh with anger.

11 The Spanish king said, “Then we will attack as soon as possible”.

12 The Queen said to Mr. Raleigh, “You have real adventures. You go where maps end. I would follow you there if I could. Believe me.”

Ex. 11 While watching the film:

a) Write down the key sentences of the episode composing a plan to speak about the main events;

b) Write down the names of new personages and be ready to describe them.

Comprehension check

Ex. 1 Say whether the sentences given below correspond to those used in the videofilm.

1 F. Walsingham is a man that lives in a world far beyond the court.

2 Mr. Raleigh is a true sailor and a devoted subject of the Queen.

3 Mr. Raleigh thinks it must be hard for so great a Queen to know the simple pleasure of being liked for herself.

4 Mary Stuart prays for her cousin Elizabeth and wants to make friends with her.

5 Bess’ cousin and his father both want to get back into favour with the court but they don’t want to embrace the new faith.

6 The Enterprise is to begin in a few days.

7 Two armies landed on the coasts of Sussex and Norfolk.

8 The Spanish fleet is ready to sail in a week.

9 Queen Elizabeth is not afraid of anybody and anything.

10 The Queen grants Mr. Raleigh her royal warrant to leave for the New World.

11 F. Walsingham becomes captain of her Majesty's guard.

Ex. 2 Who does the phrase belong to?

- 1 I suspect him of being a professional charmer.
- 2 Can you imagine what it is to cross the ocean?
- 3 Your ocean is an image of eternity.
- 4 Then you leave me free to like you in return.
- 5 We wait for her order. The order must be given clearly.
- 6 You mustn't send letters to the palace.
- 7 We both want to get back into favor with the court.
- 8 I, too, can command the wind, sir! I have a hurricane in me that will strip Spain bare if you dare to try me!
- 9 You are not my equal, sir, and you never will be!
- 10 England must be crushed!
- 11 You see a leaf fall and you think you know which way the wind blows.
- 12 These are matters of state, Majesty.
- 13 I see no more than the shadows of ghosts.
- 14 I am no courtier. Never have been.
- 15 The storm clouds are gathering. You are needed here.

Ex. 3 Rearrange the sentences according to the chronological order of events shown in the episode.

- 1 Dr. Dee predicts great convulsions.
- 2 Bess' cousin is caught and put to jail.
- 3 Mr. Raleigh tells the Queen about his life at sea.
- 4 The Spanish king orders his subordinates that the fleet must be ready to sail in a month.
- 5 Elizabeth tells her ladies to persuade Mr. Walter Raleigh to stay a little longer.
- 6 The Queen makes Mr. Raleigh captain of her personal guard.
- 7 Mary Stuart's supporters are waiting for her order.
- 8 Elizabeth is sure that men like Bess because she is pretty and because she has the ear of the Queen.
- 9 Bess comes to her cousin to tell him that she can't help him.

10 Elizabeth has learnt about the Enterprise and about the fact that Mary Stuart is to be set free and placed on the throne and she (Elizabeth) is to be assassinated.

11 Mary Stuart says that she prays for her cousin Elizabeth.

Ex. 4 Answer the questions.

- 1 How does W. Raleigh describe sailing across the ocean?
- 2 What is Elizabeth's attitude to W. Raleigh's voyages?
- 3 Does Mary Stuart agree to reject her right to the English throne?
- 4 What do Bess' cousin and his father ask her for?
- 5 What does Walsingham learn from Bess' cousin under torture?
- 5 Why does Elizabeth quarrel with the Spanish ambassador?
- 6 Who is implicated in the Enterprise?
- 7 What are Dr. Dee' predictions?
- 8 Why doesn't Elizabeth give the permission to W.Raleigh to leave for the New World?

Vocabulary Exercises

Ex. 1 Choose the best variant to fit each sentence inserting the right word.

- 1 Everybody knew that when the Queen liked a man, she ... him.
a) praised b) promoted c) rewarded d) forgot
- 2 Be careful with this box, the china is so
a) heavy b) fragile c) beautiful d) dangerous
- 3 She was so happy to ... the opportunity to go to Italy.
a) embrace b) fetch c) write d) take
- 4 Mary Stuart's supporters waited for her
a) escape b) command c) order d) letter
- 5 The servant said to Mary Stuart, "As always, madam, my ... is your safety" .
a) duty b) mission c) task d) concern
- 6 The Queen couldn't believe that she could be loved for
a) herself b) money c) position d) power
- 7 How can I ... you to embrace the new faith?
a) persuade b) deny c) ask d) promise
- 8 The Church was full, the people knelt down and

a) sang b) prayed c) slept d) cried

9 I recommend you to explain everything to her ...

a) in whisper b) in person c) in a loud voice d) in return

10 Am I so ... you can't even look me in the face?

a) hideous b) pretty c) foolish d) charming

Ex. 2 Insert prepositions where necessary.

1 I suspect him ... being a professional charmer.

2 Mr Raleigh lives ... the world far ... the court.

3 ... weeks you see nothing but the horizon, perfect and empty. You live ... the grip ... fear, fear ... storms, fear ... sickness ... board.

4 Mr. Raleigh asked the Queen to leave him free to like her ... return.

5 Mary Stuart confessed that she prayed ... her cousin Elizabeth.

6 I hope you believe I like you ... yourself.

7 We both want to get back ... favor ... the Court.

8 Women bring bad luck ... board ... the ship.

9 The Queen was sure that Mr. Raleigh was eager to sail ... his maiden colonies.

10 Well, I refer ... this plan as the Enterprise ... England, it should more accurately be called la Empresa de Inglaterra.

11 The whole world knows these pirates sail ... the Thames, all the way ... your royal bed.

12 ... such a prediction I must look ... a different chart.

Ex. 3 Match the equivalents to the underlined words and phrases.

**Invasion equal fist fortune favorite pockets reason
prophet astrology warrant immensity drive mad ascendant
mission**

1 It's a true adventure. Coming out of the vast unknown, out of the ...

2 Bess' cousin asked her to speak to the Queen, because she was the Queen's ...

3 The Queen exclaimed, "Lower your eyes. I am the Queen! You are not my ..., sir, and you never will be!"

4 Tell him if he wants to shake his little ... at us, we're ready to give him such a bite, he'll wish he'd kept his hands in his

5 Mars is due to take the ... three days after the anniversary of Your Majesty's birth.

6 Mr. Raleigh said that a beautiful woman could ... them all

7 The Spanish Ambassador tried to convince the Queen that he knew nothing of any ... plans.

8 Philip's subordinate is sure that the Jesuit's ... proceeds as planned.

9 On that day there is a full moon, which governs the ... of all princes of the female gender.

10 But I am no I see no more than shadows of ghosts.

11 Have I ... to fear?

12 ... is more an art than a science.

13 Mr. Raleigh was going to return to the New World if the Queen gave him her royal

Ex. 4 Complete the sentences.

1 At first, it's no more than (дымка) on the horizon.

2 Men liked Bess because she was pretty and because she (находится около королевы).

3 We both want (вернуться в расположение двора).

4 He likes you because he (хочет добиться моего расположения).

5 My father and I will (принять новую веру).

6 The Queen was sure that they had to (убедить) Mr. Raleigh to stay a little longer.

7 "Your (так называемые) pirates attack our (торговые корабли) daily," the Ambassador said.

8 Sailors often (молятся) for (попутный ветер).

9 I see no (причина) why you can't write to her (в ответ).

10 Well, you may express your (благодарность).

11 Am I so (отвратительная) you can't even look me in the face?

12 "(Поход, предприятие) has begun," he (прошептал).

13 I have a hurricane in me that will (сметет начисто Испанию) if you (осмелитесь) to try me!

14 For such a (предсказание) I must (свериться с другим источником).

15 You have real (приключения). You go (на край света). And I would ... (последовать) you there if I could. Believe me.

Ex. 5 Think of the situations where you can use the following phrases.

To live in the grip of fear, to pray for a fair wind, in return, not to give way to others, to know one's place, to get back into favor with, on board the ship, to drive smb mad, to sweep away smb's pride, to say smth in person.

Discussion

Ex. 1 Use the film to prove the following facts.

- 1 Mr. Walter Raleigh can't live without sea.
- 2 Elizabeth can't believe that she can be loved for herself.
- 3 Mary Stuart pretends that she experiences sincere feelings to Elizabeth.
- 4 Bess' cousin wants to use her in their plot.
- 5 Elizabeth is interested in Mr. Walter Raleigh.
- 6 Elizabeth is angry with the Spanish Ambassador because she has come to know of their plans.
- 7 Dr. Dee foretells great convulsions.
- 8 The Queen has reasons to fear.
- 9 Mr. Walter Raleigh has never been a courtier and he doesn't want to become it.

Ex. 2 Describe the situations and characters the following phrases refer to.

- 1 So you must drive that fear down deep into your belly.
- 2 You know, of course, that when I like a man, I reward him.
- 3 Forgive me, Majesty. My horse doesn't seem to know her place. – Have you ever known your place, Mr. Raleigh?
- 4 Mary Stuart is the heart and soul of our enterprise.
- 5 As always, madam, my concern is for your safety.
- 6 I hope you believe I like you for yourself, my lady.
- 7 You know that you are a Papist.
- 8 My father and I will embrace the new faith.
- 9 You cannot save England now. The Enterprise has begun.
- 10 I refer to this plan as the Enterprise of England, it should be more accurately called la Empresa de Inglaterra because it is a Spanish plan.

11 Your so-called piratas, your pirates attack our merchant ships daily. And you think we don't know where the orders come from?

12 Tell him if he wants to shake his little fist at us, we're ready to give him such a bite, he'll wish he'd kept his hands in his pockets.

13 I have not seen fear in your face for such a long time.

14 You're needed here as captain of my personal guard.

Ex. 3 Comment on the following statements.

1 It must be hard for so great a queen to know the simple pleasure of being liked for herself.

2 Male desire confers no distinctions.

3 Everyone at court has a Papist somewhere in their family.

4 Women bring bad luck on board the ship.

5 It means the rise of a great empire and the fall of another.

6 Astrology is, as yet, more an art than a science.

7 The storm clouds are gathering. Mr. Walter Raleigh is needed at Court.

Ex. 4 Characterize:

1 Sir Walter Raleigh as a real adventurer and faithful Elizabeth's subject.

2 Elizabeth as a strong personality ready to "command the wind".

Writing

Ex. 1 Do the translation of the extract and dub the episode.

Can you imagine what it is to cross an ocean? For weeks you see nothing but the horizon, perfect and empty. You live in the grip of fear. Fear of storms. Fear of sickness on board. Fear of the immensity. So, you must drive that fear down deep into your belly. Study your charts. Watch your compass. Pray for a fair wind. And hope, pure, naked, fragile hope. ...

At first it's no more than a haze on the horizon. So you watch. You watch. Then it's a smudge, a shadow on the water. For a day. For another day. The stain slowly spreads along the horizon taking form, until on the third day, you let yourself believe. You dare to whisper the word. Land. Land. Life. Resurrection. The true adventure. Coming out of the vast

unknown, out of the immensity, into a new life. That, Your Majesty, is the New World.

Ex. 2 Express your opinion why people apply to astrologists.

Ex. 3 Find information that proves that Virginia (one of the states in the USA) is named after Elizabeth I. Be ready to present the information in class.

Episode 3

Pre-view Exercises

Ex.1 Give the Russian equivalents to the following words and word combinations. Consult a dictionary if necessary to practice their pronunciation.

Bold (adj.)	skill (n.)
blessing (n.)	to spare smb.
to seize (v.)	to fail (v.)
loath (adj.)	anointed (adj.)
intimate (adj.)	to declare war
execution (n.)	to condemn (v.)
crib (n.)	to intercept (v.)
authority (n.)	to be trapped in the web
mortal (n.)	

Ex. 2 Of the suggested meanings of the word choose the one which fits the contextual meaning of the underlined unit.

1 All mortals have many weaknesses. (1 (of living beings, esp. human) destined to die sometime rather than living forever; 2 causing death, fatal; 3 deadly or unrelenting; 4 of or resulting from the fear of death; 5 of or involving life or the world; 6 great or very intense; 7 a human being.)

2 God's anointed Queen has been murdered. (1 smeared with glue; 2 a dying person consecrated by a priest; 3 sacred; 4 smeared with oil by a priest in church.)

3 Who gave you this authority? (1 an expert in a particular field; 2 a person or a group with certain power; 3 a decision-making organization or government department; 4 the power to command or control others; 5 official permission; 6 a position that has the power to command; 7 confidence resulting from expertise.)

4 He failed to keep his word. (1 to stop operating; 2 to judge or be judged as being below the officially accepted standard required in a course or examination; 3 to be unsuccessful in an attempt; 4 to prove disappointing or useless to someone; 5 to neglect or be unable to do something; 6 to go bankrupt.)

5 Sir Raleigh had the skill to cope with difficult tasks. (1 something, such as a trade, requiring special training or experience; 2 special ability or expertise enabling one to perform an activity very well.)

6 If only this could have spared him. (1 to stop from killing, punishing, or injuring; 2 to protect someone from unpleasant; 3 to be able to afford or give.)

Ex. 3 Read the following words observing: a) two primary stresses; b) the secondary and the primary stresses; c) a primary stress.

Authoritative, authoritarian, authorize, authorization, executing, executed, execute, loathsome, loathingly, intimately, intimacy, boldness, intercepting, interception, interceptive, declaration, declarative, condemnation, condemnatory, skillful, failure-free, mortality, anoint.

Ex. 4 Look through Ex. 1, 3 and find the words corresponding with the following intonation patterns. Write them down in columns and pronounce correctly.

▽ □ □ ▽ □ □ ▽ □ □ □ ▽ □ □ ▽ □ □ ▽
'history 'private re'ligious exe'cution cont`rol disa`ppoint

Ex. 5 Give the proper word from Ex.1 to the given definitions.

- 1) The act of invoking divine protection or aid;
- 2) the carrying out or undergoing of a sentence of death;

- 3) to take by force or capture;
- 4) unwilling;
- 5) fearless, courageous, confident;
- 6) to prove useless to someone;
- 7) to pronounce sentence on in a court of law;
- 8) to announce publicly or officially about war actions;
- 9) artistry, mastery.

Ex. 6 Paraphrase the following sentences using active words and word combinations from Ex. 1.

- 1 He didn't even imagine that the student would use a stolen translation.
- 2 The baby didn't sleep and looked at him suspiciously from its little cradle.
- 3 Confident as he was, nothing was a problem for him.
- 4 She gave him an impudent look.
- 5 Their warm personal relationship ended in a marriage.
- 6 We are not here to discuss private matters of the Queen.
- 7 Bess neglected to help her cousin.
- 8 The government has proved useless to the homeless.
- 9 Try and protect her from this unpleasantness.
- 10 Is it in your power to stop from killing your Queen.

Ex. 7 State the meaning of the modal verb "to be" in the following sentences.

- 1 The jubilee is to be celebrated sometimes this summer.
- 2 On Monday morning I was to have given my impressions of my trip abroad but unfortunately I was taken ill.
- 3 You are not to cool your food by blowing at it. Just wait a bit.
- 4 What is to be done under the circumstances?
- 5 Where am I to go?
- 6 You are not to tell mother about it. It's our top secret.
- 7 I still hoped to get a letter from her, but it wasn't to be.

Ex. 8 Translate the sentences into Russian defining the meaning of the modal verb "to be".

- 1 How am I to send my intimate letters?

- 2 Am I to have no privacy?
- 3 You are to be obeyed.
- 4 And you, madam, are to be tried for treason.
- 5 What am I to forgive you for?

Ex. 9 Study the following sentences and identify constructions with Complex Subject and Complex Object. Translate them.

- 1 Your laundress was found to be carrying letters in her washing.
- 2 I felt his hand trembling.
- 3 The Queen reminded the law to be created for common men but not for princes.
- 4 Elizabeth warned her counselor to be careful in telling the Queen what to do.
- 5 Walsingham wished the law to have its way.
- 6 Kill a queen and all queens will be considered to be mortal.
- 7 The Queen ordered Walsingham not to preach at her.
- 8 Mary of Scots is known to conspire against her Majesty.
- 9 Walsingham was seen intercepting and reading every letter Mary of Scots secretly dispatched.
- 10 I require all my ladies to learn Volta.
- 11 Elizabeth likes her ladies to jump at her command.
- 12 Elizabeth and Walsingham were heard arguing about Mary Stuart's future.
- 13 I don't want her dropped.

Ex. 10 While watching the film:

- a) Try to guess what Mary Stuart meant indicating "Then your Queen commands you to set the gentlemen to work".
- b) Be ready to give reasons why the attempt of the Queen's assassination was not a success.
- c) Pay attention to the episode depicting the Queen of Scotland's execution and describe Mary's state.

Ex. 11 After watching the third episode, discuss the questions raised in Ex. 10 and do the vocabulary exercises.

Comprehension Check

Ex.1 State whether the sentences given below correspond to the ideas expressed in the videofilm.

1 Queen Elizabeth orders to murder Mary of Scots who is God's anointed queen.

2 Elizabeth's assassination is a success and the assassin is seized.

3 Francis Walsingham is involved in a plot.

4 Mary Stuart considers herself as a true Queen of England.

5 Bess could have spared her cousin giving him money.

6 Mary Stuart's laundress helps her carrying letters in the washing to her supporters.

1 Mary of Aragon is imprisoned by Queen Elizabeth and has no privacy of her own.

2 Elizabeth wants her ladies to learn the waltz.

3 Walsingham curses the day his brother was born.

4 Sir William has failed his Queen.

5 Mary of Scots has declared war to punish Philip of Spain.

6 Walsingham intercepts all the letters Mary of Scots secretly dispatches by a hairdresser.

7 Philip of Spain conducts a secret game.

Ex. 2 Read the following sentences and define the character the utterance belongs to. How does it characterize a speaker?

1 We are all human!

2 I murdered God's anointed Queen.

3 Philip of Spain is a God-fearing man.

4 They call her the Virgin Queen.

5 You must never let me hear of you again!

6 Mary Stuart is our true Queen!

7 I thought I prayed in silence.

8 I want both of them left alone.

9 I don't know the steps.

10 I will read them with respectful admiration.

11 Must she also have my soul?

1 Only you know where your duty lies.

2 Mary Stuart must die!

3 I don't want her dropped!

4 The assassin is seized! The queen is unharmed!

Ex. 3 Explain how you understand the following ideas.

- 1 He that will lose his life for my sake shall be awarded.
- 3 I looked at you in your crib and I loved you from the first.
- 3 Am I to have no privacy?
- 4 I am sick and tired of always being in control! – You eat and drink control.
- 5 If our forces are in readiness then the Queen commands you to set the gentlemen to work.
- 6 I fail words to express my feelings.
- 7 The Queen has been attacked and you will be tried for treason.
- 8 The law must have its way.

Ex. 4 Rearrange the sentences according to the chronological order of the events in the episode.

- 1 Philip of Spain declares war.
- 2 Queen Elizabeth is attacked, but escapes the assassination.
- 3 Mary Stuart orders her gentlemen to set to work.
- 4 Walsingham is trapped in his own web.
- 5 Walsingham insists on Mary Stuart's execution.
- 6 Bess' cousin is hanged for conspiring against her Majesty.
- 7 The Queen wants her ladies to be bold and learn to dance volta.
- 8 Mary of Scots knows who she is and is not afraid of being executed.
- 9 Elizabeth signs Mary's death warrant.
- 10 Mary Stuart is to be tried for treason having plotted against her Majesty.

Ex. 5 Answer the questions.

- 1 Why was the attempt of the Queen's assassination devised?
- 2 The plotter who tried to undertake the assassination perfectly knew that the gun hadn't been loaded, didn't he?
- 3 Who insisted ceaselessly on Mary Stuart's execution?
- 4 Did the Queen agree willingly to Mary's execution? Did she hesitate? Was she in high spirits? Describe the Queen's state before the bloody act of execution.

5 Was it a righteous thing to kill a Queen? What did the act of murdering a Queen set? Can you give any other examples of the very kind?

Vocabulary Exercises

Ex.1 Choose the best variant to fit each sentence inserting the right form.

- 5 Can you indicate the way I am to send my ... letters.
a) love, b) intimate, c) personal;
- 2 In this business everyone should be ... and cold-hearted.
a) smart, b) strong, c) bold, d) miserable;
- 3 Sir Walter is very eager to show his ... in dancing.
a) skill, b) ability, c) competence;
- 4 If your things are in ..., we can move and be there in time.
a) full, b) gathered, c) readiness;
- 5 Do you know how I can get her Majesty's
a) agreement, b) blessing, c) warrant;
- 6 The attack wasn't successful and the assassin has been
a) killed, b) trapped, c) seized;
- 7 Mary Stuart was suspected and was to be tried for
a) intrigues, b) murder, c) treason;
- 8 The execution of God's ... Queen has been performed and the war has been declared.
a) anointed, b) appointed, c) chosen;
- 9 She is to be obeyed as she is our
a) main, b) government, c) authority;
- 10 Walsingham is ... in his own web failing to recognize the Spanish plan.
a) fallen, b) trapped, c) seized.

Ex. 2 Insert prepositions where necessary and translate the sentences.

- 1 I forgive you ... all my heart.
- 2 I have ordered ... Mary's execution and will be punished ... this.
- 3 Nobody can declare war ... a just cause.
- 4 Bess thought she prayed ... silence.

- 5 I am sorry, but there's nothing that would have spared ... your cousin.
- 6 As for my acquaintances, I met ... some old friends.
- 7 The Queen orders these simple measures ... your own protection.
- 8 Till the game ends, you never know who is ... whose side.
- 9 There is no time ... mercy and Mary must die.
- 10 Mary Stuart would like to know ... whose authority she is condemned.

Ex. 3 Give the English for the following word combinations and make up sentences with them.

- 1 Закон существует только для простолюдинов;
- 2 у всех есть свои недостатки;
- 3 богобоязненный человек;
- 4 объявить Священную войну;
- 5 попасть в свою собственную ловушку;
- 6 закон должен соблюдаться;
- 7 давать королевское благословение;
- 8 молиться в одиночестве;
- 9 в королевстве и за его пределами;
- 10 венчанная на царство королева;
- 11 не справиться с возложенными обязанностями.

Ex. 4 Paraphrase so to make the meaning of the sentences clear.

- 1 The Queen likes her ladies to jump at her command.
- 2 The efforts are undertaken both within and without the realm.
- 3 Mary Stuart commands to set the gentlemen to work.
- 4 My dear, you are not a martyr.
- 5 Don't preach at me, old man!
- 6 In general mortals have many weaknesses.

Discussion

Ex. 1 Reproduce the situations from the introduced episode. Describe the state of characters the following utterances refer to.

- 1 Kill a queen and all queens are mortals!

- 2 Be bold! You can trust him.
- 3 Lord be with us as the end approaches.
- 4 And if I die it shall be as I have lived.
- 5 We feel too much! Hurt too much! All too soon we die!
- 6 I require all my ladies to learn the Volta.
- 7 I looked at you in your crib, with your little, wrinkled face and I loved you from the first.
- 8 I have done what I was sent to do.

Ex. 2 Use the facts from the episode to prove the following ideas.

- 1 Bess is deeply sorry for not having spared her cousin.
- 2 William Walsingham has failed his brother.
- 3 Queen Elizabeth requires everyone to obey her even in dancing.
- 4 Philip of Spain cannot declare war without a just cause.
- 5 Being imprisoned Mary Stuart continues her correspondence.
- 6 Francis Walsingham saves his brother because he is neither a martyr nor a murderer.
- 7 The Catholics have plotted to kill Elizabeth and raise Mary Stuart upon the English throne.
- 8 The Spanish King declares war to punish Elizabeth.

Ex. 3 Explain why:

- 1 The Queen's assassination was not a success.
- 2 Sir Francis is trapped in his own web, thus having failed his Queen.
- 3 Bess is very miserable and distressed.
- 4 Francis Walsingham is going to have his brother taken to France.
- 5 The plot against Queen Elizabeth is revealed.
- 6 Mary Stuart has no privacy.
- 7 Philip of Spain is considered as God's most dutiful son.
- 8 Queen of Scots commands to set the gentlemen to work.
- 9 There is no time for mercy. Mary Stuart must die.
- 10 Elizabeth hesitates to sign Mary's death warrant.

Ex. 4 Comment on the following ideas.

- 1 With so many secrets, no one can quite be sure who's on whose side till the game ends.

2 Mortals have many weaknesses.

Ex. 5 Characterize:

1 Mary Stuart as a strong personality ready to die for her beliefs.

2 Walsingham as a skillful statesman and a true protector of England's interests.

Writing

Ex.1 Do the translation of the extract and dub the last part of the episode.

- Forgive me, Majesty, I have failed you.
- How have you failed me? What am I to forgive you for?
- Philip of Spain is a God-fearing man who cannot declare war without a just cause. I intercepted every letter Mary Stuart secretly dispatched, but failed to see that Spain knew I was reading them. They waited for her to write the words that would, in my eyes, confirm her treason. Forgive me. I am trapped in my own web.
- And I ordered Mary's execution. I murdered God's anointed Queen. And now God's most dutiful son makes holy war to punish me.

Ex. 2 Learn this dialogue and dramatize it without soundtrack.

Ex. 3 Express your opinion in writing considering the statement "Kill a queen and all queens are mortal".(not less than 200 words)

Episode 4

Pre-view exercises

Ex. 1 Read the words following the pattern of the underlined sound in the first word in the column. Learn the words of the last line.

Vane-sanity [ei] [ʌe]	put [u]	Lamb [m]	allow [au]	Police [s]	Water [o:]	imply [ai]
Sane - sanity	foot	thumb	bowels	decrease	quarter	classify
Cave - cavity	fully	numb	shower	increase	squad	justify
Grave -gravity	bullet	dumb	endow	release	ward	prophecy

Ex. 2 Define the part of speech of the italicized words and guess their contextual meaning.

- 1 After you marry me, all my **worldly** goods will belong to you.
1. The enemy planned to send their **barges** into the **mouth** of the river Thames.
2. With my body I thee worship, with this ring I thee **wed**.
3. They **are sailing** across the Atlantic. We see the **sails** of the enemy approaching.
4. They say, women-**traitresses** are more dangerous than men-traitors.
5. King Philip's Army **outgunned** Elizabeth's.
6. The forces that **shape** our world can't be made to act **in our favour**.
7. You **dare** to keep secrets from me?

Ex. 3 Of the suggested meanings of the word choose the one which fits the contextual meaning of the underlined unit.

1. And with all my worldly goods I thee **endow**.
To endow sb. with smth. – 1) to give a hospital / college a considerable sum of money that provides it with an income; 2) to make someone or something have a particular quality; 3) to give someone something.
2. a) We must continue **to engage** the enemy. b) Majesty, the enemy has been **engaged**. *To engage* – 1) involve in an activity; 2) to

begin to fight an enemy; 3) employ someone to do a particular job; 4) (with sb.) get involved with somebody in order to understand them.

3. The Spanish monsters can't **handle** our English seas.

To handle – 1) to do things that are necessary to complete the job; 2) deal with a situation or problem by behaving in a particular way and making particular decisions; 3) touch something or hold it in your arms; 4) behave towards a person in a particular way, especially to make them happy.

4. I am a **ward** of the Queen; I can't **court** a man without her permission.

A ward – 1) a large room for patients in a hospital; 2) an area in a city for the purpose of local elections; 3) a person who is under the legal protection of another person or of a law court.

To court – 1) to try hard to please someone, especially if you want something from them; 2) to behave in a way that makes danger; 3) have romantic relationship.

5. My wards must bear my **collars**.

A collar – 1) the part of a shirt that fits around your neck; 2) a narrow band of leather or plastic that is fastened round the animal's neck to keep it on the lead; 3) an object that someone wears around their neck to support it when it has been injured.

6. We are **summoned**. Coming!

To summon – 1) to order someone to come to a place; 2) to officially order someone to come to a court of law; 3) arrange a meeting to take place and order people to come to it; 4) to try very hard to have enough of something such as courage, energy etc.

7. If the Spanish fleet unite the barges, their combined strength will **overwhelm** us.

To overwhelm – 1) to surprise someone in a way that they don't know how to react; 2) to defeat the enemy completely; 3) to feel too much.

Ex. 4 Fill in the derivational table.

Noun	Adjective	Verb
	Naval	—
Army		
world		—
1) 2) (doer)		sail
		punish
1) Prophet, 2) ...		

1) (m) traitor 2) (f) ...		—
offence		
	—	harass
	grave	—
1)labour, 2) (doer) ...		
shape		
	—	supply
	tight	
1) 2) (doer)	—	invade
	—	summon
	favourite	

Ex.5 Remember the words and phrases.

to flee
to seduce
to scatter
to endow
to release
gravity
dignity

consent
to withdraw
prophecy
to prophesy
to perish
ward
outcome

Ex. 6 Translate the words in brackets into English.

- 1 (Флот) is not (вооружен) properly; we are waiting for (поставок).
- 2 Seducing the queen's wards is (наказуемо).
- 3 Elizabeth found out that one of her (подопечная) was a (предательница).
- 4 Dr. Dee (предсказал) the fall of an empire.
- 5 Being weak in men and outgunned by the Spanish, the English Fleet did their best by (вступая в бой) and (изводя) the enemy.
- 6 "I beg you to appreciate the (тяжесть) of the situation."
- 7 The prophet couldn't promise the queen that the forces that (создают) the world would conspire in her (пользу).
- 8 "With all my (земными) goods I thee (одаряю)".
- 9 "If that is your (пророчество), sir, you (предскажи) again."
- 10 "(Работники) are to leave the fields and take up arms."
- 11 "When the storm breaks, some (немеют) with terror, some (сбегают), some hide, and some spread their wings like eagles and soar on the wind."

- 12 The Spanish (захватчики) had to (отступать).
- 13 Put up (паруса)!
- 14 "Majesty! Please, (достоинство), mercy!"
- 15 "(Освободите) Raleigh, he is forgiven."
- 16 "Send six fire ships into their formation, they may (заставить) them (рассеяться)."
- 17 The Armada that (плыла) against England (исчезла).

Ex.7 Choose the utterances which express: a) probability; b) uncertainty; c) obligation / prohibition; d) ability; e) necessity; f) unreal actions referring to the past.

- 1 If we will meet... .
- 2 It's not to be spoken afterwards. It must be forgotten.
- 3 In some other time, could you have loved me?
- 4 There is something you could do for me.
- 5 The Spanish monsters can't handle our English seas.
- 6 While we stand together, no invader shall pass!
- 7 I ask that you forget me.
- 8 I wish I have never known a woman like you.

Ex. 8 Mind the absence of articles in the following sentences.

- 1 I shall ask queen for the permission **to leave court**.
- 2 Then we shall engage them **at sea**.
- 3 The Armada could smash through the naval defences and overrun the English **on land**.
- 4 We are **at war**.

Ex. 9 Put the adjectives in brackets in the required form of the comparative or superlative degree.

1. This is the (lonely) death I can imagine.
2. The (close) I come to death, the (much) I want to live, the (hungry) I am for life.

While watching the film

a) write down the key sentences of the episode as a plan for the retelling its contents;

b) Pay special attention to the scenes which characterize Elizabeth as a personality.

Comprehension check

Ex. 1 Say whether the sentences correspond to the events presented in the film.

- 1 King Philip of Spain declared a holy war.
- 2 In case of King Philip's victory Elizabeth might die in a French prison.
- 3 The Spanish planned to cross the Channel in barges and sail into the Thames.
- 4 Bess was with child and she asked Raleigh to marry her and give the child his name.
- 5 Raleigh married without the Queen's consent, which was the reason for his arrest.
- 6 Dr. Dee prophesied the fall of the English empire.
- 7 Elizabeth was satisfied with Dr. Dee's prophecies.
- 8 The queen was very much concerned that if the Spanish won there would be no more liberty of conscience and thought in England.
- 9 Elizabeth ordered to release prisoners and thus strengthen the Army.
- 10 The English Fleet had to withdraw.
- 11 Being weak in men and outgunned by the Spanish, the English Fleet did their best by engaging and harassing the enemy.
- 12 Elizabeth failed to be the Army leader.
- 13 Francis Walsingham was her most loyal subject and served Her Majesty to the end of his days.
- 14 The Spanish Armada had enough men and munitions to defeat England.
- 15 Raleigh and Bess's wedding was finally blessed by the Queen.

Ex. 2 Who does the phrase belong to?

- 1 To die far from home – that is the loneliest death.
- 2 I know only one world. And in this world I have loved you.
- 3 We must prepare for the worst.
- 4 You dare to keep secrets from me?
- 5 Majesty! Please, dignity, mercy.

- 6 You go to your traitor brother and leave me to my business.
- 7 These offences are punishable by law.
- 8 You want me to tell your Majesty only what Your Majesty chooses to hear.
- 9 I beg you to appreciate the gravity of the situation.
- 10 I have served Your Majesty in all things. ... You won't need me anymore.
- 11 I'd like to give your son my blessing.
- 12 Elizabeth is darkness. I am light.

Ex. 3 Rearrange the sentences according to the chronological order of events presented in the episode.

- 1 Bess was deprived of the Queen's protection and Raleigh was arrested.
- 2 Fire ships were sent to scatter the Spanish formation.
- 3 Elizabeth was resolved in the midst and heat of the battle.
- 4 Bess had plans to leave court and go to her mother's house.
- 5 Walsingham was at death's door.
- 6 Spanish ships were destroyed and its armies perished.
- 7 The Navy was waiting for supplies and only then they could move to defend the Channel.
- 8 Elizabeth was worried about the fate of the country and her own destiny in case of poor outcomes of the war declared by King Philip of Spain.
- 9 Elizabeth consulted Dr. Dee, a prophet, about the possible outcome of the war.
- 10 The Spanish fleet was forced to scatter.
- 11 The English Navy was losing too many ships.

Vocabulary exercises

Ex.1 Find pairs of synonyms among the words on the list.

To be inclined, to defeat, an agreement, a prophecy, to retreat, to be determined, to form, to let free, foretelling, to prophesy, a nature, to be engaged, to overwhelm, a consent, to shape, to release, to withdraw, gravity, a character, to date with, a collar, to predict, hardship, to be involved, to court smb., a lead.

Ex. 2 Guess the word according to the definition.

1 To be unable to speak, 2 to persuade someone to have sex with him/her, 3 to foretell the future, 4 to leave the place to escape danger, 5 to throw or drop over a wide area, 6 to defeat an army completely, 7 to die in a terrible or sudden way, 8 an agreement about something, 9 to destroy the enemy's formation, 10 to be strongly determined, 11 a person under legal protection, 12 to try hard to have enough of something, 13 to deal with a problem, 14 a person's features of character, 15 to date with smb.,

Ex. 3 Fill in the gaps in the given sentences with the required form of words from Ex. 1.

- 1 The queen was (1)... to protect her country by all means.
- 2 The notorious pirate (2)... Bess, Elizabeth's (3)..., who finally married him without royal (4)...
- 3 The plans of the Navy commander were to (5)... the Armada, thus not letting them unite their forces.
- 4 The Armada was engaged and after a severe battle it (6) ...
- 5 Dr. Dee couldn't (7) ... what Elizabeth expected.
- 6 The vast Armada (8) ... in the waters of the English seas.
- 7 When the war started, Elizabeth was not (9)... with terror, she appeared in the midst and heat of the battle.
- 8 If the Spanish fleet unite the barges, their combined strength will (10)... us.
- 9 The English Fleet managed to (11) ... the Spanish barges.
- 10 To overwhelm the Armada the English people were to (12) ... all their courage and strength.
- 11 People having different (13) ... act differently in a dangerous situation.
- 12 The queen's ladies of attendance were not allowed to (14) ... without her approval.
- 13 Without any preparation the English Fleet wouldn't be able to (15) ... with the Spanish

Ex. 4 Insert prepositions if necessary.

- 1 What does a person do in a storm when he is facing ... his death?
- 2 Bess was going to ask the Queen ... the permission to leave court.

3 The plans of the Spanish were to cross the channel and to sail ... the mouth ... the Thames.

4 The prophet couldn't promise the queen that the forces that shape the world would conspire ... her favour.

5 The queen got furious when she learnt that Bess was ... child and married ... the royal consent.

6 Elizabeth couldn't let the Inquisition deprive her people ... liberty ... thought or ... conscience.

7 In a dangerous situation each man acts ... accordance ... his own nature. Some are dumb ... terror and some spread their wings like eagles and soar ... the wind.

8 Labourers and ex-prisoners were to take ... arms to protect their Motherland.

9 It was difficult for the Armada to handle ... the English seas.

10 The sailors were given order to get ... the ship which was ... fire.

11 Elizabeth stayed unmarried and childless but she was a caring mother ... her people.

12 Philip's friend, the Duke of Parma, has 15,000 men ... the French coast.

Discussion

Ex. 1 Describe situations to which the following utterances refer:

1 The closer I come to death, the more I want to live.

2 I can't court a man without her permission.

3 Then we shall engage them at sea, before they have the chance to unite.

4 And with all my worldly goods I thee endow.

5 This is not the Queen I love and serve.

6 If that is your prophecy, sir, you prophesy again.

7 Labourers are to leave the fields and take up arms. The harvest must wait.

8 While we stand together, no invader shall pass.

9 Get everybody off the ship, now!

Ex.2 Comment on the following statements.

1 The closer I come to death, the hungrier I am for life.

2 Why be afraid of tomorrow when today is all we want?

- 3 I am... You are with child.
- 4 The vast Armada will surely overrun us on land.
- 5 My bitches wear my collars!
- 6 I will not be a toy of the fates!
- 7 The forces that shape our world are greater than all of us, Majesty.
- 8 When the storm breaks, each man acts in accordance with his own nature. Some are dumb with terror, some flee, some hide, and some spread their wings like eagles and soar on the wind.
- 9 The Armada that sails against us, carries in its bowels the Inquisition.
- 10 We are outgunned.
- 11 We have the wind in our favour.
- 12 You must be proud and fulfilled. As any man can be.
- 13 God give me strength to bear this mighty freedom.

Ex. 3 Answer the questions.

- 1 What was Elizabeth's greatest fear?
- 2 How does the conversation with Dr. Dee characterize Elizabeth?
- 3 What was the state of the Army and Navy at the beginning of the war with Spain?
- 4 In what way did the English Fleet manage to defeat the vast Armada?
- 5 What could have happened if Spain had won the war?

Ex. 4 Use the film to prove that:

- 1 Elizabeth was a decisive and courageous leader;
- 2 The queen was a cruel and violent person;
- 3 She paid little attention to the prophet's words;
- 4 Elizabeth was surrounded by true and faithful subjects.
- 5 Fr. Walsingham was more than a loyal subject to the queen.
- 6 The strategy chosen by the English in the battle with the Armada was right;
- 7 The Queen kept her word and remained the Virgin Queen.

Ex. 5 Act out Elizabeth's speech addressing her people before the battle with the Armada.

My loving people!

We see the sails of the enemy approaching. We hear the Spanish guns over the water. Soon now, we will meet them face to face. I am resolved in the midst and heat of the battle to live or die amongst you all! While we stand together, no invaders shall pass! Let them come with armies of hell. They will not pass. And when this day of battle is ended, we meet again in heaven or on the field of victory.

Writing

Make a presentation on one of the suggested topics.

- a) Elizabeth possessed the ability to raise people to protect their country, which gave her a legendary status;
- b) She proved to be mother to her people;
She was lucky in her reign to have true and loyal subjects.

TOPICS FOR FINAL COMPOSITION

- 1 “The Golden Age” of England.
- 2 The war between England and Spain.
- 3 The Spanish plot.
- 4 The fate of May Stuart.

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