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**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
СОЦИОКУЛЬТУРНЫЕ ТЕКСТЫ**

Практическое пособие
для магистрантов и аспирантов

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Издание адресовано магистрантам и аспирантам, готовящимся к сдаче экзамена по английскому языку.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Данное пособие адресовано магистрантам и аспирантам, готовящимся к сдаче кандидатского экзамена по английскому языку, и ориентировано на развитие у них навыков пересказа текстов социокультурной направленности, необходимых для успешной сдачи кандидатских испытаний.

Необходимость использования социокультурных текстов с целью обучения иноязычному общению очевидна: работа с подобным материалом дает возможность демонстрации особенностей речевого поведения англоязычного мира, что положительным образом сказывается на изучении языка. Кроме того, чтение текстов социокультурной направленности способствует приобретению новых знаний о стране изучаемого языка, расширению кругозора, повышению мотивации к изучению предмета, совершенствованию стратегий понимания читаемого и, таким образом, формированию социокультурной компетенции.

Настоящее пособие состоит из двенадцати разделов, каждый из которых содержит социокультурный текст, предназначенный для изучающего чтения и пересказа, а также ряд упражнений и заданий, направленных на проверку понимания прочитанного, на развитие умений смысловой компрессии текстового материала и, следовательно, на совершенствование навыков монологической речи в целом.

Помимо этого, в пособии имеется раздел, в котором приводится вспомогательный лексико-грамматический материал (перечень специальных языковых конструкций), а также варианты плана пересказа текста, способствующие структурированию и организации монологической речи.

Изучение одного раздела рассчитано на одно практическое занятие.

Представленный в пособии материал может использоваться для организации аудиторной и внеаудиторной учебной деятельности по английскому языку в рамках учебной программы высшего образования второй ступени.

UNIT 1. RICHARD ARKWRIGHT

Ex. 1. The following text will introduce you to Richard Arkwright's life. Read the text and be ready to check your understanding.

Text

Richard Arkwright was born on December 23, 1732, in Preston, Lancashire, to a poor family. He was taught to read and write by his cousin, and later became apprenticed to a barber.

Arkwright was an ambitious man, however, and soon struck out on his own. He started a wig-making business, in the course of which he traveled widely in Great Britain, collecting hair for his wigs. On his travels he met John Kay, who had invented a new spinning machine for the burgeoning textile industry.

Arkwright was so impressed by Kay's machine that he hired the man to build it for him. And the results were worth it. The new Spinning Frame produced a thread far stronger than anything available at that time, and it was able to spin 128 threads at one time. Equally important, from Arkwright's point of view, the machine did not require a skilled operator to run it.

Unfortunately, the size of the Spinning Frame made hand-operation impossible. Arkwright tried using horsepower, but finally settled on using a waterwheel to power the machine. In 1771, he and his business partners Jedediah Strutt and Samuel Need established a factory on the banks of the River Derwent in Cromford, Derbyshire.

There his Spinning Frame (now called the Water Frame) was soon followed by a patented Carding Engine. The Cromford area lacked the population of workers Arkwright needed for his mill, so he built cottages and imported worker families from all over Derbyshire. The women and children worked in the mill itself, and the men worked at home turning the yarn into cloth.

Children as young as 6 years old worked from 6 AM until 7 PM, and as many as 2/3 of Arkwright's 1,900 workers were children. In this respect he was quite typical of industrialists at the time. But he also treated his workers well, by contemporary accounts.

Arkwright was the first to successfully create a system of mass-production. His factories and his methods were widely copied throughout England and around the world.

Arkwright's bold plans to expand his business by building more factories led to the breakup of his business partnership, but his mills were immensely successful, and he expanded as far north as Scotland. He was knighted, and named High Sherrif of Derbyshire. When he died on August 3, 1792, it is estimated that he possessed a personal fortune of over 500,000 pounds.

Ex. 2. Say whether the statements are true or false. If the statement is false, correct it.

1. Richard Arkwright was a barber.
2. Richard Arkwright is known as an inventor of a spinning machine.
3. Richard Arkwright was the first to create a system of mass-production in Great Britain.
4. Richard Arkwright made a fortune on his business.
5. Richard Arkwright was knighted, and named High Sherrif of Derbyshire.

Ex. 3. Choose the correct variant.

1. Richard Arkwright started a *wig-making/wine-making* business.
2. Richard Arkwright hired a special man to construct a *spinning/carding machine*.
3. Richard Arkwright used *horse power/waterpower* to power his spinning machine.
4. Richard Arkwright established his own factory on the banks of the *River Thames/ River Derwent*.
5. Richard Arkwright was a *prosperous/unsuccessful* industrialist.

Ex. 4. Answer the following questions.

1. When and where was Richard Arkwright born?
2. How did Richard Arkwright start his own textile business?
3. When did Richard Arkwright construct his first spinning factory?
4. What methods and technologies did Richard Arkwright use to make his business successful?
5. What led Richard Arkwright to the breakup of his business partnership?

Ex. 5. Finish the sentences. Retell the text according to the plan.

1. This text is about... .
2. Richard Arkwright was a famous British... .
3. He was born in... .
4. After Richard Arkwright was taught to read and write he was... .
5. Later Richard Arkwright started his own... .
6. Due to his business Richard Arkwright traveled a lot and met... .
7. Richard Arkwright hired a man to... .
8. The spinning machine was too big in size so he tried using... .
9. In 1771, Richard Arkwright and his partners established... .
10. Richard Arkwright needed workers for his mill so he... .
11. Richard Arkwright was the first to create... .
12. His methods and factories... .
13. Richard Arkwright managed to... .
14. He died in... .
15. Richard Arkwright was knighted and... .

Ex. 6. Make up your own questions.

1. Richard Arkwright started a wig-making business. (***What kind...?***)
2. On his travels, Richard Arkwright met John Kay, who had invented a new spinning machine for the burgeoning textile industry. (***Who...?***)
3. In 1771, Richard Arkwright and his business partners established a factory on the banks of the River Derwent in Cromford. (***When...?***)
4. Richard Arkwright built cottages and imported worker families from all over Derbyshire. (***Why...?***)
5. Arkwright was the first to successfully create a system of mass-production. (***What...?***)
6. When he died in 1792 it is estimated that he possessed a personal fortune of over 500,000 pounds. (***How much...?***)

UNIT 2. BEN JONSON

Ex. 1. The following text will introduce you to Ben Jonson's life. Read the text and be ready to check your understanding.

Text

The tumultuous life of **Ben Jonson** began in London on June 11, 1572. His clergyman father died before he was born, but his mother remarried to a bricklayer. Jonson attended Westminster School before joining his stepfather in the bricklaying trade.

Bricklaying did not suit Jonson, so after a stint in the army he joined a theatre company run by Philip Henslowe. Misfortune dogged him in his new profession, and Jonson was arrested for acting in a seditious satire called *The Isle of Dogs*.

In 1598, Jonson killed an actor named Gabriel Spencer in a duel, and he was arrested and tried at the Old Bailey on a charge of murder. He escaped hanging only by claiming benefit of clergy, and was imprisoned. It was after his release from prison that Jonson's first play was performed at the Globe Theatre.

Every Man in His Humour had a cast including William Shakespeare, and the play made Jonson an instant celebrity. He followed it up with *Every Man Out of His Humour* (1599) and *Cynthia's Revels* (1600), both satirical comedies.

The volatile Jonson made enemies among his fellow playwrights, and his *The Poetaster* satirised the work of rivals Dekker and Marston. They responded with the vitriolic play *Satiromastix*, attacking Jonson and his work.

That was the least of Jonson's concerns, however, as his next two plays, *Sejanus, His Fall* (1603) and *Eastward Ho!* (1604) both landed him in trouble with the authorities. Jonson, a Catholic, was forced to appear before the Privy Council to answer charges of "popery and treason".

Despite the evident and understandable mistrust of Jonson by the authorities, he was appointed court poet in 1605, and produced a number of highly successful court masques. Many of his early masques were created in partnership with architect Inigo Jones, who

designed elaborate stage sets for the performances. Personal rivalry between Jones and Jonson led to an inevitable falling out.

It was during his period at court that Jonson wrote some of his most successful comedies, notably *The Alchemist* (1610) and *Bartholomew Fair* (1614). He was created poet laureate in 1616.

Ben Jonson died on August 6, 1637 and was buried under a plain slab in Westminster Abbey. The slab was later inscribed with the words, "O rare Ben Jonson".

Ex. 2. Say whether the statements are true or false. If the statement is false, correct it.

1. Ben Jonson was a famous British novelist.
2. Ben Jonson's father was a bricklayer.
3. Ben Jonson started his theatre career in 1598.
4. Ben Jonson was charged with murder and sentenced to hanging.
5. Ben Jonson was created poet laureate after his death.

Ex. 3. Choose the correct variant.

1. Ben Jonson joined a theatre company after *Westminster school/the army*.
2. In 1598, Ben Jonson was arrested and charged with *forgery/murder/shoplifting*.
3. *Every Man in His Humour* was one of Ben Jonson's most famous *tragedies/satirical comedies/masques*.
4. Ben Jonson made *friends/enemies* among his fellow playwrights.
5. Ben Jonson died in 1637 and was buried under a plain slab in *St. Paul's Cathedral/Westminster Abbey*.

Ex. 4. Answer the following questions.

1. What family was Ben Jonson born to?
2. What play made Ben Jonson an instant celebrity?
3. Where was Ben Jonson's first play performed?
4. Why was Ben Jonson in constant trouble with the authorities?
5. When was Ben Jonson appointed court poet?

Ex. 5. Finish the sentences. Retell the text according to the plan.

1. This text is about... .
2. Ben Jonson was a famous British....
3. He was born in... .
4. After the army Ben Jonson joined... .
5. Later, he was arrested for... .
6. In 1598, Ben Jonson killed... .
7. He escaped hanging by... .
8. Ben Jonson's first play was performed after... .
9. He always made enemies with... .
10. Ben Jonson's two plays landed him in trouble... .
11. Though he was appointed... .
12. In partnership with architect Inigo Jones he created... .
13. It was during his period at court that... .
14. Ben Jonson died in... .
15. Ben Jonson was buried... .

Ex. 6. Make up your own questions.

1. Misfortune dogged him in his new profession, and Jonson was arrested for acting in a seditious satire called *The Isle of Dogs*. (**Why...?**)

2. He escaped hanging only by claiming benefit of clergy. (**How...?**)

3. The volatile Jonson made enemies among his fellow playwrights. (**Why...?**)

4. Many of his early masques were created in partnership with architect Inigo Jones. (**Who...?**)

5. It was during his period at court that Jonson wrote some of his most successful comedies. (**What...?**)

6. Ben Jonson died on August 6, 1637. (**When...?**)

UNIT 3. JOHN DONNE

Ex. 1. The following text will introduce you to John Donne's life. Read the text and be ready to check your understanding.

Text

John Donne was born to a prosperous London ironmonger (also named John Donne), in 1572. The Donne's were Catholic, and young John was educated by Jesuits. His father died when he was young, and he was raised by his mother, Elizabeth.

At the age of 11, John Donne went to Hart Hall at Oxford University, where he studied for 3 years, and then proceeded to Cambridge University for another three years. Donne did not take a degree at either university, because as a Catholic he could not take the required Oath of Supremacy at graduation.

After Cambridge, Donne studied law at Lincoln's Inn in London. His faith was badly shaken when his younger brother Henry died in prison, where he had been sent for sheltering a Catholic priest. Donne's first literary work, *Satires*, was written during this period. This was followed by *Songs and Sonnets* – a collection of love poems that enjoyed considerable success through private circulation.

In 1596, he joined the Earl of Essex's raid on Cadiz, and an expedition to the Azores the following year.

On his return Donne became private secretary to Sir Thomas Egerton, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. His chances of career advancement were destroyed when he secretly married Anne More, daughter of Sir George More.

Donne's marriage was a happy one, despite constant financial worries.

In the meantime Donne worked as a lawyer, and produced *Divine Poems* (1607).

Donne's final break with his Catholic past came with the publication of *Pseudo-Martyr* (1610) and *Ignatius his Conclave*. These works won him the favour of King James, who pressured him to take Anglican orders. Donne reluctantly agreed, and in 1615 he was appointed Royal Chaplain, and the following year he gained the post of Reader in Divinity at Lincoln's Inn. There his fierce wit and learning made Donne one of the popular preachers of his day.

Then in 1617, Anne Donne died in giving birth to the couple's 12th child. Her death affected Donne greatly, though he continued to write, notably *Holy Sonnets* (1618).

In 1621, Donne was appointed Dean of St. Paul's, a post he held for the remainder of his life. In his final years, Donne's poems reflect an obsession with his own death, which came on March 31, 1631.

Ex. 2. Say whether the statements are true or false. If the statement is false, correct it.

1. John Donne was a poet and church preacher.
2. John Donne got a degree at Oxford and Cambridge Universities.
3. John Donne was happily married but the couple had no children.
4. John Donne was in trouble with the authorities because of his literary works.
5. John Donne held the post of Dean of St. Paul's till the end of his life.

Ex. 3. Choose the correct variant.

1. John Donne was born to a *wealthy/poor* Catholic family.
2. John Donne studied *law/literature/history* at Lincoln's Inn in London.
3. John Donne was one of the most popular *clergy-men/priests/preachers* of that time.
4. Donne's literary works won him the *favour/mistrust* of King James.
5. The poems of the final stage of Donne's life were full of *joy and happiness/sadness and grief*.

Ex. 4. Answer the following questions.

1. Where did John Donne get his education?
2. What works marked the beginning of Donne's literary career?
3. How did John Donne become one of the most famous preachers of that time?
4. What church posts did John Donne gain during his lifetime?
5. When was John Donne appointed Dean of St. Paul's?

Ex. 5. Finish the sentences. Retell the text according to the plan.

1. This text is about... .
2. John Donne was born in... .
3. At the age of 11, he went to... .
4. Then John Donne proceeded to... .
5. After Cambridge, he studied... .
6. At that time Donne wrote... .
7. In 1596, John Donne took part at... .
8. On his return he became... .
9. Later, John Donne married... .
10. In the meantime he produced... .
11. Donne's most famous works of that period were... .
12. In 1615, John Donne was appointed... .
13. The following year he gained... .
14. Finally, in 1621, John Donne got the post of... .
15. The famous British poet and preacher died in... .

Ex. 6. Make up your own questions.

1. Donne did not take a degree at either university, because as a Catholic he could not take the required Oath of Supremacy at graduation. (*Why...?*)
2. After Cambridge, Donne studied law at Lincoln's Inn in London. (*Where...?*)
3. Donne's final break with his Catholic past came with the publication of *Pseudo-Martyr* (1610) and *Ignatius his Conclave*. (*When...?*)
4. There his fierce wit and learning made Donne one of the popular preachers of his day. (*What...?*)
5. Then in 1617, Anne Donne died in giving birth to the couple's 12th child. (*How...?*)
6. In his final years Donne's poems reflect an obsession with his own death, which came on March 31, 1631. (*When...?*)

UNIT 4. RICHARD TREVITHICK

Ex. 1. The following text will introduce you to Richard Trevithick's life. Read the text and be ready to check your understanding.

Text

Richard Trevithick was born in 1771 in Illogan, Cornwall.

Richard worked with his father in Wheal Treasury mine, but it became obvious that the younger Trevithick had an aptitude for engineering. He was appointed engineer for the Ding Dong mine in Penzance. There he created a high-pressure engine for raising the ore from the mine.

Trevithick was fascinated by the possibilities of steam engines. He experimented with a model locomotive, and in 1796 produced a working engine/boiler combination.

Encouraged by his success, Trevithick produced a larger steam road locomotive, the Puffing Devil.

Trevithick was backed by a succession of sponsors, but his early designs either broke down, or proved too heavy. In 1804 he created the first steam locomotive to successfully run on rails – The Penydarren – which made three journeys between the Penydarren ironworks near Merthyr-Tydfil and the Merthyr-Cardif Canal. However, the 7 ton locomotive was so heavy that it broke the rails on every trip, and the project was abandoned.

Discouraged by lack of financial backing, Trevithick returned to Cornwall. Later, he worked as a mining engineer in Peru, where he made enough money to buy his own silver mine. When civil war erupted, Trevithick was forced to flee the country without his fortune.

He was refused a government pension, despite attempts by George Stephenson to win him recognition for his essential role in the development of steam locomotives.

For the next several years Richard Trevithick lurched from one financial failure to the next, until he finally died on April 22, 1833 in Dartford. He was so destitute at the time of his death that it took a collection by local workmen to prevent this tireless inventor from hasty burial in a pauper's grave.

Trevithick's use of steam under high pressure was essential to the development of effective railway engines. He can be rightly credited with being the father of steam locomotion.

Ex. 2. Say whether the statements are true or false. If the statement is false, correct it.

1. Richard Trevithick was a prosperous British merchant.
2. Richard Trevithick created a high-pressure engine to raise coal from mines.
3. Richard Trevithick made a good fortune on his inventions.
4. Richard Trevithick possessed his own silver mine in Peru.
5. Richard Trevithick is known as the father of steam locomotion.

Ex. 3. Choose the correct variant.

1. Richard Trevithick had an aptitude for *literature/chemistry/engineering*.
2. Richard Trevithick was fascinated by possibilities of *spinning machines/carding engines/steam engines*.
3. Trevithick's first steam locomotives were too *complicated/heavy/expensive*.
4. Richard Trevithick went to Peru and worked there as a *mining engineer/petroleum geologist/geomorphologist*.
5. At the time of his death in 1833 Richard Trevithick was *wealthy and well-to-do/destitute and poor*.

Ex. 4. Answer the following questions.

1. When was Richard Trevithick born?
2. Where did Richard Trevithick start his brilliant engineering career?
3. Why was Trevithick's first steam locomotive abandoned?
4. What made Trevithick leave the country and go to Peru?
5. How did the father of steam locomotion die?

Ex. 5. Finish the sentences. Retell the text according to the plan.

1. This text is about... .
2. Richard Trevithick was born in... .
3. It was obvious that he had an aptitude for... .
4. Richard Trevithick was appointed... .
5. There he created a... .
6. In 1796, Richard Trevithick proceeded with the intention of... .
7. A few years later he produced... .
8. Finally in 1804, Trevithick constructed the first... .
9. However, his first locomotives were... and... .
10. Looking for financial support Trevithick had to... .
11. In Peru he worked... .
12. After his return to Cornwall Trevithick lurched from... .
13. The tireless inventor died in... .
14. At the time of his death Trevithick was... .
15. But in spite of the fact, he is world known as... .

Ex. 6. Make up your own questions.

1. There he created a high-pressure engine for raising the ore from the mine. (***What kind of...?***)
2. Richard Trevithick experimented with a model locomotive, and in 1796 produced a working engine/boiler combination. (***What...?***)
3. Trevithick was backed by a succession of sponsors, but his early designs either broke down, or proved too heavy. (***Why...?***)
4. In 1804 he created the first steam locomotive which made three journeys between the Penydarren ironworks near Merthyr-Tydfil and the Merthyr-Cardif Canal. (***How many...?***)
5. Discouraged by lack of financial backing, Trevithick returned to Cornwall. (***What...?***)
6. For the next several years Richard Trevithick lurched from one financial failure to the next, until he finally died on April 22, 1833 in Dartford. (***When and where...?***)

UNIT 5. JOHN BARNETT

Ex. 1. The following text will introduce you to John Barnett 's life. Read the text and be ready to check your understanding.

Text

John Barnett (15 July 1802–16 April 1890) was an English composer and writer of music.

Barnett was the eldest son of a Prussian Jew named Bernhard Beer, who changed his surname on settling in England as a jeweller. According to some he was a cousin of the composer Giacomo Meyerbeer. Barnett was born at Bedford, and at the age of eleven sang at the Lyceum Theatre stage in London. His good voice led to his being given a musical education, and he soon began writing songs and lighter pieces for the stage.

In 1834 he published a collection of *Lyrical Illustrations of the Modern Poets*. His opera *The Mountain Sylph* – with which his name is nowadays most associated – received a warm welcome when produced at the Lyceum on 25 August 1834, as the first modern English opera, and was given over 100 performances, which was an unusual success. It was followed by *Fair Rosamond* in 1837, and *Farinelli* (an opera in two acts, described as “serio-comic”) in 1839, but Barnett never again achieved the success that he had enjoyed with *The Mountain Sylph*. Disappointed with his reception as a composer, Barnett retired to the country. He had a large connection as a singing-master at Cheltenham, and published *Systems and Singing-masters* (1842) and *School for the Voice* (1844). Barnett wrote several songs for the theatre with the actor, playwright and theatre manager John Baldwin Buckstone, and also some instrumental works, including three string quartets and a violin sonata.

Amongst his light music is a piece for Concertina and Piano called *Spare Moments* composed in 1859.

One of his daughters Clara Kathleen Barnett became a singer and composer; another daughter, a goddaughter of Franz Liszt, married the prolific author R. E. Francillon. His nephew John Francis Barnett (1837–1916) was also a composer.

Although *The Mountain Sylph* is all but forgotten, it inspired parts of Gilbert and Sullivan's 1882 Savoy Opera, *Iolanthe*.

Ex. 2. Say whether the statements are true or false. If the statement is false, correct it.

1. John Barnett was a famous British playwright.
2. John Barnett started his career as a singer at the age of 11.
3. *Fair Rosamond* is the opera his name is nowadays most associated with.
4. John Barnett's friendship with John Baldwin Buckstone, the actor, playwright and theatre manager, led to the creation of some instrumental works.
5. All Barnett's works received a warm welcome when produced at the stage.

Ex. 3. Choose the correct variant.

1. John Barnett had a devotion to *literature/music/architecture*.
2. *The Mountain Sylph* produced in 1834 at the Lyceum was the first modern English *violin sonata/serio-comic/opera*.
3. John Barnett was *delighted/disappointed/pleased* with his reception as a composer.
4. John Barnett's opera *The Mountain Sylph* was given *about/over/no less than* 100 performances.
5. One of John Barnett's daughters became a brilliant *actress/poet/singer*.

Ex. 4. Answer the following questions.

1. What family was John Barnett born to?
2. Where did John Barnett start his musical education?
3. When did John Barnett compose his first opera?
4. Why did John Barnett decide to give up writing pieces of music for the stage?
5. What opera won Barnett recognition and success?

Ex. 5. Finish the sentences. Retell the text according to the plan.

1. This text is about... .
2. John Barnett was born in... .
3. He was the eldest son of... .
4. At the age of 11 John Barnett sang... .
5. His good voice led to... .
6. Later John Barnett began writing... .
7. In 1834, he published... .
8. John Barnett's opera *The Mountain Sylph* was... .
9. It was followed by... and... .
10. Unfortunately, he never achieved... .
11. Disappointed John Barnett retired to the country where he worked as... .
12. In partnership with John Baldwin Buckstone, he wrote... .
13. In 1859, John Barnett composed... .
14. He lived a long life and died in... .
15. John Barnett is still admired as... .

Ex. 6. Make up your own questions.

1. Barnett was the eldest son of a Prussian Jew named Bernhard Beer, who changed his surname on settling in England as a jeweller. (**What...?**)
2. In 1834, he published a collection of *Lyrical Illustrations of the Modern Poets*. (**When...?**)
3. Disappointed with his reception as a composer, Barnett retired to the country. (**Why...?**)
4. Barnett wrote several songs for the theatre with the actor, playwright and theatre manager John Baldwin Buckstone. (**Who...?**)
5. Barnett also wrote some instrumental works, including three string quartets and a violin sonata. (**What kind of...?**)
6. His nephew John Francis Barnett was also a composer. (**What...?**)

UNIT 6. JOHN KEATS

Ex. 1. The following text will introduce you to John Keats's life. Read the text and be ready to check your understanding.

Text

John Keats was an English poet who is now regarded as being one of the greatest lyric poets of his time. He was born in London on October 31, 1795 and in his short lifetime had 54 poems published in various magazines and in three volumes of poetry. Recognition of his achievements as one of the leading poets of his time only came after his death in Rome on February 23, 1821.

From the age of 8, Keats was educated at an academy just north of London in Enfield. As a schoolboy he won an essay prize and developed a great love of literature.

John Keats finished his academic education at the age of 16, when he began to study medicine as an apprentice to a surgeon. After reading *The Faerie Queen* by Edmund Spenser (1552–1599), Keats had become passionate about the language of poetry, and in 1814 he had begun composing his own poetry.

Keats used poetry to express his feelings and to explore his own profound sense of beauty in nature, which he had been aware of from early childhood. He wrote using many different poetic forms, including the sonnet, the ode and epic verse. His first long poem, *To George Felton Mathew* (1815), was based on an Elizabethan style of verse writing, using heroic couplets.

In 1816, Keats was qualified to practice surgery, but gave up his medical career to pursue poetry. His first volume of poems was published in 1817 and he was greatly disappointed when it did not sell well.

Keats continued to write in various poetic formats. He began working on the lengthy *Endymion* when he was challenged by the poet Shelley to write some epic verses. *Endymion* was published in 1818 and in the same year Keats wrote his first Shakespearian sonnet, *When I Have Fears the I May Cease To Be*.

In 1818 Keats met and fell in love with Fanny Brawne, an eighteen-year-old who lived next door to him in Hampstead. His most passionate love poems were written about his feelings for her. The couple became engaged but were unable to marry because of his lack of money.

In 1819 Keats was at his most creative, writing five odes which are now considered to be amongst the greatest achievements of any poet from the Romantic era.

By 1820 Keats was in very poor health. He was suffering with severe symptoms of tuberculosis, so he left England for the milder winter climate of Italy. He was dead within a few months of his arrival in Rome.

Ex. 2. Say whether the statements are true or false. If the statement is false, correct it.

1. John Keats was born in the 17th century.
2. John Keats lived a long life.
3. John Keats was interested not only in literature but also in medicine.
4. John Keats's first volume of poems sold well.
5. John Keats had a happy marriage with Fanny Brawne.

Ex. 3. Choose the correct variant.

1. Keats became passionate about poetry after reading a work by *Edmund Spenser/George Felton Mathew*.
2. John Keats wrote *forty-five/fifty-four* poems in his life.
3. John Keats died of *influenza/tuberculosis*.
4. Keats wrote his first Shakespearian sonnet in *1818/1820*.
5. In 1818, John Keats got *engaged/married* to Fanny Brawne.

Ex. 4. Answer the following questions.

1. How many poems did John Keats write in his life?
2. When did John Keats develop a great love of literature?
3. What poetic forms did he use in his writing?

4. When did John Keats become a qualified surgeon?
5. What was the title of his first long poem?

Ex. 5. Finish the sentences. Retell the text according to the plan.

1. This text is about... .
2. John Keats was a famous British... .
3. He was born in... .
4. John Keats was interested not only in literature but also in... .
5. He gave up his medical career to pursue... .
6. His first volume of poetry was published in... .
7. In 1818, John Keats met and fell in love with... .
8. The couple were not able to marry because of... .
9. John Keats wrote in many poetic forms:... .
10. His most passionate love poems were written about... .
11. John Keats was at his most creative in 1819, when he wrote... .
12. By 1820, John Keats was... .
13. He was suffering from... .
14. He left England for Italy for... .
15. John Keats died in... .

Ex. 6. Make up your own questions.

1. Recognition of John Keats's achievements came only after his death. (**When...?**)
2. In 1814, he began composing his own poetry. (**When...?**)
3. John Keats used poetry to express his feelings and to express his own profound sense of beauty in nature. (**For what...?**)
4. His first long poem *To George Felton Mathew* was published in an Elizabethan style of verse writing. (**What...?**)
5. John Keats and Fanny Brawne were unable to marry because of his lack of money. (**Why...?**)
6. He died in Rome. (**Where...?**)

UNIT 7. CHARLES BARRY

Ex. 1. The following text will introduce you to Charles Barry's life. Read the text and be ready to check your understanding.

Text

Sir Charles Barry (born May 23, 1795, London, Eng., died May 12, 1860, London), one of the architects of the Gothic Revival in England and chief architect of the British Houses of Parliament.

The son of a stationer, Barry was articled to a firm of surveyors and architects until 1817, when he set out on a three-year tour of France, Greece, Italy, Egypt, Turkey, and Palestine to study architecture. In 1820, he settled in London. One of his first works was the Church of Saint Peter at Brighton, which he began in the 1820s. In 1832, he completed the Travellers' Club in Pall Mall, the first work in the style of an Italian Renaissance palace to be built in London. In the same style and on a grander scale he built (1837–41) the Reform Club. He was also engaged on numerous private mansions in London, the finest being Bridgewater House, which was completed in the 1850s. In Birmingham one of his best works, King Edward's School, was built in the Perpendicular Gothic style between 1833 and 1837. For Manchester he designed the Royal Institution of Fine Arts (1824–35) and the Athenaeum (1836–39), and for Halifax the town hall (completed in the early 1860s).

In 1835, a design competition was held for a new Houses of Parliament building, also called Westminster Palace, to replace the one destroyed by fire in 1834. Barry won the contest in 1836, and the project occupied him for the rest of his life. With the help of Augustus Welby Northmore Pugin, Barry designed a composition ornamented in the Gothic Revival style and featuring two asymmetrically placed towers. The complex of the Houses of Parliament (1837–60) is Barry's masterpiece.

Barry was elected an associate of the Royal Academy of Arts in 1840 and a royal academician in the following year and received many foreign honours. He was knighted in 1852 and, on his death, was buried in Westminster Abbey.

His son, Edward Middleton Barry (1830–80), also a noted architect, completed the work on the Houses of Parliament.

Ex. 2. Say whether the statements are true or false. If the statement is false, correct it.

1. Sir Charles Barry was born in Wales.
2. In 1817, he set out on a tour of France, Greece, Italy and other countries to study architecture.
3. One of his first works was the Traveler's Club in Pall Mall.
4. Charles Barry was elected a royal academician of the Royal Academy of Arts in 1840.
5. Charles Barry was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Ex. 3. Choose the correct variant.

1. Charles Barry was a son of a *carpenter/stationer*.
2. In 1817, Charles Barry set out on a *five/four*-year tour to study architecture.
3. Charles Barry settled in London in *1820/1830*.
4. Charles Barry designed *the Town Hall/a water tower* for Halifax.
5. He started his project of the Houses of Parliament in *1836/1838*.
6. He was knighted *while alive/after his death*.

Ex. 4. Answer the following questions.

1. What was Charles Barry by profession?
2. What are his most famous works?
3. What was his major work?
4. Who completed his major work?
5. When was Charles Barry knighted?

Ex. 5. Finish the sentences. Retell the text according to the plan.

1. This text is about... .
2. Charles Barry was an outstanding English... .

3. Charles Barry was born in... .
4. In 1820, after a three-year tour, Charles Barry settled in... .
5. One of his first works was... .
6. His first work in the style of an Italian Renaissance palace was... .
7. His later work in the same style was... .
8. One of Charles Barry's best works that was built in the Perpendicular Gothic style, was... .
9. For Manchester, he designed... .
10. Charles Barry's major masterpiece was... .
11. The official name of the Houses of Parliament is... .
12. Charles Barry started the project of the Houses of Parliament in... .
13. The work on the Houses of Parliament was completed by... .
14. Charles Barry died in... .
15. He was buried... .

Ex. 6. Make up your own questions.

1. Charles Barry set out on a 3-year tour of France and other countries to study architecture. (**Why...?**)
2. Charles Barry built the Traveler's Club in the style of an Italian Renaissance palace. (**In what style...?**)
3. Charles Barry won a design competition for a new Houses of Parliament building in 1836. The project occupied him for the rest of his life. (**How many years...?**)
4. Charles Barry was elected an associate of the Royal Academy of Arts in 1840. (**When...?**)
5. His son, Edward Middleton Barry, was also a noted architect. (**Why... ?**)

UNIT 8. WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

Ex. 1. The following text will introduce you to William Shakespeare's life. Read the text and be ready to check your understanding.

Text

William Shakespeare was an English poet, playwright, and actor, widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's pre-eminent dramatist. He is often called England's national poet and the "Bard of Avon". His extant works consist of about 38 plays, 154 sonnets, two long narrative poems, and a few other verses, of which the authorship of some is uncertain. His plays have been translated into every major living language and are performed more often than those of any other playwright.

Shakespeare was born and brought up in Stratford-upon-Avon. At the age of 18, he married Anne Hathaway, with whom he had three children: Susanna, and twins Hamnet and Judith. Between 1585 and 1592, he began a successful career in London as an actor, writer, and part-owner of a playing company called the Lord Chamberlain's Men, later known as the King's Men. He appears to have retired to Stratford around 1613 at the age of 49, where he died three years later. Few records of Shakespeare's private life survive, and there has been considerable speculation about such matters as his physical appearance, religious beliefs, and whether the works attributed to him were written by others.

Shakespeare produced most of his known work between 1589 and 1613. His early plays were mainly comedies and histories and these works remain regarded as some of the best work produced in these genres. He then wrote mainly tragedies until about 1608, including *Hamlet*, *Othello*, *King Lear*, and *Macbeth*. In his last phase, he wrote tragicomedies, also known as romances, and collaborated with other playwrights.

Many of his plays were published in editions of varying quality and accuracy during his lifetime. In 1623, John Heminges and Henry Condell, two friends and fellow actors of Shakespeare, published the First

Folio, a collected edition of his dramatic works that included all but two of the plays now recognized as Shakespeare's. It was prefaced with a poem by Ben Jonson, in which Shakespeare is hailed as "not of an age, but for all time". In the 20th and 21st century, his work has been repeatedly adopted and rediscovered by new movements in scholarship and performance. His plays remain highly popular today and are constantly studied, performed, and reinterpreted in diverse cultural and political contexts throughout the world.

Ex. 2. Say whether the statements are true or false. If the statement is false, correct it.

1. W. Shakespeare was born in the 17th century.
2. He settled in London around 1585 and retired to Stratford around 1613.
3. His early plays were mainly tragedies.
4. W. Shakespeare had two children.
5. W. Shakespeare died in 1616.

Ex. 3. Choose the correct variant.

1. W. Shakespeare wrote 154/87 poems.
2. W. Shakespeare is often called *the King's Men/the Bard of Avon*.
3. His late works included *comedies/tragicomedies*.
4. A collected edition of almost all his works was published by the title "The first Folio" by his *relatives/friends*.
5. "The First Folio" was prefaced with a poem by *Ben Johnson/John Keats*.

Ex. 4. Answer the following questions.

1. Where was W. Shakespeare born?
2. Whom did he marry at the age of 18?
3. How many works did he produce?
4. What playing company was he a part-owner?
5. What are his most famous tragedies?

Ex. 5. Finish the sentences. Retell the text according to the plan.

1. This text is about... .
2. W. Shakespeare was an English... .
3. He is often called... .
4. His extant works consist of... .
5. W. Shakespeare was born and brought up in... .
6. At the age of 18, he married... .
7. He had three children with Anne Hathaway:... .
8. Around 1585, he settled in... .
9. In London, he had a successful career as an... .
10. His early plays were mainly... .
11. His most famous tragedies are... .
12. In his last phase, he wrote... .
13. Most of his best-known works were produced between... .
14. At the age of 49 he retired to... .
15. He died in... .

Ex. 6. Make up your own questions.

1. There has been considerable speculation about such matters as Shakespeare's physical appearance, religious beliefs, etc., because few records of his private life survive. (**Why...?**)

2. Shakespeare's plays are constantly studied, performed, and reinterpreted in diverse cultural and political contexts throughout the world. (**In what way...?**)

3. Shakespeare married Anne Hathaway, with whom he had three children. (**With whom...?**)

4. In 1623 his two friends published *The First Folio*. (**When...?**)

5. W. Shakespeare died in Stratford-upon-Avon. (**Where...?**)

UNIT 9. WILLIAM HOGARTH

Ex. 1. The following text will introduce you to William Hogarth's life. Read the text and be ready to check your understanding.

Text

William Hogarth was born in 1697 in Smithfields, London, the son of Latin teacher Richard Hogarth. The elder Hogarth later opened a coffee house, but the venture was a disaster, and he was jailed in Fleet Street prison when he was unable to pay his debts.

William later apprenticed as a silver-plate engraver to master engraver Ellis Gamble. When his apprenticeship period ended, Hogarth went into business for himself. It was at this period of his life that Hogarth met a man who was to prove an inspiration for his future career, artist Sir James Thornhill. Hogarth attended classes at Thornhill's free art academy in Covent Garden, became friends with the artist, and eventually married his daughter, Jane.

Hogarth worked for print sellers, and also published his own work, notably the moralistic tale *The Harlot's Progress* (1732). The following year he began his famous series *The Rake's Progress*, showing the decline of a young man into a life of drunkenness and immorality.

A successful artist in his own right now, Hogarth managed to use his influence to press passage of a law aimed at preventing publication of artist's works without payment of royalties. He also helped found the St. Martin's Lane Academy for young artists.

Although Hogarth was successful producing portrait engravings, it is as a *social commentator* (публицист) that he is most widely remembered. He produced several series of prints depicting the sordid details of everyday life among the lower classes (notably *Gin Lane*), and political satire such as *The Election*.

The latter style, particularly his anti-war *The Times* (1762) made him many enemies in Parliament, but Hogarth continued his bitingly satirical work to the end.

He died on October 25, 1764.

His influence had been strongly felt both in literature than in painting, but it was significantly the Romantics, many of whose ideas Hogarth had anticipated, who first recognized his greatness (after his death).

Ex. 2. Say whether the statements are true or false. If the statement is false, correct it.

1. W. Hogarth was the son of a Greek teacher.
2. W. Hogarth was both an artist and a social commentator.
3. W. Hogarth was married to Jane Gamble.
4. His painting series "The Rake's Progress" was published in 1732.
5. W. Hogarth died in the 17th century.

Ex. 3. Choose the correct variant.

1. It was *Ellis Gamble*/*James Thornfield* who inspired W. Hogarth to his future career.
2. W. Hogarth attended classes at *Thornhill's free art academy*/*the St. Martin's Lane Academy*.
3. W. Hogarth helped found *Thornhill's free art academy*/*the St. Martin's Lane Academy*.
4. The decline of a young man was shown in W. Hogarth's famous series "*The Rake's Progress*" / "*The Harlot's Progress*".
5. His *political satires*/*portrait engravings* made him many enemies in Parliament.

Ex. 4. Answer the following questions.

1. Where was W. Hogarth born?
2. What happened to W. Hogarth's father when he was unable to pay his debts.
3. When did W. Hogarth meet artist Sir James Thornfield?
4. What are W. Hogarth's most famous works?
5. Is he remembered only as a portrait engraver?

Ex. 5. Finish the sentences. Retell the text according to the plan.

1. This text is about... .
2. W. Hogarth was a British... .
3. W. Hogarth was born in... .
4. His father was... .
5. After being apprenticed as a silver-plate engraver, W. Hogarth became friends with artist... .
6. Later, W. Hogarth married... .
7. One of his notable works was the moralistic tale... .
8. It was published in... .
9. In 1733, W. Hogarth began his famous series... .
10. When a successful artist, W. Hogarth helped found... .
11. W. Hogarth was not only a portrait engraver, but also... .
12. The title of his political satire was... .
13. His anti-war "The Times" (1762) made him... .
14. W. Hogarth died in... .
15. W. Hogarth's greatness was first recognized by... .

Ex. 6. Make up your own questions.

1. When his apprenticeship period ended, Hogarth went into business for himself. (**When...?**)
2. It was at this period of his life that Hogarth met a man who was to prove an inspiration for his future career, artist Sir James Thornhill. (**Who...?**)
3. In 1733, he began his famous series *The Rake's Progress*, showing the decline of a young man into a life of drunkenness and immorality. (**What...?**)
4. His anti-war *The Times* (1762) made him many enemies in Parliament. (**What...?**)
5. His influence had been strongly felt both in literature than in painting. (**In what sphere...?**)

UNIT 10. THOMAS ARCHER

Ex. 1. The following text will introduce you to Thomas Archer's life. Read the text and be ready to check your understanding.

Text

Thomas Archer (born c. 1668—died May 23, 1743, Whitehall, London, England) was a British architect and practitioner of what was, for England, an extraordinarily extravagant Baroque style, marked by lavish curves, large scale, and bold detail.

Archer, the son of a Warwickshire squire, was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, and then spent four years abroad. The appreciation he gained for classical proportion and style was augmented by his appreciation for the more modern work of Italian Baroque architects Borromini and Bernini.

After receiving several lucrative royal appointments, he bought the manor of Hale, Hampshire, in 1715 and rebuilt the house and church.

Archer's reputation was made by his work on three British churches, each displaying an individuality of design and character that show Archer's ability to adapt his style to the job at hand. The first is the Church of St Philip, Birmingham (1709–1715), later to become Birmingham Cathedral. Here, the chief attraction is the tower, rising in finely articulated steps to a beautifully proportioned cupola.

The second is St Paul's, Deptford (1730), a clever mixture of classical and Baroque styles. Here, the staunchly solid base is fronted by a rounded Doric portico of surprising grace, and surmounted by a slender steeple in the style of Wren.

The third church is the Church of St John, Westminster. This four-square building evokes similar reactions to Vanbrugh's Blenheim Palace; viewers generally either admire or despise it. The design is imposing, perhaps overbearing, with a mixture of Roman and Greek Baroque ornamentation. The church was badly damaged by bombing in the Second World War, and was not fully restored until the 1960's. Since that time it has been primarily used as a concert hall.

The final work for which Archer is remembered is the northern aspect of Chatsworth House, Derbyshire, where his long, broadly curved pilastered bow frontage survives largely unaltered.

Today, with his rivals Vanbrugh and Hawksmoor, Archer stands as one of the most important practitioners of English Baroque architecture.

Ex. 2. Say whether the statements are true or false. If the statement is false, correct it.

1. Thomas Archer was a Gothic-style designer.
2. Th. Archer was educated at Cambridge.
3. Th. Archer was educated not only in Britain but also abroad.
4. Th. Archer's reputation was made by his work on churches: the Church of St. Philip (Birmingham), St. Paul's (London), and the Church of St. John (London).
5. Th. Archer died in the 17th century.

Ex. 3. Choose the correct variant.

1. Th. Archer was a practitioner of *the Baroque style/the Classic style*.
2. Th. Archer's style was influenced by Italian architects *Borromini and Bernini/Vanbrugh and Hawksmoor*.
3. Th. Archer worked at the Church of St. Philip for *16/6* years.
4. *The Church of St. Paul/the Church of St. John* was badly damaged by bombing in the WWII.
5. Th. Archer's final work for which he is remembered is the northern aspect of *Chatsworth House/the manor of Hale*.

Ex. 4. Answer the following questions.

1. What was Th. Archer?
2. What architectural style did Th. Archer practice?
3. What was Th. Archer's father?
4. What three churches made Th. Archer his reputation?
5. What was Th. Archer's final most notable work?

Ex. 5. Finish the sentences. Retell the text according to the plan.

1. This text is about... .
2. Th. Archer was a British... .
3. The architectural style that he practiced was... .
4. Th. Archer was the son of... .
5. Th. Archer was first educated... .
6. After Oxford, he spent... .
7. His style was influenced by modern works of... .
8. In 1715, he bought and rebuilt... .
9. Th. Archer's reputation was made by... .
10. The first church that made Th. Archer famous was....
11. The second church for which Th. Archer gained his reputation was... .
12. His third notable church was... .
13. The Church of St. John was damaged by... .
14. Th. Archer's final work for which he is remembered was... .
15. Th. Archer's major rivals were....
16. Th. Archer died... .

Ex. 6. Make up your own questions.

1. Th. Archer was a practitioner of English Baroque architecture.
(What architectural style...?)
2. After Oxford, Th. Archer spent four years abroad. **(How long (how many years)...?)**
3. Th. Archer bought the manor of the Hale in 1715. **(When...?)**
4. The Church of St. Philip later became Birmingham Cathedral.
(What...?)
5. Th. Archer's major rivals were Vanbrugh and Hawksmoor.
(Who...?).

UNIT 11. ISAAC NEWTON

Ex. 1. The following text will introduce you to Isaac Newton's life. Read the text and be ready to check your understanding.

Text

Isaac Newton was born on 4 January, 1643 in Woolsthorpe, Lincolnshire. His father, also named Isaac, died before he was born. Isaac's mother Hannah remarried when Isaac was only two years old, and he was left in the care of his grandmother.

He was educated at Grantham Free Grammar School, where he showed no aptitude for study. But his mother was persuaded to allow him to enter university at Trinity College, Cambridge.

Newton intended to study law, but his taste quickly turned to mathematics. He received his bachelor's degree in the spring of 1665, but then an outbreak of the plague forced the university to close, and Newton returned to his Lincolnshire home.

It was during this time of retreat that the famous incident of a falling apple gave Newton the first glimmerings of the ideas he later developed into his study of gravitational forces.

In the two years he spent in inadvertent exile from Cambridge, Newton made extraordinary strides in mathematics, creating the basis of modern calculus. He wrote *De Methodis Serierum et Fluxionum* in 1671, though it was not published during his lifetime.

When Cambridge reopened, Newton became a Fellow of Trinity College. His fresh ideas began to circulate among the leading mathematicians of the day. He also delved into astronomy and optics.

He was one of the first to argue that white light is actually composed of many different colours, and he constructed one of the first reflecting telescopes. Later, he was persuaded to publish his ideas on physics and astronomy, *Philosophiae naturalis principia mathematica* (1687). In this work he first laid out his law of universal gravitation.

Shortly after this he was elected to Parliament as a representative of the university. In 1693 Newton suffered a nervous breakdown, and a few years later he became Master of the Royal Mint. He was elected

president of the Royal Society in 1703, a position he held until his death (1727). In 1705 he became the first scientist to be knighted for his work.

He was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Ex. 2. Say whether the statements are true or false. If the statement is false, correct it.

1. Isaac Newton was born the 16th century.
2. I. Newton was a brilliant schoolboy.
3. At college, I. Newton showed more interest in law than in mathematics.
4. He described the basis of modern calculus in “Methodis Serierum Fluxionum” (1671).
5. I. Newton laid out his law of universal gravitation in his “Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica” (1687).

Ex. 3. Choose the correct variant.

1. I. Newton was educated at *Oxford/Cambridge*.
2. I. Newton received his *Bachelor's/Master's* Degree in 1665.
3. I. Newton's “De Methodis Serierum Fluxionum” was published *during his lifetime/after his death*.
4. I. Newton constructed one of the first *reflecting/radio* telescopes.
5. He was elected president of the Royal Society in *1703/1727*.

Ex. 4. Answer the following questions.

1. Why was I. Newton left in the care of his grandmother?
2. At what school was I. Newton educated?
3. What college did he graduate from?
4. What was I. Newton's main achievement in mathematics?
5. What was I. Newton's main achievement in Physics?

Ex. 5. Finish the sentences. Retell the text according to the plan.

1. The text is about... .
2. I. Newton was an outstanding British... .
3. I. Newton's father died before... .
4. His mother remarried when... .
5. The school he was educated at was... .
6. At Cambridge he intended to study law, but... .
7. I. Newton received his Bachelor's Degree in... .
8. I. Newton wrote his "De Methodis Serierum et Fluxionum"
in... .
9. I. Newton argued that white light... .
10. He published his ideas on Physics and Astronomy in... .
11. His law of universal gravitation was also published in... .
12. I. Newton suffered a nervous breakdown in... .
13. In 1703, he was elected... .
14. I. Newton was knighted for his work in... .
15. I. Newton died in... .
16. I. Newton was buried in... .

Ex. 6. Make up your own questions.

1. Isaac's mother Hannah remarried when Isaac was only two years old. (**When...?**)
2. He received his bachelor's degree in the spring of 1665, but then an outbreak of the plague forced the university to close, and Newton returned to his Lincolnshire home. (**Why...?**)
3. I. Newton also delved into astronomy and optics. (**Into what...?**)
4. He constructed one of the first reflecting telescopes. (**What...?**)
5. He was buried in Westminster Abbey. (**Where...?**).

UNIT 12. CHRISTOPHER WREN

Ex. 1. The following text will introduce you to Christopher Wren's life. Read the text and be ready to check your understanding.

Text

Sir Christopher Michael Wren (1632–1723) is one of the most highly acclaimed English architects in history. He was accorded responsibility for rebuilding 52 churches in the City of London after the Great Fire in 1666, including his masterpiece, St. Paul's Cathedral, completed in 1711.

Architectural Career

In Wren's age, the profession of architect as understood today did not exist. When Wren was a student at Oxford, he became familiar with *Vitruvius's De architectura* and absorbed the fundamentals of the architectural design there.

Through the Royal Society, the King noticed Wren's works. A few years later, he set his only foreign journey to France, during which he acquired the firsthand study of modern design and construction.

Wren's first architectural project was the chapel of Pembroke College in Cambridge, which his uncle, the Bishop of Ely, asked him to design in 1663.

St. Paul's

St. Paul's has always been the highlight of Wren's reputation.

Wren had been involved in repairs of the old cathedral since 1661. In the spring of 1666, he made his first design for a dome for St. Paul's. It was accepted on 27 August 1666. One week later, however, the Great Fire of London reduced two-thirds of the City to a smoking desert and old St Paul's to a ruin.

It was not until 1670 that the rebuilding started. Wren presented his initial "First Model" for St. Paul's. This plan was accepted. By 1672, however, this design seemed too modest, and Wren met his critics by producing a design of spectacular grandeur. This modified design, called "Great Model", was accepted by the King and the construction started in November 1673. However, this design failed to satisfy the chapter and clerical opinion generally; moreover, it had an economic

drawback. In 1674 he produced the Classical-Gothic compromise known as the Warrant Design.

However, the cathedral that Wren finally started to build bears only a slight resemblance to the Warrant Design.

In 1697, the first service was held in the cathedral when Wren was 65. There was still, however, no dome. Finally in 1711 the cathedral was declared complete.

Ex. 2. Say whether the statements are true or false. If the statement is false, correct it.

1. Ch. Wren was born in the 16th century.
2. Ch. Wren studied architectural fundamentals at Cambridge.
3. Ch. Wren traveled a lot.
4. Ch. Wren's major masterpiece was the Chapel of Pembroke College.
5. St. Paul's Cathedral was declared complete in 1711.

Ex. 3. Choose the correct variant.

1. Ch. Wren was accorded responsibility for rebuilding 52/25 churches.
2. Ch. Wren's first architectural project was *St. Paul's Cathedral/the Chapel of Pembroke College*.
3. Ch. Wren had been involved into St. Paul's project since 1661/1711.
4. Ch. Wren presented his initial "First Model" for St. Paul's in 1670/1711.
5. The first service in St. Paul's was held when Wren was 65/56.

Ex. 4. Answer the following questions.

1. What was Ch. Wren?
2. Where did he study architectural design?
3. What happened in London so that Ch. Wren had to rebuilt so many churches (52 churches)?
4. What was his first architectural project?

5. How many versions (models) of St. Paul's did he work out? What were they? Which of them was accepted by the King?

Ex. 5. Finish the sentences. Retell the text according to the plan.

1. The text is about... .
2. Ch. Wren was a notable British... .
3. After the Great Fire of London, he rebuilt... .
4. Ch. Wren studied the fundamentals of the architectural design at
5. During his only foreign journey, he acquired... .
6. Ch. Wren's first architectural project was... .
7. Ch. Wren major masterpiece is... .
8. Ch. Wren had been involved in the repairs of the old St. Paul's since... .
9. After St. Paul's had been destroyed in the Great Fire of London, Ch. Wren presented his initial... .
10. The first design was criticized for being too... .
11. The second design ("Great Model") failed to satisfy... .
12. In 1674 Ch. Wren produced the Classical Gothic Compromise known as... .
13. The Cathedral that we know today bears... .
14. The first service in the Cathedral was held in... .
15. The Cathedral was declared complete in... .
16. Ch. Wren died in... .

Ex. 6. Make up your own questions.

1. Ch. Wren's uncle was the Bishop of Ely. (**What...?**)
2. Ch. Wren's initial design for St. Paul's was presented in 1670. (**When...?**)
3. The initial design was criticized for its being too modest. (**Why...?**)
4. In 1673, Ch. Wren produced the second design for St. Paul's known as "Great Model". (**When...?**)
5. In 1674, Ch. Wren produced the classical Gothic compromise for St. Paul's. (**Of what style...?**).

UNIT 13. ОПОРЫ ДЛЯ ПЕРЕСКАЗА

Список выражений для пересказа содержания социокультурного текста

1. The title of the text (the article) is...
2. The text (the article) tells us about...
 - is about...
 - is devoted to...
 - is connected with...
 - deals with the problem of...
 - reflects the...
 - shows / proves that...
 - studies the problem (s)...
3. The text suggests different / various ideas about...
points of view on the problem of...
4. The text touches upon the problem of...
various / different / a great variety of
problems.
5. The principal theme of the text is...
6. The main stress in the article is put on...
7. The main idea of the text is clear (certain, vague, hidden).
8. I cannot make out the theme of the text, but I think that...
9. The author of the text gives their view (ideas) of the discussed
(mentioned) problem.
10. The author makes us find out our own understanding of the
problem (the solution, the way out).
11. The author wants the reader to share his ideas about the ques-
tion.
12. I believe (think, suppose, consider) that the article is easy to
read (translate, retell).
13. The article contains a lot of valuable (useful) information (data).
14. The article is of much use to everybody as it broadens your
range of interests.
15. I find the article interesting, absorbing /gripping, exciting,
moving, amusing, sentimental, delightful, charming... a little boring ,
dull, rather / too complex, empty, depressing, sad...

16. The article is (not) worth reading.
17. I am afraid, but the article is beyond my comprehension.

Вариант 1 плана пересказа биографии

1. The name of the person whose life is described in the text.
2. His/her occupation.
3. The date and place of his/her birth.
4. The place of his/her residence.
5. His/her education.
6. His/her professional life (general assessment).
7. His/her interests.
8. His/her hobby.
9. The fruits of his/her work.
10. Examples of his/her works (discoveries, etc.).
11. His/her main works.
12. His/her contribution to a certain field of life (general assessment).
13. His/her family.
14. The date and place of death.

Вариант 2 плана пересказа биографии

1. What is the text about?
2. What was this person?
3. Where and when was this person born?
4. Where did this person live?
5. What do you know about this person's education?
6. How would you characterize this person's professional life?
7. What was this person interested in?
8. What else was this person interested in?
9. How would you characterize the results of this person's work?
10. What works did this person produce?
11. What were this person's major works?
12. What can you say about this person's contribution to science/literature/painting, etc.?
13. What do you remember about this person's family?
14. Where and when did this person die?

Вариант 3 плана пересказа биографии

1. This text is about... (I am going to speak about...)
2. ... was an outstanding / a famous poet / writer / scientist / politician / painter / musician / composer...
3. He/she was born...
4. He/she lived in...
5. He/she was educated in Cambridge/Oxford... (He/she was a well-educated person. We don't know much about his/her education).
6. His/her professional life was very eventful/fruitful/interesting (His career was successful).
7. He/she studied...
He/she was interested in...
8. He/she also studied...
He/she was also interested in...
9. The results of his/her work were impressive.
10. He wrote a lot of books about... (He made a lot of useful discoveries, for example... / He painted a lot of remarkable pictures, for example... He designed a lot of original buildings, for example...).
11. His/her main works include...
12. So, his/her contribution to literature/painting/politics/science was great. (So, his/her role to literature/painting/politics/science was great.)
13. But we mainly remember him (her) for his/her...
14. He/she had a family of... (There is no information about his/her family in the text).
15. At the end, I have to say that he/she died... (The final thing I want to say is that...)

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