

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ВЫСШЕГО И СРЕДНЕГО  
СПЕЦИАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ  
УЗБЕКИСТАН

САМАРКАНДСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ  
ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ

**ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА**

*Учебно-методическое пособие*

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Настоящее пособие предназначено для студентов старших курсов факультетов и отделений английского языка. Оно рассчитано на дальнейшее углубленное развитие навыков устной и письменной речи. Учебное пособие содержит обширный материал лексического, грамматического, исторического, географического и общеобразовательного характера, что предусматривает изучение различных аспектов английского языка. Цель работы – помочь студенту вести непринужденные беседы на самые различные темы.

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## ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Учебное пособие, которое вы держите в руках, должно способствовать совершенствованию навыков устной и письменной английской речи. Внимательное отношение к предлагаемым материалам поможет студентам самостоятельно вести непринужденные беседы и диалоги на самые различные темы.

Пособие составлено из различных пластов английского языка и состоит из разнообразных сведений исторического, географического, политического и общеобразовательного характера. Оно должно познакомить студентов не только с лингвистическими категориями английского языка, но и дать наглядное представление об английской классической литературе, позволить им окунуться в мир прозы и поэзии.

Здесь представлены сведения о быте, традициях и культуре, архитектурных памятниках Великобритании, США и Узбекистана.

Книга содержит тексты, речевые образцы, лексические и грамматические комментарии, упражнения. Упор делается на углубление словарного запаса студентов, выявление многозначности слов и выражений, изучение синонимов, антонимов, фразеологических единиц.

За каждым текстом следуют лексические пояснения, рассчитанные на расширение лингвистической базы учащихся. Работа над текстом предполагает также перевод, обсуждение его содержания, особенностей языка и стиля, толкование реалий. За лексическими комментариями следует ряд упражнений, обеспечивающих закрепление нового языкового материала. Упражнения и задания рассчитаны как на выполнение в аудитории, так и на самостоятельную работу.

Пособие также содержит дополнительную информацию: пословицы и поговорки, образцы поэзии, высказывания известных людей, факты из жизни литературных, исторических

и спортивных деятелей, мифы древней Греции и Рима, портреты знаменитостей и фотографии выдающихся памятников архитектуры.

Пособие предназначено для студентов третьего курса факультетов и отделений английского языка.

*A sound mind in a sound body*

### THE OLYMPIC GAMES

The ancient Olympic Games were primarily a part of a religious festival in honor of Zeus, the father of the Greek gods and goddesses. The festival and the games were held in **Olympia**, a rural sanctuary site (model shown here, courtesy of the British Museum) in the western Peloponnesos.

The Greeks that came to the Sanctuary of Zeus at Olympia shared the same religious beliefs and spoke the same language. The athletes were all male citizens of the city-states from every corner of the Greek world, coming from as far away as Iberia (Spain) in the west and the Black Sea (Tur-key) in the east. The sanctuary was named in antiquity



after **Mt. Olympus**, the highest mountain in mainland Greece. In Greek mythology, Mt. Olympus was the home of the greatest of the Greek gods and goddesses. The ancient Olympic Games began in the year **776 BC**, when Koroibos, a cook from the nearby city of Elis, won the **stadion** (stadium) race, a foot race 600 feet long. According to some literary traditions, this was the only athletic event of the games for the first 13 Olympic festivals or until 724 BC. From 776 BC, the Games were held in Olympia every four years for almost 12 centuries. Contrary evidence, both literary and archaeological, suggests that the games may have existed at Olympia much earlier than this date, perhaps as early as the 10th or 9th century BC.

### NUDITY AT THE GAMES?

There are two stories relating to the question of nudity at the ancient Olympic Games. One story states that it was a runner from Megara, Orsippos or Orrhippos who, in 720 B.C. was the first to run naked in the stadion race when he lost his shorts in the race. Another tradition is that

it was the Spartans who introduced nudity to the Olympic Games in the 8th century B.C. as it was a Spartan tradition. It is not clear if the very first recorded victor at Olympia, Koroibos, who won the stadion race in 776 B.C. wore shorts or not. It seems clear that by the late 8th century nudity was common for the male contestants. Although the ancient Games were staged in Olympia, Greece, from 776 BC through 393 AD, it took 1503 years for the Olympics to return. The first modern Olympics were held in Athens, Greece, in 1896. The man responsible for its rebirth was a Frenchman named Baron **Pierre de Coubertin\***, who presented the idea in 1894. His original thought was to unveil the modern Games in 1900 in his native Paris, but delegates from 34 countries were so enthralled with the concept that they convinced him to move the Games up to 1896 and have Athens serve as the first host.

## THE OLYMPIC FLAME

The idea of the Olympic torch or Olympic Flame was first inaugurated in the 1928 Olympic Games in Amsterdam. There was no torch relay in the ancient Olympic Games. There were known, however, torch relays in other ancient Greek athletic festivals including those held at Athens. The modern Olympic torch relay was first instituted at the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin. **The Olympic Oath** was introduced in 1920.

## VOCABULARY NOTES AND COMMENTS

**rural (adj)** – related to the countryside, not the city. Synonym – rustic.

*They live on a farm in a rural area of Montana.*

**sanctuary (n)** – 1. a safe, protected place: *The little house gave us sanctuary from wind and cold;* 2. protection (from law or government), asylum. *The escaped prisoner found sanctuary in a foreign embassy;* 3. a holy place: *They built a sanctuary for the Virgin Mary high in the mountains.*

**antiquity (n)**– 1. the time of ancient societies: *In antiquity Greek and Roman civilizations lasted for many hundreds of years;* 2. ancient objects such as vases and statues: *The museum has many antiquities from ancient Egypt.*

**nudity (n)** – nakedness, without clothes.

**contestant (n)** – a competitor in competition: *She is the youngest contestant in the jumping competition.*

**enthrall (v)** – to hold someone's attention completely. Synonyms: captivate, spellbind. *The dancer enthralls her audience with the beauty of her movements.*

**oath (n)** – a promise to do smth., such as remain loyal to one's country or tell the truth in a court of law. *The soldiers took an oath of loyalty to their country.*

**to be under oath** – to have promised to tell the truth. *When the witness began to answer, the judge reminded her that she was under oath.*

**torch (n)** – a lighting device with a flame atop a handle: *The Olympic torch is used to light the flame to begin the games.*

**to carry a torch for someone** – to be in love with sb. who usually does not love one in return: *She always carried a torch for her old boyfriend.*

**inaugurate (v)** – 1. to put in public office with a ceremony: *The governor of Texas was inaugurated two months after his election.* 2. to open, begin with ceremony: *A jazz band inaugurated the festivities with a lively song.*

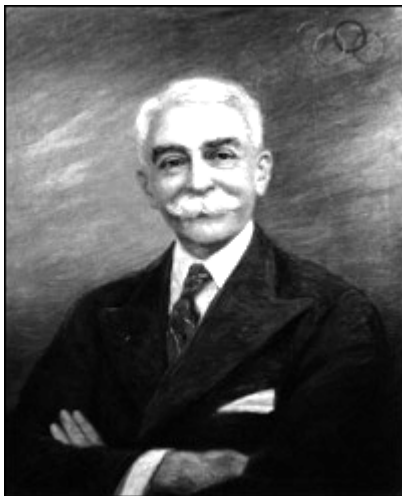
**convince (v)** – to cause sb. to believe smth. is worth doing or true.

Synonym – to persuade.

*The young man convinced the beautiful woman to marry him. He convinced her that he loved her greatly.*

## **REFERENCE**





**\*Pierre de Coubertin** was born in Paris on January 1, 1863, to a family the ancestor of which, known under the name de Fredy, was in the service of the King of France Louis XI who knighted him in 1471. It was in 1577 that the domain of Coubertin near Paris was acquired by a Fredy who assumed the name and the estate. Since then, all his descendants preserve the name Fredy de Coubertin. It was in Normandy, not far from the port of Le Havre, that Pierre de Coubertin lived during his youth in the domain

of Mirville, brought in marriage by his mother, a descendant of a companion of the Viking chief Rollon, first duke of Normandy. Pierre did his schooling at Paris and followed courses at the School of Political Sciences. Having considered a military career, he renounced it, foreseeing a period of peace. Politics seemed disappointing to him. Thus he considered the reform of education of French youth. After informational voyages to England and the United States, embarking at Le Havre, he decided to consecrate his life to pedagogical reform – which he did unstintingly. The life and the work of Pierre de Coubertin reposes on cultural principles capable of unravelling the antinomies of the human condition, in offering to a world in full transformation, a new manner of thinking and acting. From his school years, Pierre de Coubertin felt the necessity of a «pedagogical rebronzing» (to renew, stronger and better): «almost unconsciously and moved by a strange instinct, I indicted in my child's judgment all French pedagogy» he affirmed before the «French Association for the advancement of Sciences» on January 26, 1889. At twenty years of age, he turned to comparative pedagogy and for several years travelled abroad, indispensable for accomplishing his observations. As early as 1887 he responded to the campaign of the «hygienists» on «scholastic overwork» in proposing, as a remedy, the organization of leisure. In 1906 he founded the «Association for the Reform of Teaching» and published thereafter in three installments the program of an integral

education, under the title: «The Education of Adolescents in the XXth Century». Elected President of the Universal Pedagogical Union in 1925 he finalized the Charter of Pedagogical Reform for a return to a more vast and purified life.

As early as 1891, respecting the man in each man, he called for the creation of a workers university education; in 1906 he founded the Society of Popular Sports; in 1921, he edited a work concerning workers' universities; he brought out in 1922 a study entitled: «Between two battles: from Olympism to the Workers' University»; in 1923 followed a thesis concerning «higher education of manual workers and the organization of workers' Universities», after 1925 he had established the regulations for the workers' University through the work of the «Universal Pedagogical Union», concerning secondary education. Already, at Lausanne in 1917, he had called for the creation in each agglomeration of a «Popular University», consecrated to the general culture to the exclusion of all professional training. During his stay in this city, the «Maison du Peuple» (Peoples' House) was stimulated by his presence and manifested a great intellectual activity. One understands, thus, the fervor which animated the reflection of Pierre de Coubertin: «One is not in this world to live one's life, but that of others.

### ***QUESTIONS***

1. In whose honour were the first Olympic Games held?
2. Do you possess any information about Zeus?
3. Did females participate in the Olympic Games?
4. What is the highest mountain of Greece?
5. Who was Koroibos?
6. How often were the ancient Olympic Games held?
7. Who was Baron Pierre de Coubertin?

### ***TASKS***

1. Study thoroughly vocabulary notes. Make up sentences with each word and expression.
2. Give synonyms to the following words and comment upon the shades of meanings: **nude, convince, sanctuary, contest, male, enthrall, competitor.**
3. Illustrate the meanings of phraseological units: to be under oath; to carry a torch for someone.
4. Insert the appropriate word instead of dots:

Though he was speaking so ardently he could not... his friends that he was innocent. A lot of people were praying in... that day. It was completely dark in the forest and travelers lit... The President of the United States was... last month. The spy gave the... that he would not reveal the secret under any circumstances. My grandfather devoted all his life to the collection of.... Two young fellows were... by the amazing beauty of the girl approaching to them.

### ***QUESTIONS***

1. Find additional information about Baron Pierre de Coubertin, make the report and present it in the class.
2. What role does sport play in your life?
3. What is your favourite sport?
4. Do you have any favourite sportsmen?
5. What do spectators do at the stadium?
6. What is the difference between a *sport* and a *game*?
7. What sports and games do you know?
8. What is the favourite national sport in Uzbekistan?
9. Try to describe one of your favourite games without naming it and let your fellow students guess which game you are describing.

## ROMAN GLADIATORIAL GAMES



Romans liked watching other people die. They thought that was fun, like maybe you think going to horror movies or watching Cops on TV is fun. They also believed that **their gods\*** liked gladiatorial fights, so that going to the fights was a sort of religious experience as well as being fun. Many Roman people sometimes went to

big stadiums to see professionals fight (like boxers today). You went early in the morning, and paid for your ticket, and sat in your seat. Sometimes all the seats were free, if a rich person had given money to pay for the show. Other times, you had to pay, and it cost more money for the good seats than for the bad seats, so the poor people had to sit way up top where it was hard to see.



Amphitheater of El Djem, in Tunisia (North Africa) (the second biggest in the Roman Empire, after the Colosseum in Rome)

First men in armor came out and fought against wild animals, like bears or bulls or alligators or ostriches or lions or tigers. They captured the animals in faraway places and brought them to the stadiums specially. Then the Romans treated the animals badly to make them hungry and mean so they would fight. Usually the men killed the animals, but sometimes the animals killed the men, which everyone thought was very exciting. You can still see this kind of fighting today in bullfights in Spain or France or Mexico.



Around lunchtime, there would be a break, and people would eat their lunches. Some people brought picnics with them: bread and cheese and vegetables mostly. Other people bought food from the vendors who were walking around the stadium selling wine and water and stuffed pastries. While people were eating lunch, in their seats, there would be a half-time show that sometimes had singers or dancers or a little play, or sometimes had criminals being killed. Sometimes the criminals were just brought out and had their heads cut off or were stabbed, but other times they were tied to posts and the bears came and attacked them, or they were pushed off a high tower or something creative like that. Because the gods loved to see justice done, they also liked to see criminals being killed. After lunch sometimes there was another show, where men fought men. In big cities, these fights were to the death. In smaller towns, probably the men usually just fought until someone was hurt, though sometimes men did get killed. The men who were fighting were often, though not always, slaves.

## VOCABULARY NOTES

**gladiator** – (in ancient Rome) a man, usually a slave or prisoner who fought with other man or animals for show. *Gladiators fought before large crowds in ancient Rome.*

**armor** (n)– a protective cover worn by a soldier or on a piece of military equipment; military tanks and other vehicles equipped with protective plates. *The general sent his armor to meet the enemy.*

**ostrich** (n) – a large African bird with long neck and legs, which cannot fly. *Ostriches are believed to bury their heads in the sand when frightened.*

**treat** (v) – 1. to act or behave toward: *She treats her children with loving care.* 2. to handle, take care of: *The computer department treated the computer breakdown by switching quickly to another system.* 3. give medical attention to: *The physician treats her patients in her office.*

**mean** (adj) – vicious, wanting to hurt. *That boy is so mean.*

**vendor** (n) – 1. a person who sells smth. (a hot dog vendor on the street corner). 2. general term for a business or agent who supplies goods and services to other companies.

**pastry** (n)– a rich dough shaped into an open or closed shell to contain sweet food, such as fruit pies, cream. *She rolled out a pastry to make apple pie.*

**stab** (v) – to pierce with something sharp.

**to stab someone in the back** – to treat sb. badly, often while acting nice. *You stabbed her in the back when you smiled and laughed with her and then told to everyone not to go to her party.*  
(ВОНЗИТЬ КИНЖАЛ В СПИНУ).

## ANCIENT GODS

The ancient Greeks and Romans worshiped twelve major gods. The one with the most power was **Zeus**, or **Jupiter**, who lived on a high mountain, Mount Olympus. From the cloudy peak he surveyed the various affairs of the world. He rode in a great chariot which was drawn by four white horses. Whenever he liked, he called for a great assembly of the gods. At the huge assembly one would find **Poseidon**, or **Neptune**, the god of the sea; **Hades**, or **Pluto**, the god of shadowy land of the dead; **Hera**, or **Juno**, the beautiful but quarrelsome wife of Zeus; **Apollo**, the handsome god of the sun; **Diana**, the swift goddess of the hunt; who in time became known as the goddess of the moon; or Mercury, the swift messenger of the gods; **Hestia**, or **Vesta**, the goddess of the hearth, who became a special protector of the home; **Ares**, or **Mars**, dreadful god of war; **Athena**, or **Minerva**, the favorite daughter of Zeus, who was noted for great wisdom; **Hephaestus**, or **Vulcan**, the ugly god, who was the useful god of fire and of the forge; and **Aphrodite**, or **Venus**, the lovely goddess of beauty. Noted for her beauty, Venus was sought by all the gods as a wife. **Jupiter**, knowing her charms, nevertheless married her to **Vulcan**, the ugliest of the gods. Bathed in radiant light, Venus brought love and joy wherever she went. **Mars**, known to the Greeks as **Ares**, was the god of war. Terrified by Ares' power, the Greeks did not like to worship him. They saw both land and people destroyed by him. Observing his path, they said that Ares left blood, devastation, and grief behind him. The Romans, having great respect for Mars, made him one of their three chief deities. They imagined him dressed in shining armor. Mars, supposed to be the father of the founders of Rome, has a month named after him.

## ***Let's check your knowledge***

### *Exercise 1. Insert the suitable name*

1. The powerful god of the sea is ... 2. The ugly, but useful god for fire is ... 3. The principal god who possessed the greatest power is .... 4. The formidable god of war is ... 5. The master of the kingdom of the dead is .... 5. The beautiful but quarrelsome wife of Zeus is .... 6. The most handsome among the gods is .... 7. The goddess noted for her wisdom is .... 8. The most beautiful goddess who was married to the ugliest god is ... 9. The swift goddess of the hunting is .... 10. The goddess of the domestic hearth is ....

## **THE MARATHON**

**The marathon** was NOT an event of the ancient Olympic games. The marathon is a modern event that was first introduced in the Modern Olympic Games of 1896 in Athens, a race from Marathon northeast of Athens to the Olympic Stadium, a distance of 40 kilometers. The race commemorates the run of **Pheidippides**, an ancient day-runner who carried the news of the Persian landing at Marathon of 490 B.C. to Sparta (a distance of 149 miles) in order to enlist help for the battle. According to the fifth century B.C. ancient Greek historian Herodotus, Pheidippides delivered the news to the Spartans the next day. The distance of the modern marathon was standardized as 26 miles 385 yards or 42.195 km. in 1908 when the Olympic Games were held in London. The distance was the exact measurement between Windsor Castle, the start of the race, and the finish line inside White City Stadium.

In the fifth century B.C. Athens was a democratic city – state. The citizens of Athens valued their freedom. Seeing an opportunity for conquest, the Persian army invaded Greece. The Persians, dedicated to the destruction of Athens, had amassed an army one hundred thousand strong. The Athenians had only ten thousand



soldiers in their army. Fearing defeat, the Athenians sought help. They asked the other city-states for aid.

The Ithacans and the Corinthians, seeing the odds against them, refused. The Spartans were the last hope for Athens. But, prohibited from fighting during their religious holidays the Spartans also refused. They said, however, that their god Pan would afflict the Persians with a disease. The battle took place at **Marathon**. Knowing that there was little hope, the Athenians made a courageous decision. They realized that the Persians, convinced of their superiority, would not expect an attack. Without hesitation, the Athenians charged the Persian ranks. Surprised by this strategy, the Persians broke ranks and fled. By the day's end, the Athenians had defeated the Persians and captured their leaders. Was it the disease sent by Pan that frightened the Persians? Believing this to be the case, the Athenians called the disease *panikos*. What word do you suppose comes from this origin?

In the sport's literature there is one episode. A hero from the Greek town of Marathon died after having run 42,147 kilometres. He had been running such an enormous distance to announce the Athenian victory over the Persians. Having run for many hours without any rest, a young soldier arrived in Athens, stopped near the first house and fell down into the hands of an old peasant.

– The war is over! – he said.

– What war? – asked the peasant astonished by the news that there was some war.

– Miltiade\* won the Persian army.

The peasant could not ask any more questions because the hero had died.

The death of this soldier from Marathon has become the symbol of courage. Many centuries later the long – distance race was called the marathon. Nowadays it is the part of the Olympic games. To run such a long distance the sportsmen have to get hard training. The principal thing here is the system of alimentation (питание). The marathon runner loses 4-5 kilos during one race. That is why it is necessary to get physical, psychological and moral preparation.

\* **Miltiade** – Athenian general and statesman of the 6<sup>th</sup> – 5<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Announce – (объявлять) – to proclaim or make known publicly.  
Syn: proclaim, herald, reveal, declare.

Enormous – (adj.) – very great; immense, vast. Syn: huge, immense, vast, colossal, gigantic, excessive.

### ***Essential Vocabulary***

**B.C.** – before Christ

**A.D.** (Latin) – anno domini, i.e. in the year of our lord, since the birth of Christ.

**value** (v) – to estimate the worth of, appraise; to esteem highly

Syn: estimate, appreciate, evaluate, respect.

**conquest** (n) – act of conquering; victory. **Syn:** triumph, mastery, subjection

**conquer** (v) – to gain by force; overcome, subdue. **Syn:** invade, occupy, capture, vanquish, subjugate, defeat.

### ***Remember!***

defeat (n) – проигрыш, поражение

defeat (v) – наносить поражение, выигрывать

to be defeated – проигрывать, терпеть поражение.

**aid** (n) – help; person, thing or action that helps.

Syn: help, assistance, support.

**seeing the odds** – видя неравенство

**prohibit** (v) – to forbid by law; to forbid an action of ...

**prohibition** (n) – запрет

prohibition of manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks.

запрет на производство и продажу спиртных напитков.

**refuse** (v) syn: refuse – reject – deny.

**disease** (n) – disordered condition of mind or body marked by definite symptoms; illness.

Syn: ailment – sickness – illness – disorder – malady.

### ***Word Discrimination***

Disease is any morbid state of the body.

Sickness is the state of being affected with disease.

Illness may name any form of physical disorder. *All her life she had been a prey to illness.* Specifically, each word may name a particular morbid condition of the body:

e.g. *Pneumonia is often a fatal disease*

Grippe is a debilitating rather than a mortal sickness.

Of what illness did he die?

Sickness and illness are synonymous in general usage.

An ailment is a troublesome, slight illness. (недомогание)

Malady is a serious, often fatal disease.

Courageous (adj.) – brave.

Courage (n) – храбрость

Superiority (n) – higher in rank, dignity; of higher quality, intelligence, ability. (превосходство)

### **Text A. Sport in Great Britain**

National sports in Great Britain... It is a very interesting question, because many kinds of sport have taken the origin in England. The Englishmen love sports, they are called sports –lovers in spite of the fact that some of them neither play games nor even watch them. They only like to speak about sports. Some kinds of sport are professional in England. Many traditional sporting contests take place in England, for example, **cricket**. It is played from May till September. This game is associated with England. There are many cricket clubs in this country. English people like to play cricket. They think that summer without cricket is not summer. Cricket is the English national sport in summer. If you want to play cricket you must wear white boots, a white shirt and white long trousers. There are two teams. Each team has eleven players. Cricket is popular in boys' schools. Girls play cricket too.

**Football**. It has a long history. Football was played by the whole villages teams in the middle ages in England. Now football is the most popular game in Britain. It is a team but most of the teams are professional ones in England. Professional football is a big business. Football is played at schools too.

**Rugby football**. You can see a ball in this game, but it is not round. It is oval. This is team game. There are fifteen players in each team. It is a popular game in England. There are many amateur rugby football teams in this country.

If we speak about football, we can mention an American football too. It is a game that is played between two teams of players using an oval ball that can be handled or kicked. The captain of the team must be the oldest or best player.

**Table tennis or ping-pong.** Englishmen heard about tennis in 1880. Then the International Table Tennis Association was formed and the international rules were worked out.

Many people like to play table tennis. This game is played by men and women. There are some tennis clubs in England, but if you play there, it is necessary to pay money for it. Englishmen like playing tennis but many of them prefer to watch this game.

**Wimbledon.** It is the centre of lawn tennis. Some years ago Wimbledon was a village, now it is a part of London. The most important tennis competition takes place there every summer.

Englishmen pay much attention to swimming, rowing and walking. Usually the Oxford – Cambridge Boat Race takes place at the end of March or at the beginning of April. It is an interesting contest between the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. It is usually held on the Thames River. The first such race was held in 1820. There were a lot of people watching this race.

There are some racing competitions in England. They are motor-car racing, dog-racing, donkey-racing, boat-racing, horse-racing. All kinds of racings are popular in England. It is interesting to see the egg-and-spoon race. The runner, who takes part in this competition, must carry an egg in a spoon. It is not allowed to drop the egg.

We must speak about the **Highland Games** in Scotland. All competitors wear Highland dress. There are such competitions as putting the weight, tossing the caber and others. The English are great lovers of sports.

### **WORDS**

1. origin – начало, источник, происхождение
2. contest – состязание, соревнование
3. amateur – любительский
4. rugby – регби
5. lawn tennis – большой теннис
6. handle – брать руками
7. kick – ударять ногой
8. table tennis – настольный теннис
9. Wimbledon – Уимблдон (предмestье Лондона)
10. the Highland Games – состязание шотландских горцев
11. putting the weight – поднятие тяжестей

12. tossing the caber – метание шеста
13. rowing – гребля
14. race, racing – состязание, гонки
15. cricket – крикет

### ***Proverbs***

***A sound mind in a sound body.*** – В здоровом теле – здоровый дух.

***Good health is above wealth.*** – Доброе здоровье дороже богатства.

Learn these proverbs and comment upon their meaning.

### ***Different kinds of sports.***

archery	skating
artistic gymnastics (calisthenics)	skiing
boxing	ski-jump
car racing	slalom
cycling	sky diving (parachuting)
diving	swimming
fencing	weight lifting
figure-skating	windsurfing
gliding	wrestling
gymnastics	arm-wrestling
hang gliding	yachting
marathon	pole vault
mountaineering	rowing
steeplechase	canoeing
track-and-field athletics	discus throwing
hammer throwing	javelin throwing
high (long, triple) jump	hurdle races

### ***Out-of-door Games.***

badminton  
basket-ball  
cricket  
golf  
hockey

lawn tennis  
volley-ball  
polo  
water polo  
rugby (rugger)

### ***A Joke***

**Boy:** I was the third in the ski-race yesterday, Daddy.

**Father:** You are not a bad skier and who came the fourth?

**Boy:** Nobody. Teacher said that Alec was the first, Bob the second and all the others were the third.

### ***Ex.1. Translate into English.***

1. Легкая атлетика весьма полезна для поддержания формы.
2. Джеймс Браун поставил рекорд по плаванию.
3. Моя семья болеет за команду «Челси» (Chelsea).
4. Матч закончился вничью.
5. Стрельба из лука становится все более популярным видом спорта.
6. Мы не могли предположить, что наши соперники выиграют со счетом 2:1
7. Я полагаю, что турнир закончится со счетом 5:3 в нашу пользу.
8. Вы занимаетесь греблей или нырянием?
9. Фигурное катание – самый изящный вид спорта.
10. Дельтапланеризм – один из самых молодых видов спорта, но уже достаточно популярный.

11. Я предпочитаю художественную гимнастику любому другому виду спорта.
12. Чемпионат по боксу – зрелище не для слабонервных.
13. В фехтовании необходимо быть ловким, чтобы избежать прикосновения рапиры соперника.

***Ex. 2. Divide into pairs and make up dialogues using the following words and phrases:***

shout for the team, to be in good form, to score a goal, to kick the ball, defeat, referee, competition.

***Ex. 3. Briefly describe each kind of sport listed below:***

Slalom, swimming, yachting, draughts, marathon, rowing, skiing, archery, fencing, soccer.

***Ex. 4. Make up sentences using the following words and phrases:***

Track-and-field athletics, running track, cycling, to win the points, to win with a score, to set up a record, boxing gloves, rings, amateur, world tournament, record holder.

***Ex. 5. Give synonyms:***

Artistic gymnastics, draughts, to value, football, sports, huge, contest, to invade, judge, steeplechase.

***Ex. 6. What is it?***

- a) hard rubber disk used in hockey ...
- b) sport of using a sword ...
- c) skiing race down a steep zigzag course around and between obstacles ...
- d) a game in which two teams try to keep a large ball over a net without letting the ball touch the ground ...
- e) horse race over a turf course provided with obstacles ...
- f) a light spear to be thrown by hand ...
- g) bar with detachable disk-shaped weights on both ends, used in weight – lifting...
- h) art or sport where one shoots with a bow and arrow ...
- i) sport where the oars are used in propelling a boat ...

## *What proverbs connected with sport do you know?*

### **TEXT B. Sport**

If one wants to keep himself fit he must go in for one or another kind of sport. Sport occupies an essential part in my daily life. Every morning all the year round I do my morning exercises. Almost every day I do some training. In summer I go swimming or rowing. During my summer holidays I go mountaineering. In winter I usually go to the country during the winter holidays. There I ski, skate or toboggan. I also go in for sport in a special and narrower sense: it is track and field athletics. I am member of the sport circle of track and field athletics at our Institute. At our Institute we have all the necessary facilities, equipment and coaching in many kinds of sport. There are different sport circles there too, such as: aquatic sports, gymnastics on apparatus and without apparatus, fencing, wrestling, boxing; games: basket-ball, volleyball, tennis, football; winter sports: skating skiing, hockey. We have fine teams and a number of champions. All kinds of competitions take place at our Institute. Recently we have won the inter-college cup. Of all outdoor games I prefer football. I don't play it but I like to attend football matches at the new, vast Stadium. I never miss a single match played by Spartak, for I fan this team. I also take a great interest in chess. I follow closely all the tournaments and especially that for the world championship.

### ***WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS***

daily life – повседневная жизнь

to keep oneself fit – быть в форме, быть бодрым, здоровым

to go in for sport

essential – существенный

set of exercises

to toboggan [te'bogen] – кататься на санках

in a narrower sense – в более узком смысле слова

track and field athletics – лёгкая атлетика

sport circle – спортивный кружок

equipment – оборудование

coaching – тренировка (команд)

coach

aquatic sports



gymnastics  
apparatus – снаряд, снаряды  
team  
champion  
competition  
inter-college cup  
outdoor games  
fan – болеть за, болельщик  
to take an interest  
to follow closely – внимательно следить  
tournament  
world championship

### **NOTES:**

1. I do some training. – To do + Gerund – «заниматься чем-либо».

I do my own cooking – «Я сам занимаюсь приготовлением пищи».

2. I go swimming. – To go + Gerund – «заниматься каким – либо видом спорта».

to go rowing; to go boating; to go skiing; to go skating; to go mountaineering

## **CONVERSATION**

### ***Learn the dialogue and dramatize it.***

– I've recently been enrolled at this Institute. Will you kindly tell me about the athletic training here?

– I've been studying here for two years and I can tell you all about it. The administration of the Institute sees to it that every student goes in for sport. There are all the necessary facilities and equipment. But do you go in for sport?

– Yes, I do as a matter of fact. Every morning I do my morning exercises (daily dozen). I am a fan of the Pakhtakor team and I attend many football matches and I follow the chess tournament and...

– No, I do not mean this. Do you go in for sport in a special and narrower sense?

– Yes, I go skating and skiing in winter, swimming and rowing in summer.

– No, not that. Are you a member of any sport society?

– No, I'm not. Are you?

– I'm a member of the sport circle of track and field athletics at our Institute, and now I think I'll join the ice-hockey circle.

– Have you a strong ice-hockey team?

– Rather. We won the last match with the Power Institute with a score of 5 to 0 [faiv tu nil] in our favour.

– Have you got a good coach?

– Yes, we have a fine coach. He is an ex-champion. You ought to join this circle.

– Are there any other sport circles at this Institute?

– Certainly. There are circles of aquatic sports, gymnastics, fencing, wrestling, boxing, of winter sports, of games: basket-ball, volley-ball, tennis, football.

– Are there any indoor games played here?

– Yes. Chess and checkers and ping-pong.

– Doesn't sport interfere with your studies?

– On the contrary. I feel perfectly fit after training and can put in a lot more of studying.

– I'll look around and I'll also join a sport circle or two.

–

## ***WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS***

to be enrolled – быть принятым в число  
(студентов)

athletic training

to see to it that – заботиться о том, чтобы...

society

to join

score – счёт

what is the score?

5 to 0 – 5:0 ( 0 [nil])

power Institute – Энергетический Институт

in our favour – в нашу пользу  
ex-champion  
checkers / draughts – шашки  
ping-pong – пинг-понг, настольный теннис  
to interfere with something – мешать чему-либо  
on the contrary

### ***NOTES:***

1. Rather. – здесь, в ответ на вопрос, переводится: «Конечно». Основное значение rather – «довольно-таки».

2. I can put in a lot more of studying – Я могу заниматься значительно больше.

I put in five hours of work – Я занимался (работал) пять часов.

### **ADDITIONAL WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS**

draw – ничья  
the match ended in a draw – матч кончился вничью  
weight lifting – поднятие тяжестей  
warming-up – разминка  
violation of rules – нарушение правил (игры)  
footballer  
racket  
umpire – судья  
captain

### ***QUESTIONS***

1. Do you go in for sport?
2. What sport do you go in for in winter (in summer)?
3. Do you belong to any sport society?
4. What is your favourite outdoor (indoor) game?
5. Are there any teams at your Institute?
6. Enumerate the Uzbek champions in different kinds of sport.
7. Which football team do you fan?
8. Who won the last chess championship?
9. Do you often go to the Pakhtakor Stadium?
10. Why must one go in for sport?

## Text C. The Origin of Bowling

Some historians believe that bowling originated from a religious ceremony. Many centuries ago people carried clubs for their defense when they went anywhere. While peasants were visiting a priest for confession, they would stand their clubs at the end of the cloister. Eventually the clubs came to represent sins that the peasants had committed. After they had finished their confession they rolled large stones at the clubs.

If a peasant knocked over his club, he was leading a good life. When a peasant failed to knock it over, he needed to attend church more often. Since everyone enjoyed competition, before long peasant made game out of the stones and clubs. They challenged each other to competitions that were not too unlike modern bowling competitions. A match was won by the player who could knock down the most clubs. Although there are many other theories about the development of bowling, many historians trace modern bowling back to this origin.

### *Essential Vocabulary*

**peasant** (n) – farm laborer or petty farmer.

**priest** (n) – one devoted to the service of God with authority to perform religious rites (священник).

**confession** (n) – act of confessing, that which is confessed, creed (признание, исповедь, конфессия)

**cloister** (n) – monastery or convent, arched way or covered walk (монастырь, крытая аркада). Synonyms: monastery, priory, abbey, nunnery, convent, seclusion.

**commit** (v) to give in charge or trust, to consign to custody (as to commit to prison or a mental hospital), to perform (a crime, sin, error), to pledge, bind; «...*sins that the peasants had committed*» в данном контексте «commit» имеет третье значение (to perform – совершать);

**commit suicide** – покончить жизнь самоубийством.

**fail** (v) – to fall short, be deficient or lacking, not to succeed in some purpose, to become bankrupt, to become weaker. (недоставать, не хватать, иметь недостаток, ослабевать, терять силу, потерпеть неудачу, не удаваться)

**Synonyms:** falter, abort, collapse, default, miss, omit, weaken, fade.

**Antonyms:** win, get, surpass, gain, obtain, succeed, accomplish.

**challenge** (v) – to make a challenge to, to call for (бросать вызов, окликать)

**Synonyms:** claim, summon, dispute, defy.

**challenge** (n) – call to engage in a contest; demand made upon someone; objection to the seating of a juror

### ***Tasks***

1. Study vocabulary notes carefully.
2. Make up complex sentences with new words.
3. Convey the main idea of the text.
4. Describe the process of bowling playing.
5. Have you ever played bowling?

### ***Sports equipment***

barbell – штанга, гантель

beam – брусся

club – клюшка, бита

Indian clubs – спортивные гири

discus – диск

javelin – дротик

puck – шайба

racket – ракетка

rings – кольца

boxing gloves – боксёрские перчатки

trampoline – батут

bar – турник

***Look at the picture below and make a short-story using the following words and expressions:***

team, world championship, hard training, to throw a ball, opponent, to shout for, score, spectators, fan.



### *Sports terms*

Competition	Fan (colloquial) – болельщик
Contest	Shout for – болеть за...
Championship	Spectator – зритель
Tournament	Record
To compete	Defeat (v) – наносить поражение
Amateur sport – любительский спорт	To be defeated (passive voice) – проигрывать (to lose)
Professional sport	Defeat (n) – проигрыш, поражение
Match	Victory
Cup	Draw (n) – ничья
Crew (used for water and air sports)	The competition ended in draw
Team	Point – очко
Umpire / referee / judge – судья, арбитр	Score – счёт, гол. The score of the game is 5 to 2. To win with the score 2:0 in smb's favour
Opponent (rival) – соперник, противник	to set up (break) a record – побить рекорд
Record holder – рекордсмен	

## **Text D. Interesting facts about diving**

People who are just learning to skin dive usually begin in water that is somewhere between 25-30 feet deep. At this depth, there is no danger from pressure, and there is an abundance of fish and plant life. After people have been diving in shallow water for several weeks or months they may go on to deeper water. Below one hundred feet there is the problem of pressure, and one must be especially careful to avoid the hazards of deep diving. One of the most common hazards that threaten deep divers is *caisson disease* or «the bends». Nitrogen builds up in the bloodstream when they dive below one hundred feet. If, when the divers are ready to surface, they ascend too quickly, the nitrogen expands and then forms bubbles in the bloodstream and body tissues. The nitrogen bubbles cause extreme pain. If the case is very severe the diver may die, but the effects of caisson disease are not usually that serious. Fortunately, a cure was discovered in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. When a diver is put back under pressure the nitrogen bubbles dissolve and the diver no longer feels pain. Now a decompression chamber is used for a diver who suffers from the bends. Another hazard of deep diving is nitrogen narcosis. The nitrogen that diver breathes is under pressure and consequently has a strange effect on the brain. When divers are suffering from nitrogen narcosis, they act very much like drunk people. They may do many ridiculous things. On one occasion a diver who was suffering from nitrogen narcosis began to play golf underwater. He used fish for his clubs luckily he did not choose a shark for one of his clubs, or the story would not be funny. Like caisson disease, nitrogen narcosis can be fatal to the unwary diver.

### ***Vocabulary Notes and Comments***

**pressure (n)** – force exerted on a surface by something in contact with it (давление); exertion of mental or moral force; oppression (притеснение, угнетение)

**abundance (n)** – a plenty of something (изобилие).

**shallow (adj)** – not deep; superficial, having no mental depth.

Antonym: deep

**hazard (n)** – chance; risk; danger. Synonyms: accident, casualty, peril.

**hazardous adj.**; **to avoid the hazards** – избежать опасности.

**threaten (v)** – to give notice of coming evil or danger; to utter threats (угрожать)

**caisson disease** – disease caused by too sudden change to normal air pressure from the high pressure of deep underwater work.

**bends (am)** – кесонная болезнь.

**nitrogen** – азот.

**ascend (v)** – to go up, mount/ to succeed to; to rise; climb.

**body tissues** – ткани тела.

**severe (adj)** – strict, harsh, grave, stern (серьёзный); hard to bear; dangerous.

**dissolve (v)** – to pass into solution; to cause to be absorbed by a liquid; to separate in to parts ( растворяться, разжижать, испаряться)

**consequently (adv)** – as a result, therefore.

**club (n)** – heavy stick, cudgel; stick of various kinds used in games, as golf or polo (клюшка)

**fatal (adj)** – fixed by fate; causing death or destruction.

**unwary (adj)** – not wary or cautious (неосторожный)



## *Tasks*

**1.        *Read the text carefully. Study all the notes. Make up the sentences with new words and phrases.***

**2.        *Translate into English:***

Кессонная болезнь является одним из самых опасных факторов для ныряльщиков. Когда ныряльщик погружается на слишком большую глубину, пузырьки азота могут вызывать нестерпимую боль. Но еще более опасным фактором является так-называемый азотный наркоз, который странным образом воздействует на мозг человека.

## BOXING: THE MOST DANGEROUS SPORT

*Rob Goeckel*

«This no festival», said the English writer Thomas Hal in 1660. «Unless there be some fighting,» One of the most ancient human sports, boxing has existed in one form or another for centuries – but not without controversy. The inherently violent nature of boxing and the toll it takes on its participants has led to many calls for its abolition. Even Muhammad Ali, perhaps the greatest fighter of all time, has said that boxers «exist to entertain and to satisfy a crowd's thirst for blood.»

In the following speech, Rob Goeckel, a student at the University of Wisconsin, argues that professional boxing should be banned in the United States.

**«I killed a man. Afterward they told me that it wasn't my fault, and that anyway it was nothing new. It had happened before. It has happened since. And, believe me, it will happen again.»**

Boxer Roger Donoghue uttered this quote after he fought fellow boxer George Flores in 1951. During the fight, Donoghue punched Flores so mercilessly and with such force that shortly after the bout was over, Flores went into a coma. He never woke up again.

This horrifying scenario. The sight of one man literally beating another man's brains out is what boxing is all about. What is even more frightening is that many, many other fighters have suffered the same fate as George Flores. In fact, as Time magazine reported, in the last decade over seventy boxers have died from boxing-related causes. Moreover, at least 15 percent of all boxers, even if they don't die, incur irreversible brain damage..

Growing up, like most of you, I watched boxing, and sometimes I even enjoyed it, but as I recently watched Mike Tyson pummel Frank Bruno into submission in a heavyweight championship fight, I began to wonder what possessed one man to bit another with such force and without remorse.

But why all the warnings? Because boxing can cause irreparable physical damage to its participants. A punch thrown by a heavyweight

can land with a force exceeding 1,000 pounds, which causes the head to snap back or twist violently, forcing the soft brain to be rammed into the rigid skull like a yolk slammed into the side of an egg. The nerve cells and blood vessels in the brain are then twisted, ruptured, and stretched, which causes swelling and results in the brain pressing against the inside of the skull. A blow to the head so that consciousness is lost causes minute or larger hemorrhages, contusions at the base of the brain, and a tearing of nerve fibers that cannot be easily identified. These symptoms are not detectable by the victim of the beating.

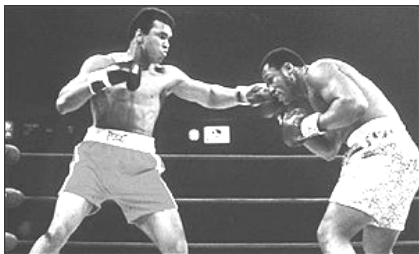
Neurologist Mac Donald Critchley states that a boxer's chances of suffering brain damage increase in proportion with the number of bouts fought. Another neurologist, Dr. Jan Corsellis, examined the brains of fifteen boxers who died of natural causes. He observed a pattern of subnormal cerebral changes not present in non – boxers.

Subsequent studies have shown that boxers are also far more likely to suffer from another type of brain damage called *cavum septi pellucidi*, which occurs when a boxer receives a blow to the brain and a cave or space develops between the two membranes that divide the brain. Many boxers who have this ailment suffer permanently with symptoms similar to the brain disorder Parkinson's disease. This disease develops when the brain ceases to produce sufficient amounts of dopamine, a substance that helps in the transmission of nerve impulses involved in motor control.

Perhaps the most poignant example, because he was so admired for his once-strong body, is the case of Muhammad Ali. In his prime, Ali was glamorized, but now he suffers from a severe case of Parkinson's disease. Ali's side effects are impaired hand-eye coordination, slurred, unintelligible speech, reduced muscle strength, and chronic fatigue. Ironically, Ali became a victim of the sport he once saved. Ali, once the unbeatable heavy-weight champion, the force who claimed that «boxing never scarred his pretty face,» has been reduced to a mere shell of a man, a shaking, silent reminder of the brutality of boxing, a brutality which does not discriminate on a the basis of race, creed, or religion.

### ***TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION***

1. Do you agree that boxing is the most dangerous sport? Prove your view point
2. Does the author (Rob Goeckel) convince you that there is a significant problem with professional boxing?
3. What is your attitude toward the claim that boxing should be banned?
4. Do you watch boxing matches on TV?
5. Do you think that the speech presented above is emotionally strong? What makes you think so?
6. What do you know about Muhammad Ali?



*Muhammad Ali on the ring, 1970*



*Muhammad Ali with Lennox  
Louise*

irreparable physical damage – непоправимый физический ущерб

snap – треснуть

rupture – разрывать

hemorrhage – кровоизлияние

cave (здесь) – впадина

pummel – бить кулаками

incur – подвергаться

toll – похоронный звон

thirst for blood – жажда крови

slurred speech – невнятная речь

bout – схватка, борьба

### ***Idioms with the word «game»***

**1) Be / stay ahead of the game** – A E. to be successful in dealing with changes in the business or activity that you are involved in.

*e.g. The company has invested a lot of money in research trying to stay ahead of the game. We have improved our marketing strategy, and we are well ahead of the game.*

**2) Beat (play) sb at their own game** – A E. to do something or to try to do something more successfully than someone else does, even though they are very good at it.

*e.g. The problem for the non-commercial stations was whether or not to play commercial TV at its own game.*

#### **3) the game is up**

used in order to say that something wrong or dishonest done by someone has been discovered.

*e.g. He ran when he knew the game was up, and he was still holding the money.*

*If Ben finds out what Julia knows about him, he will realize the game is up.*

#### **4) game plan**

the things you plan to do in order to achieve something. Used especially in sports or business. «*Should we discuss this at the conference when there are more people?*» «*That's a good idea, but I think we need to have a firmer game plan first.*

*Some shareholders worry that the company doesn't care much about including them in the corporate.*

#### **5) Something is a mug's game** – Br.E

used in order to say that something is not worth doing, and it would be stupid to start doing it.

*I don't know why she feels she has to take drugs – it's a mug's game.*

#### **6) Play a waiting game**

deliberately not to make any decision or do anything, because you want to see what other people do or how a situation develops.

e.g. *Police played a waiting game at a North London flat where two people were being held hostages. We may have to evacuate some more people but right now we are playing a waiting game to see if the storm strengthens.*

### **7) a zero-sum game Br.E**

a situation in which if one person wins or obtains something, another person must lose. *Lawyers tend to play in a zero-sum game, doctors, of course do not.*

### **TASKS**

1. Study thoroughly the idioms.
2. Make up complex sentences with all of them.

## **APPEARANCE AND CHARACTER**

*Face is the index of the mind*

### **CONVERSATION**

Robert: Hello, Dan.

Dan: Hello, Robert. Glad to see you.

Robert: So am I. Well, Dan, will you do me a favour?

Dan: Most willingly. What can I do for you?

Robert: You see, my cousin comes today on a visit from Moscow. I promised to meet her at the station, but unfortunately, I have an exam today.

Dan: Don't worry I'll help you out. How old is your cousin?

Robert: She is sixteen; she is still a schoolgirl.

Dan: Is she tall?

Robert: She is neither very tall not short. I think she is of medium height.

Dan: Is she dark or fair?

Robert: Her hair is fair but she has dark eyes and eyebrows.

Dan: So she took after you mother, her aunt, didn't she?

Robert: Not quite. She resembles our grandmother with her straight nose and fair complexion.

Dan: I see. That means, your cousin is very good-looking, isn't she?

Robert: I believe she is, though she is not a regular beauty.

Dan: Now, I suppose, I can recognize her in the crowd, especially if you give me the number of the train and her carriage.

Robert: Thanks a lot.

***Read this extract and make literary translation:***

When she was younger and slender she had liked it well enough. She liked it less now that her delicate features had grown muzzy with fat, that her arms and shoulders were so substantial and her hips so massive. It was increasingly difficult to find dresses to make her look as she liked to look. She still wore blue to bring out the colour of her eyes and, with the help of art, her fair hair had kept its luster. What she liked about Beatrice Richman and Frances Hickson was that they were both so much fatter than she, it made her look quite slim.

*(from «The Three fat Women of Antibes» by S.  
Maugham)*

### ***Set Expressions***

As tall as a maypole – высокий как каланча

As thin as a lath – худой как щепка

As like as two peas – похожи как две капли воды

As sound as a roach – здоров как бык

### ***Proverbs***

Appearances are deceptive – внешность обманчива

The face is the index of the mind – лицо зеркало души

A fair face may hide a foul heart – за красивым лицом может скрываться злое сердце

### ***IDIOMS WITH THE WORD «FACE»***

#### **1) come face with:**

a) to meet someone suddenly, especially when you are frightened of him.

*I turned the corner and came face to face with a large, fierce-looking cop.*

b) to have a meeting with someone. *When I finally came face to face with the magistrate I was unable to make him understand how serious I felt the situation was.*

c) to be in a situation where you are forced to admit and deal with something unpleasant.

*When people come face to face with the unpleasant aspects of society in which they grew up, they are often distressed.*

#### **2) couldn't show your face.**

colloquial: to feel too ashamed or embarrassed to go somewhere. *All my friends had come out to watch me and I knew I couldn't show my face after the match if I hadn't scored a goal.*

#### **3) sb's face doesn't fit – Br.E**

used in order to say that someone is not considered suitable to work with or belong to a group or organization because he is different from other people in it.

*Carl always felt that his face didn't fit Oxford. If your face doesn't fit they won't hire you.*



#### **4) get out of my face.**

colloquial : rude expression used in order to tell someone who is annoying you to stop talking to you and go away.

*I wish Mrs. Piper would get out of my face. It's like I am the only one in the class who ever does anything wrong.*

#### **5) sth is written all over sb's face.**

used to say that someone's expression shows very clearly what one is thinking or feeling.

*Harlan spoke of his hopes for the future, but disappointment was written all over his face. My cheeks burned and I knew I had guilt written all over my face.*

#### **6) keep a straight face.**

to be able to continue looking serious even though you want to laugh.

*Jan struggled to keep a straight face as our mother gave us a long talk on how to behave towards young men.*

#### **7) stuff your face.**

colloquial: to eat a lot in a short time. *We stuffed our faces with tons of hot dogs and cotton candy. Robbie sat there stuffing his face as if he hadn't eaten in weeks.*

**8) vanish (disappear) / drop off the face of the earth** (исчезнуть с лица земли) suddenly disappear so that none can find or see you. *As far as I can tell, he's just vanished off the face of the earth.*

#### **9) you can do something till /until you are blue in the face.**

colloquial: although one spends a lot of time and efforts doing something, he will not achieve anything.

*You can argue till you are blue in the face I am not going to change my mind.*

### ***WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS.***

Figure

Build – телосложение

Bearing – осанка

To be solidly (heavily) built

Tall

Short

Medium (average) height

Upright bearing

Slender				Stooping bearing
Slim				Walk=gait – походка
Thin				Light (heavy, firm) gait
Lean	/	bony	–	худой, конечности
				костлявый
Stout (fat, plump)				Upper limbs
Obesity	–		ожирение,	Lower limbs
			чрезмерная полнота	
Hair: short,		long,	medium	
length,		curly,	wavy,	straight,
crisp.				

***Read these extracts, translate and mind the description of appearance:***

He was bigger than I expected: I don't know why I had imagined him slender and of insignificant appearance; in point of fact he was broad and heavy, with large hands and feet, and he wore his evening clothes clumsily. He gave you somewhat the idea of a coachman dressed up for the occasion. He was a man of forty, not good-looking, and yet not ugly, for his features were rather good; but they were all a little larger than life-size and the effect was ungainly. He was clean-shaven, and his large face looked uncomfortably naked. His hair was reddish, cut very short, and his eyes were small, blue or grey. He looked commonplace. I no longer wondered that Mrs. Strickland felt a certain embarrassment about him; he was scarcely a credit to a woman who wanted to make herself a position in the world of art and letters. It was obvious that he had no social gifts, but these a man can do without; he had no eccentricity even, to take him out of the common run; he was just a good, dull, honest, plain man. One would admire his excellent qualities, but avoid his company. He was null. He was probably a worthy member of society, a good husband and father, an honest broker; but there was no reason to waste one's time over him.

She was not the ravishing creature that his lovesick fancy saw, but she had a grave comeliness. She was rather tall, and her grey dress, simple and quite well-cut, did not hide the fact that her figure was beautiful. It was a figure that might have appealed more to the sculptor than to the costumier. Her hair, brown and abundant, was plainly done, her face was very pale, and her features were good without being distinguished. She had quite grey eyes. She just missed being beautiful, and in missing it was not even pretty. But when Stroeve spoke of Chardin it was not without reason, and she reminded me curiously of that pleasant house-wife in her mobcap and apron whom the great painter has immortalized. I could imagine her sedately busy among her pots and pans, making a ritual of her household duties, so that they acquired a moral significance; I did not suppose that she was clever or could ever be amusing, but there was something in her grave intentness which excited my interest. Her reserve was not without mystery. I wonder why she had married Dirk Stroeve. Though she was English, I could not exactly place her, and it was not obvious from what rank in society she sprang, what had been her upbringing, or how she lived before her marriage. She was very silent, but when she spoke it was with a pleasant voice, and her manners were natural.

*(from «The Moon and Sixpence» by Somerset Maugham)*

### ***Words and Expressions***

She is a real beauty – она просто красавица

Common appearance – заурядная внешность

Plain / homely / ugly – уродливый

What does he / she look like? } как он / она выглядит?

What is he / she like? }

To lose (reduce) weight – худеть

To put on (gain) weight – полнеть, поправляться

To resemble smb. = to take after smb. – быть похожим на кого-либо

Ann greatly resembles her mother.

Tom is the very image of his father – Том – вылитый отец.

To look the picture of health – дышать здоровьем

***Exercise 1. Answer the following questions.***

1. How old are you? Do you resemble your father or mother? Is your father dark-haired or fair-haired? What colour of eyes has your father? Are your parents tall or of medium height? Who does your sister (brother) resemble? Are sisters and brothers always alike? 2. Is your girl-friend good-looking? Is she slender or plump? tall or short? Dark-eyed or blue-eyed? Is her hair long or short? Is it straight or wavy? What is her haircut? Does she wear her hair loose or does she have a hairdo? What is her complexion? 3. Your father is a tall, broad-shouldered man, isn't he? Does he wear a beard or moustache? 4. What is the most beautiful thing about your friend's face? (a dimple in the chin, dimples in the cheeks, a mole on the right cheek, fair complexion, beautiful eyes). 5. What is your ideal of woman's beauty? of man's beauty?

***Exercise 2. Answer the following questions according to the pattern.***

Pattern: Is your sister blue-eyed or dark-eyed? (green). Neither. She has green eyes.

Did you take after your father or mother? (grandmother). 2. Is your brother tall or short? (medium height). 3. Is her hair dark or fair? (of chestnut colour). 4. Is your hair straight or curly? (wavy). 5. Does your brother resemble you or your parents? (his grandfather). 6. Is your friend 22 or 25? (twenty). 7. Are your eyes brown or green? (grey) 8. Is your grandmother stout? (thin).

***Exercise 3. Complete the following sentences.***

1. Your sister is a regular beauty .... 2. He was a handsome young man .... 3. The woman who opened the door was .... 4. My niece is such a nice little thing .... 5. The most remarkable thing about her face is .... 6. She looks the very picture of her mother: she has the same .... 7. The girl charmed everybody; she .... 8. Can you describe that man? – Sure, he .... 9. Is your friend as beautiful as she used to be? – It 's a pity, but she is not. She .... 10. She is twenty five, she looks ....

***Exercise 4. Combine two sentences choosing the most suitable one from those given in the right-hand column.***

- |  |                                 |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. She is not so slender as she used to be.              | 1. She looks young for her age. |
| 2. His hair is not so thick as it was in his youth.      | 2. Her hair is getting gray.    |
| 3. My mother doesn't look her age.                       | 3. She is running to fat.       |
| 4. She is not so beautiful as she was when a young girl. | 4. His hair is thinning.        |
| 5. There is little hair left on his head.                | 5. She has put on weight.       |
| 6. She looks the very picture of health.                 | 6. He is getting bald.          |
| 7. She looks older than her 40                           | 7. She looks older than         |
| 7. I could hardly recognize Jane                         | Her cheeks are rosy and fair    |
| 8. She doesn't wear her hair loose any more.             | 9. She looks pale and thin.     |
| 10. She has become very fat.                             |                                 |

## **BEAUTY**

For the Greeks beauty was a virtue: a kind of excellence. Persons then were assumed to be what we now have to call – whole persons. If it did occur to the Greeks to distinguish between a person's «inside» and «outside», they still expected that inner beauty would be matched beauty of the other kind. The well – born young Athenians who gathered around **Socrates\*** found it quite paradoxical that their hero was so intelligent, so brave, so honorable, so seductive – and so ugly. One of Socrates' main pedagogical acts was to be ugly – and teach those innocent, splendid looking disciples of how full of paradoxes life really was.

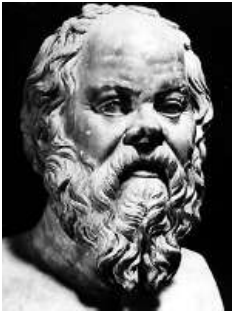
They may have resisted Socrates' lesson. We do not. Several thousand years later, we are more wary of the enchancements of beauty. We not only split off – with the greatest facility – the «inside» (character, intellect) from the «outside» (appearance); but we are actually surprised when someone who is beautiful is also intelligent, talented, good.

A beautiful woman, we say in English. But a handsome man. «Handsome» is the masculine equivalent of a compliment which has

accumulated certain demeaning overtones, by being reserved for women only.

*(from «Women's Beauty: put down or power source?» by Susan Sontag).*

### **\*SOCRATES (469 - 399)**



In his use of critical reasoning, by his unwavering commitment to truth, and through the vivid example of his own life, fifth-century Athenian Socrates set the standard for all subsequent Western philosophy. Since he left no literary legacy of his own, we are dependent upon contemporary writers like Aristophanes and Xenophon for our information about his life and work. As a pupil of Archelaus during his youth, Socrates showed a great deal of interest in the scientific theories of Anaxagoras, but he later abandoned inquiries into the physical world for a dedicated investigation of the development of moral character. Having served with some distinction as a soldier at Delium and Amphipolis during the Peloponnesian War, Socrates dabbled in the political turmoil that consumed Athens after the War, then retired from active life to work as a stonemason and to raise his children with his wife, Xanthippe. After inheriting a modest fortune from his father, the sculptor Sophroniscus, Socrates used his marginal financial independence as an opportunity to give full-time attention to inventing the practice of philosophical dialogue. For the rest of his life, Socrates devoted himself to free-wheeling discussion with the aristocratic young citizens of Athens, insistently questioning their unwarranted confidence in the truth of popular opinions, even though he often offered them no clear alternative teaching. Unlike the professional Sophists of the time, Socrates pointedly declined to accept payment for his work with students, but

despite (or, perhaps, because) of this lofty disdain for material success, many of them were fanatically loyal to him. Their parents, however, were often displeased with his influence on their offspring, and his earlier association with opponents of the democratic regime had already made him a controversial political figure. Although the amnesty of 405 forestalled direct prosecution for his political activities, an Athenian jury found other charges—corrupting the youth and interfering with the religion of the city—upon which to convict Socrates, and they sentenced him to death in 399 B.C.E. Accepting this outcome with remarkable grace, Socrates drank hemlock and died in the company of his friends and disciples.

### ***Tasks***

1. Translate the extract above.
2. Comment upon underlined words.
3. Give synonyms to the adjective «beautiful».
4. Give synonyms to the adjective «ugly».
5. Are adjective «beautiful» and «handsome» absolute synonyms? What is the difference between them?
6. What is more significant for you, inside or outside beauty? Why?
7. Describe appearance that you consider ideal.
8. Give Russian equivalents to the following: набирать вес, чрезмерная полнота, похожи как две капли воды, двойной подбородок, упитанный ребенок, красивый мужчина, привлекательная внешность, заурядная внешность, курносый мальчишка, лоб, неровные зубы.
9. Make up sentences with these words.

### ***Idiom***

#### **Beauty is in the eye of the beholder.**

Used in order to say that different people have different opinions about what is beautiful.

e.g. *Beauty is in the eye of the beholder, and a poet often finds beauty in the strangest places.*

*Ex.1.* Comment upon the meaning of this idiom.

Ex.2. Make up sentences using it.

***Exercise 5. Ask your fellow students.***

- ... who she / he looks after
- ... what her / his sister looks like
- ... if his girl-friend is a regular beauty
- ... what colour hair has her / his mother (father)
- ... if her / his brother is tall or of medium height
- ... if her / his little sister has a turned up or straight nose
- ... who of the children took after their mother
- ... if she and her sister (brother) are alike
- ... what colour eyes she likes better: dark or blue
- ... if her / his mother looks her age (old, young for her age)
- ... if she uses make up
- ... if her parents approve of young girls using make up

***Exercise 6. Give English equivalents for the Russian words in brackets.***

1. He was handsome with thin, even features and (чёрными густыми вьющимися волосами). 2. The most unusual thing about him however was his (тёмно-голубые глаза). 3. She was a year younger than he; still (стройная) and good-looking. 4. When she smiled two pretty (ямочки) appeared in her cheeks. 5. Johnny was an easy person to like. He was tall, (широкоплечий) with (густыми светлыми волосами) and blue eyes. 6. You can recognize her by a large (родинка) on her left cheek. 7. I have never seen such beautiful (цвет лица). 8. She was a little girl. Her (золотистые) hair was (вьющиеся), and her blue eyes were soft and warm. 9. She wears her hair (распущенными). 10. He was a man of (среднего роста) with large hands and feet.

***Exercise 7. Arrange the following words in antonymic pairs. Use them in sentences of your own.***

- a) Dark eyes, snub nose, fair hair, thick hair, wavy hair, long eyelashes, rosy cheeks, even teeth, slender figure, dark complexion, full lips, long legs, plump.



- b) Short legs, stout figure, blue eyes, fair complexion, thin lips, slim, straight nose, short eyelashes, uneven teeth, straight hair, pale cheeks, thin hair, thin lips.

***Exercise 8. Use the following questions and sentences in natural context of your own.***

1. How does she look now? 2. I could hardly recognize her. 3. Has she changed much since you saw her last? 4. Your husband is as handsome as he used to be. 5. Can you describe the man for the police? 6. I took him for an Italian. 7. She is on a slimming diet now. 8. You don't look a year older than you looked five years ago. 9. He is madly in love with her. – Is she a beauty? – No, quite plain. – Well, beauty lies in lover's eyes. 10. She is too beautiful to be clever. – You know, appearances are deceptive.

***Exercise 9. Combine the following nouns and adjectives in pairs.***

- c) Mouth, teeth, chin, forehead, fingers, cheeks, waist, shoulders, hair, eyebrows, nose, eyes, features.
- d) Deep-set, slender, high, even, round, square, regular, narrow, curly, broad, shapely, thin, full, uneven, firm, penciled, aquiline, hazel, bushy, wide-set, low, rosy, irregular.

### **Cheeks**

Ruddy  
sunken (впалые)  
Rosy  
freckled  
  
hollow (ввалившиеся)  
droop (свисающие)

### **Eyes**

wide / narrow  
almond  
bulging (на выкате)  
sunken  
goggle – eyed

### **Chin**

double chin  
  
square chin  
protruding (выдающийся  
вперед)

### **Nose**

snub (курносый)  
aquiline (орлиный)  
thick / thin  
Greek nose  
hook (с горбинкой)

### **Hair**

short / long / medium length	shingled (коротко стриженные)
straight	plaited (заплетенные в косу)
curly	knot (узел, завязывать узлом)
wavy	fringe (челка)
crisp (вьющиеся)	styled (уложенные лаком)
dyed (окрашенные)	haircut (стрижка)
curling (завивка)	loose hair (распущенные волосы)
permanent (химическая завивка)	dryer (фен)
curlers (бигуди)	bald (лысый)
hairdo (прическа)	bobbed (коротко стриженные)

### **Mind!**

The word «hair» is singular in English.

I want to have my hair cut (ОПС). – Я хочу постричь	I want to have my hair styled –
волосы (не сам)	Мне нужно уложить волосы

Данная конструкция применяется в тех случаях, когда человек не производит действия. Действие производится над ним.

### ***Compare:***

I have cut my hair – Я постриг волосы (сам произвел действие)

I had my hair cut – Мне постригли волосы

I had my beard trimmed. (ОПС) – Мне подравнивали бороду.

I have trimmed my beard. – Я подстриг себе бороду.

***Exercise 10. Make up your own dialogues on the topic.***

***Exercise 11. Describe your favorite film star.***

***Exercise 12. Choose some portrait and describe it.***

***Exercise 13. Translate into English.***

1. Её мать невысокого роста, полная, с тёмными волосами и серыми глазами. Дочь совсем на неё не похожа. Она высокая блондинка, очень стройная, с большими голубыми глазами, тёмными бровями и ресницами. У неё большой, но красивый рот, прямой нос и прекрасный цвет лица. 2. Мой сосед был высокий худой мужчина лет пятидесяти. Его лицо было не очень привлекательным. У него был крупный нос, небольшие тёмные глаза и тонкие губы. Однако, когда он говорил и улыбался, лицо сразу же становилось очень приятным. 3. Это была пожилая (elderly) женщина лет 60, с седыми волосами, довольно полная, но всё ещё красивая. 4. Девочка была прелестна с её круглым личиком, большими тёмно-голубыми глазами и вздёрнутым носиком.

### ***List of the Words and Expressions***

to take after	eyebrows	mouth	fat
to resemble	eyelashes	lips	curly
to be alike	forehead	cheek	wavy
to look like	hair	chin	straight
to be the	teeth	beard	snub (turned up)
picture of			
to look one's	complexion	moustache	hairdo

age			
to take smb.	dark	dimples	mole
for smb.			
regular beauty	fair	bald	thin
good-looking	of medium height	features	uneven
handsome	broad-shouldered	aquiline	bushy
plain	stout	wide-set	deep-set
eyes	slim	hazel	thick
nose	slender		

### ***INFORMATION FOR COMPREHENSION***

Understanding the nature and meaning of beauty is one of the key themes in the philosophical discipline known as **aesthetics**.\*

\***aesthetics** – branch of philosophy concentrated with the beautiful in nature and art.

### **WHO IS DANDY**

A **dandy** is a man who devotes particular attention to his physical appearance. The practice of **dandyism** was a cultural habit that began in France in the eighteenth century, and spread to England in the nineteenth century, during which England returned it to France.

Physiological differences in human physical appearance from individual to individual:

**Height** is a measurement of the distance from the bottom to the top of something, which is upright. The measurement must be taken vertically otherwise it is termed the length (or sometimes, the width). Like length and width, it is measured in units of length.

#### **Physical Weight**

In physics, the **weight** of an object is the force exerted upon it due to gravity, given by multiplication of the mass of the object by the gravity.

**Human skin color** can range from almost black to pinkish white in different people. In general, people with ancestors from sunny regions have darker skin than people with ancestors from regions with less

sunlight. (However, this is complicated by the fact that there are people whose ancestors come from both sunny and less-sunny regions; and these people may have skin colors across the spectrum.) On average, women have slightly lighter skin than men. A **mole** is a small spot of darkened pigment on the skin, which forms where there is a high concentration of **melanin**. Moles are usually circular or oval and not very large. Some children are born with moles, and almost everyone has at least one or two moles on their bodies. Sudden and unexpected changes in skin moles (e.g. bleeding, irritation, darkening, sudden growth) can be a sign of skin cancer.

**Hair** is an outgrowth of the epidermis in mammals. Hair is a characteristic of all mammals, though in some species hair is absent at certain stages of life. Hair serves a number of different functions. It provides insulation from cold weather and, in some species, from particularly hot weather. Because hair is often pigmented, it provides coloration. This might serve to camouflage an individual; in some mammals, the pigmentation changes with the seasons, becoming white during the snowy winter, for example. Human beings have many variations in **hair color** and texture. Some names for human hair colors include:

Blonde

Brunette

Redhead

Most people of African, Indian and Asian descent have very dark hair by European standards. However, hair color differences also exist between individuals in these groups, as well as distinct hair texture differences. People also change their hair color to colors that aren't their natural ones.

**Amputation** is the removal of a body extremity by trauma or surgery. Some types of amputation are foot amputations, ankle disarticulation, below-knee amputation (transtibial), knee-bearing amputation (Symes), above knee amputation (transfemoral), hip disarticulation, amputation of digits, metacarpal amputation, wrist disarticulation, forearm amputation, elbow disarticulation, above-elbow amputation (transradial), and shoulder disarticulation and forequarter amputation.

A **scar** results from the biologic process of wound repair in the skin and other tissues of the body. Thus, scarring is a natural part of the

healing process. With the exception of very minor lesions, every wound (e.g. after accident, disease, or surgery) results in some degree of scarring. Scar tissue is not identical to the tissue which it replaces and is usually of inferior functional.

## IT IS VERY INTERESTING AND COGNITIVE!

Short-term physiological changes in an individual

**Blushing:** to **blush** is to display a marked redness of one's face; the term is seldom applied except when the redness is construed as a result of embarrassment, shame, or modesty.

**Erythrophobia** (literally «fear of redness») refers to any pathological fear of blushing. **Lachrymation** refers to the body's process of producing **tears**, which are a liquid produced by the body to clean and lubricate the eyes. The word lachrymation may also be used in a medical or literary sense to refer to crying. **Crying** or **weeping** is increased lachrymation due to strong emotion, pain, or irritation around the eye. In humans, emotional or pain-induced tearing can be accompanied by sobbing – cough-like, convulsive breathing, sometimes involving spasms of the whole upper body. **Fainting** is a sudden (and generally momentary) loss of consciousness due to a lack of sufficient blood and oxygen reaching the brain. The first symptoms a person will feel before fainting are dizziness and feeling hot. Moments later, the person's vision turns black and he or she will drop to the floor (or slump if seated in a chair). The medical term for fainting is **syncope**. Factors that influence fainting are taking in too little food and fluids, low blood pressure, physical exercise in excess of the energy reserve of the body, and lack of sleep. Even standing up too quickly or being in too hot a room can cause fainting.

fainting – обморок, потеря сознания

dizziness – головокружение

## Clothing and personal effects

**Clothing:** humans wear articles of **clothing** (also known as **dress**, **garments** or **attire**) on the body for one or more of the following purposes:

protection against the elements

protection in work conditions

modesty  
adornment  
as a statement of socioeconomic class or religious affiliation  
as a means of maintaining a power hierarchy.

**Headgear, headwear or headdress** is the name given to any element of clothing which is worn on one's head. Common forms of headgear include **hats, caps, bonnets, hoods, headscarves** and **helmets**. Headgear can have great symbolic significance: in a monarchy, for example, royalty often have special crowns. Hair accessories and replacements, such as wigs, may also be included in the category of headgear.



**Footwear** consists of garments worn on the feet. Footwear is worn for a variety of reasons, including protection against the environment, hygiene and adornment. Often, socks and other hosiery are worn under footwear.

**Style and colour of haircut** (dreadlocks (see the picture), braids, ponytail, wig (парик), hairpin, facial hair, beard and moustache).

**cosmetics**, stage makeup, body paintings body modifications, such as body piercing\* and tattoos\*

decorative objects (jewellery) such as necklaces, bracelets, rings.

Medical or body shape altering devices (e.g. tooth braces, bandages, hearing aid, calipers, cervical collar, glasses, gold teeth).

### ***Translate into English:***

1. Его внешность производила странное впечатление. Он был очень высок и тощ, с длинными руками и ногами, впалыми щеками и торчащими скулами; при такой худобе его полные

чувственные губы казались особенно неожиданными. Он носил длинные волосы. Его темные, глубоко посаженные глаза были большими и печальными, а красивые руки с длинными пальцами как будто свидетельствовали о большой физической силе. Но особенно поражало вызываемое им ощущение скрытого и сдерживаемого огня. В нем было что-то грозное и смутно тревожащее. Это был человек, с которым дружеская близость невозможна.

2. Это была женщина лет 27, полная, с красивым, но грубым лицом, в белом платье и большой белой шляпе. Ее толстые икры, обтянутые белыми чулками, нависали над верхом белых лакированных сапожек.
3. Мадам Кутра вплыла как корабль; весьма представительная дама, высокая, дородная, с пышным бюстом. У нее был крупный нос крючком и тройной подбородок.



*Human nature is a mystery*

Read this famous poem by R. Kipling in the original and in translation.

**IF...**

***Rudyard Kipling (1865-1936)***

If you can keep your head, when all about you  
Are losing theirs, and blaming it on you.  
If you can trust yourself, when all men doubt you,  
But make allowance for their doubting too...  
If you can wait, and not be tired by waiting  
Or being lied about, don't deal in lies  
Or being hated, and don't give way to hating,  
And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise...  
If you can dream, and not make dream your  
master  
If you can think, and not make thoughts your aim  
If you can meet with triumph and disaster  
And treat those two impostors just the same...  
If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken  
Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools  
Or watch the things you gave your life to broken  
And stoop, and build'em up with wornout tools.  
If you can make heap of all your winnings  
And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss  
And lose and start again at your beginnings  
And never breath a word about your loss...  
If you can force your heart and nerve, and sinew  
To serve your turn long after they are gone,  
And so, hold on, when there is nothing in you,  
Except the will, which says for them; «Hold on!»  
If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue  
Or walk with kings-nor lose the common touch.

If neither foes, nor loving friends can hurt you,  
If all men count with you, but not too much.  
If you can fill the unforgiving minute  
With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,  
Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,  
And-which is more,-you'll be a man, my son!

### **Если...**

Владей собой среди толпы смятенной  
Тебя клянущей за смятение всех,  
Верь сам в себя наперекор Вселенной  
И маловерам отпусти их грех,  
Пусть час не пробил, иди не уставая,  
Пусть лгут лжецы, не снисходи до них.  
Умей прощать, но не кажись прощая,  
Великодушной и мудрей других.  
Умей мечтать, не став рабом мечтаний,  
И мыслить, мысли не обожествив.  
Равно сноси хвалу и поруганье,  
Не забывая, что их голос лжив...  
Останься тих, когда твоё же слово  
Калечит плут, чтоб уловлять глупцов.  
Когда вся жизнь разрушена и снова  
Ты должен всё воссоздавать с основ.  
Умей поставить радостной надежде  
На карту всё, что накопил с трудом.  
И проиграть. И нищим стать как прежде,  
И никогда не пожалеть о том.  
Умей принудить сердце, нервы, тело  
Тебе служить, когда в твоей груди  
Уже давно всё пусто, всё сгорело  
И только воля говорит: «Иди!»

Останься прост, беседуя с царями,  
Останься честен, говоря с толпой.  
Будь прям и твёрд с врагами и друзьями,  
Пусть всё в свой час считается с тобой.  
Наполни смыслом каждое мгновение,  
Часов и дней неуловимый бег.  
Тогда весь мир ты примешь во владенье!  
Тогда, мой сын, ты будешь человек!

### ***Questions***

1. What do you feel while reading this poem?
2. Which of the two (English or Russian version) do you like more? Why?
3. What is it, to be human?
4. What qualities do you appreciate in people?
5. What qualities do you consider negative?
6. Name the best feature of your character and the worst.
7. Learn the poem by heart.

### ***CHARACTER IDIOMS***

**green with envy** – used to say that someone is very upset or annoyed because he wishes he had someone's possessions, ability, success.

e.g. *Modern surveillance technology would make even James Bond green with envy.*

**to the bone** – to the most basic or central part of your character of affecting your basic feelings.

*He was a cheerful man, good – hearted to the bone.* – Он был весёлым человеком, добродушным до костей.

***Read these set expressions and comment upon their meanings.  
Give Russian or Uzbek equivalents.***

somebody is only human

to have a golden heart  
 to break sb's heart  
 close to sb's heart  
 not to have the heart to do smth.  
 to have a heart of stone

### *Positive Features*

### *Negative Features*

clever		silly	
intelligent		stupid	
good-natured		ill-natured	
agreeable		disagreeable	
painstaking	старательный		
industrious	трудолюбивый	lazy	
laborious		hypocrite	
honest			
persistent	упорный	stubborn	
		obstinate	упрямый
		willfu	своенравный
soft		harsh	
gentle		rude	
generous		greedy	
polite		impolite	
modest		boastful	Хвастливый
kind – hearted		cruel	
merciful		merciless	
goal-oriented		frivolous	
		(легкомысленный)	
purposeful			
brave			
bold	Смелый	cowardly	
courageous	храбрый		
confident		dubious	
		despondent	
energetic		passive	

sharp minded - смышлённый, остроумный		empty-headed
aggressive		
compassionate- сострадающий		indifferent- безразличный
sensitive		impassive
sensible	разумный	insensible
reasonable		
cheerful		gloomy
calm		boisterous (буйный)
just		unjust
inventive		
frank- искренний, откровенный		deceptive
sincere		deceitful
reliable- надёжный		naughty
obedient		disobedient selfish

## GRAMMAR REVIEW

### *Collective nouns*

Collective nouns are words that refer to a number of people, animals or other things in one group.

Groups of people include the following: a **staff** (people working together in the same place), a **crowd** (a lot of people), a **mob** (an unruly crowd), a **procession** (people walking or marching together), an **audience** (people in a theatre, cinema or public hall), a **congregation** (people in church) and a **crew** (people working on a ship). We also talk about a **gang** of criminals, a **board** of directors, a **team** of players and a **choir** of singers.

Some groups of animals are: a **herd** of cows, a **flock** of sheep, a **pack** of hounds, a **swarm** of insects, a **flock** of birds, a **school** of whales and a **pride** of lions.

There are also collective nouns for some objects: a **pack** of cards, a **bunch** (of a **bouquet**) of flowers, a **bunch** of grapes, a **suite** of rooms of furniture, a **set** of china (a tea-set, a coffee-set, etc.), a **clutch** of eggs.

Collective nouns can be treated as singular or plural: usually if the group is considered as one single unit, it is singular, but if the individuals within the group are thought of separately, the noun is treated as a plural. So, for example, we would say:

«The audience **is** now seated in the theatre». and «The board **thinks** that salaries should be increased».

**But we would consider the nouns as plural in the following:**

«The audience **are** taking their seats in the theatre». and «The board **are** arguing about the best policy to adopt».

***Ex.1 Fill in the collective noun in the sentences below.***

1. The police tried to control the -, as they surged forward for the star's autograph.
2. The ship's - were all experienced sailors.
3. The priest spoke to the - for nearly an hour.
4. A - of robbers stole 20,000 from the bank.
5. He reserved a - of rooms in the Plaza Hotel.
6. The manager of the shop thanked his -for all their hard work.
7. They bought some apples, some oranges and a - of grapes.
8. The dog chased the - of sheep around the field.
9. The town's football -beat the opposing side by two goals.
10. Every week the - of directors hold a short meeting.

***Ex.2 Answer the questions:***

What do we call the upper part of a man's body? What are the parts of the mouth?

What do we call the end of the human arm? Name the fingers. What do we call the end of human leg? What is toe? In what way do women wear their hair? How do you wear your hair? What is complexion? What colour of eyes do you like most?

***Ex. 3 Fill in prepositions:***

1. When I entered I heard somebody speak... a ringing voice.
2. Such a voice is typical... young age.
3. Your aunt looks young... her

age. 4. When she smiled two pretty dimples appeared... her cheeks. 5. The newcomer was a short stout man, carefully dressed,... a round face. 6. Can you talk... a whisper? 7. She is... medium height and has a slender figure.

***Ex.4 Suggested topics for conversation:***

1. Describe your friend's appearance.
2. Describe appearance of a person who might attract everybody's attention.
3. Describe appearance of a famous actor, actress, singer without naming him or her so that your friends could guess who was described.

**UZBEKISTAN**

**TEXT A**

*There is no place like home*

The history of culture and statehood, foreign economic and social ties of the territory is more than 2.5 millennia. Its freedom loving population fought for its independence against all foreign invaders. Situated on the crossroads of the Great Silk Road, the region played an important role in the dialogue of different civilizations. Its flourishing in the ancient times, then during the reign of the Samanids and Timurids is connected with the involvement of the region in the international economic interrelations. As far back as in the pre-Islamic period, Zoroastrism – the world spread religious system was born on the territory of the present day Uzbekistan (in Khorezm) and became common property of all mankind. There formed the highest technological culture of those times: town-planning, irrigation systems, armory, silk-weaving, cultivation of grain, cotton, grapes and fruits. In those times local technologies and master-craftsmen (Ustos) were highly valued and appreciated. The synthetic character is rather typical for this particular civilization: combination of achievements gained by

the Sogdians, peoples of Khorezm, Turks, India, China, Iran, Middle East and by Hellenism.

The religious extension of Islam to Maverannahr, accompanied by military invasions of the Arabs in the 7-8th centuries met with the resistance from the local religious tradition, embodied in the Zoroastrism of the Sogdians and Backtrians, Buddhism of the residents of Balkh and the Upper Amudarya, and the growing authority of the Christian communities. However later the population of the region was convinced in the great cultural and moral possibilities of Islam. The final victory of Islam in Turan may be related to the creation of politically and spiritually united state of the Samanid Turks in the 9<sup>th</sup> century with the center in the Zarafshan oasis (Samarkand and Bukhara). It was based on the rise of trade and development of the local artisans' production export. The new spiritual and economic situation in Central Asia determined a new technological progress. It seems to be appropriate to mark the production of the Samarkand paper (since the 8th century under the Chinese influence the people of Samarkand learned to manufacture paper from the rags), which supplanted papyrus and parchment in the Moslem countries at the end of the 10th century. The real flourishing of the genetic fund of the population was caused by the abundance of grain. Scientists al-Khorezmi, Beruni, Farabi, Abu Ali ibn Sino (Avicenna) brought fame to their Motherland all over the world. They were respected by Moslems, as well as Christians, Judaists and Buddhists. The Islamic spiritual and political Renaissance after the Mongol invasion was based not only on the strategic plans of nobility but first and foremost on the needs of the population majority to liberate Central Asian civilization from the brute power and animosity between the tribes. Feeling that necessity, Timur (1336-1405) united townsfolk, countryfolk and steppe communities of Maverannahr. Under the power of Timur military victories were consolidated by creating a complicated system of the administrative governing, and the common norms of law («Code of Timur»). Considerable funds were given from the state treasury for the construction of grandiose public structures, gardens, roads and canals. The Timurids Renaissance in the 15th and the first half of the 16th century is based on the cultural-economic integration of the region. The area of its rich technological potential was extended up to the Mediterranean Sea and Northern India (culture of the Great Mogul Empire). Many scientific achievements of the Timurids epoch



made a great impact on the European science (it is enough to mention the astronomical tables of Samarkand astronomers from Ulughbek's observatory).

At the turn of the 15-16th centuries **Vasco da Gama's\*** ships blazed the Sea route from Europe to India and further on to China. The region lost its strategic economic importance on which it had rested for two millennia. The region happened to turn a political and economic periphery zone. The technological potential of Central Asia found itself locked from the outside world development for almost 3 centuries. Colonial annexation of Central Asia by the Tsarist Russia in 1860 bound Turkestan with Russia for 130 years. Foreign economic and international contacts of the region were monopolized first by St. Petersburg and then by the Soviet Moscow. Beginning with 1890's and up to 1917, Turkestan was a part of the Russian Empire, its governor-general's province, and its rule was the charge of war ministry, which also played the role of the ministry of colonies. After the collapse of Tsarism, Turkestan received the chance for its rebirth. Diplomatic missions of many countries including the USA mission were represented in Tashkent in 1918-1919. But in 1924 there was an artificial division of the single ethnic, cultural and economic space of the Turkestan land into the Soviet national republics. Millions of Uzbeks, Kazakhs, Kyrghyzes and Turkmen happened to be separated. Under the oppression of the totalitarian system the national liberation movement of native people was transferred into spiritual sphere. A dream of liberation, national state and unified Turkestan never died. On August 31, 1991, the Parliament adopted the Declaration of the State Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan. On December 29, 1991, this decision was supported by referendum. This was the beginning of the history of our country – the country open to the world community.

### ***ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY***

**statehood (n)** – status or condition of a state

**tie (n)** – polysemantic word: 1. smth., as a cord or ribbon, used to tie things. (веревка); 2. beam or rod used to hold parts together and to receive tensile strength (брус); 3. bow, knot (бант, лента); 4.

necktie (галстук); 5. bond of kinship, affection, common interests (узы); 6. equality of numbers, as of votes or points in the game (равное количество голосов или очков в игре); 7. one of the crossbeams to which the rails of a railroad are fastened (шпала).

**flourish (v)** – 1. to prosper or thrive (процветать); 2. to brandish (размахивать оружием)

**armory (n)** – 1. place for storing weapons (склад оружия, арсенал); place for assembling soldiers for drilling (учебный манеж); factory for making weapons (am) (оружейный завод).

**Hellenism (n)** – 1. Greek culture and ideals; 2. admiration or imitation of the Greeks.

**resistance (n)** – act or capacity of resisting.

Syn.: opposition, withstanding, obstruction, counteraction, antagonism;

Ant.: collaboration, submission, obedience, surrender, contribution.

**embody (v)** – 1. to give bodily form to (олицетворять); to express in definite form to include in the united whole

Syn.: comprehend, include, comprise

**supplant (v)** – to displace or supersede; to take the place of. Paper had supplanted papyrus and parchment.

**parchment (n)** – skin of a sheep or a goat prepared for writing.

**abundance (n)** – plenty of smth.

**Renaissance (n)** – 1. a period of the great revival of classical learning and art in Europe from the 14<sup>th</sup> to the 16<sup>th</sup> centuries; 2. rebirth, renewal.

**animosity (n)** – hostility, enmity, hatred.

## **QUESTIONS**

1. What is Zoroastrism?
2. Where was the religion of Zoroastrism born?
3. At what period was the religion of Islam spread on the territory of modern Uzbekistan?
4. Who was the leader of Arabian invasion?
5. What do you know about the Samanids dynasty?
6. Who was Vasco da Gama?
7. What cultures influenced the formation of the Uzbek culture?
8. Divide Uzbek history into stages.

## 9. Who was Alexander the Great?

### \*VASCO DA GAMA

Dom Vasco da Gama was born circa 1469 at Sines and died on Christmas Eve in Cochin, India, in 1524, being Viceroy of India. After his successful first voyage by sea to India (1497-1499), King Emmanuel I gave him the title of *Dom* (Lord) with an annual grant of 300.000 *reis*, for him and his descendants, and appointed him Admiral of the Indies (January, 1500). In 1519, the Admiral was granted the title of *Count of Vidigueira*. Very little is known about Vasco da Gama before his appointment as Captain-General of the fleet sent to find the sea route to India. He was the son of Estêvão da Gama – a knight commander of *Cercal* of the Order of St. James of the Sword of the village of Sines. His father was a member of the Household of prince Dom Fernando – master of the Order of St. James and later on, to that of the prince's son – Dom Diogo, duke of Viseu, having also fought in Castille and in the North Africa's military campaigns. His father's family, from the southern province of Alentejo, appears to have had close links with the military Order of Avis and later on with the Order of St. James. His mother's family, of English ascendancy, had also links with the household of Dom Diogo, duke of Viseu and governor of the military Order of Christ. By 1480's



he was admitted to the Order of St. James together with some of his brothers. In 1495, being governor of the Order of St. James, prince Dom Jorge (1481 – 1550), duke of Coimbra and a bastard son of King John II who had just died, Vasco da Gama was granted two commanderies of the Order of St. James. However, King Dom Manuel I's promise to award Vasco da Gama the *senhorio* of the Order of St. James's village of Sines led to conflicts with the Order's master and the local authorities. After his return from India in 1503, and around 1507,

Vasco da Gama was transferred to the Order of Christ, under the governorship of King Emmanuel I himself solving his disputes with the Order of St. James over the lordship of Sines or as a sign of promotion.

***Ex. 1. Give definitions to the following words and make up sentences with them:***

authority, Renaissance, artisan, to supplant, achievement, abundance, to flourish, to appreciate, armory.

***Ex. 2. Insert the suitable word:***

It was an official reception and men were obliged to wear ....  
The discovery of America was the ... of Christopher Columbus.  
During the reign of the Timurids the architecture ....

... of local population was broken by foreign invaders. ... between nomadic tribes caused a lot of troubles. There were kept fine specimen of weapons in the royal ....

## **TEXT B**

Uzbekistan has well preserved relics from the time when Central Asia was a center of empire, learning, and trade. Cities of modern Uzbekistan including Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Shakhrisabz and Tashkent live in the imagination of the West as symbols of oriental beauty and mystery. Ancient cities of Uzbekistan were located on the ancient Silk Road, the trading route between China and the West. The route took its name from silk, the commodity most in demand in Europe from China during the Roman period. Some of the most influential and savage conquerors came and ruled these lands. Alexander the Great set up at least 8 cities in Central Asia between 334 – 323 BC before the caravans began traveling through the Silk Road after around 138 BC China opened its border to trade. Between 484 – 1150 Huns and Turks came from the west and brought with them a new religion of Islam. Many mosques and Madrassahs were built in Uzbekistan cities of Samarkand, Bukhara and Khiva during this period, including remaining structures of the Samanids. Most of the cities were destroyed during the invasion of the Genghis Khan in 1220. His descendant Timur, known also as Tamerlane, resurrected once famous cities by using the labor of slaves and artists captured during successful crusades. Timur conquered Persia, captured Baghdad, and led expeditions to Anatolia\* and India. Most of the architecture that is found in Samarkand was built by Timur and his grandson Ulugbek.

## **Samarkand, Uzbekistan**

One of the oldest cities of Uzbekistan and in the world is Samarkand, established during the middle of the first century BC under the name Marakanda and later known as Afrosiab. It was the capital of the powerful state Sogd, the center of Emir Timur's great empire. The numerous monuments of Samarkand and its suburbs impress tourist with their beauty and splendor. The refined architectural shapes, intricate ornamentation, mosaics, blue-tile domes and facades are interesting for all who visit these beautiful buildings. The majestic Registan square consists of three Madrasahs namely the Ulugbek, Sher-Dor and Tilla-Kari. Other places of interest are the Shahi-Zinda necropolis – the most remarkable monument in Samarkand and the Guri-Emir mausoleum – the grave of Timur, his sons and grandsons. The history of the city is connected with the names of outstanding writers, scientists and artists from the East.



## **Bukhara, Uzbekistan**



The settlement of Bukhara in Uzbekistan dates back to the 8th century when it was for 200 years the center of an expanding Islamic kingdom and prospered as a trade and intellectual center for Central Asia. During the Mongol invasion it was destroyed by Genghis Khan in 1219. Subsequently it was ruled by a succession of regional powers, including descendants of Genghis Khan, Turks, and Uzbeks. One of Islam's most sacred cities, Bukhara contains many examples of fine Islamic architecture. These include the Kalyan minaret, 47 meters high. It was known as the «tower of death», because during the emir's time criminals were tied up in sacks and thrown from the top. Also, it was one of the few buildings to survive the rule of Genghis Khan, who was so impressed by it that he chose not to destroy it. The stunning Samanid emperors' mausoleum, one of the world's oldest monuments was found under meters of sand in the 1030's.

## Khiva, Uzbekistan

Khiva is known as a museum city under the open sky. It existed as a town for about 900 years, but developed into the settlement seen today only in the 19th century, when it was the last oasis on the northern Russian slave trade route. Important spiritual and cultural values came from the large scientific centers of astronomy, mathematics, and medicine that existed in this area centuries ago. One can wander through the narrow streets of Khiva, peeking into the small courtyards through the wooden carved doors. The life inside the gardens assures the visitor that it is not just a museum, but also a living city. Historical monuments include Kunya Ark or «old citadel», the beautiful Kalta Minor minaret and the extraordinary Tash Khauli or «stone» palace, built in the 1830's by ruling khans.



## Tashkent, Uzbekistan



Although Tashkent was probably first settled around the 1st century BC, written records date the city to its Arab occupation in the 8th century AD. The 13th-century defeat to Genghis Khan and his Mongolian forces threw Tashkent into an era of turmoil. The Mongols lost the city in the 14th century when the Timurids Empire seized control. The Timurids Empire ruled Tashkent until the late 15th century, when the Sheibanids swept through the region. Today, Tashkent is the capital of Uzbekistan.

### ***LEXICAL COMMENTS TO THE TEXT***

**relic** (n) – 1. survival from the past, as *a relic of the stone age* (остаток); 2. anything held in religious reverence, as *the remains of a martyr* (мощи); 3. object cherished for its age or historical associations. (реликвия).

**to be located** (passive) – to be situated, to lie

**commodity** (n) – 1. article that can be bought or sold; 2. smth., which is useful

**to be in demand** – to be much sought after (пользоваться спросом). *Chinese silk was always a commodity in great demand.*

**influential** (adj) – having influence. *Bill Clinton is one of the most influential politicians in the USA.*

**savage** (adj) – ferocious; uncivilized, primitive; cruel, inhuman; fierce.

Syn.: barbarous, wild, fierce, enraged.

Ant.: gentle, civilized

**conqueror** (n) – завоеватель, покоритель

**border** (n) – boundary

**mosque** (n) – Muslim place of worship

**madrasah** (n) – Muslim religious institution for males

**resurrect** (v) – to raise from the dead; to bring back to notice (воскрешать)

### \*ANCIENT ANATOLIA

Anatolia is the Asiatic portion of contemporary Turkey, extending from the Bosphorus and Aegean coast eastward to the borders of the ex-Soviet Union, Iran, and Iraq. The Greeks and Romans called western Anatolia «Asia.» Later the name «Asia Minor,» or «Little Asia,» was used to distinguish Anatolia from the land mass of the greater Asian continent.

**Huns** – one of warlike people of Asia who overran and devastated Europe in the 5<sup>th</sup> century.

**descendant** – потомок

**ancestor** – предок

**crusade** (n) – 1. any of several military expeditions by the Christian nations during the 11<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> centuries. (крестовый поход); 2. any vigorous action for the advancement or defense of some cause (поход для борьбы с к.-л.)

**mausoleum** (n) – grand and imposing tomb; syn.: necropolis-burial vault-crypt-sepulchre (усыпальница, склеп)

**grave** (n) – excavation for the reception of a dead body; place of burial (могила)

**outstanding** (adj) – prominent, eminent, remarkable, distinguished

***EX. 1. Give synonyms to the following words and make sentences with them:***

animosity, majestic, advantageous, grave, huge, mausoleum, to value, conquest, to appreciate, retain, holy.

***EX. 2. Insert the appropriate words:***

... of architectural shapes makes the erection a unique monument of Central Asia.

Registan... with 3 majestic buildings.

The numerous monuments of Samarkand...tourists with their splendor.

Many skilled artists and artisans... during Timur's campaigns.

It was one of the structures that... Mongol invasion.

While spreading Islam the Arabs met... from local population.

Local craftsmen have learnt... paper from rags.

***EX. 3. Translate into English:***

Постоянная вражда между кочевыми племенами вызвала социальные перемены в стране. После арабского завоевания ислам вытеснил религию зороастризма. Великолепие и богатство исторических памятников Самарканда привлекает большое количество туристов. Китайский шелк всегда был товаром, который пользовался огромным спросом. Азиатские ученые и богословы оказали влияние на развитие восточной науки. Усыпальница Тимуридов была построена по приказу Тимура для его любимого внука Мухаммад Султана, который преждевременно скончался.

Во время правления династии Саманидов регион достиг высокого развития.

## **TEXT A. SAMARKAND – THE GEM OF THE EAST**

Samarkand is the second largest city of Uzbekistan and is of the same age as Rome, Athens and Babylon – more than 25 centuries old. Ancient Arab manuscripts refer to it as the «Gem of the East», Europeans called it the «The Land of Scientists». A majestic and beautiful city, Samarkand is the city of legends. When Alexander the



Great first time saw Samarkand, he exclaimed «I heard that the city was beautiful but never thought that it could be so beautiful and majestic». Yes, by any standards the city has an astonishing collection of ancient monuments. The turquoise domes of Samarkand is among the world's most evocative architectural symbols. The most magnificent landmark in this old city is Registan Square – a traditional center of the city.

The square is lined on the three sides by sparkling and turquoise tiled buildings – Ulugbek Madrassah, Sherdor and Tilla Qori. Madrassah in Arabic means the medieval universities. Interior and exterior facades of the madrassah are decorated with ornament of glazed brick, mosaic and carved marble. The Square is considered an architectural gem representing the finest in Islamic Art.

The other historical site is Mausoleum of Tamerlane, one of the imposing conquerors in history, who made Samarkand beloved by poets and travellers. The majesty of architectural forms and lines and colourful mosaic designs make this mausoleum a unique monument of medieval architecture. The famous blue ribbed cantaloupe dome of mausoleum rises over the tin roof-tops in central Samarkand. A massive slab of green jade, under which Tamerlane was laid is said to be the largest such stone in the world. Samarkand's importance to



the history and culture mankind is now being recognized by UN\*, UNESCO\* and WTO\*, which are helping to promote tourism to the region. As the government, who has made tourism a priority sector for development is continuing to invest hotels, airports, transportation and leisure facilities, service is becoming yet another of the

country's attractions.

As one the ancient poets said: *You can travel through the whole world, have a look at the pyramids and admire the smile of the Sphinx; You can listen to the soft singing of the wind at the Adriatic Sea and kneel down reverently at the ruins of the Acropolis, be dazzled by Rome with its Forum and Coliseum, be charmed by Notre*

*Dame in Paris or by old domes of Milan; But if you have seen buildings of Samarkand, you will be enchanted by its magic forever.*

## **TEXT B. SAMARKAND**

*If it is said that a paradise is to be seen in this world,  
then the paradise of this world is Samarkand*

Samarkand is one of the oldest and most important cities amongst the many in the historic region of Central Asia known as Transoxiana. Located in the Zerafshan River valley, the city enjoys the benefits of abundant natural resources and occupies as well a key place on the trade routes of Central Asia. The Zerafshan is fed by the snow melt from mountains to the south and east and flows into the Oxus (Amu Darya). To travel upstream just above the fertile valley floor, brings one to the historic city of Panjikent. Downstream is Bukhara. Those who ruled Samarkand developed a complex network of irrigation channels. As we know from the authors of historic accounts, its surroundings also provided pastureland, something that is evident even today if we look south from the highlands to the east of the city. The tenth-century Iranian author Istakhri, who travelled in Transoxiana, provides a vivid description of the natural riches of the region he calls «Samarkandian Sogd»:

*I know no place in it or in Samarkand itself where if one ascends some elevated ground one does not see greenery and a pleasant place, and nowhere near it are mountains lacking in trees or a dusty steppe....Samakandian Sogd...[extends] eight days travel through unbroken greenery and gardens....The greenery of the trees and sown land extends along both sides of the river [Sogd]...and beyond these fields is pasture for flocks. Every town and settlement has a fortress...It is the most fruitful of all the countries of Allah; in it are the best trees and fruits, in every home are gardens, cisterns and flowing water...*

While settlement in the region goes well back into pre-historic times, by the seventh century before the Common Era (BCE or B.C.), the town seems to have housed a substantial center of craft production and already boasted an extensive irrigation system. It was one of the easternmost administrative centers for Achaemenid Persia and had a citadel and strong fortifications. Alexander the Great knew it as Maracanda; at the time when it submitted to him in 329 BCE, the city

occupied some 13 sq. km. Damaged during a rebellion which Alexander had to suppress, the city revived; in the third and second centuries BCE, it contained some very impressive buildings. Alexander's conquests introduced into Central Asia Classical Greek culture; at least for a time the Greek models were followed closely by the local artisans. The Greek legacy lived on in the various «Graeco-Bactrian» kingdoms of the area and the Kushan Empire of the first centuries of the Common Era whose territories extended well down into what is today Pakistan and India. During the Kushan era the city declined though; it did not really revive until the fifth century CE.

The ethnically Iranian Sogdians who lived in Samarkand and its region played a key role in the commerce along the Silk Road even though they never established a single strong state and more often than not were subjects of powerful Inner Asian empires. As early as Han times, when the Chinese first recorded their impressions of Inner Asia, the Sogdians had a reputation as being talented merchants. Sogdian colonies were established in places such as Dunhuang, one of the important nodes in the trade route. Soghdian letters dating from 313-314 CE have been discovered there; they provide evidence about a network of Soghdian merchants in various places in China, whose commercial interests included precious metals, spices and cloth. The «home office» for one of the letter writers was Samarkand. Sogdian inscriptions on the rocks in the valleys of northern Pakistan testify to their activity on the routes south into India. Soghdian merchants also went west and seem to have been involved in the development of new routes for the Silk trade with Byzantium in the sixth century. We know that some of the exotic products popular later in Tang China were imported from Samarkand. The famous Buddhist pilgrim Xuanzang passed through the city in the early 630s and recorded about it the following:

*The country of Sa-mo-kien is about 1600 or 1700 li [one li=430 m.] in circuit...The capital of the country is 20 li or so in circuit. It is completely enclosed by rugged land and very populous. The precious merchandise of many foreign countries is stored up here. The soil is rich and productive, and yields abundant harvests. The forest trees afford a thick vegetation, and flowers and fruits are plentiful. The Shen horses are bred here. The inhabitants are skilful in the arts and*

*trades beyond those of other countries. The climate is agreeable and temperate. The people are brave and energetic...*

The museum located today on the hill known as Afrasiab, the site of the ancient city, contains numerous examples of pottery from the period of the city's history prior to the Muslim conquest. When the Arabs invaded Central Asia in the early eighth century, the last of the Sogdian rulers of the many small states in the Zerafshan Valley fled upriver from Panjikent. Amid the ostensibly stark ruins of Panjikent are houses whose walls were decorated with murals portraying a religious ceremonies, scenes from the famous Persian epics and much more evidence of the cosmopolitan cultural connections of the last Sogdian state. The last refuge of the Sogdians was a fortress upstream at Mt. Mug, where archaeologists have unearthed a treasure prove of Sogdian documents attesting to the sophistication of their administration and legal system.

### **COMMENTS AND NOTES**

**manuscript** (n) – 1. the first copy of a book or piece of writing , written by hand or typed before being printed (рукопись) : *I read his novel in manuscript.* 2. a handwritten book, from the time before printing was invented : *medieval manuscript.*

**majestic** (adj) – having or showing majesty

**turquoise** (n) – a precious greenish-blue mineral (бирюза)

**turquoise** (adj) – of the colour of turquoise. *Samarkand is the city of turquoise domes.*

**vivid** (adj) – 1. bright and strong; producing a sharp sensation on the eye: *a vivid flash of lighting – яркая вспышка молнии;* 2. that produces sharp clear pictures in the mind: *a vivid description – точный, явный.*

**pilgrim** (n) – a person who travels esp. a long way to a holy place as an act of religious love and respect.

**pilgrimage** (n) – a journey made by pilgrim: *Aziz is planning to make a pilgrimage to Mecca. Many music-lovers make pilgrimages to Mozart's birthplace.*

**Sphinx** (n) – an ancient Egyptian image of lion, lying down, with a human head.

\* UN – United Nations Organization (Организация Объединенных Наций)

\* UNESCO – United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization.

\* WTO – World Trade Organization (Всемирная Торговая Организация)

### ***TASKS***

***1. Read the texts and translate them.***

***2. Study the vocabulary notes.***

***3. Make up sentences with the following words:***

gem, treasure, ancient, vivid description, jade, turquoise, medieval, majestic, skillful hands, pilgrims, holy place, artisan, manuscript.

***4. Answer the questions:***

- a) What are the most ancient cities of the world?
- b) Do you know any facts about Rome and Babylon?
- c) How old is Samarkand?
- d) What beautiful epithets is Samarkand given?
- e) Why is Samarkand called the city of legends? Do you know any?
- f) Who was Alexander the Great?
- g) What was his role in shaping Uzbek history?
- h) When the Achaeminid dynasty captured Samarkand?
- i) At what period local population of modern Uzbekistan began to profess Islam?
- j) What are the ancient names of Samarkand?

### ***5. Translate into English:***

Самарканд расположен на пересечении торговых маршрутов Великого Шелкового Пути.

Самарканд является ровесником таких великих городов как Фибы, Вавилон, Ереван, Рим.

История этого величественного памятника архитектуры очень трагична.

Городище Афросиаб является одним из ценнейших археологических находок мира.

Во времена Тимура самаркандская архитектура достигла пика своего развития.

Великолепные шедевры архитектуры Самарканда являются достоянием всего человечества, поэтому ЮНЕСКО уделяет особое внимание их сохранению.

Площадь Регистан, ежегодно привлекающая тысячи туристов, является сердцем нашего города.

### ***6. Put the verbs in brackets into correct form:***

1. Many architectural monuments of Uzbekistan (to restore) now.
2. Many skillful artisans and artists from all over the world (to bring) to the capital by Amir Timur after they (to capture) by his formidable army.
3. Every year the beauty and splendor of Oriental architecture (to attract) hundreds of tourists here.
4. Look! The guide (to approach) toward us, let's ask him about this object.
5. When I entered the majestic ruins of a sacred place a big crowd of worshippers (to pray) there.
6. When in 1405 great Tamerlane (to die) his descendants (start) the long struggle for his throne and power.
7. While that Spanish couple (to watch) this monument with admiration, the rest of the group (to bathe) in the holy spring (источник, родник).

## **REGISTAN SQUARE**

During centuries Registan Square was the center of Samarkand. The word Registan means «sandy place». There was a river running

there many ages ago, before building of the first Madrassah on the square. Years passed, the river dried out and left lots of sand there, that was the first place where the first Madrassah was built in the beginning of the 15th century and named Registan square. As the Madrassah was first built, all the holidays, parades, festivals and Sunday bazaars took place. The ensemble consists of three Madrassahs: Ulugbek Madrassah (15th century), Sher – Dor Madrassah (17th century) and Tilla-Kari Madrassah (gold covered) (17th century). Madrassah – is the Muslim high educational institution. Only boys from reach families studied there. The training lasted for 10, 12, 20 years. It was up to the discipline the student selected. The main discipline for all of them was theology and learning Koran. The rest of the subjects were not obligatory and could be selected by students. The Ulugbek Madrassah was built by Ulugbek's order and guidance. Its construction had lasted only for three years from 1417 to 1420. When the madrassah was constructed, Ulugbek himself and his colleagues gave lectures on mathematics, astronomy and other secular disciplines.

Two centuries later, the ruler of Samarkand Yalangtush Bahadur ordered to build the copy of the Madrassah, and the second Sher-Dor Madrassah was built opposite it. The only difference was that it had two more winter teaching halls, but the main structure was the same as in Ulugbek Madrassah. Several years later, the same ruler of Samarkand ordered to complete the ensemble with the third Tilla-Kari Madrassah. Its outward is the same as those two other madrassahs, but coming in you'll see a one-storied building. Madrassah was always built by one project – four-cornered yard with four terraces and cells along the whole perimeter. The main entrance was always locked with lattice and two other entrances were used by purpose. The doors in cell were always low because «Islam» means «obedience», that is why everyone who entered or went out of cell always had to bow, it was like greeting and wishing health to everyone. Only Tilla-Kari Madrassah was built to serve as madrassah, but was used mostly as a mosque; Tilla-Kari has low minarets to call people to pray. In the 17th century Till-Kari mosque and Madrassah was the biggest mosque in Samarkand. «Eden of Ancient East», «Precious Pearl of Islam World», « Rome of East», «Rui Zamin»(face of Earth) – with such magnificent names poets,

historians, medieval geographers of Iran, India, China, Byzantium, Egypt called Samarkand. In spite of such magnificent description Samarkand experienced periods of fire and destructions, which left their sign in history. During centuries Samarkand was gained by different nomadic and half nomadic generations, which always were destroying, sacking, and leaving ruins after them. Samarkand saw three largest tragedies. The first one is related to the time of Alexander Macedonian's gains in 329 year BC; the city was fully destroyed, citizens were exterminated. After reconstruction of the city there was a development of different crafts, the eastern and Greek cultures mixed together, and this left its sign in the history of Samarkand. The second tragedy is related to the 8th century, when Arabs conquered the Central Asia. Starting from the 8th century Islam became main religion in Central Asia. Before that time there were different religions in Central Asia but the main was zoroastrism.

Now it is the main religion of our country. Third tragedy is related to the 13th century, when Genghiz-khan occupied the Central Asia. The city was destroyed, Samarkand fell into decline. Only in the 14th century when Timur came to power Samarkand was reconstructed. 14-15th centuries are called the Renaissance because Timur brought scientists from each crusade. He assisted in development of different sciences in Central Asia. Samarkand reached the highest level of development only during Timur's government. All this happened because during 35 year he brought with him mathematicians, astronomers, architectures, and musicians from his campaigns to his country. Architects from different countries participated in the construction of numerous monuments. Various décor, and picture of rising sun with lions chasing after deer is the illustration of it. It is not allowed illustrating animals and people in Islam. But Sher-Dor madrassah is decorated with pictures of animals.

### ***TASKS***

1. Read and translate the text.
2. Choose 10 new words and make their lexical analysis.



3. Choose one of the poetic legends about Samarkand and present it to the class.
4. Retell one of the texts about Samarkand.

## SHAKHI-ZINDA



On south-east slope of Afrosiab there is situated one of the notable architectural ensembles of Samarkand –Shakhi-Zinda necropolis. It consists of 11 mausoleums, built during the 14-15<sup>th</sup> centuries in series. Entrance portal of Shakhi-Zinda is the latest construction. Inscription under entrance runs: « This magnificent building established by Abdulazizhan, Ulugbek-Guragan's son, Shahruh's son, Amir Timur-Guragan's son, in 883.» (1434 AC).

Necropolis is divided into three parts: entrance chartak, middle chartak (consisting of: mausoleums Emir-Zade, Emir-Husein, Shadi-Mulk, Shirin-Bibi-aka, Octahedron, Usto Ali, Nameless, Burunduk, Hudjra, Kusam ibn-Abbas mosque, Ziarathani and Kusam ibn-Abbas mausoleum), upper chartak (consists of : Tuman-aka mosque, Tuman-aka mausoleum, nameless mausoleum 1360-1361, Hodja Ahmad mausoleum.) Climbing upstairs of Shakhi-Zinda and entering the cool narrow corridor, visitor will make kind of journey into the heart of time. The first mausoleum from the left was thought as mausoleum of Timur's friend and teacher astronomer Kazi-Zade Rumi. But in 60-70-es of the 20<sup>th</sup> century after opening graves scientists found out that two women were buried here. It is assumed that this was Timur's nurse and her daughter. Going up by 36 footsteps of old stairs you find yourself in the open gallery. Here from the left and right are burial vaults of closest relatives of Timur and confidant of court. First mausoleums from the left and right Emir-Zade mausoleum and Emir-Husin mausoleum belong to confidant people of his court.

Next mausoleum from the left belongs to Timur's niece Shadi-Mulk aka. She died when she was very young, that is why Timur ordered to build mausoleum of the most elegant form, to show beauty and youth



of his niece. Timur's sister Shirin-Bibi aka was supervising the construction of this mausoleum. After finishing this construction, she ordered to build mausoleum for herself next to her niece's mausoleum. Both these mausoleums were built in 1371-1373. Going a little bit farther we see mausoleum of original form. This nameless mausoleum was built by architects from Azerbaijan. One detail that differentiates this mausoleum from others is that entrance to crypt where graves are situated goes to central side street, and all other mausoleums have entrance behind the mausoleum. Next row of mausoleums is called nameless because all these mausoleums were built in the 11th century and during Genghiz – khan's invasion almost all of them were destroyed.

Now you can see onle small saved remains from mausoleums of the 11th century. One of the nameless mausoleums is sometimes called Usto Ali Neseft. Next mausoleum has name of commander-in-chief of Timur's army-Emir Burunduk. Now we reach the most ancient mausoleum-ensemble of Kusam ibn-Abbas. This is the oldest building of the 11th century. The name of entire necropolis is related to the name of Kusam ibn-Abbas. *Shakhi-Zinda* means «alive king». In the 8th century during one of the sermons Kusam ibn-Abbas was beheaded, but since he was holy man, he said that a man serving to God couldn't be killed. He took his head, put it underarm, and descended to shaft, where he lives till now. The mausoleum was built in the 11th century, and dome was rebuilt in the 14th century by the order of Amir Temur. The following mausoleums are: unknown mausoleum (from the right), Tuman-aka mosque (from the left), Hodja Ahmad mausoleum. All these mausoleums were built in the 14th century. Looking at decoration of two mausoleums: nameless and Hodja Ahmad, it is possible to say that they were built by architects from Samarkand, main colors used by them -white, blue, and dark blue – reside to architectural school of Samarkand, while in

Tuman-aka mausoleum green, yellow, black, and red colors were used. To the left of mausoleums there is situated the entrance to the biggest Muslim cemetery built in the 9th century and used till present time.

### **BIBI HANIM**

Its construction started in 1399, after successful campaign of Timur to India. Mosque was under construction during 5 years. Its structure was finished in 1404. By Timur's idea Bibi Hanim mosque had to eclipse all that he had seen before in other countries. Architects, artists, masters and craftsmen from many East countries were involved in construction. Two hundred stonemasons from Azerbaijan, Fars, Hindustan and other countries were working inside the mosque, and five hundred workers in mountains near Pendjikent were working under production and trimming of stones and sending it to Samarkand. Masters and craftsmen gathered and driven together from all parts of the world put into construction their traditions and experience. Building was not finished when Timur went to one of his new campaigns. After he came back he went to see new mosque. Grandiose buildings occupied rectangular yard with size 130x102 meters. Spacious inside yard was covered by marble flagstones and enclosed with sheltered gallery for pilgrims. The entrance to the court was decorated as high portal with two round minarets that were 50 meters in height. Front of mosque was also designed with grandiose portal with two minarets. The walls of all buildings outside were decorated with multi-colored glaze bricks, which made intricate geometric ornamental design and religious aphorisms. Magnificent and rich decoration of inside buildings consisted of majolica mosaic, carved marble, stamping on papier-mâché, gilded design.

However Timur was not satisfied with building and in a fit of anger ordered to seize magnates Hodja Mahmud David and Muhammed Djelda who managed the construction. They were sentenced to death and hung behind Siab channel, at the foot of Chupanat. There is a legend about construction of Bibi-Hanim mosque that is still known in our days. Beautiful woman Bibi-Hanim, Timur's wife, decided to surprise and make her husband glad. When he was absent being in one of his campaigns she called to the palace the best constructors and masters of Samarkand and

ordered to construct the building of unbelievable splendor. The work started immediately. The walls were growing very fast. More often Bibi-Hanim visited the building site. She hurried the main architect to finish the work. But charmed with queen's beauty architect did not hurry constructors. Meanwhile the message came to Samarkand about Timur's coming soon. Bibi-Hanim was ranting and raving. Then architect made term: «The mosque will be constructed in time, but ... you, my queen, will give me a kiss». Tsarina was indignant: «I will give any of my bondwomen by your choice. Why are you looking only at me? Look at these colored eggs, that have different colors and do not look like each other, but if you break them, will they really differ? So are we, women».

But architect insisted: «I will answer you. Here are two same glasses. One of them I will fill with crystal water, the other with white wine. They are the same, but if I touch them with my lips then one of them will burn me with molten fire, and I won't feel the other one. That is love.» Timur was already close to Samarkand. Vexation of Bibi-Hanim did not know limits. So long cherished surprise for master was under the threat. Besides, as legend says, architect



was handsome and young. And she agreed. Architect blended to beautiful Bibi-Hanim. At the last moment she tried to protect herself with palm. But the kiss was so passionate, that ardor got through hand of beautiful queen and left crimson spot on her cheek. In a few days Timur returned to city. In front of his look raised cupolas and minarets. Ruler was amazed by their magnificence. But his gladness was darkened. He became furious when he saw sign from the kiss. Bibi-Hanim told him the truth. By order of Timur warders started the search of impudent architect. Escaping from pursuit he with his apprentice climbed up the minaret of mosque. When warders run up by numerous steps, they found only one apprentice. «Where is architect?»-They asked. «Teacher made for him wings and he flew away to Meshhed»-he answered. That is the legend. History does not

know the name Bibi-Hanim. It is only known that elder wife of Timur was called Saray-Mulk-Hanum.

## GUR – EMIR



Gur-Emir means «grave of Emir». Gur-Emir Mausoleum was built in 1404 for Timur's grandson Muhhamed Sultan. He had to become heir apparent of throne after Timur, but in 1404 he died and Timur ordered to build big mausoleum for his loved grandson. In 1405 Timur died in Otrar city and his sons decided to move his body and bury him near his favorite grandson. From that time this mausoleum was called «burial vault of Timurids». Timur's sons Shahruh and Miranshah and grandsons, his spiritual advisor sheikh from Medin-Mir Seid Bereke were buried here. In 1996 it was big reconstruction here when Samarkand celebrated 660 anniversary of Amir Temur's birthday. Original design is saved inside. Decorators only drew on original thin layer of paint. Every headstone is made from marble, only Timur's headstone is from nephritis, it was brought by order of Ulugbek and put on grave of Timur. All headstones in upper mausoleum are saved very well, but in lower because of floods almost all of them were destroyed. Lattice that set off all headstones was made in the 15th century from marble by Ulugbek order. All headstones were opened in June 1941. There is a legend related to this event. Three old men told scientists not to disturb ashes of dead, especially Timur's ashes, because by opening his grave they could restore the spirit of war. But scientists were intended to find out if this mausoleum belonged to the Timurids. After opening sarcophagus scientists saw grave where skeleton of Timur was. By analysis of skull bone anthropologist Gerasimov made first portrait of Timur and his entire dynasty.



Scientists concluded that he was really lame because one of his legs was shorter than another. They also established that Ulugbek was beheaded. His skull was near skeleton. Timur's skeleton was examined in Leningrad, and then all remains were returned back to the grave. Two days later World War Two began and many citizens were saying that it started because of opening Timur's grave.

## **ULUGBEK'S OBSERVATORY**

Among historical monuments of Samarkand observatory takes particular place. It was constructed by Ulugbek in 1428-1429 on one of the hills on height, at the bottom of Chupanat altitude. By Babur's words, who saw the observatory, it was three-storied covered with beautiful glazed tiles building of round form 46 meters in diameter, 30 meters in height. In the main hall huge instrument was placed for observations of Moon, Sun, and other stars of the vault of heaven. Observatory was unique construction for its time. The basis of observatory was giant goniometer (vertical circle), radius of circle was equal 40,212 meters, and the length of arc was 63 meters. The main instrument-sextant-was oriented with amazing exactness by line of meridian from south to north. Test establishments of modern astronomers Kastalsk and Sheglov are the evidence to it. Sizes of the main instrument, lucky construction, scientific knowledge of Ulugbek and his companion-in-arms provided amazing exactness of astronomic observations. Contribution of creation astronomic catalogue «Zidji-Gurgani», known as «Star tables of Ulugbek» belongs to Ulugbek. Whole galaxy of great scientists was working on them for a long period and finished them in 1437. «Everything that observation and experience had known about planets movement, is delivered for keeping to this book»-Ulugbek had written. In this work basics of astronomic observations made by eastern scientists are summarized. Exactness of observations of Samarkand astronomers is amazing because they were made without help of optical instruments, with unaided eye. Astronomic tables contain coordinates of 1018 stars. His catalogue did not lose its value nowadays. With amazing exactness the calculations of the length of star year are made, which according to Ulugbek is equal to 365 days 6 hours 10 minutes 8 seconds. Actual

length of star year by modern data is 365 days 6 hours 9 minutes 9,6 seconds. Thus the mistake is only less than one minute.

After Ulugbek's death observatory was destroyed and robbed by religious fans. Only in 1908 archaeologist Vyatkin found first document where location of observatory was mentioned. Unfortunately, only underground part of sextant and basis of the building were saved. By found documents scientists made the model of the observatory. Remarkable scientific center was destroyed, valuable library was plundered, and scientists were chased away. Sheikhs announced the hill as the place of grave «Forty virgins» and built here mausoleum, place of pilgrimage, bringing big profits to hypocrites. Like this Samarkand priesthood was trying to suppress in people member of torch of science Ulugbek and his observatory.

## **AFRASIAB MUSEUM**

Afrasiab – is the name of mythical king Turan and one of the legend heroes of poem of great tadjic poet Firdousi «Shahname». Under this name the place where ancient Samarkand was situated is known. Now Afrasiab is a huge gathering of lifeless hills sided with modern city from north side. But distant past life was turbulent here. Archaeological findings of Afrosiab were started at the end of last century, after joining Central Asia to Russia, with excavations made by mayor Borzenkov in 1874 and lieutenant colonel Krestovskiy in 1833. On the site of ancient settlement there were found wonderful example of poured and not poured earthenware ornamental crockery, many terracotta statuettes, fragments of ossuaries, things from glass, different work tools, women jewellery, coins, etc. Archaeological findings give clear image about way of life of ancient Samarkand during many centuries of its existence. It is proved that settlement of city type on Afrosiab existed more than two thousand and half years ago. The city was enclosed with strong defensive walls inside of which there were citadel-shahrstan, cathedral mosque, dwelling houses and craft workshops. The territory of city was crossed by straight paved streets and divided into blocks-guzars. The museum where archaeological findings of ancient times are gathered is built on the territory of Afrosiab.

## VOCABULARY NOTES

**heir** (n) – one who inherits or is entitled to inherit the property or title; anyone who receives a property of a deceased person.

**nephritis / jade** (n) – hard stone, usually green, used for gems or ornaments.

**lattice** (n) – open-work made by crossed or interlaced strips of metal or wood; door, window or gate made as lattice. (решетка)

**ashes** (pl) – 1. a waste from burned substances (пепел); 2. remains of a dead human body when burned or reduced to dust by natural decay (прах)

**disturb** (v) – to break up the peace of; to annoy, hamper;

**synonyms:** rouse, annoy, bother, worry, trouble, interrupt

**antonyms:** pacify, soothe (успокаивать)

**lame** (adj) – crippled in a leg or foot, so that movement is difficult

**skull** (n) – skeleton or bony framework of the head

**plunder** (v) – to take by force; to despoil, rob; pillage (грабить)

**summarize** (v) – to make a summary of (суммировать, подводить итоги)

### Grammar Exercises

**1. Fill in the blanks with *ought to*, *have to*, *be to*, *need* or *must* followed by the appropriate form of the infinitive:**

- a) Mother always tell me that I... (to be) careful.
- b) Such things... not (to be allowed).
- c) It was late and they... (to light) a fire to cook their supper.

**2. Make up sentences using *might*, *may*, *can*, *will*, *would*, *need*.**

**3. Analyze the sentence:**

Can you show me an English woman who speaks English as it should be spoken.

**4. Fill in the blanks with appropriate modal verbs. What do they express?**

- a) I think you... see a doctor.
- b) You... come at 6 sharp. We are going to have a meeting.



- c) You...not (to learn) the poem. You... only (to read) it.
- d) Is it necessary, do you think, that the police... know about it?

### ***5. Translate into English:***

- a) Им следовало бы удержать его от такого неразумного шага. Они ещё пожалеют об этом.
- b) Вечер, вероятно, будет интересным.
- c) Мне бы хотелось, чтобы ты с отцом не спорила.
- d) С какой стати я стану помогать ему? Он просто ленится, он всё может сделать сам.

### ***6. Fill in the blanks with the correct modal verbs followed by the appropriate forms of the infinitive:***

- a) Their house... (to bring down). They... (to move) to a new residential area.
- b) You... (to wear) green. It goes with your eyes.
- c) Roger... (to forget) about his promise. He did it again.
- d) He... better not let me (to catch) sight of him.

## **SAMARKAND THE MAGNIFICENT**

«The entire inhabited area of the world does not worth to have two kings» – this phrase is attributed to Timur, the founder of the mighty feudal empire created in the Central Asia at the end of the XIV century.

Its creation, growth of military and economy power created the conditions for the intensive construction mainly in the metropolitan Samarkand and Shakhrisabz, the native town of Timur and his second residence. These cities were surrounded by the walls with towers. The structures were built as monuments glorifying the state and its ruler. Hence the large scale, richness, decoration, colors and gold used in these buildings.

That is exactly what a traveler might see in the architectural ensemble of three madrassahs in the Registan square, unique mausoleums of Shakhi-Zinda, majestic Gur-Emir mausoleum and colossal complex of Bibi-Khanim mosque.

Aside from these structures there is an observatory of Ulugbek, the enlightened grandson of Timur. The observatory was erected in

some kilometers from the city in the middle of the XV century. By his works in astronomy Ulugbek glorified not only himself but opened the great achievements of the oriental science to European countries.

But there were other pages in the history of Samarkand when this great city was conquered by Alexander the Great, Arab Caliphate and Genghis-Khan. Almost all ruling dynasties of Central Asia, the representatives of different peoples, traditions and cultures, ruled at some time here.

For centuries the numerous caravans were bringing to Samarkand the goods from all over the world and new ideas in art, skills and construction. Hence we have the unique combination of styles and art schools of East and West, a combination that gave birth to distinctive look of this ancient city described by historians, diplomats and poets of the past.

Samarkand today is the second after Tashkent city in the Republic of Uzbekistan, a city of science, industry, center of culture and arts.

Numerous guests from different countries of the world as centuries ago admire the masterpieces of Samarkand, discover for themselves exotic sounds and colors of oriental markets and bring back home not only the original souvenirs but the unforgettable memories of this unique city in the land of Uzbekistan.

## **THE BLESSED BUKHARA**

Bukhara is the peculiar city that existed from its foundation in the V century B.C. until 1920 within the original territory surrounded by the city walls in XVI century. For many times during its existence the city was destroyed and set on fire, but each time life revived on ruins. So walking round Bukhara today, one does it on top of deep cultural layer. Many structures like the Samanids mausoleum, the portal of Magoki-Attari mosque, etc. look buried into this layer.

The layout of the city preserved from the ancient period. The highest point of the city was occupied by the citadel with ruler's palace and mosque – the Ark fortress, residence place for many ruling dynasties in the past, and nowadays a big museum complex

with very interesting exposition of artifacts telling about different pages of Bukhara history.

A big Registan square in front of fortress was a place for military parades, festivals and public executions. The architectural outlook of nowadays Bukhara was obtained in the XVI-XVII centuries when it was a residence of two ruling dynasties – the Sheybanids and Ashtarkhanids.

From the X century Bukhara was known as city of skills and trade, and from the XVI century it was well known in Russia and Western Europe thanks to intensive trade links and official diplomatic missions. Noisy and crowded Bukhara markets became a visit card of the city.

Not much changed at Bukhara markets since those days. Crowds of people fill the rows for fruits and spices, goldsmiths and blacksmiths, silk fabrics and carpets. Three out of once existing in Bukhara special trading domes still offer the guests of the city the most various goods which are the pride of Bukhara land.

Speaking of Bukhara past it is necessary to mention a very high level of arts and culture. A lot of magnificent sets of miniatures and illustrations to handwritten books on poetry were created here.

Architectural heritage of Bukhara is really very rich – caravan-sarais and domes, public baths and big pools, defensive walls and city gates, khanakas and mausoleums, mosques and madrassahs, individual structures and big complexes. Decorative methods, splendor designs and original ideas of architects strike the imagination of anyone.

Narrow streets in ancient part of city bring you to the main architectural ensemble of Bukhara – Lyabi-Khauz. It is so nice to sit in the shade of huge mulberry trees on sunny summer day, to taste Uzbek national dishes, to watch a lazy rhythm of life, and to remember it for many and many years.



## THE CHERISHED KHIVA

It is almost impossible to find another place on huge plains of Central Asia where for centuries a man and nature are in state of constant fight, as here. Mighty Amudarya river often changing its bed and destroying shores with villages, endless desert with burning sun in summer and killing frosts in winter on one side, and a man persistently clutching at every fertile piece of oasis on another side keep on fighting on the land of ancient Khorezm for centuries. And there is no winner in this fight. But there are impressive ruins of ancient fortresses and irrigation systems, small and big towns, green orchards and fields. And there is cherished Khiva.

Art construction traditions of Central Asia manifested itself and preserved up to nowadays in Khiva in the most vivid way. The former capital of khanate with very strong military and economy status, especially by the end of XIX century, allowed Khiva to conduct aggressive wars as well as extensive regional and foreign trade.

As determined by the archeologists Khiva was founded in the X century, at the peak of Khorezm heyday, on caravan road on the desert sands. In XIV-XVII centuries Khiva was notoriously known as the main slave market flourishing till the beginning of the XX century.

Constructions art of Khiva absorbed not only the common norms but also local methods and traditions created by specific historical and climate conditions. It is close neighborhood with warlike nomadic structures which look more like fortresses. Khiva in general was built as a fortress and always remained it.

Thick and high walls of Kunya-Ark, an ancient citadel of local rulers, blank walls of palaces and harems, narrow streets clutched between facades, massive doors and gates, enclosed courtyards – everything breathes of alert and severity.

But how marvellous are these structures inside, so peaceful and quiet under the precious shade of centuries old trees! Unique Khiva woodcarving, tiles shining under the sun, slender minarets, turquoise domes and soft pink light of sunset on walls – cannot be conveyed even by the most superb film or tape. One has to see it with one's own eyes.

shore – беper

frost – мороз  
nomadic tribes – кочевые племена  
nomad – кочевник  
nomadic – кочевой

## **SHAKHRISABZ**

Provincial Shakhrisabz, a small and cozy town laying in the greenery of orchards and vineyards against the snowy mountains looks as peaceful landscape of countryside life. Only the majestic ruins of Ak-Saray palace and Doruss-Siadat complex remind of glorious past of the city. The past of this ancient city deserves respect and admiration. Ancient Nautaca, it was the name of the city at the time of Alexander the Great military campaigns to Central Asia, was among the places that registered the great conqueror fiercely and was punished by total destruction for that. Under the Arabs the city had another name – Dilkesh, that means, «joy to a heart». And later it became the center of Kesh province.

Not by chance the years of Shakhrisabz flourishing was under Timur, this was his birthplace. At that time grandiose mausoleums and mosques, beautiful palaces with parks appeared here. It was the first place where Timur met the Spanish ambassador Rui Gonzales de Claviho at the end of the XIV century.

The diary of ambassador with detailed description of traditions and customs at Timur's court, splendid festivals and hunting, audience of ambassadors from different countries, state system of the empire, admires common readers as well as historians, scientists and art experts even today. And unintentionally an idea comes into mind: why not to become an imaginary eyewitness of these events? To walk by the streets of this city, to admire mosaic tiles on palace walls, to look into the same sky and the same mountains on the horizon.

*Ex.1. Translate into English:*

## **ВЕЛИКИЙ ШЁЛКОВЫЙ ПУТЬ**

Великий Шёлковый Путь – удивительное творение человечества, трансконтинентальная магистраль, соединившая древние цивилизации Запада и Востока, служившая не только взаимовыгодным торговым связям народов, но и взаимопроникновению религий, культур, научных и технических достижений. Первый путь торговли шёлком был проложен в 11 веке до н. э. и просуществовал до 16 века.

«Великий Шёлковый Путь огромен, на котором есть много чудес, но самое большое чудо – это Путь» – сказал восточный поэт. Великий Шёлковый Путь соединял караванную систему Китая со Средиземным и Чёрным морем через Среднюю Азию. Вдоль этих дорог происходил обмен шёлковыми тканями, фарфором, пряностями, янтарем, обмен знаниями, а также и обмен рабами... Сотни лет, шёлк был одним из важных товаров, вот почему и путь стал вскоре называться «Шёлковым». Великий Шёлковый Путь стал рождением международной торговли, где соединялись культуры, производился обмен технологиями, где смешались религии. Таким путём буддизм проник из Индии на Ближний Восток, а затем в Европу. Из Китая везли шёлк и металлические изделия в обмен на лошадей, нефрит и другие товары из Средней Азии.

Веками шумели разноязычные восточные базары, сотни лет по пыльным караванным дорогам везли для продажи европейцам драгоценные шелка и камни, пряности и красители, золото и серебро, экзотических южных птиц и зверей. Города, по которым шли караваны, расцветали и богатели. Важные пункты пересечения многочисленных караванов стали впоследствии красивейшими городами Узбекистана: Самарканд, Бухара, Хива...

## ACTIVITY WORK

*Choose the partner and play out the following situations:*

- a) you are a foreigner; you came to Samarkand and want to go sightseeing
- b) you are incompetent guide and your tourists are indignant with your ignorance
- c) you are a loving couple from the USA. You came to Uzbekistan to see all its beauty and also to be alone; but local people do not give you a single chance to stay alone
- d) you are a rich man from the UK; you fell in love with the pretty Samarkand guide

## GRAMMAR REVIEW

### MIND THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN

1. Все были дома.
2. Было построено много домов. Количество читаемых вами книг не достаточно.
3. Это они опоздали.
4. Нашим единственным проводником были звезды. Звезды были нашим единственным проводником.
5. Где деньги?  
Где часы?  
У нее седые волосы.  
Это хорошие новости.  
На улицах города шли тяжелые бои.  
Его советы неприемлемы.  
Сведения надёжны.  
У него плохие знания.  
Его показания ложны.  
Фрукты спелые.  
Прения были долгими.  
Поля в тетради недостаточно

### SUBJECT AND PREDICATE

Everybody **was** at home.  
A great number of houses **were** built. The number of books you read **is** not sufficient.  
It **was** they who were late.  
Our only guide **was** the stars.  
The stars **were** our only guide.  
  
Where **is** the money?  
Where **is** the watch?  
Her hair **is** grey.  
This **is** welcome news.  
Heavy fighting **was** going on in the streets of the town.  
His advice **is** unacceptable.  
The information **is** reliable.  
His knowledge **is** poor.  
His evidence **is** false.  
The fruit **is** ripe.  
The debate **was** long.  
The margin **is** not wide enough.

широки.

Зарплата была увеличена.

Какого содержания письмо?

У него грязная одежда.

Где мой бинокль?

6. На собрании присутствовал  
двадцать один студент.

The wages **were** raised.

What **are** the contents of the letter?

His clothes **are** dirty.

Where **are** my opera-glasses?

Twenty one students **were** present at the meeting.

(Wrong: twenty one student was present...)

**DO NOT MISUSE VERBS AND VERBALS. MIND  
THE FORM OF THE VERBS AND  
VERB-STRUCTURES**

Он смутился.

Он удивился.

Он женился.

Он испугался.

Он разочаровался.

Брюки смялись.

Он убедился в том что...

He got embarrassed.

He got surprised.

He got married.

He got frightened.

He got disappointed.

The trousers got creased.

He got convinced that...

(Wrong: He embarrassed, surprised, married, etc.)

Он остался один.

He was left quite alone.

(Wrong: He left quite alone)

Сколько времени осталось?

How much time is left?

(Wrong: How much time left?)

Он спасся.

He was saved.

(Wrong: He saved.)

Защищайтесь!

Defend yourself!

(Wrong: Defend!)

Повторите. Скажите еще раз.

Repeat it (the last sentence, the word, what you said, etc.) Or:

Say it again.



### ***So many countries so many customs***

Britain which is formally known as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a political unity of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. It is one of the member states of the European community. Britain's area is about 244. 100 km of which nearly 99% is land and the rest is inland water.

The seas surrounding Britain are shallow, usually less than 90 metres because the islands lie on the continental shelf. The shallow waters are important because they provide breeding grounds for fish. The warming effect on the North Atlantic current is magnified as its water spreads across the shelf. Britain constitutes the greater part of the British Isles. The largest of the islands is Great Britain which is the mainland of Scotland, England and Wales. The next largest is Northern Ireland.

Britain has a generally mild and temperate climate. The prevailing winds are South-West. The weather is subject to frequent changes but to few extremes of temperature. It is rarely above 32 degrees above zero or 10 degrees below zero near sea level.

Rain is well distributed throughout the year. But on average March to June are the driest months and September to January – the wettest.

Britain's population is nearly 56 million people and it ranks the 14<sup>th</sup> in the world in term of population. The population density is about 231 per sq. km. which is relatively high in comparison with most other European countries. England is the most densely populated with 359 people per sq. km. with Greater London having a density of 4.283 per sq. km. and Scotland the least densely populated with 66 people per sq. km. About half of the population lives around London with South Lancashire and West Yorkshire at one end, the London area at the other end and the industrialized mainland of Scotland.

## **The Setting-up of Britain**

The setting-up of the U.K. as a state is a result of continuous wars of aggression and a policy of annexation and increase in power.

The oldest colony of Britain is Ireland. Its conquest began a long time ago. Though Northern Ireland has officially become part of the U.K. only in the 20<sup>th</sup> century its conquest started as early as in the 12<sup>th</sup> century. The Irish stubbornly resisted fiercely defending their territory. Their resistance was broken by the English and they were forced to accept the rule of the English.

At the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century the revolutionary struggle of the workers in Europe increased in intensity and the fight for independence in Ireland flared up. As a result of it British imperialism was compelled to agree to the establishment of the Irish free state and to yield the greater part of Ireland to the Irish. Yet it succeeded in wresting from Ireland 6 counties in the north, which are the leading industrious areas in the country. Thus Britain took control of nearly a third of Ireland. In 1922 26 Irish counties succeeded to withdraw from the U.K. as the Irish free state. In the same way both Wales and Scotland failed to capitulate voluntarily to the English rule and had to be attached in force. They fell and were the next.

The name Great Britain started to be used at the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> century after James the 6<sup>th</sup> of Scotland had succeeded to the English throne.

England is predominantly a lowland country. There are upland regions in the North where there are Peninnes and the Cumbrian mountains and the Yorkshire moorlands. However, the most part of the country is flat.

England occupies the largest part of the island of Great Britain and has population of more than 47 million. Together with Wales it forms the Southern portion of Great Britain. England is bounded on the North Sea, and in the South by the Strait of Dover and the English Channel, and on the West by the Atlantic Ocean, Wales and the Irish Sea.

In the North of England the Pennine Mountains run from the Scottish border as far as Derbyshire. The most important rivers are the Thames, the Severn and the Trent.

There are many ports including Bristol, Liverpool, Southampton and, of course, London.

## **Great Britain is not The United Kingdom!**

There is a difference between «Great Britain» and «The United Kingdom». Great Britain consists of England, Scotland and Wales. And The United Kingdom is Great Britain + Northern Ireland.

Let's systematize our knowledge about these countries.

### **Scotland**

Population: 5.2 million

Capital city: Edinburgh

Other cities: Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee

Main industries: oil, electronics, shipbuilding, textiles, whisky, tourism

Main farm produce: cereals, wool, beef, lamb

### **Wales**

Population: 2.8 million

Capital city: Cardiff

Other cities: Swansea, Newport

Main industries: coal mining, steel, electronics, engineering, tourism

Main farm produce: milk, butter, cheese, cereals, beef, lamb

### **Northern Ireland**

Population: 1.5 million

Capital city: Belfast

Other city: Londonderry

Main industries: shipbuilding, textiles, engineering

Main farm produce: milk, butter, cheese, cereals, beef, bacon, eggs, chickens and potatoes.

### ***Answer the questions***

1. What are the parts of the U.K.?
2. What river is London situated on?
3. What people live in Wales?
4. Where is Scotland situated?

5. What is the famous drink in Great Britain?
6. What is the capital of England?
7. Where is the U.K. situated?
8. What is the name of the island which is made up of England, Scotland and Wales?
9. What country is not a part of the U.K.?
10. What is the capital of the Northern Ireland?
11. What is the capital of Wales?
12. What are the main water sources of England?
13. Do the United Kingdom and Great Britain mean the same?

### ***WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS***

annexation – присоединение

flare – гореть, вспыхивать

withdraw (withdrew, withdrawn) – уходить, удаляться,  
отзывать

yield – уступать, поддаваться, сдаваться

to yield oneself prisoner – сдаваться в плен

capitulate – сдаваться, капитулировать

increase – расти, увеличивать (ся)

vessel – судно, корабль

**leaky vessel** – болтун, не умеющий хранить секреты

landmark – знак, веха в истории, ориентир

**gothic** – architectural style prevalent in West Europe from the 12<sup>th</sup> till the 16<sup>th</sup> centuries, with high pointed arches, steep roofs, large windows and lacelike ornamental carving

## LONDON

London is situated on the river Thames about 40 miles from its mouth. It is divided into two unequal portions by the river: the more important, with most of the chief buildings, standing on the north bank, and the south bank. The term «London» was originally restricted to the City of London proper, which has an area of only 677 acres and an estimated resident population of 4,600. Westminster, for instance, was a separate community, named from its position in relation to the city. But with the growth of the capital from the 11<sup>th</sup> century onward, the surrounding districts were absorbed one by one to make up the vast metropolis which is London today.

London today stretches for nearly 30 miles from north to south and for nearly 30 miles from east to west. This is the area known as **Greater London**. Greater London with its nine million population includes not only the City and the County of London, but the outer suburbs. It has no definite boundaries like the County of London which was established only in 1889. Within the boundaries of the County of London there are 28 metropolitan *boroughs*, each with its own mayor and its own council. It is London municipal authorities that are responsible for many of the public services, housing, education and town-planning.

The two landmarks that are a guide to the growth of London are **St. Paul's Cathedral** in the City and the group of buildings near **Westminster Bridge**, the **Palace of Westminster** and **Westminster Abbey** at Westminster. Round St. Paul's Cathedral is the original London, the oldest part, with a history of almost two thousand years. Old St. Paul's was built during Norman times. It was burnt in the Great Fire that destroyed London in 1666. The cathedral that replaced it, the most striking building in the City today, was designed by Sir Christopher Wren, the architect who designed many of the other city churches. Many of these were destroyed or badly *damaged* by bombing during the Second World War. St. Paul's, though it was hit, *escaped* the fires that destroyed many of the buildings all round it. St. Paul's Cathedral is a beautiful site standing out above the other buildings. The massive dome is topped by a gold cross which glitters when the sun strikes. You may climb up the three hundred and sixty five steps to the

dome if you wish. Half way up you reach the whispering Gallery, where, if you press your ear to the wall, you can hear the softest whisper from the other side of the dome.

**Westminster**, with its Palace and Abbey, is 600 years younger. Westminster Abbey is regarded as the centre of the Westminster area. In this lovely building we can learn much about events of long ago. Most of the kings and queens of England since **William the Conqueror\*** have been crowned here, and you may see the ancient **Coronation Chair**. Many great men have been honoured by burial in Westminster Abbey, and the church is full of *memorials* to kings, queens, statesmen, writers, scientists and explorers, all of whom have played a part in shaping Britain's history. The most beautiful and oldest part of the abbey is the chapel of Henry the 7<sup>th</sup>, built at the turn of the 14<sup>th</sup> century. It is noted for the fan-shaped decoration of its ceiling, and the animals carved on the seats. There are many old buildings in the Westminster area, including the Houses of Parliament which were also rebuilt in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century because the original House was destroyed by fire, and the facade of **Buckingham Palace**, which was finished at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup>.

To the west of the City there are finest theatres, cinemas and concert halls, the large museums, the most luxurious hotels, the largest department stores, and the most famous shops. The name **West End** came to be associated with wealth, luxury and goods of high quality. Visitors with plenty of money to spend and those who come chiefly for enjoyment are likely to spend most of their time in the West End. Those who come to learn about London's history will find much to interest them in the City.

The port of London is to the east of the City. Here are miles and miles of docks, and the great industrial areas that depend upon shipping. This is the east of London, unattractive in appearance but very important to the country's commerce. Ships up to 6,000 tons can come as far as London Bridge below which is the part of the river called the Pool. You will be interested to know that London Bridge was originally made of wood, and the first stone bridge wasn't built until 1176. It lasted 650 years and became famous for the houses, inns and shops crammed in upon it from end to end. A new London Bridge replaced this in 1931 but you won't find this London Bridge now either, as it was sold to America in

1972. It was taken there stone by stone to be reassembled as a tourist attraction.

The population of London is probably the most cosmopolitan in the world. For example, Whitechapel in the East End of London is a district largely *inhabited* by Jewish traders and *craftsmen* whose *forefathers* began to settle in this neighbourhood after the tsarist persecution in 1881.

In Camden Town, an industrial district in north-west London, is to be found the Cypriot Colony, both Greek and Turkish. The West Indians, who first started arriving in Britain in the 50-es, settled mainly in Brixton, south of the river Thames and in North Kensington in West London.

But the best known foreign quarter of London is **Soho**. Its modern history starts after revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685 which caused thousands of French Protestants to flee across the English Channel. Today its inhabitants include a large proportion of French, Italian, and Swiss with a sprinkling of many other nationalities.

Add to these immigrants and refugees thousands of young people who come to London from the provinces every year to live and work and you will realize that it is not so easy to find a Londoner who can say, «I was born in London as were my father, my grandmother and my great-grandfather before me». Many young people come to London in search of a more exciting life. Because cheap accomodation is scarce, they can find themselves on the streets, living the life of a tramp. This unhappy experience can make them reject society and its values.

### ***Words Often Confused***

altar – a table for a religious ceremony

alter – to change, repair.

The **altar** was banked with lilies.

The outcome of the election **altered** the mayor's plans.

## **\*William the Conqueror**



King of England and Duke of Normandy.

He was the natural son of Robert, Duke of Normandy, his mother, Herleva, being the daughter of a tanner of Falaise. In 1035 Robert set out upon a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, in which he died. Before starting he presented to the nobles this child, then seven years old, demanding their allegiance. «He is little», the father said, «but he will grow, and, if God please, he will mend.» In spite of the murder of three of his guardians, and of attempts to kidnap his own person, the child, after a period of anarchy, became the ruler of Normandy in his father's place. He seems to have been a youth of clean life and of much natural piety, while the years of storm and stress through which he passed gave him an endurance and far-sighted resolution of character which lasted to his life's end. In 1047 a serious rebellion of nobles occurred, and William with the aid of Henry, King of France, gained a great victory at Val-ès-Dunes, near Caen, which led, the following year, to the capture of the two strong castles of Alençon and Domfront. Using this as his base of operations, the young duke, in 1054 and the following years, made himself master of the province of Maine and thus became the most powerful vassal of the French Crown, able on occasion to bid defiance to the king himself.



## TASKS

1. *Give definitions to the underlined words. Compose the sentences with these words.*
2. *Give synonyms to the words written in bold italics. Comment on the differences between the synonyms and shades of meaning.*
3. *Analyze the underlined sentences from grammar point of view.*
4. *Find additional information about William the Conqueror.*

## THE TOWER BRIDGE

The Tower Bridge, named after its two impressive towers, is one of London's best known landmarks. This Victorian Bridge is now



more than 100 years old. Designed by Wolfe Barry and Horace Jones, and completed in 1894, the middle of the bridge can be raised to permit large vessels to pass the Tower Bridge. It used to be raised about 50 times a day, but nowadays it is only raised 4 to 5 times a

week. The bridge is 60 meters long and its towers rise to a height of 43 meters. From the top of the towers, you have a great view on the center of London. You can also visit the inside of the tower, where you can observe the original mechanism used to raise the bridge.

## HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

The City of Westminster, at the heart of London is the place where



the parliaments have been located for more than 700 years. In the middle of the 11th century, **Edward the Confessor\*** had moved his court to the

Palace of Westminster, situated on a central site near the river Thames. It wasn't until 1256 that Henry III moved the Great Parliament to the Palace. In 1834, a fire destroyed the ancient Palace of Westminster, upon which a competition was commissioned to build a new building in the Gothic or Elizabethan style. A design of Charles Barry and Augustus Pugin was chosen from 97 entries. On the freshly married Prince Albert's request,



artists were sought to create fresco-like designs depicting British history to decorate the new palace. The more than 300 meters long façade is now adorned with countless sculptures, and makes the Houses of Parliament together with the strict design and unique towers one of the finest buildings in London. The whole complex, not finished until 1860 includes the **Big Ben, House of Commons, Westminster Hall, the Lobbies and the House of Lords**. Most of the attention of the millions of tourists visiting the Houses of Parliament each year, goes to the clock tower. This tower, opposite the larger Victoria Tower is better known as the Big Ben, the nickname of the bell inside the tower. It is uncertain whether the nickname comes from Benjamin Hall, the first commissioner of Works, or from Benjamin Caunt, a famous boxer. The Big Ben is only one of five bells hanging in the clock tower, but it is with its 13 tons the largest. The clock itself was designed by E.B. Denison & E.J. Dent and was completed in 1858. The clock tower reaches a height of no less than 96 meters.

### **\*EDWARD THE CONFESSOR**

Edward, the eldest son of Ethelred the Unready, king of England, was born in Islip in Oxfordshire in about 1003. Edward's mother, Emma of Normandy, was the daughter of Richard, Duke of Normandy. After the death of Ethelred the Unready in 1016, the throne of England passed to Canute the Great. The new king married Edward's mother and the couple had a son, Hardicanute. Edward spent the first part of his life in Normandy. He held deep religious convictions and became known as Edward the Confessor. When Hardicanute became king of England in 1040, he recalled his half-brother to the English court. In 1042, Hardicanute died of convulsions at a drinking party. Edward now became king and one of his first acts was to deprive his mother, Emma of Normandy, of all her estates. Anglo-Saxon chroniclers claimed that Edward had done this because he felt he had been neglected by his mother as a child. Edward married daughter of influential earl of Wessex Godwin, Edith in 1045. Godwin hoped that his daughter would have a son but Edward had taken a vow of celibacy and it soon became clear that the couple would not produce an heir to the throne. In 1051 a group of Normans became involved in a brawl at Dover and several men were killed. The king ordered Godwin, as earl of Wessex, to punish the people

of Dover for this attack on his Norman friends. Godwin refused and instead raised an army against the king. The earls of Mercia and Northumbria remained loyal to Edward and to avoid a civil war, Godwin and his family agreed to go into exile. Over the next year Edward the Confessor increased the number of Norman advisers in England. This upset the Anglo-Saxons and when Godwin and a large army commandeered by his sons, landed in the south of England in 1052, Edward was unable to raise significant forces to stop the invasion. Godwin now forced Edward to send his Norman advisers home. Godwin was also given back his family estates and was now the most powerful man in England. When Godwin died the following year, his place as the leading Anglo-Saxon in England was taken by his son Harold of Wessex. Edward the Confessor and Edith did not have any children. William the Conqueror claimed that at a meeting in 1051 Edward had promised him that he would become his heir. Edward's legitimate heir was his grandson, Edgar Atheling. However, on Edward's deathbed in 1066, it is claimed that he nominated Harold of Wessex, as the successor to the throne.

Duke – герцог

Earl – лорд

Half-brother – сводный брат

Vow – клятва, обет; Celibacy – целибат, обет безбрачия

## **ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL**

St. Paul's Cathedral has had an eventful history. The first records date from 604 AD, when Mellitus, Bishop of the East Saxons built the first wooden church on the summit of one of London's hills. At the end of the 7th century, it was built in stone by Erkenwald, Bishop of London. In 962 and 1087, the Cathedral was destroyed by fires, but each time it was rebuilt. By that time, it was one of the largest cathedrals in Europe. Rebuildings and extensions in the 13th and 14th century enlarged the cathedral even more. But disaster struck again on the night of the 2nd of September 1666, when a fire destroyed 4/5th of all of London, wiping 13,200 houses and 89 churches, including the St. Paul's Cathedral off the map. In 1669, Christopher Wren designed the so-called 'Great Model' for the new St. Paul's Cathedral. In this model, the cathedral was shaped like a Greek cross, with a portico,

consisting of Corinthian columns, on the entrance. The model was topped by a striking large dome, the largest in the world after Michelangelo's dome of the St. Peter's Basilica in Rome. The design was approved in 1675, but it took until 1711 before the Cathedral was finally finished.

Built, amid much controversy, between 1675 and 1710 by Sir Christopher Wren, St Paul's Cathedral stands on the site of four previous cathedrals, the first of which dated from 604.

The dome still dominates the City and the only church dome that exceeds it in size is that of St Peter's in Rome. Pictures of the cathedral miraculously surviving the devastation of WWII bombing can be seen in a glass case in the southern choir aisle and the images have become an icon of the Blitz.

Before you enter, take a moment to walk around to the north of the cathedral (that's to the left as you face the large stairway). A long overdue monument to the people of London – not all those warmongers, sabre-warmongers, sabre-rattlers and heroes at rest in the crypt-has been unveiled in the small garden just outside the northern transept in St Paul's Churchyard. Simple, elegant, it honours the 32,000 civilians killed in London during WWII.

From the main entrance, proceed up the northern aisle, past the **Chapel of St Dunstan**, dedicated to the 10<sup>th</sup> century archbishop of Canterbury, and the grandiose Duke of Wellington Memorial (1875), until you reach the central pavement area under the dome. Some 30m above the paved area is the first of three domes – actually a dome, inside a cone, inside a dome – supported by eight massive columns. The walkway around its base is called the **Whispering Gallery**, because if you talk close to the wall it carries your words around to the opposite side 32m away.

In the northern transept chapel is Holman Hunt's celebrated painting *The Light of the World*, which depicts Christ knocking at an overgrown door that, symbolically, can only be opened from the inside. Beyond are the **quire** (or chancel), whose ceilings and arches dazzle with green, blue, red and gold mosaics, and the high altar. Walk around the altar, with its massive gilded oak canopy, to the **American Chapel**, a memorial to the 28,000 Americans base in Britain who lost their lives during WWII.

On the eastern side of the southern transept, a staircase leads down to the Crypt, Treasury and OBE Chapel, where services (weddings, funerals, etc) reserved for members of the Order of the British Empire are held. The **Crypt** has memorials to up to 300 military demigods, including Wellington, Kitchener and Nelson, who is below the dome in a black sarcophagus.



The most poignant memorial of all is to Sir Christopher himself. It is south of the **OBE Chapel** and is just a simple slab with his name, the year of his death (1723) and his age ('XCI'). The **Treasury** displays some of the cathedral's plate. There is also a café and shop in the crypt open 9 am to 5 pm Monday to Saturday (from 10.30 am Sunday).



Back upstairs in the nave, the Whispering Gallery as well as the **Stone Gallery** and the **Golden Gallery** can be reached by a staircase on the western side of the southern transept. All there are 259 steps to the first gallery, another 116 to the Stone Gallery and 155 more steps to the top gallery; that's total of 530 steps to climb up and down. Even if you can't make it right up to the Golden Gallery,

it's worth struggling as far as the Stone Gallery for one of the best views of London.

The cathedral opens 8.30 am to 4 pm Monday to Saturday. Admission costs £5/ 2.50. Audio guide tours lasting 45 minutes are available for £3. guided 90-minute tours (£2.50/2) leave the tour desk at 11 and 11.30 am, and 1.30 and 2pm. There are organ concerts at St Paul's at 5 pm most Sunday. Evensong takes place at 5 pm most weekdays and at 3.15 pm Sunday.

St. Paul's Cathedral is open daily-although visitors are requested not to walk about during service time.

The Cathedral, built of Portland stone, was first begun in 1675 and was not completed until 1710. It was designed by Christopher Wren.

The West Front overlooks Ludgate Hill, and in the North Tower is a peal of twelve bells, while in the South or Clock Tower is the largest bell in England, «The Great Paul». The bell is normally rung for five minutes at one o'clock every day and for services on Sundays. Owing to the possible damage to St. Paul's by the blitz on London, the bell has not been rung, as the vibration might cause further damage to the Cathedral. «The Whispering Gallery» will fascinate all visitors. In this Gallery the slightest whisper is audible 100 feet away.

## WESTMINSTER ABBEY



The Westminster Abbey, located near the Houses of Parliament, is more a historical site than a religious site. Since 1066, every royal coronation, with the exception of Edward V and Edward VIII has taken place in Westminster Abbey. The abbey also serves as the burial ground for numerous politicians, sovereigns and artists. The abbey is stuffed with graves, statues and monuments. Many coffins even stand upright due to the lack of space. In total approximately 3300 people are buried in the Church and cloisters. Some of the most famous are Charles Darwin, Sir Isaac Newton and David Livingstone. The history of the abbey starts in 1050, when King Edward The Confessor decided to build an abbey. Only a small part of this original Norman monastery, consecrated in 1065, survived. The only representation of this original building is shown on the Bayeux Tapestry. Most of the present building dates from the 1245-1272 century when Henry III decided to rebuild the abbey in the gothic style. Large parts were later added: the Chapel of Henry VII was added between 1503 and 1512, while the two West Front Towers date from 1745. The youngest part of the abbey is the North entrance, completed in the XIX century.

The abbey's *nave* is England's highest. In the nave you find the Grave of the Unknown Warrior, a World War I soldier who died on the battlefields in France and was buried here in French soil. Nearby is a

marble memorial stone for Winston Churchill. His body is not, like many fellow prime ministers, buried in the abbey, but in Bladon. The *Cloister* was built between the 13th and 15th century. They were completely rebuilt after the Great Fire of 1298. The cloisters were used by the monks for meditation and exercise. The beautiful octagonal *Chapter house* is one of the largest of its kind in England. It has an original tile floor dating from 1250 and 14th century murals. The *Henry VII Chapel* (Lady Chapel), built 1503-1512, is one of the most outstanding chapels of its time, with a magnificent vault. It features a large stained glass window, the Battle of Britain memorial window. The window, which dates from 1947, commemorates fighter pilots and crew who died during the Battle of Britain in 1940.

## **The Development of the British Monarchy**

### ***Queen and the Armed Services***



The monarch is Head of the Armed Forces and it is the monarch alone who can declare war and peace. (This dates from the times when the monarch was responsible for raising, maintaining and equipping the Army and Navy, and often leading them into battle.) These powers, however, cannot now be exercised on the monarch's own initiative. The Bill of Rights (1689) declared that «the raising or keeping of a standing army within the Kingdom in time of peace, unless it be with the consent of Parliament, is against the law». The monarch's powers today cannot be exercised except upon the advice of responsible Ministers.

The existences of the Army (raised as a series of different regiments by colonels – historically, many of these were not loyal to the Government) and the Royal Air Force are legally based on the Army and Air Force Acts of 1955 and previous Parliamentary Acts; their continued existence depends on annual Continuation Orders passed by Parliament. On enlistment, the Acts require members of the Army, Air Force and Royal Marines to take an oath of allegiance to the monarch as Head of the Armed Forces (those for whom it is against their religion to



take oaths and those who are of no religion, affirm instead of swearing an oath). The Royal Navy was formed hundreds of years ago, and its existence stems from the sovereign's prerogative – members of the Navy have never therefore been required to take the oath. The oath of allegiance is sworn to the monarch, rather than to Parliament, which might be confused with the political party in power at the time. This reaffirmation of loyalty to the monarch, as Head of State, also ensures that the loyalty of servicemen and women as serving members of the Armed Services (regardless of their personal political beliefs) is not given to any one political party, but to the country in the form of the Head of State.

The Queen takes a keen interest in all the Armed Services both in the United Kingdom and in the Commonwealth. She keeps in touch with the work and interests of the Services through the Chiefs of Staff and her Defence Services Secretary (a serving officer who is also a member of the Royal Household, who acts as the official link between The Queen, through her Private Secretary, and the Secretary of State for Defence). The Queen is regularly briefed by her Ministers. As Princess Elizabeth, she joined the Auxiliary Territorial Service in 1945 and thus became the first female member of the Royal Family to be a full-time active member of the Armed Services. Many royal Princes have received training in the Services; The Duke of Edinburgh and The Prince of Wales have served in the Royal Navy (The Prince also trained in the Royal Air Force as a pilot), and The Duke of York is a serving officer in the Royal Navy.

The Queen and various other members of the Royal Family hold appointments and honorary ranks in the Armed Services, both in the United Kingdom and in the Commonwealth. Such appointments include «special relationships» with certain ships, honorary colonelcies in Army regiments and corps, and honorary ranks connected with Royal Air Force stations. These links are maintained by regular visits by members of the Royal Family to Service establishments (on occasions such as passing out parades and the presentations of new Colours) and to ships (usually when they are in port), to meet Servicemen and women of all ranks and their families, both in this country and overseas.

## ***TASKS***

***Ex. 1. Find additional information about British system of government.***

***Ex. 2. Present the report about Buckingham Palace.***

***Ex. 3. Find information about Elizabeth the Second.***

***Ex. 4. Comment upon the meanings of the following words:***

declare, Navy, royal, colonel, allegiance, oath, prerogative, duke, commonwealth.

### ***Museums of London***

1. Victoria and Albert Museum
2. Museum of Childhood
3. Natural History Museum – Музей естественной истории
4. Science Museum
5. Geological Museum
6. Museum of Mankind – Музей человечества
7. Museum of London
8. Madam Tussaud's Planetarium\* – Музей восковых фигур  
мадам Тюссо
9. British Museum
10. Tea and Coffee Museum – Музей чайников и кофейников
11. Sherlock Holms Museum
12. London Transport Museum
13. Theatre Museum
14. Pollock's Toy Museum – Музей игрушки
15. History of Garden Museum – Музей истории сада
16. Living Steam Museum – Музей паровых машин
17. Imperial War Museum

### ***Madam Tussaud's Planetarium***

Madam Tussaud was a wax modeler who made death masks of victims of the French Revolution. The museum was founded in Paris in 1770. It came to England in 1802 and settled in London in 1835. Nowadays it is one of the oldest, largest and best wax exhibitions in the world.

1. **What year is considered the beginning of the Olympic Games?**
  - a) 446 BC
  - b) 776 BC
  - c) 776 AD
  - d) 398 AD
  
2. **Choose the correct definition of the adjective «rural».**
  - a) a safe, protected place
  - b) solemn and festive
  - c) vicious, wanting to hurt
  - d) related to the countryside
  
3. **Find the idiom, which has the following meaning: to be in love with somebody who does not love one in return.**
  - a) to stab someone in the back
  - b) to carry a torch for someone
  - c) to stay ahead of the game
  - d) a zero-sum game.
  
4. **Who was Baron Pierre de Coubertin?**
  - a) the man responsible for the rebirth of the Olympic Games in 1896
  - b) a famous rich Frenchman who won the racing competition in 1896
  - c) the founder of tennis
  - d) the organizer of Wimbledon Tournament
  
5. **Choose the correct definition of the verb «to enthrall».**
  - a) to put in public office with ceremony
  - b) to light a flame
  - c) to lose the competition

d) to hold someone's attention completely

**6. Insert the appropriate word instead of dots:**

Though he was speaking so ardently, he could not...  
his friends that he was innocent.

- a) persuade
- b) convince
- c) beg
- d) appeal
- e) persecute

**7. Why is long-distance race called the marathon?**

- a) after the name of the courageous soldier who announced the Greek Victory over the Persians
- b) after the ancient runner from Athens
- c) after the name of a small town near Athens
- d) after the name of the Athenian general

**8. Find the appropriate synonym to the word «draughts»**

- a) checkers
- b) darts
- c) chess
- d) bowling

**9. What is a sport of using a sword?**

- a) wrestling
- b) fencing
- c) tobogganing
- d) cricket
- e) steeplechase

**10. What is the name of sport where the oars are used in propelling a boat?**

- a) calisthenics
- b) slalom
- c) water polo
- d) rowing
- e) hurdle races

**11. A hard rubber disk used in hockey is...**

- a) barbell
- b) discuss
- c) puck
- d) Indian club
- e) beam

**12. What is caisson disease?**

- a) disease caused by too sudden change to normal air pressure from the high pressure of underwater
- b) cerebral disorder producing a dangerous effect on the brain
- c) chronic insomnia
- d) chronic fatigue

**13. Find the idiom meaning «to eat a lot in a short time».**

- a) to stuff one's face
- b) to do something until one is blue in the face
- c) to vanish off the face of the earth
- d) to be good to the bone

**14. Find the appropriate antonym to the word «fat».**

- a) stocky
- b) lean
- c) stout
- d) stooping

**15. Insert suitable word in the sentence:**

When she smiled two pretty...appeared in her cheeks.

- a) holes
- b) dimples
- c) moles
- d) curls
- e) ditches

**16. Give English equivalent to the phrase «орлиный нос».**

- a) snub nose
- b) turned up nose
- c) hooked nose
- d) aquiline nose

**17. What is lachrymation?**

- a) a surgery operation of removing limbs
- b) redness of one's face
- c) sudden loss of consciousness
- d) process of producing tears

**18. Who is the author of the famous poem «IF»?**

- a) Rudyard Kipling.
- b) George Gordon Byron.
- c) Robert Frost.
- d) Robert Burns.

**19. Fill in the collective noun in the following sentences:**

The police tried to control the ..., as they surged forward for the star's autograph.

- a) audience
- b) crowd
- c) gang
- d) mob

**20. A skin of a sheep or a goat prepared for writing is?**

- a) papyrus
- b) parchment
- c) leather
- d) paper

**21. The verb «to resurrect» means:**

- a) to rise from dead

- b) to be sought after
- c) to resist
- d) to conquer

**22. Give English equivalent to the word «вражда».**

- a) hatred
- b) struggle
- c) war
- d) animosity

**23. Put the verbs in brackets into correct form:**

Many skillful artisans and artists from all over the world... (to bring) to the capital by Amir Timur after they... (to capture) by his formidable army.

- a) brought | were capture
- b) were brought | had been captured
- c) were brought | were captured
- d) were bringing | had been captured

**24. What river is London situated on?**

- a) The Thames
- b) The Severn
- c) The Strait of Dover
- d) The Nile

**25. Who is the head of the Armed forces in the UK?**

- a) the prime minister
- b) the admiral
- c) the monarch
- d) the president

**26. Who is madam Tussaud?**

- a) a famous French couturier
- b) a famous actress
- c) a victim of French revolution
- d) a wax modeler who made dead masks of people



**27. Find the appropriate antonym to the adjective «handsome».**

- a) homely
- b) beautiful
- c) horrible
- d) comely

**28. Choose the correct variant of translation «он отомстил всем».**

- a) He revenged upon everybody.
- b) He revenged to all.
- c) He revenged himself upon everybody.
- d) He revenged everybody.

**29. Fill in the collective noun in the sentence below:**

**A ... of whales approached the shore**

- a) group
- b) flock
- c) school
- d) herd

**30. Give antonym to the adjective *calm***

- a) active
- b) harsh
- c) merciless
- d) boisterous

**31. Point out the sentence containing “simile”.**

- a) Tom was the very image of his father.
- b) She was hard as stone.
- c) That lady looked like ballet-girl
- d) The land seemed to offer her a smiling welcome
- e) I am like you

**32. Define the function of the infinitive in the sentence:  
It was quite necessary to find that letter.**

- a) subject
- b) object

- c) predicative
- d) attribute
- e) adverbial modifier

**33. Insert the suitable word:**

“... of directors made that resolution after long debates”.

- a) group
- b) board
- c) council
- d) team
- e) gang

**34. Point out the substantivized adjective:**

- a) a brick wall
- b) the unemployed
- c) a wonderful picture
- d) necessary arrangements
- e) incurable disease

**35. Point out the sentence containing the Compound Verbal Modal Predicate.**

- a) I tried to obey that rule.
- b) The work was done in time.
- c) Suddenly he stopped talking.
- d) I got angry.
- e) They had been waiting for you for 3 hours.

**36. Choose the sentence containing predicative clause:**

- a) I am what you need.
- b) What you need is him.
- c) I didn't know what he was talking about.
- d) What you have done cannot be undone.
- e) What do you mean?

**37. The place for storing weapons is...?**

- a) cellar
- b) armoury

- c) store
- d) attic

**38. Explain the meaning of the idiom *play a waiting game***

- a) deliberately not to make any decision or do anything
- b) something is not worth doing
- c) to do something more successfully than someone else does
- d) to be ready for changes

**39. How do we call the colour of human skin?**

- a) complexion
- b) tone
- c) shade
- d) shadow
- e) pallor

**40. Choose the appropriate synonym to the noun “animosity”.**

- a) influence
- b) struggle
- c) affection
- d) enmity
- e) generosity

**41. Point out the collective noun:**

- a) pupils
- b) leaves
- c) idea
- d) foliage
- e) fruit

**42. Fill in the blanks with appropriate modal verb:**

You ... not bring your books to class tomorrow, we are going to listen to a program.

- a) must
- b) ought to
- c) have to

- d) should
- e) would

**43. Choose the suitable word:**

Our problem is to understand our cultural and historical roots but not to praise them. Our... towards the past should be realistic.

- a) respect
- b) idea
- c) concept
- d) relation
- e) attitude

**44. Insert suitable pronouns.**

Jack went to the shop to buy shoes. .... liked the colour but he didn't like the style...

- a) his | itself
- b) it | himself
- c) he | himself
- d) he | itself
- e) her | herself

**45. Choose the appropriate word:**

The luxurious hotel has been built on the ... of the Black Sea.

- a) boundary
- b) coast
- c) border
- d) line
- e) behind

**46. Choose the sentence containing subject clause:**

- a) Why she had left was still a mystery for us.
- b) It was dark in the forest and we lit a torch.
- c) I won't let you go because I need you here.
- d) It had the beauty, which she had never expected.
- e) I always knew that you were nothing.

**47. Choose the compound sentence with causative-consecutive type of coordination.**

- a) Either you tell the truth or I will punish you.
- b) While the guests were eating, children were playing on the verandah.
- c) I don't approve of your speaking so.
- d) I have already forgiven you but I will never forget your betrayal.
- e) I understood everything for I was clever.

**48. Point out the sentence where "who" is relative pronoun:**

- a) Who had done it was a mystery.
- b) I didn't know who that charming female was.
- c) The teenager who was standing at the door was my elder son.
- d) Who are you?

**49. What is the capital of the Northern Ireland?**

- a) Dublin
- b) Cardiff
- c) Belfast
- d) Edinburgh

**50. Point out the subjective Infinitive Construction.**

- a) I want everybody to believe me.
- b) Weather permitting, we shall go for a walk.
- c) The train was expected to arrive in time.
- d) My going there was impossible.
- e) I stepped aside for you to pass.

**51. Define the type of predicate in the following sentence: "I begin to get angry".**

- a) CVAP
- b) SVP
- c) CVMP
- d) CANP
- e) CNP

**52. What is the official name of Britain?**

- a) Great Britain
- b) The United Kingdom
- c) The United Kingdom of Great Britain
- d) The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**53. Find the appropriate synonym to the adjective «willful».**

- a) homely
- b) persistent
- c) purposeful
- d) reliable

**54. What is the capital of Scotland?**

- a) Edinburgh
- b) Dublin
- c) Cardiff
- d) Belfast
- e) Manchester

**55. Exclude the word that is out of the logical list**

- a) travel
- b) trip
- c) journey
- d) hitch-hiking
- e) errand

**56. Give the English equivalent to the word «походка»**

- a) walking
- b) gait
- c) gate
- d) stoop

**57. Find the appropriate synonym to the verb «plunder»**

- a) break up peace
- b) annoy
- c) pillage
- d) inherit

**58. Where was the religion of Zoroastrism born?**

- a) Khoresm
- b) Samarkand
- c) Merv
- d) China

**59. Object cherished for its age or historical associations is...?**

- a) memory
- b) relic
- c) value
- d) recollection

**60. A waste from burned substances is...?**

- a) ashes
- b) remains
- c) garbage
- d) dust

**61. Skeleton or bony framework of the head is...?**

- a) brain
- b) skin
- c) skull
- d) bone

**62. What British politician had the nickname «iron lady»?**

- a) Jacqueline Kennedy
- b) Margaret Thatcher
- c) Queen Elizabeth
- d) Princess Diana

**63. Who was the creator of Saint Paul's Cathedral of London?**

- a) Sir Christopher Wren
- b) William the Conqueror
- c) Edward the Confessor
- d) Godwin

**64. Choose the correct tense-form.**

**You... if you... hard. Your answer is bad.**

- a) would succeed | had worked
- b) wouldn't have succeeded | hadn't worked
- c) will succeed | work
- d) would have succeeded | had worked

**65. Choose the appropriate synonym:**

**His research work is very significant to the country.**

- a) worthless
- b) persuasive
- c) valuable
- d) risky
- e) interesting

**66. Point out the collective noun:**

- a) school
- b) mob
- c) nature
- d) wedding
- e) party

**67. Choose synonym to the word “conquest”.**

- a) invasion
- b) battle
- c) provision
- d) persecution
- e) request

**68. Can we agree on a date?**

- a) Обговорим при встрече?



- b) Сможем договориться к сроку?
- c) Договоримся встретиться?
- d) Обговорили сроки?

**69. Give antonym to the word “monotony”.**

- a) variety
- b) dullness
- c) boredom
- d) noise
- e) celebration

**70. Give synonym to the word “commodity”.**

- a) furniture
- b) goods
- c) sameness
- d) commotion

**71. Find the appropriate English equivalent to the Russian expression «безответно любить».**

- a) to carry a torch for someone
- b) to have one-side love
- c) to feel deep affection
- d) to stab someone in the back
- e) not to answer one's feelings

**72. Choose the correct variant of translation «это они опоздали»**

- a) It was they who were late.
- b) It were they who were late.
- c) These were they who were late.
- d) They were late.

**73. Why were the first games called Olympic?**

- a) they were named after God Olympus
- b) the games were held at the mount Olympus
- c) the games were held in rural sanctuary named Olympia

d) it was the name of the first winner of the games

**74. What is the English for «клюшка»?**

- a) stick
- b) club
- c) puck.
- d) barbell

**75. Who was the creator of Sherdor madrassah in Samarkand?**

- a) Amir Timur
- b) Ulugbek
- c) Yalangtoush Bahadur
- d) Bobur

**76. Who is dandy?**

- a) a man who devotes particular attention to his appearance
- b) a handsome Frenchman
- c) a man with trimmed moustache and beard
- d) a lady-killer

**77. What is mole?**

- a) facial hair
- b) a small dark spot on the skin
- c) a wart
- d) a deep scar

**78. Point out the sentence containing gerund:**

- a) Speaking that way he made everybody believe him.
- b) Lady was constantly speaking without any break.
- c) You have to speak straight.
- d) Speaking is silver but silence is gold.
- e) When I entered the hall the lecturer was speaking loudly.

**79. A serious and often fatal disease is...**

- a) ailment
- b) disposition
- c) malady
- d) illness
- e) sickness

**80. Find the appropriate English equivalent to the Russian expression «вонзить кинжал в спину».**

- a) to put a knife into someone's back
- b) to pierce someone's heart
- c) to stab someone in the back
- d) to cut one's belly
- e) to insert a dagger

**81. An extreme fatness is...**

- a) thickness
- b) obesity
- c) stout
- d) sickness
- e) slim

**82. Insert the appropriate preposition:**

London is famous... its fogs.

- a) by
- b) for
- c) with
- d) because of
- e) of

**83. Insert the suitable name:**

The powerful god of sea is...; the master of the kingdom of the dead is...

- a) Zeus and Ares
- b) Poseidon and Hephaestus
- c) Mars and Vulcan
- d) Poseidon and Hades
- e) Ares and Apollo

**84. Give antonym to the word “frank”.**

- a) deceptive
- b) sincere
- c) faithful
- d) cheerful
- e) dubious

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