Группа ГМУ-З/Бс/АРЗ 15 ФИО

**1.**Прочитайте тексты. Подготовьте хорошее чтение. Напишите перевод над каждым словом.

Подготовьте пересказ каждого текста (4-5 предложений) на англ. языке.

THOMAS ALVA EDISON

1. Most people know that Thomas Edison invented the first light bulb, but they don't know anything else about him. Edison had almost no formal schooling (школьное образование), yet he invented over 1 000 different things. Among Edison's inventions are: the phonograph, the movie camera and the movie projector.

1. Thomas Edison invented his electric light bulb(лампочка) in 1879, but there was still much work to do. No one knew how to use electricity outside of a laboratory before Thomas Edison. He and his workers created a safe electric system. First they built a factory. Then they built dynamos (generators) to make the electricity. Next they sent out the electricity (вывели электричество).
2. To show people that he was serious, Edison began his project in New York City. By 1887, much of New York City had electricity. Thomas Edison founded the Edison Electric Light Company and continued to supply electricity to New York and other places.
3. Thomas Edison lived until 1931. He continued to invent all his life. After the War, he tried to invent a substitute for rubber because of the shortage of this material that the war caused.

5. Thomas Edison was a true genius, but he never went to a college or university. The only time Edison attended school was when he was seven years old. He stayed for three months and never  
returned. Thomas Alva Edison was a school dropout (выгнанным из школы), yet he became one of America's most famous and most honoured man.

EDGAR А. РОЕ

1. Edgar Рое is one of the most brilliant and original writers and poets in American literature. He was born in Boston in 1809 in a family of artists. When he was two years old, his parents died. His godfather (крестный отец) and his wife raised him. He entered the University of Virginia but didn't stay there long.
2. Edgar Рое published his first book of poems, 'Tamerlane and other poems', in 1827.1n 1829 and 1831 he published two more volumes of verse. None of these books won recognition (завоевал признание) of critics or of public. After publishing these three volumes he was an editor, a critic and a short-story writer for magazines and newspapers. His criticism was direct and clever.
3. Edgar Рое became the editor of a literary journal, but soon lost his position because of his drinking. He edited other magazines and newspapers in different cities of the USA. At that time he also began to write mystery stories. His short stories, such as 'The Masque of the Red Death' and 'The Fall of the House of Usher', create a world which is real and fantastic. He is the father of modern detective story.
4. His book 'The Raven and Other Poems' won him fame as poet at home and abroad. His poems are rich with musical phrases, rhythm and repetition of sounds. They are full of images that are not easy to forget.
5. Though Edgar Рое was more famous as a short-story writer, his poems are popular all over the world. They are on the curriculum of British and American schools and colledges.

WILLIAM HOGGART

1. William Hoggart is one of the greatest English artists of the 18th century. He made his name as a painter of **«**conversation pieces**»** (разговорные картинки). These little pictures were very popular in England in the 18th century. Besides, William Hoggart was a famous engraver (гравер).
2. Hoggart was born in London in 1697. His father was a schoolmaster. From childhood Hoggart showed a talent for drawing. He was apprenticed (был отдан в ученики) to a silver plate engraver until 1720. Then he started his own business as an engraver. He also studied painting at the art school of sir James Thomhill and in 1729 he married Thomhill's daughter.
3. Hoggart's earliest series of six paintings for which he first became famous was 'The Harlot's Progress'. It showed a country girl in London. Hoggart completed this series in 1731. Then two other series followed: eight paintings of 'The Rake's Progress' and the famous six paintings of 'Marriage a la Mode'. Hoggart made engravings of all these.
4. In all his paintings Hoggart tried to do the same things. He portrayed human weaknesses. Though he was often humorous in the way in which he drew things, Hoggart never softened or made his subjects pleasant if they were not so. He said that his picture was his stage, and men and women his players. William Hoggart created storytelling pictures. You must read them, and not look at them like other works of art. Hoggart's painting shows harmony in colour, direct handling (обращение) of subject and excellent composition.

WALES

1. The population of Wales is almost three million people. About 75 per cent of the people of Wales live in towns and urban districts. The living standards of people in Wales are lower than in England, the unemployment rate is higher. South Wales has many traditions of struggle for more jobs and better working conditions in miners.
2. Wales is a highland country of old, hard rock. North Wales is a country of mountains and deep valleys, South Wales is a land of high hills and wide valleys. The pride of Wales in scenery (пейзаж) is Snowdonia, the region of high mountains. Snowdon (1,085 m) is the highest mountain in England and Wales.
3. Except for coal, mineral resources are limited and include gold, silver and copper. South Wales is more developed; during the industrial revolution of the 18-th and 19-th centuries, the valley of South Wales became the iron and steel capital of the world. Nowadays, coal-mining (добыча угля), steel production, electronics, electrical engineering and chemicals can be found here.
4. The capital of Wales is Cardiff, the largest city of Wales. Cardiff has been the official capital of Wales since 1955. There has been a community here for hundreds of years, but it began to grow quickly and to become prosperous during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.
5. This was the period when the coal, iron and steel industries were developing in South Wales, and Cardiff became a major industrial town and an important port. Today, the docks are much smaller, but the city is now expanding as a commercial and administrative center.

SCOTLAND

1. Though Scotland takes up one third of the territory of the British Isles, its population is not very big. It is the most northern part of the island of Great Britain and is not very far from the Arctic Circle. That's why it is not densely populated: its population is a little over 5 million people.
2. The Cheviot Hills mark the boundary between England and Scotland. Apart from this land link (связь) with England, Scotland is surrounded by sea. Scotland includes the Hebrides off the west coast, and the Orkey and Shetland Islands off the north coast. It is bounded by the North Sea in the east. Scotland is divided into three regions: the Highland, which is the most northern and the most underpopulated (малонаселенный) area with a harsh climate; the Lowland, which is the most industrial region, with about three quarters of the population; and the Southern Uplands, with hills, which border on England.
3. The Highlands of Scotland are among the oldest mountains in the world. They reach their highest point in Ben Nevis (1,343 m). Many valleys between the hills are filled with lakes, called lochs. The best-known is Loch Ness, where, as some people think, a large monster lives. Most of the population of Scotland is concentrated in the Lowlands. Here, on the Clyde, is Glasgow, Scotland's biggest city. Shipbuilding is one of its most important industries, other industries are iron and steel, heavy and light engineering, and coal mining. It's an industrial city and important port in the UK. Glasgow is also the home of two well-known football clubs, Glasgow Rangers and Celtic.

**2.** Подготовьте рассказ о себе на английском языке (12-15 предложений).

**Приходите на экзамен с выполненными заданиями**