Группа ТП(Т)-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.

PLYMOUTH

1. Plymouth is situated at a distance of two hundred miles from London in the south-west. It has a population of 250,000 and is an important naval centre. It's also a starting point for ferries to Spain and France.
2. The first British colonists sailed from the port of Plymouth to America in September 1620. Two months later they settled at the place which they called New Plymouth. Other famous sailors connected with the city are Sir Francis Drake (who defeated the Spanish Navy in 1588) and Sir Francis Chichester, who arrived in Plymouth after sailing around the world single-handed at the age of seventy. Ships and sailing have always been connected (всегда были связаны) with the city and the naval dockyard (судоремонтный завод с верфями) is still Plymouth biggest employer.
3. During World War Two Plymouth was heavily bombed and the modern city centre is not old. There is a thirteen-storey civic centre and the new Theatre Royal in the main street, Royal Parade.
4. The entrance to Plymouth harbour is guarded (охраняется) by the Eddystone Lighthouse. Over the centuries there have been several lighthouses and one of the oldest ones now stands on Plymouth Hoe, a high, flat piece of land facing the sea.
5. Outside the city there is a large and beautiful national park, Dartmoor. It is 945 sq.km in area. During the summer thousands of tourists come there and use Plymouth as a centre for exploring the counties of Devon and Cornwall. People go there because of the beautiful countryside, and because the coastline offers the best beaches and surfing in England. Also, the weather is usually warmer than in the rest of the country.

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.

THESOUTHWEST OF ENGLAND

1. The principal activity here is farming. Although there are some very big farms, most are small family farms with a mixture of cows, sheep and cereal crops. The main emphasis is on diary products - milk and butter. On Exmoor and Dartmoor, two areas of high land, conditions are ideal for rearing sheep and beef-cattle (разведение овец и крупного рогатого скота). Industry is centred on three large ports: Bristol in the north, and Portsmouth and Southampton in the south-east. In Bristol, aircraft are designed and built. In Portsmouth and Southampton, the main industries are shipbuilding and oil-refining.
2. The coastline of the Southwest of England stretches for 650 miles (over 1,000 km), and has many different features: cliffs, sand, sheltered harbours, estuaries (устья рек) and marshes. It is not surprising that much of the activity of people in this region is inspired by the sea.
3. Side by side on the south coast of Hampshire are the two ports of Portsmouth and Southampton. Portsmouth is the home of the Royal Navy, and its dockyard has a lot of interesting buildings and monuments. There is also the Royal Naval museum, where the main attraction is Horatio Nelson's flagship, the "Victory". Southampton, on the other hand, is a civilian port for continental ferries, big liners, and oil and general cargo (нефтегрузы и грузовые суда).
4. Unfortunately, this coastline, in particular that of Cornwall, is famous - or unfamous - in another way too. The "foot" of Cornwall (побережье Корнуолла) has the worst of the winter gales (сильные зимние ветры), and in recorded history there have been more than fifteen shipwrecks (кораблекрушение) for every mile of coastline. There is even a shipwreck centre and museum near St. Austell where you can see an amazing collection of items taken from wrecks over the years.

NORTHERN IRELAND

1. Northern Ireland is the smallest component of the United Kingdom. It occupies northeast of he island of Ireland, only one-sixth of its territory. Northern Ireland contains six of the nine counties (графства) of the historic province of Ulster and that is why the name "Ulster" is sometimes used as equivalent to Northern Ireland.

1. The capital city is Belfast. It is one of the youngest capital cities in the world and it has grown incredibly fast. Today the city has a population of 400,000.
2. If you ask an Irishman away from home what he misses most about Ireland, he will probably say "the greenness". Irish poets put it in a different way when they call Ireland "the Emerald Isle" (изумрудный остров). Is the grass really greener in Ireland? The fact is that the winds usually blow in from the Atlantic Ocean and make the air and soil warm and damp. Grass grows well in such a climate and it makes the island look so beautiful.
3. There are low hills and rocks in north-west, while the northeast sector of the island is a plateau. The Mourne Mountains in the southeast slope down (спускаться.) to Lough Neagh, the largest lake in the British Isles. The rivers of Ireland are short, but deep. The largest river is the Shannon.
4. The population of Northern Ireland is about 1,5 million people. 53% of the total population live in urban areas. The whole economy of Northern Ireland is closely integrated with that of Great Britain. It has its roots in 3 basic industries - agriculture, textiles and shipbuilding. The largest industry is agriculture conducted for the most part on small family farms. It occupies about 72 per cent of the land area (равнинная территория).

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

**Приходите на экзамен с выполненными заданиями**