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УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ДИСТАНЦИОННОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ И ПОВЫШЕНИЯ
КВАЛИФИКАЦИИ

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Учебное пособие

«ПУТЕШЕСТВУЯ ПО ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНИИ TRAVELLING AROUND GREAT BRITAIN»

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Аннотация

Учебное пособие «Traveling around Great Britain» знакомит студентов с некоторыми достопримечательностями Великобритании, способствует расширению их кругозора и улучшению навыков общения на английском языке. Тексты пособия написаны лёгким, увлекательным языком, максимально приближенным к живому, разговорному английскому.

Учебное пособие предназначено, в первую очередь, для студентов языковых факультетов и может быть использовано как источник дополнительных материалов страноведческого характера к любому учебнику английского языка. Возможно использование пособия в других учебных заведениях: на гуманитарных факультетах вузов, в системе дополнительного образования, на языковых курсах.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Это учебное пособие сослужит хорошую службу студентам языковых и неязыковых факультетов. Главная цель пособия: рассказать о некоторых достопримечательностях Соединённого Королевства – замках, маленьких городках, великих поэтах и музеях страны. Пособие может использоваться как для аудиторных занятий, так и для самостоятельной работы студентов. Оно охватывает широкий период истории Великобритании и обладает большим культурным спектром.

Пособие содержит тексты и упражнения, позволяющие студентам развивать различные навыки работы с текстом, коммуникации на английском языке.

Тексты пособия могут использоваться как дополнение к любому курсу «Страноведение» или как материал для изучения различных аспектов истории и культуры Великобритании.



UNIT 1.THE CASTLES OF ENGLAND.

Ex.1.Read and translate following text using new words.

THE BURGLEY CASTLE.



HOUSE & GROUNDS

“The most extraordinary sight in all Europe”-says Mr.Collins, the guide.

Mr Collins may be exaggerating slightly although the claim that it is the finest house of the finest Elizabethan age is quite justified.

It was built and mostly designed by William Cecil, Lord High Treasurer to Queen Elizabeth I, between 1555 and 1587. The rooms paintings as well as a nationally important collection of porcelain, furniture and works of art from Europe and Asia.

During the late 11th century the reign John, the 5th Earl and his Countess, Anne transformed and embellished Burghley House beyond recognition. Lord Exeter's considerable taste was greatly aided by marrying a considerable heiress, Anne Cavendish, daughter of the 3rd Earl of Devonshire. The couple shared a passion for beautiful things and a lust for travel. They were among the first 'Grand Tourists' and traveled to the great cultural centers of Europe on four separate occasions, collecting important paintings (over 3(1(1). tapestries, sculptures and objects of virtue. These found their way back to Burghley House along with artists and decorators from the Continent such as the Parisian, Jean Tijou, who created the Golden Gates we see today, and painters such as the Italian,Verrio, who was responsi-



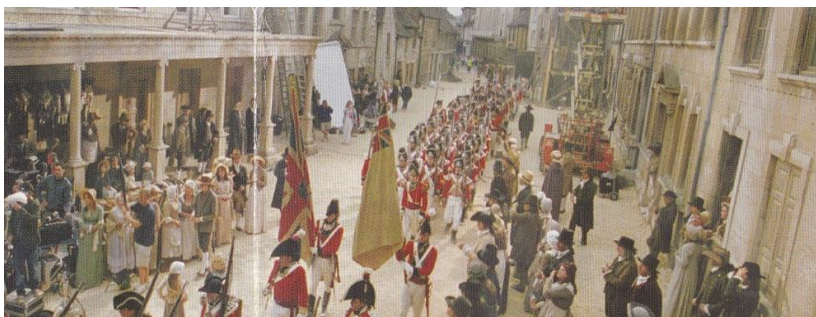
Путешествия по Великобритании

ble for most of the magnificent painted ceilings in the house. The refurbishment and alteration of Burghley was carried out almost on a royal scale and the expenditure was enormous. Both the Earl and Countess died with over £8,000 of unsettled debts and this impoverished the estate for the next thirty years. Fortunately the large part of their collections survives at Burghley and can be seen by visitors as a unique example of the tastes of a 17th century nobleman and his Countess.

The 12 acre **Sculpture Garden** is open all year round from 10 am until 5pm (4pm in the winter months) with admission charges between the beginning of April and the end of October (free admission with house ticket). There are new exhibitions each season which complement the permanent artworks.

At the House there is a gift shop and a charming restaurant, **The Orangery**. There is also a plant shop to be found at the entrance to the Sculpture Garden.

Capability Brown laid out the park that surrounds Burghley House, which is home to a magnificent herd of Fallow Deer. It is open to the public during daylight hours throughout the year and is easily reached from the town centre. In the park, dogs are allowed on leads. During the first weekend in September the famous Burghley Horse Trials take place. Other special events are staged regularly throughout the year.





Путешествия по Великобритании

Beyond Stamford, the BBC used Belton House, near Grantham for its version of *Pride and Prejudice* - casting it as Rosings, the role taken by Burghley House in the present film. The BBC also filmed the interior scenes of *The Buccaneers*, Edith Wharton's bodice-ripper, at nearby Grimsthorpe Castle. ITV filmed some of *"Moll Flanders"* in the Castle's parkland.

Rutland Water

One of the largest man-made lakes in Europe is located six miles west of Stamford. It offers many amenities, including cycle hire, rock climbing, bird watching, fishing, boat hire and watersports. Southwest of Rutland Water at Brooke is St Peter's Church whose interior doubled as Mr. Collins' church in the film.

Nene Valley Railway

Home of *"Thomas"*, the children's favourite and many other engines, this privately run railway offers steam trips between Wansford and Peterborough.

Tolethorpe Hall

Widely regarded as Europe's finest open air theatre, set in the grounds of a superb historic country house. The season runs from early June till September, and attracts more than 30,000 theatre lovers. There is a restaurant, but many choose to picnic in the grounds.

Peterborough Cathedral

The nave, with its magnificent painted roof, is perhaps England's grandest Norman interior. It contains the tomb of Catherine of Aragon and the first resting place of Mary Queen of Scots - beheaded at nearby Fotheringhay.

Vocabulary

to exaggerate slightly- немного преувеличивать

to be justified – быть оправданным

Lord High Treasurer – лорд-казначей

porcelain - фарфор

admission charge – плата за вход

to complement - дополнять

buccaneer – пират

ACTIVITIES

Ex 2. Read the extract from the following text and find words which mean the following.

a) Testing, trying, proving



- b) Account of an event from the point of view of one person
- c) situated inside; away from the coast; home or domestic
- d) A close fitting part of a woman's dress or of an undergarment from the shoulders to the waist
- e) a person who pulls, tears or cuts something quickly and with force.

Ex.3 Translate additional text about the Burghley House

Burghley House is a grand 16th-century English country house near the town of Stamford in Lincolnshire, England. Its park was laid out by Capability Brown. Burghley is one of the largest and grandest houses of the first Elizabethan Age.

Built and mostly designed by William Cecil, Lord High Treasurer to Queen Elizabeth I, between 1555 and 1587, the main part of the House has 35 major rooms on the ground and first floors. There are more than 80 lesser rooms and numerous halls, corridors, bathrooms and service areas. The lead roof extends to three quarters of an acre, restoration and rebuilding of which began in 1983 and took nearly ten years to complete. Visitor facilities include the Orangery Restaurant, Gift Shop, Gardens of Surprise and beautiful walks around the historic parkland laid out by Capability Brown and still occupied by a herd of deer.

History can come alive in a single trip whether it is to enjoy a guided tour, take a dog for a walk in the park and take the children to paddle, see the Teddy Bear's picnic in the Gardens of Surprise or take time over lunch in the Orangery.

A Tudor mansion built by Queen Elizabeth's Lord High Treasurer.

The building period of the house extended over a period of 32 years. We know from the State Papers that the East range was erected in 1555 and work continued on the east and south ranges until 1564. Sir William Cecil had purchased the bald Manor; Hertfordshire in 1563 and for a whole decade was fully engaged there in building of his great 'prodigy' house. At Burghley in August 1564, Edmund Hall, the surveyor, promised that the South side should be finished by winter. Thereafter, little more work was done until 1575 when the team of masons was reassembled. The West front with its great gate-house (it was originally intended to be the main entrance) was finished in 1577. The North Front was completed in 1587.

Enjoy a day out at England's greatest Elizabethan House.

The House is open from Saturday 17th March to Sunday 28th



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October daily (except Fridays) from 11am to 4.30pm with guides in the rooms to answer any questions that you may have. We will be open on Good Friday. You are welcome to spend as long as you wish in the State Rooms.

Audio guides both for adults and families are available priced at £2.50. Both last approximately one hour and give unique behind the scenes stories as well as an informative and fun history of the house and collections.

Guided tours are also available for individual visits once a day at 3.00pm depending on availability, and last approximately one hour. Please enquire about tours on arrival. There are chairs in most rooms for those who wish to rest.

The Gardens of Surprise including the Sculpture Garden are open daily, including Fridays, from 17th March to 28th October from 11am to 5pm, last admission 4.30pm.

Admission to the Gift Shop and the Restaurant is free. Both are open during the winter period, from Wednesday to Sunday 11am to 4pm. The Gift Shop is open everyday except on Fridays during the open season and the Orangery Restaurant is open every day during the open season. The Park is open all year. Admission is free except on event days. Dogs are allowed but must be kept on leads.

World renowned collections.

Externally, Burghley House has altered very little from the 16th Century construction masterminded by William Cecil, the 1st Lord Burghley. With its imposing size the house sits comfortably, as if it had always been here, unchanged. This air of permanence is misleading. Within, Burghley has gone through great changes over the centuries under its different Cecil masters, with their differing requirements and tastes. These changes to its interior, to its furnishing and to its decoration can demonstrate to today's visitors how a great house developed and was used by successive generations over 450 years.

Green tranquil walks, modern sculpture and family fun.

The gardens and parkland that you see today at Burghley were largely designed by Lancelot 'Capability' Brown in the eighteenth century.

The park is open 365 days per year from 8am to 8pm or dusk if earlier, and is free admission to all.

Dogs are allowed in the park as long as they are kept on a lead to protect the deer herd. Please note dogs are restricted to the parkland and are not allowed in the Gardens.

The main visitor gardens at Burghley are the Gardens of Sur-



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prise and the Sculpture Garden. One admission ticket covers both gardens and they are open daily from 11am to 5pm from March to October. The Sculpture Garden opens free of charge in the winter months.

During each century following the building of Burghley, the descendants of the Lord High Treasurer have all contributed to the collections that fill this magnificent house. Visitors today are able to see one of the finest assemblies of 17th century Italian masterpieces, an exceptional collection of Oriental and European ceramics, fine furniture, textiles and works of art grouped together in a magnificent setting that remains a family home. Burghley is truly a Treasure House.

Vocabulary

Lesser – меньше, малый

Lead – свинец

Herd – стадо

Parkland – луг с отдельными деревьями

Paddle – байдарочное весло; грести, плыть

Mansion – особняк

Erect - возводить, строить

'Prodigy' – одаренный

Surveyor – землемер

Reassemble - снова собираться, встречаться

Enquire – осведомляться

Admission – вход, допущение, принятие; приём (в)

Renowned - знаменитый, известный

Externally – внешне, внешний вид

Mastermind - управлять, руководить

Misleading - вводящий в заблуждение

Requirement – требования

Tranquil – мирный, безмятежный

Contribute - делать пожертвования

Ex.1 Answer the questions:

What is this text about?

When was Burghley House built?

How long did the building period of the house extend?

When can you visit the House?

Would you like to visit this place? Why? Why not?

**Ex.2. True, false, wasn't mentioned:**

1. It was built and mostly designed by William Cecil, Lord High Treasurer to Queen Elizabeth I, between 1555 and 1588.
2. The building period of the house extended over a period of 42 years.
3. The House is open from Saturday to Sunday daily.
4. Guided tours are also available for individual visits once a day.
5. There are chairs in most rooms for those who wish to rest.
6. The park is open 365 days per year from 7am to 7pm.

Ex.3. Choose the correct word:

1. The main part of the House has ____ major rooms on the ground and first floors
 - a) 35
 - b) 37
 - c) 40
2. There are more than ____ lesser rooms and numerous halls, corridors, bathrooms and service areas.
 - a) 88
 - b) 49
 - c) 80
3. The ____ Front was completed in 1587
 - a) North
 - b) South
 - c) West
4. The House is open from Saturday 17th March to Sunday 28th October 2012 daily (except Fridays) from ____ am to ____ pm
 - a) From 11am to 4.30 pm
 - b) from 10am to 4.35pm
 - c) from 12am to 12 pm
- 5) ____ are allowed in the park as long as they are kept on a lead to protect the deer herd.
 - a) Dogs
 - b) Cats
 - c) Lions

Ex.4. Fill the gaps in the text below with the words and word combinations from the list. There are two words that you don't have to use in each list.

Is located, interior, man-made, cycle hire, shop, cinema.

Rutland Water

One of the largest _____ lakes in Europe _____ six miles west of Stamford. It offers many amenities, including _____, rock climbing, bird watching, fishing, boat hire and water sports. Southwest of Rutland Water at Brooke is St Peter's Church



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whose _____ doubled as Mr. Collins' church in the film "Pride and Prejudice".

Ship road, motorway, railway

Nene Valley Railway

Home of "Thomas", the children's favourite and many other engines, this privately run _____ offers steam trips between Wansford and Peterborough.

Theatre, forest, lake, restaurant

Tolethorpe Hall

Widely regarded as Europe's finest open air _____, set in the grounds of a superb historic country house. The season runs from early June till September, and attracts more than 30,000 theatre lovers. There is a _____, but many choose to picnic in the grounds.

Roof, castle, swimming pool, tomb

Peterborough Cathedral

The nave, with its magnificent painted _____, is perhaps England's grandest Norman interior. It contains the tomb of Catherine of Aragon and the first resting place of Mary Queen of Scots - beheaded at nearby Fotheringhay.

EX. 5 Remember the idioms.

ABOUT ONE'S EARS – попасть в затруднительное положение

This colloquialism, which means to be in a very bothersome situation in which one might sustain some pain or trouble, is a shortened form of the saying 'to bring a hornets' nest about one's ears'. A hornet is a type of large wasp, which can inflict a savage sting.

TO STIR UP A HORNETS' NEST – потревожить осиное гнездо

The expression 'to stir up a hornets' nest' implies the same degree of trouble as the phrase above - and suggests perhaps deliberate provocation too.



UNIT 2. WINDSOR, BATH AND STONEHENGE

Ex.1. Read and translate following text using new words.

WINDSOR CASTLE



Windsor is the largest and oldest occupied castle in the world, the home of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. Your visit includes St George's Chapel and Queen Mary's Dolls' House, the most famous dolls' house in the world. You will also be able to see Changing of the Guard take place.



WINDSOR CASTLE



Welcome to Windsor Castle, the oldest and largest occupied castle in the world. Windsor is one of the official residences of Her Majesty The Queen, whose personal standard flies from the Round Tower when she is in residence. As the Castle is a working royal palace, official engagements may occasionally limit access to those areas usually open to visitors.

Guidebooks and audio tours

The Official Guidebook introduces the Castle's long and fascinating history, and describes its important role today in the life of the Royal Family. It includes a fully illustrated tour and guide to the magnificent works of art on display. The Official Guidebook is the perfect souvenir of your visit and can be purchased on leaving the Admission Centre in the Courtyard Shop.

Complimentary audio tours can be obtained on leaving the Admission Centre at the start of your visit. There is a special audio tour for the visually impaired, and printed scripts are available for visitors with hearing impairments.

Guided tours of the Castle Precincts

Escorted by Castle wardens, the tours are free of charge and last approximately 30 minutes. They depart at regular intervals throughout the day from the Admission Centre and finish at the entrance to the State Apartments.

St George's Chapel.

An evening service (normally sung) is held daily at 17:15, and visitors are welcome to attend. The Chapel is open only to worshippers



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on Sundays. Details of all services can be found on the noticeboard by the entrance to the Chapel. Visitors arriving after 1 5:00 from March to October are advised to visit St George's Chapel first, before it closes.

Visitors with children.

For those visiting with children, there is a special family audio tour and range of activity trails. Please ask about the programme of family workshops and activities during school holidays and at weekends.

Shopping

The Upper, Middle and Lower Ward shops offer a wide range of gift items designed exclusively for the Royal Collection, including books, postcards, china, jewellery, replicas and children's toys. If you would like to place an order after your visit, please go to our online shop at www.royalcollection.org.uk

CHANGING OF THE GUARD





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The Changing of the Guard takes place at 11:00, weather permitting, from Monday to Saturday between April and the end of June, and on alternate days for the rest of the year, with the exception of Sundays. Please ask a Castle warden to direct you to where the ceremony can be watched.

Refreshments

From April to September, ice-cream and bottled water can be purchased from the Courtyard and Middle Ward shops. There are many restaurants, cafes and shops selling refreshments nearby in the town. Visitors wishing to leave the Castle for refreshments may obtain re-entry permits from the audio tour return point in the Lower Ward. Eating and drinking are not permitted inside the Castle.

Photography and mobile phones.

Photography and filming (for private use only) are permitted in the Castle Precincts. Mobile phones must be switched off inside the State Apartments and St George's Chapel. Unlimited Admission

The purchase of your ticket entitles you to register for 1 2 months of unlimited admission to Windsor Castle. (The unlimited admission offer does not apply to complimentary tickets.)

To register for unlimited admission, please complete the attached Registration Form, detach, and hand it in at the designated registration point. Registration must take place on the day of your first visit, and forms will not be accepted once you have left the site.

You must keep the original purchased ticket, which has your unique reference number on it. On subsequent visits, you will be asked to produce the ticket and provide proof of identity, such as a passport, birth certificate, driving licence, credit card, or utility bill. You then receive a complimentary ticket for the day.

Vocabulary

the official residences of Her Majesty-официальная резиденция её величества

standard- флаг

to limit access- ограничивать доступ

visually impaired- люди, у которых имеются проблемы со зрением

wardens - смотритель, комендант

castle precincts -территория замка

replicas-репродукции

to sell refreshments- продавать освежающие напитки

to obtain re-entry permits – получить разрешение на повторное посещение

unlimited

admission- многократное посещение



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to receive a complimentary ticket- получить дополнительный билет

on subsequent visits-в последующие посещения

utility bill -счёт на оплату коммунальных услуг

to be not transferable -быть не передаваемым в другие руки

ACTIVITIES

Ex. 2. Answer the following questions.

1. When does the personal queen's standard fly over the Windsor?

2. Why is there occasionally limit access to those areas usually open to visitors?

3. What does the Official Guidebook introduce visitors to?

4. What can be obtained on leaving the Admission Centre at the start of your visit?

5. How long do the guided tours of the Castle Precincts last?

6. When is St George's Chapel evening service normally sung?

7. What do the Upper, Middle and Lower Ward shops offer?

8. What time does the Changing of the Guard take place at?

9. Are eating and drinking permitted inside the Windsor Castle?

10. What must a visitor do to register for unlimited admission to the Windsor Castle?

EX.3. Translate from Russian into English

Карл II и «английский Версаль»

Карл II был настроен сделать Виндзор своим главным загородным дворцом. Замок был местом захоронения его отца, поэтому реставрация замка и возрождение всех церемоний ордена Подвязки были важными символами восстановления самой монархии. Контроль над модернизацией королевских апартаментов, которые должны были стать самыми роскошными в Англии Государственными апартаментами в стиле барокко, в 1673 г. был поручен дворянину-архитектору Хью Мею (1621-1684), разделившему с королем изгнание в Голландии. На эту работу ушло одиннадцать лет.

Проект Хью Мея повлек за собой обширные изменения в архитектуре окон. В древних защитных стенах появились высокие арочные окна, а в северной части в древнем участке стены замка довелось пробить отверстие для создания главных покоев

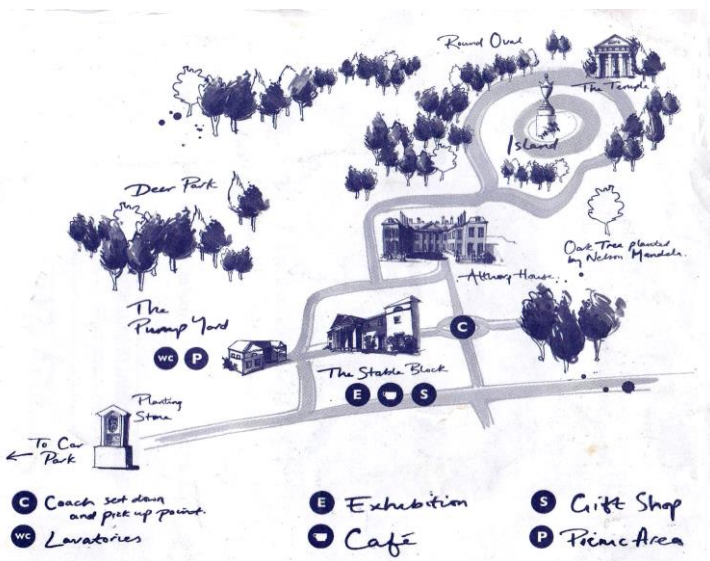


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короля. Этот новый комплекс назвали Звездным корпусом, так как на его фасаде красуется огромная раскрашенная резная звезда ордена Подвязки. Новые апартаменты, выстроенные для короля и его королевы. Екатерины Брагинской соответствовали последовательности, установившейся за несколько веков, и то же место, что и апартаменты прежних монархов, но их архитектура и оформление теперь диктовались остановленного двора. Каждый комплекс апартаментов начинался с комнаты стражи, на стенах которой было развешено оружие, напоминавшее посетителю о том, что коронованные особы хорошо охраняются. Затем следовали приемные покои, личный кабинет, гостиная, большие и маленькие спальни и туалетная комната. Большую часть своих важных дел король совершал в гостиной, большом зале и других личных кабинетах, причем доступ туда был строго регламентирован.

Карлу II нравился Виндзор, особенно в конце лета и осенью - в сезон охоты и скачек в Датчете. В 1674 г. на лугу между замком и рекой он воссоздал осаду крепости Маастрихт, которая состоялась в предыдущем году. За этим зрелищем с северной террасы наблюдали более тысячи человек.

ALTHORP –THE BURIAL PLACE OF PRINCESS DIANA.





House: The magnificent House contains one of Europe's finest private collections of furniture, pictures and ceramics, the result of one family's uninterrupted occupation over 500 years. Nineteen rooms are open to visitors including some of the Spencer family's private apartments.

Diana Exhibition: The award winning exhibition is located in six rooms and depicts the life and work of Diana, Princess of Wales. There are audio-visual displays in four of the rooms of the exhibits displayed include: the famous bridal gown, childhood reports and details of the Princess's work for charity.

ACTIVITIES

Ex 1. Answer the questions using the information from the text.

What is Althorp?

Look at the map, please. What is situated on the territory of Althorp?

For how many years was Althorp the estate of the Spencer family?

What can a visitor see in the House?

How many rooms are opened to the visitors?

What does the exhibition depict?

Prints and Drawings

This is one of the world's finest collections, containing almost three million works on paper from the 15th century to the present



day. The greatest strengths of the collections lie in the fields of Old Master prints and drawings from all schools, satires of the 18th and 19th centuries, and British material of all periods. For conservation reasons, the prints and drawings are exhibited by means of a series of changing displays in 90 and general tours are not available.

Text. THE ANCIENT MONUMENT OF STONEHENGE

Ex.1. Read and translate following text using new words.

THE ANCIENT MONUMENT OF STONEHENGE - 5,000 years ago these 40 ton rocks were dragged to the lonely windy plain of Salisbury Hill, and their secrets continue to tantalise and intrigue scholars and visitors to this day. Some say that Stonehenge was a religious temple, others that it was an astronomical clock, or a Bronze Age burial ground. Learn more about this iconic monument steeped in mystery and legend, and let your imagination be captivated by its silent, ancient mysteries.

BATH - The honey-coloured Georgian terraces of Bath, standing on the slopes of the River Avon, have enchanted visitors and residents alike for centuries. During your panoramic tour of Bath you appreciate why this is so - its beautifully proportioned crescents and lovingly cultivated flower beds are a testament to the vision of its 18th century planners ;the city was the first in England to be designated a World Heritage Site. Bath owes its existence to the hot spring water that, according to legend, cured the ancient British King Bladud of leprosy. The water is credited with a variety of health restoring properties. There'll also be time to explore the 'lantern of the West'. The spectacular city of Bath, with its honey-coloured Georgian terraces and elegant crescents, seemingly cascades down the steep slopes of the River Avon. It owes its history to the hot spring water that gave the city its name, from time immemorial rising from 3km underground and gushing forth at a constant temperature of 46°C. This unique resource still flows through the ruins of the magnificent temple and bath house built by the Romans nearly 2000 years ago.

BATH ABBEY - where the first British King was crowned in 973AD, and see the much photographed Pulteney Bridge, modeled on the Florentine Ponte Vecchio. During the tour we'll visit the Roman Baths that made the city famous, the best preserved Roman Spa from



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the ancient world, but then tantalizingly hidden from view until, just over 100 years ago.

VOCABULARY

to tantalise and intrigue - дразнить и интриговать

to captivate the imagination- захватывать воображение

to be steeped in mystery-быть охваченным тайной

beautiful proportioned crescents-полукруги прекрасной формы

water health restoring properties-оздоровительные свойства воды

leprosy-проказа

to gush forth-вырываться наружу

NB:

Georgian terraces - террасы в георгианском стиле, which originated in the middle of the 18 -th century and was fashionable the 30's of the 19-th century.

Georgian style relates to the reign of four English kings: George 1(1714-1727); George 11 (1727-1760), George 111(1760-1820), George 1V(1820-1830).

ACTIVITIES:

Ex. 2. Choose the best answer.

Bath is a very popular place in the UK because

- a) it is the largest city in the UK,
- b) it is the greatest port in the UK,
- c) it has hot spring water

Stonehenge one of the most famous cromlechs was made

- a) 1000 years ago,
- b) 3000 years ago,
- c) 5000 years ago.

Ex. 3. Answer these questions briefly:

1. Where is Stonehenge situated?
2. What was Stonehenge in the old times?
3. Why did Bath enchant its residents and visitors for centuries?
4. What does Bath owe its existence to?
5. What can you tell about the hot spring water of Bath?\
6. What can you tell about Bath Abbey?



Ex. 4. Remember the idiom.

ACCORDING TO PLAN - согласно плану.

A familiar expression that is frequently used ironically to describe things that did not go according to plan.

It derives from falsely upbeat communiques issued during the First World War, often after a particularly bloody or shambolic operation; with the result that the phrase became associated with official attempts to cover up military incompetence and confusion.

Such inverted use of language creates a coded understanding between those 'in the know', strengthening the sense of camaraderie among those who suffer from such plans.

Ex.5. Translate the following text into Russian.



COMFORT, QUALITY AND SECURITY

Golden Tours has been established since 1984, it is London's leading Sightseeing Company and is part of the Gray Line Worldwide association. We offer a wide range of **sightseeing tours** and **rail products** daily including full day or half day, **evening tours**, **cruises**, **Paris by Eurostar** and many more.

FULLY INCLUSIVE WITH PROFESSIONAL GUIDES

All of our tours are better value and include more than any other tour company. All entrances are included and will be escorted by a London Tourist Board qualified Blue Badge Guide. For your enjoyment the guides are chosen not for only their historical knowledge, but also for their sense of humour. Travel in modern air-conditioned coaches fitted with reclining seats. For your convenience we offer a wide choice of Hotel courtesy pick up points or you can simply turn up at our main departure point in Victoria .



UNIT 3. WELCOME TO BELVOIR CASTLE

Ex.1. Read and translate following text using new words.



ENJOY A SUPERB DAY OUT AT BELVOIR CASTLE - with beautiful views, glorious gardens and a fascinating magical castle to explore. There's something for everyone at our family home. Come on in and enjoy! - These are the lines from the guide book for tourists.

A Superb Guided Tour! During the week a free guided tour is available at 12.50pm.

Costume Guides and Re-enactments! Our guides are often in costume and on selected weekends, re-enactments including the trial of the Belvoir Witches are performed.



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Children's Activities ! As well as an adventure playground and children's quiz you'll enjoy the delightful Regency Nursery and School Room.

Beautiful Gardens & Grounds, featuring: The Rose Garden - replanted in 2002.

The Duchess's Spring Garden - a fine example of a Victorian valley garden, with many rare species of trees as well as an Edwardian rare daffodil collection — not accessible to wheelchair users at present.

The Queen's Royal Lancers Museum follows the story of the Queen's Royal Lancers Iron from their formation to the present day. This intriguing museum includes arms, uniforms, paintings and artefacts. Belvoir has a starring role in the "Da Vinci Code" film, and we even have our own "Last Supper painting" by Van Aelst.

A complete day out! Make your day out complete with a delicious meal or light snack in the Stewards Restaurant. All our food is home made and features local produce. Visit our well stocked gift shop for a wide range of gifts and mementos to remind you of your day.

VOCABULARY:

to command splendid views over the vale – иметь прекрасный вид на долину

re-enactments - костюмированные представления на сцене

Regency Nursery - королевские ясли

Rare daffodil collection - редкая коллекция нарциссов

to be not accessible to wheelchair users –быть недоступными для инвалидов на колясках

Lancers Museum-военный музей уланов

National Curriculum-национальная программа по образованию

Stately not stuffy-величественно но не помпезно(ФЕ)

NB: Da Vinci Code- Код да Винчи-the film based on the novel of the modern American writer Dan Brown, who has also written such books as Digital Fortress, Deception Point, The Lost Symbol.

National Curriculum - национальная образовательная программа Великобритании



ACTIVITIES:

Ex 2. Make a short presentation of Bevoir Castle . The report should contain the answers to the following questions:

1. When was Bevoir castle built?
2. Where is it situated?
3. What activities are made for tourists at Bevoir castle?
4. What film did Bevoir star at?

EX. 3. Remember the idioms.

TO ADD INSULT TO INJURY- сыпать соль на рану

To hurt, by word or deed, someone who has already suffered an act of violence or injustice. The expression has been in use for centuries.

During the Augustan era, the so-called Golden Age of Latin literature (27 BC-AD 14), Phaedrus translated Aesop's (620-560 BC) fables into Latin verse, peppering them with anecdotes of his own. He quotes the fable about a bald man who tried to swat a fly that had bitten him on the head, but who missed the insect and instead gave his pate a sharp slap.

Whereupon the fly said, 'You wished to kill me for a mere touch. What will you do to yourself since you have added insult to injury?'

TO ACT THE GIDDY GOAT – валять дурака

To fool around. Goats are known for their unpredictable behaviour.

In the literal sense, 'giddy' means 'insane' or to be 'possessed by a god', but it has been used to mean 'silly' or 'foolish' since the early Middle Ages.



UNIT 4. HARLECH'S BATTLEMENTS SPRING OUT OF A NEAR-VERTICAL CLIFF-FACE



Ex.1. Read and translate the following text using new words.

Spectacularly sited Harlech Castle seems to grow naturally from the rock on which it is perched. Like an all-seeing sentinel, it gazes out across land and sea, keeping a watchful eye over Snowdonia. The English monarch Edward I built Harlech in the late 13th century to fulfil this very role. It was one of the most formidable of his 'iron ring' of fortresses designed to contain the Welsh in their mountain fastness. Ironically, in 1404 it was taken by Welsh leader Owain Glyndwr who proceeded to hold a parliament here.

A long siege here during the Wars of the Roses inspired the stirring song 'Men of Harlech'. Although an imposing edifice, Harlech is at one with its surroundings, a quality rare in the great Edwardian castles. There is a sense of harmony at work here, created by the way in which the castle builders took care to exploit the site's natural advantages. Looking seawards, Harlech's battlements spring out of a near-vertical cliff-face, while any landward attackers would first have to deal with a massive twin-towered gatehouse. The sea, like Snowdonia, is one of the keys to Harlech's siting. Seaborne access was crucial in times of siege, and although the waters of Tremadog Bay have receded over the centuries, they may originally have lapped the cliffs beneath the castle. The fortress's massive inner walls and towers still stand almost to their full height. The views from its lofty battlements are truly panoramic, extending from the dunes at its feet to the purple mass of Snowdonia in the distance. Harlech, a combination of magnificent medieval military architecture and breathtaking location, is an



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unmissable castle, a fact reinforced by its status as a World Heritage Inscribed site.

Vocabulary

to be spectacularly sited-иметь захватывающее дух расположение

an all-seeing sentinel-всевидящий стражник

the most formidable fortress-самая неприступная крепость

lofty battlements-расположенные высоко бойницы

ACTIVITIES:

Ex.2. Answer the following questions:

1. Where is Harlech castle situated?
2. When was it built ? What was it built for?
3. What is Harlech a combination of?

Ex. 3. Remember the idioms.

1. **ALIVE AND KICKING** - в полном здравии

Active and in good health. The expression was coined in the late eighteenth century and probably referred originally to a healthy baby, either while still in the womb or just after birth.

Appropriately, Live and Kicking became the title of a popular Saturday-morning BBC TV children's show in the 1990s.

2. **ALL CATS LOVE FISH, BUT FEAR TO WET THEIR PAWS**

- "кошка хочет рыбку, а замочить лапки боится" (и хочется и колется)

A traditional saying, dating back to at least the sixteenth century, used to describe a person who is keen to obtain something of value, but who is not bold enough to make the necessary effort or to take the risk.

It is to this saying that William Shakespeare (1564-1606) referred in Macbeth (1:7):

Letting 'I dare not' wait upon 'I would', Like the poor cat i' the adage.

3. **ALL IN A DAY'S WORK** - в порядке вещей; дело обычное, привычное

Said of an unusual or unexpected task that can be obligingly included in the normal daily routine.

The expression was common by the eighteenth century and may stem from the nautical use of the term 'day's work', which re-



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ferred to the reckoning of a ship's course during the twenty-four-hour period from noon one day to noon the next.

A character in Sir Walter Scott's (1771-1832) novel *The Monastery* (1820) says, 'That will cost me a farther ride ... but it is all in the day's work.'

NB:World Heritage Inscribedsite- достопримечательность, внесённая в книгу достопримечательностей мирового наследия



UNIT 5. HAMPTON COURT

Ex.1. Read and translate following text using new words.



Hampton Court from the south east in the mid-18th century.

The History of the Palace

For almost 200 years, Hampton Court Palace was at the centre of court life, politics and national history. Once a favoured home of some of our most famous kings and queens, today it is a popular day out for thousands of visitors.

Although Hampton Court is often identified with Henry VIII, its present appearance owes much to the elegant buildings commissioned by William III and Mary II at the end of the 17th century as it does to the Tudors. This short history of Hampton Court charts the different stages of its construction, explains how court life was organised in the heyday of the palace and highlights the most important works in its collection of art treasures.

The timeline on pages 54-55 puts the history of Hampton Court in context with other world events and provides a chronological guide to the kings and queens associated with the palace.

THE BUILDING OF HAMPTON COURT PALACE

The early years: 1236-1514

The first buildings at Hampton Court belonged to the



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Knights Hospitallers of St John of Jerusalem, a religious order founded in the early 12th century to protect the Holy Land from the Turks.

The Knights acquired the manor of Hampton in 1236 and used the site as a grange - a centre for their agricultural estates, where produce was stored and accounts kept. Excavations and early documents suggest that the Knights had a great barn or hall and a stone camera (room), which they used as an estate office. There was probably very little, if any, residential accommodation.

By the 15th century, the Priors of the Order of St John increasingly used Hampton Court as a rural retreat and there was some new residential building in the area of the present Clock Court. Henry VII (1485-1509) and his wife, Elizabeth of York, visited the Priors' country house in 1503, when she was pregnant with their seventh and last child. Two years later, Henry's Lord Chamberlain, Sir Giles Daubeney, took a 99-year lease on the property.

We know little about Sir Giles's tenure except that he entertained his king. Since Daubeney, as head of the royal household, would have wanted to impress his visitors, it is likely that the house was quite large and comfortable. Today, if you look at the pavement in Clock Court in front of the colonnade, you can see the layout of Sir Giles's entrance range marked out in brick, based on excavations undertaken in the 1970s.

Sir Giles died in 1508. Six years later, a new 99-year lease on the property was given to Thomas Wolsey (c1475-1530), the Archbishop of York and chief minister to the new king, Henry VIII (1509-47).

**Thomas Wolsey at Hampton Court: 1514-28**

By 1515 Wolsey had been appointed both a Cardinal and Lord Chancellor of England and had ambitious plans to turn his new country seat into a home fit for a man of his status.

Before long, the whole site became a vast builders' yard as new kitchens, courtyards, lodgings, galleries and gardens were created. Perhaps most importantly, Wolsey made provision for a set of lodgings for Henry VIII, his queen, Catherine of Aragon, and their daughter, Princess Mary. These rooms were built on the site of the present Cumberland Suite (part of the Georgian Rooms) and some parts remain embedded in the later buildings.

From Base Court, an opening in the north-east corner of the courtyard leads to the North Cloister and the eastern part of the kitchens (where today the fire is lit). These are all parts of the Cardinal's place too, the kitchen as he would have known it more than 470 years ago and the North Cloister only lacking its wall plaster.

Throughout the 1520s, Wolsey used his new residence both for pleasure and for affairs of state. In 1527 he entertained a French delegation with great magnificence and expense. The scale of the celebration was described by his gentleman usher: 'There was also 14 score beds provided and furnished with all manner of furniture to them belonging, too long particularly here to rehearse.'

By 1528, Wolsey had fallen from favour because of his inability to secure the Pope's consent to Henry's divorce from his first wife, Catherine of Aragon. He was forced to relinquish Hampton Court to the King who, within six months, began his own building operations.

Henry VIII (1509-47) Henry VIII was prolific in everything, from marriage to palace building. In just 10 years he spent more than £62,000 rebuilding and extending Hampton Court. This was a vast sum worth approximately £18 million today.



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Henry VIII by Joos van Cleve, c 1535. The King holds a scroll inscribed in Latin 'Go ye into all the world, and preach gospel to every creature' (Mark XVI, 15).



Elizabeth I by an unknown artist. Early in her reign the Queen nearly died of smallpox at Hampton Court but continued to be a regular visitor to the palace.

By the time he died, the King had more than 60 houses and Hampton Court was his fourth favorite, after Whitehall Palace, Greenwich Palace (now both demolished) and Windsor Castle. Henry spent 811 days here during his 38-year reign, which suggests that, although he was a regular visitor, his stays were short.

All his six wives came to the palace and most had new and lavish sets or lodgings. The King also rebuilt his own rooms at least half a dozen times. The palace not only provided public and private sets of lodgings for the King and queen but also accommodation for each of the King's children and for a large number of courtiers, visitors and servants.

By the time Hampton Court Palace was finished in about 1540,





it was one of the most modern, sophisticated and magnificent palaces in England. Half a century later, the Tudor palace was still among the most impressive in Europe. The Duke of Württemberg, who visited Hampton Court in 1592 during Elizabeth I's reign, called it 'the most splendid and most magnificent royal edifice to be found in England, or for that matter in other countries'.

THE LATER TUDORS

Although both Edward VI (1547-53) and Mary I (1553-8) stayed at Hampton Court, neither carried out any significant works. Queen Elizabeth I (1558-1603) visited the palace regularly but she too built little. Henry VIII had left so many houses of such good quality that it was as much as succeeding monarchs could do to keep them standing, let alone build more. The only significant traces of Elizabeth's work at Hampton Court are the easternmost kitchen (the Queen's private or privy kitchen), now the Privy Kitchen Coffee Shop, and a bay window inscribed 1568, which can be seen from the Pond Gardens.

THE STUARTS James I to Charles II

When King James VI of Scotland came to England to become James I (1603-25), Hampton Court's importance was assured. James was a keen huntsman and the palace provided excellent hunting in the park.

Some internal modernizing took place, as the interiors were now 70 or 80 years old, but overall the palace remained much as Henry VIII had known it into the reign of Charles I (1625-49).

For Charles I, Hampton Court was both palace and prison. In the earlier part of his reign, he was a frequent visitor to the palace but in 1647, after the Civil War when he was deposed by Parliament, he was brought to Hampton Court as a prisoner. Charles I was executed in 16—9 and there was no king again until 1660

Vocabulary.

To be identified - отождествляться

Commission - поручение

Charts - графики

Heyday - расцвет

Timeline - срок

To acquire – приобретать

Manor - поместье

Agricultural estates – сельскохозяйственные угодья



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- Excavations - раскопки
- Property - имущество
- Pavement - тротуар
- To appoint - назначать
- Plaster - штукатурка
- Throughout - На протяжении
- Lavish - щедрые
- Sophisticated - утонченный
- Keen huntsman - заядлый охотник
- To depose - свергнуть

ACTIVITIES:

Ex.2. Answer the following questions:

- 1) When was Hampton Court built?
- 2) Who was Henry VIII?
- 3) Who are the Tudors of England?
- 4) How does the rich Tudor house look like?
- 5) When did the Duke of Wuerttemberg visit Hampton Court?
- 6) Who owned the first building of Hampton Court?
- 7) What is special about Hampton court clock Court?
- 8) Who designed Hampton court palace?

Ex.3. Use one of words or word combinations from the box in appropriate form to fill each gap.

- 1) Great Hall
 - 2) in the heyday
 - 3) lease
 - 4) the service areas
 - 5) prolific
 - 6) Clock Court
 - 7) new and lavish
- 1) All his six wives came to the palace and most had _____ sets or lodgings.
 - 2) This short history of Hampton Court charts the different stages of its construction, explain show court life was organized _____ of the palace.
 - 3) Henry VIII was _____ in everything.
 - 4) Today, if you look at the pavement in _____ in front of the



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colonnade, you can see the lay out of Sir Giles's entrance range marked out in brick, based on excavation sunder taken in the 1970s.

5) Two years later, Henry's Lord Chamberlain, Sir Giles Daubeneu, took a 99-year_____ on the property.

6) The stone heraldic beasts on the roof of_____ the – re-carved in the 19th century – still hold metal vanes (or flags) in the same way that hey did for Henry VIII.

7) The kitchen courts have changed very little and on busy days theys till give a fee l of the domestic bustle and scale of_____.

Ex.4. Choose the right word.

- 1) Henry VIII was prolific in everything, from marriage_____.
 - A) to gardening
 - B) to palace building
 - C) to fishing
- 2) Elizabeth I (1558-1603) visited he palace_____.
 - A) regularly
 - B) seldom
 - C) never
- 3) For Charles I, Hampton Court was _____.
 - A) both home and work
 - B) both work and prisone
 - C) both palace and prison
- 4) Henry VIII had left so many houses of such _____that it was as much as succeeding monarchs could do to keep them standing, let alone build more.
 - A) good quality
 - B) bad quality
 - D) awful quality

Ex. 5. Remember the idioms:

1.BEWARE GREEKS BEARING GIFTS - бойтесь данайцев, дары приносящих

Sometimes expressed as the fear Greeks even when they offer gifts' (Virgil [70-90 BC],Aeneid, 29-19 BC), this saying has its roots in the story of Helen of Troy and the Trojan War.

After a ten-year siege of the city of Troy by the Greeks, one of the remaining Greek besiegers (the Odysseus of the previous entry) devised an ingenious plan to invade the city. He hid all his men in a huge wooden horse, which was left outside the city gates, and then the Greeks abandoned their posts. The Trojans mistakenly



took the horse to be a tribute from their beaten enemy, and in celebration took the gift to the heart of their stronghold.

When night fell, the Greek soldiers poured out of the horse and - having the element of surprise - were victorious in the final battle.

2. the Big Apple – большое яблоко (New York City)

The well-known nickname for New York City. The name was first coined in the 1920s by John J. Fitz Gerald (1893-1963), a reporter for the *Morning Telegraph*, who used it to refer to the city's race tracks and who claimed to have heard it used by black stable hands in New Orleans in 1921. Black jazz musicians in the 1930s took up the name to refer to the city, especially Harlem, as the jazz capital of the world. The epithet was then revived in 1971 as part of a publicity campaign to attract tourists to New York.

The sentiment behind 'The Big Apple' is likely to be the idea of an apple as a symbol of the best, as in the *apple of one's eye* meaning someone or something that is very precious.

In the eighteenth century, the writer and politician Horace Walpole (1717-97) referred to London as 'The Strawberry', being impressed by its freshness and cleanliness compared with foreign cities; he named his estate at Twickenham, Middlesex, Strawberry Hill, and founded there the Strawberry Hill Press.



UNIT 6. ROYAL PALACES & RESIDENCES

Ex.1. Read and translate following text using new words.

Royal Palaces & Residences

Royal Palaces & Residences

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh move throughout the year between five houses, the residences of Buckingham Palace, Windsor Castle and Palace of Holyrood house in Edinburgh, and the Queen's private homes at Sandringham and Balmoral.

Buckingham Palace has been the London residence of British kings and queens since Queen Victoria came to the throne in 1837. Its 600 rooms and its grounds occupy the site of Buckingham House, built in 1703 by John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham. King George III bought the house in 1762 as a town dwelling for a Queen Charlotte, and they occupied it as a private residence.

The present palace – building work started in 1825 – was designed by John Nash, who was commissioned by King George IV. The east-or front-wing of the palace, the part most familiar to the public today, was built in 1847 and refaced in Portland in 1913.

The State apartments are in the west wing of the palace and are approached by the Grand Hall and Grand Staircase. The Ballroom, the largest of the apartments, built for Queen Victoria in the 1850s, is used for State banquets and investitures. The Picture Gallery and certain State Rooms at Buckingham Palace will be open to the public in August and September each year for the foreseeable future.

The Queen's private apartments are in the north wing and on the opposite side is the Queen's Gallery, which since 1962 has been open to the public, showing works of art from the royal collection.

The palace gardens are used for the royal gardens parties; the Royal Mews, or stables, on the south of the palace grounds, house the carriages, horses and royal cars are open to the public on certain afternoons each week.

Windsor Castle, standing on a hill overlooking the River Thames, 45 kilometers west of London, has been an official residence of the Sovereign for over 800 years it is the largest inhabited castle in the world. The original castle – a fortified earthwork surrounded by a dry ditch – was built by William the Conqueror, probably in about 1070, as one of a chain of strongholds to control the area around London. The perimeter retains the shape of the original earthwork.

The buildings of the castle include the Round Tower, whose



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lower wall dates back to the time of Henry II (1154-89) and St's George Chapel (built 1475-1525), in which many English sovereigns are buried. The State apartments are open to the public when the court is not in residence they contain a valuable collection of paintings, including works by Holbein, Rembrandt, Vermeer, Van Dyke and Canaletto.

The Palace of Holyrood house in Edinburgh is the Queen's official residence in Scotland. It originated as a guest house for the Abbey of Holyrood, founded by King David I of Scotland in 1128, of which only the ruined nave now remains. King James IV decided to establish a royal residence there in the late fifteen century.

The present building dates from the reign of Charles II (1660-85) and is largely the work of the Scottish architect, Sir William Bruce. Neglected during much of the eighteen century, the palace has been in renewed use as an occasional royal residence since the nineteen century. Holyroodhouse is open to the public.

Sandringham House in Norfolk is the Queen's only private residence in England. Set in 6,888 hectares of pines and heathland, it was bought in 1861 for the Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII, as a sporting and agricultural estate. The House was subsequently rebuilt as a large country mansion of red brick and local stone. Both King George V and King George VI spent much time at Sandringham and both died there.

Balmoral Castle, the Queen's private home in the Scottish Highlands, in the valley of the River Dee in the Grampian region, is where she spends much of each summer. The estate includes grouse moors, forests, the river and several lochs. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother has a small house of her own, Birkhall, nearby. The grounds of Balmoral are open between May and July.

Vocabulary.

rood – распятие

to dwell – находиться, обитать

a ladder – лестница

an investiture – награждение

foreseeable – предвидимый, предсказуемый

a mew – укрытие, убежище, клетка

a stable – конюшня

a sovereign – монарх

to fortify – укреплять

an earthwork – земляное укрепление

a ditch – ров



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a stronghold – крепость
 to retain – вместиать
 to bury – хоронить
 a court – двор (при правителе)
 reign – правление, царствование
 heathland – участок земли, поросший вереском
 a mansion – особняк
 to rear – разводить, выращивать
 estate – поместье, имение
 a grouse - куропатка
 a moor – участок для охоты
 a loch – озеро (шотл.)

ACTIVITIES:

Ex.2. Answer the questions:

What are the names of the official residences of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh?

Who built the Buckingham Palace?

Where is the Windsor Castle?

What are the buildings around Windsor Castle?

What damaged the part of the Windsor Castle?

Where is the Palace of Holyrood house?

Who was the architect of the Palace of Holyrood house?

What was the residence where kings George V and George VI were spending much of their time?

Ex. 3. Find the synonyms in the text to the following words

an estate, a sovereign ,a mansion ,a wing ,a mew ,a moor.

a residence, a house, a castle, a palace, an apartments,

a king or a queen (as a part of a palace) – a side

a stable

place for shooting

Ex. 4. Define the tense of the verbs.

The perimeter retains the shape of the original earthwork.

The Queen's private apartments are in the north wing and on the opposite side is the Queen's Gallery, which since 1962 has been open to the public, showing works of art from the royal collection.



The Picture Gallery and certain State Rooms at Buckingham Palace will be open to the public in August and September each year for the foreseeable future.

The House was subsequently rebuilt as a large country mansion of red brick and local stone.

Ex. 5. Remember the idioms:

1. THE BIG ENCHILADA—большая шишка

The leader, the top man or woman, the boss.

The phrase crops up in the infamous Watergate tapes, referring to the then US Attorney-General, John Mitchell (1913-88). He led President Nixon's (1913-94) re-election campaign in 1972, and was later indicted on charges that he had conspired to plan the burglary of the Democratic National Committee's headquarters in the Watergate complex in Washington, DC, and had then obstructed justice and perjured himself during the subsequent cover-up; he was convicted in 1974.

'The big enchilada' is a modernized version of earlier phrases that became popular in the mid 1970s, such as 'big gun' or 'the big cheese', both of which are used to describe VIPs, especially in business.

2. THE BIRDS AND THE BEES —основа основ

A euphemism for human procreation which was probably inspired by songwriter Cole Porter (1891-1964), thanks to his 1954 composition, 'Let's Do It':

Birds do it, bees do it, Even educated fleas do it, Let's do it, let's fall in love. The phrase was used, often by embarrassed parents or teachers, as a means of avoiding dangerous words like 'sex' or 'sexual intercourse'; nowadays, it tends to be used ironically.



UNIT 7. THE DOVE COTTAGE OF W. WORDSWORTH

Ex.1. Read and translate the following text using new words.

A short walk through the garden brings visitors to the front door of Dove Cottage. Passing through a small vestibule, the first room entered is the kitchen parlour, but was known to the Wordsworths by the local term the 'Houseplace'. This was probably the busiest room of the house; it was here the Wordsworths took their main meal, and did many of the daily chores. They would almost certainly have done some cooking on the fire, and the children played in here on rainy days. In its time as a pub, this would have been the main drinking room.





The distinctive features of this room are the same now as they were during the life of the poet.

As with many old buildings, the early history of Dove Cottage is difficult to trace accurately; although the date of its construction is not recorded, this is likely to have been during the early 17th century. Its original use is also unknown, but during the second half of the 18th century it became an inn called the Dove and Olive. Many of the building's distinctive features date from this time; its white-washed walls, flagstone floors and dark, wood paneling. However, in the early 1790s, the Dove and Olive was closed down. It seems likely that the building remained empty for the next few years, until William and Dorothy Wordsworth arrived as tenants on 20 December 1799.

One of Wordsworths' friends recalls his first visit to the cottage in 1807: " It was very prettily wainscoted from the floor to the ceiling with dark polished oak, slightly embellished with carving. One window there was - a perfect and unpretending cottage window with other little panes, embowered, at almost every season of the year, with roses."

Downstairs Bedroom

In the building's time as a pub, this room would also have been used as a drinking room, but for the Wordsworths, it was always used as a bedroom. Initially this is where Dorothy slept and it would have been here that she wrote much of her 'Grasmere Journals'. In the summer of 1802 this became William's bedroom in preparation for his marriage to Mary Hutchinson in October. The washstand belonged to William and Mary, and is a rare example of a double washstand.





Kitchen

This is where most of the cooking, washing, ironing and other chores were done. For the Wordsworths, this would have been a busy work-room, cluttered with cooking utensils, and rather dirty by modern standards; above the fireplace a dark patch shows the original colour of the walls, blackened by smoke and stains from cooking. The kitchen range is Victorian, but is the only grate in the cottage which does not date back to the Wordsworths' time. They would have had a similar range with an oven; in her diaries Dorothy talks of baking bread and pies, and of roasting meat and fish. Their diet was very simple, perhaps even frugal, as Sir Walter Scott remembered, there were '... three meals a day... two of which were porridge'.

The sink and plumbing in the alcove beneath the window were also added in the Victorian period. For the Wordsworths, there was no running water in the cottage; instead they would have collected their water by hand in buckets from the stream which runs down the edge of their garden. William diverted part of the stream to make a well in the garden, but in 1802 Dorothy refers to it as, 'a .. little muddy pond'.

On the left of the fireplace is the coal-hole. This occupies the space under the stairs and would also have been used to store wood and peat. Next to this is the pantry, used for storing bread, flour, oats, jam and cooking utensils.

Through the door on the other side of the kitchen is the Buttery with its characteristic stone slab. A branch of the stream trickles beneath the slate floor which ensures the room is always cool in summer and frost-free in winter. This is where the beer was kept when the cottage was used as a pub, and for the Wordsworths, the room served as a sort of fridge.

Stairs

Halfway up the stairs is a door which leads out into the garden; this was added by the Wordsworths in 1804, and was their main alteration to the cottage. When they first arrived there would have been a window here, but the new door gave them immediate access to their '... little nook of mountain-ground'. The Wordsworths spent much of their time in their garden, and it was also here that William composed most of his poetry. Dorothy records him walking backwards and forwards, composing his poems out aloud, '... in wet weather he takes out an umbrella and chooses the most sheltered spot...' she writes.

On the left of the garden door is another door which leads to a part of the cottage which was added in the 1840s after the Wordsworths' time, and is not open to the public.



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Hanging above the stairs is the Wordsworths' cuckoo clock; it was a 70th birthday present to William and a much-loved possession.

William's Bedroom.

From here there would have been a wonderful view: in the Journals, Dorothy mentions William leaving the curtains open at night to watch the moon glittering on the lake. However, William does record that the fire was defective: "... one of the rooms upstairs smoked like a furnace..."

In the Summer of 1802 this room became Dorothy's bedroom, and it was here that she records the progress of the swallows building their nest in the window. On 25 June she writes : I looked up at my Swallow's nest & it was gone. It had fallen down. Poor little creatures they could not themselves be more distressed than I was .I went upstairs to look at the Ruins. They lay in a large heap upon the window ledge; these Swallows had been ten days employed in building this nest, and it seemed to be almost finished...'. Four days later and the nest was re-built: '...It is now 8 o'clock I will go & see if my swallows are on their nest. Yes! they are side by side both looking down into the garden...'.



Sitting Room

When William and Dorothy first arrived they decided to use this room as their Sitting Room. Without the dark paneling of the rooms downstairs, this room is naturally brighter making it a much better place for reading, writing and entertaining guests. There was also the advantage of the view. In their time there were no buildings on the opposite side of the lane (which was then the main road through the Lake District), giving them an uninterrupted view of Grasmere lake and much of the valley.

Of all the rooms in the cottage, this one is most associated with William's poetry. After composing in the garden he usually came to



the Sitting Room where he would recite the poems again for Mary or Dorothy to write down. This can be seen in the painting of William and Mary hanging beside the window, which shows Mary holding a quill. We know from their letters that they did not have a writing desk at this time. When William was writing he used the 'cutlass' chair seen in the centre of the room, where he could rest a notebook on one of the arms.

The chest, clock and couch in this room are all known to have been in the family's possession during their time at Dove Cottage. The couch is almost certainly the one referred to in 'The Daffodils', in the line 'For oft when on my couch I lie'.

The rooms upstairs are all decorated in a style which would be familiar to the Wordsworths. In her journal for 24 June 1802, Dorothy mentions that she '...ground paint...', which would have been the preparation of lime wash. The following day she writes that her friend Miss Simpson '... came to colour the rooms'; they would have used natural dyes such as plant extracts to tint the lime wash and produce colourings similar to those seen today.

Guest Bedroom

Coleridge was probably their most frequent visitor at Dove Cottage. He and Wordsworth first met in Bristol in 1795, and three years later they published the Lyrical Ballads together. Then, in July 1800, Coleridge followed Wordsworth north and took a house at Keswick.

Located at the back of the cottage with its window looking out on the garden, this is the room where many of the Wordsworths' visitors would have slept, including Sir Walter Scott in 1805, Thomas De Quincey in 1807 and their close friend and poet Samuel Taylor Coleridge. However it was unlikely to have been particularly comfortable; Dorothy often refers to it as "... a sort of lumber room..." so the room also appears to have been used for storage.

Newspaper Room

The small room was primarily used as the children's bedroom. Without a fireplace, this room has been rather cold in winter, and in summer Dorothy says she lined the walls with newspapers to provide an extra layer of insulation. At about the same time she mentions that they added a window to the room. This was originally in the west wall, overlooking the road, and is shown in the earliest paintings of the cottage. Close inspection of the papers reveals an advertisement for Wordsworth's Lyrical Ballads and the National Lottery prizes for July 1800 and January 1802.

NB! Grasmere lake – озеро Грасмейер; it is situated in the



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Lake district, one of the most beautiful places in the North West of England

Keswick – город Кесвик

Sir Walter Scott –сэр Вальтер Скотт (1771-1832); the famous English writer, who wrote many historical novels.

Samuel Taylor Coleridge – Самуэль Тэйлор Колридж (1772-1834); an English poet who was one of the founders of the romantic trend in the English literature. He also published books on theology and politics, wrote essays. He translated the works of many German writers into English.

Lyrical Ballads- Лирические Баллады-One of the main writings of W. Wordsworth

ACTIVITIES:

Ex.2. Answer the following questions.

- 1.Where is Dove cottage situated?
- 2.What kind of rooms are there in the Dove cottage?
3. What was the busiest room of the house ?
- 4.What are the distinctive features of the kitchen?
- 5.When did William and Dorothy Wordsworth arrive as tenants of Dove cottage?
- 6.Has Dove Cottage suffered very few significant changes since the Wordsworths' time?
- 7.Whose gift was a painting of the family's dog Pepper?
- 8.What is there in the: downstairs bedroom, William's bedroom, sitting room, guest bedroom, newspaper room?
- 9.What kind of dyes was used to tint the lime wash and produce colourings similar to those seen today?
10. Why did Dorothy line the walls with newspapers?

Ex.3. Choose the best answer.

When William and Dorothy first arrived they decided to use this room as their Sitting Room because:

- a. it was the biggest
- b. it was the most peaceful
- c. it was naturally brighter making it a much better place for reading, writing and entertaining guests.

After composing in the garden W. Wordsworth would usually come to:



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- a. the sitting room
- b. to the kitchen
- c. to the bedroom

Their most frequent visitor at Dove Cottage was:

- a. S.Coleridge
- b. T.Blake
- c. W.Scott

Close inspection of the papers on the walls of the children room reveals:

- a. sports news
- b. different pictures
- c. an advertisement for Wordsworth's Lyrical Ballads

Ex.4. Act as a guide. Make a short presentation of different rooms in Dove cottage to your friends.

Ex.5. Make true sentences.

1. Halfway up the stairs is a door leading out into the garden which ...
2. The rooms upstairs are all decorated in a style...
3. Coleridge and Wordsworth first met in Bristol in 1795, and three years later...
 - a. they published the Lyrical Ballads together.
 - b. was added by the Wordsworths in 1804, and was their main alteration to the cottage.
 - c. which would be familiar to the Wordsworths.

Ex.6. Gather information from the text about great people and complete the sentences.

1. Then, in July 1800, _____ followed Wordsworth north and took a house at Keswick.
2. Located at the back of the cottage with its window looking out on the garden, this is the room where many of the Wordsworths' visitors would have slept, including _____ in 1805, _____ in 1807.
3. Hanging above the stairs is the _____ cuckoo clock; it was a 70th birthday present to William and a much-loved possession.

Ex.7. Translate into English.



Путеводитель по дому, в котором родился Уильям Шекспир.
Shakespeare's Birthplace.



Главная Выставка

Эта выставка рассказывает об истории жизни Уильяма Шекспира, начиная с описания купеческого городка, называемого Стратфордом-на-Эйвоне, в котором родился поэт жил, в котором он учился и женился на Энн Хэтэуэй (Ann Hathaway).

Выставка позволяет Вам проследить за карьерой Шекспира - актёра, драматурга и поэта, как в течении его жизни в Лондоне, так и до последних лет жизни и смерти в Стратфорде.

На выставке Вы увидите много оригинальных экспонатов, среди них - письменный стол, которым пользовались во времена Шекспира в стратфордской средней школе, а также первое издание собрания пьес автора.

Сад

Вход в дом Шекспира располагается в саду. Справа находится Шекспировский Центр, открытый в 1964 году. В нём помещаются библиотека, архив и материалы для исследований фонда Shakespeare Birthplace Trust. Сад был основан в середине XIX века, но в нём есть много растений упомянутых Шекспиром в его произведениях.



Место рождения Шекспира



Вход ведёт через маленькую комнату, в которой когда-то жила сестра Уильяма, Джоан Харт (Joan Hart). Следующая дверь ведёт в гостиную комнату.

Гостиная комната

Интерьер дома представлен в таком же виде, в каком он возможно выглядел и в 1570 году, когда отец Шекспира был преуспевающим купцом и выполнял должность мэра города.

Гостиная выполняла функцию общей семейной комнаты. Кровать с балдахином является точной копией оригинала XVI-века. Присутствие такого рода кровати указывало на состоятельность семьи, и было принято использовать гостиную на первом этаже как спальню.

Стены гостиной покрыты, популярной в то время, ярко окрашенной тканью, которая служила альтернативой вместо дорогих гобеленов. Рисунки и ткани везде в доме, являются точной копией подлинных настенных рисунков, тканей XVI-века.

Пол из треснувших со временем камней является, по всей вероятности, подлинным.

Столовая

Это комната, в которой члены семьи собирались вместе во



время еды. Стол накрыт как для обычного обеда, на нём разложен оловянный столовый сервиз. Большой камин вмещает кухонную утварь и вертел для жарения мяса над огнём.

Предметы мебели включают готический табурет и скамейку XVI века. Одна из настенных тканей изображает библейскую сцену возвращения блудного сына, являющуюся копией подлинного гобелена.

Мастерская перчаточника

В дальнем конце коридора, который первоначально служил главным входом в дом, находится мастерская отца Шекспира. Он изготовлял и продавал белые кожаные изделия высокого качества, прежде всего перчатки, которые были сделаны из необработанной овечьей, оленьей или козлиной кожи. Тюки и корзины с шерстью напоминают о том, что Джон Шекспир был торговцем шерсти на местном рынке, и ему приходилось ездить за торговыми сделками в Лондон.

Комнаты на втором этаже

Комнаты на втором этаже служили спальнями для членов семьи. Стены первой спальни украшает ткань с чёрно-белым узором, известным как «антикварная обработка» или итальянский гротеск. Вторая комната, которая использовалась вначале как спальня, размещает сейчас выставку, рассказывающую историю открытия дома-музея для туристов. Среди экспонатов есть окно, на котором в XIX веке туристы вырезали свои имена.

Комната, в которой родился Шекспир

Согласно традиционным преданиям, третья комната - это спальня, в которой в 1564 году родился Шекспир. Настенные ткани в этой комнате напоминают оригиналы XVI-века. Под главной кроватью находится копия так называемой «рельсовой кровати» (truckle bed), которую, если было надо, выкатывали для детей, слуг или друзей. Колыбель, детские игрушки, ванна и пеленки являются точными копиями оригиналов времени Шекспира.

Ex. 6. Remember the idioms:

1. THE BITTER END –печальный конец

To the last extremity, to the final defeat, or to the death. An affliction can be borne until the bitter end, meaning to the last stroke of bad fortune.

'Bitter end' is a mid-nineteenth-century nautical for the end of a rope or chain secured in a vessel's chain locker. When there is no windlass (winch), such cables are fastened to bitts -that is, pairs of



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bollards fixed to the deck - and when the rope is let out until no more remains, the end is at the bits: hence the 'bitter end'. However, the phrase appears in the Old Testament in the context that we use today, and some etymologists believe that this is the true source of the expression:

Her end is bitter as wormwood, sharp as a two-edged sword.

2. **THE BLACK DOG** - тоска зелёная; дурное настроение, уныние

The metaphorical 'black dog' has various personalities. Horace wrote that to see a black dog with its pups was a bad omen, and the Devil has frequently been symbolized by a black dog.

After British Prime Minister Winston Churchill (1874-1965) referred to his depression as his 'black dog', the phrase also became a metaphor for this specific form of mental illness.

In addition, 'black dog' is eighteenth-century slang for a counterfeit silver coin made of washed pewter. Even then, 'black' when applied to ill-begotten money was a familiar term.

There is another phrase, 'to blush like a black dog', which means not to blush at all.



UNIT 8. LAUNDE ABBEY IS AN OASIS OF CALM FOR EVERYONE

**Ex.1. Read and translate following text using new words.
(сделать по абзацам)**



View of Launde Abbey from the Wildlife

Launde Abbey stands in over 400 acres of beautiful parkland, nestling in glorious Leicestershire countryside, close to Oakham, Tilton on the Hill and Uppingham.

Launde Abbey is also very easily accessible from the A1 and A 47 for those travelling from further afield.

Launde Abbey is now open for Morning Coffees, Lunches & Afternoon Teas daily.

Launde Abbey is a local venue where you are always assured of a very warm welcome.

Annually tourists come to LAUNDE ABBEY and enjoy the peace and tranquilly of this beautifully restored Elizabethan /Jacobean Manor House set in 400 acres of rural parkland.

People can come to Launde Abbey for a series of Cookery Demonstrations with local Chefs and enjoy a two-course supper too.

The evenings are a great way to learn new skills and spend time with friends, whilst having the opportunity to try the dishes being demonstrated.

Text. **The Friends**

A special organisation was created, named The Friends. The aim of The Friends is to support the Abbey and its work - financially, practically and spiritually.

In recent years The Friends have contributed substantial sums towards the refurbishment and enlargement of the Stables, the refurbishment of the Main House, and the creation of the new Chapel of The Resurrection.

Some members of The Friends also give practical help in the gardens and grounds.



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A Fun Day!



The peaceful view in to the garden

Others act as stewards when the Chapel is open to visitors over summer weekends.

Friends volunteer to run stalls and activities at Launde Abbey special events.

Some Friends are also 'Launde Stretchers' committed to praying for people staying at or visiting the Abbey week by week.

Friends receive a copy of Launde Leaves, the Friends magazine published twice a year, plus invitations to special occasions and events at the Abbey.



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View of the front of Launde Abbey

Vocabulary.

refurbishment-обновление,
Chapel of The Resurrection – часовня Вознесения,
stewards -смотрители,
to volunteer to runstalls – работать в конюшнях по собственному желанию,
a local venue –место встречи,
to enjoy the peace and tranquilly –наслаждаться тишиной

ACTIVITIES.

Ex. 2. Answer the following questions.

- 1) Where does Launde Abbey stand in?
- 2) How is Launde Abbey very easily accessible from?
- 3) What style is this Manor House built in?
- 4) What do tourists enjoy at LAUNDE ABBEY?
- 5) What is the aim of The Friends organisation?
- 6) What is the price for the annual subscription to The Friends organisation?

Ex 3. Remember the idioms:

1. ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD - не всё то золото, что блестит

Appearances are not what they seem. A saying that must have been in use for a thousand years or more and a favourite of poets, it



is thought to be Latin in origin. It is a well-known note of prudence in Shakespeare's *The Merchant of Venice*.

All that glisters is not gold.

This implies that the proverb dates from earlier wisdom; certainly it was used by Geoffrey Chaucer (c. 1343-1400) in *The Canterbury Tales*, for in 'The Canon's Yeoman's Tale' (c.1387), he wrote:

However, all that glitters is not gold, And that's the truth as we're often told.¹

Many other writers have referenced it, including Thomas Gray (1736-71) in his 'Ode on the Death of a Favourite Cat, Drowned in a Tub of Gold Fishes' (1747), but perhaps the most cynical use is that of Ogden Nash (1902-72), who observed in 'Look What You Did, Christopher':

All that glitters is sold as gold.

2. ALL TICKETY-BOO- всё прекрасно

There are many synonymous phrases for this enthusiastic statement that everything is 'fine and dandy'-

'Tickety-boo' may come from the word 'ticket', as in 'that's the ticket'. In the nineteenth century, charities issued tickets to the poor that could be exchanged for soup, clothing and coal.

Other sources suggest that the phrase has its origins with the British Army in India, and that it may be an Anglicized version of the Hindi phrase *tikai habit*, which means 'it's all right, sir'.

3. ANNUS HORRIBILIS – ужасный год

A particularly bad or miserable year, the phrase being Latin for 'horrible year'. It owes its popularity to Queen Elizabeth II (1926-), who used it in a speech at a banquet in the Guild Hall, London, in 1992 - the year which saw the divorce of the Princess Royal, the separations of the Prince and Princess of Wales and of the Duke and Duchess of York, and the devastating fire at Windsor Castle.

The next day, the punning headline writers had a field day, with *The Sun* proclaiming on the front page, 'One's Bum Year'. 'Annushorribiis' was a play on a phrase with the opposite meaning - *annus mirabilis*, which was first used as the title of a poem by John Dryden (1631-1700) to describe the year 1666, which he saw as an example of miraculous intervention by God.

It has ever since been used to describe particular years full of wonders or achievements; 1759 was one such for the British, in which they achieved a string of military successes (in British naval history, 1759 is also known as the 'Year of Victories').

4. ANOTHER NAIL IN THE COFFIN – что-либо приближающее смерть



A depressing phrase which is applied to a development that makes a situation progressively worse; one more factor to plunge a person into greater disfavour, to hasten his dismissal, downfall or death. The final nail can be compared with the 'last straw' (see a drowning man will clutch at a straw, page 62). Peter Pindar (Dr J. Wolcot, 1738-1819) wrote in one of his Expostulatory Odes (1782): 'Care to our coffin adds a nail, no doubt.'

The phrase was also adopted by smokers. As early as the 1920s, they referred to cigarettes as 'coffin nails', and this expression became the stock response whenever someone accepted yet another cigarette.

At the time, they were referring to the hazards of a smoker's cough; the links between smoking, cancer and heart disease were only recognized later (when cigarettes earned another nickname - 'cancer sticks').

5. APPLE OF ONE'S EYE- бельмо в глазу

'The apple of one's eye' is what one cherishes most. The pupil of the eye has long been referred to as the 'apple' because it is perfectly round and was originally thought to be solid.

Because sight is so precious, someone who was called this as an endearment was similarly precious, with the result that the phrase took on the figurative sense we still retain.

The Bible employs the phrase many times, including:

Keep me as the apple of the eye, hide me under the shadow of thy wings.



UNIT 9. MELTON MOWBRAY

Ex.1. Read and translate the following text using new words.

Text. The sightseings in Melton Mowbray.

This walk leaflet is designed to follow the route of the Civic Society Heritage Trail boards. They have been marked on the map as yellow squares. On them you will find more stories about old Melton and also historic pictures and photographs.

Follow the route around the town and look for the seven Heritage Trails boards on the way.

1. The Corn Cross. Our walk starts here. The present cross is a replacement of one which had been for centuries on the same site until around 1797. It stood in the middle of Corn Hill and near the Corn Wall where farmers laid out their corn samples on market day.

2. HSBC Bank. This building has been a bank since 1846. In the early nineteenth century Lord Alvanley lived and entertained here, serving, it was said, 'the best dinners in England'. Many famous followers of the hunt dined in the bay-windowed room on the first floor.

3. The White House. Next to it is the White House built in the late 1600s. As you pass by its entrance gates look at the delightful nineteenth century Gothic style coach house. Cross High Street. **Trail Board one** is on the corner of Wilton Terrace. Turn to face across Wilton Road.

4. Egerton Lodge

Ahead of you, built in 1829 in local ironstone by the Earl of Wilton as a hunting lodge, is Egerton Lodge. The estate was sold in 1928. If you have time, cross over Wilton Road and go into the adjacent Memorial Garden. This was the private garden of the family and was bought by the Town Estate, an ancient local charity. The Bread Door just inside the garden on the right was brought here from a fine Jacobean manor house in the town pulled down in about 1932. Bread was passed to the poor through the small opening at the top. In the boundary wall of the garden is a fifteenth century archway formerly part of the buildings of the Knights Hospitaller of St John of Jerusalem in Nottingham Street.



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5. Wilton Place

Returning up High Street on the left hand side, the large stone marks the boundary to the Earl of Wilton's land. In Wilton Place some of the nineteenth century cottages for servants and grooms of his estate remain.

6. The George Hotel

Parts of the rear of the George Hotel date from the 1600s. The George was an important stage for coaches travelling to London. Ahead of you is the former Bell Hotel. It too was a coaching inn. Turn left into Nottingham Street. Until 1870 it was the site of the Sheep Market and had its own Market Cross.



7. Ye Olde Pork Pie Shoppe Across the street is Ye Olde Pork Pie Shoppe, Dickinson & Morris, built in the early 1600s. The famous pork pie has been made here since 1851. Melton Hunt Cake and the pork pies are well worth a taste.

8. The Corn Exchange

The old Corn Exchange dates from 1854, until 1983 a centre of social life in Melton Mowbray. Trail Board two is almost at the end of the street with more pictures and stories.

9. St Mary's Way

Turn right just before the hanging sign for 'Hollingshead's' into St Mary's Way. As you cross the car park you will see old stone walls relocated from Nottingham Street. They had formed the boundaries of medieval properties found on the former site of the Knights Hospitalers. The best view of the fourteenth century manor house of the powerful Mowbray family can be seen from here. Trail Board three is to the right of the front of this building. Walk to the end of King Street and look across the Market Place to St Mary's Church. The stone cross on the Market Place is a replacement of the original medieval Butter Cross. Melton Mowbray Market is the only one in Leicestershire rec-



orded in the Domesday Book.

On the left side of the Market Place is Trail Board four describing Sherrard Street as having 'a posh end' and a 'smelly end'. To your right is Trail Board five with pictures of the historic cheese fair and the story behind the saying 'Paint the town red'.

10. Swan Porch

The Swan Porch was part of the Swan Inn. The Grapes was formerly its tap room. The magnificence of this building is due to the fact that it was once the house of a very wealthy wool merchant. Melton Mowbray was an important centre of England's wool trade in medieval times. Above the porch there is still a carved swan.

11. Church Street

On the left hand is the Old Courthouse. This was once part of the Swan complex and is one of the oldest surviving buildings in Melton Mowbray. At the end of the street look to your right and you will see a workshop, once that of a boot maker who made hunting boots for the Royal Princes including the Prince of Wales (later King Edward V111) who hunted from the town during the 1920s. To the left of the Church's west door is Trail Board six. You are now standing on the 'London Road' Take the left hand path beside the Church into Burton Street. Keep on this side of Burton Street for the best view. Trail Board seven to your right, faces across Burton Street.

12. Colles Hall

Immediately across Burton Street is the Colles Hall. It was built in 1890 in memory of Doctor Colles, a long serving vicar of Melton Mowbray, who was responsible for the major restoration of the church in the nineteenth century.

13. The Old Club

Two doors down from the Colles Hall look above the shop fronts at what was once the Old Club House. From 1810 to 1900 it was used first by single members as a club and then let out to families. William IV, George IV, and Edward VII all dined here. Above the second floor windows is a historic fire insurance plaque.

14. The Bede Houses

These alms-houses were founded in 1641 by Robert Hudson, a Melton man who became a wealthy and respected London merchant. Over the door is carved "Maison de Dieu".

15. The Manor House

On the corner of Mill Street is the Manor House. It is an 1870 rebuild on land belonging to one of the old smaller manors. One of its claims to fame is that a young church organist called Malcolm



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Sargent had lodgings here from 1914 to 1924 - after that London and fame as one of England's greatest orchestral conductors.

16. Cardigan House

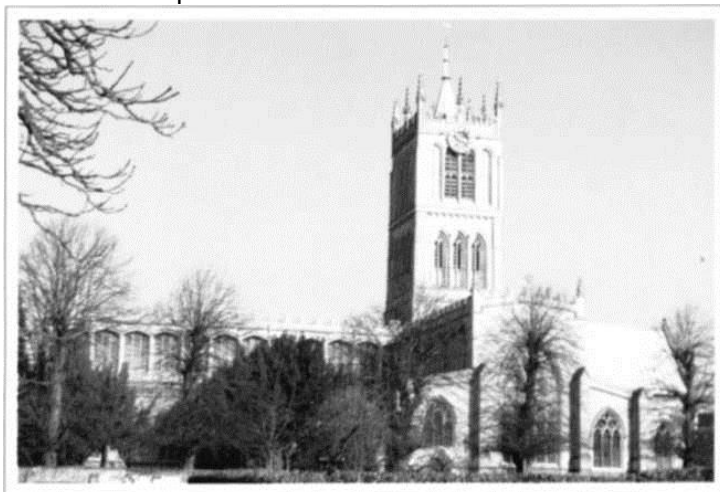
Past the Harborough Hotel is a fine brick house once the home of Lord Cardigan who led the Charge of the Light Brigade and his wife Adeline who used it as a hunting box.

17. The Boat Inn

Until 1882 there was a canal basin here and the Boat Inn was the canal side pub. The Melton Navigation, constructed in 1794, joined the national canal network at the Junction with the Grand Union at Syston. The Oakham Canal was built in 1802 and continued the journey into Rutland. Both closed down when the nearby railway opened in 1846

18. Anne of Cleves

On the Church side of Burton Street is the Anne of Cleves. This dates back to the 1300s firstly as a Chantry Priests' House, then given by Henry VIII to Thomas Cromwell until his fall from favour and then to Anne of Cleves as part of her divorce settlement.





Путешествуя по Великобритании

To your right is the entrance to St Mary's Church. Pevsner called it "the stateliest and most impressive church in Leicestershire". Its glory is its lightness and loftiness from its 48 clerestory windows with their 15,000 panes of glass. Unmissable!

Vocabulary:

sample – образец
 hunting lodge – охотничий домик
 adjacent – соседний, прилегающий
 manor – поместье
 to pull down – разрушать
 boundary – граница
 servant – чиновник
 estate – поместье, имение
 coach – карета
 coaching inn – каретный двор
 pork pies – свиные пироги
 enhance – усиливать
 flavor – вкус
 authentic – оригинальный
 to encase – подавать (напр. блюдо)
 posh – великолепный
 smelly – вонючий
 merchant – купец
 plague – чума
 vicar – приходской священник
 restoration – реставрация
 loftiness – величественность
 settlement – квартал
 unmissable – незабываемый

ACTIVITIES:

Ex.2. Answer the questions choosing the right variant.

1. What kind of ends does the Sherrard street have?
 - west and east ends
 - expensive and cheap ends
 - posh and smelly ends
2. When was the estate of Egerton Lodge sold?
 - 1928
 - 1834
 - 1829



Путешествия по Великобритании

3. Where can you find The Manor House?
 - On the corner on Burton Street
 - on the corner of Mill Street
 - on the corner of Church Street
4. What is the biggest treasure of Melton Mowbray, which is kept in secret?
 - Pork Pie
 - White House
 - The Boat Inn
5. Where can you find the Colles Hall?
 - immediately across Burton Street
 - in the middle of Corn Hill
 - on High Street on the left hand side
6. What purpose the dwelling of HSBC Bank was used previously (until 1846) for?
 - It was used as a hunting lodge
 - There Lord Alvanley gave the best dinners in England
 - It was a church
7. What was a centre of social life in Melton Mowbray from 1854 until 1983?
 - St. Mary`s Way
 - Boat Inn
 - The old Corn Exchange
8. What did Robert Hudson found in 1641?
 - Anne of Cleves
 - Alms-houses
 - The manor house
9. What was once a part of the Swan complex and is one of the oldest surviving buildings in Melton Mowbray?
 - George Hotel
 - Cardian House
 - Swan Porch
10. Where were the hunting boots for the Royal Princes including the Prince of Wales made?
 - Panama Street
 - Church Street
 - Burton Street

Ex.3.Look through the words and try to explain their meaning in English:

Alms- Houses, dawn, lodge, medieval, replacement, plague,



pork pie, responsible, replacement.

Ex.4. Remember the idioms:

1. **BIG-STICK DIPLOMACY** – политика большой дубинки
A political catchphrase which describes diplomatic negotiations that are backed up by the threat of military force.

The term was brought to public attention in 1901 when then US Vice-President Theodore Roosevelt (1858-1919) revealed in a speech his fondness for the West African proverb 'Speak softly and carry a big stick, you will go far'. (Later, as President, he used such practices successfully in the Alaskan boundary dispute of 1902-4.)

2. **TO BITE THE BULLET** - мужественно примириться с суровой необходимостью [выражение восходит к тому времени, когда оперировали без наркоза и раненому давали пулю, чтобы он её сжимал зубами и не кричал]

To undertake the most challenging part of a feat of endurance, to face danger with courage and fortitude, to behave stoically or to knuckle down to some difficult or unpleasant task.

The expression originated in field surgery before the use of anaesthetics. A surgeon about to operate on a wounded soldier would give him a bullet to bite on, both to distract him from the pain and to make him less likely to cry out.



UNIT 10. THE COTSWOLDS

Ex.1. Read and translate following text using new words

The Cotswolds

The Cotswolds represent an area that is forever England remaining seemingly unchanged with the passing of time. Rolling landscapes, dry stone walls, perpendicular churches and sparkling clear streams fuse with tiny villages and hamlets with their charming limestone houses, tea shops and inns.

Our full day tour of the Cotswolds begins in Burford, where the magnificent High street, which slopes down to the bridge over the River Windrush, holds every variety of Cotswold stone. There will be time to visit the small teahouses and shops before we head north to Stow-on-the-wold.

Lunch beckons and what better way to satisfy your hunger than with a fabulous two course lunch in the Royalist Hotel, the oldest inn in Britain, built back in 947 AD, over a 1,000 years ago! The restaurant boasts a spectacular oak beamed ceiling, a huge stone fireplace bearing witches' marks and fabulous range of traditional cooking including a mouth-watering apple and raspberry crumble. The Inn is situated in Stow-on-the-wold, another scenic Cotswolds village, built straddling the old Roman Fosse Way.

Vocabulary

to remain - оставаться

sparkling - блестящий, искрящийся, сверкающий

to fuse - комбинировать, сочетать, объединять

inn - гостиница; постоялый двор

hamlet - деревня, деревушка, село

fabulous - потрясающий, изумительный

beamed - балочный, имеющий в своём составе балки или

брусья

straddling - разнесённый, расставленный

ACTIVITIES:

Ex.2. Answer the questions.

- a) Where does the full day tour begin?
- b) When was the Royalist Hotel built?



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- c) Where is the High street located?
- d) Where can you satisfy your hunger?
- e) What is the oldest inn in Britain?
- f) What is the ceiling in the Royalist Hotel made from?
- g) What dishes can you try there?
- h) How is the Royalist Hotel decorated?
- i) Where is the Royalist Hotel situated?
- j) What is Stow-on-the-wold?

Ex.3. True, false, wasn't mentioned:

- a) The Cotswolds always remains seemingly unchanged.
- b) Traditional food is cooked on the open fire.
- c) Cotswolds is a village, built in the Middle Ages.
- d) There are many inns to stay in.
- e) The Royalist Hotel is the oldest inn in Britain.

Ex. 4. Look through the words and try to explain their meaning in English:

unchanged, magnificent, to slope down, scenic, seemingly, perpendicular

Ex.5. Remember the idioms:

1. THE BUCK STOPS HERE - больше уже не на кого сваливать ответственность; другого козла отпущения не найдёте.

The most likely origin for the phrase is the poker table, where a buckhorn knife was placed before the player whose turn it was to deal. 'Passing the buck' meant passing responsibility on to the next player.

The phrase was made famous by US President Harry S. Truman (1884-1972; president 1945-53), who had it handwritten on a sign on his desk at the White House to remind himself and those around him that he alone had the ultimate responsibility for every decision of his administration.

Some twenty-five years later, President Jimmy Carter (1924-) had the legend reinstated with the same idea in mind.

2. BUSINESS AS USUAL - жизнь продолжается, дела идут своим чередом.

This self-explanatory expression was widely used in Britain in



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the Second World War, and especially during the London Blitz and the blitzes on other major cities, when shops and businesses continued to open in spite of bomb damage. In the capital, 'Business as usual' and 'London can take it' were commonly scrawled defiantly on the walls of damaged buildings.

Winston Churchill popularized the phrase in 1941 in a speech at the Guild Hall in London when he said, 'The maxim of the British people is: "Business as usual."'

A later Conservative Prime Minister, Margaret (now Baroness) Thatcher (1925-) memorably evoked the fighting spirit behind these words after the lethal IRA bomb attack on the Grand Hotel in Brighton, in which she was lucky to escape death or serious injury, during the Conservative Party Conference of 1984.



UNIT 11. THE BOTANICAL GARDEN OF LEICESTER UNIVERSITY

Ex.1. Read and translate following text using new words

The Botanical garden of Leicester University

I am delighted to welcome you to this exhibition. This is the sixth year of the University hosting a major sculpture show in the Botanic Garden. Each year has a unique theme and this year is no different.

The University of Leicester is committed to excellence in all its activities – teaching, research and relations with the community. It is therefore particularly appropriate that this year's Sculpture in the Garden exhibition should be the outcome of collaboration with Studio Sem, an institution with similar standards in the world of sculpture.

Both the University and Studio Sem aim at sharing their ideals with others and we are delighted to have the opportunity to display the work of sculptors who have been nurtured at the studio with a regional and national audience. The work on display comes from those currently working in Pietrasanta, and from those who have developed their work there in the past, demonstrating again the seminal influence of both the University and the Studio.

The Botanic Garden is situated about 3 miles south-east of Leicester city centre, opposite Leicester Racecourse.

By bus: from the city centre or railway station take a 29, 30/31 or 80 and alight at Glebe Road.

By car: from M1 junction 21 follow the ring road A563 to its junction with the A6 at Oadby. The Botanic Garden backs on to the roundabout at this junction. Use the Glebe Road entrance.

Vocabulary

Emerging – новый

To host – приглашать гостей

Collaboration - сотрудничество

To nurture – содействовать, воспитывать

Seminal – плодотворный, основополагающий

Junction – перекресток



ACTIVITIES:

Ex.2 Answer the questions:

- 1) How often is the sculpture show held in the Botanic Garden?
- 2) How do you get to the Botanic Gardens by bus?
- 3) How do you get to Botanic Garden by car?
- 4) What time is the sculpture show held?

Ex.3 Find synonyms in the text to the following words: to admire, partnership, chance, be located (to delight, collaboration, opportunity, be situated)

Ex.4 Join the parts of sentences together:

- 1) Both the University and Studio Semaim at...
- 2) I do hope you...
- 3) ...and this year is no different
 - a) enjoy this unique experience
 - b) each year has a unique theme
 - c) sharing their ideals with others

Ex.5. Read and translate the following text using new words

Text. Burghley Sculpture Garden.

Heavenly bodies: Astrological and Anatomical explores a dynamic range of sculptural responses to the notion of heavenly bodies through the human body and celestial phenomena. This external exhibition of sculpture was conceived to complement the exhibition Heavenly bodies: Sculptural Responses to the Human form on view inside Burghley House. It therefore Focuses on non-figurative interpretations of the theme, whilst also including several contemporary investigations into the politics, spirituality, timelessness of the human as a motif.

A total of 17 sculptors have contributed a range of figurative and abstract interpretations that are dynamically varied in they conception, aesthetic, material and means of manufacture. Some of their pieces address current fashion trends that courage cosmetic surgery, and question issues of the ideal figure, while more ephemeral and spiritual marvels have been depicted by sculptures that use form, sound, movement and light to investigate the sublime, alchemy, di-



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vine proportions and geometry, the stars, moons and interplanetary movements

Vocabulary

celestial phenomena -божественные явления

to conceive – полагать, считать

more ephemeral and spiritual marvels -более эфемерные и духовные чудеса

sublime – величественный

ACTIVITIES:

Ex.6. Make 4 forms of questions to the text

Ex.7. Translate into English:

Открытая выставка состоит из множества абстрактных экспонатов.

Одни экспонаты создавались, используя идеальные формы, другие включают в себя более эфемерные понятия.

Ex.8. Write the letter to your friend, depicting your impression about Burghley House Garden.

Ex. 9. Remember the idioms:

1.TO BITE THE DUST - падать ниц; быть униженным; терпеть неудачу, поражение.

To fall down dead. The Scottish author Tobias Smollett (1721-71) was the first to put this expression in his translation of Alain-Rene Le Sage's (1668-1747) *Adventures of Gil Bias of Santillane*; while in Smollett Butler's (1835-1902) 1898 translation of Homer's *The Iliad* Achilles has the line:

Grant that my sword may pierce the shirt of Hector about his heart, and that full many of his comrades may bite the dust as they fall dying round him.

Another version of the phrase - 'lick the dust' - had the same meaning and appeared in the original (1611) edition of the King James Bible.

The phrase was in common use during the Second World War,



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especially in the RAF; today, it is more often used to describe the failure of an idea, plan or task than death or injury.



UNIT.12. NEWSTEAD ABBEY

Ex.1. Read and translate the following text using new words

Experience the romance and mystery of Newstead Abbey, a beautiful historic house set in a glorious landscape of gardens and parkland within the heart of Nottinghamshire, once the home of the poet Lord Byron.

There's so much to see at Newstead!



Explore the medieval cloisters, the splendid Victorian room settings and the private apartments of the poet Byron. **Browse** in the Gothic Revival Library. **Marvel** at the carved angels and the splendid Minstrel's Gallery in the baronial Great Hall. **see** the fascinating collection of paintings and furniture throughout the house. **Admire** the romantic priory church west front - an icon of British Romanticism, with its beautiful sculpture of the Virgin and Child.

Learn about the all fascinating owners of Newstead Abbey - the medieval priors; the Byrons; the Wildmans, who made their money in the plantations of Jamaica and the Webbs, friends of David Livingstone, the famous African explorer who stayed at Newstead in the 1860s.

There's even an opportunity for every visitor to try on replicas of some of Lord Byron's favourite clothes and be transformed in to the



Romantic hero!

The Poet Lord Byron

Not only was he 'mad, bad and dangerous to know', but Byron was also a poet, scholar, freedom fighter, athlete and lover.

George Gordon Byron lived at Newstead Abbey between 1808 and 1814. Today, visitors can see Byron's private apartments as well as letters, objects and furniture that belonged to the poet, including the table at which he wrote some of his poetry.

Newstead Abbey still retains its idyllic charm today. It's easy to see how it inspired Byron to write some of the most romantic poetry of his time.

The Priory Church West Front

The West Front is the original facade of Newstead Priory church and dates back to 1274. Most famously it became both a symbol and a source of inspiration for the poet Byron, who affectionately described it in his epic satire - Don Juan. Weathered by the elements, damaged by civil war and surviving minor earthquakes, the West Front is still just as romantic today.

The West Front Appeal aims to secure funding to repair this beautiful treasure. By adopting a stone of the West Front you can help with this vital work. A separate leaflet gives more details about this specific project.

2. BY A LONG CHALK - гораздо, значительно, намного.

This is a sporting expression and means to win easily, far ahead of the competition. Before lead pencils became common, merit marks or scores used to be made with chalk: in a game of skittles or darts, for example, individual points were referred to as a 'chalk'; a long chalk, therefore, is a high score.

Newstead Abbey Gardens

The gardens and parkland at Newstead Abbey cover more than 40 acres with paths that meander past lakes, ponds and waterfalls. The gardens have something to offer in all seasons, with spectacular displays of colour from the rhododendrons in late spring to the Japanese maples in autumn.

Vocabulary:

once the home – когда-то место

medieval cloisters – средневековые аркады

priory church -монастырская церковь

to retain one's idyllic charm – сохранять идиальный шарм

to meander –бродить



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lush green – ярко зелёный

ACTIVITIES:

Ex.2 Answer the questions:

1. Where is Newstead Abbey situated?
2. What famous English poet lived there?
3. When did he live there?
4. What kind of gardens can a visitor see there?
5. When was the Priory Church West Front built?
6. How can one help to repair the beautiful treasure of the Priory Church West Front ?
7. What kind of programme is offered in Newstead Abbey?

Ex.3. Look through the words and try to explain their meaning in English:

Landscape, fascinating, aim, temporary, omen.

Ex. 4. Remember the idioms:

1. TO BARK UP THE WRONG TREE - идти по ложному следу; обратиться не по адресу; направлять действия не в ту сторону

To be totally off the mark, to waste energy following the wrong course of action, or to have one's attention diverted off the subject in hand. The phrase dates back to the 1800's and neatly puns a dog's bark with tree bark.

Its origins stem from the American sport of raccoon hunting. The hounds of the hunting pack are trained to mark the tree in which the raccoon they are pursuing takes shelter, and then to howl at its base until their master arrives to shoot the animal. The hounds may bark up at the wrong tree, however, if the raccoon has managed to evade them.

The expression first became popular in the early nineteenth century, appearing in the works of James Hall (1793-1868), Davy Crockett (1786-1836) - himself a great raccoon hunter - and Albert Pike

2. BETWEEN THE DEVIL AND THE DEEP BLUE SEA – между двух огней

Caught between two evils or dangers, in a dilemma with nowhere to turn. The saying may be of nautical origin, the 'devil' being



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a term for a seam in the hull of a ship that ran along the waterline. A commonly used modern phrase with a similar meaning is 'between a rock and a hard place'.

'Between the devil and the deep blue sea' could also have been inspired by the ancient phrase 'to steer or sail between Scylla and Charybdis'.

In Homer's *Odyssey*, Scylla was a six-headed monster who lived in a cavern overlooking a narrow channel off the coast of Sicily; she seized sailors from every passing ship with each of her six mouths.

On the opposite rock, Charybdis, another monster, lived under a huge fig tree, from where she sucked in and regorged the sea, forming a treacherous whirlpool.

In the poem, Odysseus sailed between these two perils, losing his ship in the whirlpool and the crew to Scylla. Only he survived - by clinging to the fig tree.



UNIT 13. THE NATIONAL GALLERY

Ex.1. Read and translate the following text using new words.



Extended Opening Hours

From June 1996 the National Gallery will be open every Wednesday evening until 8pm and on Sundays from 12 noon. The Collection will now be accessible to a wider public and visitors will also have the opportunity to enjoy additional educational activities, view exhibitions and use the Gallery's amenities.

The National Gallery Collection

The National Gallery was founded in 1824 and houses the national collection of Western European painting, over 2,000 pictures from the late 13th to the early 20th century. The Collection represents all the major European schools of painting and includes masterpieces by virtually all the great artists. It is arranged by period in four wings:



Sainsbury Wing: Painting from 1260 to 1510 Including van Eyck, Piero della Francesca, Botticelli, Leonardo da Vinci, Bellini, Raphael West Wing: Painting from 1510 to 1600 Including Cranach, Michelangelo, Holbein, Bronzino, Titian, Veronese, El Greco North Wing: Painting from 1600 to 1700 Including Rubens, Poussin, Velazquez, Van Dyck, Claude, Rembrandt, Vermeer East Wing: Painting from 1700 to 1920 Including Gainsborough, Turner, Constable, Monet, Renoir, Cezanne, Van Gogh, Seurat

Less important pictures of all periods are shown in Lower Floor Gallery A. Pictures temporarily removed from the main floor are shown in Lower Floor Galleries B-G.

Gallery Guide Sound Track

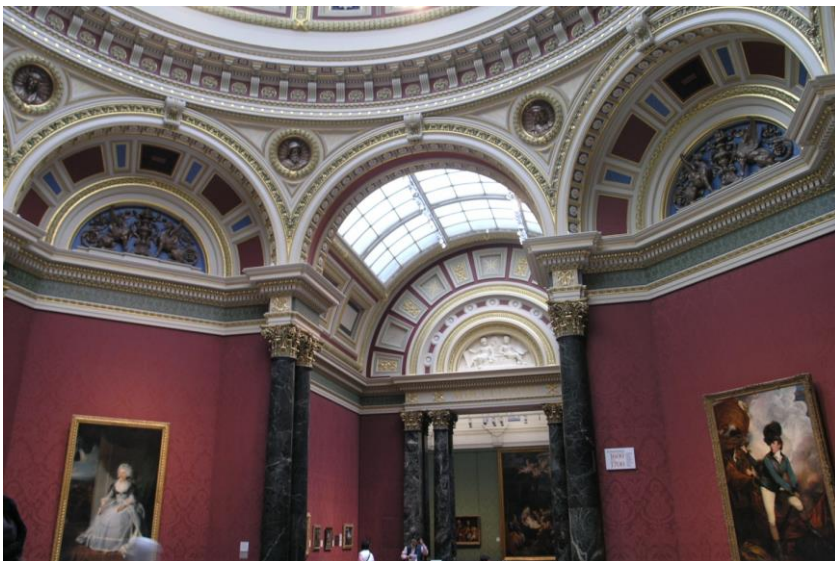
Gallery Guide Sound Track, a unique portable CD player, provides audio commentaries to almost every painting on display on the main floor - over 1,000 in total. Available for hire at the main entrance and Sainsbury Wing foyer, it allows visitors to wander through the galleries in their own time and, by tapping in a number displayed by each painting, call up information on pictures of their choice. A highlights tour of 30 great paintings is available in 6 languages: English, French, Italian, Spanish, German and Japanese.

Sunley Room Admission free



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To coincide with the Degas exhibition in the Sainsbury Wing, this exhibition looks at Degas's own impressive collection of paintings, prints and drawings. The Gallery acquired 11 works, including examples by Ingres, Delacroix and Manet, at the Degas sale in 1918, and these are joined by loans of paintings from collections in Britain and abroad by, among others, Van Gogh, Gauguin and Cezanne.



The first painting by the 16th-century 'Danube School' artist Wolf Huber to enter the National Gallery Collection is shown along with the Gallery's two paintings by Huber's slightly older contemporary Altdorfer. The display explores the dramatic and novel way in which both artists treated the traditional subject of Christ taking Leave of his Mother. Huber is one of the first great landscape artists of Northern Europe, and drawings and prints lent by the British Museum emphasize his achievement.

Associate Artist: Peter Blake

25 September 1996 - 5 January 1997 Sunley Room Admission free

Supported by the Bernard Sunley Charitable Foundation

In August 1994 Peter Blake was appointed as the third National Gallery Associate Artist, with the brief of making new paintings directly inspired by the Collection. During 1995 he opened his studio to the public on a regular basis, so visitors could follow his progress. This



exhibition of the work produced is the culmination of his time at the Gallery.

Making & Meaning: Rubens's Landscapes

17 October 1996 - 19 January 1997 Sainsbury Wing Admission free

The National Gallery has the most important group of landscapes by the great 17th-century Flemish painter, Peter Paul Rubens, including his masterpiece, *An Autumn Landscape with a View of Het Steen*. This exhibition, in the Making & Meaning series, explores this aspect of the painter's activity. It places the landscapes in the tradition of Flemish landscape painting and considers why and how they were made and for whom. Rubens only painted about 40 landscapes and more than half of these will be included in the exhibition, with loans from St Petersburg, Rotterdam, Boston, New York and elsewhere. All Rubens's drawings after nature will be on show as well as many of his oil sketches. The estate surrounding Rubens's country house at Elewijt and the garden of his town house in Antwerp.

Free guided tours

lasting approximately one hour take place twice daily from Monday to Saturday.

Free lunchtime lectures

lasting about fifty minutes are held at 1pm Tuesday to Friday and at 12 noon on Saturday either in the Gallery or in the Sainsbury Wing Theatre.

Teachers' Inset days and one- and three-day courses

take place during term times. These are for primary and secondary teachers who wish to use Old Master paintings with their pupils.

National Gallery Shops

The Gallery offers a broad range of products based on the paintings in the Collection. It also produces general books on the Collection for readers of all ages, guide books, exhibition catalogues, scholarly monographs, CD-ROMs and videos.

There are three shops in the Gallery:

The Sainsbury Wing Shop in the entrance foyer on the ground floor of the Sainsbury Wing stocks the full range of Gallery publications and merchandise as well as one of London's finest ranges of art books.

National Gallery Restaurants

The Brasserie in the Sainsbury Wing offers all-day table service. The menu changes with the season and features a weekly Chef's Choice. Morning coffees served until 12 noon, lunches served



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from 11,30am-2.30pm (Sunday lunch from 12 noon), afternoon teas from 2.30-5pm. Open Monday to Saturday 10am-5pm (Wednesdays until 7.30pm), Sunday 12 noon-5pm. Telephone 0171-747 2869.

The Pret a Manger Cafe in the main building offers a wide range of self-service hot food, sandwiches, salads, cakes, desserts and refreshments, suitable for all ages. Open Monday to Saturday 10am-5.30pm (Wednesdays until 7.30pm), Sunday 12 noon-5.30pm.

Both restaurants are licensed to serve alcoholic beverages only when accompanying a meal. They are run by Town and County Leisure.

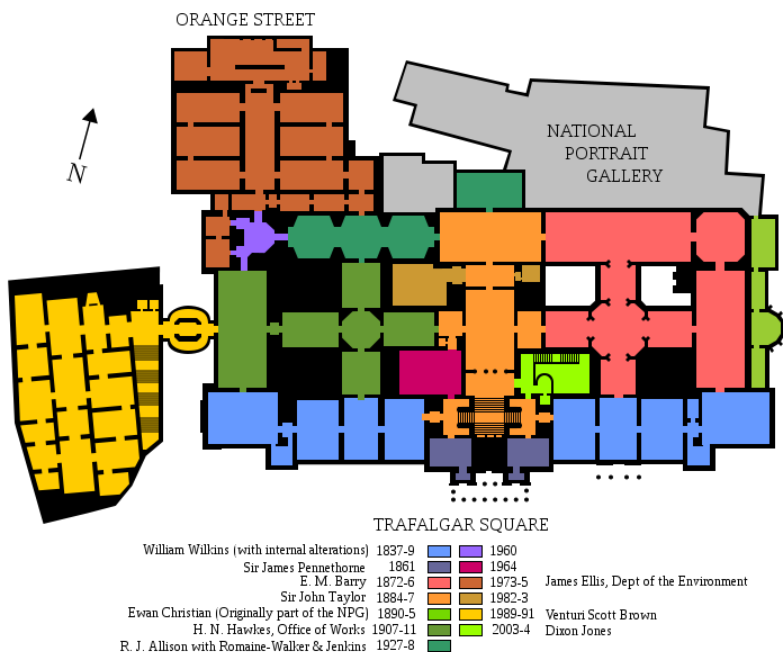
ADMISSION FREE

Gallery Opening Hours

Monday to Saturday 10am-6pm (Wednesdays until 8pm), Sunday 12 noon-6pm. Closed 1 January, Good Friday and 24-26 December.

Underground Stations

Charing Cross, Leicester Square, Embankment, Piccadilly Circus





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Vocabulary:

- accessible - доступный; достижимый
- amenities - прелести, красоты
- masterpiece - шедевр
- genre - жанр
- devote - посвящать
- decade - десятилетие
- emphasise - придавать особое значение; подчёркивать, акцентировать
- brambles - ежевика
- significant - значительный
- approximately - приблизительно
- range - ряд, серия, цепь (событий, явлений)

ACTIVITIES:

Ex. 2. Answer the questions:

- When was The National Gallery founded?
- What does the Collection of The National Gallery represent?
- How long do free guided tours last?
- How many shops are there in the Gallery?
- When are the free lunchtime lectures held?
- Are the restaurants licensed to serve alcoholic beverages?
- When is the Gallery opened?
- What does a series of short courses on Saturday mornings provide?

Ex. 3. Look through the words and try to explain their meaning in English:

Venue, merchandise, opportunity, to found, disabled, staircase.

Ex. 4. Work in groups. Try to make a dialogue about The National Gallery.

Ex. 5. Remember the idiom:

TO BE BORN ON THE WRONG SIDE OF THE TRACKS - родиться в семье бедняка, выйти из низов [tracks железнодорожное полотно (на окраине некоторых американских городков, за которым находятся городские трущобы)]



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To be born on the wrong side of the tracks is a disadvantage, as it was the part of town deemed to be both socially and environmentally inferior.

The expression originated in America, where railway lines ran through the centre of towns. Poor and industrial areas were often located to one side of the railroad tracks because the prevailing wind would blow smoke from the railway and smog in that direction, leaving the better-off neighbourhoods unpolluted.

The phrase is now used to refer to anyone who comes from a poor or rough background.



UNIT 14. WELCOME TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM



Ex.1. Read and translate the following text using new words.

Welcome to the British Museum and its outstanding collections, which illuminate the story of human culture from its beginnings to the present day.

The British Museum was established in 1753 and is now home to over six million artefacts, ranging from small archaeological fragments to massive objects from past and contemporary cultures.

The British Museum is a vast place, with some eighty galleries and a huge range of extraordinary objects. The galleries are organized by geography, history and theme. This map will help you plan your visit, find your way to the galleries and objects you would like to see, and locate the services and facilities you need.

Suggestions for your visit

There is no right or wrong way to visit the British Museum. Every time you visit, you will discover something new. A selection of guided and audio tours is available to visitors. See the Information for visitors section on this map, or ask at the Information Desk in the Great Court. You can use the Paul Hamlyn Library and the COMPASS database terminals in the Reading Room to plan your route around the Museum.

Please note: Some Museum galleries are subject to a regular schedule of opening times. All of them should be available at some time each day. You can find out details from the Information Desk.



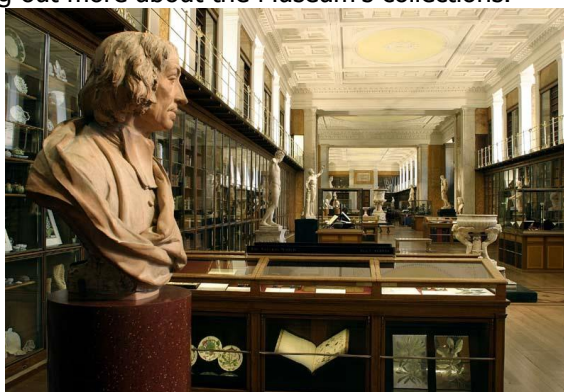
The Queen Elizabeth II Great Court

The Great Court provides a focal point for any visit to the British Museum and remains open on selected evenings after the Museum galleries have closed. Here you can rest over a cup of coffee, buy a book or souvenir from the Museum shops, or have a meal in the Court Restaurant overlooking the historic Reading Room. Electronic notice boards and What's on leaflets available from the Information Desk let you know what is happening in the Museum's galleries and Clore Education Centre (accessed from the south side of the Great Court).

The Joseph Hotung Great Court Gallery, purpose-built centre for exhibitions, is located on the mezzanine floor.

Reading Room

Here, for almost 150 years, scholars and revolutionaries, writers, poets and musicians came to read and study. All visitors are now welcome to view the room's magnificent architecture and to spend time finding out more about the Museum's collections.



The Walter and Leonore Annenberg Centre houses the Paul Hamlyn library, a reference library dealing with all aspects of the Museum's collections.

From terminals in the Reading Room visitors can also access images and information on around 5,000 of the Museum's objects using COMPASS, the Museum's interactive multimedia system.

Enlightenment Gallery

'Enlightenment: Discovering the World in the 18th Century' is a new permanent exhibition. This grand gallery is now the home of thousands of objects arranged to show how people understood their world in the Age of Enlightenment. It provides an introduction to the Museum and its collections.



Africa, Oceania and the Americas

These galleries represent the cultures of peoples in three major regions, past and present. Currently on display are Africa (including Benin) **(25)**, North America **(26)** and Mexico (including the Aztecs) **(27)**. Living and Dying **(24)** looks at the globally diverse strategies people use to deal with the challenges of life.

Ancient Near East

On the Main floor you will find extensive collections, including relief carvings of state ceremonies, hunting and warfare from the palaces of the Assyrian kings at Nimrud, Khorsabad and Nineveh from the 9th-7th centuries BC **(6-10)**. The Raymond and Beverly Sackler Galleries on the Upper floors **(53-59)** contain objects from Anatolia, Mesopotamia and the Levant. They include the Royal Cemetery at Ur and finds from Jericho. Ancient Iran is in **52**, where the Oxus Treasure is displayed. Sculptures from Palmyra and Southern Arabia are in **51**.

Asia

Room **33** holds the richest collections of Chinese antiquities in Europe with a display of Chinese jade in 33b. The Chinese collections range from the 4th century BC to the 19th century AD. Room **34** has some of the finest Islamic pottery outside the Islamic world. The sculpture collections from the Indian sub-continent are the most representative in the west. The Korea Foundation Gallery is off the North stairs (67) and features a scholar's house (*sarangbang*). One of Europe's finest collections of Japanese decorative arts and painting is displayed in a series of changing temporary exhibitions in **91-94** to protect them from exposure to light and humidity.

Britain and Europe

There are important collections covering the cultures and long history of Britain and other parts of Europe. Important prehistoric objects are in **36-7**. Iron Age and Roman objects are in **49-50** including the Mildenhall, Hoxne and Snettisham hoards, along with the 2000-year-old bog body known as Lindow Man **(50)**. Rooms **41** to **43** feature Medieval objects including the Sutton Hoo Ship Burial **(41)** and the Lewis Chessmen **(42)**. Renaissance to Modern displays, including clocks and watches and the Waddesdon Bequest, are in **44-48**.

Egypt and Sudan

The British Museum houses one of the great ancient Egyptian and Sudanese collections, illustrating every aspect of ancient Nile Valley culture from Neolithic times (from about 10,000 BC) **(64)** down to



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the Coptic (Christian) period in the 12th century AD (66). The major sculptures can be found on the Main floor **(4)** and the mummy displays in The Roxie Walker Galleries of Egyptian funerary archaeology on the Upper floors **(62-63)**. Room **61** is an introduction to ancient Egypt. Nubia and the Sudan are featured in **65**.

Greece and Rome.

The Greek and Roman galleries contain objects from the Greek world, Italy and Rome from the beginning of the Bronze Age, and from the whole of the Roman Empire except for Britain (see Britain and Europe). The Parthenon sculptures (sometimes called the Elgin Marbles) are in **18** and sculptures from the Mausoleum of Halikarnassos in **21**. Room **69** displays objects from daily life in Greece and Rome.



Vocabulary

contemporary - современный
 focal point – место притяжения взгляда
 enlightenment - просвещение
 pharmascopeia – фармакопея
 cloakroom - гардеробная
 humidity - влажность
 commemorative – памятный

ACTIVITIES:

Ex.2. Answer the questions:

How many artifacts are now stored at the British museum?



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In which part of the museum are exhibits from Anatolia, Mesopotamia and the Levant presented?

Which rooms contain Egyptian mummies?

How are Parthenon sculptures often called?

What is a COMPASS?

How many galleries are there at the museum?

How old is the museum's Reading room?

Ex.3 Fill in the gaps

1. The British Museum is a _____ place, with some eighty galleries and a huge _____ of extraordinary objects.

2. Every time you visit, you will _____ something new.

3. Some Museum galleries are subject to a regular _____ of opening times.

4. There are daily _____ to most of the following areas, and daily handling _____ are available in selected Museum galleries.

5. On the Main floor you will find _____ collections.

available, tours, vast, discover, extensive, schedule, sessions, range.

Ex. 4. Remember the idioms:

1. ALL GREEK TO ME —это для меня совершенно непонятно

'It's all Greek to me' is used to mean that something is completely unintelligible to the speaker, Greek being a particularly tricky language to grasp because of its different alphabet.

It may have started out as an Anglicized version of the Latin phrase 'Graecum est; non legitur' meaning 'It is Greek; it cannot be read', which was often used by monk scribes in the Middle Ages, when Greek was falling out of use.

It was probably popularized by Shakespeare's Julius Caesar (1599), in which Casca says, 'For mine own part, it was Greek to me'.

2. ALL OVER BAR THE SHOUTING - дело в шляпе

This expression is firmly rooted in the world of sport and was first used in print by nineteenth-century sportswriter Charles James Apperley (1777-1843) in 1842. It means that victory is in the bag, only the cheering of the crowd at the end of the game or contest being lacking. The phrase may perhaps be derived specifically from boxing - the shouting being the noisy appeal from the supporters of one of the boxers against the referee's decision. It is also often applied to political elections in which the outcome is certain, even before the ballot papers have been counted.



UNIT 15. STAPLEFORD, LEICESTERSHIRE: CHURCH OF ST MARY MAGDALENE.

Ex.1. Read and translate the following text using new words.

Stapleford, Leicestershire



Church of ST. MARY MAGDALENE

Ex.1. Read and translate the following text using new words.

HISTORY

The ancient settlement of Stapleford (pronounced 'Stappleford' and meaning a ford marked by posts) no doubt succumbed to the 16th-century enclosures and, later, to the making of the park round Stapleford Hall. The area of the parish was never more than some five square miles (13 square km).

The manor of Stapleford was given to the Ferrers family after the Norman Conquest. They were later ennobled as Earls of Derby, but in the mid-13th century fought against Henry III as allies of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, in the second Barons' War; after Earl Simon's defeat in 1265 almost all their lands were forfeited, including Stapleford, and they lost their earldom. Stapleford was granted to Henry's younger son, Edmund Crouchback, along with the confiscated de Montfort lands. Two years later Edmund was given the royal estates in Lancashire and created Earl of Lancaster, which incidentally established Leicestershire's Lancastrian connection. The earldom



of Derby was revived for Edmund's grandson. In 1308 Edward II granted a weekly market and an annual fair at Stapleford to Edmund's son Thomas, Earl of Lancaster and Leicester - the remains of the market cross can still be seen in the grounds of Stapleford Hall.

In 1402 Lawrence Hawberk's daughter Agnes married a second time, to Robert Sherard of the Cheshire family, bringing him the manor of Stapleford, which was to remain in Sherard hands for almost 500 years. Later in the 15th century Thomas Sherard added the manors of Teigh and Whissendine to the family estates, through marriage to Margaret Helwell, and about 1500 built the old part of the present Hall.

In 1573 George Sherard purchased one of the Saxby manors. William Sherard was knighted by James I and ennobled by Charles I as Lord Sherard and Baron Leitrim. He married Abigail Cave in 1620, and died in 1640. The 4th Earl, Robert Sherard (1719-99), succeeded in 1770 and soon made great changes to the house and gardens. The gardens were replanted in the style of Capability Brown (Brown's foreman, William Ireland, was at Stapleford in 1775), and in 1776 the 17th-century house was remodelled - the windows were enlarged, and the interior made Neoclassical; a spectacular plaster ceiling was added at this time, probably designed by George Richardson. During the in 780s the Earl replaced the estate churches at Teigh, Stapleford and Saxby, using Richardson as the architect for all three.

The 6th and last Earl died in 1859, having compelled the Midland Railway Company to route their line further from the Hall (since known as the 'Harborough curve'), and his Countess died in 1886; but Stapleford had been sold in 1885 to James Hornsby of Lincoln and then in 1894 to the Burton-on-Trent brewer John Gretton (of Bass, Ratcliff & Gretton). The church continued to serve the estate community and its declining population until the early 1990s, having been carefully restored in 1967-68 by Lawrence Bond of Grantham, with the advice of Colonel Rupert Alec-Smith of the Georgian Group.

After the departure of the Gretton family in 1987, and when the cost of upkeep had become too great a burden for the remaining parishioners, the church passed into the care of The Churches Conservation Trust in September 1996. Major repairs have been carried out under the supervision of the architect, Tim Ratcliff.

The ARCHITECT

The new church at Stapleford was designed by George Richardson, and built by Staveley of Melton Mowbray in 1783, the year in which his drawing of the elevation was exhibited at the Royal Academy of Arts in London. Richardson, who was probably born in the



late 1730s and who died about 1813, was a draughtsman in the London architectural office of Robert and James Adam, and accompanied James on his Grand Tour of 1760-63, which provided antique models for the Adams' Neoclassical style. He was more noted as a draughtsman and a drawing-master, and for his interior design, than as an architect of complete buildings. His published works include *A Book of Ceilings Composed in the Stile of the Antique Grotesque*, dedicated to Lord Scarsdale of Kedleston, which appeared in 1776 - the year in which the plaster ceiling was added to Stapleford Hall, and in which Richardson embarked on his best known work, the ceiling of the Marble Hall at Kedleston Hall. The design for this is illustrated in Richardson's book, and it was exhibited at the Royal Academy in the same year.

The CHURCH

Stapleford church is dedicated to St Mary Magdalene. The present building replaced the mediaeval church which stood on the site, and contains monuments and the bells removed from it. Even the County Record Office can find no picture of the old church, although some partial verbal descriptions exist. It consisted of a nave with two aisles, chancel and 'disproportionable'¹ steeple on a low embattled tower.

EXTERIOR

The exterior is of smooth local limestone ashlar, finely jointed, which seems more appropriate for a Classical than a Gothic building. Its plan is simple: a narrow rectangular block - there are no aisles, and the chancel is not differentiated - with a west tower, and what might be taken for shallow transepts at the east end. The exterior is treated uniformly, helped by a frieze of blind ogee arches above a heavy string-course which continues round the whole church, including the tower; on the body of the church the frieze acts as a parapet, rising with the gables at the east end and over the transepts. Small spire lets rise from blocks in the frieze; although these blocks are decorated with quatrefoils the spire lets look very Classical, with curved sides tapering to a cap. Running round the building below the frieze, and mostly set as pairs over the shoulders of each window, is a series of fancifully shaped heraldic shields. These pretend to hang by rings from knobs in the wall and depict the arms of families allied by marriage to the Sherards, with their names on bands below the shields. They replace a lavish display of armorial glass which had been in the window of the old church. The nave windows are of three lights and have cusped intersecting tracery high up; this is a Decorated form of tracery, although the window shapes appear to be Perpendicular.



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lar. The windows do not have the hood-moulds one would expect on a Gothic church.

Vocabulary:

Enclosure – ограждение

Parish – церковный приход

Conquest – завоевание

Plaster – штукатурка

Restraint – сдержанность

Ashlar – кладка из тесаного камня

Knob – круглая дверная ручка

Tracery – узор

Ex. 2. Answer the questions

Whom is Stapleford chapel dedicated to?

Who was the architect of the new Stapleford chapel?

Which event inspired Chaucer to write a poem?

What shape does the church have?

Which family was the last owner of the church?

What is the east window decorated with?

Ex. 3. Explain the words:

Intersecting, draughtsman, antiquities, usurping, frivolous, parish.

Ex. 4 Remember the idioms:

1. BY THE SKIN OF ONE'S TEETH – еле-еле.

By the narrowest margin. There are several metaphors with the meaning 'only just' and many allude to body parts (for example, 'by a hair's breadth'), emphasizing the physical danger of a given situation from which one might have just escaped.

'By the skin of one's teeth' specifically is a (slightly misquoted) biblical phrase that means to have suffered 'a close shave':

My bone cleaveth to my skin, and to my flesh, and I am escaped with the skin of my teeth.

2. TO ASK SOMETHING POINT BLANK – задать прямой вопрос

To ask a direct question. This is a sixteenth-century phrase from the sport of archery. The targets had a white *{blanc}* in French) central spot, so the arrows were pointed at the white, that is *point blanc*.



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In military, and especially artillery usage, 'point blank' is a range at which there is no fall of shot due to gravity - in other words, a very close range. (Any projectile from a firearm 'drops' from the point of aim as the range increases, which in turn means that the further the target, the higher the weapon has to be aimed above it.)

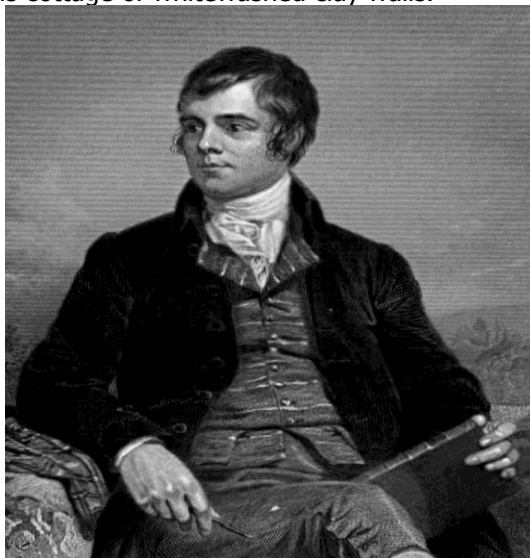


UNIT 16. ROBERT BURNS

Ex1. Read and translate the following text using the words:

Robert Burns is a famous Scottish poet.

Robert was the eldest of seven children of William Burnes, a market-gardener from Kincardineshire, and Agnes Brown, from the neighbouring parish of Kirkoswald. William Burnes (his children dropped the 'e' from the name) acquired 7,5 acres of land, of which the Burns Monument Trustees still hold six and with his own hands built on it this cottage of whitewashed clay walls.



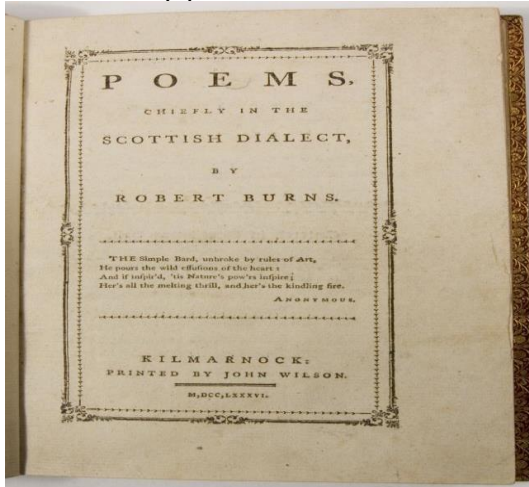
When Robert was seven his father rented a small farm 1,5 miles away at Mount Oliphant and the family moved there. Robert grew up to a life of toil, hardship and poverty. But Burnes saw to it that his sons were well educated. Robert read all the books he could and developed a remarkable command of literary English. The other great influence on him was folk-song. His mother knew and sang many old songs, though she could not read.

Burns wanted to give up farming, but his Edinburgh friends could find him nothing better than a minor post in the Excise in Dumfriesshire, and he had to take another farm there, Ellisland, in 1788. He proved a good officer, was promoted twice and in 1791 gave up Ellisland and moved into Dumfries. He published a revised third edi-



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tion of his poems in Edinburgh (1793) and died in Dumfries on 21 July 1796. of heart disease (endocarditis) induced by the rheumatic fever he had suffered in his early years. He lived to be only 37.



Burns first love was song. He had a keen musical ear and a great feeling for rhythm. His first poems were songs, the earliest written when he was young and on his own evidence he never composed a song without first having a tune in his head. While in Edinburgh he met two music publishers, James Johnson and George Thomson, to whose collections of

Thirdly, there is Tam o'Shanter. "Burns wrote only one tale in verse, but it is the best since Chaucer" (John Buchan). It is a story of witchcraft with comic touches, based on folk-tales Burns heard in his childhood and closely linked with Alloway landmarks still to be seen, the ruined church (Kirk Alloway), the ancient bridge (Brig o'Doon). Lastly, there are Burns letters notable for their style and polish, of which over 700 survive.



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Examples of all these are shown among the original manuscripts in the museum.

In Scotland Burns is more than a literary figure- a popular hero, whose birthday is celebrated by Scots all over the world. He sprang from the country people and their traditions and his undoubted genius owed nothing to fortune. From the beginning his published work was enjoyed by all classes, not only his best but much that is really second-rate. His birthplace has always been venerated, but it became an alehouse before 1800 and remained so till 1880 when it was acquired and restored by the Burns Monument Trustees. The Monument near the Brig o'Doon was planned in 1814 and completed in 1823.

Burns character was not a complicated one: but it has been variously distorted by both admirers and detractors. His early biographers asserted that he drank to excess: in fact he was an abstemious man. He left several natural children, from the eldest of whom his only surviving posterity is descended: but he was a good husband and father, companion and friend, and a man of religious faith and undaunted courage in many adversities.

Vocabulary:

neighbouring parish –соседний приход

cottage of whitewashed clay walls –коттедж с побеленными стенами

epistles –послание

to be lionized –стать знаменитым

posterity -потомство

story of witchcraft - история колдовства

to be venerated - быть почитаемым



ACTIVITIES:

Ex 2. Answer the questions

When was R. Burns born?

Could you tell us about his childhood?

Why had he to immigrate to Jamaica?

What can you tell about his creative activity?

How is R. Burns birthday celebrated throughout the world?

Ex. 3 Retell the text about the life and fame of R. Burns.

Ex. 4. Remember the idioms:

1. THE BACK OF BEYOND - отдалённое, глухое место, глушь, край света, у чёрта на куличках.

This is an Australian expression, nineteenth century in origin, which is now commonly used to describe any remote area, but which originally referred to the vast spaces of the interior of the country, the Great Outback.

The 'back', reduced from 'back country', is the outlying territory behind the settled regions, and the term 'backblock' is found in 1850, referring to those territories of Australia split up by the government into blocks for settlement.

2. BARKING MAD – сумасшедший, выживший из ума

Used to suggest raving insanity, this phrase is frequently shortened to simply 'barking'. The expression emerged at the beginning of the twentieth century.

Although people often believe it to be associated with the London suburb of Barking - partly because of a lunatic asylum said to have been located there in medieval times - this assumption is inaccurate. In fact, its derivation stems from its rather more obvious link with rabid or mad dogs, whose wild howls and yaps audibly betrayed their diseased state.



UNIT 17. THE LAKE DISTRICT

Ex 1. Read and translate the following text using new words

The Lake District is one of Britain's most beautiful corners fusing green dales, stark, rocky mountains and spectacular lakes together. Located in North-West England, the region is filled with many of the country's most beautiful sights. Eminent writers such as William Wordsworth & Beatrix Potter drew their inspirations from this picturesque area of the British Isles and the breathtaking views also inspired England's most illustrious landscape artist, John Constable.

In addition to the fabulous scenery, the Lake District is home to a myriad of buildings from ruined Castles and writers houses, to ancient Churches and Roman ruins.

In the afternoon you will head off on a tour to the very heart of the Lake District including a scenic cruise on Lake Coniston. The first stop is Hill Top, Beatrix Potter's home, where she wrote several of her famous children's stories. Then on to Hawkshead, with its quaint alley ways, 12th century church, and the 16th century Grammar school attended by William Wordsworth, and the Beatrix Potter gallery. In the late afternoon you will journey to Grasmere and the surrounding valleys, where Wordsworth spent most of his life and produced his finest poetry. Finally you will be dropped back to Oxenholme for your return journey home.





Text: LAKE DISTRICT DAY TRIP

LAKE DISTRICT DAY TRIP Highlights

- 1) Return train tickets to the Lake District
 - 2) Mini-coach tour of the lake district including Hill Top, Hawkshead and Grasmere
 - 3) Cruise on Lake Coniston & visit the world of Beatrix Potter
 - 4) Travel notes for the train journey
 - 5) LUNCH OVERLOOKING LAKE WINDERMERE
- OPERATES MON, TUES, WED & THURSDAY DEPARTS: EUSTON STATION. CHECK IN: 6.15AM

Why not extend your stay in the lakes with an overnight stay? Bed and full English breakfast is provided. Day two can be spent exploring the region further before boarding your early evening train back to London. Please note you will need to make your own way to Oxenholme station. Day 1 includes tour, entrance to the world of Beatrix Potter, cruise on Lake Coniston and lunch overlooking Lake Windermere.

Vocabulary:

Stark – голый, пустынный

To draw one's inspirations – получать вдохновение

Eminent – знаменитый

Myriad of buildings – мирады (большое количество) построек

Quaint alley ways – привлекательные своей необычностью аллеи

ACTIVITIES:

Ex.2. Answer the following questions

- Where is Lake district situated?
 How can one get to lake district from London?
 How long does it take to get to Lake district in mini coach from London?
 Could you name the lakes situated in Lake district?
 What kind of sports activities can one take there?
 What famous poets lived in Lake district?
 What famous English artist got his inspiration there?
 Could you tell about the works of Beatrix Porter?



Ex.3. Discuss these questions in pairs or groups.

Ex.4. Fill in the gaps with one of these words:

A wide range of instructed _____ are offered at Lake District including: gorge walks, canoeing, _____, sailing, etc. Fun adventures and leisure journeys for friends, families, couples and corporate groups are organised Morning and afternoon sessions plus day trips and _____ are also available. Go out with _____ for value and quality.

Also one can go ape and experience an exhilarating trek through the tree tops via rope bridges, Tarzan swings up to 60 feet above the forest floor. Approximately 3 memorable hours of adventure await you and the opportunity to share a day out.



Packages, mountain biking, the experts, outdoor activities

Ex. 4. Remember the idioms:

1. TO BEAT ABOUT THE BUSH - ходить вокруг да около; подходить к делу осторожно, издалека; говорить обиняками
To approach a matter indirectly or in a roundabout way.

The expression has evolved from early hunting methods for



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catching birds. One team of hunters would approach the birds hiding in the undergrowth from the sides, so as to drive them into the path of another team, who would catch them with nets as they took off.

This task of literally beating the bushes in which the birds take shelter is still an important part of pheasant shooting today.

2. A DOSE OF ONE'S MEDICINE –отплатить той же монетой.

3. A DOUBTING THOMAS - человек, который во всём сомневается, "Фома неверующий"



UNIT 18. SHERWOOD FOREST TRUST.

Ex.1. Read and translate the following text using new words.

Text. Sherwood Forest Trust

Core Aims

Conserving our landscape heritage and wildlife habitats

Providing landscape access & recreation opportunities for all

Helping people understand and enjoy their natural and cultural heritage

Championing a thriving and sustainable Sherwood Forest

Enhancing local communities' pride and quality of life

Enriching visitors' experience of the forest, now and for future generations





The Sherwood Forest Trust, established in 1995, is the charity for Sherwood Forest - the home of some of Europe's most significant ancient oaks and arguably the world's most famous forest as the legendary home of Robin Hood.

We aim to make Sherwood Forest the best heritage forest in the world by conserving and re-creating traditional landscapes and habitats that are under threat of fragmentation and destruction and by honouring and celebrating our communities' unique traditions and culture.

We aim to benefit everyone who lives and works in this special place and its world-wide visitors and supporters, by ensuring the survival of our landscape's historic tapestry of woodland, heathland, rivers and farmland and by providing engaging education and visitor information about Sherwood's rich heritage story. As a non-profit making organisation we rely on the financial support of everyone from major funders to individual donations, legacies and membership of our 'Adopt an Oak' scheme. In appreciation of our supporters, this booklet illustrates and celebrates achievements that they have already enabled us to carry out.

Even more importantly, it also sets out our aspirations for the future. These will be realised through the Trust's own generated income from commercially provided expertise and advice to landowners and through merchandise sales - not forgetting vital help from donations and grants, large and small.

The Sherwood Forest Trust Team



Trustee Directors

Along with our Patron Sir Andrew Buchanan and Honorary Patrons Paul Barwick, Norman Lewis MBE and Hugh Matheson, our trustees, from a broad range of organizations, contribute to the breadth of knowledge, experience and representative nature of the Trust.

Natural England

Forestry Commission

National Farmers' Union

Country Land & Business Assoc.

Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust

Nottinghamshire County Council

Bassetlaw District Council

Newark & Sherwood District Council

Business Community Member



Key Achievements

- Over 50 large-scale restoration projects
- Over 900ha. heathland being restored & created
- Over 45ha. wetland restored & created
- 350ha. pasture woodland & parkland being restored
- Enabling management of over 500ha. of woodland
- Over 500ha. of conservation grazing
- Local origin tree nursery developed
- Improved site access & interpretation

Restoring heritage Landscapes

Our world famous Forest landscapes have been shaped by peoples' activities over past centuries, creating a diverse patchwork of woodland, heathland, wetland and farmland habitats.

Overtime, some land use changes have threatened to destroy these precious wildlife habitats.

The Trust's Landscape Heritage Programme involves a wide range of partners, land-managers and landowners in restoring historic Sherwood Forest.

Our vital work makes landscape improvements across the whole Sherwood area, re-creating an extensive mosaic of traditional habitats and championing a sustainable approach to farming, forestry, tourism and recreation, whilst conserving archaeological resources.

Key areas of wildlife habitats are being restored and enhanced, helping highly specialized wildlife like nightjar, woodlark & green-tiger beetle to survive.

Conservation Grazing

Loss of traditional grazing practices on many Sherwood heathlands allowed scrub and bracken to dominate important heathers and other plants.

Our partners have re-introduced grazing with traditional breeds like Hebridean sheep & longhorn cattle to help heathland flowers and plants flourish and create a diverse vegetation structure that supports a wide variety of wildlife.

Local Origin Tree Nursery

To supply trees for planting schemes that are genetically suited to this area, we developed the Sherwood Tree Nursery. Here, trees are grown from acorns of the famous 'stag headed' oaks of Sherwood, including the Major Oak.



Путешествия по Великобритании

Developing the nursery in partnership with the County Horticultural Training Unit helps provide 'bridge to work' skills and training for deprived North Notts, communities.

Future Plans

- We want to continue re-creation of Sherwood Forest's traditional habitats, restoring a Forest Robin Hood would have recognised:
 - Create 1000ha of additional woodland, heathland and wetland, by 2020 re-connecting Nottingham Castle, King John's Palace, Blyth & the gateway towns of Retford & Worksop.
 - Create a coherent, area-wide linked habitat network to buffer and protect key wildlife sites against climate change.
 - Increase archaeological, historical & cultural knowledge of the use and management of the Forest.
 - Further develop and highlight the international importance of Sherwood's ancient tree heritage.



Supporting a Sustainable Forest Landscape

Sherwood survives today as a fragmented forest.

Isolated patches of wildlife habitat are surrounded by large expanses of arable farmland and pine plantations that can be relatively inhospitable places for wildlife. Small mammals, bats and invertebrates find it hard to cross between fragmented habitats.



Путешествия по Великобритании

As vital habitat patches become smaller or unmanaged, their wildlife benefit is significantly reduced. Less species can be supported and diversity is compromised by inbreeding and localised extinction.

Sustainable Landscape.
This programme provides impartial advice and guidance on biodiversity and landscape issues in the Sherwood and Greenwood Community Forest areas. Advice is given to statutory and private land owners and managers in agriculture, woodland, golf courses, quarries and small holdings.



Over 400 landowners have so far received advice to reduce fragmentation by creating new habitat, extending existing areas, providing links and bringing neglected areas, in particular Biodiversity Action Plan habitats like lowland heathland and oak-birch woodland into appropriate management.

The Spirit of Sherwood

The heart of our landscape's story and today's Spirit of Sherwood is found amongst people who work here.

Our story telling strength is found in local communities who contribute time, creativity and enthusiasm to tell their own stories of people and places through our projects.

Newstead's Green Man



Our Green Man 'Spirit of Sherwood' theme, inspired by 'folk' belief that he is root of Robin Hood stories, conveys the message that we can all be green forest guardians, balancing our need for fun with sensitivity to the needs of our natural world. Newstead village celebrated this ideal by making a giant 25 foot willow green man for their own Tree Festival.

United on St. George's Day

Old and New Ollerton villages created a St. George's Day festival enjoyed by over 2,000 people. We harnessed community spirit, working with local groups and over 100 people were involved in making the day a celebration of their local identity. Here, we have sown the seeds of an annual custom.

History came to life as people of all ages took part in a



Путешествия по Великобритании

procession between the 2 villages, with St. George on horseback, a 30th community made dragon and mini dragons made by school children.

Saving a Forest in decline

Present Day

The Sherwood Forest Trust is working to ensure the survival of Sherwood Forest - one of Europe's most important places for ancient trees, along with valuable woodland, wetland and heathland which like rainforest is very rare.



Our work to protect, restore and re-create these important landscapes for people and wildlife, with many public, private, voluntary and community organisations is the largest area partnership of its kind in the country.

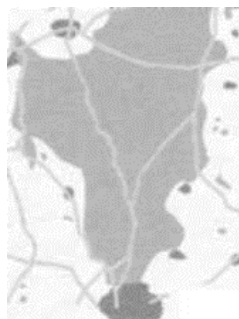
Our Aims

< To conserve our heritage landscapes and wildlife habitats

To provide access and recreation for local people and visitors

< To help everyone enjoy Sherwood's natural and cultural heritage

As the key charity dedicated to this work in Sherwood, it is vital that we are able to continue.



The Sherwood Forest Trust seeks support in cash and in kind from government agencies, local authorities, charitable trust funds, corporate sponsors and visitors - from individual donations to major funders, we all play a part in 'Bringing Historic Sherwood Forest to Life'.

Vocabulary

Oak – дуб

Donation – пожертвование

Aspiration – стремление

Income – доход

Patchwork – мозаика, пестрая смесь

Meadow – луг

Grazing – пастбище

Forestry – лесничество

Nightjar – козодой (птица)

Woodlark – лесной жаворонок



Quarry – каменоломня

ACTIVITIES:

Ex.2. Answer the questions:

- When was The Sherwood Forest Trust established?
- What is the purpose of this organization?
- Who is involved in The Trust's Landscape Heritage Programme?
- What is Sherwood Tree Nursery?
- Which programme provides impartial advice and guidance on biodiversity and landscape issues?

Ex.3. Look through the words and try to explain their meaning in English:

Woodland, sandy, farmland, irrigation, contribute, heritage, extinction, fragmentation, reduce.

Ex.4. Choose the correct answer:

- 1) What Sherwood Forest is famous for?
 - birch
 - oak
 - pine
 - apple tree
- 2) Sherwood Forest Trust is:
 - a charity organization
 - a commercial fund
 - an industrial corporation
 - an international campaign
- 3) Where Sherwood Forest is situated?
 - Surrey
 - Hampshire
 - Kent
 - Nottinghamshire
- 4) How many restoration projects does Sherwood Forest Trust carry out?
 - Over 50



Путешествия по Великобритании

- 120
 - under 30
 - 100
- 5) The area of Sherwood Heath heathland makes up:
- 38 hectares
 - 247 sq.km
 - 14 hectares
 - 50 acres
- 6) Green Man is connected with:
- folk beliefs
 - St. George's Day celebration
 - Chief Executive of The Sherwood Forest Trust
 - Nottinghamshire County Council

Ex. 5 Remember the idioms:

1. A SACRED COW - что-либо никогда не подвергающееся критике

Example:

The ideas of my boss are a sacred cow that should never be criticized or laughed at.

2. A SHOT IN THE DARK- случайный догадка, догадка сделанная наобум *Example:* I imagined that his intentions were not quite decent though on my part it was a shot in the dark.

3. A NARROW ESCAPE - опасное, рискованное положение, быть "на волоске от гибели" *Example:* "That was a narrow escape," said Alice very frightened at the sudden change.



UNIT 19. WELCOME TO LONDON

Ex.1. Read and translate the following text using new words.

Welcome to London, a city full of sights, history and atmosphere. No doubt you have plenty of places to go. Wherever you are you'll find our buses and Underground nearby. So you can reach any part of London easily and enjoy the ride.



This handy leaflet has maps and information to plan your journeys. If you need further information, we provide 24 hour personal travel information by telephone. For the easy way to explore this exciting city buy one of our superb value Travel cards.

We are here to help you make the most of London.

The Underground

The famous London Underground (or Tube) is not only the oldest and biggest in the world, it is one of the most modern and efficient.

It is also easy to use and understand. Use a London Underground Journey Planner to plan your route. There is one on the reverse side of this leaflet for you.

Running for 20 hours every day, you can reach most London at-



tractions by Underground. Each line has a name and a different colour so you can follow the route. Look for the colour coded signs which point to where you can find the tube line you need. Make sure you go to the correct platform for the direction you want to travel.

Avoid the busiest times between 08:00 and 09:30 and 17:00 to 18:30.

The Buses

Our buses are one of the city's famous sights and your mobile grandstand for enjoying the view of London's other attractions as you travel. Most London buses are red, some are in different colours, but they all display this sign:

Compulsory - Buses will automatically stop, unless they are full.

Request — Buses will only stop if you put out your arm in time.

With 17,000 bus stops all over London, you are rarely more than a 5 minute walk from one. You can board at two types of bus stop:

Night Buses

Special 'N' numbered Night Buses run through the night - some follow daytime routes, others have their own routes. Fares are slightly higher than on day buses and you cannot use a One Day Travel card, LT Card or One Day Bus Pass. There are no child fares on Night Buses (or on any bus after 2200).

All Night Buses (except N31) pass through Trafalgar Square and serve theatres, cinemas and entertainment areas. Please note that all bus stops become Request stops at night. Handy credit card size timetables are available for all Night Buses and are available from Travel Information Centres, Pass Agents and major Underground stations.

Travel cards

Buy a Travel card and avoid hunting for change or buying separate tickets for the Underground, Docklands Light Railway, London's Buses and British Rail trains.

You must buy a Travel card for all the zones through which you travel, so plan your journey and then choose and pay for the most suitable one. You can make as many journeys as you wish within the selected zones during the time that your Travel card is valid. Buying a Travel card couldn't be easier — purchase —I one from any Underground station and over 2,300 tobacconists, confectioners and pass agent newsagents throughout London displaying this sign.

One Day Travel card

Use it after 09:30 Mondays to Fridays, any time weekends and public holidays. Not valid on Airbus, Night Buses and other special services.

**LT Card**

Use this one day card at any time on buses, Underground and Docklands

Light Railway. Not valid on Airbus, Night Buses or other special services.

Photo card

Adults and children need a photo card to use a Weekly Travel card. Only 14 and 15 year olds need a Photo card for a One Day Travel card or LT Card.

Getting to and from Heathrow

The easy way to go to and from I leathrow is by bus or Underground and they are much cheaper than a taxi.

Free and easy to obtain, take a passport size photo to any Underground ticket office or London Transport Travel Information Centre. Proof of age will be needed for 14 or 15 year olds.

Underground

The quickest and most convenient service with journeys on the Piccadilly line taking about 40 minutes from central London. Tube trains run every few minutes from early morning to late evening. The Underground is best for people with light luggage.

Airbus

Airbus is ideal if you have lots of luggage. They can be boarded near all major hotels, rail and coach stations and all airport terminals. Airbuses run every 15 to 30 minutes throughout the day and are fast and comfortable with friendly drivers who offer advice and information. Disabled travellers are welcome. Travel cards are not valid for Airbus.





Путешествия по Великобритании

Housed in the splendid Victorian Flower Market in the heart of Covent Garden, the London Transport Museum tells the fascinating story of London and its transport since 1800. Colourful displays of buses, trams, trains, posters and more bring the story to life. And there's lots of hands-on fun with bus and tube train simulators, videos, touch-screen displays and actors playing characters from the past! A lively programme of events, activities and special exhibitions will excite the imagination.

Pop in to the Museum shop for an inspiring range of gift ideas, from stunning posters and books to stylish china and colourful Tube map souvenirs. Complete a great day out with a visit to the Museum's cafe overlooking Covent Garden Piazza.

Vocabulary

- sights - достопримечательности
- leaflet - брошюра
- superb - роскошный, величественный, великолепный
- efficient - эффективный; действенный
- route - маршрут
- reverse - перевёртывать, переворачивать; опрокидывать
- tube - метро
- penalty - штраф
- pushchair - лёгкая детская коляска
- valid - действительный, имеющий силу; правомерный
- purchase – покупка
- splendid - роскошный, пышный, великолепный, величественный
- expired - утративший силу с истечением срока; недействительный
- grandstand - трибуна, места для зрителей

ACTIVITIES:

Ex. 2. Answer the questions:

1. What is London underground famous for?
2. Where can you buy a ticket?
3. What does the price of a ticket depends on?
4. What are the busiest times in the London tube?
5. What will happen if your ticket is expired?



Путешествия по Великобритании

6. In which cases do buses stop?
7. What kind of cards can you use?
8. What are the night buses?
9. If you have lots of luggage what transport is the best for you?

Ex. 3. True, false, wasn't mentioned

1. The London Underground is the newest in the world.
2. All tickets are of the same price.
3. All Night Buses pass through Trafalgar Square and serve theatres, cinemas and entertainment areas.
4. When you want to leave the bus you should cry to a driver.
5. The tube is cheaper than the bus.

Ex. 4. Look through the words and try to explain their meaning in English:

To doubt, value, penalty fare, suitable, confectioner, staff.

Ex. 5. Remember the idioms:

AS OLD AS HILLS - очень старый *Example:* I decided not to buy that house because it looked as old as the hills.

A ROLLING STONE - перекаати-поле (человек, который всё время переезжает с места на место) *Example:* James is a rolling stone type of person; you never know his whereabouts.

ONE'S HAIR STANDS ON END - сильно испугаться, "волосы встали дыбом" *Example:* Miranda's hair stood on end. She was so scared that she sat rooted to her wheelchair unable to move or think.



UNIT 20. THE TOWER OF LONDON.

Ex.1. Read and translate the following text using new words.

THE CROWN JEWELS



The Tower of London has been home to the world famous British Crown Jewels since the beginning of the 14th century. Still used by the Queen and her family today, the Crown Jewels are an essential part of your visit, (see The Wall Walk - Crowns and Diamonds exhibition).

THE MEDIEVAL PALACE

The Tower of London was a residence for the kings and queens of England as well as being a fortress. These rooms are shown as they may have appeared in the reign of Edward 1 (1272-1307). Presentations by costumed guides and an exhibition about how the buildings were restored can be found inside.

THE WALL WALK

The Tower of London is surrounded by a series of massive defensive walls. A walk around this eastern section provides an opportunity to see how the wall towers have been used since the 13th century.

THE MARTIN TOWER

This tower houses an exhibition, 'Crowns and Diamonds: the making of the Crown Jewels'.

THE WHITE TOWER

Begun in the reign of William the Conqueror (1066-1087), the White Tower marks the start of the Tower of London's history. Today it contains a 'Royal Armouries' exhibition of armour for kings and instruments of torture.



TOWER GREEN

Some of the Tower's most famous prisoners were held around Tower Green including Sir Walter Raleigh, kept in the Bloody lower for 13 years. At the scaffold site- two of Henry VII Is wives, Anne Boleyn and Catherine Howard, were beheaded. The Chapel Royal of St Peter ad Vincula is open for public worship on Sunday mornings (except in August). Otherwise the Chapel is open to the public only as part of the main Yeoman Warder guided tour and after 4.30pm.

WESTERN ENTRANCE & WATER LANE

As you enter through the West Gate you can get an impression of how the Tower was protected against attack. In Water Lane you can also see Traitor's Gate where many famous prisoners entered the lower of London for the last time.

THE FUSILIERS' MUSEUM

The Army has been involved with the Tower of London since its creation and today, the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers open their museum to the public (as this is an independent museum there is a small entrance charge of 50p).

THE YEOMAN WARDERS

Yeoman Warders (often called Beefeaters) have been at the Tower of London since the 14th century. Today they combine their traditional ceremonial role with that of tourist guide. The main tour brings to life the lower's history including imprisonment, torture and intrigue (English only).

THE RAVENS

For details of their other tours and short talks on Ravens, prisoners and torture and the history of the Yeoman Warders see the Information Boards - their locations are marked on your map.

The Ravens are one of the most famous sights at the Tower of London. Legend has it that Charles 11 was told that if the Ravens left the Tower, the monarchy would fall; so he ensured that a limited number would be kept here permanently. Information on the Ravens can be found next to their lodgings.



The ROYAL MEWS



One of the finest working stables in existence and a living part of Britain's heritage, the Royal Mews is responsible for all road travel arrangements for The Queen and members of the Royal Family. The Mews staff and their families live on site.

The many coaches and carriages on display include the Glass Coach, used by royal brides, the luxurious Australian State Coach, with central heating and electric windows, and the Irish State Coach, often used by The Queen to travel to the State Opening of Parliament.

The most dazzling of all coaches is the Gold State Coach, which has been used at every coronation since that of George IV in 1821 and in 2002 played a central role in Her Majesty The Queen's Golden Jubilee celebrations. It weighs almost four tonnes and requires eight horses to pull it.

The horses stabled at the Mews are Windsor Greys and Cleveland Bays, breeds chosen for their steady temperament and stamina. The horses begin work at four years old and are trained in the riding school in the Mews, where they are taught to deal with noise and crowds. As they may be on duty, undergoing training or having a well-deserved rest away from London, the horses are not always on view. The Royal Mews houses a display of historic uniforms and liveries worn by coachmen.



FAMILY ACTIVITIES

Take part in fun activities in the Education Room during school holidays and at weekends. Design your own carriage or learn how to draw a horse using our art materials. Find out what happens at the Royal Mews through our handling collection, quizzes and activity trail. Activities are designed for family groups with children aged 5-11. Children must be accompanied by an adult at all times. Standard admission prices apply, with materials provided free of charge.

Vocabulary

exhibition - выставка

scaffold - эшафот

to behead - обезглавливать

worship - поклонение

torture - пытка

traitor - предатель

imprisonment - тюремное заключение

postilion – фореитор

ACTIVITIES

Ex.1 Answer the questions:

- 1) Which functions does the Tower of London have?
- 2) Which monarch is the White Tower linked with?
- 3) What famous women were beheaded at the scaffold of the Tower Green?
- 4) What is the common nickname of the Yeoman Warders?
- 5) Which birds are one of the most popular sight of the Tower of London?
- 6) Which ceremony of the Tower can be seen every night?
- 7) Which coach is considered the most dazzling of all stored in the Tower?
- 8) Which fun activities are presented in the Education Room?

Ex.2 Match the place and its containment:

- 1) Royal Mews
- 2) Water lane
- 3) The White Tower
- 4) The Tower of Green
- Famous scaffold site
- Traitor's Gate



Путешествия по Великобритании

- Horses, coaches and uniforms
- Royal armories

Ex.3 Find synonyms for the following words in the text:

Stronghold, stage set, hypnotizing, betrayer, ancestor, custody

Ex. 4.

Translate the following text from Russian into English.

Музей Шерлока Холмса в Лондоне.

Открытие музея Шерлока Холмса для публики 27 марта 1990 года - это событие, которое должно было произойти на несколько десятилетий раньше. 221б Бейкер Стрит - это, в конце концов, известнейший в мире адрес благодаря его длительной ассоциации с великим детективом.

Тысячи людей со всего мира пишут Шерлоку Холмсу, они создают клубы и общества в его честь и празднуют его дни рождения. А теперь также можно увидеть, где и как он жил в Викторианскую эпоху! Знаменитый кабинет, которым Холмс пользовался вместе со своим другом, Доктором Ватсоном, в течение почти 25 лет, находится на втором этаже и выходит на Бейкер Стрит. Но прежде, чем войти в этот дом, задайте себе вопрос, к какой категории посетителей вы относитесь:

а) Вы слышали о Шерлоке Холмсе и видели один или несколько фильмов о его приключениях, например фильм "Собака Баскервилей", но вместе с тем вы знаете очень немного о самом великом детективе. Вы, скорее всего, пришли из любопытства.

б) Вы много знаете о Шерлоке Холмсе! Вы прочитали большинство рассказов, видели все фильмы о нем по телевизору и вы - поклонник известного детектива. Вы хотите посетить его комнаты, чтобы увидеть, таковы ли они, какими вы их себе представляли.

в) Вы - эксперт, абсолютный знаток Шерлокианы! Вы можете вести обсуждения и дебаты с лучшими знатоками, прочитав и перечитав все шестьдесят оригинальных рассказов, написанных сером Артуром Конан-Дойлем, а также написанные другими: возможно, вы даже написали один из них сами!

К какой бы категории вы ни принадлежали, вы обязательно надолго запомните посещение музея. Вы можете делать фотографии везде, где пожелаете (горничная будет рада помочь вам), а когда вы будете покидать музей, вы, возможно, поймаете себя на мысли, что вам хочется остановить кеб на лошадях, который бы



довез вас домой!

Шерлок Холмс и Доктор Ватсон жили в № 221б на Бейкер Стрит примерно с 1881 по 1904 гг. Квартира 221б находилась на втором этаже дома с меблированными комнатами, хозяйкой которого была Миссис Хадсон. 17 ступенек отделяли холл на первом этаже от кабинета Холмса и Ватсона на втором этаже. Спальня Холмса примыкала к кабинету сзади.

Мы знаем из описаний Доктора Ватсона, что гостиная, которая выходила на Бейкер Стрит, "освещалась двумя широкими окнами" и что она была довольно маленькая: однажды Холмс появился из своей спальни и одним прыжком пересек кабинет, чтобы закрыть шторы, а в другой раз в кабинет зашел мужчина, который казался таким большим, что он почти заполнил собой их "маленькую комнатку".

Посетители узнают многие знакомые им предметы и личные вещи, о которых упоминается в рассказах.

Спальня Доктора Ватсона находилась на третьем этаже, возле комнаты Миссис Хадсон, и выходила на открытый дворик за домом. Сегодня эти комнаты используются в качестве музейных залов, где центральное место занимает замечательный бронзовый бюст Мистера Холмса. Посетители могут ознакомиться с литературой, картинами, фотографиями и газетами того времени. Здесь также представлены предметы, упоминаемые в приключениях, и письма Мистера Холмса.

Большой и привлекательный сувенирный магазин музея находится на первом этаже. Здесь вы найдете уникальную коллекцию подарков, керамики, произведений искусства, бюстов, картин, книг, игральных карт, футболок, охотничьих шляп: всевозможные необычные вещи предлагаются исключительно посетителям музея.

Здание музея было зарегистрировано в качестве дома с меблированными комнатами в период с 1860 по 1934 год и, таким образом, является примером настоящего постоянного дома того времени.

Дом был построен в 1815 году и внесен в список зданий Ее Величества, переставляющих архитектурную и историческую ценность, 2-го класса.

**Ex. 5. Remember the idioms:**

TO CARRY A TORCH - быть преданным делу, нести знамя чего-л.

To suffer unrequited love. Since the late 1920s, this phrase has been used to describe a long-standing emotional attachment that is either undeclared or not returned.

The torch represents the flame of undying love, and this symbolism may come from depictions of Venus, the goddess of love, holding a burning torch.

IF LOOKS COULD KILL - убийственный злобный взгляд; "если бы взглядом можно было убить" *Example:* If looks could kill, then the look he gave me would have killed me at once.





UNIT 21. СОЦИОКУЛЬТУРНАЯ СОСТАВЛЯЮЩАЯ (КУЛЬТУРНЫЙ ФОН) АНГЛОЯЗЫЧНОГО ПОБУДИТЕЛЬНОГО ДИСКУРСА

Рассматривая вопрос о социокультурной составляющей англоязычного побудительного дискурса как процесса издания побудительных речевых актов в рамках соответствующей лингвокультуры и понимая под последней *культуру*, оязыковлённую, овнешнённую в знаках языка (Красных, 2007, 79), мы закономерно приходим к необходимости раскрытия сущности самого феномена национальной культуры.

В этнологии национальная культура определяется как социальный феномен, который может быть осмыслен в контексте всех сторон общественной жизни нации – экономической, политической, духовной – характеризуя каждую из них с точки зрения присутствующего им человеческого содержания. Национальная культура транслирует традиции, ценности и духовный опыт нации.

Характеризуя рассматриваемый феномен, важно учитывать следующие моменты:

- каждая национальная культуры неповторима, ей присущи самобытные, уникальные черты;
- в национальной культуре отражаются как психология народа, так и его история;
- природные условия как фактор жизнедеятельности людей оказывают определённое опосредованное влияние на формирование особенностей культуры народа;
- элементы культуры выполняют этнодифференцирующие функции, становясь основой для различения «мы» и «они», т.е. взаимное усвоение элементов культуры сопровождается усилением этнического самосознания и стремлением к закреплению этнической специфики (Башиева, 1990, 43; Лучинская, 2002; Степанов, 2007; Тавадов, 1998, 184-187).

В связи с приведённым определением возникает ещё один важный для нашей работы вопрос: своеобразие какой национальной культуры находит отражение («языковление») в английском языке и можно ли говорить об английской лингвокультуре в целом? Ведь английский язык поликультурен, т.е. обслуживает несколько культур либо в качестве основного, либо в качестве дополнительного средства коммуникации (Хухуни, Валуйцева, 2007,



91), и общность языка отнюдь не свидетельствует об общности культур (Сепир, 1993, 190-191).

Строго говоря, поликультурен не только английский язык в целом, но и его британский вариант. Ведь британец – понятие многозначное, это и англичанин, и шотландец, и валлиец (Паксман, 2009, 112), хотя, конечно, британский вариант английского языка связан в первую очередь с англичанами как его носителями. Тем более о поликультурности английского языка приходится говорить, когда речь идёт о двух его основных – британском и американском вариантах, ибо культура, в частности, культура общения в Британии существенно отличается от соответствующей культуры в Америке (Гачев, 2007, 47). Подчёркивая это различие, Г. Гачев называет Америку анти-Англией и отмечает, что американство англоязычно, но значения там и мыслей, и понятий иные, чем в Англии (Гачев, 1997, 337, 340).

«Американцы, – пишет Г.Гачев, – невоспитанные дети, непринуждённые, фамильярные. Проблема состояния психики в Америке – возбуждение, раскованность» (Гачев, 2003, 164). В противоположность этому одна из типичных черт англичанина – сдержанность. Доминантой английского характера является признак «сохраняющий покой внутри себя» (Сабирова, 2010, 47). Самое главное для англичанина правило: эмоции даны, чтобы их контролировать» (Паксман, 2009, 16), хотя это правило не исключает того, что современные англичане такие же люди, как все – живые, эмоциональные, даже болтливые (Аннинский, 2001, 30).

Примеры, иллюстрирующие указанные различия в манере и правилах общения англичан и американцев, мы встречаем в книге К.Фокс (Фокс, 2011, 52, 187). Так, она пишет, что в ситуации знакомства нахрапистый «американский» подход – фраза типа «Привет, я – Билл из Айовы», особенно сопровождаемая протянутой рукой и широкой улыбкой, – англичан заставляет морщиться и ёжиться, поскольку они не желают знать чужих имён или называть свои до тех пор, пока не достигается определённая степень близости. Другая ситуация – несоблюдение очереди. В Америке нарушителю громко и решительно скажут «Эй, давай в очередь!» – или что-то подобное. В Англии, где несоблюдение очереди считается аморальным поступком, вряд ли кто-то откроет рот и потребует, чтобы нарушитель встал в очередь.

Что же позволяет лингвистам несмотря на указанные различия всё же пользоваться словосочетаниями типа «мир английского языка» (Вежбицкая, 2011, 389) или «англоязычная культура» (Козлова, 2009, 109), не акцентирующими внимание на



специфике культур разных англоязычных сообществ?

Не вызывает сомнения, что в условиях интернационализации культуры различные нации, говорящие на английском языке (среди них англичане составляют всего 8 процентов), вносят свои дополнения в этот язык, отражающие особенности их культур. Из 3000 слов, ежегодно поступающих в базы данных составителей Оксфордского английского словаря, только малая часть – из Англии, остальные приходят из Америки, Австралии или из международного языка компьютерного дела и науки. «Парадокс английского языка – пишет Дж. Паксман, – в том, что он дорог и близок его носителю и в то же время принадлежит всем и каждому» (Паксман, 2009, 337).

И, вместе с тем, несмотря на отдельные изменения, английский язык в целом остаётся автономной сформировавшейся в рамках англосаксонской культуры системой с присущим ей своеобразием отражения действительности, поскольку каждый естественный язык отражает определённый способ восприятия и организации («концептуализации») мира и имеет особую картину мира, которая представляет собой основу, фундамент восприятия, опираясь на который человек действует в мире (Евдокимчева, 2008, 14; Кумахова, 2011, 12-14; Осокин, Соколов, 2007, Т.1., 904;).

Соответственно люди, говорящие на английском языке, овладевают англосаксонской языковой картиной мира со своими приоритетами восприятия окружающей действительности и речевыми стереотипами. Самой характерной чертой данной языковой картины мира являются стремление к успеху и самоактуализации личности (Квашина 2011, 49).

Предки современных «чистокровных» американцев – выходцы из Британских островов, поселившиеся в Америке еще в XVIII веке, и американский мультирасовый социум построен на англосаксонской культуре и протестантских ценностях (Димиев: Электронный ресурс. URL: <http://www.koob.ru/dimiev/america>), что предопределяет наряду с различиями общность мировосприятия и способов поведения (в том числе, речевого) англичан и шире – британцев – и американцев.

Таким образом, традиционная англосаксонская культура является своеобразным инвариантом, а современные английская и американская культура – её вариантами.

Следовательно английский язык – это средство «оязыковления» англосаксонской культуры с присущими ей нормами поведения, являющейся, таким образом, этносоциокультурной



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составляющей (культурным фоном) англоязычного побудительно-го дискурса, во многом предопределяющей его типологические признаки и/или специфику его вербальной составляющей.

Рассмотрим релевантные для нашего исследования особенности данной культуры с позиций упоминавшегося в 1.1 типолого-характерологического подхода, принятого в лингвокультурологии. Для данного подхода важным является понятие *культурной модели (cultural pattern)*. Культурные модели – это особые ментальные программы, в основе которых лежат убеждения, ценности и нормы, разделяемые членами лингвокультурного общества (этноса, нации), и которые определяют специфику поведения, мировосприятия и находят своё отражение в языке (Lustig, Koester, 1999, 78). Такие модели могут быть положены в основу типологии культур.

Базовые параметры для разработки этой типологии представлены в работах психолога и социолога К. Хофстеде (Hoffstede, 1980), антропологов Ф. Клухона и Ф. Шродбека (Kluckhohn, Strodtbeck, 1960), антрополога и лингвиста Э. Холла (Hall, 1966). Несмотря на некоторые различия в подходах и терминологии, обусловленные различиями профессиональных интересов учёных, между этими параметрами есть много общего. Главное, что их объединяет, – это их антропоцентрическая сущность, поскольку в центре предложенных классификаций находится человек в его различных ипостасях: его отношение к себе, другим людям, базовым концептам и т.д.

Л.А. Козлова, опираясь на работы, посвящённые типологии культур, выделяет основные параметры, которые находят наиболее регулярное отражение как в лексике, так и грамматике языка. К ним, в частности, относятся следующие:

- отношение человека к окружающему миру;
- принцип построения отношений между социальными группами людей в обществе;
- отношение человека к другим членам общества (Козлова, 2009, 44).

Рассмотрим в свете этих параметров англосаксонскую культуру и её варианты.

По параметру «отношение к окружающему миру» исследователи выделяют *культуру деятельности (a doing culture)* и *культуру бытия (a being culture)*. Возможен и переходный случай – культура становления (Kluckhohn, Strodtbeck, 1960).

Англосаксонская культура и особенно её американский вариант относятся к культурам *деятельностного* типа. Так,



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В.И. Карасик подчёркивает, что английская нация – это волевой, часто воинственный человек (Карасик, 2004), А. Димиев (Димиев: Электронный ресурс. URL: <http://www.koob.ru/dimiev/america>) аналогично характеризует американцев. Он считает чертой американского менталитета деловитость, предприимчивость, деловую агрессивность. Американцы больше всех работают, меньше всех отдыхают. По мнению Г. Гачева, уже в самом приветствии *How do you do?* (Дословно *Как Вы делаете?*) заложен «символ веры» англичан и американцев – приоритет деятельности, работы (ср. русское *Здравствуйте!* – главное – здоровье, немецкое *Wie geht's!* (Как идёте?), главное – динамика) (Гачев, 2003, 9). Деятельностный тип англосаксонской культуры имеет и другие проявления в языке. Так, по мнению А.Вежбицкой, английский язык обычно представляет все жизненные события, происходящие с нами, так, как будто мы всецело управляем ими, как будто все наши ожидания и надежды находятся под нашим контролем; даже ограничения и вынужденные действия представлены в нём именно с такой точки зрения (ср.: англ. *I have to do it* и рус. *Мне надо*). В русском необходимость передаётся как навязанная извне) (Вежбицкая, 2011, 354).

Деление культур на культуру деятельностного и бытийного типа находит, по мнению Л.А. Козловой, проекцию в разделение языков на *'Have-languages'* и *'Be-languages'*. Поскольку результатом целенаправленной деятельности является прежде всего приобретение, обладание материальными благами, властью, то языки, принадлежащие культурам деятельности, в нашем случае, английский, являются преимущественно *have-языками* (Козлова, 2009, 47). Эта точка зрения представляется верной, поскольку культ собственности – важная черта англосаксонской культуры. Вот что пишет по этому поводу М.В. Озеров: «В Англии почитают собственность, причём не только свою, но и чужую. "Моё," – заявляет трёхлетний малыш, и другие дети не трогают его игрушку. И мальчик повторяет эту фразу всю жизнь. И обносит свою собственность заборами, обтягивает проволокой, развешивает таблички с грозным словом «прайвит» – «частный» (Озеров, 1977, 19). Отсюда широкое распространение запретительных побудительных эллиптических предложений на данных табличках: No Entrance ! Staff Only! Культ собственности царит и в США. Как отмечает А. Димиев (Димиев: Электронный ресурс. URL: <http://www.koob.ru/dimiev/america>), в этой стране коллективная собственность отсутствует. Каждый пяточок земли кому-то принадлежит, и только владелец решает, что с этой землей сде-



лать. Муниципальной собственностью являются лишь крохотные островки парков.

Наилучшим образом о почитании собственности как черте англосаксонского менталитета говорит, на наш взгляд, герой П.Устинова: 'Communism's strictly for have-nots and everyone wants to have (P.Ustinov. God and the State Railways, 153).

По характеру отношений между социальными группами в обществе различаются *вертикальные* и *горизонтальные* типы культур. Этот параметр выделения типов культур тесно связан с параметром *дистанции власти*, предлагаемым Г. Хофстеде (Hofstede, 1991).

В культурах вертикального типа в сознании членов сообщества существует убеждение и признание того факта, что люди изначально не могут быть равными и занимать одинаковое положение в обществе, а потому существует определённая дистанция и иерархия в отношениях между различными слоями общества. Люди, занимающие более низкое положение по своему происхождению, возрасту, социальному, имущественному статусу или по служебному положению, должны подчиняться вышестоящим представителям общества. Таким образом, как отмечает Т.В. Ларина (Ларина: Электронный ресурс. URL: <http://fb2lib.net.ru/book/137743>), в странах с высоким индексом дистанции власти неравенство носит демонстративный характер, отношения строятся на подчинении, послушании, почитании, обязательном выполнении указаний старших. Власть даёт огромное преимущество тем, кто ею обладает.

В культурах такого типа, к которым в значительной степени относится русская, вышестоящим лицам оказывается подчёркнутое уважение. Наиболее ярко этот статусный признак находит отражение в обращениях (Козлова, 2009, 53-54). Например, это *ты – Вы* обращение в русском языке, а также обращения по имени и отчеству.

Для культур вертикального типа характерен авторитарный тип общения, при котором нередко ущемляются интересы нижестоящего лица.

Англосаксонская культура в её современных вариантах относится к культурам *горизонтального* типа с наименьшей дистанцией власти. По мнению Т.В. Лариной (Ларина: Электронный ресурс. URL: <http://fb2lib.net.ru/book/137743>), в таких культурах власть не даёт особых льгот и привилегий. Ценятся образованность, идеи и личные достоинства, а не статус.



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Основополагающим принципом построения отношений между членами общества в подобных культурах является принцип изначального равенства: все люди, независимо от их происхождения, цвета кожи, вероисповедования и т.д. являются равными, они должны иметь равные возможности и права для реализации своих способностей.

Данный принцип отношений между людьми в обществе пронизывает все сферы его жизни и деятельности. В семейных отношениях культивируется не столько беспрекословное подчинение воле родителей, сколько совместное обсуждение и поиски причин того или иного решения. В деловой сфере поощряется не столько беспрекословное подчинение приказам начальника, сколько инициатива снизу. В сфере делового общения не только начальник может называть своего подчинённого по имени, но и подчинённый может обращаться к начальнику, называя его также по имени (Козлова, 2009, 55).

К.Фокс так описывает принцип равенства, характерный для её страны: «Пусть Англия – общество с высокоразвитым классовым сознанием, но... наша культура также во многих отношениях эгалитарная (уравнительная), по крайней мере, у нас не принято *подчёркивать* различия в статусе. Обслуживающий персонал зачастую принадлежит к более низкому сословию, чем их клиенты, но их поведение отличает отсутствие подобострастия и, согласно неписанным правилам, к ним следует относиться с вниманием и уважением. Как и все правила, эти тоже иногда не соблюдаются, но факты нарушения неизменно бывают замечены и подвергнуты осуждению» (Фокс, 2011, 119).

Далее К.Фокс показывает, как соблюдаются правила эгалитарной обходительности в пабах. Здесь, например, не принято давать на чай хозяину заведения или обслуживающему персоналу. Вместо чаевых их обычно угощают напитками. Дать персоналу на чай – значит, в грубой форме напомнить им, что они являются «прислужгой», а угостив их напитком, Вы подчеркнёте, что относитесь к ним как к равным. Согласно этикету, предписывающему предлагать напиток владельцу паба или обслуживающему персоналу, после того как вы сделаете заказ, следует сказать «*And one for yourself?*» или «*And will you have one for yourself?*» (Может, и себе нальёте бокальчик?). Если вы сами не заказываете напитки, всё равно принято спросить хозяина паба или бармена: «*Will you have a drink?*» (Не желаете выпить бокальчик?) – но «*And one for yourself*» предпочтительнее, поскольку предложение, высказанное в такой форме, подразумевает, что посетитель и бармен пьют



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вместе и что бармен включён в «круг равных» (Фокс, 2011, 119-120).

Даже этот один пример, ярко демонстрирующий взаимосвязь культуры и языка, убедительно подтверждает мнение Н.И. Формановской и С.Р. Габдуллиной о том, что англичане, в отличие от, например, русских коммуникантов, в большей мере озабочены формой высказывания, чем его содержанием (Формановская, Габдуллина, 2008, 87).

Однако, как отмечает Т.В. Ларина, опираясь на положения работы П. Брауна и С. Левинсона, эта форма также несёт в себе определённую информацию. Так, в высказывании «*I would really like it if you would shut the door*» говорящий выражает не только свою просьбу, но и своё намерение быть вежливым, в то время как в высказывании «*Shut the door*», употреблённом в тех же условиях общения, информация о таком намерении отсутствует (Ларина: Электронный ресурс. URL: <http://fb2lib.net.ru/book/137743>).

Намерение быть вежливым является важнейшим принципом коммуникации в культурах горизонтального типа. Так, общеизвестно, что британцы, особенно англичане, славятся своей вежливостью и обходительностью. Это один из ключевых моментов в англосаксонской культуре и фундаментальный аспект британского стиля общения, который культивировался на протяжении последних веков (Егорова, 2009, 213).

Английская коммуникативная культура является более регламентированной по сравнению с русской. Этикетная составляющая английского общения как языковое средство воплощения вежливости в основном нормативна, а русского – более вариативна и иногда факультативна (Ларина: Электронный ресурс. URL: <http://fb2lib.net.ru/book/137743>; Рисинзон, 2010, 5).

Как отмечает К. Фокс, ключевыми фразами в её лингвокультуре являются, в частности, следующие: «*Извините*», «*Пожалуйста*», «*Спасибо*». Эти слова есть в любой культуре, но англичане употребляют их чаще. Например, в Англии, когда вы что-то заказываете или покупаете – в магазине, в ресторане, в автобусе, в гостинице, – персонал ждёт от вас вежливого обращения, и это означает, что вы должны говорить им «*please*» и «*thank you*». Вежливость взаимна: бармен или продавец скажут: «*That'll be four pounds fifty, please*» («*Пожалуйста, с вас четыре фунта пятьдесят пенсов*») – и потом, когда вы вручите им деньги, непременно поблагодарят «*Thank you*». Суть правила заключается в том, что каждая просьба (как со сторо-



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ны клиента) должна сопровождаться словом «*please*», а в ответ на выполненную просьбу обязательно должно звучать «*thank you*». Таким образом, создаётся атмосфера социального равенства коммуникантов, и оплата услуг имеет видимость *дружеской услуги*, искренней признательности, то есть способствует комфортному общению между разными слоями населения и является нормой для большинства англичан.

Такому стилю общения способствуют и другие ключевые фразы: «*Боюсь, что...*», «*Мне очень жаль, но...*», «*Вы не против?*», «*Не могли бы Вы?*», «*Не думаю, что...*», «*Как ваши дела?*», «*Да, в самом деле*», «*Чудесный день, вы не находите?*», «*Простите, будьте так добры, передайте, пожалуйста, джем*», «*Простите, мне право неловко, но вы, кажется, стоите на моей ноге*», «*При всём уважении я вынужден заметить, что тот благородный господин несколько погрешил против правды*» (Фокс, 2011, 119, 489; Егорова, 2009, 213).

Г.Гачев подчёркивает, что для англичан типичен ритуал вежливого поведения и почтительного обхождения хотя бы и с отъявленным мерзавцем (Гачев, 2003, 164).

Интересно, что очень похожие характеристики коммуникативного поведения мы находим в книге А. Димиева (Димиев: Электронный ресурс. URL: <http://www.koob.ru/dimiev/america>), посвящённой американскому обществу. Так, например, он пишет: «В Штатах полицейские не смотрят на тебя с наглой улыбкой и не ведут себя по-хамски. Работники сферы обслуживания приветливы и услужливы. Водители на дорогах взаимно вежливы и не стремятся показать, кто здесь основной». И далее: «Сказать подлецу, что он подлец, недопустимо, это правило плохого тона. У тебя, раз ты делаешь такое заявление, видимо, действительно что-то не так. Поэтому у них все без исключения *nice*».

Вежливое речевое поведение – это демонстрация уважения и позитивного отношения к другому человеку (Формановская, Габдуллина, 2008, 4; Плунгян, 2012, 68), она предполагает максимальные преимущества для слушателя (Рисинзон, 2010, 10) и полностью соответствует принципу уважения к достоинству личности, который, по мнению Л.А. Аннинского, является базисом английской жизни (Аннинский, 2001, 38).

Не случайно именно английские антропологи П. Браун и С. Левинсон (Brown, Levinson, 1978, 1987) разработали теорию вежливости, в основу которой положено понятие «угрозы лицу» (*face-threatening acts*) – как адресанта, так и адресата. Учёные исходили из того, что общение происходит при разумном вза-



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имодействию, поэтому такие намерения как приказ, просьба, извинение, упрёк и т.д. успешно реализуются в речи только в том случае, если имеют форму, сохраняющую комфорт для обоих коммуникантов.

Т.В. Ларина подчёркивает, что сохранение лица – это не цель коммуникации, а условие, без выполнения которого нормальное общение невозможно (Ларина: Электронный ресурс. URL: <http://fb2lib.net.ru/book/137743>).

Англичанам свойственно тончайшее чувство партнёра, толерантность. Другой имеет право. Право на мнение, право на оппозицию, право на глупость. Он уважает право другого думать, что угодно (Аннинский, 2001, 30). В мире английского языка это, в частности, отражается в том, что можно сказать другому человеку: «*Я с тобой не согласен*», но нельзя сказать «*Ты не прав*». В английском языке высказывание *You are wrong* звучит очень грубо и, так сказать, некультурно (Вежбицкая, 2011, 398). А. Димиев (Димиев: Электронный ресурс. URL: <http://www.koob.ru/dimiev/america>) отмечает эту особенность общения, выраженную возможно ещё и в большей степени, у американцев с их постоянным стремлением к успеху: «Деловитость неразрывно связана с гордыней, которая в крови у каждого. Трудно себе представить совещание-дебат на одной из американских фирм, где, например, обсуждается вопрос об альтернативности вложения капитала. Ведь считается неприличным спорить, говорить «*я не согласен*», «*вы не правы*». Для них лучше промолчать или говорить намёками, ты должен дать возможность собеседнику «сохранить своё лицо».

Максимальное уважение интересов собеседника предполагает предоставление ему выбора (Brown, Levinson, 1987). В речи, как отмечает, Ю.А. Егорова (Егорова, 2009, 214), это прослеживается в смягчении коммуникативного удара (элементарная просьба или вопрос должны звучать элегантно и изящно и содержать извинение адресанта за нарушенный покой адресата, например, “*I’m sorry to trouble you, if it’s not too inconvenient...*” или “*I wonder if I might be so bold to ask...*”).

Одним из способов проявления уважения к собеседнику является акцент говорящего на факультативности и субъективности своего мнения. Чаще всего, члены англоязычного сообщества субъективируют свои высказывания при помощи таких средств как *I think, I guess, I suppose, maybe, probably, perhaps*, что снижает категоричность суждения (<http://fb2lib.net.ru/book/137743>).



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С.А. Ризинсон считает конструкцию *I think* средством реализации специализированной этикетной тактики авторизации (Ризинсон, 2010, 21).

Все вышеприведённые характеристики англосаксонской культуры, связанные с параметром «принципы построения, отношений между социальными группами людей в обществе», находятся в тесном взаимодействии с её характеристиками, основанными ещё на параметре «отношение человека к другим членам общества». На основании его культуры делятся на *коллективистские* и *индивидуалистские*. По мнению С.Г. Тер-Минасовой, в истоках формирования культур лежит исторический фактор, а именно разные способы трудовой деятельности, добывания пищи, требование разной степени объединения усилий людей (Тер-Минасова, 2003, 7).

В коллективистском типе культуры отдельный человек воспринимает себя как часть общего коллектива (семьи, организации и т.д.), а потому он обязан подчиняться интересам коллектива, не противопоставлять себя, не выделяться и не возвышаться над коллективом. В то же время он может надеяться и рассчитывать на помощь и совет со стороны коллектива в случае необходимости, а коллектив берёт на себя ответственность за поступки отдельного человека.

В индивидуалистском типе культуры в центре внимания находится отдельный человек, его права и потребности, с которыми должно считаться и которые должно уважать общество. Каждый человек имеет право на личную свободу и уважение его как личности. В то же время он сам отвечает за свои поступки, за принятые решения и в своей личной жизни должен следовать тем же принципам – уважение к другим членам общества, их индивидуальности.

Английская и американская культура являются наиболее ярким примером *индивидуалистских* культур (Козлова, 2009, 50). Так, Дж. Паксман отмечает, что в основе английской культуры лежит индивидуализм и девизом этой страны могла бы быть фраза «Я знаю свои права» (Паксман, 2009, 342). Как подчёркивает Г. Гачев, идеал англичанина – ДЖЕНТЛЬМЕН. Это в высшей степени «самоделанный» человек, зависящий только от себя. Джендльмен – воплощение независимости (Гачев, 2003, 158-159). А вот полуироничное замечание А. Димиева об аналогичном качестве американцев: «Если американец Вас спрашивает, как у Вас дела, не дай бог взять и ответить «Спасибо, хреново», да ещё и углубиться в описание деталей хреновости. Он Вас уже не



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слышит. Он не разрешит, так или иначе увернувшись, грузить себя Вашими проблемами. Он будет решать их сам. С пассионарностью молодого зверя» (Димиев: Электронный ресурс. URL: <http://www.koob.ru/dimiev/america>).

Индивидуализм англичан и американцев находит своё яркое воплощение в понятие *privacy*. А.А. Джиеова отмечает, что это понятие настолько специфично для англосаксонской языковой модели мира, что пронизывает его весь и отражает значимость этого понятия в менталитете англичан и американцев. На русский язык слово *privacy* можно перевести лишь приблизительно: «уединение», «уединённость», «право на частную жизнь», «автономия личности». Конечно, тяга к *privacy* – это общечеловеческое свойство, но в английском социуме эта потребность возведена в культ (Джиеова, 2009, 186-187).

Различные исследователи объясняют эту самобытность такими факторами, как высокая плотность населения Британских островов, повышающая потребность в уединении, и английская погода, заставляющая людей много времени проводить в помещении и, таким образом, определяющая особую любовь к дому. К.Фокс пишет: «Для англичанина дом – это нечто большее, чем его крепость, воплощение его принципов неприкосновенности частной жизни. Для англичанина – это его индивидуальный показатель его статуса, главное дело его жизни» (Фокс, 2011, 139).

Конечно, понятие *privacy* нельзя ограничить только этим проявлением. «Несоразмерно огромное количество наших главенствующих общественных норм, – отмечает К.Фокс, – связано с неприкосновенностью частной жизни: нас учат не лезть не в своё дело, не проявлять любопытство, не откровенничать, не устраивать сцен, не поднимать шум, не привлекать к себе внимание и никогда не стирать грязное бельё на людях» (Фокс, 2011, 58).

Privacy – это зона личной автономии, в которую посторонним вход воспрещён. Это касается всего – личной территории человека, жилья, окружающего его пространства, его собственности, личной жизни, планов, интересов, чувств, желаний и т.д. (Ларина: Электронный ресурс. URL: <http://fb2lib.net.ru/book/137743>).

Стремление к сохранению личного пространства (в физическом смысле) иногда приводит даже к неудобствам: в час пик англичане толпятся у дверей транспорта, а в середине часто совершенно свободно. И это результат привитого с детства отвращения к тесному физическому контакту с другими людьми и вообще



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неприспособленности к жизни в толпе (Остальский, 2012, 335).

Иностранцы, приезжающие в Англию, характеризуют *privacy* как «уединённость безразличия». Именно так назвала её Марта Геллхорн, жена Эрнеста Хемингуэя. В интервью с Дж.Паксманом она сказала, что Англия нравится ей абсолютным равнодушием. «Я могу уехать, провести шесть месяцев в джунглях, вернуться, войти в комнату, и никто не задаст ни единого вопроса о том, где я была и чем я занималась. Мне просто скажут: «А, вы, как мило. Выпить хотите?» (Паксман, 2009, 188).

Сходную характеристику даёт А. Димиев американцам: «Ревностная защита прав собственности и всевозможных прав личности привела к тому, что выросли поколения людей, просто не умеющих общаться, да и не испытывающих в этом особой потребности. Мой дом – моя крепость. Всё остальное меня не касается. Очень многие американцы вообще ни с кем не общаются, кроме коллег по работе и знакомых в церкви по воскресеньям» (Димиев: Электронный ресурс. URL: <http://www.koob.ru/dimiev/america>).

В результате малейшее проявление внимания к другому особенно незнакомому человеку может быть расценено им как вторжение в его частную жизнь. А.А. Джиеова в своей статье (Джиеова, 2009) упоминает историю, когда в вагоне поезда пассажир сказал соседу, что тот уронил горячий пепел на брюки. На это он получил ответ: «Вот уже десять минут, как горят спички в кармане вашего пиджака, но я не счёл возможным вмешиваться в ваши дела!». И это есть ничто иное как «свойственное англичанам *«respect for privacy»*.

Описанные особенности англосаксонской индивидуалистской культуры находят своё выражение в языке. Назовём некоторые из них.

Во-первых, с типологической точки зрения английский язык характеризуется как *I-language* (Матезиус, 1989, 20-21), местоимение *I* пишется в нём с большой буквы, что уже отражает значимость индивида в английской культуре. В русском языке соответствующее местоимение имеет отрицательную коннотацию. «Я – последняя буква в алфавите», – напоминают человеку, слишком часто упоминающему свою персону. Отсюда нередкая замена местоимения «я» местоимением «мы», особенно в научной коммуникации, что совсем не типично для английской научной коммуникации.

Во-вторых, директивные речевые акты, даже такие смягченные как совет, воспринимаются их адресатом как



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вторжение в его частную жизнь. Прямое побуждение может быть источником конфликта в английской коммуникации, если только это побуждение не адресовано близким или членам семьи (Формановская, Габдуллина, 2008, 87-88).

В-третьих, это широкое использование формально вежливых этикетных высказываний, которые выполняют чисто социальную функцию контактоподдержания и не связаны с чувством искренней симпатии к собеседнику. Они способствуют сохранению дистанции между коммуникантами.

Это и уже упоминавшийся вопрос *How are you?* (Как дела?), требующий всего лишь стандартного ответа "*Fine*", а также его аналоги типа *How is your wife?* *How is your job?* и т.д., и свободное употребление слова *love* в общении даже с малознакомыми в значении «привет» (*He sends you his love*), и ничего не значащие приглашения и т.д.

Формализованный характер таких средств, обеспечивающих *privacy* обоих собеседников, особенно ярко проявляется при общении англичан и американцев с представителями других лингвокультур. Так, например, Д.К. Стивенсон (Стивенсон, 1996, 167-168) пишет: «Когда американец говорит: «Если когда-нибудь будете в Чикаго, приезжайте в гости», – он не имеет в виду, что иностранный гость поймёт его буквально, и не обрадуется, увидев его на своём пороге без предупреждения. Таким же образом обычное письмо с благодарностью за гостеприимство – это всего лишь необходимый жест вежливости».

Многочисленные речевые табу на открытость и искренность являются предпосылкой любви англичан к сарказму и юмору. Юмор часто используется как защитный механизм, в основном в форме иронии и самоиронии (Егорова, 2009, 215). М.В. Озеров называет его щитом, за которым можно спрятать истинные чувства. В качестве иллюстрации этого он рассказывает следующую историю. Пожарник в последнюю минуту вытаскивает студента Джона Кэрлоса из охваченного огнём здания. Несомненно напуганный Джон скрывает своё волнение за шуткой: «Спасибо, что Вы успели вовремя, я как раз обнаружил, что у меня нет мази от ожогов» (Озеров, 1977, 15).

Кроме того, традиционную британскую вежливость учёные иногда объясняют (как это ни парадоксально) врождённой агрессивностью англичан, которая в современном обществе выражается в спорте и юморе. У англичан сублимация агрессии идёт через юмор, важную роль играет самоирония (*self-deprecation*) (Сабириова, 2010, 64). Американцы также любят изощрённые



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розыгрыши, скрытые насмешки (Стивенсон, 1996, 168).

Таким образом, социокультурную составляющую англоязычного процесса коммуникации, частью которого являются побудительный дискурс, образуют такие ценности англосаксонской культуры, как деятельностное отношение к окружающему миру, почитание частной собственности, формальное равенство членов общества, демонстративная вежливость, значимость индивида, его право на личную свободу и уважение, толерантность, учёт интересов адресата, предполагающий его право на выбор, автономия личности, дистантность, достигаемая, в частности, с помощью формальной вежливости, юмор.