



ДОНСКОЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ЦИФРОВЫХ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ

Кафедра «Лингвистика и иностранные языки»

Учебно-методическое пособие
«Ireland»
по дисциплине

**«История английского
языка»**

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Аннотация

Учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для студентов очной, заочной форм обучения направления 45.03.02 «Лингвистика».

Учебное пособие знакомит студентов с некоторыми достопримечательностями Ирландии, 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 собрание дополнительных материалов страноведческого, характерного к любому учебнику английского языка. Возможно использование пособия в других учебных заведениях: на гуманитарных факультетах технических вузов, в системе дополнительного образования, на языковых курсах.

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UNIT 1. SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT IRELAND

Read and translate the text into Russian:

This country is located on the island of the same name. It is also called "Emerald" because of the hills and green valleys. The island of Ireland is the third largest in Europe.

Ireland often becomes a location for filming movies. Some scenes from "Harry Potter", "Star wars", "Braveheart" and others were shot here.

In Ireland, most of the population believes that fairies exist. In general, this country is considered the most fabulous, as many Irish people believe in leprechauns, fairies and other magical creatures.

Most surnames in the country begin with "Mac" or "O", which means "son" and "grandson".

The remoteness from mainland Europe caused some features of the fauna of Ireland. Tourists will not find snakes and ferrets here, and there are no ROE deer or moles on the island. But there are a huge number of cats, and their number is twice the number of dogs.

Learn the following words:

Ferret-хорек

Emerald- изумрудный

Fabulous- отрясающий

Remoteness- удаленность

Valleys- долины

Answer the questions:

Have you been to Ireland?

Are there more cats or dogs in Ireland?

Where is Ireland located?

What do the Irish men believe in?

Ireland is a beautiful country, isn't it?

Learn the following proverbs:

A friend in need is a friend indeed. – Друзья познаются в беде. Друг в беде – настоящий друг.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating. – Пирог на вкус проверяется. Сказано – не доказано, надо сделать.

UNIT 2. IRISH SYMBOLS

Read and translate the text into Russian

The Irish civilization is very ancient. Therefore, it is not surprising that Ireland has a rich heritage, ancient traditions and symbols. Shamrocks, Irish harp and flag - all these Irish symbols confirm that the people of Ireland are very creative and charming. The most popular Irish and Celtic symbols found in myths, legends and folk tales.

Irish harp. In ancient times, the Irish loved to entertain guests by playing the harp. Since then, this musical instrument has become one of the most beloved symbols of Ireland.

Shamrock. The shamrock is a three-leaved clover that grows throughout Ireland. It is believed that Saint Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland, used the shamrock to spread Christianity in the country, since the three leaves of this plant represent the Holy Trinity.

Ireland tricolour flag. The modern flag of Ireland is composed of white, orange and green. It was invented in 1848 by the Irish nationalist and revolutionary Thomas Francis Meagher, who advocated the independence of his country. He called white a symbol of peace between the Irish, who symbolized green, and the English companions of William III of England, known as William Henry of Orange

Learn the following words:

Shamrock - трилистник

Harp - арфа

Patron - покровитель

Composed of – состоящий

Symbolized - символизированный

Answer the questions:

Irish civilization is a very old, isn't it?

When did the Irish men play the harp?

Who used shamrock to spread Christianity in the country?

The Irish flag has three colors, hasn't it?

What colors does the Irish flag consist of?

Learn the following proverbs:

Ask a silly question and you get a silly answer. – Задай глупый вопрос и получишь глупый ответ.

A little pot is soon hot. – Люди маленького роста часто вспыльчивы.

UNIT 3. IRELAND

Read and translate the text into Russian

Ireland is famous as a country without any snakes. Legend has it that Saint Patrick banished them all. But the real reason is that Ireland is an island, and snakes have not lived there at least since the Ice Age.

Ireland is close to the larger island of Great Britain, in north-western Europe.

The larger part of the island is the Republic of Ireland and is usually simply called Ireland. Dublin is the capital of this independent country. The land is covered with fields and green mosses. Some people call Ireland the Emerald Isle because it is so magnificently green.

The green valleys and warm climate make Ireland a good place to breed cattle and sheep. Barley and wheat also grow well. Potatoes were once almost the only food people ate. But in the 1840s disease ruined the potato crops, and many people died or left Ireland for other countries, especially the USA.

Ireland is very popular with tourists, and Irish music and culture are famous all over the world.

Learn the following words:

- 1) Island – остров;
- 2) snake – змея;
- 3) moss – мох;
- 4) valley – долина;
- 5) cattle - крупный рогатый скот.

Answer the questions:

What is the capital of Ireland?

Is Ireland dominated by the cold or warm climates?

Why did people leave Ireland in 1840?

Ireland is very popular with tourists, isn't it?

Would you like to visit Ireland in the future?

Learn the following proverbs:

Birds of a feather flock together. – Рыбак рыбака видит из далека. Два сапога пара.

Appearances are deceptive. – Внешность обманчива.

Unit 4. Read and translate the text into Russian:

Folklor of Ireland

The Leprechaun has been estimated to figure to a large de-

gree in Irish folklore. According to the tales, the leprechaun is a mischievous fairy type creature in emerald green clothing who when not playing tricks spend all their time busily making shoes; the Leprechaun is said to have a pot of gold hidden at the end of the rainbow and if ever captured by a human it has the magical power to grant three wishes in exchange for release.

More acknowledged and respected in Ireland are the stories of Fionn mac Cumhaill and his followers, the Fianna, from the Fenian cycle. Legend has it he built the Giant's Causeway as stepping-stones to Scotland, so as not to get his feet wet; he also once scooped up part of Ireland to fling it at a rival, but it missed and landed in the Irish Sea – the clump became the Isle of Man and the pebble became Rockall, the void became Lough Neagh.

Learn the following words:

Pot of gold – горшок с золотом

Wish - желание

Stepping-stones - ступеньки

Pebbles - камешки

Answer the questions:

What color is the leprechaun's clothes?

Where is the leprechaun's pot hidden?

How many wishes a leprechaun can fulfill?

Whose stories are respected in Ireland?

What happened when Fionn mac Cumhaill left Ireland?

Learn the following proverbs:

Still waters run deep. – В тихом омуте черти водятся.

Who will not be ruled by the rudder must be ruled by the rock.

– Кто не слушает голос разума, должен быть готовым к большим бедам.

UNIT 5. CASHEL CASTLE

Read and translate the text into Russian:



Cashel Castle is located on the rock of the same name - the Rock of Cashel, also known as St. Patrick's Rock in County Tipperary. The history of the castle begins in the IV century. n. BC, when Conall Cork, the leader of one of the Irish clans, founded a fortification here. In 450, St. Patrick and converts the king of the local lands to Christianity. During the early Middle Ages Cashel Castle served as the residence of kings, then it was transferred to the ownership of the church, became a religious center and the seat of bishops. The peaceful existence of the castle and the settlement of Cashel was tragically interrupted in 1647, when during the English Revolution the castle was plundered and the inhabitants were killed. According to historical sources, they sought refuge within the walls of the castle, but were burned alive by Oliver Cromwell's soldiers. About 3,000 people died. After that, the castle turned into a symbol of the cruelty of the British, real courage and fortitude of the Irish. Today in the castle you can see numerous residential and economic buildings, as well as the ruins of the cathedral. At the top of the Cashel cliff is the Cormac Chapel, which is the best-preserved building of the entire cathedral complex.

Learn the following words:

Chapel – церквушка

To convert – превращать

Settlement - поселение

Answer the questions:

In what millennium started the castle building?

Who was converting the king of the local lands to Christianity?

What was the center of a castle in the early Middle Ages?

What's at the top of the cliff?

How many people died during the fire?



Learn the following proverbs:

Adversity makes strange bed fellows. – Тяжелые времена сближают разных людей. Есть странные сближения.

It never rains but it pours. – Пришла беда, отворяй ворота.

UNIT 6. CATHEDRAL OF CHRIST IN DUBLIN

Read and translate the text into Russian:



The main Cathedral of Dublin and one of the three oldest cathedrals in the city, Christ Cathedral boasts an exceptional age: it was founded as early as 1031 by the Viking king Sitrig. Christ Cathedral is revered as the patrimony of both Dublin archbishops — Catholic and Anglican, which is the best evidence of the exclusivity of the Church. But tourists are attracted here no longer by the dusty history of centuries, but by the cheerful Dublin modernity: among the exhibits of the Cathedral Museum are mummies of rats and cats, "preserved" in a musical organ a couple of centuries ago.

Little history

The Foundation stone of the Cathedral of Christ (the full name of the temple is the Cathedral of the Church of Christ) was laid in 1031 at the behest of the Viking king Sitrig Silkbird. Silk beard planned to build a Cathedral specifically for the first Archbishop of Dublin, blessed Donatus. Not much has survived from the original construction to the present day: further alterations and reconstructions of the Cathedral were too frequent and thorough. But in the time of Henry II, a century later, the Cathedral acquired choirs,

additional aisles and several chapels — and they can be seen during a visit to the temple today. The last restoration Of the Cathedral of Christ underwent in the 19th century: then, with the direct participation of the king of whiskey, Henry Roux, the interior elements that had become dilapidated were significantly updated and a number of extensions were added.

The most amazing exhibit of the Cathedral is a naturally mummified rat and a cat that once chased it, extracted from the Cathedral's organ during its cleaning in 1860.

You should start exploring the Cathedral from the main entrance. Its facade was re-faced in 1875, but the Norman and early English architectural elements are clearly visible. The magnificent Romanesque portico "moved" here from the Northern facade at the end of the 19th century, and not far from it you can see the ruins of the 13th century — the priest's house was located here.

Inside, it is worth seeing the tomb of a 12th-century Strongbow knight with a painstaking image of a complete knight's armament. In the statue, most likely, there are cavities intended for the burial of the internal organs of the venerable husband. The cross aisles and choirs are the oldest parts of the Cathedral, Dating from the 12th and 13th centuries. In the South aisle, you can see the chapel of St. Lawrence with a valuable relic — the embalmed heart of the Saint. The ceramic tiles on the floor of the chapel are original, from the 13th century.

Then you should definitely go to the underground part of the Cathedral — the crypt. It is the oldest structure in all of Dublin, Dating back to the early 12th century. The permanent Exhibition "treasures Of the Cathedral of Christ" presents artifacts related to services in the Church: manuscripts, candlesticks and other Church utensils. The most amazing exhibit is also on display here: a naturally mummified rat and a cat that once chased it, extracted from the Cathedral's organ during its cleaning in 1860.

Learn the following words:

Tomb – гробница

Venerable – высокопочтенный

To extract from – доставать

Answer the questions:

What year was the Cathedral built?

At whose behest was the Cathedral built?

What year was the facade re-faced?

What is the most amazing exhibit on display in the Cathedral?

What century did the Cathedral undergo restoration?

Learn the following proverbs:

Business before pleasure. – Кончил дело – гуляй смело. Сначала дело, потом все остальное.

Any port in a storm. – Не до жиру, быть бы живу.

UNIT 7. PUCK FAIR

Read and translate the text into Russian:

Puck Fair (Irish: Aonach an Phoic, meaning "Fair of the He-Goat", 'poc' being the Irish for a male goat) is one of Ireland's oldest fairs. It takes place annually for three days on the 10th, 11th and 12th of August in Killorglin, County Kerry.

Description

Every year a group of people go up into the mountains and catch a wild goat. The goat is brought back to the town and the "Queen of Puck", traditionally a young school girl from one of the local primary schools, crowns the goat "King Puck".

The goat is then put into a small cage on a high stand for three days, and on the 3rd day of the fair, he is brought down to be led back to the mountains. In the middle of the town square, he is crowned and this signifies that the festivities may begin. The pubs stay open until 3.00 AM which is a legal exception due to the fair as all bars in Ireland normally must close at 2.00 AM. This is a source of contention with the local police.

Markets

Tradition dictates that a horse fair takes place on the first day and on the second day there is a cattle fair. There are usually many street vendors during the festival who advertise their wares to the large numbers of tourists who come to Killorglin for the fair.

History

The fair itself is purported to be ancient but can only officially be traced back as far as 1613 when King James I issued a charter granting legal status to the existing fair in Killorglin. Despite this fact, its roots are still unknown, although there are several legends of its origins.

One of the legends of the fair is that the event pays tribute to a goat that broke away from its herd, while the rest of the herd headed towards the mountains, and warned the town's inhabitants while the "Roundheads" were pillaging the countryside around Shanara and Kilgobnet at the foot of the McGillicuddy Reeks. The advancing army of Oliver Cromwell during his conquest of Ireland in the 17th century triggered the pillages around the countryside. The goat's arrival alerted the inhabitants of danger, and they immediately set out to protect

the town and their herds. This is explained in the traditional Irish ballad, An Poc ar Buile (the Mad Puck Goat).

Scholars speculate that the fair's origins stem from Pre-Christian Ireland, from the Celtic festival of Lughnasa which symbolised the beginning of the harvest season, and that the goat is a pagan fertility symbol.

In 1931, Margaret Murray tied the Puck Fair into her version of the witch-cult hypothesis, asserting that it was a pre-Christian festival in honour of the Horned God. However, historians Jeffrey B. Russell and Brooks Alexander have asserted that "Today, scholars are agreed that Murray was more than just wrong – she was completely and embarrassingly wrong on nearly all of her basic premises.

Learn the following words:

Fair – ярмарка, базар

Festivities – торжества

Cattle – крупный рогатый скот

Wares – изделия

Charter – хартия, устав

To pillage – грабить

To stem – происходить

Pagan – языческий

Premise – предпосылка

Answer the questions:

When does the fair take place?

Who crowns the goat?

What legends are associated with this fair?

Learn the following proverbs:

Lend your money and lose your friends. – Дай деньги в долг и потеряешь друга. Дружба дружбой, а денежки врозь.

Too many cooks spoil the broth. – У семи нянек дитя без глазу.

UNIT 8. IRELAND'S NATURE

Read and translate the text into Russian:

Ireland is famous as a country without any snakes. Legend has it that Saint Patrick banished them all. But the real reason is that Ireland is an island, and snakes have not lived there at least since the Ice Age.

Ireland is close to the larger island of Great Britain, in north-

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western Europe. The smaller northern part of the island is called Northern Ireland and is part of the United Kingdom. Northern Ireland's capital is Belfast.

The larger part of the island is the Republic of Ireland and is usually simply called Ireland. Dublin is the capital of this independent country. Because of its location in the Atlantic Ocean, Ireland has a warm climate most of the year. It rains pretty often, with the hilly parts of the island getting nearly 255 cm of rain every year. The land is covered with fields and green mosses. Some people call Ireland the Emerald Isle because it is so magnificently green.

The green valleys and warm climate make Ireland a good place to breed cattle and sheep. Barley and wheat also grow well. Potatoes were once almost the only food people ate. But in the 1840s disease ruined the potato crops, and many people died or left Ireland for other countries, especially the United States of America.

Learn the following words:

To banish – запрещать

Independent - независимый

Magnificently - великолепно

Field - поляна

Mosses – мхи

Answer the questions:

What animals are absent in Ireland?

Which republic occupies most of the island?

Which city is the capital of Ireland?

At what period did people begin to leave Ireland?

Learn the following proverbs:

When in Rome, do as the Romans do. – В чужой монастырь со своим уставом не ходят.

Like father, like son. – Яблоко от яблони недалеко падает.

UNIT 9. KEIR CASTLE

Read and translate the text into Russian:



About Keir Castle

Keir Castle is one of the largest castles in Ireland located on an island in the middle of the Shur River in the center of Care. it was built in the 12th century.

Due to its strategic position, the castle played an important role during Ireland's struggle for sovereignty.

To date, three non-Irish films have been filmed at Keir Castle. Currently, Keir is open to tourists.

Answer the questions:

Which city is the Keir Castle located in ?

In the middle of what river is the Castle located?

What century was the Castle built in?

How many films have been filmed in this Castle?

Is the Castle open to tourists?

Learn the following words:

Struggle – борьба

Sovereignty - суверенитет

Learn the following proverbs:

Two wrongs do not make a right. – Злом зло не поправишь.
Honesty is the best policy. – Честность – лучшая политика.

UNIT 10. MANDERLEY CASTLE

Read and translate the text into Russian:



Manderley castle is one of the sights of Ireland. It is located on the outskirts of Killiney, South of Dublin. The castle was built in 1840. Its construction was carried out under the direction of Robert Warren. The construction of the castle was timed to coincide with the accession of Queen Victoria to the throne. Later, in 1928, a fire broke out, but the castle was restored by Thomas Power. He gave the castle a different name in honor of the goddess who rose from the flames. Irish singer Enya bought the castle in 1997. Enya is very fond of Daphne du Maurier's novels, so the artist renamed the castle "Manderley" in honor of the fictional house that plays a Central role in the story.

Now the mansion is surrounded by high walls and consists of three floors. From the roof of the castle tower, you can see the beautiful coast of Wales.

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Answer the questions:

What year was the castle first built in?
 What is the name of the current mistress of the castle?
 Who restored the castle after the fire?
 How many floors does the castle have?
 Whose novels does the lady of the castle love?

Learn the following words:

sights – достопримечательности;
 honor – честь; surrounded окруженный
 to coincide – совпадать;
 renamed – переименовать;
 accession – присоединение;
 mansion – особняк;

Learn the following proverbs:

Let sleeping dogs lie. – Не буди лиха, пока спит тихо.
 There is no place like home. Eat, west, home is best. – В гостях хорошо, а дома лучше. Дома и стены помогают.

UNIT 11. NEWGRANGE

Read and translate the text into Russian:



Newgrange sanctuary is part of the Bru-on-Boyne complex. This amazing place is the most popular place to visit among tourists.

"Newgrange" – a monument of hoary antiquity. According to scientists, it appeared almost 5,000 years ago. The sanctuary is simply amazing in its size:

height 13.5 m;

the diameter is 85 meters.

In the past, this was an important part of people's religious and spiritual life. Various rites and ceremonies were performed here. Now it attracts travelers, researchers and historians. Even the most sophisticated tourists will find many amazing things here.

Newgrange contains various examples of [graphic](#) Neolithic rock art carved onto its stone surfaces. These carvings fit into ten categories, five of which are curvilinear (circles, spirals, arcs, and dot-in-circles) and the other five of which are rectilinear (chevrons, lozenges, radials, parallel lines, and offsets). They are marked by wide differences in style, the skill-level needed to produce them, and on how deeply carved they are. One of the most notable types of art at Newgrange are the [triskele](#)-like features found on the entrance stone. It is approximately three meters long and 1.2 meters high, and about five tonnes in weight. It has been described as "one of the most famous stones in the entire repertory of [megalithic art](#)." Archaeologists believe that most of the carvings were produced prior to the stones being erected, although the entrance stone was carved in situ before the kerbstones were placed alongside it.

"Newgrange", like some other attractions in Ireland, is on the UNESCO world heritage list. A visit to the sanctuary will allow you not only to plunge into Irish history, but also to get acquainted with The architecture and culture of the country. For example, find out that the structure was built using a unique technology that is not similar to other technologies, or that it was intended for the worship of the God Dagda.

Learn the following words:

Unique - уникальный

To plunge - погружаться

Acquainted – знакомый с

Answer the questions:

What is the size of Newgrange?

Is this place in UNESCO world heritage list?

What was this place intended in the past for?

How many years ago was it discovered?

What is the most notable type of art at Newgrange?

Learn the following proverbs:

Can a leopard change his spots? – Горбатого могила исправит.

Do not change horses in the mid-stream. – Коней на переправе не меняют.

UNIT 12. ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL

(Text A)

Read and translate the text into Russian:



This story focuses on St. Patrick's Cathedral in Dublin, the largest in Ireland, located in the heart of the medieval quarter on St. Pat-

rick's Street. The most famous dean of the cathedral was the author



of "Gulliver's Travels" Jonathan Swift

- he rests under the arches of the building with his wife. Already in the 5th century AD. there was a church in this place. It is believed that this is where Patrick baptized future Christians. When entering the garden near the cathedral, the first thing that catches your eye is a flower bed, marking the place where the well was located, the water from which Saint Patrick used to baptize local residents. Plaque inscription: Near here is the reputed site of the well where St Patrick baptised many of the local inhabitants in the fifth century A.D. People rest and relax in the garden.

The wall lined with tubs of flowers is dedicated to Irish writers. The name, genre and years of life of the writer are written on the tablets on the left, the main works on the right. There is Oscar Wilde and Jonathan Swift, who has not been cleaned for a long time, probably out of great respect.

Inside the building there is a huge number of various monuments, flags and tablets that you can look at for hours.

Each chair has its own color embroidered cushion.

And finally, the most famous person whose name is associated with St. Patrick's Cathedral. The proximity of Jonathan Swift's grave is first reported by a plate in Latin with an epitaph written by Swift himself. The inscription reads: "Here rests the body of Jonathan Swift, dean of this cathedral, and severe indignation no longer tears his



heart. Go, traveler, and imitate, if you can, the one who bravely fought for the cause of freedom."

Learn the following words:

Medieval - средневековый

Quarter- четверть

To baptize-крестить

Inscription- надпись

Inhabitants- жители

Answer the questions:

What century was the cathedral built in?

Is there park on the territory?

Is the territory big?

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The names of what poets were mentioned in the history of this cathedral?

What material is the cathedral built of?

Learn the following proverbs:

A cat may look at a king. – И кошка может посмотреть на короля. Все равны под солнцем.

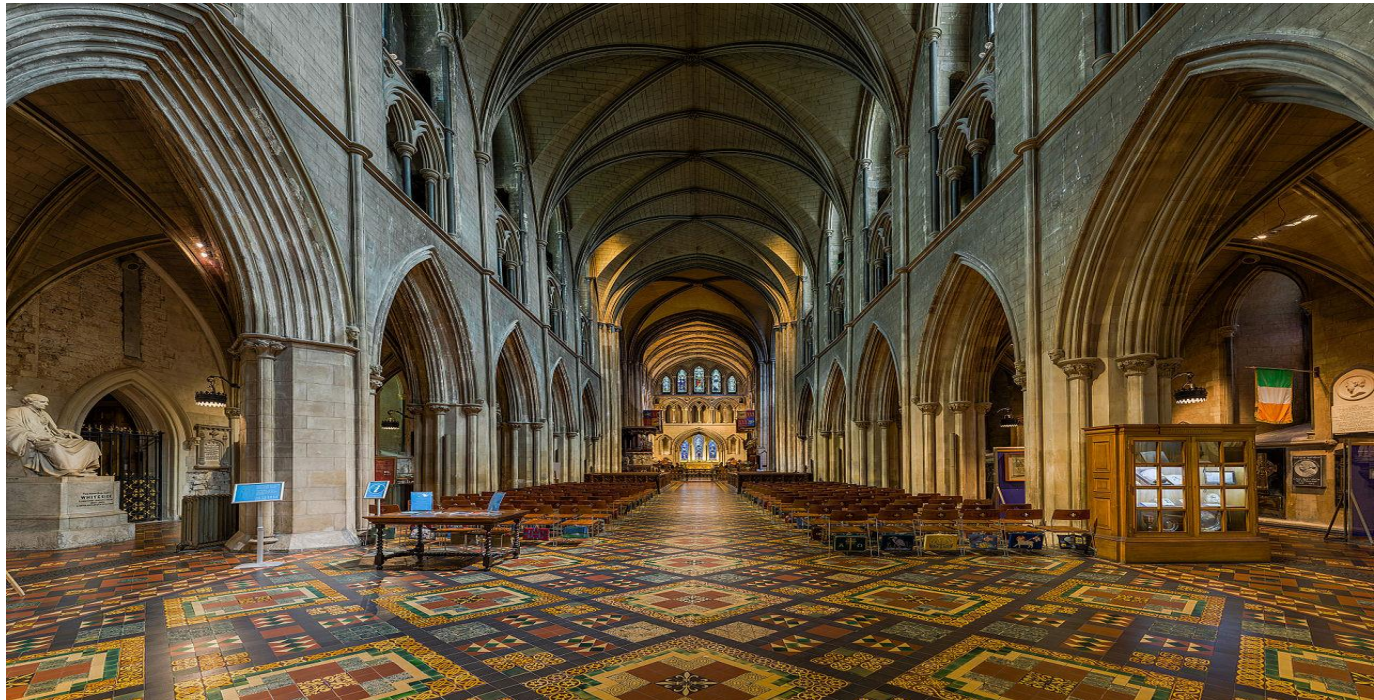
Nothing venture, nothing win/gain. – Волков бояться – в лес не ходить.

Text B:**Read and translate the text into Russian:**

The National Cathedral and Collegiate Church of Saint Patrick,
Dublin



The National Cathedral and Collegiate Church of Saint Patrick is Ireland's largest Cathedral. The first mention of the Cathedral dates back to 1191. Cathedral was built near the Holy spring of St. Patrick near the Poddle River. From 1783 until 1871 the cathedral served as the Chapel of the Order of Saint Patrick. Knighthood ceremonies were held in the Cathedral. Ireland's Remembrance Day ceremonies attended by the President of Ireland, take place there every November. In 2006, the Cathedral was seized by 18 Afghan refugees seeking political asylum, and held for several days.





Learn the following words:

Attended - посещаемый

Refugees - беженцы

To mention - упоминать

Learn the following proverbs:

Extremes meet. – Крайности сходятся.

Life being at forty. – Жизнь начинается в 40 лет (т.е. когда поумнеешь).

UNIT 13. NATIONAL LEPRECHAUN MUSEUM

(Dublin)

Read and translate the text into Russian:



The national leprechaun Museum was specially created in Dublin in 2003 to remind of the unique identity of this country. The entire exhibition is dedicated to the funny and friendly relatives of elves and fairies living in Ireland. Here, every visitor comes to a leprechaun, bringing a pot of gold. Among the exhibits of this institution is a real rainbow, in full accordance with the legends showing where the

treasure with gold is located. On the territory of the Museum there is a room of this fabulous creature, in which the visitor finds himself surrounded by furniture three times larger than the usual home environment. Guides will tell you how fairy-tale creatures met people in different centuries. After the walk, each visitor will receive a portrait of their personal leprechaun.

Learn the following words:

Leprechaun - лепрекон

Friendly - дружелюбный

Pot of gold – горшочек с золотом

Rainbow - радуга

Fairy creature – волшебное создание

Guide - гид

Answer the questions:

What year was the Museum created?

What is the Museum dedicated to?

What is in the room of a fairy-tale creature?

What does each visitor get after a walk?

Would you like to visit this place?

Learn the following proverbs:

No news is good news. – Лучшие новости – отсутствие новостей.

Bad news travels fast. – Худые вести не лежат на месте.

UNIT 14. JAMESON DISTILLERY MUSEUM**Read and translate the text into Russian:**



Almost everyone knows the name of the legendary Jameson whiskey. This hot drink is so popular that the sights of Ireland include the real John Jameson distillery in the Smithfield area of Dublin. It has long been a Museum.

John Jameson, the founder of the distillery, was born in Dublin in 1740. At the age of forty, he founded his first personal distillery. It was at that time that the hot drink received the motto "without fear" that has been Preserved to this day. The business was continued by the descendants of the distillery's founder. Quickly enough, John Jameson & Son became one of the most successful companies in the country, and this type of whiskey was loved by customers all over the world.

For this reason, when making a plan of what to see in Ireland during your trip, you should definitely consider a visit to Dublin and a visit to the distillery Museum. On its territory today, the production of whiskey is not conducted. Here the entourage of production of the XVIII-XIX centuries is preserved. A specially created documentary will tell about the history of the plant. All visitors are invited to an inter-

esting tour, during which they will be offered to taste numerous varieties of the legendary Irish amber drink.

Learn the following words:

Distillery-спиртовой завод

Motto-девиз

Entourage-антураж

Numerous-многочисленные

Answer the questions:

Where is the Jameson Museum located?

What year was the founder of this Museum born ?

What is the motto of a hot drink according to this place?

Is whiskey being made there now?

The entourage of what centuries is preserved in this territory?

Learn the following proverbs:

It is no use crying over spilt milk. – Потерявши голову, по волосам не плачут.

Beggars can not be choosers. – Дареному коню в зубы не смотрят. Не до жиру, быть бы живу.

UNIT 15. MALAHIDE CASTLE

Read and translate the text into Russian:





The estate was founded in 1185, when the knight Richard Talbot, who accompanied Henry II to Ireland, took possession of the land and Harbor of Malahide. Malahide castle was owned by the Talbot family for 791, with the exception of the period from 1649 to 1660, when Oliver Cromwell, after the conquest of Ireland, granted the manor to Miles Corbet. Corbet hanged himself after Cromwell's death and the castle passed back to Talbot. The castle was noticeably enlarged during the reign of Edward IV, and the towers were completed in 1765. The castle survived tragedies such as the battle of the Boyne, when fourteen members of the Talbot family sat down to Breakfast in the "Great hall" and by evening all were dead.

Malahide castle was eventually inherited by the seventh Baron Talbot, and passed to his sister rose on his death in 1973. In 1975, rose sold the castle to the state to pay off inheritance tax, and emigrated to Australia. Much of the castle's contents, especially the furniture, were sold in advance, leading to numerous public disputes. But private and public participants were able to partially recover the losses. At present, the castle operates as a Museum.

Learn the following words:

Accompanied – сопровождаемый

Possession-владение

Owned-принадлежащий
Conquest-завоевание
Granted-предоставил
Hanged-повешенный
Noticeably-значительно
Survived-выжил(пережил)
Eventually-в итоге
Inherited-унаследованный
Passed- был передан
Leading to-ведущий
Participants-участники

Answer the questions:

What year was the castle founded?
What tragedies did the castle survived?
Who finally inherited the castle?
What year was the castle sold to the state?
Does the castle have a museum?

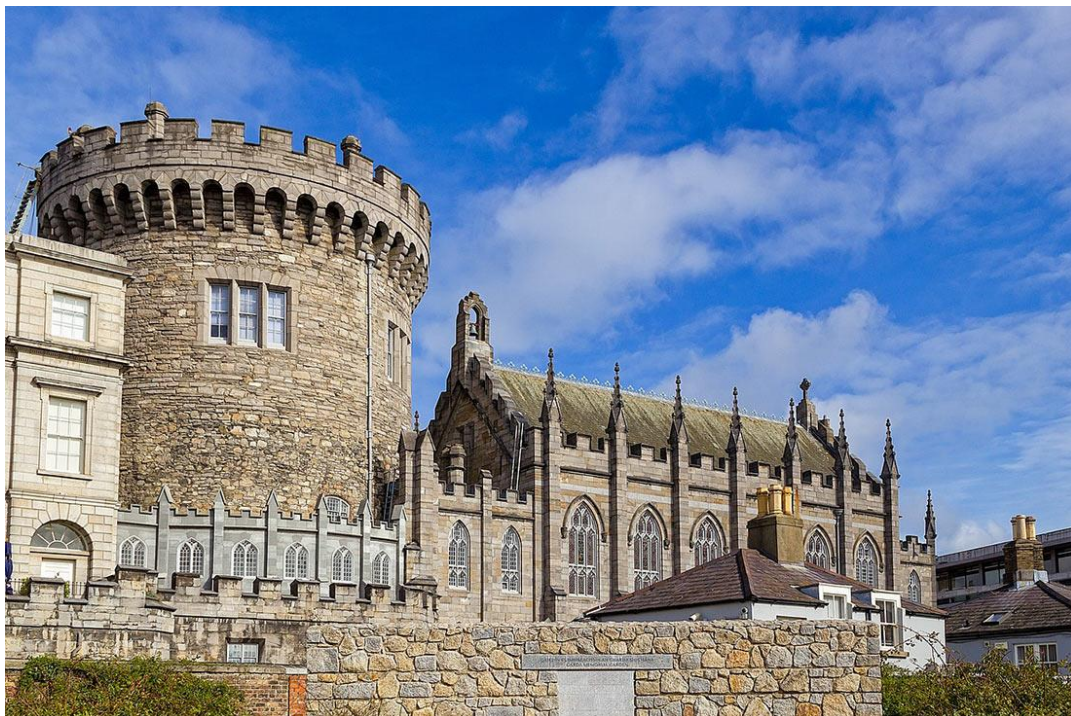
Learn the following proverbs:

You cannot make an omelette without breaking eggs. You cannot eat your cake and have it. – Лес рубят – щепки летят.

One swallow does not make a summer. – Одна ласточка весны не делает.

UNIT 16. DUBLIN CASTLE

Read and translate the text into Russian:



The main government building complex in Dublin. Until 1922, it was the main British Outpost in Ireland. Although the castle was already in existence under king John, the first Lord of Ireland, most of the buildings in the complex date back to the 18th century. In 1922, the castle was solemnly handed over to the first Irish government, led by Michael Collins.

Dublin castle is one of the many historic buildings of the capital of Ireland, as well as the most famous in Dublin. Its history, like many Irish stories, concerns the Vikings and the English. Located South of the river Liffey, Dublin castle was built on the site of the first Viking fortress and became the seat of British rule in Ireland.

If you are a history buff exploring Dublin castle, you should pay attention to the Record tower, the oldest of several towers in the building. It is the largest surviving relic of the original Norman buildings that were built under king John between 1208 and 1220. Like other smaller castles in Ireland, Dublin has a clock tower and courtyard. The expansive Large courtyard is famous for its Black pool.

Learn the following words:

Government- правительственный

Relic- реликвия

История английского языка

Main- главный

Amateur- любитель

Residence- резиденция

Answer the questions:

When there were built the Dublin castle?

What country is Dublin castle located?

What is the Dublin castle used for?

Where is Dublin castle located?

What is the oldest tower in the building?

Learn the following proverbs:

Strike while the iron is hot. – Куй железо, пока горячо.

What cannot be cured must be endured. If you cannot beat them, join them. – Примирись с тем, что нельзя изменить.

UNIT 17. SPIRE OF DUBLIN

Read and translate the text into Russian:



The site where Dublin's tallest needle stands today was previously occupied by a memorial statue. For several decades of the 20th century, until 1966, there was a sculpture dedicated to Admiral

Nelson. It was blown up by the Irish paramilitary group. The site remained empty for the next few decades, until work began on a new monument in early 2003. Its appearance was part of a program designed to give the old center of the Irish capital a more modern look.

The Dublin needle was designed by Ian Ritchie, a major architectural company in Ireland, and was officially named the Monument of light. The authors even stated that the building has the opportunity to become not only a famous object in Ireland, but also a symbol of the new Millennium. A new attraction that appeared on the map of the Irish capital, was an impressive size. The diameter of the Foundation on which the needle is installed reaches three meters, and the cone is reduced to 15 centimeters at the top. The height of the monument is more than 121 meters.

The process of creating the structure went down in history, as it caused a lot of controversy about the expediency of spending a lot of money on such a structure, which, according to some speakers, has no artistic value. However, the work on creating the monument was completed, and during the Grand opening, the head of the city laid a capsule in which the citizens sent a letter to their descendants.

Today, the Monument of light is often also called the Dublin spire. It is included in the programs of many excursions around the capital, and is also a popular for memorable photos.

Learn the following words:

Needle - игла

Memorable - запоминающийся

Installed - установленный

Answer the questions:

What century it was built in?

What is the height of this spire?

What material is it made of?

By whom was it built?

What is the history of this attraction?

Learn the following proverbs:

The best is the enemy of the good. – Лучшее – враг хорошего.

If ifs and ands were pots and pans. – Если бы да кабы (выросли во рту грибы).

UNIT 18. MYTHS AND LEGENDS OF IRELAND. LEPRECHAUN

Read and translate the text into Russian:

The Leprechaun is a character in Irish folklore, traditionally depicted as a small man wearing a green suit and hat. Leprechauns look like small (about 2 feet tall) old men. They make shoes for other representatives of otherworldly forces - for example, fairies. In addition to sewing boots, the duties of leprechauns include finding and storing ancient jewelry.

To this occupation they were forced by the Vikings, who hunted by stealing treasures. After that, leprechauns began to sneak into the houses of sleeping people at night and pinch off a small piece from each coin.

Each leprechaun family has a pot of gold coins buried in the ground. A rainbow points to the treasures of leprechauns with one end - but only the owner of gold can lead to it. Therefore, people have always tried to catch leprechauns and stole their treasures, and the little men dressed in green have learned very well not to get caught, which is why they have earned a reputation as unsociable and secretive. You will become unsociable too when the giants greedy for the gold of others are trying to shake out of you the money, earned by back-breaking labor, and even so well hidden!

Learn the following words:

Leprechaun – лепрекон

Representatives – представители

Answer the questions:

What is the average height of leprechauns?

What do leprechauns usually wear?

What do leprechauns usually do?

Why do people often look for leprechauns?

Where do leprechauns live?

Learn the following proverbs:

Everybody`s business is nobody`s business. – У семи нянек дитя без глазу.

Nothing is certain but death and taxes. – Ни в чем нельзя быть уверенным, кроме смерти и налогов.

UNIT 19. BEER MUSEUM «GUINNESS STOREHOUSE»

(brewery at St. James's gate)

Read and translate the text into Russian:



The Museum is located in a building that was used by the Guinness Plant for fermentation until 1997, and it was built in 1902. It is the most visited non-free Museum in Ireland: almost two million people annually.

It housed a plant for fermentation of the plants used in brewing.

In 2000, after a large-scale reconstruction, during which the interior of the building took the form of a huge beer glass with 7 floors, the Museum was opened to all comers.

The Museum guides visitors through the entire history of brewing, tells them about the stages of production, starting with the ingredients and ending with training on how to properly pour it.

The Museum is designed in such a way that you need to gradually climb from the lower floors to the upper ones.

The lower floors are dedicated to beer production, and One of the upper floors is dedicated to beer advertising.

At the top of the building, a circular panoramic bar with views of Dublin called «Gravity».

Learn the following words:

To be located – располагаться

To be designed – быть сконструированным

Gravity - притяжение

Answer the questions:

What year was the building used for the Museum built?

How many people visit the Museum each year?

What is the form of building?

What does this Museum tell you?

What is the name of the bar on the top floor of the Museum?

Learn the following proverbs:

Charity begins at home. – Благотворительность начинается дома.

Don` t put all your eggs in one basket. – Не ставь все на одну карту.

UNIT 20. KILLARNEY NATIONAL PARK, CO. KERRY

Read and translate the text into Russian:



The national Park is located near the town of Killarney in County Kerry. This is the first national Park that was created on the territory of the Irish state in 1932. Since then, the Park has expanded significantly to include more than 102.89 km², including Killarney lakes, oak groves, and mountain peaks.

Killarney national Park in Ireland, located near the town of the same name, occupies more than 10 thousand hectares of pristine land. The history of the main and, perhaps, the largest Irish attractions began with the construction of the family estate owned by Senator Arthur Vincent. It opened to the public only in 1933, after the Senator gave the estate to the public. 50 years later, Killarney National Park was awarded the title of a UNESCO biosphere reserve. Since then, it has become a favorite holiday destination not only for local residents, but also for "overseas" guests.

The uniqueness of the Killarney national Park is explained not only by the picturesque views, but also by the huge number of rare specimens of wildlife. Here there are centuries-old oaks, rare strawberry trees, mosses, ferns, lichens, Irish spurge, a furze of Halle and even unique land yew tree forests (in Europe there are only 3). No less noteworthy and fauna of the Park, the brightest representatives

of which are deer, peregrine Falcon, badger, pine marten and red squirrel. Killarney lakes are famous for their abundance of trout, salmon, Finch, and Arctic char. And if you look up at the sky, you will see blackbirds, partridges, white-fronted geese, nightjars and whip-poorwills.

Learn the following words:

1. Since- поскольку
2. Significantly- значительно
3. Oak groves- дубовые рощи
4. Peaks- вершины

Answer the questions:

What is the size of Killarney National Park?

What does it include?

Where is Killarney National Park located?

When was Killarney National Park founded?

Learn the following proverbs:

Every little helps. – С миру по нитке – голому рубаха.

There is no accounting for tastes. – О вкусах не спорят. У всех вкусы разные.