



Волгодонск

Автор:

доцент кафедры СКС и ГД, канд. филол. наук И.В. Усова

Методические рекомендации составлены с учётом требований федерального государственного образовательного стандарта высшего образования подготовки бакалавров. В помощь студентам предлагаются вопросы к экзамену, темы докладов для устного опроса, практические задания, методические рекомендации к практическим занятиям, основная и дополнительная литература.

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

ВВЕДЕНИЕ.....	4
ТРЕБОВАНИЯ НА ЭКЗАМЕНЕ.....	5
РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ К ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ И ОФОРМЛЕНИЮ ТЕСТА.....	0
ошибка! Закладка не определена.5	
ТЕКСТЫ ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ.....	28
ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ОСНОВНОЙ И ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОЙ УЧЕБНОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ, НЕОБХОДИМОЙ ДЛЯ ОСВОЕНИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ... ..	63

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

В период бурного развития коммерческих связей с представителями торговых фирм и деловых кругов зарубежных стран усиливается необходимость изучать иностранный язык с ориентацией на профессиональное использование его в сфере делового общения. При этом очевидна целесообразность комплексного подхода, в котором изучение лексико-грамматического материала проходило бы параллельно с развитием знаний и навыков профессионально ориентированного обучения.

Методические указания к самостоятельной работе являются пособием, которое стремится обеспечить закрепление коммуникативных умений, позволяющих адекватно пользоваться иностранным языком для работы с иностранными партнерами.

Методические указания включают в себя тесты, последовательное выполнение которых поможет студентам закрепить навык ведения деловой переписки, использования общепринятых сокращений и аббревиатур, владения специально ориентированной лексикой.

ТРЕБОВАНИЯ НА ЗАЧЕТЕ И ЭКЗАМЕНЕ

Экзамен проводится в соответствии с учебным планом направлений подготовки.

Экзамен. К экзамену допускаются студенты, выполнившие тесты и сдавшие чтение и перевод бизнес текстов.

а) составить письмо на иностранном языке, соблюдая все правила оформления и написания.

б) составить аннотацию текста.

РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ К ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ И ОФОРМЛЕНИЮ ТЕСТА

1. Вариант теста выбирается по последней цифре зачетной книжки (студент, у которого номер заканчивается на 1, выбирает первый вариант и т.д.).

2. Тест выполняется в отдельной тетради. На обложке студент обязательно указывает номер зачетной книжки, вариант, фамилию, имя, отчество.

3. При выполнении теста студент должен оставить поля для замечаний преподавателя.

4. Задания теста выполняются в той последовательности, в которой они представлены в тексте.

5. Зачет по тесту выставляется по итогам собеседования, в ходе которого студент должен аргументировано объяснять свой выбор того или иного ответа.

TEST 1

(letter layout, the date opening/closing a letter, subject headings)

I. How will you open a letter to:

- a) a company
 - b) a man if you do not know his name
 - c) a woman if you do not know her name
 - d) a man
 - e) a married woman
 - f) an unmarried woman
 - g) a married or unmarried woman
 - h) a friend or someone you know well
- Use the name John/Sarah Smith.

II. How would you write these dates in a letter to the UK?

- a) Jan. 15th, 2004 (UK)
- b) 22nd March 1977(UK)
- c) 6/11/98 (UK)
- d) 09-07-99 (USA)
- e) 23.1.87(UK)
- f) 03.02.05 (USA)

III. Join these openings to the right ending.

- a) Dear Miss Smith
- b) Dear Madam
- c) Dear Miss Yamato
- d) Dear Sarah
- e) Dear Viktor
- f) Dear MrConstantinou
- g) Dear Sirs
- 3.

1.	Best wishes <i>Peter</i> Peter
2.	Yours faithfully <i>Richard Sanders</i> Richard Sanders
	Yours sincerely <i>SergheyTkachyov</i> SergheyTkachyov

IV. Translate.

1. схема, композиция 2. абзац 3. пунктуация 4. адресат 5. поля
6. обращение, название должности 7. подпись 8. приемлемый
9. подзаголовок 10. вышеупомянутый

V. Matchthesynonyms.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. make bigger | a) extra |
| 2. want | b) block style |
| 3. additional | c) need |
| 4. modern style of business letters | d) increase |
| 5. faithfully | e) pick up/take |
| 6. helpful | f) drop |
| 7. collect | g) sincerely |
| 8. fall | h) useful |
-
- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 2..remember | b) unmarried |
| 3. married | c) wrong |
| 4. missing | d) rise |
| 5. correct | e) forget |
| 6. send | f) disagree |
| 7. fall | g) receive |
| 8. agree | h) careful |

VII. Complete the boxes presenting the layout of a business letter by choosing appropriate words/expressions from the list below.

2

3

5

4

6

7

8

9

11

- a) Body of letter b) Greeting c) Position of sender d) Subject heading
e) Ref. f) Receiver's name, title and address g) Sender's address
h) Complimentary closing i) Signature j) Date k) Name of sender

Test 2

(parts of a letter)

I. Match the words with a similar meaning.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| 1. look for | a) Yours faithfully |
| 2. receive | b) Dear Sirs |
| 3. branch | c) ask |
| 4. be able to | d) hesitate |
| 5. forward | e) soon |
| 6. contact | f) subsidiary |
| 7. Gentlemen | g) get in touch with |
| 8. inquire | h) under separate cover |

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|
| 9. Sincerely yours | i) pass on to |
| 10. reply | j) get |
| 11. say that something is correct | k) further |
| 12. in another envelope | l) search |
| 13. shortly | m) confirm |
| 14. additional | n) can |
| 15. delay because you are not sure | o) answer |

II. Match the opposites.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. inquire | a) past |
| 2. correct | b) close |
| 3. feel free | c) answer |
| 4. opening | d) hesitate |
| 5. forthcoming | e) wrong |

III. Insert prepositions where necessary.

1. We are writing to enquire ... (1) agents ... (2) our products ... (3) Bahrain. 2. We have passed your letter ... (4) (5) the following companies who will contact you ... (6) direct. 3. We are interested ... (7) importing radio telephones. 4. I am pleased to send ... (8) you some ... (9) our brochures ... (10) separate cover.

IV. Translate.

Letter 1

Мы рады были получить Ваше письмо от 10 апреля с приложенным к нему списком товаров, которые Вам нужны до конца мая.

На отдельном листе мы назначили цены на эти товары (have quoted for these items). Заверяем Вас (We assure you), что назначенные цены - самые низкие, насколько это возможно.

С уважением.

Letter 2

Мы рады сообщить Вам об открытии нашей новой фабрики по производству офисной мебели.

Вы убедитесь, что наша современная производственная технология позволяет нам предложить мебель по значительно (considerably) более низкой цене, чем у наших конкурентов, и мы надеемся, что Вы воспользуетесь этой возможностью предложить своим заказчикам эти первоклассные товары.

Мы ожидаем Ваших будущих заказов, зная, что теперь мы сможем предложить лучшее обслуживание.

Letter 3

Мы благодарим Вас за Ваше письмо от 23 марта, в котором Вы сообщаете, что г-н Смит прибудет 25 апреля.

Мы договорились о деталях мероприятия (arrangement) и с нетерпением ожидаем приезда.

V. Name the parts of a letter.

1. Dear.... - ?
2. Please feel free to contact me if you need any further information. (This usually talks about the future) - ?
3. We are writing to inquire about ... (This says why you are writing) - ?
4. I am visiting the Middle East soon... (This gives the details) -?

Test 3

(referring, giving good/bad news, saying what you can and cannot do, giving reasons)

I. Translate.

1. to refer to
2. to give bad news
3. to give reasons
4. in the name of
5. special rates for groups
6. to offer
7. supplementary charges
8. a letter of confirmation
9. to accept
10. to make sure

II. Match the words with a similar meaning.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. in connection with | a) inform |
| 2. regret | b) get |
| 3. as a result | c) be sorry |
| 4. advise | d) with regard to |
| 5. receive | e) owing to |

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| 6. be forced | f) organize |
| 7. increase | g) have to |
| 8. arrange | h) rise |
| 9. carrier) reduce | |
| 10. cut | j) airline |

III. Match the opposites.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. can | a) base |
| 2. regret | b) destination |
| 3. increase | c) be unable |
| 4. departure | d) be delighted |
| 5. supplement | e) reduce |

IV. Translate.

1. Я пишу в связи с вышеупомянутым заказом на офисную мебель.
2. Что касается Вашего заказа, мы доставим товары до 1 мая, как договаривались.
3. В дополнение к нашему телефонному разговору вчера, я счастлив сообщить Вам, что мы теперь можем снизить цены на наши компьютеры.
4. Относительно Вашего заявления на должность секретаря, мы рады сообщить, что вам следует начать работу как можно раньше.
5. Я пишу, чтобы подтвердить подробности нашего вчерашнего разговора относительно групповой поездки в Италию.

V. Translate the following letters.

Letter 1

Относительно Вашего счета-фактуры № 2106 от 23 июля, мы с сожалением сообщаем, что Вы сделали ошибку в итоговой сумме (inyourttotal).

Наш чек на предыдущую сумму (amount) прилагается, и мы были бы благодарны, если бы Вы исправили счёт-фактуру.

Искренне Ваш.

Letter 2

Большое спасибо за Ваше письмо от 25 апреля, в котором Вы просите нас стать Вашими постоянными поставщиками.

Мы рады слышать, что Вы предполагаете (propose) увеличить Ваш бизнес с нами, и мы рады удовлетворить вашу просьбу.

Мы с нетерпением ждём, что мы начнём обслуживать Вас, и рады слышать, что вы удовлетворены (satisfied) товарами, которые мы поставляем.

Letter 3

Мы сожалеем, что Вы не ответили на наше письмо от 25 апреля, в котором мы просим Вас прояснить сумму (to clear the amount) в \$1006, невыплаченную по (against) счёту-фактуре № 25. Мы были бы признательны, если бы сообщили нам, что есть какие-либо разумные основания Вашей неуплаты.

Искренне Ваш.

Test 4

(requesting action, apologizing, requesting information, telexes)

I. Match the opposites.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. mild | a) send |
| 2. unfortunately | b) expected |
| 3. receive | c) in the correct order |
| 4. bring | d) strong |
| 5. wrong | e) constant |
| 6. temporary | f) suited |
| 7. apologize | g) luckily |
| 8. unforeseen | h) take |
| 9. mixed up | i) thank |
| 10. inconvenient | j) right |

II. Match the words with a similar meaning.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. in connection | a) ask |
| 2. be grateful | b) ruin |
| 3. damage | c) concerning |
| 4. request | d) appreciate |
| 5. soon | e) buy |
| 6. take note of | f) continue |
| 7. keep doing | g) pay attention to |
| 8. purchase | h) shortly |
| 9. available | i) awful |
| 10. terrible | j) accessible |

III. Translate.

1. запрос информации
2. на чьё-либо имя, в чью-либо пользу
3. организовать отправку
4. непредвиденные обстоятельства
5. без дальнейшей задержки
6. выдать паспорт
7. в особенности
8. подрядчик, фирма-исполнитель, разработчик
9. требование принять меры
10. причинить кому-либо неудобство

IV. What would you write in the following situations?

1. You have heard from The British Embassy in Paris the firm *FournierEtCie* produces for export hand-made shoes and gloves in natural materials. You want their catalogue, full details of their export prices and terms of payment, together with the samples of leathers used in their article.
2. You have seen the advertisement in *The Metal Worker*. You ask for details of their aluminium fittings and quotations for the items listed on the enclosed enquiry form. Prices CIF Melbourne.
3. Your customers are opening a new hotel next spring and they have asked you to submit quotations for furniture and fittings in accordance with the attached list. Ask for these items.
4. Ask for patterns of cloth for men's suits.
5. You have seen an advertisement in the trade press for a small electric motor made in England. Write to the manufacturer, asking for full details and offering your services as an import agent.

V. What do these abbreviations stand for?

1. ATTN. 2. ASAP 3. PLUS 4. INFO 5. PLS 6. DTD 7. THKS
8. CLD 9. LTR 10. YR

Test 5

(making a mild/strong complaint, making a point, warning)

I. Match the words with a similar meaning.

1. completely a) unluckily

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 2. leave, go away | b) commodities |
| 3. appreciate | c) cause to come to a certain place |
| 4. unfortunately | d) entirely |
| 5. complete | e) one who keeps the money accounts |
| 6. goods | f) depart |
| 7. collect | g) ask |
| 8. bring | h) be grateful |
| 9. accountant) whole | |
| 10. request | j) pick and take away |

II. Translate.

1. make a strong complaint
2. givesb a warning
3. break down
4. temporary
5. cause extensive damage
6. cancel a contract
7. be forced to
8. demand immediate action
9. place an order
10. insist

III. Translate.

1. вернуть назад деньги
2. арендовать офис
3. замена (оборудования)
4. подчеркнуть что-то, доказать положение
5. рядом, по соседству
6. требовать компенсации от

IV. Insert prepositions where necessary.

1. You sent ... (1) us a bill ... (2) the wrong goods.
2. I am interested ... (3) purchasing ... (4) a large quantity ... (5) your Simplex cameras.
3. She arrives half an hour late ... (6) work every day.
4. I have not yet received a reply ... (7) my letter.
5. It is now over seven months since we placed the above order ... (8) you and we are still waiting ... (9) the Linton filing cabinets.
6. I am writing in connection ... (10) your contract to clean our offices.

V. Translate the phrases.

1. Все эти проблемы совершенно вне нашего контроля.
2. Я бы хотел указать, что мы уже заплатили за эти товары.
3. Мы были бы

благодарны, если бы Вы смогли доставить столы быстро. 4. К сожалению, Ваш шофёр отвёз товары не туда. 5. Мы продолжаем получать письма для кого-то другого. 6. Чехол отсутствует. 7. Я бы хотел привлечь Ваше внимание к тому факту, что Вы продолжаете парковать машину перед главным входом. 8. Если мы не получим известий от Вас в течение 7 дней, мы будем вынуждены обратиться в суд. 9. Я бы действительно хотел напомнить Вам, что реклама говорила «превосходный (superior) отель».

VI. What warning would you give in the following situations?

1. The goods have been delayed.
2. The packing was damaged.
3. A person who is always late.
4. A company that has not paid your bill.

VII. Use: 1) suitable phrases if you want someone to take note of something;

2) if you say something that they already know.

Test 6

(personal business letters)

I. Match the opposites.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. personal | a) pity |
| 2. helpful | b) reduce |
| 3. sure | c) demote, lower |
| 4. worthless | d) be ill |
| 5. pleasure | e) formal |
| 6. be sorry | f) unsuitable |
| 7. be well | g) worthwhile |
| 8. appropriate | h) be pleased |
| 9. promote | i) uncertain |
| 10. increase | j) useless |

II. Match the words with similar meanings.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1. developments | a) fail to catch |
| 2. It was good | b) fair |
| 3. miss | c) events |
| 4. hesitate | d) get a message about |

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| 5. pass on | e) raise |
| 6. property | f) appreciate |
| 7. exhibition | g) It was a pleasure |
| 8. be grateful | h) possession of any kind |
| 9. increase | i) give |
| 10. hear from | j) be uncertain |

III. Insert prepositions where necessary.

1. I thought you might be interested to hear ... (1) a new amplifier that we are producing. 2. Thank you once again ... (2) a very pleasant evening. 3. Please give my regard ... (3) Peter Smith. 4. Thank you ... (4) your letter ... (5) 26 June, asking ... (6) details of our new amplifier. 5. I have pleasure ... (7) enclosing our brochure. 6. It was good to talk ... (8) you ... (9) the telephone today. 7. Owing ... (10) increased costs, we have been forced to increase our prices ... (11) our customers as shown ... (12) the enclosed list. 8. Hoping that we can continue to be ... (13) service ... (14) you. 9. I hope that you have recovered ... (15) the flu.

IV. Translate.

1. Я пишу в ответ на Ваше объявление в *TheTimes*. 2. Спасибо ещё раз за очень приятный вечер. 3. Пожалуйста, передайте привет Петру. 4. С наилучшими пожеланиями. 5. Приятно было повстречаться с Вами снова. 6. Жаль, что у нас не было достаточно времени поговорить. 7. Я с сожалением узнал, что Вы были нездоровы. 8. Приятно было узнать, что Вы получаете удовольствие от своей новой работы. 10. Я был рад узнать, что Вас повысили. 11. Надеемся, что можем оставаться полезными для Вас.

V. Translate.

1. We are interested in hiring a word processor and we would like to know if you rent them. 2. I was wondering if you could help me. 3. In our last order from your company we asked for six water filters. 4. We would be grateful if you could give us a quotation for the cost of repairing the machine. 5. We would be interested in hearing more about your computer controlled equipment.

VI. Write the appropriate phrases when you want to:

- 1) give information
- 2) request information or action

- 3) complain
- 4) give bad news
- 5) mention feelings about the last time you had contact.

Test 7

(informal business letters)

I. Match the words with a similar meaning.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. informal | a) may be, possibly |
| 2. complete | b) establish a home |
| 3. provide | c) best wishes |
| 4. settle down | d) be certain to do something |
| 5. perhaps | e) casual, without ceremony |
| 6. intend | f) a word put before a person's name |
| to show rank or profession | |
| 7. give a call | g) design for a specific use |
| 8. regards | h) supply something needed or useful |
| 9. make sure | i) come |
| 10. promptly | j) fill in |
| 11. title | k) because |
| 12. advise | l) in another envelope |
| 13. attend | m) soon |
| 14. due to | n) phone |
| 15. under separate cover | o) inform |

II. Match the opposites.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. informal | a) drop |
| 2. below | b) be afraid |
| 3. ever | c) not secret |
| 4. forget | d) stop |
| 5. incomplete | e) reassuring |
| 6. disappointing | f) full |
| 7. continue | g) remember |
| 8. confidential | h) never |
| 9. be sure | i) above |
| 10. go up | j) carefully following the rules |

III. Match the parts of the following set expressions.

1. settle
2. slip
3. by
4. make
5. go
6. due to
7. in
8. a post
9. be low
10. as soon

- a) into liquidation
- b) as secretary
- c) your favour
- d) as possible
- e) the fact
- f) down
- g) on stocks
- h) through
- i) return
- j) sure

IV. Insert prepositions where necessary.

1. This amplifier is really intended ... (1) music only. 2. He decided to see if he could buy some paper ... (2) credit ... (3) Peter Robinson. 3. We won't receive any money ... (4) our customers have paid us. 4. We would be very grateful ... (5) any comments that you may have ... (6) your experience ... (7) this company. 5. I look forward ... (8) hearing ... (9) you. 6. We have been dealing with this company ... (10) oversixyears.

V. Translate.

1. высококачественный; 2. особенно; 3. проскочить, проскользнуть; 4. взамен; 5. замена; 6. держать в строгой секретности; 7. сокращение, стяжённая форма; 8. разговорный английский; 9. из наших запасов; 10. рекомендации относительно кредитоспособности; 11. оплатить счёт; 12. оплата почтовых услуг; 13. вселиться, водвориться; 14. в отличном состоянии; 15. Надеюсь, что дела у вас идут хорошо.

VI. Rewrite these sentences so that they sound less formal.

1. I am writing to enquire about your prices.
2. If you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.
3. This is due to the fact that our costs have risen.
4. I am writing with reference to your advertisement in *The News*.
5. I regret to advise you that the delivery will be delayed.
6. We have been forced to increase our prices.
7. I have pleasure in enclosing a cheque in your favour.
8. I am sending a brochure under separate cover.

9. I am in receipt of your letter dated ...
10. I am pleased to inform that your application for a post as secretary was successful.
11. Unfortunately I have to inform you that I will not be able to attend the meeting.

Test 8

(revision and consolidation)

I. Match the words with a similar meaning or their definitions

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. introduce | a) soon |
| 2. research | b) think about |
| 3. produce | c) give proof of |
| 4. contain | d) complete |
| 5. set | e) a group of similar things |
| 6. convenient | f) a necessary item |
| 7. contribute | g) agreement to meet at a certain time and place |
| 8. consider | h) investigation |
| 9. appointment | i) join others in giving money |
| 10. confirm | j) manufacture |
| 12. a must | k) suited to one's comfort |
| 13. full | l) have within itself |
| 14. shortly | m) bring into use for the first time |
| 15. maintenance | n) keeping in repair |

II. Match the opposites.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. important | a) helpful |
| 2. available | b) purchase |
| 3. shortened | c) retailing |
| 4. complete | d) lower |
| 5. hardback | e) formal |
| 6. wholesaling | f) lengthened |
| 7. personal | g) paperback |
| 8. sell | h) inaccessible |
| 9. useless | i) insignificant |
| 10. higher | j) shortened |

III. Translate.

1. агент по продаже товаров; 2. назначить встречу; 3. комплект из трёх томов; 4. издание; 5. предлагать привлекательные скидки; 6. иметь приемлемую цену; 7. полное собрание (о книгах); 8. подтвердить; 9. розничная цена; 10. залог, задаток; 11. в ответ; 12. рекламно-коммерческие циркулярные письма; 13. стимулировать сбыт; 14. разместить заказ; 15. возврат денег (возмещение) в течение 18 дней; 16. большой подробный указатель; 17. С Вашими проблемами покончено; 18. охватывать, освещать; 19. обходиться без; 20. быть полностью удовлетворённым; 21. серьёзная претензия.

IV. Insert prepositions where necessary.

1. The Worldwide Encyclopedia is an important new work ... (1) the home, containing information ... (2) thousands of subjects. 2. We are able to offer you 20% discount ... (3) price of our books. 3. We will deliver the books ... (4) you ... (5) one week ... (6) receiving your order. 4. We will provide you ... (7) a list of names and addresses. 5. First, she made notes ... (8) the encyclopedia ... (9) the information that the manager had given her. 6. There are two editions- a full three volume set and a shorter edition ... (10) one volume. 7. This is due ... (11) unforeseen circumstances ... (12) our printer's. 8. We expect to be able to deliver the books ... (13) you ... (14) the end of the next month. 9. What has happened ... (15) her deposit? 10. Police are looking ... (16) him. 11. He thinks a drop ... (17) price ... (18) 8% is enough to increase sales. 12. They give a free gift ... (19) every set of cosmetics. 13. We give free maintenance ... (20) one year. 14. For representatives ... (21) overseas we are able to arrange visas.

V. Match the parts of set expressions or compound words.

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 1. book | a) hand |
| 2. one- | b) action |
| 3. ready- | c) owner |
| 4. make | d) quality |
| 5. by | e) seller |
| 6. world | f) place |
| 7. legal | g) volume |
| 8. land | h) to-use |
| 9. take) wide | |
| 10. high | j) changes |

Test 9

1. Fill in the gaps in the outline draft contract choosing from the words given below.

Terms — условия, сроки

Arbitration — арбитраж

Payment — оплата

Reclaim — рекламация

freight / loading – фрахт

late— поздно

specification— спецификация

charges— затраты, расходы)

penalty– штраф

delivery–поставка

substandard– ниже качества, установленного стандартом

letter of credit – аккредитив; аккредитив

invoke—вызывать в суд

parties— стороны

Draft Contract

Between Valeo Ltd, hereinafter referred to as "the Seller", and Mercury, hereinafter referred to as "the Buyer".

The Seller undertakes to supply the Buyer with 12 000 computers to
765 and to pay all and insurance..... .

The terms of. and immediate payment of charges by
confirmed and irrevocable are to be standard.

A clause will be included in the contract. It will be against the Buyer for
payment.

In the event of non-payment, the Seller shall be entitled to..... the
goods.

In case of a dispute between the to the contract the matter will be taken to independent All the..... of the contract must be complied with by both parties.

2. You want to make an order to purchase spare parts from the factory. Use the scheme provided below.

Coliseum Motors

1 rue des Bagndes 75023 Paris, France

To: Camford Spares Ltd. Purchase order No

Oxbridge House

Bletchley

Avon XL82 95 AG Date: 6th March 1999

England

Your ref: CM/JS/76 Our ref: CS/L/87

Please supply the following

Quantity Catalog /item No Description Unit cost Total cost

5	931 A	fan motor	199.99	999.95
---	-------	-----------	--------	--------

assembly

100	1052 C	radiators	45.00	4500.00
-----	--------	-----------	-------	---------

25	193N	front fog	6.50	162.50
----	------	-----------	------	--------

lights

Total: 7,612.455

Less discounts 5% for orders over 1,000; 380.62

2,5% for settlement within 30 days 190.31570.93

Total: 7,041.52 Date required: June 1, 1999

Packing: 5 cartons Marks:CMX 1-5

Delivery address: Authorized signature:

Coliseum Motors 1 rue des Bagndes 75023

Paris, France

3. You have to write the text of the draft contract for the negotiations. The topic: purchasing contract, goods - technical equipment for processing plant; you are the representative of the Buyer. Use the scheme provided below.

CONTRACT

Manchester

February 24, 2013

GreenGlassLtd, hereinafter referred as: "Seller", with residence in Manchester, U.K., represented by Managing Director Mr.Goldsmith, and Food plant "Roshleb", hereinafter referred to as: "Buyer" with residence in Moscow, Russia, represented by General Director Mr.Vodas.

Both parties recognising plenipotentiary representatives of the firms agreed in concluding and signing the contract which involves the following provisions:

1. Subject of the contract

The Seller shall sell and the Buyer shall purchase the new technological line for food processing industry, Model ZX245.

2. Terms of delivery and payment

The Seller is obliged to deliver the new processing line, Model ZX 245 within 30 working days after the signing of the contract if the payment was realised by the Buyer in the form of irrevocable, confirmed, indivisible letter of credit, to the account of the Seller not later than in 10 banking days after the contract was signed to the amount stipulated in the Supplement to the Contract.

3. Transportation

The line shall be shipped and delivered on FOB conditions to the port indicated by the Buyer. The Seller shall be in charge to pay all the expenses connected with transportation up to the frontier, and then the Buyer shall undertake all the taxes and duties existing on the territory of Russia.

4. Insurance

The line is insured by the Seller to the amount of 1 000 000.-- USD. In case of any damage during the transportation the losses shall be refunded to the Buyer.

The Seller shall provide the Buyer with 1 year guarantee for the line and all the necessary technical documentation. In the case of break down the specialist of the Seller shall be ready to assist to the Buyer free of charge within 2 years after the date of purchase.

5. Penalty

In the case if the Seller couldn't deliver the line in the mentioned above terms without any particular reason, the Seller should indemnify the Buyer all possible losses including 0,5 % penalty every day of the shipment delay, and the Contract should be considered annulled..

In the case the Buyer failed to pay the contract within the term stipulated by the Contract, the Buyer should indemnify the Seller all the possible losses including 0,5 % penalty every day for the delay of payment.

6. Arbitration

All disputable questions if any, should be presented to the Arbitrage Court of Great Britain or Russia by the agreement of the Seller and the Buyer.

7. Force major

In the case of the war, earthquake, flood or changes in the legislation or any other reasons which arise in the countries and couldn't be overcome by the parties because they are force major and last more than 30 days the parties have the right to inform each other about these conditions and not to fulfil their obligations under the Contract.

The Contract was done in duplicate. Both copies have equal juridical validity.

158. Juridical addresses of the parties			-Seller	Buyer
Account		Account		

Signatures On behalf of the Seller	On behalf of the Buyer
---------------------------------------	------------------------

Test 10

I. Join the two halves of these sentences so that they make a good sense. The first is done for you as an example: 1. b

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. I was wondering | a) It was good to meet you when you came here. |
| 2. I hope | b) if you could help us. |
| 3. Due to unforeseen problems, | c) to hearing from you. |
| 4. It was good | d) Yours sincerely |
| 5. I am sorry | e) we are unable to deliver your order on time |
| 6. I look forward | f) that this information will help you. |
| 7. We must apologize | g) in connection with the above order. |
| 8. I am writing | h) to hear that you've had some problems. |
| 9. Dear Mrs. Wilson | i) for the delay in shipping this order. |

II. Choose the right variant.

1. It's a British letter. Choose the right date.
a) 12 06 2004 b) 12 June 2004 c) 6th December 2004 d) 12/06/04
2. How would you open a letter to a married or unmarried woman, whose marital status is unknown (her surname is Smith)?
a) Dear Madam b) Dear Miss Smith c) Dear Ms Smith d) Dear Mrs. Smith
3. How would you close a letter if you didn't know the name of the addressee?
a) Best wishes b) yours sincerely c) Yours faithfully d) Best
4. Which word or phrase would you use when you put a heading, e.g. Order No. 239?
a) The order I am writing to you about... 2) That order... c) The above order ... d) Order No. 239...
5. What would you write if you wanted to give some good news?
a) We regret to inform you that... b) We are delighted to advise you that ... c) We are sorry to tell you that... d) We would be very pleased if...
6. How would you ask for something usual in the most direct way?

a) Please could you send us... b) We would appreciate if you could send us ... c) We would be grateful if you could send us... d) We hope you will send us...

7. What phrase will you use if you want specific information?

a) Could you give us some further details about ... b) In particular, we would like to know... c) We would be grateful if you could let us know... d) Please could you inform us about...

8. Find the best continuation to the following complaint: *Unfortunately, we have not yet received your payment...*

a) Please could you send us your price-list as soon as possible?
b) Please could you send us a bill as soon as possible? c) Please could you send us your cheque before 30 June? d) We would appreciate if you could collect the money as soon as possible.

9. What warning would you give if you didn't receive your order though you had paid for it?

a) Unless you send the goods within seven days, we will be forced to take legal action. b) We would be grateful if you could deliver the goods soon. c) I should like to draw your attention to the fact that you have not delivered your order. d) I should like to point out that we have already paid for the order but you haven't delivered it yet.

10. What opening would you write if you met the addressee and he told you that he had been ill?

a) It was a pleasure to meet you. b) It was a pity that we didn't have enough time to talk. c) It was good to meet you. d) I was sorry to hear that you had been ill.

11. Choose the best opening for the phrase: "... to hear that you have had so many problems in your office."

a) It was interesting ... b) I was sorry ... c) It was good ... d) I was wondering ...

12. Choose the best way to introduce some bad news to the person you know.

a) I thought you might be interested to hear ... b) I was wondering if...
c) It is a pity ... c) I am afraid we have a small problem. d) I am afraid I have some bad news.

13. Choose the least formal phrase with a similar meaning.

a) If you need more information, please feel free to ask me. b) If you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me. c) If you'd like any more details, please ask me. d) If you would like more information, please contact me.

14. Choose the most formal way of expressing a similar meaning.

a) I am in receipt of your letter dated 16 March. b) Thanks for your letter of 16 March. c) Thank you for your letter dated 16th of March. d) I am grateful to you for your letter dated 16th March.

III. Choose the appropriate word.

1. We are ... to inquire about agents for our products in Bahrain.

a) asking b) sending c) writing d) planning

2. Could you please ... this letter to any companies in Bahrain that might be interested in representing us?

a) forward b) recommend c) represent d) transfer

3. Please could you that the prices in your catalogues are still correct?

a) tell b) confirm c) approve d) agree

4. Meanwhile, please do not ... to contact me if you have any further questions.

a) afraid b) be frightened c) hesitate d) delay

5. Thank you for your letter your employment with our company.

a) asking b) enquiring c) concerning d) enclosing

6. I would also be ... if in your reply, you could tell me exactly where your offices are located.

a) grateful b) interested c) interesting d) excited

7. We have been ... to increase our prices. This is owing to the fall of the dollar.

a) happy b) able c) unable d) forced

8. I am writing ... with the above-mentioned order for office furniture.

a) regard b) reference c) further d) in connection

9. We are able to offer a 12% discount on the ... price. Unfortunately, we are unable to offer discounts on any of the supplementary charges.

a) booking b) confirmed c) basic d) special

10. We must apologize for ...

a) not sent you b) not to send you c) not being sent to you d) not sending you

11. ... we hear from you within seven days, we will be forced to cancel your contract.

a) If ... b) Until... c) In case ... d) Unless

12. I really must ..., therefore, that you refund at least 10% of our money.

a) say b) complain c) warn d) insist

13. that I have not written before now to thank you for the invitation

to the conference last month.

a) I am afraid... b) I was wondering... c) It was bad ... d) I am sorry...

14. We would be very grateful for any comment that you may have from your experience with this company. Any information that you supply will be kept strictly

a) secret b) classified c) detailed d) confidential

IV. This letter does not make a good impression on the reader.

Rewrite the letter in your own words to make it shorter and more businesslike.

Dear Mr Brown,

What an unexpected pleasure to hear from you after all this time! We thought you must have forgotten us since you place your previous order with us two years ago.

May I take this opportunity of enclosing for your attention our new catalogue and price lists. One of the things you'll probably notice is that all the prices have gone up by 15% since your last order but still, never mind, everyone else's have gone up too – even yours I expect! Nevertheless, for your current order, we shall be delighted to supply you at the old price, so you're quite lucky.

Oh, and another thing, I nearly forgot: you can contact us by fax if you feel like it. The number is 998321, all right?

So, there we are, nice to be writing to you again.

Yours faithfully,

A. Burke

Sales Director

ТЕКСТЫ ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ

20th CENTURY BRITAIN

Edwardian Britain

When Queen Victoria died in January 1901 a whole age passed. Enormous changes had taken place like the urbanization of Britain and a rise of population from about 25 million to something like 41 million, but a monarchy which had been discredited was now felt to be not only a symbol but part and parcel of the life of the people and of the Empire, even if, save in rare cases, it had become politically powerless. Edward VII, the son of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, was 59 when he ascended the throne in 1901. The new king was very different from his royal mother. He was the real merry monarch who liked parties, gambling, and going to races. Over-disciplined in his youth, Edward VII sought compensation in merrymaking and luxury.

Edwardian Britain was a powerful and rich country, much of its wealth coming from business abroad. British money had been invested in many countries, and British banks and insurance companies had customers and did business all over the world. Edward VII inherited not only a great empire, but also the Boer War in South Africa.

The world at large had little sympathy with Great Britain during this conflict and, amongst its many critics, none spoke louder than Wilhelm II of Germany, a monarch heartily disliked by his uncle Edward VII. Imperial Germany was becoming exceedingly powerful. A matchless army was now supported by a growing fleet, rendered the more formidable by the opening of the Kiel Canal in 1895. The kaiser suffered from every sort of ambition — military, naval, colonial — and his great people, over-conscious of their distinguished gifts and proud of their steel production, brooded enviously on the misfortune of having started late in the race for power.

Germany was strengthened by the Triple Alliance, into which she had entered with Austria and Italy, against which stood a Dual Alliance of Russia and France. England's "splendid isolation" was now clearly anachronistic, and the country stepped out of it into the Anglo-Japanese Alliance of 1902. With Germany jealous and contemptuous, the next move made by Britain was towards France. Agreement was reached over British interests in Egypt and those of the French in Morocco, and the informal but invaluable "Entente Cordiale" of 1904 came into being.

Then, in 1907, Britain turned to Russia, no longer so menacing after her rough handling by Japan in the war of 1904-1905, and the Triple Entente (Great Britain, Russia, France) was achieved. But Austria, backed by Germany, was powerful enough to seize Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1908, the Tzar's protests proving vain. Thus the Triple Entente faced the Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy.

While the powers were thus regrouping and moving towards the disaster of 1914, life was not uneventful at home. As the reign of King Edward VII began most of the British were deeply concerned with domestic matters. In Edwardian Britain, there were important changes in the way that people lived and were governed. In 1900 the Labour Representation Committee, which soon became the Labour Party, was formed. Its aim was to see working people represented in Parliament. The Committee was supported by powerful trade unions.

Arthur Balfour's Education Act in 1902 helped to meet the demand for national efficiency with the beginnings of a national system of secondary education. The government began providing secondary education, but only a small number of children could go to secondary school. They either had to pay, or be clever enough to pass a scholarship exam.

The general election of 1906 gave the Liberal Party an overwhelming majority. The Liberal government, headed first by Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and then by Herbert Asquith laid the foundations of the welfare state. Its programme included old-age pensions, government employment offices, such as Employment Exchanges, unemployment insurance, a contributory programme of national medical insurance for most workers, and board to fix minimum wages for miners and others. Women still did not have the vote.

Although the economy seemed to be booming, wages scarcely kept up with rising prices, and the years 1911 to 1914 were marked with strikes by miners, dock workers, and transport workers. Suffragists staged violent demonstrations in favour of the enfranchisement of women. When the Liberal government sought to enact Home Rule for Ireland, non-Catholic Irish from Ulster threatened force to prevent Britain from compelling them to become part of a semi-independent Ireland. In the midst of these domestic disputes, a crisis in the Balkans exploded into World War I.

Notes:

Edwardian Britain— эдвардианская Британия

Edward VII— Эдуард VII (1841—1910), английский король, правил с 1901 г.

A matchless army— не знающая себе равных армия, непревзойденная армия

Kiel Canal— Кильский канал, проходит по территории Германии, соединяя Балтийское море с Северным. Открыт в 1895 г.

brooded enviously— завистливо и грустно размышляли.

To brood — погружаться в печальные раздумья

the "Entente Cordiale" — Антанта (букв.: сердечное согласие), англо-французское соглашение (1904)

the Triple Entente— Тройственное согласие, англо-франко-русский союз (1907)

the Triple Alliance— Тройственный союз, соглашение Германии, Австро-

Венгрии и Италии (1882)

the Labour Representation Committee —

Комитетрабочегопредставительства

the Labour Party — Лейбористскаяпартия

Arthur Balfour — Артур Бальфур (1848—1930), английский премьер-министр

Education Act — Закон об образовании

Henry Campbell-Bannerman — Генри Кэмпбелл-Баннерман (1836—1908), английский премьер-министр

Herbert Asquith — Герберт Асквит (1852—1928), английский премьер-министр

Employment Exchanges — биржи труда

wages scarcely kept up with rising prices — заработная плата едва поспевала за растущими ценами

suffragists — суфражистки, представительницы движения, добивавшегося распространения избирательного права на женщин

TEXT WORK

1. Pronounce correctly and transcribe. Consult the dictionary.

Enormous, urbanization, the Empire, monarch, gambling, powerful, abroad, sympathy, the kaiser, anachronistic, jealous and contemptuous, the disaster, overwhelming, contributory, although, suffragists, violent, favour, enfranchisement.

2. Give Russian equivalents to the following words and word combinations. Find and translate sentences with them in the text.

A whole age passed, enormous changes, place like the urbanization of Britain, politically powerless, when he ascended the throne in 1901, the real merry monarch, a powerful and rich country, Britain turned to Russia, the Tzar's protests, an overwhelming majority, old-age pensions, government employment offices, a semi-independent Ireland.

3. Give English equivalents to the following words and word combinations.

Королева Виктория, новый король, эдвардианская Британия, мощная и богатая страна, вовремя этого конфликта, заработная плата едва поспевала за растущими ценами, погружаться в печальные раздумья, не знающая себе равных армия.

4. Answer the questions

1. How old was Edward VII when he ascended the throne?
2. Why was Edward VII called a merry monarch?
3. What country was Edwardian Britain?
4. Who was Edward VII's nephew?
5. Did the king like his German nephew?

6. What political alliances were formed in the first decade of the 20th century?
7. What important events took place in Edwardian Britain?
8. When were the foundations of the welfare state laid?
9. Who laid these foundations?
10. Were there any social protests in Edwardian Britain?

5. Make up word combinations, translate them and find them in the text.

enormous	Britain
the urbanization of	changes
the real	money
British	merry monarch
a national system	education
secondary	system

Britain in the World War I

The continent of Europe presented no peaceful scene. German gestures continued, war flickered in the Balkans and, on 28 June 1914, a Serbian nationalist shot the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the Austro-Hungarian Empire, at Sarajevo, capital of the recently annexed Austrian province of Bosnia. Austria, determined to smash Serbian expansionist nationalism, presented, with Germany's support, an unacceptable ultimatum, to which Belgrade made a conciliatory reply. This went unheeded in Vienna, despite Germany's last-minute attempt to apply the brake. On 28 July Austria declared war on Serbia, Russia mobilized on Serbia's behalf, on 1 August Germany declared war on Russia and, on 3 August, on Russia's ally France.

Germany's threat to France and German invasion of neutral Belgium prompted Britain to declare war on 4 August. When the World War I began, the German advance through Belgium was carried according to the plan that had been worked out by their General Staff. The main German army, after passing through Belgium, was to sweep round in a vast semi-circle, moving to the west and south of Paris and eventually coming into the rear of the French armies.

Moltke, the German Commander-in-Chief, attempted a sudden change of the plan, abandoned the sweep round Paris for an attempt to surround the French centre, and pushed up into a salient at Verdun. To do this the direction of the advance had to be changed over a wide front, which gave the opportunity for the successful counter-attack known as the battle of the Marne. A British expeditionary force helped to stem the German advance there. The battle was the turning point of the whole war in the West. It made a quick 'German victory impossible and gave time for the great but slowly mobilized material resources of the British Empire to have their effect. After the Marne, fighting on the Western Front soon became mired in a bloody

stalemate amid muddy trenches, barbed wire, and machine-gun emplacements.

For three years both sides made repeated and costly, but quite unsuccessful, efforts to break through the trench barrier by frontal attacks. New weapons, such as tanks and poison gas were used, but not on a large enough scale to be really effective. Such attempts were the battle of Loos and Arras and in Champagne in 1915, of Verdun and the Somme in 1916 and of Ypres in 1917. Battles to push the Germans back failed repeatedly at the cost of tens of thousands of lives. Efforts to outflank the Central Powers (Germany, Austria and Turkey) in the Balkans failed also.

The Bolshevik government that gained power in Russia after the Great October Socialist Revolution issued an appeal to all the states at war for the conclusion of peace without annexations or indemnities. The appeal was coldly ignored. The Bolsheviks then signed an armistice and began negotiations for a separate peace with Germany, which was finally signed at Brest-Litovsk on March 3rd, 1918.

Although many people in Britain welcomed the end of the tsarist rule in Russia in 1917, they saw the Bolsheviks decision to make a separate peace with Germany as a sellout. Only the USA entry into the war made possible General Douglas Haig's successful tank offensive in the summer of 1918 and the German surrender in November after revolution had broken out in Germany. On November 6th German delegates asked for an armistice.

The Peace Conference to settle down the problems of post-war Europe was held in Paris in 1919. Severe terms were imposed on Germany of which, perhaps, the war-guilt clause, the occupation and demilitarization of the Rhineland, and the creation of the Polish Corridor were most resented. The Eastern Baltic coastline saw a crop of new republics, and the Treaty of Saint Germain achieved the disintegration of the Austrian Empire, putting unfamiliar names such as Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia on the map. The resulting treaties enlarged the British Empire as former German colonies in Africa and Turkish holdings in the Middle East became British mandates. At the same time Britain's self-governing dominions — Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa became separate treaty signatories and separate members of the new League of Nations founded on the initiative of the American President Wilson.

During the war the British did a lot for victory. There were almost no strikes in the first months of the war though prices rose rapidly, while wages lagged far behind. The strikes were declared illegal. The whole economy of the country was made over for war. Government control was established over shipping and railways and over the raw materials most important for war purposes, such as cotton, iron and steel.

The war gave industry an artificial prosperity which prepared the way for the great depression that followed.

Notes:

General Staff — Генеральный штаб

rear — тыл

Moltke — Мольтке (Младший), Хельмут Иоганн (1848—1916), германский генерал-полковник, в 1906—1914 гг. начальник генштаба. Был уволен за поражение в Марнском сражении

salient — выступ, выпуклость

the battle of the Marne — Марнское сражение (1914)

soon became mired in a bloody stalemate amid muddy trenches, barbed wire, and machine-gun emplacements —

вскоре увязли в кровавой безысходности среди наполненных грязью траншей, колючей проволоки и пулеметных точек

the Central Powers — Центральные европейские державы, коалиция государств во время I Мировой войны

a separate peace — сепаратный мир

the League of Nations — Лига Наций

TEXT WORK

1. Pronounce correctly and transcribe. Consult the dictionary.

Scene, German, Serbian, nationalist, province, expansionist, nationalism, behalf, invasion, neutral, eventually, salient, barrier, sellout, demilitarization, dominions, illegal, artificial, prosperity.

2. Give Russian equivalents to the following words and word combinations. Find and translate sentences with them in the text.

No peaceful scene, war flickered in the Balkans, capital of the recently annexed Austrian province of Bosnia, despite Germany's last-minute attempt, Germany's threat, the main German army, a sudden change of the plan, gave the opportunity for the successful counter-attack, new weapons, to settle down the problems of post-war Europe, the British did a lot for victory, The whole economy of the country, the war gave industry an artificial prosperity.

3. Give English equivalents to the following words and word combinations.

Марнское сражение, сепаратный мир, когда началась первая мировая война, попытка изменить план, возможность для успешной контратаки, это сделало невозможным быструю победу Германии, большевистское правительство, заключение мира, хотя многие люди в Британии, проблемы послевоенной Европы.

4. Answer the questions

1. What prompted Britain to declare war on Germany?
2. What made a quick German victory impossible?
3. What was fighting on the Western Front like?
4. For how many years were the efforts to break through the trench barrier made?

5. What important battles were fought in the Western Front?
6. How did the Great October Socialist Revolution influence the situation in the Western Front?
7. When was the Peace Conference held?
8. Where was it held?
9. Was the British Empire enlarged by former German colonies?
10. What organization was founded on the initiative of the American President Wilson?

5. Make up word combinations, translate them and find them in the text.

the continent of	gestures
German	Europe
a sudden	Europe
post-war	change
the war-guilt	control
government	clause

Changes Brought by the War

In Ireland the reaction to the war was somewhat different. While the bourgeois nationalists supported England and turned themselves into recruiting agents, the left wing of the Volunteers opposed the war and prepared for an armed rising. They were ready, if necessary, to seek German aid.

The Irish problems drew to the 1916 Easter Rebellion. The rebel forces were completely disorganized. Even so, and although the rising was almost confined to Dublin, it took 20,000 troops a week to suppress it. The rebellion resulted in several hundred dead. Most of the Irish political leaders were taken prisoner and executed.

The crushing of the Easter Rebellion proved to be the beginning rather than the end of the rebellion in Ireland. During the next two years the Labour and National movements grew steadily. In 1918 an attempt to extend conscription to Ireland was defeated by a general strike.

The new movement developed under the leadership of Sinn Fein Party. This Nationalist organization opposed to English rule but had taken no part in the 1916 rebellion. The Sinn Fein leaders were careful to prevent any class or agrarian element from intruding itself into the guerrilla war which lasted from 1919 to 1921. The civil war in Ireland ended with a treaty negotiated by David Lloyd George in 1921. Most of the island became the Irish Free State, independent of British rule in all but name. The six counties of Northern Ireland continued to be represented in the British Parliament, although they also gained their own provincial parliament.

World War I created more opportunities for women to work outside domestic service. Women workers made munitions in factories. When the war

came to a close, women aged 30 and over were granted the vote by the Reform Act of 1918. The same Act granted the vote to all men over the age of 21. In 1928 women were given voting rights that were equal to those of men.

The immediate post-war years were marked by economic boom, rapid demobilization, and much labour strife. By 1921, however, the number of people without work had reached one million. It was not so easy to sell British goods to countries which had been fighting an expensive war, and business profits were low.

People expressed their anger by strikes. In 1926 the Trade Union Congress asked all trade unions to stop work in support of a miners' strike. This General Strike lasted only nine days and changed nothing.

Between 1929 and 1932, the international depression more than doubled an already high rate of unemployment. Unemployment rose to more than 2 million in the 1930's. In the course of several years, both the levels of industrial activity and of prices dipped by a quarter, and industries such as shipbuilding collapsed almost entirely.

Between 1933 and 1937, the economy recovered steadily, with the construction, automobile, and electrical industries leading the way. Unemployment remained high, however, especially in Wales, Scotland, and northern parts of England.

Notes:

the 1916 Easter Rebellion— Ирландское восстание 1916 г., «Восстание на Пасхальной неделе»

SinnFein Party— партия «Шин фейн». Ирландская националистическая партия. Название в переводе с ирландского означает «мы сами»

David Lloyd George— Дэвид Ллойд Джордж (1863—1945), английский премьер-министр

General Strike — Всеобщая забастовка

to dip — опускаться

TEXT WORK

1. Pronounce correctly and transcribe. Consult the dictionary.

Ireland, bourgeois, recruiting, prisoner, crushing, conscription, agrarian, provincial, parliament, the immediate, automobile.

2. Give Russian equivalents to the following words and word combinations. Find and translate sentences with them in the text.

The reaction to the war, the bourgeois nationalists supported England, the left wing of the Volunteers opposed the war, the rising was almost confined to Dublin, this Nationalist organization opposed to English rule, the six counties of Northern Ireland continued, World War I created more opportunities for women, Between 1933 and 1937, the economy recovered steadily, between 1933 and 1937, the economy recovered steadily, especially in Wales, Scotland, and northern parts of England.

3. Give English equivalents to the following words and word combinations.

Всеобщая забастовка, развивалось новое движение, гражданская война в Ирландии, первая мировая война создала больше возможностей, тот же акт гарантировал, было не так легко продавать британские вещи странам..., безработица возросла, послевоенный экономический бум.

4. Answer the questions

1. Was the reaction to the war the same in Great Britain and Ireland?
2. What happened in Ireland in 1916?
3. How did the civil war in Ireland end?
4. Did all the Irish counties form the Irish Free State in 1921?
5. In what way did the World War I influence the British women?
6. Who was granted the vote in 1918?
7. Who was granted the vote in 1928?
8. Did the post-war economic boom last long?
9. Were there many unemployed in the country in the 1930's?

5. Make up word combinations, translate them and find them in the text.

bourgeois	aid
German	organization
Nationalist	nationalists
provincial	unions
domestic	parliament
trade	service

The Most Royal Romance

In 1936 King George V died and was succeeded by his son Edward VIII. Edward VIII was 41 when he ascended the throne. Soon he abdicated because he wanted to marry a certain Mrs. Simpson. Mrs. Simpson was an American and by no means belonged to aristocracy. The government would never consent to this marriage. Besides, Mrs. Simpson was divorced (her two previous marriages had been dissolved in the courts), and public opinion would not accept the idea of a divorced woman as Queen.

The young king chose to be happy in private life and preferred love to power. This made him abdicate, and on the night of 11 December 1936, Edward VIII, by then "His Royal Highness Prince Edward", broadcast as follows:

"At long last I am able to say a few words of my own. I have never wanted to withhold anything, but until now it has not been constitutionally possible for me to speak.

A few hours ago I discharged my last duty as a King and Emperor, and now I have been succeeded by my brother, the Duke of York, my first words must be to declare my allegiance to him. This I do with all my heart.

You all know the reasons which have impelled me to renounce the Throne. But I want you to understand that in making up my mind I did not forget the country or the Empire which, as Prince of Wales, and lately as King, I have for twenty-five years tried to serve. But you must believe me when I tell you that I have found it impossible to carry the heavy burden of responsibility and to discharge the duties as King as I would wish to do without the help and support of the woman I love.

And I want you to know that the decision I have made has been mine and mine alone. This was a thing I had to judge entirely for myself. The other person most nearly concerned has tried up to the last to persuade me to take a different course. I have made this, the most serious decision of my life, upon a single thought of what would, in the end, be best for all.

This decision has been made less difficult for me by the sure knowledge that my brother, with his long training in the public affairs of this country, and with his fine qualities, will be able to take my place forthwith, without interruption or injury to the life and progress of the Empire. And he has one matchless blessing, enjoyed by so many of you and not bestowed on me — a happy home with his wife and children.

During these hard days I have been comforted by my mother and my family. The Ministers of the Crown, and in particular Mr. Baldwin, the Prime Minister, have always treated me with full consideration. There has never been any constitutional difference between me and them and between me and Parliament. Bred in the constitutional tradition by my father, I should never have allowed any such issue to arise.

Ever since I was Prince of Wales, and later on when I occupied the Throne, I have been treated with the greatest kindness by all classes, wherever I have lived or journeyed throughout the Empire. For that I am very grateful.

I now quit altogether public affairs, and I lay down my burden. It may be some time before I return to my native land, but I shall always follow the fortunes of the British race and Empire with profound interest, and if at any time in the future I can be found of service to His Majesty in private station, I shall not fail.

And now we all have a new King. I wish him, and you, his people, happiness and prosperity with all my heart. God bless you. God Save the King".

At 2 a.m. on 12 December 1936 the destroyer *Fury* bore away from Portsmouth the much-travelled Prince, who will be remembered by many with gratitude for the days when he was known as "Britain's First Ambassador".

The sad, uneasy reign of the uncrowned King Edward VIII saw Hitler's descent upon the Rhineland, Mussolini's capture of Addis Ababa, and civil war in Spain. King Edward's brother who was crowned King George VI faced a lot of complex problems. Under that king, however, the monarchy again provided the model family of the land. George served his peoples for just over fifteen tremendous years and did all he could to help his country during the World War II and the years following it.

Notes:

George V— Георг V (1865—1936), правил с 1910 г.

Edward VIII— Эдуард VIII (1894—1972), английский король, правил с 20 января по 11 декабря 1936 г. После отречения от престола принял титул герцога Виндзорского

had been dissolved in the courts — были расторгнуты в судах

the Duke of York — герцог Йоркский

my first words must be to declare my allegiance to him — прежде всего я должен заявить о своем подчинении ему.

Allegiance — вассальная зависимость

which have impelled me to renounce the Throne — которые побуждали меня отречься от престола

to take a different course — поступить иначе **forthwith** — тотчас, немедленно

one matchless blessing — одно ни с чем не сравнимое счастье, ниспосланное свыше

not bestowed on me — неотпущенное мне

Baldwin — Болдуин Стэнли (1867—1947), премьер-министр Англии

Bred — Воспитанный

I lay down my burden — я слагаю с себя мое бремя

God Save the King — Боже, храни короля

Mussolini — Муссолини, Бенито (1883—1945), вождь итальянских фашистов

George VI — Георг VI (1895—1952), английский король, правил с 1936 г.

TEXT WORK

1. Pronounce correctly and transcribe. Consult the dictionary.

Throne, aristocracy, renounce, knowledge, forthwith, interruption, injury, descent, monarchy, tremendous, gratitude.

2. Give Russian equivalents to the following words and word combinations. Find and translate sentences with them in the text.

He ascended the throne, he wanted to marry a certain Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Simpson was divorced, this made him abdicate, on the night of 11 December 1936, with his long training in the public affairs of this country, with his fine qualities, to take my place forthwith, without interruption or injury to the life and progress of the Empire, a happy home with his wife and children, I return to my native land, a lot of complex problems.

3. Give English equivalents to the following words and word combinations.

Были расторгнуты в судах, поступить иначе, я слагаю с себя мое бремя, хотел жениться, в частной жизни, несколько часов назад, последние обязанности как Короля и Императора, вы все знаете причины..., я хочу, чтобы вы поняли, я слагаю с себя мое бремя, помогать своей стране, Боже,

храни короля, прежде всего я должен заявить о своем подчинении ему.

4. Answer the questions

1. Who was King George V succeeded by?
2. Why did Edward VIII abdicate?
3. Why would the government never consent to have Mrs. Simpson as Queen?
4. What did Edward VIII broadcast on the night of 11 December 1936?

5. Make up word combinations, translate them and find them in the text.

two previous	king
the young	marriages
private	decision
serious	life
fine	tremendous years
fifteen	qualities

The World War II Breaks Out

The reign thus thrust upon George VI was to be one of the most momentous in the history of Britain. The immediate preoccupations were with Foreign Policy. Neville Chamberlain became Prime Minister in 1937 and, faced by a new and sinister line-up, the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo "Axis", did his best to appease its members' power hunger. Hitler's rearmament was proceeding apace and, on 11 March 1938, he annexed Austria. With remorseless logic he then turned to Czechoslovakia, which he had outflanked, and within whose frontiers resided some 3 million Sudeten Germans.

By mid-September 1938 it seemed that Hitler was going to take the Sudetenland by force and, on the fifteenth of that month, Chamberlain flew off to the historic interview at Bershtesgaden. Meetings followed at Godesberg on 23 September and finally at Munich on the 29th, when Mussolini and Daladier, the French premier, were also present. The outcome was that Germany acquired the Sudeten areas, while Czechoslovakia had to be content with unimpressive promises guaranteeing the integrity of her remaining territory. Back in London Chamberlain was unwise enough to characterize the Munich Agreement as promising honourable "peace in our time". This "peace" lasted just one year.

In 1939 Hitler returned to the inexorable prosecution of his plans. In March he seized the whole of Czechoslovakia and, as a wide line, Memel. The baleful German spotlight now illuminated Poland, and Chamberlain, in a moment of truth, promised assistance if Polish independence were threatened. Hitler was demanding Danzig and railway access across the famous corridor to East Prussia and Memel.

On 23 August Britain received the dreaded and decisive news that Germany and the USSR had made an alliance, after which all communications

and interviews were farcical, for the Nazis palpably wanted war. Poland was invaded on 1 September 1939 and the World War II began. Britain declared war on Germany at 11 a.m. on 3 September.

Notes:

Neville Chamberlain — премьер-министр Англии

the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo "Axis" — «ось» Рим-Берлин-Токио

Hitler — Гитлер, Адольф (1889—1945)

remorseless logic — неумолимая, безжалостная логика

Daladier — Даладье, Эдуар (1884—1970), премьер-министр Франции

the Munich Agreement — Мюнхенское соглашение (1938), англо-франко-германо-итальянское соглашение об отторжении Судетской области у Чехословакии

the inexorable prosecution — неумолимое осуществление

Danzig — Данциг, немецкое название польского города Гданьск

TEXT WORK

1. Pronounce correctly and transcribe. Consult the dictionary.

Momentous, preoccupations, sinister, rearmament, honourable, inexorable, prosecution, dreaded, decisive, farcical, palpably, alliance.

2. Give Russian equivalents to the following words and word combinations. Find and translate sentences with them in the text.

One of the most momentous in the history of Britain, the immediate preoccupations, Prime Minister, faced by a new and sinister line-up, Hitler's rearmament, By mid-September 1938, Hitler was going to take the Sudetenland by force, back in London, Hitler returned to the inexorable prosecution of his plans, railway access across the famous corridor to East Prussia and Memel, Germany and the USSR had made an alliance.

3. Give English equivalents to the following words and word combinations.

Мюнхенское соглашение, безжалостная логика, неумолимое осуществление, к середине сентября, заключили альянс, Британия объявила войну Германии, вернувшись в Лондон, охарактеризовал мюнхенское соглашение.

4. Answer the questions

1. What problems did Britain face in the first years of King George VI's reign?
2. What historic interview took place at Bershtesgaden?
3. What was it preceded with?
4. What was the result of the Munich Agreement?
5. What news did Britain receive on 23 August?
6. When did Britain declare war on Germany?

5. Make up word combinations, translate them and find them in the text.

the immediate	logic
with remorseless	preoccupations
historic	promises
unimpressive	interview
in a moment of	Minister
Prime	truth

Britain in the World War II

Without a declaration of war, Germany opened an offensive against Poland on 1 September 1939. The Allies, Britain and France, stood helplessly by while Poland suffered the full force of the German "blitzkrieg" — lightning war. The preparedness of the German airforce allowed it to carry out simultaneous bombing of military depots and air bases, road and rail junctions, factories, and power stations, destroying the fabric of civil as well as military life. Fast armoured tank columns and motorized infantry moved in to take advantage of the confusion and end armed resistance.

In Britain the government prepared for the expected bombardment. Families and schools were evacuated from target towns; volunteers manned Fire and Air Raid Precaution Services. The call-up was accelerated to increase the forces; rationing introduced to reduce the demand on naval convoys guarding merchant ships; the blackout imposed to make air raids more difficult at night. Camouflaged factories worked continuously to make up for lost time in the manufacture of armaments. Yet months elapsed before the full impact of the war was felt by people in Britain.

In May 1940, Winston Churchill became the head of a war cabinet. After the surrender of France in June 1940, Britain stood alone. Under Churchill's direction, war mobilization in Britain became more comprehensive than that achieved by any other power. Men between 18 and 50 years old could be called up into the armed forces or to work down coalmines. Women were ordered to replace men in their normal jobs. Under the Emergency Powers Act, the government could order all women between 18 and 45 years old to do part-time work.

German airplanes bombed London daily during the "Blitz" in the winter of 1940-1941, and later they bombed other British cities too. Air raid shelters were built for those who were not evacuated from cities likely to be bombed. Although a German invasion plan was foiled by British air supremacy, large parts of London and other cities were destroyed and some 60,000 civilians were killed.

Beginning early in 1941, the still-neutral United States granted lend-lease aid to Britain. Even so, shortages of food and other necessities, like soap and clothing, led to rationing so that limited supplies were shared out fairly between people.

For the Allies, the war hung fire. British divisions commanded by Lord

Gort were sent out to France and began to construct a defensive line along the Franco-Belgian frontier. The French defences — the Maginot line — covered only the Franco-German frontier, but nevertheless, the French generals trusted in its protection and made no attempt to take the offensive. Most of the British leaders shared their belief that Germany could be defeated by blockade and air attack.

The war was at first confined to commerce raiding and naval actions. Three British cruisers won a battle near the River Plate in South America and the German battleship "Graf Spee" was scuttled to avoid capture. German submarines attacked the fleet base at Scapa Flow and airplanes sowed magnetic mines in harbour approaches. Hitler was in no hurry to move his armies as he needed time to reorganize them after the Polish campaign. Meanwhile he put out feelers for a peace with Britain and France, believing that neither had the heart for war.

The first opportunity to open up the war came when the USSR attacked Finland in November 1939. This was a move to extend Soviet control of the approaches to St. Petersburg (then Leningrad). The occupation of the Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania as well as East Poland at the outset made the southern shore of the Baltic safe. Finland refused to allow the USSR to fortify bases on the northern shore and resisted the invasion. Britain and France made plans and prepared to assist Finland. By attacking across Norway they would also cut the route by which Swedish iron ore was reaching Germany. But before the expedition was ready Finnish resistance ended in March 1940.

Next month Hitler ended their hopes by invading Denmark and Norway himself. Denmark did not oppose German occupation but the Norwegian army fought bravely. But the German aircraft and tanks quickly gave them control of key bases and strategic centres and paralyzed Norwegian defence. The Anglo-French forces made a landing at Narvik but they were soon forced to withdraw.

This failure made the House of Commons realize that a German attack in the west was imminent. Chamberlain, who had lost the confidence of the nation, resigned, and Winston Churchill became Prime Minister instead. Churchill was supported by all the parties. The Labour leader, Clement Attlee, became Deputy Prime Minister with responsibility for leading the House of Commons. Churchill himself became minister of defence. Sir Winston Churchill responsible for the supreme direction of the war assisted by a small War Cabinet of four members — Halifax, Chamberlain, Attlee, and Greenwood.

On 10 May 1940, Hitler attacked. German armies using blitzkrieg tactics overwhelmed Holland and Belgium with bombing and massive tank advances. They broke into France through the Ardennes forest and cut the French line at Sedan. The British army and the French troops cut off by the German advance to the Somme had to be withdrawn at the end of May. The navy took 335,000 men away from the beaches of Dunkirk. But much valuable

equipment had to be left and Britain's defence largely rested for the time being on her fighter squadrons.

France did not hold out much longer. With no reserve troops, the government of Marshal Petain asked for an armistice. Thus the Germans occupied the whole of the Atlantic coastline and hinterland and the French Government moved to Vichy in unoccupied France.

Britain now faced the onslaught of the successful German war machine with only the Free French army led by General Charles de Gaulle and the Commonwealth forces to help her. Germany controlled the long European coastline from Norway to Spain, while Britain was denied the use of harbours of neutral Ireland. The next stage of the war therefore was the Battle of Britain.

With most of Europe under German occupation or influence the odds against Britain were great. But there was no thought of making peace and decisive steps were taken to organize the country for a long struggle.

As invasion was expected at any moment, landing beaches were mined and gunpoints built on all routes leading inland. A civilian force of Local Defence Volunteers, soon rechristened by Churchill "The Home Guard", was raised. Its strength soon exceeded 1 million and its members gave up much of their leisure time to training. Old rifles purchased in the USA were issued to some units, but many were ill-equipped to face German troops.

The air attack upon Britain began in August 1940. Germany had the use of all the airfields nearest to Britain and a large bomber fleet, but the key to the struggle lay with the fighters. Germany had twice as many fighters as Britain and they were faster machines but not so manoeuvrable. Fighter pilots in the *Spitfires* and *Hurricanes* took advantage of this and brought down two planes for every one the Germans destroyed.

Hitler switched his target from the radar stations to the airfields and then in September to London itself. By October the Germans were no longer risking daylight raids and the danger of invasion was over. Hitler now wanted to break the nation's will to resist by repeated mass attacks on ports and industrial towns. During the winter 1940-1941 London, Coventry, Plymouth, Sheffield, and many other cities suffered heavy raids without losing heart.

In September-October 1940, Italian troops invaded Egypt, Sudan, Kenya and Greece. Britain sent an army with half her tank force to defend Egypt and the Suez Canal, while RAF squadrons went to Greece. The Italians were driven back and their East African possessions were taken by British and Commonwealth troops.

Hitler had to turn his attention to helping his ally Italy to prevent an Allied invasion from the South. German troops under General Rommel were sent to stiffen resistance to the British advance in Cyrenaica. Other armies were sent to invade Greece. The British could not prevent Greece and Crete falling into enemy hands.

The Allies then expected a full-scale onslaught upon their forces in Africa and the Middle East. Instead Hitler turned upon the Soviet Union. The nature

of the war changed with the German invasion of the USSR in June 1941 and the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour in December 1941.

The German attack took the USSR by surprise. The powerful thrust of the German armies drove deep into Russia. Leningrad was besieged and by the end of the year German troops were nearing Moscow. But as with Britain Hitler did not concentrate upon one military objective. Some of the German forces were diverted towards the Russian oil-fields when they might have forced defeat upon the Russians at Moscow. Instead the Soviet Union managed to regroup forces and prepare for a counter-attack in 1942.

The USA was brought into the war only in December 1941, and all the resources of her vast industries were turned to assist her allies at war. The USSR received much-needed vehicles and equipment and the British more supplies, planes, and weapons. These reinforcements began to make themselves felt on every front. Advance replaced retreat in Russia, North Africa, and in the Pacific by the end of 1942. Joint plans were being hammered out for breaking the German hold on Europe. Churchill then forged the "Grand Alliance" with Soviet leader Stalin and American President Franklin D. Roosevelt against Germany, Italy and Japan.

Britain and the USA set up a Combined Chiefs of Staff Committee in Washington. With the guidance of President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill they worked out objectives in the struggle against their joint enemies, Germany, Italy, and Japan. They decided that a campaign against Germany was more urgent than a campaign against Japan, especially if the Soviet Union was to receive any practical assistance.

The Americans wanted an invasion of France but they realized that it was impossible until greater supplies of arms, planes and landing craft had been collected. Therefore they agreed to join in the British plan for immediate action, a campaign against Italy.

The first stage of it was the clearing of North Africa. Anglo-American forces under General Alexander were landed at Casablanca and Algiers in November 1942 and advanced to meet the British desert army. General Montgomery had halted Rommel's advance at El Alamein and was driving his army back across Libya. Rommel and his German and Italian troops were caught between the two armies and forced to surrender after a battle near Tunis.

The next stage in the offensive was the capture of Sicily by airborne invasion in July 1943. This was only a stepping stone to landings on the mainland. The threat of war on Italian territory caused the fall of Mussolini from power, and the new government negotiated a surrender to the Allies. This was announced when General Alexander's armies landed at Salerno in September, but by then the Germans had been able to take over the military defence of the country. So Rome was taken only at the beginning of June 1944 as the invasion of France was about to begin.

By this time the Soviet Union had inflicted costly defeats upon the Germans: 300,000 German troops surrendered at Stalingrad in January 1943.

The siege of Leningrad was lifted and Moscow freed early in 1943. By June 1944 the Soviet troops forced the Germans out of the USSR.

Nevertheless German troops were still capable of fighting with bravery against the Allied onslaught which began on D-Day, 6 June 1944. The invasion of Normandy was carefully prepared, but the German army put up a stiff resistance and it was six weeks before the Allies were able to advance across France.

Then as the British army fought its way across Northern France, the Americans swept south and then east towards the German frontier. When the British liberated Brussels in September 1944 Montgomery thought that a thrust into the Rhur might end the war. Paratroops were dropped to force a crossing of the Rhine but they were captured before supporting troops could reach them. The Germans made a last desperate counter-attack in the Ardennes at the end of 1944, but they were unable to maintain it.

In 1945 the Allies moved forward on all fronts. The German line in Italy was broken. The British and Americans entered Germany from the west, the Russians from the east. On the 2nd of May the Soviet Army entered Berlin, and Hitler committed suicide amid its ruins. The German government made unconditional surrender to the Allies on the 7th of May 1945.

Notes:

opened an offensive — начал наступление

The Allies — Союзники

"blitzkrieg" (нем.) = lightning war — «блицкриг», молниеносная война

target towns — города, представлявшие собой цели (для воздушных налетов)

the blackout — затемнение

Winston Churchill — Уинстон Черчилль (1874—1965), премьер-министр Англии

Air raid shelters — бомбоубежища

lend-lease — ленд-лиз. В США во время II Мировой войны — система передачи займы или в аренду оружия и продовольствия странам-союзникам по антигитлеровской коалиции

put out feelers for a peace — прощупывал почву для заключения мира

who had lost the confidence of the nation — который утратил доверие нации

Clement Attlee — Клемент Эттли (1883—1967), премьер-министр Англии

Deputy Prime Minister — Заместитель премьер-министра

fighter squadrons — эскадрильи истребителей

Marshal Petain — маршал Петен, Анри Филипп (1856—1951), французский государственный деятель

hinterland — хинтерланд, внутренние области страны, удаленные от побережья

Charles de Gaulle — Шарль де Голль (1890-1970), в 1959-1969 гг. — президент Франции

the Battle of Britain — «Битва за Англию», воздушные бои над территорией

Великобритании в 1940-1941 гг.

Local Defence Volunteers— добровольцы местной обороны. В 1940 г. переименованы в войска местной обороны (the Home Guard)

were issued to some units— были переданы некоторым подразделениям

ill-equipped— плохо снаряженный

the Spitfires and Hurricanes— «Спитфайры» и «Харрикейны», английские самолеты времен II Мировой войны

RAF= Royal Air Force — Королевские военно-воздушные силы, BBC Великобритании

Rommel— Роммель, Эдвин (1891-1944), немецкий военный деятель

The British could not prevent Greece and Crete falling into enemy hands. — Британцы не смогли воспрепятствовать захвату врагами Греции и Крита

a full-scale onslaught— полномасштабное яростное наступление

Pearl Harbour— Перл-Харбор, тихоокеанская американская военно-морская база на Гавайских островах

oil-fields— нефтяные промыслы

reinforcement— подкрепление

had inflicted costly defeats upon the Germans — нанесли немцам тяжелые поражения

Franklin D. Roosevelt— Франклин Д. Рузвельт (1882—1945), президент США

D-Day— День «D», 6 июня 1944 г. Начало высадки англо-американских войск в Нормандии, ознаменовавшие открытие второго фронта. Буквальное значение — «важный день», «день с большой буквы»

Paratroops— Парашютно-десантные войска

General Alexander— генерал Александр, Гарольд (1891—1969). Английский военачальник, отличившийся во время II Мировой войны

TEXT WORK

1. Pronounce correctly and transcribe. Consult the dictionary.

Without, preparedness, simultaneous, junctions, infantry, coal mines, although, invasion, defence, reserve, blockade, cruisers, capture, mines, harbour, campaign, neither, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, route, strategic, imminent, routes, maneuverable, capture, nevertheless, suicide.

2. Give Russian equivalents to the following words and word combinations. Find and translate sentences with them in the text.

Without a declaration of war, the Allies, Britain and France, stood helplessly, tank columns and motorized infantry, after the surrender of France in June 1940, the French defences, three British cruisers won a battle near the River Plate, Hitler was in no hurry, to move his armies, to put out feelers for a peace with Britain and France, Finland refused to allow the USSR to fortify bases on the northern shore, By attacking across Norway, the German aircraft and tanks, this failure made the House of Commons realize, the supreme direction, with no reserve troops, landing beaches were mined, the

radar stations, Italian troops invaded Egypt, Sudan, Kenya and Greece, their East African possessions, an invasion of France, to join in the British plan for immediate action, a campaign against Italy, the capture of Sicily, the German government made unconditional surrender to... .

3. Give English equivalents to the following words and word combinations.

Германия начала наступление, союзники Британия и Франция, готовность немецких воздушных, в Британии правительство готовилось к бомбардировкам, семьи и школы были эвакуированы, замаскированные заводы работали постоянно, Уинстон Черчилль возглавил военный кабинет, после окружения Франции, мужчины в возрасте 18 и 50 лет, города, представлявшие собой цели, немецкие войска бомбили Лондон ежедневно, затемнение, эскадрильи истребителей, были переданы некоторым подразделениям, плохо снаряженный, Британцы не смогли воспрепятствовать захвату врагами Греции и Крита, немецкие субмарины атаковали, тем не менее, немецкие войска, используя тактики молниеносной войны, полномасштабное яростное наступление, нефтяные промыслы, подкрепление, нанес немцам тяжелые поражения, немецкая линия в Италии была разорвана, британцы и американцы вошли в Германию с запада, Советская Армия вошла в Берлин.

4. Answer the questions.

1. What did Germany open on 1 September 1939?
2. Why was the British government getting ready for bombardment of the British territories?
3. Who became the head of the war cabinet?
4. What urgent measures were taken to save people?
5. How was the German invasion plan foiled by the British?
6. Which country had more fighters?
7. Who forged the "Grand Alliance"?
8. Speak about the Anglo-American campaign against Italy.
9. What began on 6 June 1944?
10. How is this day called?
11. Why is it called so?
12. When did the German government make unconditional surrender to the Allies?

5. Make up word combinations, translate them and find them in the text.

the full	war
lightning	force
air	junctions
rail	towns

target	bases
merchant	ships
air	raids
Churchill's	airplanes
German	direction
invasion	tactics
strategic	plan
blitzkrieg	centres

Post-War Britain

The general election of 1945 gave the Labour party led by Clement Attlee for the first time a majority of the popular vote and an overwhelming parliamentary majority. The result was less a rebuke of Churchill's wartime leadership than an expression of approval of the party's role in the war, and of hope that it would bring more prosperity.

The government launched many important programmes in an effort to restore the country's economy that had suffered considerably during the World War II. The Labour Party remained in power until 1951 and converted Britain to a welfare state. The National Insurance Act of 1946 was a consolidation of benefit laws involving maternity, disability, old age, and death, as well as assistance if unemployed. In 1948 the National Health Service was set up. Everybody was entitled to free medical care. Both measures were widely popular. The Labour government also began the nationalization of private industries. The coal industry, gas, electricity, the railroads, most airlines, as well as the Bank of England were taken over by the state. In 1948 the delaying powers of the House of Lords were reduced from two years to one. The Labour government also eliminated the last remnants of plural voting when a person could vote in more than one constituency.

These changes were instituted in the midst of a post-war era of austerity. The national debt had tripled, and for the first time since the 18th century Britain had become a debtor nation. With the end of the US lend-lease aid in 1945, the British import had risen abruptly long before military demobilization and reconversion to peacetime industry had been accomplished. Wartime regulations, therefore, had been kept; food rationing in 1946 and 1947 was more restrictive than during the war.

In 1949 Britain joined other Western powers in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). That step was done when it became clear that the USSR was converting all of Eastern Europe into a Soviet sphere.

The late 1940's witnessed the beginning of decolonization. The Labour government granted independence to India and Pakistan in 1947, and to Burma and Ceylon in 1948.

The Labour government accomplished their programme of social

reform, and thus became less popular. It had done a lot but could not do any more. Besides, it was quite difficult to finance the welfare state. Perhaps, this was the reason why the general election of 1951 enabled the Conservatives under Winston Churchill to get the parliamentary majority.

The early 1950's brought steady economic recovery. Housing construction boomed and international trade flourished. The post-war regulation was dismantled. Jobs remained plentiful. In fact there was so much work to be done that people from the Caribbean and South Asia were encouraged to move to Britain. The Conservatives did not attempt to reverse the welfare programme launched by the Labour government. However, they denationalized iron and Steel industries.

With a veteran statesman heading the British government, the accession of a young queen in 1952 drew the world's attention to London.

When her father King George VI died Queen Elizabeth II was in Kenya with her husband, en route for Australia and New Zealand. On 7 February 1952 she returned to England and was met by her Prime Minister, Sir Winston Churchill and the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Attlee.

1953 saw the Queen's coronation, a chilly but moving event of which the romance was heightened by the news that Everest had been conquered by a party led by Colonel Hunt. In 1955 Sir Winston Churchill laid down the burden of premiership, handling it over to Sir Anthony Eden, and a General Election confirmed the Conservatives in power. Churchill's successor led his party to a second election victory in the spring of 1955.

In July 1956 the president of the Egyptian Republic, Colonel Nasser, let it be known that his regime had nationalized the Suez Canal. British forces had been withdrawn from the region only a year earlier, and an Anglo-French reoccupation in 1956 was halted by Soviet-US pressure. The episode led both to the loss of much of Britain's remaining influence in the Middle East and to Eden's resignation.

Eden's successor, Harold Macmillan, presided over a period of economic revival. In 1959 he led the Conservatives to their third successive election victory — the fourth time in a row that the party gained parliamentary seats. It should be mentioned that the general election of 1959 increased the Conservative majority in the House of Commons.

The British were satisfied with their government. People began to enjoy the benefits of higher incomes. Television spread throughout the country, and the BBC and ITV companies gave viewers a choice between channels. Personal cars became common, and the government launched the programme to improve the road system. In 1959 the first British motorway was opened.

In Africa, Macmillan's government followed a deliberate policy of decolonization. The Sudan had already become independent in 1956, and during the next seven years Ghana, Nigeria, Somalia, Tanzania, Sierra Leone, Uganda, and Kenya followed suit. Most of these states remained members of a highly decentralized multiracial Commonwealth, but the Union of South

Africa, dominated by a white minority of Boer descent, left the Commonwealth in 1961 and declared itself a republic. Independence was also given to Malaysia, Cyprus, and Jamaica during Macmillan's tenure.

In 1963 Harold Macmillan resigned the premiership and was succeeded by Alec Douglas-Home. In 1964, however, the Labour government headed by Harold Wilson came into power.

Notes:

arebuke— упрек

awelfarestate— государство всеобщего благосостояния

TheNationalInsuranceAct— Акт о государственном страховании

TheNationalHealthService— Государственная служба здравоохранения (создана в 1948 г.)

thedelayingpowers— права на отсрочку. Палата лордов британского парламента имеет право задерживать принятие законопроекта на определенный срок

eliminatedthelastremnantsofpluralvoting— устранило последние остатки множественного голосования (при котором во время выборов одно и то же лицо имело возможность проголосовать неоднократно, поддержав разных кандидатов в разных округах)

Thepost-warregulationwasdismantled. — Была упразднена послевоенная карточная система

ElizabethII— Елизавета II (род. 1926), английская королева, правит с 1952 г.

enroute(фр.) — по пути

SirAnthonyEden— сэр Антони Иден (1897—1977), английский государственный деятель

HaroldMacmillan — Гарольд Макмиллан (1894—1986), английский премьер-министр

the BBC andITV— Би-би-си и Ай-ти-ви

AlecDouglas-Home— Алек Дуглас-Хьюм (род. 1903), английский премьер-министр

HaroldWilson— Гарольд Вильсон (род. 1916), английский государственный деятель

TEXT WORK

1. Pronounce correctly and transcribe. Consult the dictionary.

Majority, approval, consolidation, maternity, disability, remnants, austerity, abruptly, reconversion, restrictive, denationalized, accession, successor, deliberate, multiracial.

2. Give Russian equivalents to the following words and word combinations. Find and translate sentences with them in the text.

The general election, the Labour party, the first time, a majority of the popular vote, an overwhelming parliamentary majority, an expression of approval of the party's role in the war, the Labour Party remained in power until 1951, the Bank of England were taken over by the state, the last remnants of plural voting, in the midst of a post-war era of austerity, food rationing in 1946 and 1947 was more restrictive, it became clear, a Soviet sphere, the general election of 1951, the post-war regulation, the accession of a young queen in 1952, Eden's successor, to improve the road system, a highly decentralized multiracial Commonwealth.

3. Give English equivalents to the following words and word combinations.

Упрек, государство всеобщего благосостояния, права на отсрочку, правительство выпустило много важных программ, начало национализацию частной промышленности, угольная промышленность, эти изменения, устранило последние остатки множественного голосования, была упразднена послевоенная карточная система, правительство выпустило программу улучшения дорожной системы.

3. Answer the questions.

1. What party won the majority of vote in 1945?
2. What measures did Attlee's government take?
3. Why was the war followed by an era of austerity?
4. When did Britain join the NATO?
5. Why did Britain join the NATO?
6. Why did the Labour Party loose the general election of 1951?
7. What did the early 1950's bring?
8. Did the Conservatives attempt to reverse the welfare programme after they had won the general election of 1951?
9. When did Elizabeth II become Queen?
10. What did Colonel Hunt do on the day of the Queen's coronation?
11. How long did the Conservatives remain the governing party?
12. When did the next Labour government come into power?
13. Were the 1950's the period of economic revival?
14. Were the British satisfied with their Conservative governments?

5. Make up word combinations, translate them and find them in the text.

parliamentary	programmes
important	majority
national	election
wartime	debt
economic	regulations
general	recovery

Modern Ethnic, National and Religious Problems

During the last decades the people of Great Britain stopped to be purely "European". Most of the country's population descend from the Celts, Angles, Saxons, and Normans. Since the 1950's, however, many immigrants from Commonwealth countries have settled in Great Britain, especially in England. In the mid-1950's immigrants arrived at a rate of about 35,000 a year. Most of them came from India, Pakistan, the West Indies and Africa. The rapid growth of population resulted in many serious problems that led to race riots in early 1980's.

The general decline of manufacturing eventually resulted in high unemployment. The rate of unemployment peaked in the mid-1980's providing grounds for new racial clashes. The British workers had to compete for jobs with the immigrants, while the immigrants resented the discrimination they sometimes encountered. The British do a lot to settle racial "problems and they have already succeeded in building a multiethnic society. They have learned to respect cultural and religious identity of the new arrivals, and mutual respect has always been a key to prosperity of human society.

Another problem still unsolved is the Irish question, which is rather a religious and political than national matter. Beginning in 1921, the Irish Republican Army (IRA) and other militant Irish catholic groups have been at war with the British, hoping to force the British government to give up control over Northern Ireland. British measures could not totally halt the wave of bombings and killings in Northern Ireland and England.

Irish Protestants retaliated against the IRA attempts, and acts of violence and terrorism continued into 1990's.

Irish Protestants resent the union of Northern Ireland with the Republic of Ireland. They believe that such union would place them under Catholic rule. On the other hand, Catholics in Northern Ireland claim that the Protestants discriminate against them. The riots that began in 1968 made Britain suspend Northern Ireland's government and establish direct rule over the country. This measure has brought little positive changes, and tensions between Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland may lead to serious complications.

During the 1970's, successive British governments also faced difficulties in Scotland. A Scottish Nationalist party scored impressive gains in the elections of 1974, and the attempt to set up a semi-independent parliament in Edinburgh was discussed. When only about 30 per cent of the Scottish electorate supported the plan in a 1979 referendum, the project died. Today, Scotland elects 72 of the 650 members of the British House of Commons, while the country's day-to-day administration is conducted by the Scottish Office in Edinburgh.

Notes:

The rate of unemployment — уровень безработицы

cultural and religious identity— культурная и религиозная обособленность
the Irish Republican Army— Ирландская республиканская армия (ИРА), основанная в 1919 г. националистическая террористическая организация
to resent— с негодованием отвергать
the Scottish Office in Edinburgh— Министерство по делам Шотландии в Эдинбурге, учреждено в 1939 г.

TEXT WORK

1. Pronounce correctly and transcribe. Consult the dictionary.

Ethnic, national, religious, immigrants, clashes, identity, militant, Catholic, riots.

2. Give Russian equivalents to the following words and word combinations. Find and translate sentences with them in the text.

The general decline of manufacturing, the people of Great Britain stopped, most of the country's population descend, many immigrants from Commonwealth countries, new racial clashes, to respect cultural and religious identity of the new arrivals, a key to prosperity of human society, other militant Irish catholic groups, British measures, Catholic rule, the Protestants discriminate against them, the Scottish electorate supported the plan, the project died.

3. Give English equivalents to the following words and word combinations.

Во время последних десятилетий, уровень безработицы, культурная и религиозная обособленность, стремительный рост населения, уровень безработицы, британские рабочие, другая проблема до сих пор не решённая, Ирландские католические группы, с другой стороны, акты насилия и терроризма.

4. Answer the questions

1. Why did the people of Great Britain stop to be purely "European"?
2. Where did immigrants arrive to Britain from?
3. At what rate did they arrive in the mid-1950's?
4. Why did the rapid growth of population result in serious problems?
5. What problems did it bring?
6. Have the British already succeeded in building a multiethnic society?
7. Has the Irish problem been settled?
8. What is the modern state of the Irish problem?
9. Is there a burning national problem in Scotland?

5. Make up word combinations, translate them and find them in the text.

the rapid
national

decline
rule

the general	growth
Catholic	matter
semi-independent	Office
Scottish	parliament

The Sixties and After

In 1960's Britain experienced a real revolution in fashion. This was a rebellion against the existing conventions in dress, social behaviour, music, popular entertainment, and so on. London became a world capital of popular music, and the groups like "The Beatles" made British music popular all over the world.

The phenomenon had the negative side effects, such as crime rate rising and spreading of drug culture. Besides, the increased spending by consumers led to rising of prices. Consequently, trade unions demanded higher wages, and strikes became frequent. The rising of wages led to the further growth of prices. A persistent trend towards inflation led to a wage-and-price freeze in 1966. This measure eased certain economic problems but became very unpopular. In 1970 the Conservatives returned to power under Edward Heath.

The main goal of the government was to eliminate inflation. Heath tried to achieve it by freeing the British currency from fixed rates of exchange with other currencies and by joining the country to the European Community.

The following governments had to face the problems unsettled during Heath's premiership. The Labour government of 1974 to 1979 under the leadership of Harold Wilson and that of James Callaghan put an end to all legal restrictions on wage and price rises, but then the annual inflation rate topped 25 per cent in 1975. Both Wilson and Callaghan hoped to settle the problem by the restriction of state control over industries. On the contrary, the Conservatives hoped to restore a greater role to private enterprise. In 1979 Callaghan resigned when a vote of no confidence went against him.

The next government was led by Margaret Thatcher, the first woman Prime Minister in European history. She remained in her office for eleven years, up to 1990. Her first years were very difficult. Thatcher tried to avoid wage-and-price freeze in halting inflation and introduced the policy of high interest rate and government budget cuts. By 1982 her policy was showing some success, but only at the cost of the highest unemployment rate since 1930's. By 1982 it had reached over 3 million, but by then inflation was being gradually reduced. In April 1982 Argentina occupied the Falk-lands, a group of British-controlled islands in the South Atlantic. Margaret Thatcher responded by sending a task force to free the islands. The British succeeded in recapturing the islands, but nearly 1,000 people, both British and Argentinian, lost their lives in that military clash. The British, however, supported the acts of their "Iron Lady", and the Conservative victories in 1983

and 1987 were the result of widespread popular support for the government's policy.

Thatcher worked to reduce government involvement in economy and launched the programme of state-owned industries privatization. Such government monopolies as the telephone service, distribution of gas and water and British Airways were turned over to private investors. People were encouraged to buy the houses they rented.

Thatcher's critics accused her of short-changing education and health service. She resigned in 1990 and was succeeded by John Major, who became the Conservative Party leader and prime minister.

Notes:

criminate— уровень преступности

wage-and-pricefreeze— замораживание зарплаты и цен

EdwardHeath— Эдвард Хит (род. 1916), английский премьер-министр

JamesCallaghan — Джеймс Каллагэн (род. 1912), английский премьер-министр

MargaretThatcher— Маргарет Тэтчер (род. 1925), английский премьер-министр

governmentbudgetcuts— урезания правительственного бюджета

ataskforce— оперативное соединение

"IronLady" — «Железнаяледи»

launched the programme of state-owned industries privatization —

начала осуществлять программу приватизации промышленных предприятий, находящихся в государственной собственности

JohnMajor— Джон Мейджор (род. 1943), английский премьер-министр

to make a historical assessment — дать историческую оценку

TEXT WORK

1. Pronounce correctly and transcribe. Consult the dictionary.

Phenomenon, consumers, eliminate, inflation, premiership, budget, recapturing, Argentina.

2. Give Russian equivalents to the following words and word combinations. Find and translate sentences with them in the text.

A rebellion against the existing conventions in dress, social behaviour, music, popular entertainment, the phenomenon, the negative side effects, such as crime rate rising and spreading of drug culture, the Conservatives returned to power under EdwardHeath, the main goal of the government, to eliminate inflation, the British currency, the annual inflation rate, to avoid wage-and-price freeze, the policy of high interest rate and government budget cuts, to reduce government involvement in economy and launched the programme of state-owned industries privatization

3. Give English equivalents to the following words and word

combinations.

Настоящая революция в моде, Лондон стал мировой столицей, группа «Биттлз» сделала британскую музыку популярной на весь мир, следующее правительство, замораживание зарплаты и цен, первая женщина премьер – министр в истории Европы, она оставалась, такие правительственные монополии, начала осуществлять программу приватизации промышленных предприятий, находящихся в государственной собственности, «Железная леди», критики Тэтчер, уровень преступности,

4. Answer the questions.

- 1.What did Britain experience in 1960's?
- 2.What were the manifestations of the revolution in fashion?
- 3.How did these new trends in fashion influence economy?
- 4.What was the main goal of the Conservative government led by Heath, Wilson, and their followers?
- 5.When did Thatcher become Prime Minister?
- 6.How long did Thatcher remain in her office?
- 7.Was her policy a success?
- 8.Why was Thatcher nicknamed the "Iron Lady"?
- 9.What did her critics accuse her of?
10. Who became Prime Minister after Thatcher?

5. Make up word combinations, translate them and find them in the text.

social	entertainment
popular	behaviour
crime	problems
economic	investors
wage-and-price	rate
private	freeze

The Royal family

Prince William

On the 21st of June 1982, Prince William Arthur Philip Louis Windsor was born at St Mary's Hospital, London. The eldest son of the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince William is second in line to the throne after his father, Prince Charles. On the 21st of June 2003, Prince William celebrated his 21st birthday.

Being a prince is not as easy as it may seem. Being a future king is even more difficult. So, what does the future hold for Prince William, a modern prince of the 21st century?

The British royal family has a long history. Britain has seen both successful and unsuccessful rulers, but until recently, very few people have seriously thought that

Britain might ever stop being a monarchy. Now, there are a lot of people in Britain who believe that Britain should get rid of the royal family. Why? One of the main reasons is that having a monarchy is very expensive. In Britain, most royal ceremonies, accommodation and expenses are paid for by the taxpayer. A series of royal scandals, such as the divorce of William's parents, Prince Charles and Princess Diana, has also damaged the reputation of the royal family and made many people believe that the days of (he British royal family are nearly over.

Many people believe that Prince William is the only person who could save the situation. Since the tragical death of Princess Diana, who was deeply loved and admired both in Britain and abroad, British people have been desperate for a new hero. William, whose good looks are so like his mother's, who has her smile, charm and a great sense of humour, seems the only possible candidate. William also inherited his grandmother's strength of character and determination. Nobody will ever forget the poignant image of Princes William and Harry walking behind Princess Diana's coffin in 1997. Even though both boys deeply loved and missed their mother, they managed to hold back their tears and demonstrated incredible self-control. It is already clear that William knows his own mind. For example, he insisted on going to St Andrews University in Scotland rather than to traditional Oxford or Cambridge. This is why William is often called 'the perfect prince' by the media.

However, William faces a lot of challenges in his life. To start with, he does not like seeing his name in the newspapers. All his life, William has been avoiding media attention as much as possible but how long can it last? So far, William has not done anything that journalists could make into a scandal but will he be able to do the 'right thing' forever? As one journalist put it, William is the 'red meat' wanted by the 'media sharks'. Finding a girlfriend is not easy either, as William knows that the minute he is seen with a girl, the whole world will know about it. William also needs to find something to do with his life until he becomes King. As he is second in line to the throne and his grandmother, Queen Elizabeth II, is still alive (as well as his father), William might have to wait for about forty years before he may become King. At the moment, he is studying History of Art at St Andrews University in Scotland but it will not be long before he needs to start thinking about what he wants to do in life.

Therefore, it is not surprising that there have been rumours that William does not want to be King and sees his royal status more as a burden than a blessing. This does not seem to be true. In his special birthday interview to *Hello* magazine, William said that the stories about him not wanting to be King were wrong, as it was something he was 'born into' and his 'duty'. Whatever the truth, it is clear that William will have to work hard to organise his life.

Notes:

royal - королевский
ruler - правитель
until recently - до
последнего времени

determination-
решительность, решимость
poignant- печальный,
трогательный

monarchy- монархия

to get rid of -

избавляться,

освободиться

accommodation- жилье,
дома

expenses- расходы

taxpayer-

налогоплательщик

divorce - развод,

расторжение брака

to damage the reputation -

повредить репутации

to admire -

восхищаться

to be desperate for -

очень хотеть, жаждать

good looks - красота

to inherit- унаследовать,
перенять

coffin- гроб

incredible -

поразительный

he knows his own mind - он

знает, чего хочет

to insist (on)- настаивать

на

media- средства массовой

информации

to face challenges-

сталкиваться с

трудностями

therefore- поэтому

rumour- слух, молва

status - статус

burden - бремя

blessing - благо

TEXT WORK

1. Pronounce correctly and transcribe. Consult the dictionary.

Royal, ruler, until recently, monarchy, to get rid of, accommodation, expenses, taxpayer, divorce, to damage the reputation, to admire, to be desperate for, good looks, to inherit, determination, poignant, incredible, he knows his own mind, to insist (on), media, to face challenges, therefore, rumour, status, burden, blessing.

2. Give Russian equivalents to the following words and word combinations. Find and translate sentences with them in the text.

The eldest son, to celebrate, the British royal family, rulers, to get rid of, the main reasons, royal ceremonies, accommodation, to pay, to damage the reputation, the only person, to save the situation, the tragical death, who was deeply loved and admired, good looks, smile, charm and a great sense of humour, strength of character, the poignant image of, deeply loved and missed, to hold back their tears, to demonstrate incredible self-control, the media, to find something to do with his life, his royal status, a burden, a blessing, to work hard to organise.

3. Give English equivalents to the following words and word combinations.

Британская королевская семья, серия королевских скандалов, развод родителей Вильяма, повредить репутацию, дни Британской королевской семьи сочтены, красота, единственный человек, спасти ситуацию, подобно его матери, унаследовать сильный характер, решимость, печальный имидж, глубоко любили, сдерживать слёзы, демонстрировать поразительный самоконтроль, настаивать на, весь мир узнает об этом, до сих пор жива, может стать.

4. Answer the questions.

1. When was Prince William born?
2. Where was Prince William born?
3. Is Prince William second or third in line to the throne after his father, Prince Charles?
4. When did Prince William celebrate his 21st birthday?
5. Did William also inherit his grandmother's strength of character?
6. What is Prince William studying at St Andrews University in Scotland?
7. What did William say in his special birthday interview to *Hello* magazine?
8. Will William have to work hard to organize his life?
9. What does the future hold for Prince William?

5. Make up word combinations, translate them and find them in the text.

second in	family
future	line
royal	king
tragical	image
poignant	status
royal	death

Prince Henry

Prince Henry Charles Albert David, born on September 15, 1984 at St Mary's Hospital, in central London, is third in line of succession to the throne, behind his father, the Prince of Wales, and his elder brother, Prince William.

Henry Charles Albert has always been known as Prince Harry and as he's been outgoing and fun-loving boy ever since he was a kid, he was later dubbed the Happy Prince. His mother, Princess Diana, was determined that her sons should enjoy a 'normal' lifestyle, and the three were often seen at amusement parks, going into McDonald's restaurants or the cinema.

Harry attended the same schools as William, and in September 1998, he followed his elder brother to Eton, the most famous private school in Britain. Founded in 1440 by Henry VI, Eton College has given Britain 20 prime ministers and quite a few outstanding poets and writers. Harry wasn't as academically gifted as his brother William, but he earned a place at Eton and became instantly popular with his fellow students.

He soon settled into the school's routine. He got used to Eton's school uniform —

black tailcoat and waistcoat, stiff collar and pinstriped trousers. It's one of the oldest uniforms in the world (dating back to Tudor times) and can't be thrown on in a hurry. Harry also learned a whole new language. At Eton homework is called EWs or 'extra works', the teachers are 'beaks' and each school term is known as a half, though there are three of them in a year.

At Eton Harry had a reputation for being 'one of the lads', unlike his more serious brother William. But in his seventeenth year his name hit the headlines in a rather unpleasant way. His experiments with cannabis became public knowledge. Prince Charles's reaction was quick. Even before the newspapers appeared with *Harry's Drugs Shame*, *Trouble with Harry* headlines, he had already taken his son to a drug clinic for a day. Talking to doctors and drug addicts seemed to have a sobering effect on Harry.

On September 15, 2002 Prince Harry celebrated his 18th birthday. To mark the occasion, Her Majesty the Queen gave the Prince his own Coat of Arms. On that day Harry was busy with good works: visiting hospitals and speaking to the homeless. He wanted to remind the public about his mother's huge contribution to charity.

Princess Diana's influence on Harry is very strong. And while most people note the marked resemblance between Princess Diana and William, some friends of the family say that in reality, it is Harry who is more like his mother in many ways.

Harry's academic achievements at Eton were not outstanding, but he was excellent at sports and arts. Prince Harry plays rugby, football and cricket, enjoys swimming and skiing and is an excellent polo player. Specialists say that he has got a great eye for the ball, he rides well, and if he worked hard, he could join the elite group of 100 professional polo players in Britain. Like his father, Harry loves painting. He is a talented artist and has had his work exhibited at the school.

In March, 2003 Harry played one of the leading parts in *Much Ado About Nothing*. In June Harry left Eton College. No more 'beaks' (teachers), no more books for him. As he left school for the last time, he turned to the photographers and cried, 'At last!'

Prince Harry has announced his decision to enroll in a military academy, but before that he is taking a gap year. That means he will spend a year not working or studying but travelling and working.

Now Prince Harry is in Australia. He is working at a cattle station and 'learning a bit how to be a jackaroo. He is already an expert in rounding up cattle.

What does the future hold for Prince Harry? William's role as the future king is clearly defined, but Harry, is the 'spare', as his mother called him. William is always on his guard, instinctively aware of his position, Harry is much more relaxed, showing his feelings and saying what he thinks. He seems to enjoy his second son's status to the full, although once some years ago, when William expressed his concern about his future role as a king, Harry exclaimed 'I'd love it!'

Notes:

line of succession - to mark the occasion -

порядокнаследования

throne - трон

outgoing- открытый,
коммуникабельный,общительный

fun-loving - веселый

to dub - окрестить, дать

прозвище, прозвать

to be determined- быть

решительнонастроенным

to attend- посещать

outstanding- выдающийся

academically gifted - способный к
учебе, одаренный

instantly- сразу

routine- распорядок

tailcoat- фрак

waistcoat - жилет

stiff - твердый, стоячим

pin striped- в тонкую полоску

one of the lads - свойпарень

to hit the headlines - попасть в

заголовки газет, статьсенсацией

cannabis - конопля, марихуана)

to become public knowledge -

статьобщеизвестным

drug addict - наркоман

sobering - отрезвляющий

affect - воздействие

отмечатьсобытие

Coat of Arms - герб

good works -

добрыедела

contribution - вклад

charity -

благотворительность

influence - влияние

resemblance - сходство

a great eye for the ball -

“видитмяч”

elite - элитный

to exhibit - выставлять

Much Ado About

Nothing -

«Многошумаизничего»

(комедияШекспира)

to announce- объявлять

to enroll- записаться,

вступить

gap year - свободный

год

cattle station -

скотоводческая ферма

to roundup cattle - пасти,

загонятьскот

defined- определенный

spare - запасной

on his guard - начеку

instinctively-

инстинктивно

aware- сознающий

relaxed- свободный,

раскованный

concern - озабоченность

TEXT WORK

1. Pronounce correctly and transcribe. Consult the dictionary.

Succession , throne, outgoing ,fun-loving, to dub, to be determined,to attend, outstanding, academically gifted, instantly, routine,tailcoat waistcoat, stiff,pin striped,lads, cannabis, knowledge, drug addict, sobering, affect, occasion, coat, good works, contribution, charity, influence, resemblance, elite, exhibit, announce, enroll, gap year, cattle station, cattle, defined, spare, guard, instinctively,

aware, relaxed, concern.

2. Give Russian equivalents to the following words and word combinations. Find and translate sentences with them in the text.

In central London, third in line of succession to the throne, fun-loving boy, was later dubbed, to enjoy a 'normal' lifestyle, amusement parks, to attend the same schools as, he followed his elder brother, the most famous private school, a few outstanding poets and writers, academically gifted, to become instantly popular, fellow students, black tailcoat and waistcoat, stiff collar and pinstriped trousers, one of the oldest uniforms in the world, public knowledge, the homeless, Princess Diana's influence, academic achievements, to play rugby, football and cricket, to enjoy swimming and skiing, excellent polo player, the school's routine.

3. Give English equivalents to the following words and word combinations.

Порядок наследования трона, коммуникабельный и весёлый, дать прозвище счастливый принц, быть решительно настроенным, развлекательные парки, последовать за старшим братом в Итон, самая знаменитая частная школа в Британии, стать сразу популярным среди..., школьный распорядок, иметь репутацию, попасть в заголовки газет, эксперименты с коноплём, стать общеизвестным, отрезвляющее воздействие, добрые дела, посещение больниц, вклад в благотворительность, превосходный игрок поло, элитная группа.

4. Answer the questions.

1. When and where was Prince Henry born?
2. What school did Prince Henry attend?
3. What reputation did Prince Henry have at Eton?
4. What year did Prince Harry celebrate his 18th birthday?
5. How was Prince Harry busy on September 15, 2002?
6. What did he want to remind the public about?
7. Were Harry's academic achievements at Eton outstanding?
8. What kind of sport was Harry excellent at?
9. What did Prince Harry do in Australia?
10. What does the future hold for Prince Harry?

5. Make up word combinations, translate them and find them in the text.

fun-loving	parks
amusement	boy
private	students
fellow	school
academic	academy
military	achievements

6. УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ И ИНФОРМАЦИОННОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ				
6.1. Рекомендуемая литература				
6.1.1. Основная литература				
	Авторы,	Заглавие	Издательство,	Количество
Л1.1	Куликова Э.Г., Солдатов Б.Г., Солдатова Н.В.	Куликова, Э. Г. Английский язык в сфере юриспруденции: Учебник для бакалавриата https://znanium.com/catalog/product/1042600	ИНФРА-М, 2020	ЭБС
Л1.2	М. М. Русяева	Русяева, М. М. Английский язык для юридических специальностей. English for Law students: учебное пособие https://www.iprbookshop.ru/115008.html	Средне-Волжский институт (филиал) ВГУЮ, 2021	ЭБС
6.1.2. Дополнительная литература				
	Авторы,	Заглавие	Издательство,	Количество
	Авторы,	Заглавие	Издательство, год	Количество
Л2.1	Гусева Т.И	Английский язык: Учебное пособие для 1 курса по направлению подготовки 030500.62 - Юриспруденция (заочное обучение) https://znanium.com/catalog/product/908825	Пермский институт ФСИН России, 2010	ЭБС
6.1.3. Методические разработки				
	Авторы,	Заглавие	Издательство, год	Количество
Л3.1	И.В. Царевская, И.В. Щербакова, А.П. Прохорова	Иностранный язык: методические указания по реферированию (английский, немецкий, французский язык) по дисциплине «иностранный язык» для студентов очной формы обучения по всем направлениям подготовки https://ntb.donstu.ru/system/files/2018-332-mu.pdf .	Донской гос. техн. ун-т, 2018	ЭБС
6.2. Перечень ресурсов информационно-телекоммуникационной сети "Интернет"				
Э1	Cengage обучение. Преобразование обучения. Преобразования жизни (полезные ресурсы на английском языке). Великобритания [http://www.cengage.co.uk/] http://www.cengage.co.uk/			
Э2	PEARSON LTD – учебные ресурсы [http://www.pearsonelt.com/] http://www.pearsonelt.com/			
Э3	Сайт изучения французского языка [https://www.tolearnfrench.com/] https://www.tolearnfrench.com			
6.3.1 Лицензионное и свободно распространяемое программное обеспечение, в том числе				
6.3.1.1	ОС Microsoft Windows (лицензионное ПО), Microsoft Office (лицензионное ПО), Foxit Reader (лицензионное ПО), LibreOffice (свободно распространяемое ПО).			
6.3.2 Перечень информационных справочных систем, профессиональные базы данных				
6.3.2.1	Консультант Плюс (отечественное лицензионное ПО).			