**Задание на 13.04.2020**

**Тема: Why we must learn foreign languages.**

**Read the text**

**Learning a Foreign Language**

Foreign languages are absolutely necessary for people nowadays, because of our growing international contacts with foreign countries.

There are many reasons, why we begin to study foreign languages. One studies a foreign language to be able to communicate with other people who speak this language, other study it for future career.

If we are planning to travel to countries where the language we can speak is spoken, we can communicate with people there and understand what they are saying to us.

If we are working in any branch of science, we naturally wish to read scientific books and magazines in other languages to raise our professional level. Making business nowadays also means the ability of speaking foreign languages.

The ability of speaking one or two or even more foreign languages helps people from different countries to develop mutual friendship and understanding. We can also make our intellectual and cultural horizons wider through contacts with people of another culture.

It is also very interesting to read foreign literature in its original form. We can also read foreign newspapers and magazines and understand films in foreign languages without any help and translation.

As for me I learn English, because English is a very popular language all over the world. It is used in many parts of the world and there is a lot of business correspondence and literature in English.

Also I am going to learn Spanish, because it is also a widely spread language.

I think, it is very important to speak at least one foreign language either English or German or French and Spanish or any other one.

There is a saying: the more languages you speak, the more times you are a human being.

**Answer the Questions:**

1. Are foreign languages necessary for people nowadays?  
2. Why do we begin to study foreign languages?  
3. What language do I learn?  
4. What language am I going to learn?

**Vocabulary: (learn them!!!)**

foreign — иностранный  
necessary — необходимый  
nowadays — в наши дни  
growing — возрастающий  
reasons — причины  
to be able — быть в состоянии, уметь  
to communicate — общаться, разговаривать  
branch of science — отрасль науки  
to raise smb's professional level — поднять чей-либо профессиональный уровень  
mutual — взаимный  
horizon — горизонт  
wider — шире  
through — через  
in the original — в оригинале  
compulsory — обязательный  
secondary school — средняя школа  
higher school — высшая школа  
correspondence — корреспонденция, переписка  
at least — по крайней мере

**Грамматика:** <https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/grammar/beginner-grammar/comparative-superlative-adjectives> (выполняем все задания в том порядке как написано, и присылаем результаты)

**Задание на 18.04.2020**

**Тема: Russian Literature.**

1. Read the text and translate it.

Russian literature in the last half of XIX c.

Russian literature in the last half of the nineteenth century provided an artistic medium for the discussion of political and social issues that could not be addressed directly because of government restrictions. The writers of this period shared important qualities: great attention to realistic, detailed descriptions of everyday Russian life; the lifting of the taboo on describing the unattractive side of life; and a satirical attitude toward routines. Although varying widely in style, subject matter, and viewpoint, these writers stimulated government bureaucrats, nobles, and intellectuals to think about important social issues. This period of literature, which became known as the Age of Realism, lasted from about mid-century to 1905. The literature of the Age of Realism owed a great debt to three authors and to a literary critic of the preceding half-century Aleksandr Pushkin, Mikhail Lermontov, Nikolai Gogol, and Vissarion Belinsky. These figures set a pattern for language, subject matter, and narrative techniques, which before 1830 had been very poorly developed. The critic Belinsky became the patron saint of the radical intelligentsia throughout the century.

Ivan Turgenev was successful at integrating social concerns with true literary art. His "Hunter's Sketches" and "Fathers and Sons" portrayed Russia's problems with great realism and with enough artistry that these works have survived as classics. Many writers of the period did not aim for social commentary, but the realism of their portrayals nevertheless drew comment from radical critics. Such writers included the novelist Ivan Goncharov, whose "Oblomov" is a very negative portrayal of the provincial gentry, and the dramatist Aleksandr Ostrovsky, whose plays uniformly condemned the bourgeoisie.

Above all the other writers stand two: Lev Tolstoy and Fedor Dostoevsky, the greatest talents of the age. Their realistic style transcended immediate social issues and explored universal issues such as morality and the nature of life itself. Although Dostoevsky was sometimes drawn into polemical satire, both writers kept the main body of their work above the dominant social and political preoccupations of the 1860s and 1870s. Tolstoy's "War and Peace" and "Anna Karenina" and Dostoevsky's "Crime and Punishment" and "The Brothers Karamazov" have endured as genuine classics because they drew the best from the Russian realistic heritage while focusing on broad human questions. Although Tolstoy continued to write into the twentieth century, he rejected his earlier style and never again reached the level of his greatest works.

The literary careers of Tolstoy, Dostoevsky, and Turgenev had all ended by 1881. Anton Chekhov, the major literary figure in the last decades of the nineteenth century, contributed in two genres: short stories and drama. Chekhov, a realist who examined not society as a whole but the defects of individuals, produced a large volume of sometimes tragic, sometimes comic, short stories and several outstanding plays, including "The Cherry Orchard", a dramatic chronicling of the decay of a Russian aristocratic family.

Vocabulary

artistic medium - художественное средство

government restrictions - правительственные ограничения

subject matter - тема

government bureaucrats - государственные чиновники

owe - быть обязанным

preceding - предшествующий

patron saint - покровитель

negative portrayal - отрицательное изображение

provincial gentry - провинциальное дворянство

2/ Answer the Questions

1. What did Russian literature provide in the last half of the nineteenth century?

2. What did the Russian writers do to stimulate government bureaucrats, nobles, and intellectuals to think about important social issues?

3. What period of Russian literature is known as the Age of Realism?

4. Who did the Age of Realism owe its debt to?

5. What was Ivan Turgenev successful at?

6. What did Ivan Goncharov and Aleksandr Ostrovsky depict?

7. Why do Lev Tolstoy and Fedor Dostoevsky stand above all the other writers?

8. Who was the major literary figure in the last decades of the nineteenth century?

9. What do Anton Chekhov's short stories and plays reveal?

**Грамматика:** <https://lizasenglish.ru/grammatika/test-stepeni-sravneniya-prilagatelnyh.html>

**Выполнить тест и прислать фото результата**

**Задание на 11.04.2020**

**Тема: «Литература страны изучаемого языка»**

**1. Прочитать и перевести текст.**

**English literature**

English literature was always represented by outstanding writers and poets. Great Britain is a place of birth of William Shakespeare, John Milton, Charles Dickens, Geoffrey Chaucer, William Somerset Maugham and many other famous and extremely talented authors. William Shakespeare contributed to the development not only of English but also of world literature. He is usually called a national poet of England. The complete edition of his works was translated into 70 languages, and different plays and poems into more than 200 languages. If Shakespeare wrote mainly tragedies, Charles Dickens created splendid realistic novels during the Victorian era. Dickens started his career as a journalist and then turned to literature and produced many works in which he demonstrated the evils of society. William Somerset Maugham, in his turn, was one of the most successful writers of 1930s. He created such novels as “Theatre”, “Cakes and Ale”, and “The Razor’s Edge”. Maugham was also good at writing short stories and plays and he instituted the Somerset Maugham Award which was given to the best young British authors. These and many other British writers made an impact on British literature and literature in general. They produced unique writings which achieved success many years ago and are still admired and read by millions of people all over the world.

**2. Задать 10 вопросов по содержанию текста.**

**3. Ознакомиться с дополнительным материалом об английской литературе по ссылке (googleclassroom)**

**4. Грамматика**: Unit 16. Правила записать в тетрадь, упражнения выполнить с пояснениями.

****

**26.03.2020 на 01.04.2020**

Учебник Агабекян (googleclassroom) ВСЕ ЗАДАНИЯ ПИСЬМЕННО!!!

Тема: Государственное, политическое и экономическое устройство англоговорящих стран

Стр. 102 – текст (чтение и перевод)

Стр. 104 лексика – записать в тетрадь и выучить

Стр. 104-105 ответить на вопросы

Составить план пересказа текста