

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ АГЕНТСТВО ПО ОБРАЗОВАНИЮ  
Государственное образовательное учреждение  
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(ИГТА)

**Кафедра иностранных языков**

Методические указания по теме:  
**«История западного искусства.  
С первобытных времен до эпохи Возрождения»**

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## Lesson 1 Лексика: Ancient Art

### Грамматика: Страдательный залог (Passive Voice)

#### Ancient Art

The beginning of art can be tracked back to the prehistoric times when man used tools made from wood, bone or stone and modeled figures, drew or painted his first picture.

At a much later stage (20.000 – 15.000 B.C.) man made his first attempts to cover the walls with drawings and paintings. A primitive religious instinct motivated him to produce such works of art which were designed to secure success in the hunt. That explains why the majority of the sculptures and pictures represent animals, and particularly those that fell a prey to the hunters.

The arts of the historic era had their origin in the preceding or prehistoric cultures. At the root of all artistic endeavour lay religion, assuming the form of animism, that is the belief in the animation of nature and fetishism, that is the worship of supernatural forces in animals and inanimate objects. Huge tombs and temples were built, and furnished with the offerings of sculptors, painters and craftsmen.

The first truly organized states and with them important national cultures developed in the areas where Africa and Asia meet Europe: in Egypt and Mesopotamia.

**Упр. 1 Найдите соответствующие русские эквиваленты для следующих слов или словосочетаний:**

worship, to secure success, artistic endeavour, inanimate object, huge tomb and temples, craftsmen, truly organized states

**Упр. 2 Заполните пропуски в предложениях соответствующими словами, данными в правой колонке:**

1. At the beginning of art man used his first ... made from wood, bone or stone.	
2. Man made his first ... to cover the walls with drawings and paintings.	hunt
3. Such works of art helped man to secure success in ... .	root
4. At the ... of the art lay religion.	offerings
5. Huge tombs and temples were furnished with ... .	tools
	attempts

### **Упр. 3 Исправьте неверные утверждения:**

1. Man made his first picture with metal tools.
2. A primitive animal instinct motivated man to represent animal in his first pictures.
3. The arts of the historic era had their origin in the preceding or prehistoric cultures
4. Animism is the belief in the animation of nature.
5. The first truly organized states were Egypt and Masopotamia.

### **Упр. 4 Ответьте на следующие вопросы:**

1. What kind of tools did men use at the beginning of art?
2. Why did man make his first attempts to cover the walls with drawings and paintings?
3. What lay at the root of artistic endeavour?
4. How did man furnish tombs and temples during the historic era of the art?
5. In what areas were important national cultures development?

### **Упр. 5 Что нового для себя вы узнали из текста о древнем античном искусстве. Каковы его характерные особенности?**

#### **Особенности употребления страдательного залога.**

1) Страдательный залог в предложении употребляется тогда, когда говорящий либо не знает, кто совершает действие, либо не придает этому значения. Однако, если возникает необходимость назвать лицо или предмет, который совершает действие, то употребляется оборот с предлогом by:

This play was written by B. Shaw. Эта пьеса была написана Б. Шоу.

Употребление страдательного залога в английском языке гораздо шире, чем в русском языке, так как категория объектных глаголов, которые могут употребляться в страдательном залоге в английском языке, значительно шире категории переходных глаголов, употребляющихся в страдательном залоге в русском языке.

Так, английскому предложению в действительном залоге с прямым и косвенным дополнением He gave me a book могут соответствовать два предложения в страдательном залоге:

The book was given (to) me.  
I was given a book.

Книга была дана мне.  
Мне дали книгу.

2) В английском языке в страдательном залоге употребляются также глаголы, требующие после себя предлога, т. е., употребляющиеся с предложными дополнениями. Предлог сохраняется в этом случае после глагола и уточняет лексическое значение глагола:

They were much talked about.            О них много говорили.  
The doctor was sent for at once.        За доктором послали тотчас же.

В русском языке в таких случаях употребляется неопределенно-личное предложение.

Примечание. В английском языке существует группа глаголов, например: to explain smth. to smb., to translate smth. to smb., to dictate smth. to smb., to describe smth. to smb., etc., с которыми в страдательном залоге (когда подлежащее представляет собой прямой непосредственный объект действия) возможна только одна конструкция, а именно:

This rule was explained to me twice. Данное предложение соответствует двум русским предложениям:

Это правило было объяснено мне дважды, - (страдательный залог)            Мне объяснили это правило дважды, - (неопределенно-личная форма)

3) В английском языке глагол в настоящем времени группы Indefinite страдательного залога может, в зависимости от контекста, выражать как сам процесс действия (процесс воздействия), так и состояние, наступившее в результате этого воздействия. Сама форма глагола в английском языке не выражает этих различий.

Сравните:

Tables are usually made of wood. - Столы обычно *делаются* из дерева. (действие)

This one is made of steel.            Этот стол *сделан* из стали, (состояние)

Если во втором случае необходимо подчеркнуть действие, в английском языке употребляется настоящее время группы Perfect.

This table has been made of steel.    Этот стол *сделали* из стали, (действие)

### Упр.1 Переведите следующие предложения.

1. Our students are given a lot of homework to do every day. 2. What kind of books are discussed in class? 3. Comrade Ivanov is often asked to translate articles from English into Russian. 4. How many houses are built in our city a year? 5. Why aren't these exercises done?

**Упр.2 Поставьте следующие предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную формы, делая необходимые по смыслу добавления.**

1. Houses are built very quickly now. 2. This work will be finished tomorrow. 3. The delegation was met at the station. 4. The article has been translated into Russian. 5. The work can be done tomorrow morning. 6. The doctor has been sent for. 7. The question has been discussed. 8. Comrade Petrov is wanted on the phone. 9. The rules will be revised at the next lesson. 10. The book was written in 1966.

**Упр.3 Выберите правильную форму сказуемого данного в скобках.**

1. The day before yesterday we (invited) to the restaurant by Tom Jenkins.

A *are invited*

B *were invited*

C *invite*

2. Look! The bridge (repair).

A *is being repaired*

B *is been repaired*

C *has being repaired*

3. The letter and the parcel (post) tomorrow.

A *will be post*

B *will have been posted*

C *will be posted*

4. Margaret (know) to be a very industrious person.

A *has been known*

B *is known*

C *is been known*

5. In Greece the Olympic Games (hold) once in four years.

A *were held*

B *are being held*

C *are held*

6. The problem (study) for three years, but they haven't got any results.

A *has been studied*

B *has being studied*

C *was studied*

7. This book (republish) by the end of September.

A *would been republished*

B *will have been republished*

C *will been republished*

8. The doctor said that Tommy's leg (X-rayed) the following day.

A *will be X-rayed*

B *would be X-rayed*

C *will have been X-rayed*

9. A police car came when the injured man (carry off) the road.

A *was being carried off*

B *was been carrying off*

C *has been carried off*

10. I (bear) in a small Russian town not far from Samara.

A *was borne*

B *am born*

C *was born*

**Упр.4 Переведите предложения на английский язык, обращая внимание на употребление страдательного залога.**

1. Эти вопросы обычно обсуждаются после работы. 2. Много домов строится в вашем городе? 3. Знаете ли вы, что эта книга была переведена на английский язык только два года тому назад? 4. Меня попросили помочь ему закончить эту картину сегодня, поэтому я должен был остаться в мастерской после работы. 5. Ему могут дать эти журналы в понедельник, утром. 6. Вам показали все, что вы хотели посмотреть? 7. Его надо сейчас же найти. 8. Об этом фильме много говорят. 9. Лекции Петрова слушают с интересом. 10. Надо сейчас же послать за новыми холстами. 11. Детям велели быть дома в восемь часов. 12. Кем был написан этот пейзаж? 13. Когда принесут (будут принесены) письма и газеты? — Я думаю, только через час. 14. Нас спросили, преподают ли французский язык в нашей академии. 15. Когда будет отправлена эта телеграмма? 16. Его спросили, когда будет отправлена телеграмма. 17. В первый раз меня повели на художественную выставку, когда мне было пять лет. 18. После лекции было задано много вопросов. 19. Мне сказали, что вы завтра уезжаете. 20. Я думаю, что об этом портрете будут много говорить.

**Lesson 2 Лексика: Egyptian Art**

**Грамматика: Формы и функции причастия (Participle)**

**Egyptian Art**

From the dawn of history Egyptian art tended towards monumental forms of expression. Architecture served the worship of dead, the state religion and the glorification of the ruler. The main belief was that an essential condition for the posthumous life was the preservation of his body. That's why gigantic royal pyramids were made. The temples ensured for the rulers the lasting favours.

The walls of the temples were covered with pictures showing events in the lives of the gods and the kings. Both in relief and in painting, the main feature was outline drawing. Colour was used to fill in the drawing.

In its initial stages Egyptian sculpture served purposes similar to those of architecture. But it was also used to decorate architecture, sculptures of gods and pharaohs. The sculptures were usually carved in hard stone and placed close to the temples as images of the kings.

Egyptian sculpture had always shown a surprising feeling for realism.

The art of ancient Egypt is no dead or exotic things. It was from Egypt that Greek art received its first stimulus.

**Упр. 1 Найдите соответствующие русские эквиваленты для следующих слов или словосочетаний:**

to tend towards, form of expression, glorification of the ruler, essential condition, posthumous life, the preservation of the body, a surprising feeling, initial stages

**Упр. 2 Заполните пропуски в предложениях соответствующими словами, данными в правой колонке:**

1. From ... of history Egyptian art tended towards monumental forms of expression.	
2. The main ... was the preservation of the ruler's body.	purpose
3. The pictures showed ... in the life of gods and the kings.	to fill
4. Colour was used ... in the drawing.	close
5. Similar ... served in the initial stages of the Egyptian sculpture and architecture.	down
6. The sculptures were placed ... to the temples.	belief
	events

**Упр. 3 Исправьте неверные утверждения:**

1. Gigantic royal pyramids were made to glorify alive ruler.
2. The main feature of the Egyptian painting was detail drawing.
3. The sculptures were usually carved in hard stone.
4. Egyptian sculpture had always shown a surprising feeling for classicism.
5. It was from Egypt that Roman art received its first stimulus.

**Упр. 4 Ответьте на следующие вопросы:**

1. What did the Egyptian architecture serve?
2. Why were gigantic royal pyramids make?
3. What was the main feature in the Egyptian painting?
4. What did the pictures on the wall of the Egyptian temples show?



5. What were the main features of the Egyption sculpture?

**Упр. 5 Что еще вы можете сказать об искусстве строительства пирамид?**

**Повторите формы и функции причастия (The Participle)**

- Причастие – это неличная форма глагола, обладающая свойствами глагола и прилагательного. Причастие отвечает на вопрос: какой, чей.

- В английском языке существует 2 причастия:  
Причастие I (Participle I); Причастие II (Participle II)

- Participle I имеет 4 формы (образуется из формы инфинитива без **to** и – **ing**):

	Active	Passive	
Indefinite	<b>asking</b> / <b>writing</b>	<b>being asked</b> / <b>being written</b>	действие причастие одновременно действию глагола-сказуемого
Perfect	<b>having asked</b> / <b>having written</b>	<b>having been asked</b> / <b>having been written</b>	действие причастия предшествует действию глагола-сказуемого

- The student **calling** to me is my fellow student.
- The question **being asked** now is very difficult.
- **Having written** the letter she went to post it.
- **Having been fined** he never crossed the street in the wrong place.
- Participle II имеет только одну форму:

Правильные глаголы	Неправильные глаголы
Инфинитив + <b>ed</b>	III форма глагола
<b>asked</b>	<b>written</b>

- The window **opened** (Participle II) by the wind **irritated** (Past Indefinite active) me.

В русском языке Participle II всегда соответствует русское страдательное причастие как настоящего, так и прошедшего времени в зависимости от времени глагола-сказуемого. Например: **visited** (посещаемый / посещенный); **built** (строящийся / построенный).

- Функции Participle I в предложении:

1. Часть составного именного сказуемого:  
I am **sitting** now.

2. Дополнение (в составе конструкции Complex Object):

I see him **entering** the yard (в данный момент).

**Но:** I see him **come** here every day (повторяющееся действие).

3. Определение:

The book **lying** on the table belongs to my sister.

**Запомните:** Participle I Perfect Active / Perfect Passive не употребляется в функции определения, поскольку не выражает предшествования. Таким образом, русскому причастию в данном случае соответствует личная форма английского глагола. Например:

а) The demonstrator **who had protested violently** was led away by the police.

б) The tall man turned out to be an engineer **who had worked** at a plant some years ago.

4. Обстоятельство:

**Going** home I often meet her.

**Having read** the book he returned it to the library.

5 Подлежащее (в составе конструкции Complex Subject):

He is seen **sitting** in the corner (в данный момент).

**Но:** He is seen **to sit** in the corner very often (повторяющееся действие).

- Функции Participle II в предложении:

1. Часть составного именного сказуемого:

The house was **built** last century.

2. Дополнение (в составе конструкции Complex Object):

I want to have my watch **repaired**.

3. Определение:

The book **bought** by you is good.

4. Обстоятельство:

If **asked** I will tell the truth.

When **questioned** Ann answered that she had no idea where her sister had gone.

**Упр.1** Употребите **Participle I and Participle II** используя **инфинитивы** следующих глаголов, **переведите их.**

to talk, to leave, to pass, to live, to wait, to bring, to find, to invite, to found, to explain, to lose, to take, to listen, to arrive, to show, to pay, to know, to say, to look, to hear, to call, to go, to make.

**Упр.2** Найдите **Participle I** в следующих предложениях. **Переведите предложения.**

1. Leaving the cinema people were talking about the film.

2. Turning to us she said it was time to go away.

3. We took a bus running in the direction of the metro station.
4. Being tired I could hardly walk.
5. The approaching car was of black colour.
6. While preparing for an answer she looked through her notes.
7. Having started arguing she couldn't stop.
8. Hearing these words she ran out of the room.
9. Being told about the decision he was very glad.
10. Having been put to a wrong place the book couldn't be found.
11. Be careful when crossing the street.

**Упр.3 Замените глаголы данные в скобках Participle I. Переведите предложения.**

1. (to write) a letter he was looking at his watch.
2. (to write) a letter he called his friend.
3. (to come) home he brought some food.
4. (to come) home he put the food into the fridge.
5. (to do) the work they were very careful.
6. (to do) the work they went to a canteen.
7. (to take) the children to school she hurried.
8. (to take) the children to school she went to work.
9. (to learn) lessons he read some interesting articles.
10. (to learn) lesson he watched TV.
11. (to walk) home she enjoyed the weather.
12. (to read) the book he found it boring.

**Упр.4 Найдите Participle II в следующих предложениях. Переведите предложения.**

1. He stopped before a closed door.
2. Pieces of broken glass lay on the floor.
3. The man called Tom came up to us.
4. His name was well-known among the younger writers of France.
5. He lived in a little village situated at the foot of a hill.
6. He fell asleep exhausted by his journey.
7. Seen from the hills the city looks magnificent.
8. She entered the drawing room accompanied by her husband and her father.
9. She sat for a while with her eyes shut.
10. A car driven by a woman came along the road.

**Упр.5 Переведите следующие предложения.**

1. Уходя из дому, они оставили ключи в столе.
2. Студенты, стоявшие в коридоре, не знали, где находится эта аудитория.
3. Сломанный стул стоял в углу класса.
4. Машины, двигающиеся по улице, остановились в конце ее.
5. Громко разговаривая, они вошли в класс.
6. Мы сидели за столом, ожидая нашего преподавателя.
7. Смеющийся мальчик остановился у входа.
8. Обращаясь ко мне, женщина сказала: «Сейчас уже поздно».
9. Читая газеты, он многое узнавал о жизни студентов в Англии.
10. Они продолжали идти, обсуждая эту проблему.
11. Слушая радио, она забыла выключить свет в кухне.
12. Человек по имени Джон сидел в углу комнаты.
13. Мужчина, стоящий у окна, мой старший брат.
14. Они прошли мимо нас, громко разговаривая.
15. Мы остановились у закрытой двери.

### **Lesson 3 Лексика: Greek Art**

#### **Грамматика: Сложное дополнение (Complex Object)**

##### **Greek Art**

The Greek culture of the first centuries can be represented in small artistic objects excavated from tombs. The most usual art forms were vase painting, marked by geometrical designs, and small religious figurines in clay.

We may affirm that a monumental element began to appear in Greek art about 600 B.C. That was the time when architecture and sculpture ceased to use wood and clay and began to make use of stone.

One of the oldest temples is the Temple of the goddess Hera at Olympia. It belongs to Doric order in architecture. The temples of the Doric order retained their solemn and rigid character down to classical times.

The origin of the Ionic order can be traced to the influences of the architecture of Western Asia, with its plant elements in the capital and the relief decorations on the frieze.

In the earliest periods the Greeks had to use mainly limestone for sculpture but when they discovered marble they were able to deal with a material that was technically and aesthetically superior.

The most successes were the works of Attic sculptures. They solved the problems of depicting physical shape by their attempts to create figure in motion.

**Упр. 1 Найдите соответствующие русские эквиваленты для следующих слов или словосочетаний:**

artistic object, to excavate from tombs, geometrical designs, figurines in clay, to affirm, Solemn and rigid character, limestone and marble, to deal with

**Упр. 2 Заполните пропуски в предложениях соответствующими словами, данными в правой колонке:**

1. Western Asia made ... to the Ionic order.	
2. Small artistic objects were ... from tombs.	frize
3. Greek art began ... of stone in 600 B.C.	marble
4. The relief decorations were used on the ... in the Western Asia.	to make use
5. ... was technically and aesthetically superior.	influence
	to excavate

**Упр. 3 Исправьте неверные утверждения:**

1. The first small religious figurines were made of stone.
2. Monumental elements began to appear in Greek art about 600 B.C.
3. The Temple of the goddess Here belongs to Ionic order in architecture.
4. Eastern Asia made a great influence to the Greek art.
5. Limestone was technically superior for sculpture.
6. Attic sculpture had a great success in depicting figure in static.

**Упр. 4 Ответьте на следующие вопросы:**

1. What kind of usual art forms were represented in the Greek culture of the first centuries?
2. When did Greek architecture and sculpture begin to use wood, clay and stone?
3. What shows that the Temple of the goddess Hera at Olimpia belongs to Doric order?
4. What differs the Ionic order in architecture?
5. Why did the works of Attic sculptures have the most success?

**Упр. 5 Скажите, какие особенности древне-греческого искусства вас больше всего привлекают?**

**Сложное дополнение - Complex Object**

Эта конструкция употребляется после глаголов, выражающих восприятие, - **to see, to hear, to watch, to feel** и др. и состоит из местоимения в объектном падеже или существительного в общем падеже и причастия настоящего или

прошедшего времени. В предложении этот оборот является сложным дополнением и переводится на русский язык придаточным дополнительным предложением с союзами как или что.

- I saw **the boy crossing** the street. Я видел, как мальчик переходил улицу.

**Упр. 1. Переведите следующие предложения.**

1. I turned and saw her standing in the doorway. 2. He felt his heart beating fast.

3. We watched the planes landing and taking off. 4. When he came back he found them still arguing. 5. I want my hair cut. 6. I want to have my photo taken. 7. I expect him arriving in time. 8. They expected her joining them. 9. I see her drawing a beautiful landscape. 10. They saw their mother entering the house. 11. We saw him conducting a new experiment. 12. She saw her writing a letter.

**Упр. 2. Употребите причастия вместо глаголов, данных в скобках. Объясните употребление той или иной формы причастия, переведите предложения.**

Pattern: We saw the children (play, Participle I) in the yard. We saw the children playing in the yard.

1. I saw him (knock, Participle I) at the door of his house. 2. They saw her (read, Participle I) in the garden. 3. I want my TV (repair, Participle II). 4. The girl was heard (sing, Participle I). 5. They want to have this work (do, Participle II) at once. 6. We watched the girls (play, Participle I) in the yard. 7. He saw them (fish, Participle I). 8. I watched the sun (rise, Participle I). 9. We saw our neighbour (listen, Participle I) to the latest news on the radio.

**Упр. 3. Перефразируйте следующие предложения, используя сложное дополнение с причастием и переведите их.**

Pattern: He was playing the piano. We heard him. We heard him playing the piano.

1. They were talking about computers. We heard them. 2. You and your friends were walking along the street yesterday. I saw you. 3. The ship was leaving the port. He stood and looked at it. 4. The cat was rubbing itself on my leg. I felt it. 5. The students were writing a test-paper. The teacher watched them. 6. He was singing an English song. I heard him. 7. The man was cleaning his shoes. We noticed a man. 8. They were dancing on the stage. He saw two girls. 9. She was talking loudly on the veranda. John heard his sister.

## Lesson 4 Лексика: Roman Art

### Грамматика: Сложное подлежащее (Complex Subject)

#### Roman Art

The Roman Art was influenced by early Grecian and Etruscan designs. It can be seen in the use of round arches, volting and dome constructions.

The Romans were more concentrated with details, and they were more experimental than the Greeks. They were master builders producing well-engineered bridges, aqueducts and roads. Widely they used marble. By the end of the fourth century they had managed to construct expensive public utilities. The houses contained libraries, lecture rooms, stadiums in addition to facilities for hot and cold baths.

The evolution of new constructive elements was aided by important technical discoveries. Apart from stone Roman architecture soon began to make use of bricks. The invention of concrete permitted to use a material that encouraged the monumental tendencies of Roman architecture. All these technical innovations were used to create interior space.

In the whole the Roman art brought the classical tradition to a point of evolution, that formed the starting point for the art of the Middle Ages.

#### Упр. 1 Найдите соответствующие русские эквиваленты для следующих слов или словосочетаний:

important technical discoveries, the invention of concrete, to create interior space, the starting point, the art of the Middle Ages, well-engineered bridges, volting and dome constructions, public utilities

#### Упр. 2 Заполните пропуски в предложениях соответствующими словами, данными в правой колонке:

1. Grecian and Etruscan designs used round ... .	widely innovations in addition aqueducts arches
2. The Romans were masters in building of bridges, roads and ... .	
3. They used marble ... .	
4. The Roman architecture began to use bricks ... to stone.	
5. The creation of interior space was made with the aid of technical ... .	

#### Упр. 3 Исправьте неверные утверждения:

1. Grecian and Etruscan designs were influenced by the Roman Art.
2. The Romans were more experimental than the Greeks.
3. The Romans were masters in buildings of aqueducts, bridges and pyramids.

4. The monumental tendencies of Roman architecture appeared with the invention of concrete.
5. All these technical innovations helped to create exterior space in the Roman architecture.

**Упр. 4 Ответьте на следующие вопросы:**

1. What did the Roman Art take from Grecian and Etruscan designs?
2. What differs the Roman Art?
3. What kind of stone did the Roman Art prefer to use in architecture and sculpture?
4. What proved the house belonged to expensive public utilities?
5. What encouraged the monumental tendencies of Roman architecture?

**Упр. 5 Перечислите все то новое, что использовали римляне в своем искусстве, и что дало мощный толчок для его дальнейшего развития.**

**Сложное подлежащее - Complex Subject**

Эта конструкция употребляется с глаголами чувственного восприятия - **to see, to hear, to watch, to feel** и др. в страдательном залоге и состоит из существительного в общем падеже и причастия. В предложении этот оборот является сложным подлежащим и переводится на русский язык придаточным дополнительным предложением с союзами **как** или **что**, при этом главное предложение переводят неопределенно-личным предложением.

- He is seen **crossing** the street. Видят, как он переходит улицу.

**Упр. 1. Переведите следующие предложения.**

1. The car was seen leaving. 2. He is seen drawing in the comer. 3. She is heard playing the piano. 4. They are heard singing. 5. She was seen riding a horse. 6. The building is seen reconstructing. 7. The delegation is heard arriving. 8. She was seen playing the guitar. 9. The train was seen approaching the station. 10. Her book is expected being published soon. 11. He is seen painting a new portrait. 12. They are seen carrying the suitcases. 13. The girls were seen dancing in the hall.

**Упр. 2. Употребите причастия вместо глаголов данных в скобках. Переведите предложения.**

Pattern: They were seen (water, Participle I) the flowers. They were seen watering the flowers.

1. He was seen (cross, Participle I) the street. 2. The girl was found (sleep, Participle I). 3. They were heard (speak, Participle I) loudly in the corridor. 4. The taxi could be seen (wait, Participle I) outside. 5. The man was seen (read, Participle I) a newspaper. 6. The door was heard (open, Participle I). 7. They were seen



(knock, Participle I) at the door of the house. 8. He was seen (make, Participle I) a statue. 9. She was seen (leave, Participle I) her flat.

## **Lesson 5 Лексика: Giotto**

### **Грамматика: Независимый причастный оборот**

#### **Giotto (1266/76-1337)**

The history of painting in Western Europe begins with the thirteenth-century pioneer, Giotto. From the relatively stiff artistic background of his time Giotto developed a majestic, sculptural style which set Italian art on its future path. Although his technical contribution to painting is enormous, Giotto's great feeling for humanity makes his work a high point of movement toward the humanizing of art and life, began early in the century. In both respects he is a key figure, his personality stamped on the whole course of Italian art. For more than two hundred years after his death artists acknowledged their debt to this master of monumental dignity and controlled emotional strength.

The young Giotto helped with the frescoes in the great church of St. Francis in Assisi. Here the young apprentice absorbed both the flat-patterned, emotional art of his own teacher (Cimabue, a Florentine artist) and the rounded forms of the painters from Rome who had been influenced by the ancient sculptures in the Eternal City. Giotto combined these qualities to form a new and personal style.

In a "St. Francis" done for the Church of Santa Croce in Florence, Giotto repeated the powerful sculptural impression and sense of dignity achieved by him earlier in his frescoes painted at Padua. To these elements he added the quality of decorative symmetry. "The Death of St. Francis" reveals carefully balanced composition which increases the effectiveness of the presentation in a way that was to become increasingly characteristic of Italian art.

In a neat shallow box space the deathbed is flanked by two doorways, each with its group of five mourners. Another five stand against the rear wall, while three figures kneel on either side of the bed. The actuality and solidity of these figures is heightened by the draperies covering them. This powerful impression of form is apparent even over the shoes of the foreground characters whose faces are not seen, but whose reality cannot be doubted.

**Упр. 1 Найдите соответствующие русские эквиваленты для следующих слов или словосочетаний:**

stiff artistic background, majestic style, emotional strength, flat-patterned art, sculptural impression, sense of dignity, decorative symmetry, carefully balanced composition, to flank, death-bed, mourner

**Упр. 2 Заполните пропуски в предложениях соответствующими словами, данными в правой колонке:**

1. Giotto's style set Italian art on its future ... .	humanity deathbed path apprentice to combine
2. Giotto began as a ... when he was young.	
3. Two doorways flanked the ... in "The Death of St.Francis".	
4. Giotto ... some qualities to form a new style.	
5. The painter had a great feeling for ... .	

**Упр. 3 Исправьте неверные утверждения:**

1. Giotto developed a majestic, sculptural style from the relatively stiff artistic foreground.
2. The young Giotto helped with frescoes in the great church of St.Francis in Assisi.
3. The ancient sculptures in the Eternal City had greatly influenced to the Rome painters.
4. Giotto refused from the quality of decorative symmetry in "The Death of St.Francis".
5. We can see two groups of five mourners in "The Death of St.Francis".

**Упр. 4 Ответьте на следующие вопросы:**

1. When does the history of painting in western Europe begin?
2. Why was Giotto a pioneer in Italian sculptural style?
3. What feeling has Giotto's paintings?
4. What did Giotto combine in his new personal style?
5. What characterizes Giotto's frescoes made for churches?
6. What details did Giotto use to increase effectiveness of the presentation and powerful impression in "The Death of St.Francis".

**Упр. 5 Какая еще из картин Джотто показывает, что художнику удалось найти свой новый стиль в живописи? Расскажите о ней.**

**Независимый причастный оборот - Absolute Participial Construction**

Этот оборот, выполняя функцию обстоятельства в предложении, не связан с главными членами предложения, так как имеет свое собственное подлежащее. Признаки оборота:

- 1) два подлежащих в предложении, причем одно стоит непосредственно перед причастием;
- 2) оборот отделен запятой.

Перевод:

1) если оборот стоит перед основным предложением, то его следует перевести придаточным предложением с союзами **когда, после того как, в то время как, так как, если**.

- The laboratory work **having been done**, I went home. После того как лабораторная работа была сделана, я пошел домой.

2) если оборот стоит после основного предложения, он будет выражать сопутствующее обстоятельство и будет самостоятельным предложением с союзами **и, а, причем**.

- We had two lectures yesterday, the last one **being** on physics. У нас было вчера две лекции, причем последняя была по физике.

### **Упр. 1. Переведите следующие предложения.**

Pattern: The rain falling, he put on his raincoat. - Так как шел дождь, он надел плащ. We had three lectures yesterday, the last one being on maths. - Вчера у нас было три лекции, причем последняя по математике.

1. Moscow has many bridges, the largest one being in the centre. 2. My friend coming to Moscow, I'll go to meet him. 3. The weather being fine, we went home on foot. 4. The problem having been solved, the scientists began a new experiment. 5. The lecture being over, they went home. 6. Time permitting, we could go for a walk. 7. The problem being easy, the students solved it at once. 9. The plan having been discussed, the meeting was over.

### **Упр. 2. Откройте скобки, используя независимый причастный оборот. Переведите продолжения.**

1. The motor (be) in good order, we could start at any moment. 2. It (be) very late, we went home. 3. There (be) nothing to do, we rested a little. 4. The weather (be) windy, we did not risk crossing the bay. 5. There (be) no time left, we must hurry. 6. His habit (be) to rest after dinner, we dared not disturb him. 7. The servants (be) sent away, the conversation began.

### **Упр. 3. Используйте независимый причастный оборот в следующих предложениях.**

Pattern: As it was late, we went home. It being late, we went home.

1. When the work was done, I went for a walk. 2. As the weather was warm, I went to swim in the river. 3. If the weather permits, we'll leave for Kiev tomorrow. 4. As dinner was ready, we could sit at table. 5. When time came, the train started. 6. As the night was stormy, we couldn't go out.

## Lesson 6 Лексика: Van Eyck

### Грамматика: Формы и функции инфинитива

#### Van Eyck (1370/85-1441)

Realism became a force that gave new life to art in the whole of Europe during the early fifteenth century, and one of its leading figures was the Flemish painter Jan van Eyck.

Jan van Eyck discovered for himself that the illusion of reality could be heightened by a systematic arrangement of light and shade which subdued the colour of the object and created atmosphere.

The paintings of Jan van Eyck have an enamel-like surface giving an almost jeweled effect; the particularly shiny and transparent quality is due to the use of the newly-developed oil-and-egg emulsion. The rooms are filled with atmosphere that seems so real as to be almost to be almost tangible. This atmospheric effect is a constant feature of Flemish painting. Along with the luminous detail and highly polished finish of the various objects, it turns up once more in the Dutch painters of the seventeenth century like Vermeer.

#### Упр. 1 Найдите соответствующие русские эквиваленты для следующих слов или словосочетаний:

systemic arrangement of light and shade, to subdrue the colour of the object, enamel-like surface, shiny and transparent quality, oil-and-egg emulsion, a constant feature, luminous detail

#### Упр. 2 Заполните пропуски в предложениях соответствующими словами, данными в правой колонке:

1. The rooms filled with so real atmosphere seemed to ... .	a force
2. Van Eyck was a ... in Realism.	leading figure
3. The painter showed the ... using light and shade in his painting.	atmospheric effect
4. A constant feature of Flemish painting is ... .	tangible
5. Realism became ... that gave a new life of art in the whole of Europe.	illusion of reality

#### Упр. 3 Исправьте неверные утверждения:

1. Van Eyck was a French painter.
2. He heightened the illusion of reality by colour.
3. Oil-and-egg emulsion helped the painter to have an enamel-like surface.

4. Dutch painter Vermeer used luminous details and highly polished finish of the various objects in his paintings.

**Упр. 4 Ответьте на следующие вопросы:**

1. What trend in art did Van Eyck's works belong to?
2. How did the painter show the illusion of reality in his paintings?
3. How did he succeed in setting jeweled effect in his works?
4. What is a constant feature of Flemish painting?
5. What turned up once more in the Dutch painters of the 17<sup>th</sup> century?

**Упр. 5 На примере одной из картин Ван Эйка раскройте все особенности его творчества.**

**Повторите формы и функции инфинитива.**

Инфинитив - неопределенная форма глагола. Это первая основная форма глагола, от которой образуются все личные формы глагола во всех группах времен действительного и страдательного залогов. Признаком инфинитива является частица "to". Формы инфинитива представлены в таблице.

	Active	Passive
Indefinite	to ask	to be asked
Continuous	to be asking	—
Perfect	to have asked	to have been asked
Perfect Continuous	to have been asking	—

В предложении инфинитив выполняет функции:

- 1) подлежащего (переводится инфинитивом)  
- To prove this fact is very difficult. Доказать этот факт очень трудно.
- 2) части составного сказуемого (переводится инфинитивом, часто с союзом «чтобы»)  
- To live is to work. Жить значит работать.
- 3) дополнения (переводится инфинитивом).  
- He began to study English. Он начал изучать английский язык.
- 4) обстоятельства, чаще цели (переводится с «чтобы», «для того чтобы»)  
- To know a foreign language well you must learn many words. Для того чтобы знать иностранный язык хорошо, вы должны, выучить много слов.
- 5) определения (переводится придаточным определительным предложением. Инфинитив имеет оттенок модальности и долженствования и переводится с добавлением слов: «должен, надо, следует»).

- The mill to produce this material will be built here. Завод, который должен, производить этот материал, будет построен здесь.

- The article to be translated by this student is very difficult.

Статья, которая должна быть переведена этим студентом, очень трудная.

Инфинитив в функции определения часто переводится будущим временем. Perfect Infinitive Passive, как определение, указывает, что действие, выраженное инфинитивом, должно было совершиться, но не совершилось.

- The letter to have been sent yesterday was very important. Письмо, которое должно быть послано вчера, очень важное.

**Упр. 1 Заполните пропуски формой Perfect Infinitive подчеркнутых глаголов. Переведите предложения.**

1. To see him was always pleasant. I am glad... him.

2. I should like to see your friend, I don't remember to ... him before.

3. I like to paint some sketches; , . . them gives me much pleasure.

**Упр. 2. Используйте инфинитив в функции определения (для выполнения задания воспользуйтесь глаголами из нижеприведенного списка)**

to remember, to learn, to answer, to eat, to come, to worry about, to say, to speak to, to do, to read, to apologize

Pattern: Benny hasn't any friends to play with.

1. This is a rule .... 2. There is nothing .... 3. These are the letters .... 4. You are just the man ... .5. This is a poem ... .6. Have you got anything ... ? 7. He is always the first .... 8. I have nothing .... 9. Is there anything ... ? 10. This is the first thing ... . 11. It is just the moment ....

**Упр. 3. Соедините два предложения в одно, используя too + adjective + infinitive.**

Pattern: I was busy, I couldn't write to you. I was too busy to write to you. It was very dark. We couldn't see anything. It was too dark for us to see anything.

1. I am very tired; I mustn't work any longer. 2. It's very cold; we can't go out. 3. I was so angry; I couldn't speak to him. 4. It's very far; we can't walk. 5. It's very good; it can't be true. 6. This dress is very old; I can't wear it any more. 7. The music is very soft; we can't hear it. 8. You are so young; you can't be a teacher.

**Упр. 4. Напишите пассивную форму следующих глаголов.**

Pattern: to love—to be loved to know—to be known

to touch, to see, to paint, to refuse, to accept, to receive, to support, to invite, to tell, to remember, to send, to find

**Упр. 5. Заполните пропуски пассивной формой подчеркнутых глаголов.**

1. He was very punctual, hating both to wait for somebody and to . . . . 2. To criticize is more pleasant than to... . 3. There was a crowd in the institute corridor: the teachers have come to examine and students to ... . 4. In the laboratory students will be given substances to . . . and chemicals to analyse them. 5. There are people who like to assist others and don't like to... .

**Упр. 6. Употребите в нужной форме глаголы данные в скобках :**

1. We did not want (to see) him. 2. He did not want (to see). 3. She doesn't allow me (to touch) anything on her dressing table. 4. I knew that the painting was wet and must not (to touch); it could (to spoil). 5. I can (to do) the work in two days. 6. The work can (to do) in two days. 7. Mother says his invitation must (to accept).. The books may (to put) on the upper shelf. 9. She can't (to take) care of the 8 children, she is a child herself. 10. The children must (to take) care of. 11. The dress must (to finish) before the evening. 12. Can it (to do) today? 13. I don't expect it (to do) so soon. 14. I expect you (to start) as soon as possible

## **Lesson 7 Лексика: Botticelli**

### **Грамматика: Инфинитивные обороты**

#### **Botticelli (1445-1510)**

Botticelli is one of the greatest poetic painters-sensitive, withdrawn from the world, interested in the expression of a delicate and exquisite feeling. His works are never brutal or overpowering, but different, reserved, subtly suffering.

“The Birth of Venus” is the post-painter’s evocation of the goddess of love out of the sea. In a self –absorbed way, she stands on a cockleshell blown shoreward by breezes represented on the left. The semicircular composition is completed by the woman on the right.

In spite of this arrangement the picture is not balanced in the monumental Masaccio manner; it is rather a series of twisting, turning lines and forms. The painter is interested in evoking effects through the restlessness of outline and mood.

The movement begins with the intertwined forms of the breezes as they fly towards the right, their draperies blowing wildly. It continues with the off-centered Venus and her curling, snake-like hair. Finally it ends in the forward-moving, draped woman. The eye of the spectator follows the restless curving lines and constantly changing movement from one side to the other and from top

to bottom. Although Venus is the central figure, the artist has placed her far enough to the right to lead us in that direction. Nor is she the dramatic centre of the work, for the energetic breezes and the eager young woman at the right are just as significant.

**Упр. 1 Найдите соответствующие русские эквиваленты для следующих слов или словосочетаний:**

a delicate and exquisite feeling, reserved and subtly suffering, semicircular composition, twisting, turning lines and forms, restlessness of outline and mood, evoking effect, intertwined forms

**Упр. 2 Заполните пропуски в предложениях соответствующими словами, данными в правой колонке:**

1. Botticelli placed Venus ... to the right.	far enough
2. The semicircular composition ... by the woman on the right.	forward-moving
3. The movement continues with the ... Venus.	bottom
4. The eye of the spectator follows from one side to the other from top to ... .	to be completed
5. The movement ends in the ... woman.	off-centered

**Упр. 3 Исправьте неверные утверждения:**

1. His works are always brutal and over-powering.
2. The figure of Venus is in the centre of the picture “The Birth of Venus”.
3. The eye of the spectator is fixed on the figure of Venus.
4. Breezes are represented on the left side of the work.
5. The energetic breezes and eager young woman are significant.

**Упр. 4 Ответьте на следующие вопросы:**

1. What was Botticelli interested in?
2. On what does Venus stand?
3. What differs “The Birth of Venus” from Masaccio manner?
4. How did the painter get evoking effect in his famous picture?
5. What is the dramatic center of the work?

**Упр. 5 Расскажите о картине «Рождение Венеры» человеку, который впервые ее видит.**

**Повторите инфинитивные обороты.**



Существует два инфинитивных оборота: субъектный (Complex Subject) и объектный (Complex Object) обороты. Основным признаком оборотов является наличие инфинитива. Он находится в предложении:

1) в субъектном инфинитивном обороте - сразу после сказуемого.

- He is known to be a doctor. Известно, что он доктор.

2) в объектном - после дополнения (существительного или местоимения в объектном падеже).

- We know him to be a doctor. Мы знаем, что он доктор.

Сказуемое выражается в этих предложениях:

- в субъектном обороте –

а) личной формой глагола в Passive типа

is known - известно;

is considered - считают;

is said - говорят;

is supposed - предполагают

is thought - думают;

is expected - ожидают

is believed - верят, полагают;

is found - находят;

is reported – сообщают

б) глаголами в Active;

to seem -

to appear -

to prove - оказываться, кажется

to happen -

- в объектном обороте - личной формой глагола в Active.

На русский язык оба оборота переводятся придаточными дополнительными предложениями с союзами “что, чтобы”.

Субъектный оборот (Complex Subject) начинают переводить со сказуемого, делая его неопределенно-личным предложением (“Говорят, находят ...”) или безличным (“Кажется ...”). В предложении подлежащим и сказуемым следует сделать подлежащее и инфинитив английского предложения.

- Computer is known to be a modern device for solving different problems.

Известно, что компьютер является современным устройством для решения разных задач.

Объектный оборот (Complex Object) начинают переводить с главных членов английского предложения. Дополнение и инфинитив английского

предложения делают подлежащим и сказуемым русского придаточного дополнительного предложения.

- We know him to be a good specialist.

Мы знаем, что он хороший специалист.

### Примечание.

а) В объектном инфинитивном обороте после глаголов: to hear - слышать, to see - видеть, to feel - чувствовать, to watch - наблюдать, to have - иметь, to let - позволять, to make - заставлять - инфинитив смыслового глагола употребляется без "to"

б) После глаголов to like - нравиться, to want - хотеть, to expect - ожидать, to tell - рассказывать, to permit - позволять, to teach - обучать, to invite - приглашать, to know - знать – инфинитив употребляется с "to".

Субъектный инфинитивный оборот выполняет функцию сложного подлежащего, а объектный - сложного дополнения.

### **Упр. 1. Переведите, используя знания о сложном подлежащем (Complex Subject).**

1. Many books are known to be published in our country every year. 2. You are supposed to graduate the Textile Academy in four years. 3. This building was known to have been designed last century. 4. His invention is considered to be of great importance. 5. The sun is known to represent a mass of compressed gases. 6. This new exhibition is reported to open next year. 7. This type of computers is supposed to have many advantages. 8. For a long time the author of the portrait was thought to be unknown. 9. The landscape was found to be too expressive. 10. I did not know what I was expected to say to that, so I said nothing. 11. He was said to be one of the most promising genre artist. 12. He is said to be a good translator. 13. Clyde was expected to arrive at the weekend. 14. The number of the unemployed is reported to be increasing with every year. 15. Many new textbooks are expected to be published soon. 16. The Moscow Underground is said to be the finest in the world. 17. A hare is known to run very fast. 18. The man was seen to take off his coat. 19. The diamond content of the mines in Western Yakutia is said to be in no way inferior to that of the world-famous South African mines. 20. That power station is known to be situated on the Angara River.

### **Упр. 2. Перефразируйте следующие предложения, используя сложное подлежащее (Complex Subject).**

Pattern: We heard that a car stopped outside the door. A car was heard to stop outside the door. It is believed that the poem was written by Byron. The poem is believed to have been written by Byron.

1. People consider the climate there to be very healthful. 2. It was announced that the Chinese dancers were arriving next week. 3. It is expected that the performance will be a success. 4. It is said that the book is popular with both old and young. 5. It is believed that the poem was written by an unknown soldier. 6.

It is supposed that the artist is working at a new picture. 7. It is reported that the flood has caused much damage to the crops. 8. It was supposed that the crops would be rich that year. 9. It has been found that this mineral water is very good for the liver. 10. Scientists consider that electricity exists throughout space. 11. It is said that the weather in Europe was exceedingly hot last summer. 12. It was reported that five ships were missing after the battle.

**Упр. 3. Выберите правильный вариант.**

1. The rain seems \_\_\_\_\_. Call the children in. I don't want them \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) to be, to be got wet through
  - b) to be starting, to get wet through
  - c) to have started, to have got wet through
  - d) to have been started, to be getting wet through
2. The English colony, Plymouth, in Massachusetts, is known \_\_\_\_\_ by the Pilgrims who arrived on the Mayflower in 1620.
  - a) to be established
  - b) to have established
  - c) to have been establishing
  - d) to have been established
3. Look, they are likely to \_\_\_\_\_ the news. They seem \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) to be listening, to be excited
  - b) to listen, to be excited
  - c) to have been listening, to have excited
  - d) to have listened, to be being excited
4. He is sure \_\_\_\_\_ a liar. Everybody heard him \_\_\_\_\_ that in so many words.
  - a) to be, to say
  - b) be, say
  - c) to be, say
  - d) be, to say
5. When I came in, the discussion seemed \_\_\_\_\_ to an end. They appeared \_\_\_\_\_ patience because they turned out \_\_\_\_\_ for it.
  - a) to have been coming, to have been losing, be ready
  - b) to be coming, to be losing, not to be ready
  - c) to come, to lose, to be ready
  - d) to have come, to have lost, not to be being ready
6. Jack, you seem \_\_\_\_\_ too fast. The speed is already 100 miles. I am afraid. I want you \_\_\_\_\_ the speed till 40 miles.
  - a) to have driven, slow down

- b) to drive, to slow down
- c) to be driving, to be slowing down
- d) to be driving, to slow down

**Упр. 4. Переведите на английский язык следующие предложения.**

1. Никак не ожидали, что холодная погода наступит так рано. 2. Оказалось, что мы уже когда-то встречались. 3. Вы, кажется, устали. 4. Условия работы оказались более трудными, чем предполагалось. 5. Вы случайно не знаете этого человека? 6. Книга, которую вы мне дали, оказалась скучной. 7. Новые автобусы оказались очень удобными. 8. Ваш приятель, кажется, очень интересуется современными художниками. 9. Известно, что римляне построили на Британских островах хорошие дороги. 10. Считается, что Клод Моне типичный представитель французского импрессионизма. 11. Сообщают, что экспедиция достигла места назначения. 12. Я случайно знаю номер его телефона. 13. Он оказался хорошим спортсменом. 14. Он, кажется, создает новую коллекцию костюмов: кажется, он работает над ней уже две недели. 15. Я случайно встретил его в Москве. 16. Говорят, что это здание было построено в XVII веке. 17. Известно, что марсианские каналы были открыты в 1877 году. 18. Предполагают, что заседание закончится в десять часов. 19. Полагают, что они знают об этом больше, чем хотят показать. 20. Джим оказался талантливым пейзажистом. 21. Говорят, что он работает над автопортретом уже несколько недель. 22. Говорят, что эта статья переведена на все языки мира. 23. Вы, кажется, много читали до поступления в университет.

**Lesson 8 Лексика: Leonardo da Vinci**

**Грамматика: Инфинитивные обороты**

**Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519)**

The history of western civilization records no man as gifted as Leonardo da Vinci. He was outstanding as painter, sculptor, musician, architect, engineer, scientist and philosopher.

Before Leonardo, there had been two parallel trends in Italian painting: the monumental scientific side represented by Masaccio and the more decorative, linear and poetic side, expressed in Botticelli. Leonardo achieved a combination of these two trends. His impressive idealized forms are worked out with every consideration for scientific knowledge, and yet seem surrounded by an aura of poetic sentiment.

The earliest work from Leonardo's hand which we know today is the angel in profile at the left in Andrea del Verrocchio's "The Baptism of Christ", painted probably in the early 1470's when Leonardo was still in Verrocchio's workshop.

The most characteristic device of almost all High Renaissance artists is to fit the figures into a specific geometrical pattern: a pyramid in this conception of the Madonna, a circle in Raphael's. This gives a systematic and ordered quality to the works of the High Renaissance.

In Milan Leonardo worked on many important projects including "The Madonna of the rock" and "The Last Supper". The latter (perhaps the best known painting in the world) offers one of the finest instances of a rigid geometric enclosure. Everything turns inward toward the head of Christ, even the expressive gestures of his own hands. In spite of the great excitement within the work, complete formal control is maintained. We can appreciate the artist's way of presenting the human drama where Christ disclosed to his followers quietly that soon one of their number is to betray him and their cause. It is the reaction of followers, the study of people and their attitude to a shocking announcement that the great artist is concerned with.

**Упр. 1 Найдите соответствующие русские эквиваленты для следующих слов или словосочетаний:**

impressive idealized forms, poetic sentiment, specific geometrical pattern, rigid geometric enclosure, expressive gestures, great excitement, to present a human drama, reaction of followers, to betray smb.

**Упр. 2 Заполните пропуски в предложениях соответствующими словами, данными в правой колонке:**

1. In the early 1470's Leonardo worked in Verrocchio's ... .	civilization
2. The name of Leonardo do Vinci is outstanding in the history of western ... .	characteristic device
3. There were two ... before Leonardo in Italian painting.	workshop
4. His impressive forms were ... with consideration for scientific knowledge.	parallel trends
5. To fit the figures into specific geometrical pattern is the most ... of High Renaissance.	to work out

**Упр. 3 Исправьте неверные утверждения:**

1. Leonardo achieved a combination of trends represented by Masaccio and Boticelli.
2. His impressive idealized forms seem to be surrounded by an area of poetic sentiment.
3. The earliest work from Leonardo's hand is not known today.
4. In Rome Leonardo worked on many important paintings.

5. In “The Last Supper” the great artist is concerned with the study of people and their attitude to shocking announcement.

**Упр. 4 Ответьте на следующие вопросы:**

1. What were two parallel trends in Italian painting before Leonardo?
2. In what spheres of human activities was Leonardo do Vinci outstanding?
3. What was his earliest work?
4. What gives a systematic and ordered quality to the works of the high Renaissance?
5. Why is “The Last Supper” the best known painting in the world?

**Упр. 5 О какой картине Леонардо да Винчи вам хотелось бы еще рассказать и почему?**

**Повторите инфинитивные конструкции и сложное дополнение (Complex Object)**

**Упр.1. Переведите предложения, используя знания о сложном дополнении ( Complex Object ).**

1. He wanted his letters sent at once. 2. I don't want my papers looked through. 3. She did not want her child taken to hospital. 4. She gave him some papers and said that the client wanted them signed. 5. The teacher wants our homework to be prepared well. 6. Would you like your luggage carried upstairs? 7. I want a bedroom prepared for my guest. 8. If you want things done well, do them yourself. 9. I should very much like it to be made clear to me. 10. The traveller entered the inn and ordered supper to be prepared.

**Упр.2. Перефразируйте следующие предложения, используя сложное дополнение ( Complex Object ).**

1. Some people know that Surikov painted his most famous picture Boyaryna Morozova. 2. The professor expects that some of his students will make reports at the students' conference. 3. We know that “Tragic America” by Dreiser gives a true picture of American capitalist society. 4. The ancient people believed that the sun was moving round the earth. 5. Some scientists consider that Mars is covered with vegetation. 6. Historians suppose that the name "London" had come from two Celtic words.

**Упр.3. Выберите правильный вариант.**

1. The words of my friend made me (feel) uncomfortable.

- A to feel
- B feeling
- C feel

2. The dean didn't allow anybody (smoke) in the corridor.

- A to smoke
- B smoking
- C smoke

3. Has the secretary come yet? I want to have my papers (type).

- A to type
- B type
- C typed

4. I watched my cat (play) with her kittens. I couldn't tear myself away from that funny sight.

- A played
- B playing
- C to play

5. We expected them (arrive) later than usual.

- A to arrive
- B arrive
- C arrived

6. What makes you (do) such rash actions?

- A do
- B to do
- C doing

**Упр.4. Переведите на английский язык, используя сложное дополнение (Complex Object).**

1. Я хочу, чтобы зарядку делали каждое утро. 2. Учитель не хотел, чтобы мы оставались в аудитории. 3. Буря заставила корабль вернуться в порт. 4. Вы видели, чтобы кто-нибудь взял этот журнал? 5. Я рассчитываю, что ты останешься дома. 6. Вчера я сфотографировался. 7. Я терпеть не могу, когда кто-то пользуется моим компьютером. 8. Я хочу, чтобы эти правила помнили. 9. Дождь заставил нас остаться дома. 10. Мы наблюдали, как корабль отплывает. 11. Вы видели, чтобы кто-нибудь вышел в интернет? 12. Все знают, что он модный дизайнер. 13. Я думал, что ты придешь вечером. 14. Я не люблю, когда ты приносишь плохие оценки. 15.



Ты должен сегодня подстричься. 16. Мама хотела, чтобы я сам решал свои проблемы. 17. Я знаю, что ваш брат — лучший студент в группе. 18. Учитель хотел, чтобы диктант переписали. 19. Я услышал, как что-то тяжелое упало на пол. 20. Мы заставили его заниматься английским. 21. Я хочу, чтобы вы поняли свою ошибку. 22. Я знаю, что она умная. 23. Он рассчитывает, что я ему напишу. 24. Мы видели, как она переплыла реку.