

# HOW TO SPEAK ABOUT ART: MUSEUMS, EXHIBITIONS

**УЧЕБНОЕ ПОСОБИЕ  
ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ, ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ  
ПО ГУМАНИТАРНЫМ СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТЯМ  
(английский язык)**



# ШИШКИНА С.Г. HOW TO SPEAK ABOUT ART IN ENGLISH

Учебное пособие для студентов, обучающихся по гуманитарным специальностям (английский язык)/ ГОУВПО "Ивановский государственный химико-технологический университет". Иваново, 2007 – 60 стр

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Учебное пособие состоит из пяти разделов, каждый из которых дает представление о развитии музейного дела в России и за рубежом.. Структура уроков предполагает поэтапное овладение лексикой, расширение культуроведческой компетенции и, в конечном счете, формируют умение извлекать из текста максимум необходимой смысловой и лингвистической информации, необходимой для формирования коммуникативных навыков .

При составлении пособия использовались аутентичные тексты. Издание рассчитано на 30-40 аудиторных и самостоятельных занятий. Материалы пособия и их презентация могут быть интересны для студентов и аспирантов гуманитарных вузов, преподавателей средних и высших учебных заведений.

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**HOW TO SPEAK ABOUT ART: MUSEUMS,  
EXHIBITIONS**

Иваново 2007

**TEXT I.**

*1. Check yourself if you know the meaning of the following words and phrases:*

To rank among, to be enlarged by, to be gutted by, to constitute, to extend, to be erected, to comprise, to include, to contain, to be followed by, to contrast with.

*II. Read the text with a dictionary. Pick up all the information concerning past and present of the museum.*

**THE HERMITAGE**

The State Hermitage in Saint-Petersburg ranks among the world's most outstanding art museums. Nowadays its vast and varied collections take up four buildings.

The Winter Palace, subsequently enlarged by the addition of three Hermitages, was the work of the architect Rastrelli. Only the shell of the original building remains, for the great palace was gutted by fire in 1837. Its facades show the diversity of style, some highly ornate, others extremely sober, the northern, eastern and southern fronts providing a series of noble and pleasing harmonies in green and white. It was on the West side that the Hermitages were later added. The Winter Palace constitutes a great baroque world of its own: 1050 rooms, 1786 windows, 117 staircases. It is even bigger than appears from the outside. The Little

Hermitage was built by the architect Vallin de la Mothe. The calm of his classical facades contrasted with Rastrelli's dancing baroque. The Raphael Loggia were designed by Quarenghi and opened in 1788, and what is now called the Old Hermitage was built by Felten by extending the façade of the Winter Palace among the river bank. The New Hermitage was erected to the design of the Munich architect Leo Klenze.

In addition to the works of Western masters, the Hermitage has sections devoted to the arts of India, China, Ancient Egypt, Mesopotamia, Pre-Columbian America, Greece and Rome, as well as a department of pre-historic art, not to mention a section devoted to Scythian art. People come to admire the collections of tapestry, precious textiles, weapons,



ivories, pottery, porcelain and furniture as well. Paintings represent only a fraction of the riches of the Hermitage. Pictures are just one section, even if the most spectacular.

Famous is the collection of West-European paintings covering a span of about seven hundred years, from the 13<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century and comprising

the works by Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Titian, El Greco, Velasquez, Murillo; outstanding works by Rembrandt, Van-Dyck, Rubens; a remarkable group of French 18<sup>th</sup>-century canvases, and Impressionist and Post-Impressionist paintings. The collection illustrates the art of Italy, Spain, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Austria, France, Britain, Sweden, Denmark, Finland and some other countries. The West European department also includes a fine collection of European sculpture, containing works by Michelangelo, Canova, Falconet, Houdon, Rodin and many other eminent masters.

The Hermitage, together with the Pushkin museum, must be ranked among the richest in the world in respect of Impressionist art. A dozen or so rooms are open beginning with three containing only Impressionist: Monet landscapes, Sisley and Pissaro at their freshest. These are followed by a room of ten Cézannes and a room of Gauguin's of the highest quality. Then the most fabulous of all: two rooms with thirty Matisse's; they are followed by two containing Picasso. "The Prodigal Son" by Rembrandt makes the display worth while for itself alone. The North and South Netherlands, with pictures of every school in impeccable condition are without rivals. The French collection from Poussin to Fragonard is hard to beat.

## **FOR YOU TO BE DONE**

*1. Translate the words and word-combinations and put everythingt into your specialized reference books.*

The State Hermitage, the most outstanding art museum, its vast and varied collections, the work of the architect Rastrelli, the shell of..., facades, the diversity of style, noble and pleasing harmonies, The Winter Palace, architect Vallin de la Mothe, sections devoted to the arts of..., a department of, collections of tapestry, precious textiles, weapons, ivories, pottery, porcelain and furniture, a span of, eminent masters, in respect of..., to be worth while..., to be without rivals, to be hard to beat.

**II. Give the English equivalents for the following:**

Эрмитаж, Зимний дворец, Малый Эрмитаж, Старый Эрмитаж, Новый Эрмитаж;

Искусство Древнего Египта, скифское искусство, искусство Древней Греции, Искусство Рима, Западно-Европейские полотна, Европейская скульптура;

Богатства Эрмитажа; Гобелены, оружие, фарфор, керамика;

Школа живописи, высочайшее качество, коллекция французского искусства.

**III. Answer the questions:**

1. What buildings does the Hermitage comprise?
2. What sections does the Hermitage have?
3. What arts are represented in the Hermitage?
4. What styles can be seen in the Hermitage?
5. What periods of the world art are shown in the Hermitage?
6. Works of what greatest masters are collected in the Hermitage?

***IY. In what connections are the next names mentioned?***

Rastrelli, Vallin de la Mothe., architect Leo Klenze, Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Titian, El Greco, Velasquez, Murillo, Rembrandt, Van-Dyck, Rubens, Michelangelo, Canova, Falconet, Houdon, Rodin, Monet, Sisley, Pissaro, Cézannes, Gauguin, Picasso. Rembrandt, Poussin, Fragonard.

What additional information on these masters do you know?

Prepare a short report about life and activity of one mentioned painter or architect.

**TEXT II.**

***Task V. Read additional information. Retell about the history of the Hermitage.***

The Hermitage was established by Catherine II as her personal museum. She began to collect paintings in 1762 after she had been crowned. The museum was intended to raise the prestige of the Russian court. Catherine II purchased not only separate pictures but the whole collections including some of the best in Europe. In a very short period of time her gallery became famous. First it was placed in one separate room ("Hermitage" means "place for resting"). As the collection grew several buildings were constructed not far from the Winter Palace which were called the Small Hermitage, the Old Hermitage and the Hermitage Theatre.



After the death of Catherine II, by the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the Hermitage had become so important for the Russian culture that the progressive circles asked the government to turn it into the public museum.

Today the Hermitage is one of the largest and best museums in the world with its more than 2.7 million works of art of various nations and periods of history, from ancient times to the present day.

The Hermitage houses monuments of Oriental cultures, works of art from India, China, Japan. 120 halls are devoted to West European arts. There are works by great masters of the Renaissance period. The Hermitage collection of French works of art is the largest outside France. Of great artistic value are the architecture and interior design. It is impossible to mention all the treasures of the Hermitage – paintings, statues, drawings, coins, medals and works of applied art.

The Hermitage is constantly growing and purchasing new exhibits. Now it has more than 400 halls. If somebody wants to look for a minute at each exhibit it will take him 12 years to see everything.

***VI. Prove that the State Hermitage in Saint-Petersburg ranks among the world's most outstanding art museums.***

***VII. Translate the text.***

## **HOW TO APPRECIATE PAINTINGS**

The beauty of the work of art has to be felt. One needs the ability to penetrate and share the vision of the artists; lacking such ability, one may develop it. Is it impossible then to learn how to look at and appreciate

paintings? Certainly not. No art critic, connoisseur or collector would dare say he was born with a developed sensitivity.

The best way to gain better understanding and greater enjoyment of art is to view many paintings, looking at them thoughtfully and earnestly. Great works of art seem to look different every time one stands before them.

***VIII. Do you agree with said above? Prove your point of view using the following models:***

I am of the opinion that some people feel somewhat at a loss in an art museum.

To my mind sometimes a simple painting by a little-known artist is more moving than that of a famous master.

In my opinion no man would dare say he was born with a developed taste.

You may also use the following words and phrases:

To appreciate the work of art, to be interested in art, to realize, superficial, to feel ashamed of, to attract, to get better understanding of art, to view paintings, portrayal, the rendering of the personality.

***IX. Pay attention to the translation of these sentences from English into Russian:***

Model: It was he who met with a great success at the exhibition. –

Именно он имел большой успех на выставке.

1. It was Bryullov and not Bruni who was the real innovator o the art of that day.

2. It was in Italy that Bryullov painted his immense canvas "The Last Day of the Pompeii".

3. It is the personality of the artist and his character of his art that everyone finds so appealing.

4. It is the innate nature of his work that he managed to keep in freshness to the end.

5. It was landscape which had his heart.

## **X. TRANSLATE:**

### **НЕОЖИДАННЫЙ УСПЕХ**

Выставку двух художников и одного скульптора-модерниста в Мадриде посетили всего лишь двадцать человек. Обиженные деятели искусства вынесли на улицу все свои произведения и уничтожили их. Это интересное зрелище много зрителей, гораздо больше, чем сама выставка.

## UNIT II

### TEXT I. PUSHKIN STATE MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS.

One of the world's richest collections of fine arts from time immemorial to date is treasured at the Pushkin State Museum of Fine Arts.

The Museum was created as an extension of the Cabinet (museum) of Fine Arts and Antiquities of the Moscow University as an educational and public institution where the most important periods of art history from ancient times to the New Age were represented. The Museum became the first institution of this type in Russia.

The founder of the Museum and its first Director (1911-1918) was Prof. Ivan Tsvetaev, head of Art Theory and History Department of Moscow University. The idea of founding such a museum in Moscow had been thought of many times in the past, and I. Tsvetaev developed his predecessors' basic ideas to form his own conception of the museum.

In 1896 a competition for the best architectural design for the Museum building was announced which attracted 19 architects. The University Board chose a Moscow architect Roman J. Klein (1858-1924) as the winner. The solemn stone laying ceremony for the Museum took place on August 17, 1898, in the presence of the Emperor Nicolas II and members of the royal family.

The Museum was constructed in the centre of the city, not far from the Kremlin. The Moscow Duma handed the property over to the University in 1895-1898. The construction of the building used the latest technical methods in correspondence with the museum requirements. It was conceived in the style of an ancient classical temple on a high podium

with the Ionic colonnade along its facade. Its splendid interior was created using architectural styles from different historical periods that corresponded to various collections. Ivan Tsvetaev invited many Russian scholars to participate in the project, among them were the artists V.M. Vasnetsov, V.D. Polenov, A.Y. Golovin, I.I. Nivinski as well as well-known Russian engineers I.I. Rerberg and V.G. Shukhov who also participated in the construction of the building.

The original collection consisted of copies of classical and ancient art, original artifacts from Ancient Egypt and Renaissance works. Placards and other copies of the originals were commissioned from abroad. The unique collections of Egyptian antiquities (over 6 thousand objects) became the gem of the Museum's collection. At its start, the Museum collection contained other valuable works of art as well: Italian paintings, decorative art objects from the XIII-XV centuries, etc.

The Museum was opened on May 31, 1912. On May 31, 1923 the Museum became independent from the University.

In 1941-1944 the greater part of the Museum funds were evacuated to Novosibirsk and Solicamsk. Reconstruction of the Museum's buildings which had suffered from bombings began in 1944. In 1955 masterpieces from the Dresden Picture Gallery, saved from annihilation in the Second World War by Soviet soldiers and fully restored by the Museum experts were exhibited. From that moment the scope of the Museum's exhibition activity of the Museum expanded. Throughout the Museum existence, over 700 exhibitions have been held, showing works from its reserves as well as from foreign museums collections.

At the initiative of a collector, Dr. Ilya S. Zillberstein, and the Museum's Director, Irina A. Antonova, the Department of Private Collections was set up in 1983, located next to the main building of the Museum in a specially reconstructed and equipped XVIII-XIX century building (opened on January 24, 1994).

The Educational Art Museum was organized in 1996 as a new Pushkin Museum department, situated on the Russian State Humanities University premises (RGGU) on Chayanova street (opened on May 30, 1997).

At present, the Pushkin State Museum of Fine Arts collection constitutes more than 500,000 works of art - paintings and sculptures, graphic art, decorative art, archaeological monuments, numismatic items and photography. The display of Western European painting is second only to the Hermitage in St. Petersburg.

In 1991, the Pushkin State Museum of Fine Arts acquired the status of a Particularly Valuable Cultural Heritage Institution of the Russian Federation.

The Museum has its own restoration workshops and a research library. It publishes research almanacs, catalogues of the collection and exhibitions, guide books, albums, and a series of pamphlets entitled "To assist school education" etc. The Museum initiated various types of educational activities for children. The Pushkin Museum has been holding the annual international music festival, «December Nights", since the great musician, Svyatoslav Richter, initiated in 1981.

<http://www.museum.ru/gmji>

## **FOR YOU TO BE DONE**

*1. Check yourself if you know the meaning of the following words and phrases:*

To house

Halls are devoted to

The Renaissance period

To be of great artistic value - Of great artistic value are

The architecture and interior design

It is impossible to mention all the treasures of the Hermitage

From time immemorial to date

Treasure

To create

To be an extension of

To represent - to be represented

Predecessors

Workshop

To initiate

To copy – to be copied

To form a conception of

The best architectural design

The stone laying ceremony

To hand the property over to

To restore

To exhibit – to be exhibited

As well as

To be set up

To constitute

To display

Heritage

To keep – to be kept

To acquire the status of

The gem of the collection

Purchase

To name after

to be intended to - The museum was intended to...

To be placed - It was placed in...

To turn it into

*Find in the text sentences with the mentioned words and phrases. Use these phrases in the sentences of your own.*

## ***II. Answer the questions:***

1. What was the Museum created for?
2. Who was the founder of the Museum of a new type?
3. When did the opening ceremony take place?
4. When did it become independent from the University?
5. What are the main departments and the displays of the Museum?
6. What is the gem of its collections now?
7. Where were the exhibits during the II World War?
8. What activity does the Museum initiate and carry out now?
9. What is the Museum famous for?



### ***III. Finish the sentences.***

1. The Museum was created as ...
2. The founder of the Museum and its first Director (1911-1918) was...
3. I. Tsvetaev developed ...
4. The Museum conceived in the style of ...
5. Its splendid interior corresponded to ...
6. The original collection consisted of ...
7. Unique are collections of ...
8. At present, the Pushkin State Museum of Fine Arts collection constitutes ...
9. The display of Western European painting is ...
10. Now the Museum has...

### ***IV. Read and render in English. You may use the following expressions:***

To penetrate, to share the vision of artist, to gain better understanding and greater enjoyment of art, to be on the surface, to lie deep, at the first view, to have a just perception of, by degrees.

Для того, чтобы проникнуть в замысел художника, воспринять смысл и содержание его образов, надо научиться видеть и понимать искусство. Знакомство с изобразительным искусством обычно начинается в музее или на выставке.

Во всяком большом творении есть простое и сложное; то, что лежит на поверхности, воспринимается сразу, а огромная глубина, которая постигается постепенно, требует большого напряжения душевных сил.

Можно мельком взглянуть на портрет и, уяснив, кого он изображает, пойти дальше. Но это будет значить, что Вы посмотрели картину, но не увидели ее. Подойдите еще раз, всмотритесь внимательнее. Постепенно истинный смысл откроется вам.

***V. Translate from English into Russian paying a special attention to “one”. State what part of speech the word is.***

1. One feels that interest belongs to the picture not to the sitter.
2. The success is one of tone, of harmony, of sure handling.
3. He copied old pictures and painted new ones.
4. To see Velasquez one should go to Madrid.
5. One may develop one’s taste.
6. One never finished learning about art.

***VI. Reproduce:***

- If I were you, I’d make these lines more distinct, George.
- But you ignore the fact that it’s not a drawing. It’s a painting.

Colours and shades may pass into one another inconspicuously, gradually.

- Nevertheless the flash of this woman’s arms should be distinguished from the background but it melts into it. Add a couple of strokes and the picture shall be the focus of the exhibition.

- Most likely

TEXT I.

*TASK I. Look through the text and be ready to reproduce the given information*

THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF RUSSIAN FINE ART

THE STATE TRETYAKOV GALLERY



I.E.Repin  
Portrait of P.M.Tretyakov.  
1883  
Oil on canvas

The State Tretyakov Gallery is the national treasury of Russian fine art and one of the greatest museums in the world. It is located in one of the oldest districts of Moscow – Zamoskvorechye, not far from the Kremlin.

The Gallery's collection consists entirely of Russian art and artists who have made a contribution to the history of Russian art or been closely connected with it. The collection contains more than 130 000 works of painting, sculpture and graphics, created throughout the centuries by successive generations of Russian artists.

Russian art works, ranging in date from the 11th to the early 20th century, are on the show in Gallery's historic building on Lavrushinskiy Pereulok.

New building of the Tretyakov Gallery at Krymskiy Val houses a unique museum exhibition of national 20th century art.

***TASK II. Arrange the sentences below and the above information in such a way that to comprise a story about the The State Tretyakov Gallery:***

1. The gem of the collection were the works of a large group of young artists who advocated new, democratic principles of art.
2. Sergey Tretyakov, Pavel' brother, also bequeathed his collection to the city.
3. Another famous piece of art is "The Trinity" by Andrey Rublyov.
4. Pavel Tretyakov's great merit is his intention to buy portraits of outstanding Russian writers, composers, artist, scientists and public figures.
5. 5.That was the time when interest in Russian history greatly increased.
6. Pavel Tretyakov supported the "Inenerant" movement
7. Today the stock of the Tretyakov Art Gallery totals more than 60 000 works of the Russian art of the 11<sup>th</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries: icons, paintings, statues and drawings.
8. The Tretyakovs' intention was to organize a public museum of Russian art
9. The unique Byzantine icon of the early 12<sup>th</sup> century "Our Lady of Vladimir" is one of the invaluable exhibits.
- 10.The Gallery represents all the stages in the development of Russian art.
- 11.Now the Gallery has been reconstructed and paintings of every major Russian master are displayed in a separate hall.

12. The Gallery was founded by Pavel Tretyakov in 1856 and donated to the city of Moscow in 1892.

## **TEXT II.**

*Task I. Read. Be attentive to the italicized words. Remember their meaning and use these phrases in your own sentences.*

### **THE ART GALLERY OF BIRMINGHAM.**

Birmingham is fortunate in possessing one of the finest municipal art collections in the country, housed in a range of galleries recently rebuilt and modernized. The Gallery is unrivalled for its Pre-Raphaelite paintings and its large collection of English water colour landscapes. It also owns a steadily growing collection of works of the Continental schools from the thirteenth century, including works by the Dutch masters of the seventeenth century and landscapes of the nineteenth century French school. In addition, the permanent collection is frequently enhanced by loans of fine works of private collections. There are regular lectures at mid-day and in the evenings on art appreciation, and a bookstall provides a wide range of reproductions, booklets and catalogues.

Epstein, Rodin, Renoir, Henry Moore and Barbara Hepworth are represented in a small collection of sculpture, while the Archeological Department's collections are world wide in scope and contain important remains from the Nineveh, Ur, Mexico, Cyprus and Kish. The display of the materials of ancient Jericho, which is the most complete on show in the British Isles includes a reconstructed tomb of great interest.

***Task II. Find the English equivalents to the following:***

Постоянная экспозиция, пейзаж, акварель, растущая коллекция, лекции по восприятию произведений искусства, репродукции, буклеты и каталоги, отреставрированные гробницы, быть расположенным в..., выставка.

***Task III. What do the mentioned names speak you about? Find the information and state what they are famous for.***

Epstein, Rodin, Renoir, Henry Moore , Barbara Hepworth.

***Task IV. Translate paying special attention to the worlds in bold type:***

1. The European painting collections of the Pushkin Museum have been enriched by loans from the Hermitage.
2. This museum has an active loan program.
3. There were three loan exhibitions on during August, and some of the pictures belonging to the museum were out on loan.

***Task V. Give as many combinations with the following words as possible.***

An ... exhibition, a...show, a...collection, ...display, a...likeness, a gift for..., a master of..., the collection of...

***Task VI. Describe any show. You may use and include the following phrases in your talk.***

An exhibition bearing the title..., it was opened on April 1<sup>st</sup> in the... Museum and remained on show for a period of three months till June, to arrange an exhibition, on the opening day of the exhibition, the impressive collection, you'll have to be something of an expert (+ infinitive)..., a delight to the eye, a collection of some note, the lay public, an exhibition not to be missed, you're in for a surprise at this exhibition, because the riot of colour, plenty of interest.

***Task VII. Reproduce.***

- How do you find his new landscape painting?
- Mediocre, one wouldn't dub them otherwise.
- I don't care much of them either. I think something is going wrong with his brilliant technique and rich palette. Well, you might talk to him about it. You seem to be on friendly talks, don't you?
- Yes, we do, but my criticism will do more harm than good. He's become very nervous and obstinate. Besides, artists seldom hear anybody else but themselves.

***Task VIII. Retell about the Russian Museum. You may use the following phrases:***

The Russian Museum is...

It is a real treasure-house...

It was founded in...

It was open for the spectators in...

The exhibits were arranged in chronological order according to historical-monographic principles .

The picture collection as a whole...

The collections reflect...

The buildings are connected by pedestrian crossings...

...is the great strength of the collection

While strolling through...

The plaster casts are of exceptionally fine quality and look like...

*Task IX. Translate the text into English.*

### **РУССКИЙ МУЗЕЙ**

Государственный Русский музей, один из крупнейших музеев Санкт-Петербурга, – сокровищница русского национального искусства. Его собрание насчитывает более 350 тысяч экспонатов.

Музей был основан в 1895 году и открыт для посетителей в 1898





году. Основой его собрания послужили произведения русских живописцев и скульпторов, поступившие из Эрмитажа, Академии художеств, Царскосельского Александровского дворца, а также из частных собраний. Первоначально в коллекциях музея не были представлены многие замечательные художники и даже целые периоды истории русского изобразительного искусства. Однако после 1917 года его коллекции выросли в несколько раз. Художественные произведения разместили в залах по историко-монографическому принципу, в хронологической последовательности. Сейчас коллекция отражает тысячелетнюю историю отечественного искусства – с глубокой древности до наших дней.

Музею принадлежит крупнейшее в стране собрание скульптуры, гравюр и рисунков русских и советских художников, прекрасные произведения мастеров декоративно-прикладного и народного искусства.

Музей занимает целый комплекс зданий. Главное из них – бывший Михайловский дворец, построенный в 1819-1825 годах выдающимся зодчим К.Росси. Здесь размещается экспозиция русского искусства с его зарождения до современности. В корпусе, возведенном в 1916 году архитектором С.Овсянниковым по проекту Л.Н.Бенуа, экспонируются произведения художников второй половины XIX - начала XX века и работы разных направлений периода модернизма. Бывший Михайловский дворец и корпус Бенуа соединены переходом, благодаря которому посетители имеют

возможность последовательно рассматривать все экспозиции, размещенные в разных зданиях.

Государственный Русский музей – это не только сокровищница русского искусства, но и крупный научно-исследовательский центр. В его задачу входят не только собирание и хранение художественных ценностей, но и их изучение, реставрация и пропаганда. Сотрудники музея проводят экскурсии, читают лекции, организуют выставки. В течение года в Русском музее бывает около полутора миллионов человек.

### TEXT I.



There is hardly a person in the multilingual world that surrounds us who, if Russia is mentioned to him, will not think of vodka. Of course, it is one of the many symbols of our country, such as nestling dolls, caviar and brown bear...

The vodka association is absolutely normal, natural and correct, for this drink has long been an indispensable part of Russian life; a necessary element of the most important events in our life, for example, weddings, departures on a long trip, birth of a human being, or a funeral repast. In late modern Russian history, there was a period of time when a bottle of vodka became a kind of national currency, which was used to pay for all sorts of small services, and this way of payment was preferable to cash payments. Also, in the beginning of the 1920's during a serious financial crisis when there was a shortage of monetary units, vodka labels served as cash in Siberia! This drink also plays a significant role in the Russian language and folklore. In other words, vodka is an important component of Russian life, an element of national identity and everyday culture.



Unfortunately, the centuries long history of this alcoholic drink, which includes many bright and sometimes dramatic episodes, has not been well studied. In many countries of the world museums dedicated to traditional national drinks opened a long time ago. For instance, there is a museum of cognac in France, museums of beer in Germany and Czech Republic. The Vodka Museum was transferred from St. Petersburg to Moscow not by chance. It is quite symbolic that the museum is now situated in Moscow, which is the historical place this famous drink originates from, XVth century being the starting point of its history. The museum appeared within the precincts of the Kremlin in Izmailovo, a unique historical and architectural complex, for pleasure of tourists and guests of Moscow. In all fairness, we have to say that several attempts to make exhibitions dedicated to vodka have already been made in our country.



Konnogvardeysky bouulvar on 1900.



Let us enter the door of the Vodka Museum and feel the atmosphere of the long gone centuries. Listen to the unhurried story of what is the real vodka, of when its manufacture began and the role it has played in the history of Russian civilisation.

Every visitor of the Museum can get a feeling Peter's personal orders in the halls devoted to the first quarter of the 18th century.

A number of items of the exhibition are connected with such a mysterious phenomenon of Peter's times as the games of «Prince-Pope» and «Prince-Caesar» as well as «the craziest, most-joking and most-drunk council». Great.



The staff of the Museum satisfy the curiosity of all those interested in the personal preferences of the Russian emperors in alcoholic drinks. They will tell visitors what was poured into the famous «Cup of the Big Eagle», what Peter the Great's grandson, the «chance visitor of the Russian throne», Peter the Third drank on each of the 186 days of his reign, as well as what drinks and foods «the Russian Hamlet», emperor Paul the First preferred...

The larger part of the Museum's collection is devoted to the 20th century with all its upheavals and sharp turns of historic fate.

A part of the collection is devoted to the Great Patriotic War and particularly to the story of introducing a daily ration of vodka for the soldiers of the 1st line of the front-line forces, which is traditionally called «Commissar's 100 Grams». The document that stipulated the ration was found in the archives. It turned out that it was not the command of the People's Commissar for Defence, but decree #56200 issued by the State Defence Committee on August 22, 1941 and signed by the chairman of the committee, Joseph Stalin.

After the war (this part of the exhibition is quite extensive) new measures were introduced to improve the quality of vodka and new technologies came to life.



Following the story of vodka from the early centuries, the Museum halls bring visitors to contemporary Russia, at the beginning of the 21st

century, and tell them about the current state of production and consumption of the 40% strong drink.

***TASK I. State if you would like to visit this museum. Give your reasons.***

***TASK II. Translate. Be attentive to the italicized words. Remember their meaning and use these phrases in your own sentences.***

1. One of the new **means** was a pictorial element, that of atmosphere.
2. To understand and to say what one has understood is one thing, to create **by means of** intelligence is another.
3. The old proverb that you can not argue about **matters of taste** may well be true but that should not conceal the fact that taste can be developed.
4. This is again **the matter of** common experience.
5. The more we view and compare, the more we shall enjoy them, and that, after all, is what **matters**.

***TASK III. Make up phrases connecting nouns from column B with adjectives from column A. Use these phrases in sentences of your own.***

A	B
general	details
brilliant	handling
sharp	sketches
incomplete	outlines
careful	pictures
infinite	gradations of tone
perfect	execution
masterful	effect

***TEXT II. Read the text. Render it into English.***

## **МУЗЕЙ МЫШИ**

*Описание музея подготовлено его основателем, председателем музейного совета В.А. Гречухиным*



Есть на Верхней Волге город с милым названием - Мышкин. Ну, где еще имячко крошечного зверька отразилось так ласково, так забавно? А коли получилось так, то есть ли на Земле иное место, где всего лучше быть единственному в мире музею Мыши?!



Начиналось все это в 1990 году, а в 1991 музей уже смело распахнул свои двери многочисленным посетителям и широко заявил о себе во многих газетах и журналах. Почту привозили в музей в мешках! До пяти

мешков за один раз. А бывало, что и по десятку!

Витрины для новой экспозиции уже через несколько месяцев сделал мышкинец Сергей Александрович Овсянников, местный учитель труда - и, конечно, бесплатно. Ведь мышкинские музеи - общественные, там все на любви и доброте душевной! Оформляла экспозицию Карсакова Лидия Александровна, художник Клуба Юных Друзей (Дома пионеров), а командовал всей этой работой ее супруг Олег Борисович, общественный директор музея.

С каждым годом известность забавного музея возрастала. И у музея началась добрая дружба с академиком Дмитрием Сергеевичем



Лихачевым и с поэтом Булатом Шалвовичем Окуджавой. Оба стали активными искателями и дарителями! Летом посетители идут сюда допоздна. И подарки текут неиссякаемым ручеечком. Пришлось устроить постоянную выставку "Это нам подарили вчера". Появились связи с разными людьми из далеких стран и с примечательными организациями, например, с музеем Котов из Литвы! И появились уникальные мыши, сделанные в единственном экземпляре специально для музея Мыши. Например, ростовские



финифтяники исполнили великолепную красавицу-мышку на финифти, самарские игрушечники в своем материале так же постарались! А московские художники удивили мир матрешкой на мышинные темы.

А чем занят музей сейчас? Чего он желает? Над чем работает? О чем мечтает? Мечтает о большой, концептуально разнообразной экспозиции. Например, нужны в ней такие темы: мышь в музыке, мышь в сказках, мышь в изобразительном искусстве, мыши знаменитых дарителей и многое другое. И подбор экспонатов по всем этим (и другим) линиям ведется. А у администрации города музейщики попросили дом побольше, чтобы попросторнее мышам жилось.



А то им в тесных норках исторически уже надоело! С музейщиками вполне согласны все мыши. А особенно большущая мышь-Бабушка, что сидит в главном зале в кресле перед камином и бесконечно что-то вяжет. И также толстушка мышь Таня, что выпрашивает у гостей то конфетку, то монетку. И мышка Марфуша,

которая задумчиво, флегматично все читает "Мышкинские сказки". И большая степенная мышь Иван Капитонович, который летом помогает торговать книжками и сувенирами. И, конечно, самая заслуженная мышь музея - мышонок Федор. Он - казначей и по нынешнему рыночному времени его работа с денежками - дорогого стоит!

1 мая 2000 года музей переехал в новое здание по адресу: ул. Угличская, д. 18. Замыслы мышкинских музейщиков осуществляются!



***Task IV. Prepare a story about Mouse Museum exposition as if you were a guide.***

***Task V. Read the text.***

1. Madam Tussaud's is the most popular and talked about wax museum in the world. Here are wax models of the famous and infamous, both living and dead, from every walk of life. There is no other place where you can see all the celebrities at once, even if they are only wax figures. So, if you want to rub shoulders with kings and queens or the latest pop stars, or probably with notorious criminals, this is the place to

go. The museum is situated in Marylebone Road, not far from the street which is famous as the home of the first great detective in fiction, Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes.

2. There is usually a long queue in front of the museum. No wonder! Many tourists would consider their trip to London worthless if they didn't visit the famous Madam Tussaud's.

3. There are several halls at Madam Tussaud's. Highlights include the Grand Hall, the Chamber of Horrors and «The Spirit of London» exhibition. The wax figures are standing and sitting, and sometimes even moving and talking. They are extremely realistic and when they look at you, their eyes sparkling, you often feel uncomfortable in their company. Computer controlled figures (they are called audioanimatronics) are especially popular with the visitors.

4. New models are being produced all the time while the old ones are quietly removed from display. Over the years hundreds of celebrities have made their way to Madam Tussaud's studio. Most people agree to be portrayed, but some refuse. Mother Teresa was one of the few who declined, saying her work was important, not her person.

**1. Укажите, какой из абзацев текста содержит следующую информацию**

Madam Tussaud's Museum was based in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

1. 2

2. 1.

3. нет информации

4. 3

**2. Прочитайте текст. Укажите, какой из абзацев текста содержит следующую информацию**

Not everybody agrees to be created in wax.

1. 3
2. 4
3. 2
4. нет информации

**3. Прочитайте текст. Укажите, какой из абзацев текста содержит следующую информацию**

The exhibits are on display in several rooms.

1. 4
2. 3
3. нет информации
4. 1

**4. Прочитайте текст. Определите, является ли следующее утверждение истинным или ложным**

Only the figures of the dead persons are displayed in that museum.

1. ИСТИННЫМ
2. ЛОЖНЫМ
3. в тексте нет информации

**5. Прочитайте текст. Определите, является ли следующее утверждение истинным или ложным.**

Many visitors are eager to look at the figures of outstanding personalities, that's why there are always crowds of people near the entrance.

1. ИСТИННЫМ
2. ЛОЖНЫМ

3. в тексте нет информации

**6. Прочитайте текст. Выберите наиболее подходящий вариант названия текста.**

1. Madam Tussaud's Museum: Past and Present
2. Madam Tussaud's Museum
3. London: Some Places of Interests
4. Picture Galleries in Britain.

*TEXT I.*

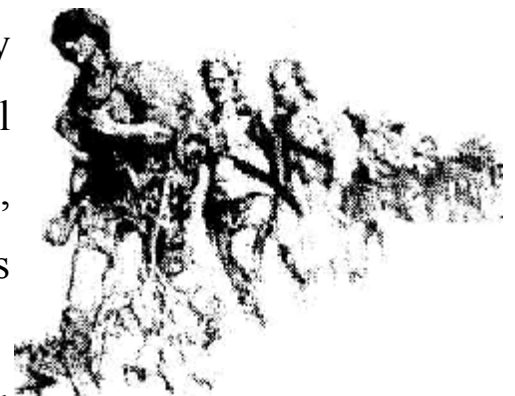
*Task I. Read the information given below and be ready to reproduce it.*



The JFK Special Warfare Museum was established in 1963 in a small wooden World War II building on Gruber road, in Houston, Texas, where, operating on donations and association memberships, it remained until 1979.

Two other museums, one in Vietnam and one in Okinawa, also operated during this period. When 1st Special Forces Group (Abn) was inactivated and the 5th Special Forces Group(Abn) returned to Fort Bragg, those museums were closed and the collections shipped to the main facility. In 1979, the museum was moved to its present site on the corner of Ardennes and Marion Streets. The facility was fully certified by the U.S. Army Museum system in 1983 as meeting all minimum professional standards.

The JFK Special Warfare Museum currently operates under the auspices of the U.S. Army Special Operations Command including Special Forces, Psychological Operations, Civil Affairs, Rangers, and Special Operations Aviation. It is the Special Forces Branch Museum.



The JFK Museum illustrates the material culture of past, present and future Army special operations. Although the times, uniforms and technology have changed, the basic mission has not. We tell the history of volunteers, men and women, who fight in remote and inhospitable areas, often alone. We explore the culture of the peoples

whom the soldiers have taught and have learned from. We spotlight the history of those who would otherwise be forgotten.

The Museum is housed in the Arthur D. "Bull" Simons memorial building.

***Task II. Answer the questions:***

1. What Museum is described?
2. What is the main idea of the display?
3. When was it organized?
4. What steps in the History of the USA does the Museum illustrate?
5. Do you know anything about the similar museums in Russia?

**TEXT II.**

***Read the information .***

**THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF RELIGIOUS ART**



Luseum Catharijneconvent is housed in a beautiful late medieval convent in Utrecht's historical city centre. Precious artefacts form a record of the cultural history of Christianity in the Netherlands. The collection of medieval art is the most important of its kind in the Netherlands, containing illustrated manuscripts, ecclesiastical robes, sculptures, altarpieces and paintings.

Sixteenth and seventeenth-century Netherlandish art is represented by

paintings of Jan van Scorel, Rembrandt, Frans Hals en Pieter Saenredam. Liturgical objects and utensils illustrate the differences between Catholic and Protestant religious and daily life.

***Task III. Think and answer:***

1. Where is the Museum organized?
2. What is its main purpose?
3. How is it achieved?
4. Who is represented in the Museum?

***Task IV. Arrange the following in pairs of synonyms:***

To realize, desire, actual, man-made, discuss, to see, to reply, to express, to ask, to be acquainted, to try, to produce, deep, skill, sitter, to understand, wish, real, artificial, to view, to leave, to answer, to convey, to inquire, to be familiar, to seek, to create, profound, mastery, to argue.

***Task V. Arrange the following in pairs of antonyms:***

Success, worthy, dependence, happy, wrong, to neglect, richness, poor, easy, failure, worthless, independence, unhappy, right, to pay attention to, poverty, difficult, rich.

***Task VI. Form the groups of words as in the given example.***

To paint – painter – painterly – painting;

To depict - ...

To master –



To portray -

To exhibit –

To display –

To show –

Worth -

***Task VII. Reproduce.***

- Speaking of sea-scapes, how do you find this one?

- Wonderful! Though I think that the boat's rolling is depicted too realistically.

- "Too realistically" you say? But that is undoubtedly the strongest point of the canvas!

- You can never tell! It resembles high seas so much that I feel seasick each time I look at it.

***Task VIII. Translate:***

**ПЛАГИАТ**

-Подумайте, - возмущается палитра, - Кисть выдает эту картину за свою! Краски – все до одной! – она взяла у меня, только разместила их на полотне немножко в другом порядке...

**TEXT III.**

**LONDON MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES**

There are quite a number of museums and art galleries in London which are world-famous.

The National Gallery is situated in Trafalgar Square and is one of the best-known art galleries in the world. It was founded in 1824 and houses on of the most important collections of Italian paintings outside Italy. It is also famous for its Dutch collection, particularly for paintings by Rembrandt.

The National Portrait Gallery is situated near the National Gallery. It is Britain's leading art gallery of portraits of famous people in British history. The National Portrait Gallery is noted for representing various kinds of portraits – from traditional oil paintings to photographs. Founded in 1856, at the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century it contained over 800 original portraits and more than 500 000 photographs.

The famous Tate Gallery was opened in 1897 with the financial support of Sir Henry Tate. It also gave the collection of 65 paintings. The Gallery contains a unique collection of British painting from the 16<sup>th</sup> century to present day. Turner and Blake are particularly well represented in the collections. The Gallery also has many drawings and modern sculpture.

Victoria and Albert Museum is a collection of fine and applied arts. It contains a great collection of miniature, too. It was opened in 1857 and was named after Queen Victoria and her husband, Prince Albert.

The British museum was founded in 1753. Of great value is the collection of antiquities. There is also the Reading room of the British Library in the Museum.

In other words, any visitor can find in London a museum to his taste.

***Task IX. Answer the questions:***

1. What collections does the National Gallery House?

2. What is the National Portrait Gallery noted for?
3. What painters are particularly well represented in the Tate Gallery?
4. What can you observe in Victoria and Albert Museum? Why is it named so?
5. Where is it possible to see antiquities?

***Task X. Translate from Russian into English using the above given information.***

1. Национальная галерея – одна из известнейших художественных галерей мира.
2. Рациональная галерея славится своим собранием картин итальянских и голландских мастеров.
3. В портретной галерее представлены различные виды портретов, в том числе традиционные портреты, выполненные маслом.
4. Благодаря финансовой поддержке сэра Генри Тэйта была открыта еще одна художественная галерея.
5. Галерея Тэйта особенно полно представляет творчество виднейших британских живописцев – Тернера и Блейка.
6. В музее Виктории и Альберта представлены коллекции как изобразительного, так и прикладного искусства.

***Task XI. Do you agree or disagree with the statement?***

“Any visitor can find in London a museum to his taste”.

***Give your reasons.***

## Task XII. Render the text into English



*Музей Первого  
Совета*

Здание мещанской управы в городе Иваново-Вознесенске было построено в 1904 году по проекту инженера П.Д.Афанасьева. В мае 1905 года в этом здании проходили заседания первого в России общегородского Совета рабочих депутатов, созданного в ходе



всеобщей политической стачки иваново-вознесенских рабочих. С 1919 года здесь размещались различные учреждения, затем коммунальные квартиры. В 1967 здание было передано областному управлению культуры и 4 ноября 1967 года открыт музей, посвященный Первому Совету рабочих депутатов. В 1981 году была проведена реконструкция музея и восстановлена мемориальная обстановка здания мещанской управы начала XX века, которая просуществовала до 1990 года. В 2005 году исполняется 100 лет событиям Первой русской революции и Первому общегородскому совету рабочих депутатов в Иваново-Вознесенске. Всеобщая политическая стачка иваново-вознесенских рабочих, создание и

деятельность Первого Совета - яркие исторические события. Принято решение о воссоздании в рамках музейного объединения музея Первого Совета. При воссоздании музея предполагается использовать материалы фондов музея Промышленности и искусства им. Д.Г.Бурылина и Государственного архива Ивановской области. Автор архитектурно-художественного проекта - Смирнов И.Н., член Союза дизайнеров России.

***Task XIII. Answer the questions:***

1. What museums in Ivanovo and region do you know?
2. What museums have you visited?
3. What museum do you find the most interesting? Why?
4. What museum in Ivanovo do you find the most typical? Why?
5. What displays were the most interesting for you? Why?

***Task XIV. Retell about history, exhibits, ideas and displays of one museum in Ivanovo and region using the information and phrases from this book.***

***KEYS TO TASK V, UNIT IV***

**1.3; 2.2; 3.3; 4.2; 5.2; 6.2**

**CHECK YOURSELF IF YOU CAN UNDERSTAND AND TRANSLATE THE TEXT WITHOUT A DICTIONARY.**

**ALL THOSE MUSEUMS.**

- What's eating you , Jack?

- Да не обращайтесь внимания. Просто болит голова.

- Он всегда болен, когда в программе дни музеев.

- Take it easy. Relax.

- If I could. It's annoying when you can't have fun from something, isn't it?

- Fun? Музеи—это образовательные учреждения, предназначенные для увеличения и распространения знаний. Ты и не должен там развлекаться, как на выставке цветов или собак.

- What a bore!

- A picture gallery is no less enjoyable than a dog show. Держись меня, и ты увидишь, что это потрясающе, обещаю тебе.

- Do you? We shall see.

- Мы находимся в зале колониальных портретов Национальной Большинство портретов портретной галереи. В постоянной выставке музея представлены портреты героев и простолюдинов, мыслителей и практиков, консерваторов и радикалов. Most of them are taken from life-sittings.

- Heavens! What sparkling eyes that lady on the colonial portrait has! And what a graceful pose!

- Isn't it lovely! Лицо нежное, как живое!

- I like pictures that are true to life, where every leaf is depicted exactly.

- Как в натюрмортах?

- Ух ты! Я смотрю на эту картину, и во мне пробуждается реальное чувство голода. Do we call that art realistic?

- Well, realist artists' ideal was a truthful account of that lay before their eyes and precise drawing of a landscape, a portrait or a record of those events around them.

- Как ты отличишь романтический пейзаж от реалистического?

- Дело в том, что художники-романтики использовали преувеличения (exaggerations). Они подчеркивали драму конфликтов.

- Their colours create a totally different mood, don't they?

- Another style – another expression. This is piece of impressionism. Impressionists tried to capture one instant in time.

- Да. Акцент делался на то, чтобы поймать первое впечатление от природы, ее писали спонтанно.

- That is to my liking. But I don't like modern art.

- Что ты имеешь в виду под современным искусством? Если абстракционизм, то он действительно отвергает реальные объекты и явления. Abstractionists expressed spontaneity and the unconscious aspect of creating by colour patches and lines.

- Но современное искусство состоит не только из произведений абстракционистов, не так ли?

- Конечно, нет. В нем много стилей как реалистического, так и формалистического направлений и много шедевров.

***Reproduce the above dialogues in English***

**WORDS TO CHARACTERIZE THE WORK OF ART  
AND THE EXHIBITIONS**

(self)portrait	автопортрет
Amateur artist	любитель
Animal painter	анималист
Arrangement	композиция, расположение
Artist	художник
Authentic	подлинный, аутентичный
Background	задний план
Battle piece painting	батальная живопись
Brush	кисть
Bust	бюст
Canvas	полотно
Cartoon	карикатура
Celebrated	прославленный
Classic	классический
Classicism	Классицизм
Colouring	колорит
Connoisseur	знаток
Conspicuous	бросающийся в глаза
Contrast	контраст
Conventional	традиционный
Convey	передавать (чувство)
Cut	резать
Depict	изображать
Dilettante	дилетант
Distinct	ясно различимый



Draw	рисовать, чертить
Drawing	рисунок
Easel	мольберт
Effect	эффект
Engrave	гравировать
Engraver	гравер
Engraving	гравюра
Etching	офорт
Execute	исполнять, выполнять
Exhibit	выставлять
Frame	рамка, рама
Fresco	фреска
Genre	жанр
Genre painting	жанровая живопись
Genuine	подлинный
Hue	цвет, оттенок
Image	образ
Impressionism	Импрессионизм
Indulge in	увлекаться чем-либо
Landscape	натюрморт
Landscapist	пейзажист
Marvelous	чудесный
Master	художник
Middle ground	средний план
Modernistic	модернистский
Mosaic	мозаика
Mould	лепить, отливать (форму)
Mural painting	настенная живопись

Natural	естественный, натуральный
Nude	обнаженный
Painter	художник
Paints (oils)	
to paint	
Palette	палитра
Panel	панно
Perspective	перспектива
Picture	картина
Portrait painting	портретная живопись
Portray	рисовать портрет
Print	эстамп
Prominent	выдающийся
Realism	реализм
Realistic	реалистический
Renowned	знаменитый
Represent	представлять
Restore	реставрировать
Romanticism	Романтизм
School	Школа
Sculptor (sculptress)	Скульптор
Sculpture	скульптура
Seascape	морской пейзаж
Seascape painter	пейзажист
Shade	тень, оттенок
Shape	очертание
Silhouette	силуэт
Sitter	натурщик

Sketch	набросок, эскиз
Statue	статуя
Still life	натюрморт
Stroke	мазок
Studio	студия
Style	стиль
Subject	тема
Subtle	утонченный
The Renaissance	Реннесанс
Tone	тон
Treat	трактовать
Trend (tendency)	направление
Trivial	избитый
Unveil	спускать покрывало, торжественно открывать памятник
Vague	расплывчатый, тусклый
Valuable	ценный
View	вид
Vivid	живой

**SOME CONVERSATIONAL FORMULAS FOR  
COMMUNICATION**

**a) INTRODUCTORY**

Well...

Let me see...

Let me think...

Just a moment.

By the way...

They say...

First of all...

To begin with...

Talking of...

Speaking of

To come back to...

**b) OPINIONS**

In my opinion...

To my mind...

Personally I...

If you ask me...

To tell the truth...

I see.

What do you mean? Do you mean to say?

I take it for granted that...

It's not to the point...

Keep/ stick to the point.

I am coming to that.

That's neither here, nor there.

Strictly speaking...

To put it mildly...

As to/for...

As far as I know/I remember/ I can see/ I can gather/I am concerned

The matter is that...

The thing is that...

The fact is that...

The point is that...

On the one hand... On the other hand...

On the whole

All in all...

After all...

In the long run

**c) AGREEMENTS, DISAGREEMENTS,  
MISUNDERSTANDINGS**

I (don't) think so

Far from it.

Did you get me?

(I beg you) pardon?

That goes without saying.

Looks like that.

On the contrary.

Not at all.

#### **d) APOLOGIES**

Excuse my disturbing/ interrupting you.

It's a slip of the tongue/of the pen.

It's my fault.

#### **e) ENCOURAGEMENTS**

Take it easy.

Cheer up!

Pull yourself together!

#### **f) DOUBT, SURPRISE, REQUEST**

Do you really mean it?

Is it true that?

Good Heavens!

Let me see.

Could you.../ do me a favour?

Could you spare me a minute?

## SUPPLEMENT III

### *Общепринятые формулы официальных выступлений.*

#### *Official Formulae In Common Use*

благодарить за внимание	thank/express gratitude for kind attention
благодарить за радушный приём	thank for the kind reception and hospitality accorded
благодарить за сердечные поздравления	express gratitude for the kind wishes/congratulations
благодарить от всего сердца	express one's most heartfelt thanks/thank from the bottom of one's heart
быть важной вехой	be an important landmark
быть крупным международным событием	be an event of great international significance
в знак внимания	as a token of high esteem/as an expression of high regard
воздавать должное	pay tribute to; the credit for... goes to...
в связи с предыдущим выступлением	in connection with the previous statement/speech
встречать с чувством большой радости	accord a warm welcome to; hail joyfully
выражать внимание своим присутствием	honor with one's presence
выражать надежду	express hope; hope for
выражать пожелания здоровья и процветания	wish sb the best of health and well-being
выражать признательность	express gratitude
выражать твёрдую уверенность	express firm belief
выражать удовлетворение	express satisfaction
выражение высокой оценки	expression of a high appreciation
выражение глубокой благодарности за	expression of deep gratitude for
выражение наилучших чувств	expression of one's respect and affection
высоко ценить	highly appreciate

горячо поздравлять и приветствовать	warmly greet and welcome
желать долгих лет жизни	wish many years of life
желать новых успехов	wish new successes and achievements
желать укрепления добрых отношений	wish closer ties of friendship
заверять в глубоком уважении	assure of one's profound respect
заявлять о своей поддержке	declare one's support of
играть большую роль	play a big role
имею честь представлять свою страну	I have the honor to represent my country
имею честь присутствовать	I have the honor of participating
испытывать чувства радости и гордости (с чувством большой радости и гордости)	feel joy and pride/it is with feelings of deep joy and great pride that...
мне доставляет большое удовольствие	it is a great pleasure and honor
мне приятно отметить	I am happy to note
мне радостно сознавать	I am happy to realize
мы будем рады принимать высоких гостей	We'll be happy to welcome the honorable guests
мы счастливы представившейся возможности	we are grateful for the opportunity
мы тронуты дружественными пожеланиями	we are deeply touched/moved by the kind and friendly wishes
на благо наших народов	for the good/benefit of our people
нам особенно приятно	we are especially happy
наполнять сердца радостью	fill the hearts with joy
оказывать высокую честь	do smb. high/supreme honor
оставлять глубокое впечатление	leave a profound impression
отдавать все силы важному делу	wholly devote oneself to the important cause of
отмечать положительную роль	note the positive role of
отмечать с удовлетворением крупные заслуги	speak with deep satisfaction of the great services
передавать братский привет	convey/send fraternal greetings



питать чувства уважения и большой дружбы	have/entertain the feelings of deep respect and warm friendship
поднимать бокал	raise one's glass/toast to, to toast
позвольте произнести тост	let me propose a toast to the health of, (allow me, I'd like to)
произнести тост	to propose a toast to sb./sth, to make a toast to sb./sth, to toast sth (no prepositoin)
На здоровье!	To your health! Cheers!
До дна!	Bottoms up!
На посошок!	One for the road!
пожелания плодотворной работы	wishes of fruitful work
положить хорошее начало	make a good beginning
пользоваться случаем для выражения дружеских чувств	use this happy occasion/opportunity to express feelings of friendship
по случаю годовщины	on the occasion of the anniversary
преуменьшать значение	minimize/belittle the importance of
привлекать широкое внимание	attract great attention
придавать особое значение	attach much importance to
принимать приглашение	accept an invitation
принимать с благодарностью	gratefully accept smth.
присоединяться к мнению	subscribe to/express whole-hearted support of the opinion expressed by
провозглашать тост за процветание	propose a toast for the prosperity/well-being of...
просить принять уверения в глубоком уважении	wish smb. to accept assurances of one's most sincere and profound respect
разделять чувство радости	share the feeling of joy
руководствоваться стремлением	be animated/guided by a desire
свидетельствовать своё уважение	express one's respect
со своей стороны	on one's part
с удовольствием выслушать добрые слова	it was with pleasure that we heard the kind words
с чувством глубокого волнения	it is with deep feeling and emotion

**SOME USEFUL PHRASES FOR TELEPHONE TALK**

Привет! (Алло!) Доброе утро! (день, вечер)	Hello! Good morning (afternoon, evening)
Пока	Bye
Я хотел бы поговорить с ...	I'd like to speak to...
Я Вас слушаю	This is... Speaking
Минуту. Я Вас соединяю	Just a minute. I'll put you through
Извините, кто звонит?	Who is calling, please?
Могу ли я поговорить с ...?	Could/Can I speak to..., please?
Я звоню по поводу...	I am phoning about...
Я позвоню позже...	I'll call back later...
Спасибо за помощь	Thanks for your help
Не могли бы Вы передать мистеру (миссис) Смит информацию?	Could you give Mr(s) Smith a message?
Не кладите трубку, я его (ее позову).	Hold on, I'll get him (her).
Извините, но его (ее) нет.	I'm sorry, (s)he is not in.
Приятно Вас слышать.	Nice to hear from you.
Я передам ей (ему) информацию.	I'll leave him (her) a message.
До свидания.	Goodbye.
Это номер 123452?	Is this 123452?
Нет. Вы набрали неверный номер.	No, you've dialed the wrong number.
И я тоже.	Me too.
Спасибо за Ваш звонок.	Thanks for your calling.
Вас просят к телефону.	There is a telephone call for you.
Не могли бы Вы говорить погромче?	Could you speak up?
Мы должны обсудить...	We have to discuss...
Что передать?	Can I take a message?
Пожалуйста, передайте ему (ей), что звонил мистер Смит.	Please tell him(her) Mr Smith called.
С нетерпением жду встречи с Вами.	I look forward to seeing/meeting you.

## СПИСОК ИСПОЛЬЗОВАННОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ:

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