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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Предлагаемое учебное пособие разработано по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» (английский) для магистрантов, обучающихся в институтах культуры, на гуманитарных факультетах классических университетов, факультетах иностранных языков по специальностям:

Культурология — 54.04.01

История искусств — 50.04.03

В федеральном компоненте к обязательному минимуму содержания и уровню подготовки выпускников высшей школы указаны следующие дидактические единицы по дисциплине «Иностранный язык»: закрепление программы бакалавриата по иностранному языку, изучение нового лексико-грамматического материала, необходимого для профессионального общения. Различные виды речевой деятельности и формы речи (устной, письменной, монологической, диалогической). Курс аннотирования научной литературы, курс реферирования и написания письма.

Цель курса — представить систематизированный материал профессионального характера для формирования профессионально ориентированной коммуникативной компетентности специалиста области культуры.

Пособие включает две части по направлениям подготовки: «Культурология» и «История искусств».

В качестве учебного материала в пособии используются тексты, взятые из электронных источников, связанные с деятельностью специалиста области культуры в целом. Материал учебного пособия нацелен на формирование профессионально ориентированной коммуникативной и универсальной компетенций магистрантов.

Представленное пособие способствует изучению нового лексико-грамматического материала, необходимого для общения на профессиональные темы, активизации различных видов речевой деятельности и форм речи (устной, письменной, монологической, диалогической), что соответствует рабочим программам по дисциплине «Иностранный язык», утвержденным учебно-методическими советами институтов культуры, классическими университетами.

Структура учебного пособия сформирована в соответствии с поставленной задачей. Каждая часть содержит 6 блоков определенной тематической направленности. Обеспечено тематическое единство каждого из уроков.

В первом блоке представлены профессиональные тексты в объеме до 3000 знаков и разработанные к ним лексико-грамматические задания на базе текста с целью формирования навыков чтения. А именно:

*Прочитайте текст и предложите свое название текста
Дополните предложения из текста, используя следующие слова*

Найдите соответствие предложенных названий к параграфам

*Соответствует ли предложение содержанию текста
Опираясь на прочитанный текст, ответьте на вопросы
Задайте вопросы*

*Прочитайте текст и заполните спайдаграмму
Дайте определение*

Подготовьте краткий пересказ и т. д.

Во втором блоке автор предлагает тексты по аспекту реферирования, цель которого сформированность умений зрелого чтения. Учебное реферирование является программным требованием, поэтому при ознакомительном чтении магистрант должен точно и полно понять содержание оригинала, выделить главную мысль прочитанного. Объем каждого текста — 1500 знаков.

В третьем блоке автор акцентирует внимание на развитии навыков просмотрового текста, которое находит выход в аннотировании текстов профессиональной направленности. Так, представлены тексты в объеме не более 2000 знаков. В данном блоке представлены клише и выражения, с

помощью которых и осуществляется аспект аннотирования. Аннотация включает 3—4 предложения и должна дать очень краткую, обобщенную характеристику материала. Иными словами, сведения об авторе и выходные данные материала, определение главной темы.

Цель четвертого блока — формирование навыка письма. В блоке предложен текст, содержащий материал по оформлению письма. Предложены письма по тематике направления подготовки. Основное задание — написание ответа с использованием определенных грамматических конструкций с целью повторения и закрепления грамматики английского языка, пройденной в период обучения в бакалавриате.

Автор пособия ставит цель не только формирование навыков чтения и письма, но и развитие коммуникативных навыков магистрантов. Последней цели и посвящен пятый блок, в котором представлены иллюстрации, и магистрант по предложенной схеме с использованием выделенных фраз должен описать одну из предлагаемых картинок.

Использование мультимедийных средств в процессе обучения — основная цель шестого блока учебника. Автор предлагает тексты как материал для презентаций на определенную тематику направления подготовки. Задача магистранта — добавить новый материал и представить презентацию.

Автор пособия предлагает глоссарий — систематизированный отбор лексики профессиональной направленности, необходимой специалисту в процессе коммуникации на иностранном языке в период общения с представителями англоязычных стран.

Учебное пособие предназначено для аудиторной и внеаудиторной (групповой и индивидуальной) работы. Преподаватель может работать сразу параллельно с несколькими блоками.

КУЛЬТУРОЛОГИЯ — 54.04.01

ПЕРВЫЙ БЛОК

Цели:

1. Формирование навыков чтения текстов профессиональной направленности по теме «Культура».
2. Формирование коммуникативной компетенции, связанной с социальным и профессиональным общением.
3. Методика формирования использования инновационных информационных ресурсов.

Текст 1

GET READY

Before you read the text talk about these questions:

- What is culture?
- What is the meaning of culture in our life?

«Culture» by E.B. Taylor is the complex, including knowledge, belief, art, moral, law, customs and any other capabilities and habits acquired by a man as a member of a society.

Cambridge English Dictionary states that «culture» is the way of life, especially the general customs and beliefs of a particular group of people at a particular time.

«Culture» is a central concept in anthropology, encompassing the range of phenomena that is transmitted through social learning in human societies.

The word is used in a general sense as the evolved ability to

categorize and represent experiences with symbols and to act imaginatively and creatively.

It is also used to denote complex networks of practices and accumulated knowledge and ideas that are transmitted through social interaction and exist in specific human groups, or cultures.

The concept «material culture» covers the physical expressions of culture, such as technology, architecture and art, where the immaterial aspects of culture such as principles of social organization (including practices of political organization and social institutions), mythology, philosophy, literature (both written and oral), and science make the intangible cultural heritage of a society.

In the humanities culture as an attribute of the individual has the degree to which they have cultivated a particular level of sophistication in the arts, sciences, education, etc. The level of cultural sophistication is considered to distinguish civilizations from less complex societies.

A word «culture» is often used to refer specifically to the symbolic markers used by ethnic groups to distinguish themselves visibly from each other.

«Culture» is the set of customs, traditions and values of a society or a community, such as an ethnic group or a nation. In this sense, multiculturalism is a concept that values a peaceful co-existence and mutual respect between different cultures inhabiting the same territory.

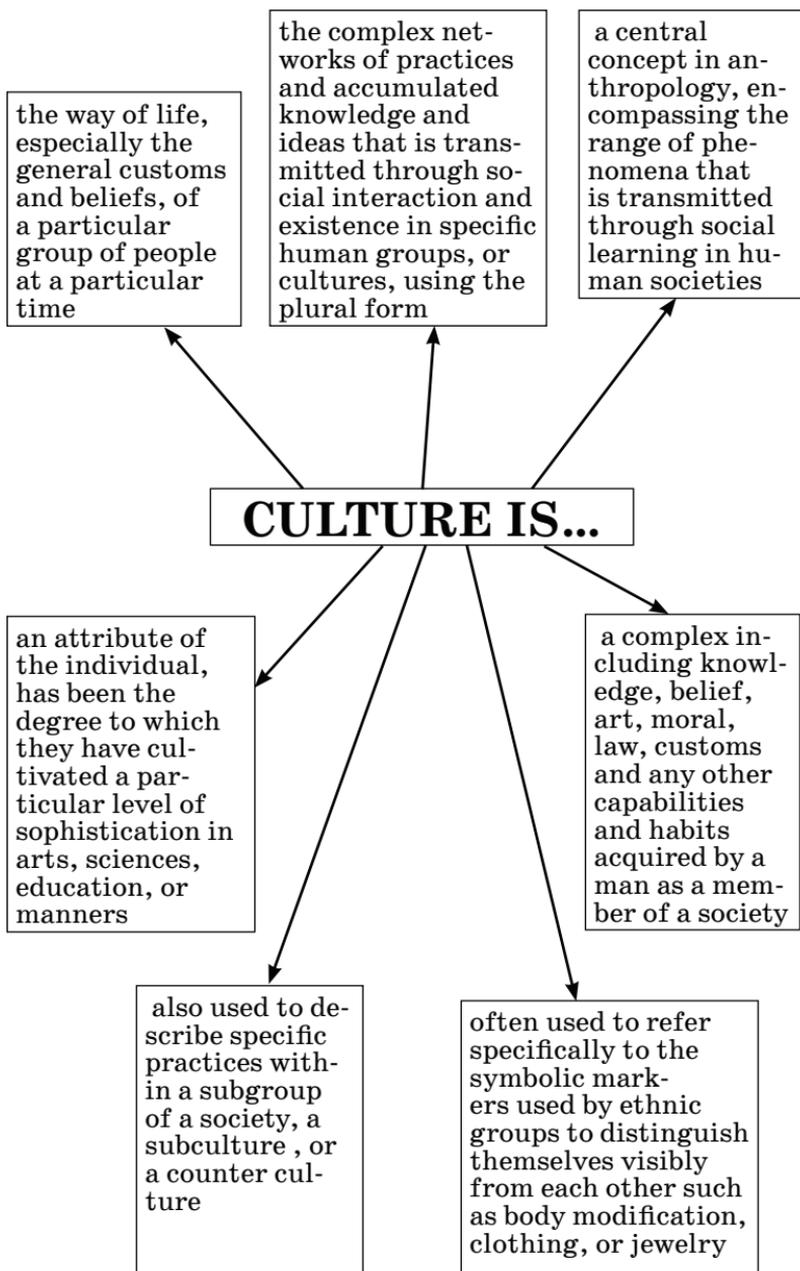
Sometimes a term «culture» is also used to describe specific practices within a subgroup of a society called a subculture.

A cultural invention means any innovation that is new and useful for a group of people and expressed in their behavior but does not exist as a physical object.

READING

1. Reading for general understanding. Skim the text. Think of a good title for it. Compare it with other students' titles.

2. Read the text again and prove one of the ideas in the spidergramme:



3. Read the text again and answer the questions:

- What does the term «culture» mean according to Cambridge English Dictionary?
- What does the word «culture» mean in a general sense?
- It is also used to denote the complex networks of practices and accumulated knowledge and ideas, isn't it?
- Is multiculturalism a concept that values a peaceful co-existence or a war?
- Is «culture» also used to describe or analyze specific practices within a subgroup of a society?
- The level of cultural sophistication is considered to distinguish civilizations from less complex societies, isn't it?
- How is the term «culture» associated with anthropology?

4. Read the text again and complete the following sentences:

- ...is also used to describe specific practices within a subgroup of a society, a subculture.
- The concept «material culture»...whereas the immaterial aspects of culture such as principles of social organization (including practices of political organization and social institutions), mythology, philosophy, literature (both written and oral), and science make up the intangible cultural heritage of a society.
- ...that is new and is useful for a group of people and...
- ... is the complex, including knowledge, belief, art, moral, law, customs and any other capabilities and habits acquired by a man as a member of a society.
- ...to distinguish civilizations from less complex societies.

5. Read the following statements and say whether they are true or false. Use the sentences: It's true. It's false. Correct the false statements. Use the sentences: It's wrong. It's false. It's not true.

- Cambridge French Dictionary states that culture is the

way of life, especially the general customs and beliefs of a particular group of people at a particular time.

- «Culture» is not a set of customs, traditions and values of a society or a community.
- Multiculturalism is a concept that values the peaceful co-existence and mutual respect between different cultures inhabiting the same territory.
- A cultural invention means any innovation that is old and is not useful for a group of people.
- The level of cultural sophistication is considered to distinguish civilizations from less complex societies.

GRAMMAR

Put general questions to the sentences:

- Sometimes «culture» is also used to describe specific practices within a subgroup of a society.
- «Culture» is the set of customs, traditions and values of a society.
- A cultural invention means any innovation that is new and useful for a group of people.
- The concept «material culture» covers the physical expressions of culture, such as technology, architecture and art.

SPEAKING

1. Summarize the text in 5 sentences, using the following expressions:

- To my mind,...
- In my opinion,...
- I think,...
- I am absolutely convinced that...
- I'm not really sure what I think about that, but...
- I've got mixed views on the issue of ...

2. With a partner act out the roles below based on the text. Then switch roles.

Student 1. You are a tourist. Talk to student 2 about culture in 10 phrases, using the following expressions:

- That's an interesting question.
- Oh, that's a difficult question.
- I haven't thought about this question before.
- Now, let me think how I can put this.
- I've never thought about it, but I could say that...
- Well, that's an interesting question.
- That is a complex issue.
- You know, I am not an expert in ..., but I suppose that...
- In fact, ...
- Well, on the whole I tend to think that...
- To be honest, ...

Student 2. You are an inhabitant of the country. Talk to student 1.

WRITING

Write your own definition of «culture» in 30 words.

Текст 2

GET READY

Before you read the text talk about these questions:

- What do you know about Russian culture?
- Can you name any Russian cultural tradition?

«Rus» may derive from the name of a tribe that gained political ascendancy in Kiev and other Slavic towns and lent its name to the language, culture, and state.

People ethnically identified as Russians have been politically and culturally dominant in a vast area for five hundred years of tsarist and Soviet imperial expansion.

Russia has always been primarily an oral culture in which a wide range of folkloric genres and traditions has flourished and

provided the primary form of entertainment. The first written literature dates from the eleventh century, with the production of religious texts, including translations from Byzantine works, original sermons and other didactic works, and hagiographies. With the rise of Muscovy in the fifteenth century, a new literary tradition began to take shape with many historical, biographical, and instructional works, most with a religious character, along with ecclesiastical texts. A period of classicism in the eighteenth century saw the development of political and social satire, comedy, and romanticism.

The golden age of literature began in the early nineteenth century with the poet Aleksandr Pushkin, whose narrative poem, *Eugene Onegin*, transformed Russian literature with its shrewd depiction of social life and romantic love. The works of the novelists Fyodor Dostoevsky and Lev Tolstoy took the novel to new levels of psychological realism, philosophical contemplation, and epic tragedy. Anton Chekhov's stories and plays were profoundly innovative.

The turn of the twentieth century ushered in a renewal of poetry, with competing schools of symbolism, asmeism, and futurism. Many of the greatest literary figures of this period were imprisoned, exiled, or killed during the 1930s. A few key figures such as Boris Pasternak, Anna Akhmatova, and Marina Tsvetaeva, managed to survive but suffered great personal losses. The performing arts include those seen as «high culture» — symphonic music, opera, ballet, and theater—and the popular forms, encompassing everything from gypsy ballads to folk choruses, rock music to raves. In the first category are the composers of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, such as Piotr Tchaikovsky, Modest Mussorgsky, Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov, Sergei Rachmaninoff, Sergei Prokofiev, Igor Stravinsky, and Dmitry Shostakovich; opera greats such as Fedor Chaliapin; the ballet impresario Sergei Diaghilev and the dancers Vaslav Nijinsky, Anna Pavlova, Rudolph Nurieyev and Mikhail Baryshnikov; and the theatrical producer and acting teacher Konstantin Stanislavsky. Russians are still foremost in many areas of music and dance.

Socialist realism became the only officially sanctioned and supported mode of artistic production. It was supposed to

present a realistic picture of workers and peasants building a socialist utopia. Works of art that diverged from the socialist realist mold were frequently repressed. Writers such as Aleksander Solzhenitsyn and Joseph Brodsky were hounded, and ultimately expelled. The Soviet Union fostered the development of the physical sciences, and although hampered by the slow development of the computer industry and outdated laboratory equipment, many of its scientists and scientific institutions did important work. The social sciences were organized around Marxist-Leninist theory and thus were forced to frame research in terms of dialectical materialism. Until the mid-1980s, social problems were not freely discussed and research that might portray living conditions or social attitudes in a negative light was restricted.

READING

1. Read the text. Think of a good title for it. Compare it with other students' titles.

2. Read the text again and translate two last paragraphs.

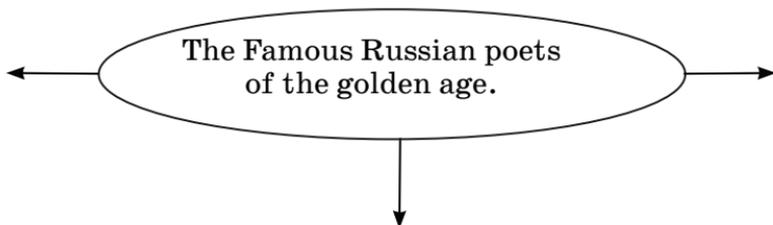
3. Read the text again and complete the sentences from the text:

- ... may derive from the name of a tribe that gained political ascendancy in ...
- Russia has always been primarily an oral culture in which a wide range of ... and ... has flourished and provided the primary form of entertainment.
- The first written literature dates from the ...
- A period of ... in the eighteenth century saw the development of ... and ..., ..., and ...
- ... became the only officially sanctioned and supported mode of artistic production.
- The social sciences were organized around ... theory.

4. Read the following statements and say whether they are true or false. Use the sentences: It's true. It's false. Correct the false statements. Use the sentences: It's wrong. It's false. It's not true.

- The first written literature dates from the fourteenth century.
- Many of the greatest literary figures of this period were imprisoned, exiled, or killed during the 1910s.
- the Russian Federation is one of the world's southern most countries.
- With the rise of Muscovy in the fifteenth century, a new literary tradition began to take shape with many historical, biographical, and instructional works.
- The golden age of literature began in the early nineteenth century.

5. Read the text again and fill in the spidergramme:



GRAMMAR

Put special questions to the sentences:

- A period of classicism in the eighteenth century saw the development of political and social satire, comedy, and romanticism.
- The performing arts include those seen as «high culture» — symphonic music, opera, ballet, and theater—and the popular forms, encompassing everything from gypsy ballads to folk choruses, rock music to raves.
- Socialist realism became the only officially sanctioned and supported mode of artistic production.
- Until the mid1980s, social problems were not freely discussed and research that might portray living conditions or social attitudes in a negative light was restricted.
- The first written literature dates from the eleventh century,

with the production of religious texts, including translations from Byzantine works, original sermons and other didactic works, and hagiographies.

SPEAKING

1. Summarize the text in 5 sentences, using the following expressions:

- To my mind,...
- In my opinion,...
- I think,...
- I am absolutely convinced that...
- I'm not really sure what I think about that, but...
- I've got mixed views on the issue of ...

2. With a partner act out the roles below based on the information from the internet. Then switch roles.

Student 1. You are a tourist. Talk to student 2 about Russian culture in 10 phrases, using the following expressions:

- That's an interesting question.
- Oh, that's a difficult question.
- I haven't thought about this question before.
- Now, let me think how I can put this.
- I've never thought about it, but I could say that...
- Well, that's an interesting question.
- That is a complex issue.
- You know, I am not an expert in ..., but I suppose that...
- In fact, ...
- Well, on the whole I tend to think that...
- To be honest, ...

Student 2. You are an inhabitant of the country. Talk to student 1.

3. Make up a presentation about any cultural tradition in Russia. It should include 7 slides.

Текст 3

GET READY

Before you read the text talk about these questions:

- What do you know about Russian literature?
- What do you imagine when you think of Alexander Pushkin?

The most common language in Russia is the Russian language. However, the number of speakers of eight more languages exceeds one million people each. Republics as parts of the Russian Federation can have their own state languages and, as a rule, they use this right.

Russian literature reflected not only aesthetic, moral and spiritual values and ideas. According to leading Russian thinkers, literature has also become the philosophy of Russia.

The most famous poets of Russia are Alexander Pushkin, Mikhail Lermontov, Aleksandr Blok, Sergey Yesenin, Anna Akhmatova, Vladimir Mayakovsky, and many others.

The most famous writers of Russia are Fedor Dostoevsky, Leo Tolstoy, Ivan Bunin, Vladimir Nabokov, Ivan Turgenev, Anton Chekhov, and many others.

The first realistic portraits appear in Russia in the 17th century. In the middle — the end of the 18th century, such painters as Levitsky and Borovikovsky appeared in Russia. Outstanding artists of the first half of the 19th century: Kiprensky, Bryullov, Ivanov.

In the second half of the 19th century, the creative association of Russian artists «Association of Traveling Art Exhibitions» («Peredvizhniki») was founded, which included such great artists as Vasnetsov, Kramskoy, Shishkin, Kuindzhi, Surikov, Repin, Savrasov.

At the turn of the 19th—20th centuries, the association «World of Art» operated. Its members or artists close to the movement were Mikhail Vrubel, Kuzma Petrov-Vodkin, Nikolai Roerich, Isaak Levitan.

In the late 19th — early 20th century, Russia became one of the centers of avant-garde art: Vasily Kandinsky, Kazimir Malevich, Marc Chagall, Pavel Filonov.

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