

Дисциплина: «Иностранный язык» (английский)

Программа: бакалавриат / специалитет

Форма обучения: заочная

Контрольная работа

семестр 4

1. Translate the text into Russian in writing.

Peter Tchaikovsky

Peter Tchaikovsky (May 7, 1840 – November 6, 1893) was a Russian composer of the Romantic era. While not part of the nationalistic music group known as "The Five", Tchaikovsky wrote music which was distinctly Russian: plangent, introspective, often modal-sounding. Tchaikovsky wrote several works well known among the general classical public – *Romeo and Juliet*, the *1812 Overture* and *Marche Slave*. These, along with two of his concertos and three of his latter symphonies, are probably his most familiar works, thanks in part to Tchaikovsky's considerable gift for melody, along with the emotional accessibility of his music.

Tchaikovsky is well known for his ballets, although it was only in his last years, with his last two ballets, that his contemporaries came to really appreciate his finer qualities as ballet music composer. His final ballet, *The Nutcracker*, has become among the most popular ballets performed, primarily around Christmas time.

He also completed ten operas, although one of these is mostly lost and another exists in two significantly different versions. In the West his most famous operas are *Eugene Onegin* and *The Queen of Spades*.

Tchaikovsky's earlier symphonies are generally optimistic works of nationalistic character. The later symphonies are more intensely dramatic, with *The Fourth* a breakthrough work; there Tchaikovsky found the symphonic method that matched his temperament to his talents. The most famous of these, *the Sixth*, is especially interpreted by many as a declaration of despair. These two symphonies, along with *The Fifth*, are recognized as highly original examples of symphonic form and are frequently performed.

In the ten years between *the Fourth* and *Fifth Symphonies*, Tchaikovsky also wrote four orchestral suites. He originally intended to designate *The Third Suite* a symphony but, as he told Taneyev, "... the title is of no importance". Tchaikovsky used the suites to experiment with new instrumental combinations.

Among Tchaikovsky's concertos, his *First Piano Concerto* is now the best known and among the most frequently played piano concerti. The same holds true for his *Violin Concerto*, but he wrote two other works for piano and orchestra and left another unfinished at his death. In addition, Tchaikovsky composed two concertante works for cello and orchestra – the *Variations on a Rococo theme* and *Pezzo capriccioso*.

Tchaikovsky demonstrated the Romantic ideals of color, emotional expressiveness, and dramatic intensity. He fused many elements of his style into a single symphonic experience – his love of dance and folk music, his feelings of the Russian countryside and people, and his sense of Fate.

2. Answer the questions in writing.

1. What is the main characteristic of Tchaikovsky's music?
2. What are the composer's most famous operas in the West?
3. What symphonies are recognized as highly original examples of the symphonic form?
4. What are the most well-known concerti by Tchaikovsky?
5. What ideas did Tchaikovsky demonstrate in his works?

3. Write out the underlined grammar constructions from the text, determine their voice and tense.

4. Translate the following terms into Russian and explain their meaning in English.

- twelve-tone technique;
- aleatory music;
- microtone;
- minimalist school;
- root;
- pipe and tabor;
- glee;
- spiritual;
- verse-chorus song;
- polyrhythm.

5. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate variant and translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Do you mind (...) it again?
a) saying; b) said; c) says
2. She couldn't afford (...) a new car.
a) bought; b) buy; c) buying

3. The main thing is (...) there is time.
a) got; b) get; c) getting
4. I don't feel like (...).
a) eat; b) eating; c) eaten
5. His dream was (...) a prize.
a) winning; b) win; c) won
6. She gave up (...)
a) smoking; b) smoked; c) to smoke
7. Do you have any difficulty in (...) English?
a) understand; b) understanding; c) understood
8. He entered the room without (...) her.
a) notice; b) noticed; c) noticing
9. I remember (...) this song.
a) hear; b) heard; c) hearing
10. I regret (...) that play.
a) having seen; b) seeing; c) seen

6. Choose the appropriate preposition, make up meaningful sentences and translate them into Russian.

I'm	annoyed	about	studying
	bad	at	breaking the speed limit
	bored	of	listening to the children.
	capable	with	going for a long time without sleep.
	excited		seeing my family next weekend
	fed up		having to work tonight
	fond		having to work tonight
	good		getting up early
	guilty		seeing the same faces every day
	tired		repairing cars
			dancing