**Учебная дисциплина:** Иностранный язык.

**Специальность:** Оркестровые струнные инструменты. Оркестровые духовые и ударные инструменты. **3курс.**

**Задание:** 1) Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски**.** Занесите цифры в таблицу.

 2) Выполните **письменно** упражнение.

**1.**

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А — F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1-7. Одна из частей в списке 1-7 лишняя.

**The beginning of the Russian theatre**

 The first recorded theatrical performance in Russia took place in 1662, but it was only during the reign of Peter the Great that the theatre, like so many other Western fashions and institutions, really entered Russian life. Though the first theatrical companies in the country were foreign, it **A** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ native performers emerged. So popular, indeed, did the first theatre become among the upper classes of Russia, **В** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to set up theatres on their own estates, using their serfs as actors. The serf theatre became a major feature of Russian provincial life and produced a number of most distinguished actors and actresses **С** — \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - became stars of the Petersburg stage.

 Until the middle of the 18th century all the plays produced in Russia were foreign, but the country **D** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ its own dramatists. Denis Fonvizin was the first native dramatist to move on from mere imitation of foreign models to creating satire on the modern Russia society. Some of his plays are still performed.

 The first Russian play of real literary importance was Woe from Wit by Alexander Griboedov. It was a perceptive satire on the contemporary Russian scene. Many of its pithy lines **E** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The great Russian writers of the Romantic period — Pushkin and Lermontov — both wrote plays. But by the middle of the 19th century the drama of great conflicts and isolated heroes, **F** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the depiction of particularly Russian characters and situations, to the cult of realism.

 Gogol and his plays should be mentioned here in the first place, but the first Russian professional playwright was Alexander Ostrovsky. More than 50 of his works have become the backbone of the repertoire of the Russian theatre.

1. who later gained their freedom and

2. which happened to be extremely productive

3. was not slow to produce

4. have remained in the language

5. that many landowners began

6. so typical of Romanticism, gave way

7. was not long before

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A** | **В** | **С** | **D** | **E** | **F** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

**2. Упражнение.** Complete the sentences using either **the Infinitive or Gerund**. Insert prepositions if necessary. Раскройте скобки, употребив герундий или инфинитив (с или без частицы to). Если нужно, вставьте предлог

1. He used ... (think) that life ended at 40, but now when he’s 41, he knows it’s not true.
2. ... (make) such a terrible noise!
3. It’s five in the morning. I’m not used ... (get) up this early,
4. It’s impossible... (cut) with this knife. It’s blunt.
5. My father enjoys ... (listen) to jazz music.
6. I’m sorry... (hear) that your mother isn’t well.
7. Harry looked so funny that I couldn’t help ... (laugh).
8. I couldn’t help them ... (find) what they were looking for as I was in too much of a hurry.
9. I’d like... (cook) something special when guests come.
10. What do you feel like... (do) tonight?
11. My dad promised ... (buy) me a bike if I passed my exams well.
12. I hate... (wait) in queues. It really annoys me.
13. I looked forward ... (see) you again soon.
14. It’s difficult ... (concentrate) when there’s loud playing on the radio.