

МОСКОВСКАЯ ПАТРИАРХИЯ

Барнаульская Православная Духовная Семинария

***Методические рекомендации
по английскому языку***

для студентов 1-2 курсов заочного отделения

Православной Духовной Семинарии

Барнаул 2009

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Методические рекомендации по английскому языку для студентов 1-2 курсов Православной Духовной Семинарии: учебно-методическая разработка. – Барнаул. 2009. 109с.

Методические рекомендации предназначены для студентов заочного отделения Православных духовных семинарий и училищ и лиц, желающих закрепить знание английской грамматики в рамках лексики по богословской тематике. В Методических рекомендациях содержатся задания по грамматике и лексике английского языка, контрольно-измерительные материалы, необходимые для подготовки к сдаче зачетов и экзамена по английскому языку в семинарии и краткий англо-русский словарь богословской лексики, достаточный для выполнения упражнений и перевода тематических текстов.

Барнаульская Православная Духовная Семинария, 2009

UNIT 1

ИМЯ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ

Имя существительное – это часть речи, обозначающая предмет. Отвечает на вопросы **Who is this? Кто это?** и **What is this? Что это?**

Имена существительные обычно употребляются с артиклем и часто сочетаются с предлогом: **at the church**

Имена существительные имеют единственное и множественное число: a priest (ед.ч) – priests (мн.ч.) священник-священники

Одушевленные предметы обозначаются существительными мужского и женского рода. Неодушевленные относятся к среднему роду: a boy (м.р.), a girl (ж.р.), a book (ср.р.).

Имена существительные делятся на простые (не имеющие суффиксов или префиксов) и производные (имеющие суффиксы, префиксы или то и другое): a priest (простое), Savior (производное).

Имена существительные, состоящие из двух слов, образующих одно понятие, называются составными существительными: a spokesman.

Имена существительные могут быть собственными (названия предметов, единственных в своем роде) и нарицательными (общие названия всех однородных предметов). Имена собственные пишутся с большой буквы: Babylon-Вавилон. Имена нарицательные пишутся с маленькой буквы: a temple-храм.

Имена существительные нарицательные делятся на исчисляемые (a prophet-пророк) и неисчисляемые (a self – control самоконтроль).

Имена существительные в английском языке имеют два падежа: общий (не имеющий специальных окончаний) и притяжательный (имеющий окончание **'s**) a nun, nun's)

Образование множественного числа имен существительных

§1.

а) Множественное число имен существительных образуется прибавлением к форме единственного числа окончания – **s**, которое произносится как [z] после звонких согласных и после гласных и как [s] после глухих согласных.

bishop – bishops	епископ-епископы
priest – priests	священник-священники
nun – nuns	монахиня-монахини
tie – ties	галстук-галстуки

в) Имена существительные, оканчивающиеся на шипящий или свистящий звук (в ед.ч. имеющие буквы **s, ss, x, ch, sh** в конце слова), образуют множественное число прибавлением окончания – **es** к форме единственного числа. Окончание – **es** произносится как [iz]:

church – churches	церковь-церкви
wish – wishes	желание-желания
cross – crosses	крест-кресты

с) Имена существительные, оканчивающиеся на **-y** с предшествующей согласной, образуют множественное число прибавлением окончания – **es**, а буква **-y** переходит в **-i**

ceremony – ceremonies

d) Если конечной –y предшествует гласная, -y не переходит в –i:

boy – boys

day – days

e) Имена существительные, оканчивающиеся в единственном числе на –f образуют множественное число прибавлением окончания –es. Буква –f при этом переходит в –v.

wolf – wolves

в) Имена существительные, оканчивающиеся на –fe, образуют множественное число прибавлением окончания –s. Буква –f меняется на –v.

wife – wives

§2.

Существует ряд имен существительных, образование множественного числа которых не подчиняется правилу, изложенному в §1.

a) Имена существительные, имеющие одинаковую форму единственного и множественного числа: **sheep, fish.**

в) Имена существительные, употребляющиеся только в единственном числе:

- неисчисляемые имена существительные air, love, sugar, coal...
- слова **news, hair, money**
- слово **fruit**, если оно не обозначает различные виды фруктов.

We eat a lot of fruit in summer.

Летом мы едим много фруктов.

Но: I'll buy apples and other fruits.

Я куплю яблоки и другие фрукты.

c) Имена существительные, употребляющиеся только во множественном числе:

clothes, wages, goods, riches, spectacles.

He likes dark clothes.

Ему нравится темная одежда.

Where are my spectacles?

Где мои очки?

These are our best goods.

Это наш лучший товар

d) Если слово people имеет значение «люди», сказуемое ставится во множественное число.

Many people have come.

Пришло много людей.

e) Если оно употребляется в значении «нация», слово **people** подчиняется правилу, изложенному в §1:

Many peoples live in Russia.

Многие народы населяют Россию.

British people is anxious.

Британский народ обеспокоен.

Притяжательный падеж имен существительных

а) Существительное в притяжательном падеже отвечает на вопрос **whose? – чей?** Форму притяжательного падежа принимают только одушевленные существительные.

в) Притяжательный падеж имен существительных в единственном числе образуется прибавлением к существительному окончания **'s**, которое произносится, как окончание множественного числа имен существительных. (см. §1).

God's promise	—	Божие обетование
The priest's family	—	семья священника

с) Притяжательный падеж имен существительных во множественном числе образуется прибавлением апострофа, если существительное имеет окончание множественного числа:

the apostles' epistles	—	апостольские послания
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Если существительное во множественном числе не имеет окончания — **s**, то притяжательный падеж образуется прибавлением окончания **'s**.

women's clothes	—	женская одежда
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Задание 1

Прочитайте предложения. Найдите и выпишите по одному имени существительному с артиклем, без артикля, в единственном числе, во множественном числе, мужского рода, женского рода, среднего рода, простое, сложное, составное, собственное, нарицательное, в общем падеже, в притяжательном падеже.

1. They replied, in Bethlehem of Judea, for so the prophet has written, "You, Bethlehem – Judah, are by no means the least among Judah's rulers, for from you a ruler shall come who shall be a shepherd for my people Israel". (Matthew 2, 5-6) 2. Not only so, but we also rejoice in sufferings, knowing that suffering produces patience; and patience, character; and character, hope. (Romans 5, 3-4). 3. Let the husband give to his wife what is due, and likewise also the wife to the husband. (1 Cor. 7, 3) 4. ...but now you also put them away: anger, wrath, ill-will, abusive speech, from your mouth. (Colossians. 3, 8).

Задание 2

Прочитайте предложения. Подчеркните имена существительные в единственном числе одной чертой, а имена существительные во множественном числе волнистой линией.

1. What man among you if his son asks him for bread will give him a stone? (Matthew 7,9)
2. Already the axe is placed at the root of the trees; therefore, every tree not bearing good fruit is cut down and thrown into the fire (Matthew 3, 10)
3. If you forgive men their transgressions, your Heavenly Father will also forgive you. (Matthew 6, 14)

4. Dismiss the people that they may go into the villages and buy food for themselves. (Matthew 14, 15)
5. They who had eaten were five thousand men, besides the women and children. (Matthew 14, 21)
6. New Testament is a name that has been used for centuries to describe a group of writings that make up the last part of the Bible.
7. Psalms is a collection of poems that is part of a larger collection of books, known as the Old Testament.
8. The people tried to rebuild their nation, but Judah remained small and weak.
9. The name of the Sadducees probably comes from the name Zadok, the High Priest in King David's time.
10. These people tried very hard to follow the Law and their traditions.

Задание 3

Перепишите предложения, выбирая из данных в скобках правильную форму существительного во множественном числе.

1. Ephesus, mother of Asian (Churchs – Churches) was a metropolis and commercial centre of Asia. 2. Let a man consider us as Christ's (servants – servantes) and as trustees of God's (mysteries – mysterys) (1 Cor. 4, 1) 3. If you have (cases – casies) involving everyday life, do you appoint as (judgies – judges) those who are least esteemed in the congregation? (1 Cor.6, 4). 4. In the northern kingdom several (dynasties – dynastes) came and went. 5. The (peoples – people) of Israel were taken from their homes. 6. At first they took only a few important (peoples – people) away as captives. 7. Many (men – mans) became scribes who made (copies – copyes) of the Scriptures.

Задание 4

Выпишите слова в таблицу согласно чтению окончаний множественного числа.

[s]	[z]	[iz]

Gospels, churches, images, icons, bells, groups, prophets, temples, followers, events, sins, monks, crosses, klobuks, benefactors.

Задание 5

Напишите существительные в притяжательном падеже, если возможно.

Prophets, nun, deacon, church, warden, monks, men, children, community, temples, altar, gospels, crowd, woman, sisters, mother.

АРТИКЛЬ

Артикль – это часть речи, отсутствующая в русском языке.

Неопределенный артикль имеет формы **a** [ə] и **an** [ən]. Форма **a** употребляется перед существительными, начинающимися с согласного звука **a bell**-колокол. Форма **an** употребляется перед существительными, начинающимися с гласного звука **an angel**-ангел.

Определенный артикль the произносится как [ð ə], если слово начинается с согласного звука: the book -книга

Определенный артикль **the** произносится как [ði] перед словами, начинающимися с гласного звука: **the altar**-алтарь.

Артикль ставится перед именем существительным **a monk** – монах или перед определяющим его прилагательным **an old monk** – старый монах.

§1. Неопределенный артикль

Неопределенный артикль употребляется только с исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе в следующих случаях:

а) Чтобы показать, что речь идет о предмете именно этого класса.

She wears a dark dress.

Она носит темное платье.
(платье, а не брюки).

в) Когда существительное обозначает, кем или чем является лицо или предмет, о котором говорится в предложении.

Father Peter, a monk from Barnaul,
will speak about his visit to Jerusalem.

Отец Петр, монах из Барнаула,
расскажет о поездке в Иерусалим.

My Dad is a churchwarden.

Мой отец – церковный староста.

с) Когда подразумевается любой представитель данного класса лиц или предметов.

A child under seven may receive
communion without being confessed.

Ребенок (любой) в возрасте до
семи лет может причаститься
без исповеди.

Примечание к пунктам а, в, с:

Во множественном числе артикль не употребляется вообще и ничем не заменяется. Сравните:

She wears dark dresses.

Children under seven may receive communion without being confessed.

Fathers Matthew and Peter, monks from Barnaul, will speak about their visit to Jerusalem.

d) Неопределенный артикль употребляется, когда лицо или предмет упоминаются впервые и неизвестны собеседнику.

I bought a candle and two books.

Я купил свечу и две книги.

Во множественном числе в утвердительной форме вместо неопределенного артикля употребляется слово **some**, а в отрицательной или вопросительной формах вместо артикля а употребляется слово **any**:

There is **a** good singer in the choir. (ед.ч.)

В хоре есть хороший певец.

There are **some** good singers in the choir. (мн.ч.)

В хоре есть хорошие певцы.

Are there **any** good singers in the choir? (мн.ч.)

В хоре есть хорошие певцы?

§2 Определенный артикль

Определенный артикль **the** употребляется как с исчисляемыми существительными в единственном и множественном числе, так и с неисчисляемыми существительными. Значение определенного артикля соответствует словам **этот, тот**, именно этот, известный мне.

Артикль **the** употребляется

a) Когда предмет или лицо выделены из всех предметов или лиц данного класса.

The churchwarden **of your parish** is a nice man.

Староста вашего прихода хороший человек.

We don't know the man **who has donated this weaving**.

Мы не знаем человека, который пожертвовал эту ткань.

в) Когда собеседникам, а также из текста, ясно о каком предмете или лице идет речь.

Where is the deacon?

Где дьякон?

с) Когда лицо или предмет упоминаются повторно.

A nun entered the house.

Монахиня (упоминаем впервые a nun) вошла в дом.

The nun was old and tired.

Монахиня (говорим о ней вторично the nun) была пожилой и усталой.

d) Когда лицо или предмет являются единственными в своем роде или в данной обстановке.

You should ask the bishop.

Вам следует попросить об этом епископа.
(Епископ - единственный глава епархии).

The library opens at 9 a.m.

Библиотека открывается в
9 утра. (В семинарии библиотека
одна).

е) Когда речь идет обо всех лицах или предметах данного класса, существующих в данной обстановке.

The students of our Seminary
learn Church Slavonic.

Студенты нашей семинарии
(все студенты) изучают
церковнославянский язык.

§3.

Артикль

с исчисляемыми существительными, имеющими определение

а) Когда определение выражено прилагательным в превосходной степени, употребляется артикль **the**.

Father Peter is the **oldest**
priest of our cathedral.

Отец Петр – **старейший**
священник нашего собора.

в) Когда определением являются слова **next, following** (следующий), **last** (последний), **same** (тот же самый), **only** (единственный), употребляется артикль **the**.

Read the **following** psalm.

Читайте следующий псалом.

с) Когда определение выражено порядковым числительным, употребляется артикль **the**.

It is written in the **second** chapter
of the Revelation.

Это написано во второй главе
Откровения.

д) Когда определение выражено количественным числительным, артикль не употребляется.

Three men were carrying banners.

Три человека несли хоругви.

§4. Артикль с неисчисляемыми существительными

Неисчисляемые имена существительные могут быть вещественными (обозначающими вещество **bread, milk, gold**) и отвлеченными (состояния, чувства, явления и т. п.)

Имена существительные вещественные употребляются **без артикля**:

а) Когда речь идет о веществе вообще.

I like bread.

Я люблю хлеб.

в) Когда одно вещество противопоставляется другому.

Which do you prefer: bread or salad?

Что Вы предпочитаете,
хлеб или салат?

с) Имена существительные вещественные употребляются с местоимениями **some** (в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях) для обозначения некоторого, неопределенного количества вещества (**some**) или его полного отсутствия (**any**).

He ate some bread .

Он поел хлеба.

д) Когда неопределенное количество вещества упоминается вторично, возможно употребление определенного артикля.

They brought some milk.
Everybody liked the milk.

Они принесли молоко.
Молоко всем понравилось.

е) Существительные отвлеченные (абстрактные) могут употребляться без артикля, если имеется ввиду понятие в общем смысле.

I like Church singing.

Мне нравится церковное
пение.

ф) Отвлеченные существительные употребляются с определенным артиклем, если имеют определения, относящие эти понятия к определенному лицу или предмету.

The Church singing in
Georgia is rather different.

Церковное пение в Грузии
несколько иное.

§5. Артикль с именами собственными

а) Обычно имена собственные не употребляются с артиклем:

Matthew, Jerusalem

Матфей, Иерусалим

в) Артикль не употребляется и перед существительным, обозначающим звание лица или форму обращения к нему:

Father Ivan will do it.

Это сделает отец Иоанн.

Father Oleg, come tomorrow, please.

Отец Олег, придите завтра,
пожалуйста.

с) Перед фамилией в единственном числе артикль не употребляется.

I met Petrov in Diveevo.

Я встретил Петрова
в Дивеево.

Но, если речь идет о семье в целом, перед фамилией во множественном числе ставится определенный артикль.

The Petrovs never miss Church services.

Петровы никогда не пропускают церковные службы.

d) Определенный артикль ставится перед именами собственными в следующих случаях:

- перед названиями, содержащими имя существительное нарицательное

the Roman Empire
the Mediterranean Sea
the Euphrates Valley
the Dead Sea

Римская империя
Средиземное море
долина Евфрата
Мертвое море

- перед названиями рек

the Jordan, the Tigris, the Euphrates

Иордан, Тигр, Евфрат

- перед названиями горных хребтов

the Altai, the Alps

Алтай, Альпы

- перед названиями судов, гостиниц

the «Metropol», the «Sedov»

“Метрополь”, “Седов”

e) Артикль не употребляется перед названиями горных вершин

Beluha, Ararat, Sinai

Белуха, Арарат, Синай

Задание 1

Прочитайте текст. Перепишите, вставив артикли, где это необходимо.

...Mount ...Sinai

Also called ...Horeb. ...Peninsula of Sinai is triangular in shape, situated between two arms of ... Red Sea. ... west shore is about 180 miles long; ...east shore is about 130. ...region was named probably, for ...Babylonian moon god Sen. It was early known for its ...mines of ...copper, iron and ...precious stones.

...Mount Sinai, where Israel received ... Law, is located toward ...south point of ...Peninsula. It is ...isolated mass of rock, rising abruptly, from...plain in awful grandeur.

Задание 2

Объясните употребление или отсутствие артикля перед именами существительными нарицательными и собственными в следующих предложениях.

1. God made an agreement with Abraham, a great man of faith. In the agreement God promised to make Abraham the father of a great nation and to give him the land of Canaan. 2. Demons came out of many people. The demons shouted, «You are the Son of God». But Jesus gave a strong command for the demons not to speak. (Luke 4, 41) 3. Jesus was born in the town of Bethlehem in Judea. 4. Babylonia was the Cradle of the Human Race. 5. The Garden of Eden was on the Euphrates and Tigris rivers, at their

junction with the Pishon and Gihon. The Euphrates and Tigris rise in the Caucasus mountain region.

Задание 3

Перепишите предложения, употребляя нужный артикль или не употребляя его совсем (знак -).

1. Then (the, a, -) brothers immediately sent Paul away as far as (the, a, -) sea.
2. Suddenly there was (the, a, -) great earthquake, so that (the, a, -) foundations of (the, a, -) prison-house were shaken.
3. They stayed in Iconium for (the, a, -) long time, speaking about (the, a, -) God.
4. They were near (the, a, -) Jerusalem, and came to Bethphage.
5. There is (the, a, -) gap between Genesis and Exodus of nearly 300 years from (the, a, -) death of Joseph to (the, a, -) Moses.
6. In (the, a, -) first place, Egypt was settled by (the, a, -) descendants of Ham.
7. (the, a, -) Egypt became (the, a, an -) grandest in the world.
9. It was by (the, a, -) Assyrian Empire that (the, a, -) Kingdom of Israel was destroyed.
10. In (the, a, -) beginning was (the, a, -) Word, and (the, a, -) Word was with (the, a, -) God, and (the, a, -) Word was (the, a, -) God.

ИМЯ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ

Имя прилагательное – это часть речи, отвечающая на вопрос **what? какой?** и имеет три степени сравнения. Основная, исходная степень называется положительной. Она называет признак предмета, не сравнивая количество признака в данном предмете или лице с количеством этого признака в других предметах или лицах.

Сравнительная степень служит для сравнения количества одного признака в разных предметах или лицах, передавая значение «более такой», «менее такой».

Превосходная степень показывает, что данный предмет или лицо обладает признаком в степени большей, чем все другие и передает значение «самый, наиболее такой».

Положительная	cold – холодный
Сравнительная	colder – холоднее
Превосходная	coldest – самый холодный

Существительное, определяемое прилагательным в превосходной степени, употребляется с артиклем **the**.

Образование степеней сравнения зависит от количества слогов в прилагательном и его конечной буквы.

§1.

Степени сравнения односложных прилагательных.

Односложные прилагательные образуют сравнительную степень прибавлением суффикса – **er** к положительной степени. Превосходная степень образуется прибавлением суффикса – **est** к положительной степени.

great – **greater** – **greatest**
kind – **kinder** – **kindest**

Из двусложных прилагательных по этому же правилу образуют степени сравнения прилагательные, оканчивающиеся на –y, – **er**, – **ow**, – **ble**, clever, easy, capable и другие, а также прилагательные polite (вежливый), severe (строгий), sincere (искренний), simple (простой).

Правила орфографии при образовании степеней сравнения

- a) Если прилагательное оканчивается на –e немое, то буква –e при образовании степеней сравнения опускается
white – **whiter** – **whitest**
- b) Если прилагательное оканчивается на согласную букву, которой предшествует короткий гласный звук, то конечная согласная удваивается.
hot – **hotter** – **hottest**
big – **bigger** – **biggest**
- c) Если прилагательное оканчивается на букву – y, которой предшествует согласная, то гласная –y переходит в –i
lonely – **lonelier** – **loneliest**

§2.

**Степени сравнения
двусложных и многосложных прилагательных**

Степени сравнения двусложных и многосложных прилагательных образуются при помощи слов **more** (сравнительная) и **most** (превосходная), которые ставятся перед положительной степенью прилагательного.

fertile	- плодородный
more fertile	- более плодородный
most fertile	- самый плодородный

§3.

Исключения в образовании степеней сравнения прилагательных

а) Ряд имен прилагательных образуют сравнительную и превосходную степени сравнения от другого корня

положительная степень	сравнительная степень	превосходная степень
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
little	less	least

б) Прилагательное **old** образует степени сравнения двумя способами:

old – older – oldest
old – elder – eldest

Ряд **elder** – **eldest** употребляются при определении степени родства в семье:

My elder sister

Моя старшая сестра

§4.

Дополнительные средства выражения при образовании степеней сравнения прилагательных

а) Союз **than** употребляется в предложениях, содержащих сравнительную степень и соответствует русскому союзу «**чем**».

Jerusalem is larger than Bethlehem.

Иерусалим больше Вифлеема.

в) Предлог **of**, соответствующий русскому предлогу «**из**», употребляется после превосходной степени.

John the Baptist was the greatest of men.

Иоанн Креститель был
величайшим из людей.

с) Определительное придаточное предложение, вводимое местоимением **that**, которое часто опускается.

I believe the Bible is the best gift (that)
God has ever given to man (Abraham
Lincoln).

Я верю, что Библия – это
величайший из даров,
которые Бог дал человеку.
(А. Линкольн)

д) Слова **less** (менее) и **least** (наименее) перед прилагательным в положительной степени указывают на меньшую или наименьшую степень качества.

She is the least talkative of our nuns.

Она наименее разговорчивая из
наших монахинь.

е) Выражение **as ... as** указывает на одинаковую степень качества двух предметов или лиц. Прилагательное употребляется с этим выражением в положительной степени.

This psalm is as long as the
Psalm number 50

Этот псалом такой же длинный,
как 50 псалом.

В отрицательных предложениях употребляется выражение **so... as**

This psalm is not so long as
the Psalm number 50.

Этот псалом не такой длинный,
как 50 псалом.

Задание 1

Прочитайте предложения. Выпишите прилагательные, указав их степень сравнения.

1. The longest chapter of the Bible is Psalm 119. The shortest chapter is Psalm 117, which is also the Middle Chapter of the Bible. The longest verse is Esther 8, 9. The shortest verse, John 11, 35. **2.** They tie up heavy loads and put them on men's shoulders but they themselves are unwilling to move them with their finger (Matthew 23, 4). **3.** Fools and blind, which is greater, the gold or the temple which sanctified the gold? (Matthew 23, 17). **4.** One who is mightier than I comes after me. I am unworthy to stoop down and untie the strap of his sandals. (Mark 1, 7). They will suffer eternal ruin, and exclusion from Lord's face, and from the splendor of his might.

Задание 2

Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степени следующих прилагательных:

Wise, rich, weak, dark, strange, sick, humble, poetical, high, clean, cruel, mighty.

Задание 3

Напишите предложения, открыв скобки.

1. John the Baptist was some months (older-elder) than Jesus. **2.** Virgin Mary was much (more young-younger) than Joseph. **3.** Crucifixion was (the cruelest -the most cruel) execution. **4.** Those who are (the humblest-the most humble) on the earth, will be (the greatest-the most great) in Paradise. **5.** The Lent is (the most long-the longest) fast of the year.

Задание 4

Переведите следующие предложения.

1. Father John is as old as father Matthew. **2.** Our church is not so old as this cathedral. **3.** Nick is the cleverest of all our students. **4.** This duty is the least important. **5.** Is English less important in your time-table than Church Slavonic?

МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ

Местоимение – это часть речи, употребляющаяся вместо имени существительного или прилагательного.

§1. Сводная таблица местоимений

Именительный падеж	Объектный падеж	Притяжательные	Возвратные
I	me	my	myself
you	you	your	yourself
he	him	his	himself
she	her	her	herself
it	it	its	itself
we	us	our	ourselves
you	you	your	yourselves
they	them	their	themselves

- a) Местоимения в именительном падеже могут быть в предложении только подлежащими.

He serves every day.

Он служит каждый день.

- b) Местоимения в объектном падеже соответствуют всем русским падежам, кроме именительного.

We baptized *him* yesterday. (винительный)
We shan't speak about **him** now. (предложный)

Мы крестили его вчера
Мы не будем говорить о нем сейчас.

- c) Притяжательные местоимения отвечают на вопрос **whose?- чей?**

His duty is to water flowers.

Его послушание - поливать цветы.

- c) Возвратные местоимения соответствуют частице – **ся (сь)** в русском языке.

Сравните:

He washes a window.

Он моет окно.

He washes **himself**.

Он умывается.

Кроме этого этот ряд местоимений соответствует русскому возвратному местоимению «себя» (себе, собой).

He spoke very little of **himself**.

Он мало говорил о себе.

Возвратные местоимения соответствуют русскому местоимению «сам».

He said it **himself**.

Он сказал это сам.

§2. Относительные местоимения

Относительные местоимения служат для связи придаточных предложений с главным и являются членом придаточного предложения.

who – кто, который (по отношению к лицам).

whom - кого

whose - чей

what - что, какой

which – какой, который (по отношению к предметам)

that – который (по отношению к лицам и предметам)

We know who were the first disciples of Jesus Christ.

Мы знаем кто были первыми учениками Иисуса Христа.

We shall never forget the woman that poured some very expensive perfume on Jesus' head.

Мы никогда не забудем женщину, которая в Вифании помазала голову Иисуса драгоценным миром.

Jesus Christ went to the house of a man whose daughter was ill.

Иисус Христос пошел в дом человека, чья дочь была больна.

Задание 1

Прочитайте следующие предложения. Переведите письменно, указывая в скобках после каждого местоимения его тип.

1. Judas Iscariot, who was one of the twelve, went to the chief priests to give Jesus to them. 2. The one who loves his life will lose it; but he who hates his life in this world will keep it for life eternal. (John 12, 25) 3. Leave her alone. She has done this for my burial. (John 12, 7). 4. Everyone who exalts himself will be brought low, and he who humbles himself will be exalted. (Luke 14, 11) 5. Watch yourselves. If your brother sins, rebuke him; and if he changes his heart, forgive him. (Luke 17, 3)

Задание 2

Перепишите предложения, заполнив пропуски. Выберите правильный вариант из предложенных в скобках.

1. Men of little faith, why are you discussing among (you, yourselves) that you do not have bread? 2. After six days Jesus took along Peter and James and (him, his) brother John, and led (them, they) to a high mountain. 3. This is the man (who, which) is teaching all men everywhere against the people and the law. 4. God is my witness, (whom, who) I continue to serve in my spirit in the gospel of (His, Him) Son, that I constantly remember (you, your). 5. To avert suspicion from (him, himself) Nero accused the Christians and ordered (their, them) punishment for the great fire in Rome. 6. In 610 Mohammed declared (him, himself) a prophet. 7. There is no New Testament hint, and no historical

1. The Buddhists rise early in the morning to receive the monks. The monks beg around houses to receive their «daily bread». Their «daily bread» consists of rice. 2. This is very important for women. Women cannot become nuns in Thailand. 3. Buddhism is a religion. Buddhism in many ways is contradictory to Christianity. 4. In the 19 th century in Russia, there was a whole network of parish schools. The parish schools offered both primary and Orthodox education. 5. These words made such an impression on him that he went home, divided all his possessions with his sister. His sister went to a nunnery.

1. Наконец мы едем в храм, который давно хотели посетить. 2. Мы мечтаем о новом здании нашей семинарии. 3. Мы молимся и о тех, кто любит нас, и о тех, кто обижает нас. 4. Расскажите о себе и о своей семье. 5. Мне понравилась проповедь, которую вы произнесли.

Имя числительное – это часть речи, обозначающая количество или порядковый номер предметов или лиц. Соответственно, числительные делятся на количественные и порядковые.

Sarah died at the age of 127, when Abraham was 137.	Сара умерла в возрасте 127 лет, когда Аврааму было 137.
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God rested on the seventh day. Господь отдыхал в седьмой день.

§1. Количественные числительные

1-12	13-19	20-90
1. one	13. thirteen	20. twenty
2. two	14. fourteen	21. twenty - one
3. three	15. fifteen	22. twenty - two
4. four	16. sixteen	30. thirty
5. five	17. seventeen	40. forty
6. six	18. eighteen	50. fifty
7. seven	19. nineteen	60. sixty
8. eight		70. seventy
9. nine		80. eighty
10. ten		90. ninety
11. eleven		
12. twelve		
100 далее		

100 one hundred
 101 one hundred and one
 200 two hundred
 300 three hundred
 1,000 one thousand
 1,001 one thousand and one
 1,250 one thousand two hundred and fifty
 2,000 two thousand
 2,235 two thousand two hundred and thirty five
 100,000 one hundred thousand
 1,000,000 one million
 1,000,000,000 one milliard

Между десятками и следующими за ними единицами ставится черточка (дефис): **thirty-three**.

Числительные **hundred, thousand, million** не принимают окончание – **s** во множественном числе: **four hundred, six million**. Если эти числительные обозначают неопределенное количество сотен, тысяч, миллионов и сопровождаются существительным с предлогом **of**, то они принимают окончание – **s**:

Hundreds of believers took part in the religious procession to Korobeinikovo.

Сотни верующих приняли участие в крестном ходе в Коробейниково.

В составных числительных перед десятками, а если их нет, перед единицами ставится союз **and**:

Noah lived nine hundred and fifty years.

Ной жил 950 лет.

§ 2. Порядковые числительные

Порядковые числительные образуются прибавлением к количественному числительному суффикса – **th**. Исключение составляют числительные

first	первый
second	второй
third	третий
fifth	пятый
twelfth	двенадцатый

В числительных, обозначающих десятки, буква «y» меняется на «ie»:

twenty	twentieth
eighty	eightieth

При обозначении номеров предметов возможно употребление как количественных, так и порядковых числительных:

the first part = part one
the twenty-first page = page twenty-one

§ 3. Хронологические даты

Годы обозначаются при помощи количественных числительных. Сокращение BC обозначает «до нашей эры» (до рождества Христова). Сокращение AD обозначает «нашей эры». Чтобы сказать «в таком-то году», употребляется предлог **in**.

До 100 года даты называются следующим образом:

52 до н.э.	-	fifty second BC
30 н.э.	-	thirtieth AD

Далее даты разбиваются на два числительных:

1941	-	nineteen forty-one
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Слово **year** (год) обычно не употребляется: **in nineteen fifteen**. Но если хотят употребить слово **year**, оно ставится перед обозначением года:

In the year nineteen fifteen. В 1915 году.

Задание 1.

Напишите прописью следующие числа:

26942; 437; 1,861; 39; 195; 12,029; 1,116; 319, 17165.

Задание 2

Напишите прописью следующие даты:

814 г. до н.э; 1918 г; 25 г. н.э; 1812 г; 1945 г.; 86 г. н.э; 126 г. до н.э.

Задание 3

Вставьте нужные числительные, обозначающие дни сотворения мира.

On the... day God created the Atmosphere, or layer of air.

On the... day God created Land and vegetation.

On the... day God created Sun, Moon, stars.

On the... day God created Sea animals, birds.

On the... day God created Land animals and Man.

On the... day God rested.

Задание 4

Прочитайте следующие предложения. Переведите их. Напишите прописью все числительные.

1. For 1,000 years before the days of Moses the literary profession had been very important, not only in Babylonia, but also in Egypt. Everything of importance was recorded. In Egypt it was on stone, leather, and papyrus. Leather was used as early as the 4th dynasty. The exploits of Thothmes III, 1500 BC, in Palestine, were recorded on rolls of very fine vellum.
2. Jacob is thought to be 77 when he received the Birthright from Esau. He was 15 when Abraham died. He was 84 when he married. 90 when Josephs was born. 98 when he returned to Canaan. 120 when Isaac died. 130 when he went to Egypt. 147 when he died. His first 77 years he spent in Canaan. Then 20 in Hunan. Then 33 in Canaan. The last 17 in Egypt.

НАРЕЧИЕ

Наречие – это часть речи, указывающая на различные обстоятельства, при которых протекает действие. Отвечает на вопросы **How?** – как, **When** – когда?, **Where?** – где и другие.

§ 1. Типы наречий

а) Наречия места:

here – здесь, сюда
there – там, туда

below – ниже, внизу
somewhere - где-нибудь

outside – снаружи, наружу
 anywhere - куда-нибудь
 where – где, куда
 inside – внутри, внутрь

Sir, if you have moved Him, tell me **where** you have put Him and I will take Him away (John 20, 15). – Господин, если вы перенесли Его в другое место, скажите мне, где вы Его положили, и я заберу Его.

Наречия **somewhere** и **anywhere** переводятся одинаково, но **somewhere** употребляется только в положительных предложениях. Наречие **anywhere** употребляется в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях.

It is written somewhere.
 I can't find him anywhere.

Где-нибудь об этом написано.
 Я не могу его нигде найти.

в) наречия времени:

now – сейчас
 when – когда
 today – сегодня
 yesterday – вчера
 tomorrow – завтра
 before – раньше
 lately – недавно
 still – все еще

ever – когда-нибудь
 never - никогда
 always - всегда
 often - часто
 seldom - редко
 usually - обычно
 sometimes - иногда
 already (yet) – уже и другие

с) Наречия образа действия:

well – хорошо
 slowly – медленно
 easily – легко

fast } быстро
 quickly }
 и многие другие.

Большинство наречий этой группы образуются прибавлением суффикса **-ly** к прилагательному

Read slowly and distinctly!

Читайте медленно и внятно!

§ 2. Степени сравнения наречий

а) Односложные наречия образуют степени сравнения прибавлением суффикса **-er** для сравнительной степени и суффикса **-est** для превосходной

soon	—	sooner	-	soonest
скоро		скорее		скорее всех

Это же правило используется для наречия **early**

в) Наречия, оканчивающиеся на – **ly** образуют сравнительную степень при помощи слова **more**, а превосходную степень при помощи слова **most**.

correctly	-	more correctly	-	most correctly
правильно		более правильно		правильнее всего

с) Следующие наречия являются исключениями из правил:

well	-	better	-	best
хорошо		лучше		лучше всего

badly	-	worse	-	worst
плохо		хуже		хуже всего

much	-	more	-	most
много		больше		больше всего

little	-	less	-	least
мало		меньше		меньше всего

Priests work hardest
on the Holy Week.

Священники служат напряженнее
всего на Страстной неделе.

My friend knows Church
Slavonic better than other
students.

Мой друг знает
церковнославянский лучше, чем
другие студенты.

§3. Место наречий в предложении

Наречия образа действия ставятся:

а) после непереходных глаголов

Hermits live lonely.

Отшельники живут уединенно.

в) Если глагол переходный, наречие ставится перед глаголом или после дополнения.

He sincerely confessed his sins.
He confessed his sins sincerely.

Он искренно исповедовал свои
грехи.

д) если за глаголом следует инфинитив, наречие ставится перед глаголом.

He flatly refused to take
part in the game of chance.

Он решительно отказался
участвовать в этой азартной игре.

Наречия неопределенного времени **always, often, seldom, ever, never, still, just, already, usually, soon, sometimes** и другие ставятся

а) после глагола to be

He is never late for the services.

Он никогда не опаздывает на службы.

в) перед глаголом, если сказуемое простое (состоит из одного глагола)

We often pray for your health.

Мы часто молимся о Вашем здравии.

с) после первого вспомогательного глагола, если сказуемое в сложной форме

I have never been to Jerusalem.

Я никогда не был в Иерусалиме.

Наречия **today, tomorrow, yesterday** стоят в начале или в конце предложения.

Tomorrow the service begins at 8 am.
(The service begins at 8 am tomorrow).

Завтра служба начинается в 8 утра.

Задание 1.

Употребите степени сравнения наречий в предложениях по данному образцу:

I write correctly. My friend reads more correctly than I.

I work much. My friend works more than I.

I get up early. My friend gets up earlier than I.

1. I often confess my sins.
2. I seldom oversleep.
3. I easily translate Greek texts.
4. I dress modestly.
5. I eat moderately.

Задание 2.

Поставьте наречия, данные в скобках, на правильное место в предложениях.

1. By no means, Lord, because nothing common or unclean has entered my mouth (ever).
2. When I was a child my mother read me a part of the Bible (daily).
3. The Bible is worth all other books which have been written (ever).
4. He desired the Birthright, channel of God's promise of blessing to the whole world (earnestly).
5. We shall celebrate our sister's name-day (tomorrow).
6. I missed Sunday services when I worked at the hospital (sometimes).
7. My younger brother is a priest (already).
8. I am afraid they attend the sect (still).
9. Seniors students explained us difficult topics (usually).
10. First year students miss their families (often).

Задание 3.

Переведите предложения. Подчеркните наречия.

1. All nations worshipped idols, there were gods everywhere. 2. The «Tale of Two Brothers», on an ancient papyrus, written in the reign of Seli II, shortly after the Exodus, has a close resemblance to the story of Joseph and Potiphar's wife. 3. No sooner was Moses out of Egypt than trouble began. 4. The Amalekites attacked immediately. 5. To those who find it difficult to believe these things, we answer: for some of us, it is easier to believe the Miracles of God, exactly as they are recorded, than to believe strange theories invented to discredit them.

Задание 4.

Переведите следующие предложения.

1. Читайте об этом ниже. 2. Завтра мы будем крестить двух человек. 3. Мы часто посещаем святые места. 4. Он всегда просыпается первым. 5. Служба начинается рано. 6. Мы читали об этом раньше. 7. Это более правильно. 8. Мы легко понимаем церковнославянский язык. 9. Священник часто посещает больных прихожан. 10. Сегодня служит отец Павел. 11. Это алтарь. Женщины не входят внутрь.

ГЛАГОЛ

Глагол – это часть речи, обозначающая действие или состояние лица или предмета.

Он идет. – действие

Он был болен. – состояние

Личная форма глагола – это глагол в лице, числе и времени. Только личная форма глагола может быть сказуемым в предложении.

Неопределенная форма глагола (*инфинитив*) не может быть сказуемым. Показатель инфинитива в английском языке – частица **to**. Инфинитив может быть частью сказуемого.

Глаголы делятся на правильные и неправильные. Правильными называются глаголы, образующие **Past Simple** и **Past Participle** прибавлением к инфинитиву окончания – **ed**:

I		II		III
to watch	–	watched	-	watched
↓		↓		↓
Инфинитив		Past Indefinite		Past Participle

При образовании II и III форм правильных глаголов соблюдаются следующие правила:

а) Если глагол оканчивается на букву **l**, она удваивается:

to travel - travelled - travelled

в) Если глагол оканчивается на букву – **y** с предшествующей гласной, к глаголу просто прибавляется окончание – **ed**:

to play - played - played

Если букве – **y** предшествует согласная, буква –**y** переходит в – **i**

to try - tried - tried

с) Если глагол оканчивается на одну согласную с предшествующим кратким звуком, то конечная согласная удваивается:

to stop - stopped - stopped

Неправильными называются глаголы, образующие **Past Simple** и **Past Participle** не прибавлением окончания – **ed**, а другими способами, иногда сохраняя одинаковое написание во всех трех формах:

to go - went - gone
to cut - cut - cut

Глагол может иметь простую и сложную формы. Простая форма – это сказуемое, состоящее из одного глагола в личной форме, который называется смысловым глаголом:

He served two days ago. Он служил два дня назад.

Сложная форма состоит из смыслового глагола, который всегда стоит на последнем месте в сказуемом, и одного или нескольких вспомогательных глаголов:

	<u>вспомогательные</u>	<u>смысловой</u>	
He	has been	serving	for two hours.

Задание 1

Выпишите из таблицы и выучите три формы неправильных глаголов:

to be, to become, to break, to bring, to come, to cost, to do, to drive, to forbid, to learn, to lose, to pay, to see, to spend, to take, to think, to teach, to write.

Задание 2

Образуйте II форму и выучите перевод правильных глаголов:

to serve, to confess, to baptize, to bless, to anoint.

Задание 3

Подчеркните смысловой глагол в следующих формах.

He has given, we are being told, they will be doing, he stopped, I am thinking, you have driven.

ВРЕМЕНА, СООТВЕТСТВУЮЩИЕ РУССКОМУ НАСТОЯЩЕМУ ВРЕМЕНИ

Русскому настоящему времени соответствуют три английских – Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect Continuous.

Present Simple – обозначает действие обычное, повторяющееся, факт.

Present Continuous - обозначает действие, длящееся в момент разговора о нем.

Present Perfect Continuous – обозначает действие, длящееся в момент разговора, но подчеркивает, что оно началось раньше и длится до сих пор.

Помимо указанных смысловых значений выбрать время помогают ключевые слова:

Present Simple - **now** (всегда, в том числе и сейчас), **usually** (обычно), **sometimes** (иногда), **seldom** (редко), **often** (часто), **never** (никогда) и другие, указывающие на повторяемость или обычность действия.

I seldom miss lessons at
our Sunday school.

Я редко пропускаю уроки в
нашей воскресной школе.

Present Continuous – **now** (именно сейчас), **still** (все еще), **at this moment** (в данный момент).

Father Oleg is serving now.

Отец Олег сейчас совершает службу.

Present Perfect Continuous - **since** (с такого –то времени) **for** (в течение)

He has already been learning
a psalm for twenty minutes.

Он учит псалом
уже двадцать минут.

Present Simple

Положительная форма – совпадает с формой инфинитива без частицы **to**. Только в 3 лице единственного числа глагол принимает окончание **s/es**.

Окончание - **es** прибавляется к глаголам **to do, to go**, а также к глаголам, оканчивающимся на **ss, ch, sh, x** (шипящие и свистящие звуки): **he goes, he wishes**.

Глаголы, оканчивающиеся на **-y** с предшествующей согласной меняют букву – **y** на **-i** и принимают окончание – **es** в 3 лице единственного числа:

I carry - he carries

Если букве – **y** предшествует гласная, просто прибавляется окончание – **s**, а – **y** сохраняется:

I play - he plays.

Вопросительная форма – образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **do**, а в 3 лице единственного числа **do** принимает форму **does**, освобождая смысловой глагол от окончания **s/es**:

Do I read?

Does he read?

Отрицательная форма – образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **do** в отрицательной форме (**don't** для всех лиц и **doesn't** для 3 лица ед. числа) и смыслового глагола в форме инфинитива без частицы **to**.

I don't read

He **doesn't** read

Положительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I serve	Do I serve?	I don't serve
You serve	Do you serve?	You don't serve
He serves	Does he serve?	He doesn't serve
We serve	Do we serve?	We don't serve
They serve	Do they serve?	They don't serve

Present Continuous

Образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to be** в Present Simple и смыслового глагола с окончанием – **ing**.

Положительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I am serving	Am I serving ?	I 'm not serving
You are serving	Are you serving ?	You aren't serving
He is serving	Is he serving ?	He isn't serving
We are serving	Are we serving ?	We aren't serving
They are serving	Are they serving ?	They aren't serving

Present Perfect Continuous

Образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to be**, взятого в Present Perfect (**have been/ has been**) и смыслового глагола с окончанием - **ing**.

Положительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I have been serving	Have I been serving ?	I haven't been serving
You have been serving	Have you been serving ?	You haven't been serving
He has been serving	Has he been serving ?	He hasn't been serving
We have been serving	Have we been serving ?	We haven't been serving
They have been serving	Have they been serving ?	They haven't been serving

Задание 1

Переведите предложения. Подчеркните глаголы, объясните употребление времен.

1. What happens when demons take control of the human soul, and from there take control of the human will and human mind? 2. The American soul, like the soul of many other countries is falling into a deep spiritual sleep. And so its dreams become its nightmares and its nightmares become its reality. 3. In Denmark, one in every three women and one in every four men follow the teachings of reincarnation. 4. The service in this cathedral begins at 5 am every day. 5. All the monks daily come to pray to the founder of the monastery. 6. By the existing laws, the public educational system remains separated from the Church. 7. A considerable part of taxpayers in Russia, who finance the educational system, are Orthodox. 8. Why are you thinking evil thoughts? (Matthew 9,5). 9. The girl is not dead; she is only sleeping (Matthew 9, 24). 10. Lord, be kind to my son. He has epilepsy and is suffering very much. My son often falls into the fire or into the water. (Matthew 17, 15). 11. The truly happy person is the person who carefully studies God's perfect law that makes people free. He listens to God's teaching and does not forget what he heard. (James 1, 25). 12. He has already been getting ready for the exam for a week. 13. I am trying to make you feel ashamed. But I am writing these things to give you a warning like you were my own dear children. (1 Cor. 4, 14). 14. And I shall continue doing what I am doing now (2 Cor. 11, 12). 15. We have been learning English for some years.

Задание 2

Перепишите следующие предложения, поставив глаголы в скобках в нужные времена.

1. He (to work) and (to serve) with me in the Cathedral. 2. Our home (to be) in Heaven. . 3. I (to try) very hard to help you. 4. When you (to see) a cloud rising in the west, you immediately say that rain (to come), and so it does. 5. I (to know) where I (to come) from and where I (to go). 6. God (to raise) the dead. 7. The Russian leadership (to turn) to the Orthodox Church and Russia (to return) to her roots – Orthodox roots. 8. A church (to consist) of three parts. 9. The iconostasis (to date) from the 17th century. 10. Monks (to take) three vows: of chastity, poverty, and obedience. 11. They (to build) a refectory for six months. 12. Pilgrims from different parts of Russia (to take) part in the procession to Korobeinikovo. 13. Children from the orphanage regularly (to attend) Church services. 14. They (to read) the burial service over a nun. 15. The Lent (to last) seven weeks.

Задание 3

Вставьте подходящие по смыслу ключевые слова. Переведите получившиеся предложения.

1. He...receives communion once a month. 2. We ... miss lessons at the Seminary. 3. She is ... waiting her turn to confess her sins. 4. My friends have been going to Korobeinikovo... Sunday. 5. They... attend the church on their name-days. 6. We have been repairing the left-side altar... two months. 7. What rite are they conducting...? 8. Father Oleg ...visits invalids. 9. He has been singing in the church choir... six years. 10. How terrible! We are late. The service is beginning ...

Задание 4

Расставьте слова в правильном порядке

1. has, for, fasting, he, been, a month.
2. are, the nuns, in the garden, working, at the moment.
3. in the afternoon, lessons, adults, at the Sunday school, attend.
4. studies, at the Seminary, Father Peter, by correspondence.
5. the department, tours, of pilgrimage, organizes, to holy places.

Задание 5

Переведите предложения. Исправьте ошибки в употреблении времен, если они имеются. Подчеркните сказуемые.

1. Why do your disciples transgress the elders' tradition? They do not wash their hands before they eat their food. 2. Everything that enters the mouth makes its way out of the body. But the things that go out of the mouth have come from the heart, and those are the things that defile the man. 3. We have been going to the Cathedral now. 4. I am making robes for clergymen since my youth. 5. He has been dreaming about going to Jerusalem for two years. 6. Senior children who are studying the Bases of Orthodox Culture become spiritually and morally different from children who attend parallel classes where pupils have not been learning this subject. 7. God is helping me and guiding me since my birth. 8. The modern reader finds the world of the Old Testament somewhat strange. 9. Any person who is reading the Bible is gaining many benefits. 10. People don't hide the light under a bowl.

Задание 6

Ответьте на вопросы письменно.

1. What are your duties in the church? 2. How does the patron saint's day pass in your parish? 3. What do children do at Sunday schools? 4. How long have you been learning English? 5. Are you fasting now? 6. Do you often visit holy places? Why? 7. What do you know about monastic life? 8. Is anybody helping you to do this exercise? 9. Do you travel much? 10. How much time does it take you to get to the church?

Задание 7

Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. Николай поет в церковном хоре. Но сейчас он не поет. Он уже два часа помогает ремонтировать церковную ограду. 2. Анна и Нина едут в Дивеево. Они едут уже десять часов. Они посещают святые места во время каникул. 3. Мы восстанавливаем старую церковь в нашем селе уже год. Сейчас мы ремонтируем правый придел. Прихожане часто помогают нам. 4. Иван Петрович с сентября финансирует восстановление церкви. Мы молимся за наших благодетелей. Сейчас отец Димитрий и Иван Петрович обсуждают план работы на следующий месяц. 5. Маша учится в шестом классе. С прошлого года она изучает основы православной культуры. Сейчас она готовит доклад о святом Александре Невском.

Задание 8

Задайте вопросы к подчеркнутым словам.

1. Pupils have lessons on the Bases of Orthodox Culture twice a week.
2. Sister Olga is painting an icon in her cell.
3. They have been reading the Psalter for an hour.

Перевод неполных предложений

Если в русском предложении **нет сказуемого** или оно выражено глаголом «**есть**», при переводе на английский язык возможны следующие варианты:

1. Если в предложении есть предлог «**у**», то есть можно задать вопрос «**У кого есть?**»; сказуемое будет выражено глаголом «**to have**»:

We have old religious books because
our Granny preserved them for us.

У нас есть старинные книги о
религии, так как бабушка
сохранила их для нас.

2. Если русское предложение начинается с обстоятельства и в предложение можно ввести глагол «**иметься**», в английском предложении употребляется оборот, имеющий форму **there is** для единственного числа и **there are** для множественного числа.

There are many higher educational
institutions in Barnaul.

В Барнауле много высших
учебных заведений.

3. В остальных случаях в неполных предложениях сказуемое будет выражено глаголом **to be**.

Peter Somov is a student
of the Theological Seminary.

Петр Сомов – студент
Духовной семинарии.

The Theological Seminary is a
higher educational institution
giving religious instruction.

Духовная семинария – это
высшее учебное заведение,
дающее религиозное образование

Задание 1

Переведите предложения

1. You are the salt of the earth. (Matthew 5, 13).
2. A double minded man is unstable in all his ways. (James 1, 8).
3. You have faith, and I have works. (James 2, 18).
4. What is the source of conflicts and quarrels among you? (James 4, 1).
5. Do you not know that your body is a temple of the Holy Spirit, who is in you, whom you have from God and you are not your own? (1 Corinthians 6, 19).
6. Christ has two natures. He is both God and Man.
7. Throughout the Gospel there are places where Christ speaks of His divine nature.
8. There is one vital difference between Judas and the other disciples.
9. The time is already near.
10. There is a tiny Orthodox Diocese in Great Britain.

Задание 2

Переведите и перескажите текст. Объясните выбор сказуемого.

Father Matthew is an Orthodox priest. He has a good theological education. He serves in a village church. His parish is not big but it is very prosperous. He is a good shepherd who lays down his life for the sheep and they know him. The church where Father Matthew serves is new. There is a nice garden around it. There are two little buildings in the garden. The first is a refectory. The second is a Sunday school.

Father Matthew is married. He has got a big and friendly family. His wife is a nice woman. She is always busy about the house. She has a good kitchen – garden.

Everybody in the family is fond of reading. Father Matthew has a good home library. There are many books and magazines in it.

Задание 3

Откройте скобки. Переведите предложения.

1. There (be) two thousand people in the village. About three hundred of them (to be) Orthodox believers. But only about eighty people attend church services. 2. There (be) twenty learners at the Sunday school. They (to have) lessons twice a week. 3. There (be) many drug-takers in Russia nowadays. 4. Every Christian (to have) a guardian angel. 5. There (be) a wonderful miracle-working icon in Korobeinikovo. 6. We (to have) a rich library at the parish. 7. There (be) a church at the railway station. 8. Father Andrew (to be) my confessor. 9. The singing (to be) beautiful! 10. She (to have) a special note-book to write her sins.

Задание 4

Поставьте вместо пропусков to be, to have, there is, there are. Переведите текст.

Today ... complete freedom of practice, regardless of religion or sect in Britain. The role of established church in national life ... great, in spite of relatively few people who ... active members of it. ...two established or state churches in Britain: the Church of England (Anglican Church) and the church of Scotland (Kirk). Church and Crown in England ... closely entwined. The Monarch ... Supreme Governor of the Church of England. No one may take the throne who... not a member of the Church of England. The Free or nonconformist churches ... no bishops, or “episcopacy”. ...both men and women in their ministry. The main of Free churches ...: the Methodist Union, the Baptists, the United Reformed Church and Salvation Army. In addition ... a considerable number of smaller and splinter groups. All the formal churches in Britain ... in numerical decline. Apart from Christianity ... at least five other religions in Britain. They ... usually composed of immigrants and their descendants. They ... Jews, Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists and Muslims. ...1,5 million Muslims and over 1.000 mosques in Britain. Most ... of Pakistani and Bangladeshi origin, but ... also an increasing number of British converts.

Задание 4

Переведите предложения.

1. В церковной лавке есть много православных периодических изданий. 2.В этой статье есть интересные сведения о современных сектах. 3. У вас есть книга Дворкина “Сектоведение”? 4.В вашем приходе есть воскресная школа для взрослых? 5. Вы из какого прихода? 6.У нашего диакона прекрасный голос.7. У нас хорошая библиотека. 8.Новая трапезная – гордость нашего прихода. 9.В приюте десять девочек разного возраста. 10. У приходского старосты большая семья.

ВРЕМЕНА, СООТВЕТСТВУЮЩИЕ РУССКОМУ ПРОШЕДШЕМУ ВРЕМЕНИ СОВЕРШЕННОГО И НЕСОВЕРШЕННОГО ВИДА

Past Simple – обозначает действие обычное, повторяющееся, факт, имевшие место в прошлом.

Past Continuous – показывает, что действие происходило в определенный момент прошлого.

Present Perfect – обозначает действие, которое происходило в прошлом, но его результат важен в настоящем.

Past Perfect – обозначает действие, которое завершилось раньше действий выраженных Past Simple и Past Continuous или к определенному моменту в прошлом.

Past Perfect Continuous – показывает, что действие началось раньше Past Simple, Past Continuous или какого-то момента в прошлом и продолжало совершаться в момент совершения действия, выраженного Past Simple, Past Continuous или в определенное время в прошлом.

*Кроме вышеназванных смысловых значений выбор времени помогают осуществить **ключевые слова**:*

Past Simple – **yesterday** (вчера), **last...** (в прошлый...), **at... o'clock** (в... часов ; с глаголом совершенного вида), **...ago** (такое-то время назад); **seldom** (редко), **often** (часто), **usually** (обычно), а также другие выражения, указывающие на повторяемость действия или его обычность.

Past Continuous – **from... till...** (с... до...), **at... o'clock** (с глаголом несовершенного вида), **the whole...** (целый...)

Present Perfect – **never** (никогда), **ever** (когда-нибудь), **just** (только что), **since** (с...), **for** (в течение), **lately** (в последнее время), **always** (всегда, с оттенком преувеличения), **yet** (“уже” в вопросительной форме, также “еще не”), **already** (“уже” в положительной форме).

Past Perfect – **by** (к такому-то времени)

Past Perfect Continuous – **for** (в течение), **since** (с такого-то времени).

Немаловажное значение имеет **вид глагола** при выборе между следующими временами:

Past Continuous – всегда соответствует русскому глаголу в прошедшем времени несовершенного вида (что делал?).

He was baptizing a child at 11 o'clock.

Он крестил ребенка в 11 часов.

Past Simple – соответствует русскому прошедшему времени совершенного вида.

He baptized a child yesterday.

Вчера он окрестил ребенка.

Русское прошедшее время несовершенного вида, которое можно заменить на прошедшее время совершенного вида и при этом смысл предложения не изменится, также требует **Past Simple**.

Вчера он крестил ребенка.

He baptized a child yesterday.

= Вчера он окрестил ребенка.

Для времени **Present Perfect** важно, что оно не употребляется в повествовании. Это время, встречающееся в живой речи.

Итак, чтобы определить какое время использовать, необходимо задать вопросы:

- Каков вид глагола?
- Есть ли ключевые слова?
- Каков характер действия (повторяющееся, длящееся и т.д.)?
- Повествование это или живая речь?

Спряжение времен, соответствующих русскому прошедшему времени

Present Perfect

Образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to have**, взятого в **Present Simple** и смыслового глагола с окончанием – **ed** для правильных глаголов или **III формы** неправильных глаголов.

Положительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I have served	Have I served ?	I haven't served
You have served	Have you served?	You haven't served
He has served	Has he served ?	He hasn't served
We have served	Have we served?	We haven't served
They have served	Have they served?	They haven't served

Past Perfect

Образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to have**, взятого в **Past Simple (had)** и смыслового глагола с окончанием – **ed** для правильных глаголов или **III формы** неправильных глаголов.

Положительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I had served	Had I served?	I hadn't served
You had served	Had you served?	You hadn't served
He had served	Had he served?	He hadn't served
We had served	Had we served?	We hadn't served
They had served	Had they served?	They hadn't served

Past Perfect Continuous

Образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to be**, взятого в Past Perfect и смыслового глагола с окончанием – **ing**.

Положительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I had been serving	Had I been serving?	I hadn't been serving
You had been serving	Had you been serving?	You hadn't been serving
He had been serving	Had he been serving?	He hadn't been serving
We had been serving	Had we been serving?	We hadn't been serving
They had been serving	Had they been serving?	They hadn't been serving

Past Simple

а) положительная форма

К основе глагола прибавляется окончание - **ed** для правильных глаголов. Для неправильных глаголов берется их вторая форма.

to serve – served
to give – gave

б) вопросительная форма

Для правильных и неправильных глаголов берется вспомогательный глагол **Did**, а смысловой глагол употребляется в форме инфинитива без частицы **to** (I форма).

Did he attend Sunday school yesterday?

Он вчера был в воскресной школе?

в) отрицательная форма

Образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **didn't** и смыслового глагола в I форме.

Положительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I served	Did I serve?	I didn't serve
You served	Did you serve?	You didn't serve
He served	Did he serve?	He didn't serve
We served	Did we serve?	We didn't serve
They served	Did they serve?	They didn't serve

Past Continuous

Образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to be** взятого в Past Simple (**was, were**) и смыслового глагола с окончанием – **ing**.

Положительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I was serving	Was I serving ?	I wasn't serving
You were serving	Were you serving ?	You weren't serving
He was serving	Was he serving ?	He wasn't serving
We were serving	Were we serving ?	We weren't serving
They were serving	Were they serving ?	They weren't serving

Задание 1.

Переведите предложения.

Определите время глагола. Подчеркните сказуемое.

1. When they saw the star, they became overjoyed, and saw the Child with Mary, His Mother, and fell down and worshiped Him. 2. John was wearing a camel's hair garment and a leather belt. 3. After He had fasted forty days and nights He was hungry. 4. Then Jerusalem and all Judea and all the area around the Jordan were going out to him. 5. Go into the Land of Israel, because the ones seeking His life have died. 6. While they were speaking to the people, the priests and the captains of the temple guard and the Sadducees came upon them greatly annoyed because they were teaching the people and proclaiming in Jesus resurrection from the dead. 7. By whose power or by whose name have you done this? 8. But many of those who had heard the message believed. 9. Why have the nations become furious, and the people plotted senseless things? 10. I have certainly seen the cruel suffering of My people in Egypt, and I have heard their groaning and I have come to deliver them.

Задание 2

Напишите следующие глаголы в 3 лице единственного числа по предложенным образцам:

Правильные глаголы

He came
He was coming
He has come
He had come
He had been coming

to catch
to begin
to go

Неправильные глаголы

He arrived
He was arriving
He has arrived
He had arrived
He had been arriving

to baptize
to repair
to enter

Задание 3

Объясните выбор времен в следующих предложениях.

1. They got married two days ago. 2. We were reading the Bible the whole evening yesterday. 3. We had been discussing the Revelation to John for an hour when the tutor told us to go to bed. 4. When they had spoken with Father Anthony they decided to go to Jerusalem. 5. I haven't ☒ learnt this psalm yet.

Задание 4

Откройте скобки, поставив глаголы в нужные времена. Переведите предложения.

1. I never (to be) to Jerusalem. 2. We often (to go) to Diveevo when we (to live) in Moscow. 3. He (to tell) that he (to visit) Korobeinikovo last summer. 4. They (to pray) since morning and (to be) tired. 5. We (not to read) the Bible today. 6. The service (to begin) at 4 pm in winter. 7. He (to enter) the Seminary two years ago. 8. We (to learn) that our friend (to receive) extreme unction before he (to go) to the hospital. 9. You really (to prepare) yourself for the exam the whole week? 10. You (to see) the churchwarden today?

Задание 5

Исправьте, если времена выбраны неверно.

1. His Grace has visited our parish six days ago. 2. We haven't ☒ participated in the religious procession to Korobeinikovo yet. 3. He was bringing two books yesterday but I haven't ☒ begun reading them yet. 4. Father Matthew asked why I didn't ☒ come to the church last Sunday. 5. We travelled across the Holy Land the whole week.

Задание 6

Ответьте на вопросы

1. Have you ever disputed with any member of a sect? 2. When did you come to the faith in God? 3. Why did you enter the Seminary? 4. How many times have you read the New

Testament? 5. Where did you stay during the session? 6. Have you already got married? 7. Do you remember when you came to the church for the first time in your life? 8. Have you already visited the Holy Land? 9. By what time had the service finished yesterday? 10. Have you understood all questions?

Задание 7

Переведите предложения. Напишите их в третьем лице единственного числа.

1. We have decided not to miss the service. 2. They brought many sacred objects from the Holy Land. 3. I had finished writing the composition by 6 am. 4. Have you invited anybody for the patronal festival? 5. I knew all their problems because I had already been serving in the parish for ten years. 6. We were keeping the fast from Monday till Saturday before the first confession. 7. How many psalms have you learnt? 8. I met the senior priest when I was going to the refectory. 9. We had finished gilding the dome by the patronal festival of the cathedral. 10. I gave the candles to the subdeacon.

Задание 8

Раскройте скобки, переведите предложения.

A. 1. We (to work) in the garden when we (to hear) the sound of the church bell and (to understand) that something (to happen) 2. A reach benefactor (to solve) all our problems. 3. Our procession (to approach) Korobeinikovo and we (can) already see the church crosses. 4. I (to remember) a sin that I (not to confess) and (to hurry) to the church. 5. The churchwarden (to report) what materials he (to buy) for the overhaul of the church.

B. 1. Jacob (to leave) Canaan twenty years before, alone and empty-handed. He (to return), a tribal prince, rich in flocks, herds, and servants. 2. Jesus Christ (to come out) of Eternity knowing that the Cross (to be) at the end of this road. 3. The Law (to contain) instructions for celebrating a number of holy days or festivals. Some festivals (to be) for remembering the wonderful things God (to do) for this people. 4. As we (to say), the Paris movement (to be) not only anti-Russian, but also anti-Orthodox tradition.

Задание 9

Поставьте вопросы к подчеркнутым словам.

1. The nuns arrived to the Holy Land two weeks ago. 2. The Seminary has organized a preparatory course for applicants. 3. We had painted the dome by the saint patron s day.

Задание 10

Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Past Simple, Past Perfect, Present Perfect. Переведите предложения.

1. In 1533 the English king, Henry VIII (to break) away from Rome and (to declare) himself head of the Church in England. His reason (to be) political: the Pope's refusal to allow him to divorce his wife, who (to fail) to produce a son. 2. After a long debate the Church of England (to accept) the ordination of women. After this practice (to adopt), some 200 clergymen (to leave) the Church. 3. The Anglican Church (to inherit) many ancient cathedrals and parish churches. 4. The Mormon Church (to double) its membership in Britain to about 200.000. Other non-Trinitarian Churches (to grow) since the 1960s. 5. Jews (to return) to England in the XVIII century after their expulsion in the XIII century.

ВРЕМЕНА, СООТВЕТСТВУЮЩИЕ РУССКОМУ БУДУЩЕМУ ВРЕМЕНИ

Наиболее употребительными временами являются **Future Simple**, **Future Continuous** и **Future Perfect**.

Future Simple – обозначает действие обычное, повторяющееся, факт в будущем.

Future Continuous – обозначает действие, которое будет происходить в определенный момент в будущем.

Future Perfect – обозначает действие, которое завершится к определенному моменту в будущем.

Каждому из этих времен соответствуют ключевые слова и выражения:

Future Simple – **tomorrow**, **at... o' clock** (с глаголом, соответствующим русскому будущему времени совершенного вида), **next week** (year, lesson и т.п.), **often** (часто), **seldom** (редко), а также другие выражения, указывающие на повторяемость действия или его обычность.

We shall return next year.

Мы вернемся в следующем году.

Future Continuous – **at... o' clock** (с глаголом, соответствующим русскому будущему времени несовершенного вида), **the whole** (целый), **from... till...**

We shall be praying the whole night.

Мы будем молиться всю ночь.

Future Perfect – **by...** (к такому-то времени).

The procession will have arrived at Korobeinikovo by 1 p.m.

Крестный ход придет в Коробейниково к часу дня.

Спряжение времен, относящихся к плану будущего

Future Simple – образуется при помощи вспомогательных глаголов **shall** для 1 лица единственного и множественного числа и **will** для всех остальных лиц. В американском варианте и разговорном английском употребляется **will** во всех лицах. Смысловый глагол употребляется в форме инфинитива без частицы **to**.

В положительной форме вспомогательный глагол часто употребляется в сокращенной форме:

I shall obey. = I' ll obey.

He will serve. = He' ll serve.

В отрицательной форме вспомогательные глаголы часто употребляются в сокращенной форме:

I shall not protest. = I shan't protest.

He will not sin. = He won't sin.

Положительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I shall serve	Shall I serve?	I shan't serve
You will serve	Will you serve?	You won't serve
He will serve	Will he serve?	He won't serve
We shall serve	Shall we serve?	We shan't serve
They will serve	Will they serve?	They won't serve.

Future Continuous – образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to be**, взятого во Future Simple и смыслового глагола с окончанием – **ing**.

Положительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I shall be serving	Shall I be serving ?	I shan't be serving
You will be serving	Will you be serving ?	You won't be serving
He will be serving	Will he be serving ?	He won't be serving
We shall be serving	Shall we be serving ?	We shan't be serving
They will be serving	Will they be serving ?	They won't be serving

Future Perfect – образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to have**, взятого во Future Simple и смыслового глагола с окончанием – **ed**. Для неправильных глаголов берется третья форма:

He will have arrived

He will have come

Положительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I shall have finished	Shall I have finished?	I shan't have finished

You will have finished	Will you have finished?	You won't have finished
He will have finished	Will he have finished?	He won't have finished
We shall have finished	Shall we have finished?	We shan't have finished
They will have finished	Will they have finished?	They won't have finished

Употребление будущих времен в сложном предложении

Если действия главного и придаточного предложений относятся к будущему, употребление времен **Future** возможно только в главном предложении, когда придаточное предложение вводится одним из следующих союзов: **if** (если), **when** (когда), **till** (до тех пор пока), **before** (прежде чем), **after** (после того, как), **as soon as** (как только), то в придаточном предложении употребляются времена **Present**:

We shall send them a priest
if they organize a parish.

Мы направим к ним священника,
если они создадут приход.

I shan't disturb them
if they are praying.

Я не буду беспокоить их,
если они будут молиться.

Будущее время модальных глаголов

Глаголы **must** и **can** не имеют формы будущего времени. Они заменяются соответствующими выражениями:

must = to have to (быть должным)
can = to be able to (мочь)

I must visit invalids.
I shall have to visit invalids.

Я должен посещать больных.
Я должен буду посетить больных.

I can go to Jerusalem.
I shall be able to go to Jerusalem.

Я могу поехать в Иерусалим.
Я смогу поехать в Иерусалим.

Задание 1

*Проспрягайте глаголы **to arrive, to learn** во Future Simple, Future Continuous и Future Perfect в положительной, вопросительной и отрицательной формах.*

Задание 2

Переведите предложения на русский язык. Подчеркните сказуемые.

1. This is a spiritual suicide and we shall not cease to denounce it. 2. Russia will be able to restore the Orthodox Tradition, if we introduce the Bases of Orthodox Culture at schools. 3. If they don't look to Moscow for international leadership and protection, each Local Church will

continue to go its own way, not united and standing, but divided and falling. 4. The last word in human history will be the Word of God. 5. I shall not live to see it, but perhaps my grandchildren will. 6. Only when we stop talking about our wealth first and start speaking about our faith first we shall become real believers. 7. Do you think that you will escape God's judgment? 8. Eeveryone who drinks of this water will thirst again, but whoever drinks of the water which I shall give him will never thirst; the water I shall give will become in him a well of water springing up into eternal life. 9. If a blind man leads a blind man, both will fall into a pit. 10. If you speak evil of your father or mother you will certainly die.

Задание 3

Переведите предложения. Объясните употребление времен. Подчеркните сказуемые.

1. Until the heaven and the earth disappear, neither the smallest letter in the law, nor the smallest part of a letter, will pass away. (Matthew 5, 18). 2. Indeed I assure you that you will not go free until you have paid your last cent. (Matthew 5, 26). 3. I don't want to send them away hungry, for they will faint on the road. (Matthew 15, 32). 4. If she marries another man while her husband dies, she will be free from the law, and is not an adulteress, even if she marries another. 5. If you believe in your heart that God raised Him from the dead, you will be saved. (Romans 10, 9).

Задание 4

Напишите предложения, поставив глаголы в скобках в нужную форму. Все действия относятся к плану будущего.

1. What a person (to give) in exchange for his soul? 2. If you (to forgive) men their transgressions God (forgive) you too. 3. If your eyes (to be) sincere your whole body (to be) enlightened, but if your eyes (to be) evil, your whole body (to be) dark. 4. What man among you, if son (to ask) for bread, (to give) him a snake? 5. A brother (to deliver) a brother to death, and a father a child. Children (to stand) against parents and kill them. 6. It (to be) at the end of the world. The angels (to come) and separate the right ones (правых) from the wicked and (to cast) the wicked into a fiery furnace. 7. Crosses (to go) up again! 8. I suppose, Sister Mary (to teach) at the Sunday school at 1 pm. 9. The evening service (to finish) by 8 pm tomorrow. 10. I (to phone) you as soon as the dean (to return) from the inspecting round.

Задание 5

Переведите предложения. Исправьте ошибки в употреблении времен, если они имеются.

1. I shall go and heal him. 2. When the bridegroom goes away his friends will fast. 3. As soon as the fast will finish they will get married. 4. A man's enemies will be those of his own household. 5. He who (тот, кто) finds his life will lose it; he who loses his life for my sake will find it. 6. He will be making donations to the Church several times a year. 7. If we shall have arrived by 8.20 we shan't be late. 8. We shan't can build a refectory house ourselves. 9. If you wish to read at the church you will have to learn Church Slavonic. 10. If you will join us at the procession to the holy spring you will never forget this day.

Задание 6

Ответьте на вопросы письменно.

1. Will you join the religious procession to Korobeinikovo next year? 2. What Gospel will you read tomorrow? 3. How many children will attend your Sunday school next year? 4. Will you go to Diveevo by train or by plane? 5. Will you have finished your education at the Seminary by spring? 6. What will you do tonight? 7. What will you be doing at 6 pm tomorrow? 8. What will you buy at the church store? 9. When shall we have Easter next year? 10. Will you have to take any exams this week?

Задание 7

Задайте вопросы к выделенным словам.

1. We shall have the saint patron's day in a week. 2. We shall invite many guests for the feast. 3. He will have taken monastic vows by the end of June. 4. The procession will have reached the holy spring by 10 am. 5. We shall be fasting from the 14th of August till the Assumption of the Virgin Mary.

Задание 8

Переведите на английский язык.

1. Паломники будут отдыхать, и мы сможем поговорить с ними. 2. Мы поедем в Коробейниково в субботу. 3. Мы сдадим все экзамены к концу недели. 4. Прихожане смогут помочь нам завтра утром. 5. Если ты не будешь исповедоваться, ты не сможешь причаститься. 6. Я буду преподавать основы православной культуры в средней школе. 7. Батюшка сможет ответить на ваши вопросы после службы. 8. Перед венчанием вы должны будете исповедаться и причаститься. 9. Маленькие прихожане получают подарки на Рождество. 10. Когда ты поступишь в семинарию, ты не сможешь часто ездить домой.

Задание 9

Поставьте глаголы в скобках в нужное время так, чтобы они выражали будущие действия.

1. Among English Protestant churches there is an important development called the house church movement. They try to recapture what they imagine was the vitality of the early church. But it is doubtful how long this house churches (to last). If they (to be) anything like some of the revivalist sects of the nineteenth century, they in their turn (to lose) their vitality. 2. It is unlikely that any woman (to become) a bishop of the Anglican Church for some years.

Времена Future in the Past

Если в главном предложении сложной фразы действие относится к прошлому, а в придаточном предложении действие относится к будущему, следует различать два случая.

1. Если в главном предложении прошедшее действие выражено через **Present Perfect**, то в придаточном предложении мы можем употребить **Future Simple, Future Continuous, Future Perfect** (если придаточное не вводится союзами **if, when, as soon as, till (until), before, after**).

He has just told that

-the bishop will visit our parish.
-that we shall be having a rest from 7 till 8 pm.
-that he will have returned by the burial service.

2. Если в главном предложении прошедшее действие выражено через **Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect**, то в придаточном предложении должно быть употреблено одно из времен **Future in the Past: Future Simple in the Past, Future Continuous in the Past, and Future Perfect in the Past**.

Времена **Future in the Past** образуются и употребляются так же, как и времена **Future**. Только вспомогательный глагол **shall** меняется на **should**, а **will** на **would**:

Future Simple in the Past	Future Continuous in the Past	Future Perfect in the Past
I should serve	I should be serving	I should have served
You would serve	You would be serving	You would have served
He would serve	He would be serving	He would have served
We should serve	We should be serving	We should have served
They would serve	They would be serving	They would have served
В отрицательных предложениях употребляются сокращенные формы shouldn't и wouldn't		

Задание 1

*Проспрягайте глаголы **to finish** и **to give** во всех временах Future in the Past в положительной, вопросительной и отрицательной формах.*

Задание 2

Переведите предложения. Подчеркните времена Future in the Past. Определите время глагола.

1. He wrote that they would have taken monastic vows by the festival of the Protection of the Virgin. 2. We have just learnt that the churchwarden will go to Diveevo in a week. 3. We asked the priest when he would be able to visit our Granny. 4. He asked us not to come at 8 pm for he would be getting ready for the sermon. 5. Nick told that he would enter the Seminary. 6. The priest explained why we shouldn't be able to get married in March. 7. Has he told when we shall have the next lesson? 8. I didn't understand at what time we should have to come and asked again. 9. My sister wrote that she wouldn't be able to join the procession because she would be traveling to the Holy Land at that time. 10. I couldn't imagine at that time that I should be a monk.

Задание 3

Переведите предложения. Объясните употребление времен в придаточных предложениях.

1. Have you learnt how many people will participate at the religious procession? 2. We asked whether we should be able to walk to Korobeinikovo with a baby. 3. Sorry, I have forgotten where I shall be able to put a candle for a deceased when I come to the church. 4. They told that we should have come to Korobeinikovo by 12 o'clock. 5. I didn't know that the service would finish so late. 6. Our benefactor promised that he would meet the expenses. 7. The dean told that His Grace would have arrived by 3 pm.

Задание 4

Откройте скобки, поставив глаголы в нужные времена Future. Переведите предложения.

1. They couldn't imagine that churches (to open) again and Russia (to return) to its Orthodox root. 2. She told that Father Peter (to serve) at that time and we (must) to wait. 3. He wrote that they (to drive) us to all Holy places of their diocese. 4. God told that Ravening Wolves (to come) to the Church in Sheep's clothing. 5. God didn't tell when He (to return). 6. Mike was afraid that he (not can) to pass well the examination in Greek. 7. We were sure that the festival (to be) a great success. 8. Priest's wife told that Father Michael (not to serve) because he was ill. 9. We learnt that protestants (to organize) a missionary course in our city.

Задание 5

Объединить два предложения в сложную фразу, в которой действие главного предложения должно быть прошедшим, а действие придаточного будущим.

1. A monk said. Archimandrite John will receive us at 3 pm.
2. The head master answered. He will introduce the teaching of the Bases of Orthodox Culture in two senior forms.
3. We have just learnt. A group of parishioners will go to Jerusalem.
4. The rector of the local Public Education Department explained. Only their certificates will give the right to teach BOC (Bases of Orthodox Culture) at school.
5. The churchwarden told. The bishop will appoint a priest to our parish.
6. The churchwarden added. We shall have to prepare a house for the priest's family.
7. We promised with joy. We shall have found a house by the end of the week.

Задание 6

Переведите на английский язык.

1. Вы спросили, в какой гостинице мы остановимся? 2. Он пообещал, что 10 мая привезет лес для строительства церкви. 3. Мы решили, что посадим цветы вокруг церкви. 4. Господь говорил, что произойдут землетрясения, войны, и другие ужасные события. 5.

Ты был уверен, что поступишь в семинарию? 6. Бабушка была рада, что священник причастит ее в больнице. 7. Ты спросила, сможем ли мы фотографировать храм изнутри? 8. Я спросила, нужно ли мне будет иметь крестных родителей. 9. Жених и невеста сообщили, что венчание состоится в Покровском соборе. 10. Батюшка спросил, когда будет готово облачение.

ПАССИВНЫЙ ЗАЛОГ

Пассивный или, иначе говоря, страдательный залог – это форма глагола, показывающая, что подлежащее предложения не само совершает действие, а кто-то совершает действие над ним. В этом случае тот, кто совершил действие или не упоминается в предложении, или является дополнением с предлогом **by**:

It was written **by** Apostle Paul.

Это было написано
апостолом Павлом.

Часто английский пассивный залог употребляется, когда в русском предложении нет подлежащего:

He was brought a donation

Ему принесли
пожертвование.

В пассивном залоге существует система времен, подобная системе времен активного залога. Так времена **Simple Passive** означают действия обычные, повторяющиеся. Времена **Continuous Passive** означают действия, длящиеся в определенный момент прошлого или в момент речи. Времена **Perfect Passive** означают действия, предшествующие другим действиям, а **Present Perfect Passive** означает действие, результат которого важен в настоящем. Времена **Future-in-the-Past Passive** употребляются в придаточных предложениях для обозначения будущих действий, если сказуемое главного предложения стоит в одном из времен **Past**. Однако не все времена могут употребляться в пассивном залоге (смотрите таблицу ниже).

Времена пассивного залога образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to be**, взятого в одном из времен активного залога и смыслового глагола с окончанием – **ed**, а если глагол неправильный, он берется в третьей форме.

Present Simple Passive	He is ordained
Past Simple Passive	He was ordained
Future Simple Passive	He will be ordained
Present Continuous Passive	He is being ordained
Past Continuous Passive	He was being ordained
Present Perfect Passive	He has been ordained
Past Perfect Passive	He had been ordained
Future Perfect Passive	He will have been ordained
Future Simple-in-the Past Passive	He would be ordained
Future Perfect-in-the Past Passive	He would have been ordained

Времена, отсутствующие в таблице, не имеют формы пассивного залога.

Задание 1

Подчеркните сказуемые в пассивном залоге. Определите время глагола. Переведите предложения.

1. Much has already been said about importance of attending the church. 2. His unseen things – His eternal power and divine nature – are clearly seen from the creation of the world (Romans 1, 20). 3. For this reason, I assure you, every sin and blasphemy will be forgiven of men, but blasphemy against the Spirit will not be forgiven. (Matthew 12, 31). 4. Already the boat, miles from the land, was being pitched by the waves, for the wind was contrary (Matthew 14, 24). 5. I was only sent to the lost sheep of the house of Israel. (Matthew 15, 24). 6. What you bind on the earth will have been bound in heaven, and what you release on earth will have been released in heaven (Matthew 16, 19). 7. Not all men can receive this teaching, but the ones to whom it has been given. (Matthew 22, 14). 9. Some Pre-Flood inscriptions have been found. 10. It is stated in Genesis 1:27 that Man was created Male and Female.

Задание 2

Переведите предложения. Укажите, является ли форма выделенных глаголов активной или пассивной. Определите время глагола.

1. When someone invites you to a marriage feast, do not take the place of honor. 2. But when you are invited, take the lowest seat. 3. My house will be a house of prayer. 4. The sons of this world marry and are given in marriage. 5. Teacher, this woman was taken in the very act of adultery. 6. Lord, are you washing my feet? 7. Return from Egypt, too, was directed by the angel. 8. Jesus had been named long before. He appeared The Messiah. 9. Mark was a son of Mary, whose home in Jerusalem was a meeting place for the disciples of Jesus. 10. Samaritans had been planted there by the Assyrians 700 years before.

Задание 3

Переведите предложения. Объясните, почему были употреблены данные времена пассивного залога.

1. Turn the page. This chapter has already been read. 2. The Psalter was being read the whole night. 3. The church will have been decorated by the saint patron's day. 4. The Easter cake is being baked. 5. I learnt that the service will be conducted in Greek tomorrow. 6. The nunnery was opened twelve years ago. 7. Pupils are taught the Bases of Orthodox Culture. 8. Father Oleg came home late because he had been asked to confess an invalid. 9. The publishing house answered that the books we needed would have been delivered by September. 10. When will communion bread be brought?

Задание 4

*Впишите в предложения данные слова и выражения, чтобы подтвердить выбор времен: **in a week, last summer, at the moment, never, just, by Sunday**. Переведите предложения.*

1. The iconostasis will have been installed...
2. Communion bread is being given...
3. I have... been asked to confess this poor woman.
4. We are... being taught Church Slavonic.

5. The secretary says that the answer will be given...
6. The new refectory was built...

Задание 5

Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках в нужные времена пассивного залога.

1. The British monarch (to crown) by senior Anglican cleric, the Archbishop of Canterbury. 2. The see of York (to found) in the early seventh century by an envoy of St. Augustine. 3. Each diocese (to compose) of parishes, the basic unit of the Church's ministry. 4. All the bishops of the Anglican Communion (to invite) by the Archbishop to a conference in Lambeth once in every 10 years. 5. In both cases the modernists (to range) against the conservatives at the last conference. 6. The Anglican Church finally accepted the ordination of women and the first (to ordain) in 1994, long after the practice (to adopt) in other parts of Anglican Communion. 7. The Free or nonconformist churches (to distinguish) by having no bishops and admitting women to their ministry. 8. West Indian immigrants (to welcome) in the 1950s and 1960s into Anglican churches.

Задание 6

Найдите глаголы в пассивном залоге и задайте вопросы к подчеркнутым словам.

The Diocese of Sourozh was established by Metropolitan Anthony of Sourozh in 1962, and lives according to statutes drawn up under his guidance. It is composed of parishes formed into five deaneries throughout Great Britain, and is open to people of all ethnic backgrounds. The diocese is headed by Bishop Elisey of Sourozh, together with the diocesan clergy.

НЕЛИЧНЫЕ ФОРМЫ ГЛАГОЛА

Неличные формы глагола указывают на действие, называют его, не сообщая ни лицо, ни число, хотя и могут быть частью сказуемого. Таких форм три – **Infinitive**, **Participle**, **Gerund**. Неличные формы могут иметь свойства других частей речи и, следовательно, выполнять в предложении различные функции – быть дополнением, определением, различными обстоятельствами, даже подлежащим.

Неличные формы глагола имеют формы, показывающие одновременность со сказуемым или предшествование ему. Некоторые из них имеют активную и пассивную форму. Формы образуются при помощи вспомогательных глаголов **to be** и **to have**, а также без них. Некоторые формы образуются при помощи окончаний – **ed** или – **ing**.

Изучите таблицу образования этих форм:

Инфинитив (Infinitive)

	Активная форма	Пассивная форма
Simple	to ask to take	to be asked to be taken

Continuous	to be asking to be taking	_____
Perfect	to have asked to have taken	to have been asked to have been taken
Perfect Continuous	to have been asking to have been taking	_____

Герундий (Gerund)

	Активная форма	Пассивная форма
Simple	asking taking	being asked being taken
Perfect	having asked having taken	having been asked having been taken

Причастие (Participle)

	Активная форма		Пассивная форма
Present	asking taking		being asked being taken
Past	Непереходные глаголы come	Переходные глаголы -	asked taken
Perfect	having asked having taken		having been asked having been taken

В некоторых учебниках грамматики формы герундия и причастия настоящего времени не рассматриваются отдельно. Они называются – **ing** формой. Мы изучим лишь некоторые, наиболее простые примеры употребления неличных форм.

Инфинитив

1. Инфинитив употребляется в качестве подлежащего:

To take vengeance is terrible.

Мстить - ужасно.

Но если инфинитив имеет при себе пояснительные слова, он стоит после сказуемого, перед которым употребляется местоимение **it**.

It is terrible *to take* vengeance upon enemies.

Мстить врагам - ужасно.

Задание 1

Переведите предложения.

1. It is not difficult to fast with God's help.
2. To pray is pleasant.
3. To lie is disgusting.
4. It is necessary to confess your sins before receiving a communion.
5. To pray is vitally

important. 6. It is silly to strain out the gnat and swallow the camel. 7. To steal is terrible. 8. It is natural to honor your father and mother. 9. It is criminal to bear false witness. 10. It is difficult for rich people to enter God's kingdom.

Задание 2

Составьте собственные предложения, подобные тем, что написаны в первом задании.

2. Инфинитив употребляется в качестве определения после слов *the first* (первый), *the last* (последний) и т.п.

You are always the first
to leave the service.

Ты всегда первым
уходишь со службы.

Задание 1

Переведите предложения.

1. Forgive me, Lord, I was often the first to judge and I was often the last to forgive. 2. Little children are the first to receive communion. 3. Are you the next to confess? 4. I am always the last to understand. 5. He is the first to help people. 6. Sister Mary is the first to come to church. 7. Brother Michael will be the last to take the exam. 8. I shall be the last to plunge into the ice-hole. I'm afraid of cold water. 9. You are lucky, you'll be the first parishioner from our village to go to Jerusalem. 10. Are you the last to consult the doctor?

Задание 2

Составьте собственные предложения, подобные тем, что написаны в первом задании.

3. Инфинитив употребляется для указания назначения, цели.

This is a good example *to follow*.

Это хороший пример, чтобы
следовать ему.

His Grace will appoint a priest *to serve*
at your church.

Его Преосвященство направит
священника служить в вашей
церкви.

Задание 1

Переведите предложения.

1. To get ready for the examination we must work hard. 2. To prepare yourself for the confession you should (вам следует) recall your sins and accuse yourself. 3. Forgive people to be forgiven. 4. To receive mercy, be merciful. 5. He gets up very early on Sunday not to be late

for the Liturgy. 6. Not to forget (чтобы не...) his sins he writes them into a special copy-book. 7. Edify people with love not to hurt their fillings. 8. Learn Church Slavonic to understand old writings. 9. Don't look round at the service not to lose your pray.

Задание 2

Составьте собственные предложения, подобные тем, что написаны в первом задании.

1. Инфинитив употребляется для выражения желания, отношения к чему-либо после следующих глаголов: *to want* (хотеть), *to desire*, *to wish* (желать), *would like* (хотел бы), *to like* (любить), *to hate* (ненавидеть), *to dislike* (не любить).

God wants us *to be* merciful.

Господь хочет, чтобы мы были милосердны.

We dislike people *to lie*.

Нам не нравится, когда люди лгут.

Задание 1

Переведите предложения.

1. We wish our children to be obedient. 2. I should like you to be hard-working. 3. He hates me to be so selfish. 4. Do you want me to interpret this verse? 5. Apostle Paul wants us to do all things without grumblings and arguments. 6. Apostle Peter wants priests to shepherd God's flock willingly and eagerly. 7. Devil hates Christians to pray. 8. Do you want us to bring tea in your room? 9. Would you like us to drive you there? 10. We wish our son to enter the Seminary.

Задание 2

Составьте собственные предложения, подобные тем, что написаны в первом задании.

4. Инфинитив употребляется после глаголов восприятия посредством органов чувств – *to see* (видеть), *to hear* (слышать), *to watch* (наблюдать) *to feel* (чувствовать) и т.д. После этих глаголов инфинитив употребляется без частицы *to*.

I have never heard them *quarrel*.

Я никогда не слышал, чтобы они ссорились.

Задание 1

Переведите предложения.

1. Have you heard him preach? 2. When you feel a bad intention enter your heart, cut it off and confess it as soon as possible. 3. Every morning, we hear the bells ring. 4. I was watching the religious procession pass by. 5. We never listen to people confess their sins.

Задание 2

Составьте собственные предложения, подобные тем, что написаны в первом задании.

5. Инфинитив выражает предположение после глаголов *to think* (думать), *to believe* (полагать, считать), *to suppose* (полагать), *to consider* (считать), *to find* (находить), *to know* (знать) и т.д. Обычно после этих глаголов употребляется глагол *to be* с частицей *to*.

Everybody knows him
to be a good preacher.

Всем известно, что
он хороший проповедник.

Задание 1

Переведите предложения.

1. I consider this verse to be difficult for understanding. 2. I believe you to be honest confessing your sins. 3. We know him to be reserved and modest. 4. Do you believe Sister Ann to be capable for it? 5. Nobody knew him to be a monk.

Задание 2

Составьте собственные предложения, подобные тем, что написаны в первом задании.

6. После глаголов *to say* (говорить), *to report* (сообщать), *to announce* (объявлять), *to believe* (полагать), *to suppose* (предполагать), *to think* (думать), *to know* (знать), *to hear* (слышать), *to consider* (считать), взятыми в пассивной форме, инфинитив выражает:

- длительное действие, одновременное с глаголом в пассивном залоге (Infinitive Continuous)

They are said *to be spending*
their holidays at the nunnery.

Говорят, они сейчас проводят
свой отпуск в монастыре.

- действие обычное, повторяющееся.

They are said *to spend* their
holidays at the nunnery.

Говорят, они обычно проводят
отпуск в монастыре.

- действие, предшествующее глаголу в пассивном залоге.

They are said *to have spent*
their holidays at the nunnery.

Говорят, они провели свой
отпуск в монастыре.

- действие одновременное, длящееся в течение какого-то времени (обязательно с предлогами *since* или *for*) до момента разговора.

They are said *to have been spending* their holidays at the nunnery since last Friday.

Говорят, что с прошлой пятницы они проводят отпуск в монастыре.

Задание 1

Переведите предложения

1. The deacon Andrew Kuraev is known to be a good missionary. 2. The meeting of Christian youth is announced to take place in April. 3. The Seminary is believed to give a good theological education. 4. About eight hundred pilgrims are supposed to be walking to Korobeinikovo. 5. An icon of the Savior is heard to have been bleeding for some years. 6. Brother Ilya, you are thought to be working at the library! 7. Prelate Nicolas is considered to be the fastest helper of Christians.

Задание 2

Составьте собственные предложения, подобные тем, что написаны в первом задании.

Обзорное упражнение по употреблению инфинитива

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. To resign oneself is useful. 2. It is noble to defend the Motherland. 3. St. Stephen was the first to die a violent death for Christ. 4. I shall be the last to cast a stone at you. 5. You'll be the next to answer. 6. This was a good way to walk. 7. We shall give you a nice book to read in the bus. 8. Many people wanted Jesus to cure them. 9. I hate myself to be so proud and selfish. 10. His father would like him to become a priest. 11. Have you ever seen the sun miraculously play in the sky the Easter morning? 12. All parishioners find him to be the best for the duties of the churchwarden. 13. His Holiness the Patriarch is reported to arrive to our diocese next week. 14. Father Michael is heard to have received theological education at the Academy. 15. He is thought to know the Psalter by heart.

Герундий

Герундий в форме **Perfect** употребляется, когда действие, которое он выражает, предшествует действию, выраженному глаголом в личной форме. В форме **Simple** он выражает одновременность совершения действий.

He is engaged	in building	Он занимается	
He was engaged	a bell -	Он занимался	строительством
He will be engaged	- tower	Он займется	колокольни

He insists on having seen it with his own eyes.

Он настаивает на том, что видел это собственными глазами.

Герундий употребляется в предложении в различных функциях.

- 1. Герундий является подлежащим или именной частью составного сказуемого.**

Singing is his hobby.
His favorite hobby is reading.

Задание 1

Переведите предложения

1. Reading in Church Slavonic is not difficult. 2. Helping people is a good thing. 3. Our favorite duty is to help the librarian. 4. Speaking Altai is useful for a missionary. 5. Fasting is very useful for your salvation. 6. The best thing in illness is praying. 7. Praying is the first thing he does in the morning. 8. My favorite pass-time is reading. 9. Attending church services is our duty.

Задание 2

Составьте собственные предложения, подобные тем, что написаны в первом задании.

- 2. Герундий может быть косвенным дополнением после ряда выражений, которые надо запомнить:**

to be engaged in – заниматься чем-либо.
to be interested in – интересоваться чем-либо.
to persist in – упорно продолжать делать что-либо
to accuse of – обвинять в чем-либо
to suspect of – подозревать в чем-либо
to be fond of – любить что-либо
to insist on – настаивать на чем-либо
to prevent from – препятствовать чему-либо
to be responsible for – быть ответственным за что-либо
to think of – думать о чем-либо
to get used to – привыкать делать что-либо
to spend... in – тратить на что-либо
to be afraid of – бояться делать что-либо
to be capable (incapable) of – быть способным на что-либо

Задание 1

Переведите предложения

1. He insists on building the church on the hill. 2. The head of the administration persists in refusing to return the ancient building to the church. 3. Mike's parents suspect him of attending a sect. 4. I seriously think of taking monastic vows. 5. Dear parents, I am getting used to eating Lenten fare. 6. Why do you suspect him of having spied? 7. We are

engaged in making the Epiphany ice-hole. 8. Brother Vladimir is responsible for cooking the Christmas meal. 9. We couldn't prevent the girl from taking drugs. 10. People are often afraid of confessing for the first time.

Задание 2

Составьте собственные предложения, подобные тем, что написаны в первом задании.

2. Как определение, герундий часто следует после существительных с предлогом. Наиболее употребительны существительные

astonishment at – удивление
 disappointment at – разочарование
 surprise at - удивление
 apology for - извинение
 preparation for - приготовление
 reason for - причина
 experience in - опыт
 interest in - интерес
 skill in - мастерство
 chance of – удобный случай
 fear of - страх
 habit of - привычка
 hope of - надежда
 importance of - важность
 intention of - намерение
 necessity of - необходимость
 pleasure of - удовольствие
 possibility of - возможность
 process of – процесс

Задание 1

Переведите предложения

1. His skill in gilding church domes is surprising. 2. Is there any reason for being angry with me? 3. Brother Anthony's experience in teaching Greek is really great. 4. Everybody knows his habit of fasting on Monday. 5. We understand the importance of teaching the Bases of Orthodox Culture. 6. Don't lose this wonderful chance of visiting the Holy Land. 7. The pleasure of seeing Your Reverence will be enormous. 8. I cherish a hope of visiting Jerusalem some day. 9. I have a possibility of participating in your charitable activity.

Задание 2

Составьте собственные предложения, подобные тем, что написаны в первом задании.

3. Герундий может являться обстоятельством времени, цели и т. д., следуя за предлогами, основными из которых являются:

on - после
 after - после
 before - перед
 for – за то, что
 through – из-за
 by – при помощи
 besides – кроме того, что
 instead of – вместо того, чтобы
 without - без
 apart from - помимо
 in case of – в случае

Задание 1

Переведите предложения

1. On hearing the confession of the poor man the old priest was touched. 2. After praying they began to dig a trench for the church base. 3. Before picking the speck out of your brother's eye, remove the log from your own eye. 4. Everybody liked Brother Paul for being so gentle and sympathetic. 5. He gave up smoking through praying God to help. 6. We decorated our holy corner by putting some lovely willow branches and a dish with red eggs. 7. Besides being a churchwarden he sings in the choir. 8. Help Brother Igor instead of dreaming under the tree. 9. A monk does nothing without asking a blessing from his superior. 10. Apart from sweeping the yard brother Oleg must feed cows. 11. In case of being ill you should (следует) ask priests to come and anoint you.

Задание 2

Составьте собственные предложения, подобные тем, что написаны в первом задании.

Причастие

Причастие – это неличная форма глагола, сочетающая в себе свойства глагола, прилагательного и наречия. Отсюда его функции в предложении.

1. Present Participle Active обозначает действие, одновременное с действием, выраженным глаголом в личной форме.

We are taking a photo		of a monk <i>feeding</i> doves.
We took a photo		
We'll take a photo		

Мы сейчас фотографируем		монаха, <i>кормящего</i> голубей.
Мы сейчас сфотографировали		
Мы сфотографируем		

Задание 1

Переведите предложения. Подчеркните **Present Participle**.

1. He gave money to a woman *begging* near the church. 2. A little boy pointed out the churchwarden *leaving* the refectory. 3. I'll stay at my friends' *living* in Diveevo. 4. Everybody was looking at His Grace *entering* the cathedral. 5. *Being* in the church, we admired beautiful icons.

Задание 2

Составьте собственные предложения, подобные тем, что написаны в первом задании.

2. Present Participle Active может быть определением к существительному

The *approaching* procession looked very impressive with icons and banners.

Приближающийся крестный ход с хоругвями и иконами выглядел внушительным.

We were looking at the *approaching* religious procession.

Мы смотрели на приближающийся крестный ход.

Задание 1

Переведите предложения. Подчеркните **Present Participle**

1. The confessing woman was very upset. 2. The shining crosses attracted all eyes by their beauty. 3. Don't listen to confessing people! 4. Praying people were standing around the priest. 5. The believers were driven into the burning temple.

Задание 2

Составьте собственные предложения, подобные тем, что написаны в первом задании.

3. Present Participle Active может быть обстоятельством времени.

Предлоги **while** и **when** показывают, что действие одновременно с глаголом в личной форме или является обычным, повторяющимся. Отсутствие предлога перед причастием показывает, что выраженное им действие предшествует действию глагола-сказуемого.

While burning incense in the temple, the deacon let fall a small piece of coal.

Кадя в храме, дьякон уронил уголек.

When leaving the church we usually extinguish candles.

Уходя из храма,
мы гасим свечи.

Coming home the Easter morning we broke the fast.

Придя домой в Пасхальное
утро, мы разговелись.

Задание 1

Переведите предложения. Подчеркните Present Participle.

1. While putting my mouth to the icon I noticed tears on the Virgin's face. 2. When seeing her children to the door she always made the sign of cross over them. 3. Becoming a member of the sect Andrew changed very much. 4. Recovering he ordered a thanksgiving service. 5. While reading Lives of the Saints I take notes and pray.

Задание 2

Составьте собственные предложения, подобные тем, что написаны в первом задании.

Present Participle Active может быть обстоятельством причины, если действие, выраженное им и действие глагола-сказуемого одновременны.

Being a Seminary student I can't go home when I desire.

Будучи студентом Семинарии,
я не могу ездить домой, когда хочется.

Задание 1

Переведите предложения. Подчеркните Present Participle.

1. Being a city-dweller I met a lot of problems in my village parish. 2. Serving in a distant parish Father Illarion could come to the city only once a year. 3. Being unmarried he couldn't become a deacon. 4. Having a big family Father Andrew must work hard. 5. Studying by correspondence I need tutorial hours at the Seminary before taking exams.

Задание 2

Составьте собственные предложения, подобные тем, что написаны в первом задании.

5. Perfect Participle Active употребляется в качестве обстоятельства причины, если оно обозначает действие, предшествующее действию глагола-сказуемого.

Having visited the Holy Land

Посетив Святую Землю, вы можете

you can say much
interesting at the Sunday school.

рассказать много интересного
в воскресной школе.

Задание 1

Переведите предложения. Подчеркните Perfect Participle.

1. Having taken the veil she never leaves the nunnery. 2. Having lost her husband she often comes to the church to order the office for the dead. 3. Having read much at night time he ruined his eyesight. 4. Having visited invalids Father Michael came home when his children were sleeping. 5. Having forgotten his spectacles at home Father Simon met many problems serving.

Задание 2

Составьте собственные предложения, подобные тем, что написаны в первом задании.

6. Perfect Participle Active употребляется в качестве обстоятельства времени, если говорящий хочет особо подчеркнуть то, что действие, выраженное причастием, произошло раньше действия глагола-сказуемого.

Having baked communion
bread I could pray and go to bed.

Испекя просфоры, я смог
помолиться и лечь спать.

Задание 1

Переведите предложения. Подчеркните Perfect Participle.

1. Having done all homework I asked my mother ☐ s permission to go for a walk. 2. Having spoken for a little time I blessed my daughter and left her room. 3. Having entered the Seminary I began collecting religious books. 4. Having fallen ill he began to pray again. 5. Having looked out from the altar the deacon told the priest that there were many people waiting to confess their sins.

Задание 2

Составьте собственные предложения, подобные тем, что написаны в первом задании.

7. Past Participle Passive может быть определением к существительному.

Blessed water *brought* from
the church may be fresh for a very
long time.

Святая вода, принесенная из
церкви, может оставаться свежей
долгое время.

Задание 1

Переведите предложения. Подчеркните Past Participle.

1. You must burn spoiled confession bread. 2. Priests never divulge confessed sins. 3. A nice toboggan-shoot built in the church yard for Christmas holidays attracted many children. 4. The young Orthodox believers invited to the meeting expressed a great anxiety about the increasing sectarian activity at the educational system. 5. The donation given by Mrs. Sodovskaya let build the Virgin-of -Kazan Nunnery.

Задание 2.

Составьте собственные предложения, подобные тем, что написаны в первом задании.

8. Past Participle выражает действие, совершающееся обычно, вообще.

A thurible is an object
used in performing religious rites.

Кадило – предмет, используемый
при совершении церковных обрядов.

Задание 1.

Переведите предложения. Подчеркните Past Participle.

1. Groups organized at the Pedagogical University prepare specialists for teaching the Bases of Orthodox Culture. 2. I shall never forget places visited in Jerusalem. 3. The simple phrases said by the priest awoke something forgotten in my mind, something connected with my Granny who was a real Christian. 4. Your left hand should not know about donations given by your right hand. 5. Parishes created in villages need priests having a good theological education.

Задание 2.

Составьте собственные предложения, подобные тем, что написаны в первом задании.

Побудительные предложения

В предложениях, выражающих просьбу, приказ, совет и т. п. употребляется глагол в повелительном наклонении. Такие предложения называются побудительными.

Форма глагола в повелительном наклонении зависит от лица и числа того, к кому обращается говорящий.

а) Если мы обращаемся ко второму лицу, форма повелительного наклонения совпадает с инфинитивом без частицы **to**:

Помоги (помогите)!

Help!

в) Если побуждение к действию обращено на первое или третье лицо единственного и множественного числа, побудительное предложение состоит из следующих членов:

Глагол	Личное местоимение в	Глагол, обозначающий
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	объектном падеже или имя существительное (или собственное)	действие, которое нужно выполнить (без частицы to)
Let	me	help!
Let	him	come!
Let	her	sing!
Let	them	go out!
Let	Father Oleg	decide!

Такие предложения могут переводиться двояко:

Let him sing with us.

Пусть он с нами поет.

Можно он будет с нами петь?

В первом лице множественного числа следует различать полную и сокращенную формы местоимения **us**: **Let us** и **Let's**

Let us help you.

Позвольте мы вам поможем.

Let's help Father Peter

Давайте поможем отцу Петру.

Отрицательная форма побудительных предложений образуется при помощи **do not** (**don't**) для всех лиц. Сравните:

Come tomorrow!

Приходите завтра!

Don't come tomorrow!

Не приходите завтра!

Let Mary help them!

Пусть Мария им поможет!

Don't let Mary help them!

Пусть Мария им не помогает!

Let's have a rest!

Давайте отдохнем!

Don't let's have a rest!

Давайте не будем отдыхать.

Задание 1

Переведите следующие предложения.

1. If your right eye causes you to stumble, gouge it out and throw it away. (Matthew 5, 29) 2. Love your enemies and pray for the ones who persecute you (Matthew 5, 44). 3) Do not worry about tomorrow, for tomorrow will have its own cares (Matthew 6, 34). 6. Ask and it will be given; seek and you will find; knock and it will be opened. (Matthew 7, 7). 7. If anyone among you lacks wisdom, let him ask of God (James 1, 5). 8. Let him ask in faith (James 1, 6). 9. Let everyone be quick to listen, slow to speak, slow to anger (James 1, 19). 10. He who said, «Do not commit adultery», also said, «Do not murder». (James 2, 11). 11. Be submissive therefore to God. Resist the devil, and he will flee from you (James 4, 7) 12. Sinners, cleanse your hands. Double minded, purify your hearts. (James 4, 8). 13. Do not speak against one another, brothers. (James 4, 11). 14. Is anyone sick? Let him invite the priests and let them pray over him, having anointed him with oil in the Lord's name. (James 5, 14).

Задание 2

Поставьте предложения в отрицательную форму. Переведите полученные предложения.

1. Let him stay in bed! 2. Let's hurry! 3. Let the deacon help them! 4. Let sister Nina go to the hospital! 5. Let them wait for us. 6. Let Father Stephan answer their questions. 7. Let's pray for a rain! 8. Let's present the poor people with our old things! 9. Let our daughter go to a disco club! 10. Let's watch TV!

Задание 3

Посоветуйте, употребляя побудительные предложения в утвердительной или отрицательной форме, что делать человеку, если он говорит:

1. I often quarrel with my parents. 2. My son is a drug-taker. 3. My relatives don't go to church. 4. I can't understand Church service. 5. I don't fast. 6. I don't want to pray. 7. My brother is often ill. 8. I am very unlucky. 9. I don't know what to confess. 10. Brother Paul is not ready for the examination.

Задание 4

На какие побудительные предложения были даны ответы?

Пример: a) I have already wrtten a letter.- Write a letter to your Granny!

b) He has already confessed them.-Let him confess his sins!

1. She has already left the sect. 2. They married a week ago. 3. We have already asked him to be Nick's god-father. 4. She has already joined the procession. 5. Igor has already given up smoking. 6. We have already baptized the baby. 7. Father Matthew invited a teacher to the parish school some days ago. 8. Father Anthony has already imposed a penance upon me. 9. We prayed for a good weather yesterday. 10. Parishioners have already collected money for his treatment at the hospital.

UNIT 2

ABOUT MYSELF

I am Peter Sokolov. I am an Orthodox priest. According to the Orthodox tradition, there is regular and parish clergy. Regular clergy are monks who take three vows: of chastity, poverty and obedience. Monks usually live in monasteries. Church bishops are only monks.

Parish clergy are married priests. Clergyman can not change his status. He can be married only once. I am married too. My wife's name is Helen. She is a good chemist but she doesn't work now. We got married ten years ago. There are three children in our family and we are going to adopt a child.

I serve at a village parish. As a city-dweller I faced many problems when we came to the parish. We had to get used to live in a wooden house without any conveniences, to work in the kitchen-garden, to walk at any weather. My parishioners and the churchwarden made everything much easier. They helped us to settle down and to get used to our new life. We are happy now.

As I have already told, my wife stays at home to take care of our children, to cook and sometimes to help me. She is fond of reading religious books and if she finds something interesting to be used in my sermons she puts it on my table. When my parishioners are ill she cooks tasty things and visits them alone or in my company. When people come to my place Helen lays the table and takes children away not to embarrass the visitor. Helen sings at the church choir. She likes it very much and she teaches our older children to sing too.

Let me tell you some words about my children. We have three sons. They are eight, six and three years old. To tell the truth, they are very lively boys, always ready to laugh and play. Sometimes they are a bit naughty but in general, we practically have no problems with them. They try to help their mother giving a hand here, a hand there. They never miss church services and attend our parish Sunday school with other children. Last summer Helen took part in the religious procession to Korobeinikovo. My older sons walked with her. I couldn't join them as an old woman from our parish was very ill and my duty was to visit her every day and prepare her for the Heaven.

We decided to adopt a little girl. Our sons are not against. They are ready to give her a warm welcome. My mother will come to help Helen with our children.

I love my family very much. We are friendly and happy together.

Vocabulary

1. according to - в соответствии с
2. regular clergy – монашествующее духовенство
3. parish clergy – белое духовенство
4. to change one's status – изменить статус
5. once – зд. один раз
6. to get married – пожениться
7. a city-dweller – горожанин
8. to face many problems – столкнуться с многими проблемами
9. to get used to – привыкать к
10. a house without any conveniences – дом без удобств
11. a kitchen-garden – огород
12. to make easier – облегчать
13. to settle down – устраиваться (на жительство)
14. to take care of – заботиться о
15. to come to one's place – приходить к кому-либо
16. to take away – уводить
17. to embarrass – смущать

- 18. lively – живой, живчик
- 19. naughty – озорной
- 20. to give a hand here, a hand there – помогать во всем
- 21. to adopt a child – усыновить (удочерить)
- 22. to be against – быть против
- 23. to give a warm welcome – оказать теплый прием
- 24. to be friendly – быть дружными

Задание 1

Прочитайте и переведите текст

Задание 2

Заполните пропуски в предложениях словами из текста.

Young priests ... when they arrive to work in village parishes. They... to serve without guidance of experienced priests. Very often they live in old houses without... Their wives try to... . They ... of their husbands who often spend all their time at the church, and walk... visiting invalids. If the parishioners are... and give... to the priest's family, life becomes pleasant for the pastor.

Задание 3

Закончите предложения, используя лексику текста.

1. It was difficult to get used to live... 2. They were childless and decided... 3. The parish will help you to... 4. When people come to talk with the priest, his wife and his children leave them alone not... 5. This phrase is very expressive and I shall... 6. I haven't got a car and that is why I... 7. Children are very quiet in the church although they are usually rather... 8. Our children see that we are very busy and to help us they... 9. The parishioners have been waiting for a priest since last autumn and they... 10. Our duty is...

Задание 4

Напишите предложения в отрицательной форме.

1. They adopted a little boy. 2. Peter is a naughty boy. 3. He faced a serious problem. 4. My son attends our Sunday school. 4. My daughter takes care of our domestic animals. 5. Our duty is to help people. 6. They live in a house without any conveniences. 7. When people come to talk with the priest his wife takes children away. 8. We shall work in the kitchen garden tomorrow. 9. Father Michael visits invalids at any weather. 10. Clergyman can change his status.

Задание 5

Задайте вопросы к подчеркнутым словам.

1. We are ready to give you a warm welcome. 2. The older boy takes care of his brother. 3. My son is often naughty. 4. They got married six years ago. 5. We have got used to live in a wooden house.

Задание 6

Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Are you a monk? 2. Are you married? 3. When did you get married? 4. Who do you live with? 5. Do you have children? 6. Would you like to adopt a child? 7. Did the parish give you a warm welcome when you came? 8. Do you live in a house without any conveniences? 9. Are your children lively and naughty? 10. Do they take care of the kitchen garden? 11. Does your wife visit invalids in your company? 12. Do you often leave the parish? 13. Does your wife sing in the church choir? 14. Do you often face problems? 15. Is your wife fond of reading religious books?

Задание 7

Расскажите о себе и о своей семье

Studying at the Seminary

For those who enter the Seminary, life changes very much. Everything is new for them. Young people have to take care of themselves, to get used to cafeteria food, to obey their seniors. Fortunately they don't have to find accommodation as they live in the Seminary dormitories.

Students' life consists of prayers, studies, rest and different duties. It is determined by Seminary regulations, living conditions, application in studies and many other things. Students are never left to themselves. The Seminary becomes in a way a parent, their Alma Mater. The Rector appoints tutors to each group and they help students to solve their problems. Besides, sharing dormitories and studying together with their group-mates young people become friends and help each other in all difficult situations.

Let's follow a working day of students. As they usually have lessons in the morning shift, they get up rather early. They pray, have breakfast in the refectory and hurry to the classrooms. There are normally three or four lessons a day in their time-table with a short break after each lesson. A lesson lasts eighty minutes. Students have a cup of tea with a loaf after the third lesson. They have lunch at the refectory when the last lesson is over.

Students haven't much free time in the afternoon. They participate in choir rehearsals, help in different manual works, sing at the church, do homework. Serious students think that once a person entered the Seminary he must do well in his studies and not miss lessons. They work hard to get a good education and become real priests able to shepherd God's flock. They read much and watch experienced priests' work.

The working day of Seminary students finishes rather late. They never go to bed hungry. After a good evening meal they get ready for their lessons, pray and at 11 pm they fall asleep.

Those who study by correspondence arrive at the Seminary twice during an academic year to have tutorial hours, lectures, to take tests and exams. Out-of-town students may live at the Seminary dormitories or find accommodation at their friends' in the city. Of course,

they may have meals at the refectory with the internal students. Students of the extra-mural department may attend lessons at the Seminary whenever they come to the city on business. They may join internal students in their class-rooms, work in the reading-hall, have consultations in different subjects.

Vocabulary

1. to enter the Seminary – поступить в семинарию
2. to take care of oneself – заботиться о себе
3. to get used to – привыкать к
4. cafeteria food – пища в трапезной
5. to find accommodation – находить жилье
6. to consist of – состоять из
7. a duty – послушание
8. a regulation – правило
9. living conditions – условия жизни
10. application in studies – прилежание в учебе
11. to be left to oneself – быть предоставленным самому себе
12. in a way – своего рода
13. the Rector – ректор
14. to appoint a tutor – назначать воспитателя
15. a dormitory – спальня, комната в общежитии
16. a group-mate – одноклассник
17. to follow smth – проследить за ч-л
18. to have lessons in the morning shift – учиться в первую смену
19. a time-table – расписание занятий
20. a break – перемена
21. a refectory – трапезная
22. to participate in – участвовать в
23. a choir rehearsal – репетиция
24. manual work – физический труд
25. to miss lessons – пропускать уроки
26. to do well in studies – хорошо учиться
27. to watch experienced priests' work – наблюдать работу опытных священников
28. to study by correspondence – учиться заочно
29. a tutorial hour – консультация
30. out-of-town students – иногородние студенты
31. an internal student – студент дневного отделения
32. the extra-mural department – заочное отделение

Задание 1

Прочитайте и переведите текст

Задание 2

Заполните пропуски в предложениях подходящими по смыслу словами из текста

Father Peter serves in a distant parish and studies at the Seminary...during an academic year he comes to the Seminary to... tests and exams. He... in the Seminary dormitories. He has meals in the... . With other external students Father Peter... lessons, works at the..., has... in different subjects.

Задание 3

Закончите предложения, используя лексику текста

1. When Father Oleg comes to the Seminary, he lives...
2. I come to the Seminary twice during an academic year because I...
3. When Father Michael comes to the Seminary the internal students ask him about his work because he is...
4. Students have meals at...
5. There are two difficult lessons in our...
6. The head of the Seminary is called...
7. Students go to bed...
8. He is a serious student and he doesn't waste time on...
9. Father Alexander is our...

Задание 4

Напишите предложения в отрицательной форме.

1. He misses lessons. 2. He is an out-of - town student. 3. We shall have English in our time-table tomorrow. 4. Father Peter was our tutor. 5. We are wasting our time. 6. He is in the dormitory. 7. They did well in their studies. 8. He likes meals at the refectory. 9. He comes to Barnaul on business every month. 10. We shall attend lessons with the internal students.

Задание 5

Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Where do you study? 2. Are you an internal or an external student? 3. Why do you study by correspondence? 4. How often do you come to the Seminary? 5. May you have tutorial hours between sessions? 6. Where do you live when you come to the Seminary? 7. Where do you have meals during the session? 8. Do only out-of-town priests study at the Seminary by correspondence? 9. How long does a lesson last? 10. Can students have a cup of tea between lessons? 11. Is there a library and a reading hall at the Seminary? 12. May external students work at the Seminary reading-hall?

Задание 6

Подтвердите фактами из текста следующее утверждение:

The Seminary becomes in a way a parent for the students.

Задание 7

Расскажите о Вашей учебе в семинарии

Our Parish Church

The church where I serve was built at the end of the XIX century. The parish was very prosperous at that time. After the Revolution the church was desecrated and turned into a granary. Twelve years ago the district administration proposed to reopen the temple and assigned a sufficient sum of money for its reconstruction. During two years of reconstruction believers came into the church yard and prayed to the Savior asking His blessing on their daily work. The church is the tallest and the most beautiful building in the village.

Let's enter the church. It is dedicated to the Holy Trinity and consists of three parts: the sanctuary, separated from the rest of the church by the iconostasis, the main part where the worshippers stand, and the anteroom. The last one was for people who could not take part in the Liturgy and stood there and repent.

The wooden Royal Gate is a wonderful creation of a craftsman's skill. The fretted flowers symbolize the doors to Heaven. According to the Orthodox tradition, there are six icons on the Royal gate: the Most Holy Virgin and Archangel Gabriel, and four Evangelists. Above the Gate there is an icon of the Last Supper, because the Liturgy is a repetition of the Last Supper, during which bread and wine are transformed by the Holy Spirit into Very Blood and Body of the Lord Jesus Christ.

The Altar is on the east side because the Second Coming will be from the east, and we are waiting for it facing east during the service.

Every day an icon dedicated to a Church event or a Saint is placed on the lectern in the middle of the church for veneration.

There are some ancient icons in our church. When the temple was vandalized the peasants took the icons to hide them at home and returned them when the reconstruction had begun.

One of the most ancient icons dates back to the 18th century. It depicts St. George the Vanquisher killing a dragon which symbolizes devil. One of the most venerated icons is the so called «Not Made with Hands Icon» of the Lord. It was originally the image of Christ's face on a towel.

On the right wall, there are icons of the most popular Saints - St. Nicholas the Wonderworker and St. Seraphim of Sarov. Of course, we have some icons of Our Lady. One of them is a nice oil-painted copy of the miracle-working icon of Korobeinikovo. The icons of Our Lady of Vladimir and Smolensk are also very beautiful.

The church is open every day, but we serve only three or four days a week. The Liturgy begins at 8 in the morning and with Gospel reading and confession lasts till 11 am. The believers light candles in front of the icons. A burning candle, as well as an icon-lamp, means our offering to God.

Vocabulary

1. to be prosperous – быть процветающим
2. to be desecrated – быть оскверненным
3. to turn into smth – сделать чем-либо (превратить в)
4. the district administration – районная администрация
5. to reopen a church – вновь открыть церковь
6. to assign – выделить
7. a reconstruction – восстановление
8. to ask God's blessing on smth – просить Божие благословение на ч-л
9. to perform a miracle – явить чудо
10. to be dedicated to – зд. посвящать

11. to consist of – состоять из
12. the sanctuary – святилище, алтарь
13. a worshipper – молящийся человек
14. an anteroom – притвор
15. fretted – резной
16. to symbolize – символизировать
17. according to – в соответствии с
18. the Royal Gate – Царские врата
19. the Most Holy Virgin – Пресвятая Дева
20. Archangel Gabriel – Архангел Гавриил
21. to be transformed into – пресуществляться в
22. very – зд. истинный
23. the Second Coming – второе пришествие
24. to face east – стоять лицом на восток
25. a lectern – аналой
26. the veneration – поклонение
27. to vandalize – громить
28. to hide at home – спрятать дома
29. to date back – датироваться
30. to depict – описывать, представлять
31. St. George the Vanquisher – Св. Георгий Победоносец
32. Not Made With Hand – Нерукотворный
33. St. Nicholas the Wonderworker – св. Николай Чудотворец
34. St. Seraphim of Sarov – св. Серафим Саровский
35. Our Lady – Госпожа Богородица
36. Our Lord – Господь
37. a miracle-working – чудотворный
38. to light a candle – зажигать свечу
39. an icon-lamp – лампада

Задание 1

Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Задание 2

Заполните пропуски в предложениях подходящими по смыслу словами из текста.

Father George... in a village church. It is... to St. Nicholas the... There are many believers in the village and the parish is... The... administration and the parish collaborate to educate people. The peasants always ask... before the beginning of their work. The... often come to the Liturgy to confess and receive... and... of Jesus Christ.

Задание 3

Закончите предложения, используя лексику текста.

1. We begin nothing without...
2. The Lord comes invisibly through...

3. According to the Christian tradition the worshippers...
4. We believe that bread and wine...
5. Nobody knows the day of...
6. Put the icon on...
7. He knows that after the Revolution his grand-father...
8. An unknown benefactor...
9. The fretted flowers decorate...
10. The worshippers put their mouths to the icon on...

Задание 4

Задайте вопросы к подчеркнутым словам.

1. Twelve years ago the district administration proposed to reopen the church. 2. There are six icons on the Royal Gate. 3. The church is open every day. 4. The believers light candles in front of the icons. 5. The Altar is on the east side.

Задание 5

Напишите предложения в отрицательной форме и переведите их.

1. Our parish is very prosperous. 2. The district administration collaborated with the church. 4. Let's enter the church. 5. The icon is placed on the lectern. 6. The peasants took the icons to hide them at home. 7. There are many ancient icons in our church. 8. We have an oil-painted copy of this icon. 9. The church is open every day. 10. The worshippers light icon – lamps in the altar.

Задание 6

Ответьте на вопросы

1. Who is the patron saint of your church? 2. When was the church built? 3. How many parts are there in it? 4. Does the iconostasis separate the worshippers from the sanctuary in your church? 5. Are there any icons in the anteroom of your church? 6. What icons of Our Lady are there in your church? 7. Are there any miracle-working icons in it? 8. What icons are the most venerated in your parish? 9. Is there a copy of the icon of Our Lady of Korobeinikovo in your church? 10. Are all your icons oil-painted?

Задание 7

Расскажите о церкви, в которой Вы служите.

PRIESTS' WORK

The daily routine of a priest depends on many different factors, such as his status, place of service, etc. If he is a monk, his life is regulated by monastic rules. He serves at the

temple, performs different occasional rites such as funerals, marriages, baptizing, administering extreme unction, etc. He has meals at the monastery refectory. Regular clergymen have duties at the monastery. They may take care of the library, hospital; etc. They usually can not choose a work to do. Father Superior decides what to charge to this or that monk.

As far as married priests are concerned, they are freer in organizing their life but it does not mean that they are less busy. Their working day begins very early if they are to serve in the church. Their morning prayer is very long. After the Liturgy if there isn't the second priest, they perform different rites or sanctify water. It is necessary to note that on such days priests have the first meal in the afternoon. Very often after a short break, they return to the sanctuary for the evening service which lasts till darkness because people prefer confessing in the evening.

Priests understand better than anybody else that our Christian duty is to help people in need. That is why they are always ready to visit suffering or dying people even if they are dead tired or ill themselves. Priests visit people in prison to console and to confess them. They help criminals to find themselves and to come to God.

As you see, the working day of Orthodox priests is full of different duties. They become much busier when the school year begins. The Orthodox priests not only teach at parish Sunday schools but they are often invited to secular schools to help teachers in bringing pupils up. They speak about Christian values, about Orthodox traditions, answer numerous questions. It happens that teenagers are not ready to give a warm welcome to the «pope» but their attitude usually changes and they are happy to see the priest again.

Late in the afternoon, priests return home and spend short leisure hours with their children and wives. They don't forget about self-education. They read much, make abstracts of necessary texts. As you see, priests' life is very far from being monotonous.

Vocabulary

1. the daily routine – зд. распорядок дня
2. monastic rules – монастырские правила, устав
3. a funeral – панихида, отпевание
4. a marriage - венчание
5. to administer extreme unction - соборовать
6. to have meals – принимать пищу
7. Father Superior - настоятель
8. to charge - поручать
9. to be less busy - быть менее занятым
10. it means that - это означает, что...
11. to sanctify - освящать
12. to last - длиться
13. people in need – нуждающиеся люди
14. to suffer - страдать
15. a prison - тюрьма
16. to console - утешать
17. to find oneself – обрести себя
18. an academic year - учебный год
19. to teach - преподавать
20. secular - светский
21. to bring up - воспитывать
22. Christian values - христианские ценности
23. numerous – многочисленный
24. a teenager – подросток

- 25. an attitude – отношение
- 26. a leisure hour – свободный час, час досуга
- 27. self-education – самообразование
- 28. to make abstracts – конспектировать
- 29. to be far from – быть далеко от
- 30. to be monotonous – быть однообразным

Задание 1

Прочитайте и переведите текст

Задание 2

Заполните пропуски в предложениях выражениями из текста

1. Many people come to... 2. Suffering people ask priests to... them... 3. When Father Oleg serves in the church he... at half past twelve. 4.... are very severe here. 5. I don't think that village priests... 6. When ... began Father Matthew was often invited to the primary classes. 7. Very few... spend their... reading Gospels. 8. My brother... from being a believer. 9. I... to use them at my sermons. 10. We invited a priest to... our new house.

Задание 3

Переведите текст без словаря.

When the academic year finished Victor's life became very monotonous. He was less busy than usually and decided to visit the monastery in the suburbs of the city. Victor was very far from being a real believer. His attitude to the Orthodoxy was rather cold. He had read the Gospels when he was a teenager but didn't return to the Bible again. He spent his leisure hours at the computer or in a disco-club.

Victor decided to go to the monastery to study Russian architecture. He thought that self-education was very important in people's life. Victor watched the service, admired beautiful singing, had a meal with other pilgrims in the refectory. He understood that he was opening a new page in his life; he felt a great need to find God.

Задание 4

Закончите предложения, используя лексику текста.

1. This is our refectory. You may... 2. Our life is regulated by... 3. We can't decide it without... 4. Father Igor visited his parishioner to... 5. I hope that when the session finishes I... 6. Unfortunately pupils know nothing about... 7. We must help... 8. I have bought a special copy-book to... 9. Father Michael serves in the morning and then he will go to... 10. Don't forget about...

Задание 5

Задайте вопросы к подчеркнутым словам.

1. We have meals at the Seminary refectory. 2. When he has a leisure hour he makes fretted frames for icons. 3. He is sanctifying water now. 4. We shall ask him about his daily routine. 5. He is answering teenagers' questions about Orthodoxy.

Задание 6

Ответьте на вопросы

1. Are you a monk or a married priest? 2. Where do you serve? 3. How many times a week do you serve? 4. What religious rite do you perform the most often? 5. What rite do you like best? 6. When do you have meals? 7. Are you often invited to sanctify houses and offices? 8. How many priests are there in your church? 9. Do you visit prisoners? 10. Are you sometimes invited to hospitals to administer the extreme unction? 11. Do you have much leisure time? 12. Do you find time for self-education? 13. Do pupils of public schools like to speak about Christian values? 14. Do you make abstracts of interesting texts?

Задание 7

Расскажите о работе священника

UNIT 3

Text 1

Orthodox Christianity in Britain

1. As Orthodox believe, the Orthodox Church is the only Church. During the first millennium virtually all Christians were Orthodox. When we talk about early Christians, in East and in West, we are in fact talking about early Orthodox. It was only in the XI century that the West broke away from the Church and founded what is called Roman Catholicism. As the centuries passed, other groups broke away from Roman Catholicism and founded hundreds of Protestant sects.
2. Despite this, in Western countries, there has always been a very small minority of people who have remained faithful to the Orthodox Church. In recent times, especially since the Russian Revolution and the emigration of Russians to the West, the Western people have been able to return to the Orthodox Church, going back to what was the native Christian tradition of our ancestors in the first millennium.
3. Of course the vast majority of Orthodox in the British Isles are immigrants, especially from Cyprus, the Ukraine, Russia and Romania, some 400,000 in all. Nevertheless, in England, I think there are now about fifty small Orthodox parishes where English is the language of worship, with dozens of English Orthodox priests.
4. Now that the Russian Church is free from persecution, we look forward to the spiritual support of the free Russian Church inside Russia, which many of us, like me, look to as our Mother Church. We, a tiny minority in the British Isles, look to the Russian Orthodoxy for support in our struggle here.

Задание 1

Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Задание 2

Выполните тест.

1. В каком абзаце говорится о православных приходах в Великобритании?
1, 2, 3, 4
2. В каком абзаце говорится о расколе в Церкви?
1, 2, 3, 4
3. Определите, является ли утверждение *Orthodoxy appears in the XI century*
а) истинным
в) ложным
с) в тексте нет информации
5. Определите, является ли утверждение *The ancient Christian Church broke into hundreds of sects*
а) истинным
в) ложным
с) в тексте нет информации
6. Определите, является ли утверждение *The Russian Church inside Russia has a great influence in the Christian world*
а) истинным
в) ложным
с) в тексте нет информации
7. Является ли утверждение *Orthodoxy is considered to be a new religion in Great Britain*
а) истинным
в) ложным
с) в тексте нет информации
7. Является ли утверждение *Native Englishmen compose a great majority of Orthodox in Britain.*
а) истинным
в) ложным
с) в тексте нет информации
8. Является ли утверждение *Britain was an Orthodox country in the first millennium.*
а) истинным
в) ложным
с) в тексте нет информации

Задание 3

Ответьте на вопросы

1. When did the great schism occur? 2. Did the Roman Catholicism remain united after it had broken away from the Church? 3. Where did numerous Protestant sects come from? 4. Were there any Orthodox believers in Western countries after the schism? 5. How many Orthodox parishes are there in the British Isles?

Text 2

The Religious Education in pre-Revolutionary Russia

The religious education system, which is being created in our country today, is completely new and unprecedented. Throughout her history up to 1917, our Church lived in a country that could not think itself outside Orthodoxy. The public education was at the same time ecclesiastical. In the 19th century Russia there was a whole network of parish schools, which offered both primary and Orthodox education. Churchness was an integral feature of the parish education. In parish schools, Orthodox priests did most of the work and religious instruction was the core of the curriculum. Both teachers and pupils were inchurched. Studies were unthinkable without participation in worship; prayers before and after classes were quite natural. The entire public education system in pre-Revolutionary Russia, though placed under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education, was closely connected with the Orthodox Church.

The catastrophe that fell upon Russia in the beginning of the 20th century turned everything over in our country, bringing enormous disasters and destruction. The public education was separated from the Church. The teaching of Orthodox faith was prohibited in all public and private educational institutions.

Задание 1

Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Задание 2

Выполните тест.

1. Является ли утверждение The modern religious educational system reproduces the religious education in pre-Revolutionary Russia
 - а) истинным
 - в) ложным
 - с) в тексте нет информации
2. Является ли утверждение Orthodoxy was the state religion in pre-revolutionary Russia
 - а) истинным
 - в) ложным
 - с) в тексте нет информации
3. Является ли утверждение Religious instruction took the most important place in the curriculum of parish schools
 - а) истинным
 - в) ложным
 - с) в тексте нет информации
4. Является ли утверждение Public education in pre-Revolutionary Russia was not separated from the Church

- а) истинным
 - в) ложным
 - с) в тексте нет информации
5. Определите правильный перевод предложения The religious educational system is being created in our country.
- а) В нашей стране создается система религиозного образования.
 - б) В нашей стране создана система религиозного образования
6. Выберите, какому слову из текста соответствует определение «connected with a Christian church»
- а) religious
 - б) ecclesiastical
 - с) inchurched
7. Выберите, какому слову из текста соответствует определение “a course of study offered in a school, college, etc.”
- а) curriculum
 - б) instruction
 - с) education
8. Выберите, какому предложению из текста синонимично предложение Elementary and ecclesiastical education were given at such schools.
- а) Such schools offered both primary and Orthodox education.
 - б) Public education was at the same time ecclesiastical.

Задание 3

Ответьте на вопросы

1. Was the religious instruction an important subject in public schools? 2. Were prayers natural at school? 3. When was the public education separated from the church? 4. What changes did it produce? 5. Is the religious education being created nowadays?

Text 3

Apocryphal Writings

1. There is an opinion that St Irenaeus, the first Christian writer to list all four canonical Gospels (of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John) as divinely-inspired, included these four Gospels, and left all other Gospels out only because of the organized world: four elements, four seasons, four corners of the earth. Was that really the reason for including only four, now canonical Gospels, into the New Testament?

2. In the second century a whole series of apocryphal writings appeared. The reason for their appearance is that when people in the second century saw that the four Gospels, the accounts of the life of Christ written in the first century, had become, as might say, «bestsellers», they copied their titles and even parts of their contents. However, they did not relate the truth, for their authors were not eyewitnesses or disciples of Christ. They simply called their writings «gospels» which were in many cases anti-Christian. However, the saints at that time knew what was authentic and what was not. What was authentic has ever since

been part of the canon of Holy Scriptures, that we call the Bible, with its canonical books.

3. The number four simply tells us that only four of the Apostles wrote Gospels. We have to remember that many of the Apostles were very simple people and only some of them knew how to read and write. For example, Luke was educated, a doctor and iconographer; but Peter, was a fisherman. Indeed, some people believe that the Gospel of St Mark was actually dictated to the Apostle Mark by the Apostle Peter, because he himself could not read and write. The same is true of the Apostle Peter's epistles - they were written by others under his dictation. As regards the canon of Holy Scripture, St Irenaeus was not a mere «Christian writer», but a Church Father, a Saint of God.

4. The Russian monk St. Silvanus the Athonite (+1938) said that even if all the copies of Holy Scriptures in the world were to disappear it would not matter, for holy people would rewrite them through the inspiration of the Holy Spirit. The Holy Spirit inspires people to write the Holy Scriptures. All other writings are merely human writings.

Задание 1

Прочитайте текст

Задание 2

Выполните тест.

1. В соответствии с номерами абзацев текста расположите пункты плана текста. Поставьте перед каждым пунктом номер соответствующего абзаца.
 - Some details about the Evangelists
 - Impossibility of disappearance of Holy Scriptures.
 - The great importance of Church Fathers' judgments.
 - Appearance of Apocryphal Gospels.
2. Определите, является ли утверждение The Holy Spirit inspired the Holy Scriptures
 - а) истинным
 - в) ложным
 - с) в тексте нет информации
3. Определите, является ли утверждение Apocryphal Gospels were often anti – Christian
 - а) истинным
 - в) ложным
 - с) в тексте нет информации
4. Определите, является ли утверждение Apocryphal Gospels were written by Christ's disciples
 - а) истинным
 - в) ложным
 - с) в тексте нет информации
5. Определите, является ли утверждение The text quotes opinions of Christian Saints about the Holy Scriptures

- a) истинным
- b) ложным
- c) в тексте нет информации

6. Определите, является ли утверждение The text gives the number of Apocryphal Gospels.

- a) истинным
- b) ложным
- c) в тексте нет информации

7. Определите, является ли утверждение The author of the text disagrees that the number of canonical Gospels corresponds to the number of the organized world

- a) истинным
- b) ложным
- c) в тексте нет информации

8. Определите, какому слову из текста соответствует определение A follower of any great teacher

- a) eyewitness
- b) saint
- c) disciple

Задание 3

Ответьте на вопросы

1. How does the widespread error quoted in the text explain the number of canonical Gospels? 2. Were apocryphal writings inspired by the Holy Spirit? 3. Who listed four canonical Gospels? 4. When did apocryphal gospels appear? 5. Were all Apostles educated persons?

Text 4

The Jewish Religious Groups

1. By the first century B.C., the Law of Moses had become extremely important to the Jews. The people had studied and argued over the Law. They understood the Law in different ways, but many Jews were ready to die for that Law. There were three major religious groups among the Jews, and there were scribes (lawyers or scholars) in each group.

2. One of the groups was called the Sadducees. This name probably comes from the name Zadoc, the High Priest in King David's time. Many of the priests and the people in authority were Sadducees. These men accepted only the Law (the books of Moses) as their authority in religious matters. The Law taught many things about priests and sacrifices, but it did not teach about life after death. So the Sadducees did not believe in people being raised from death.

3. Another group was called the Pharisees. This name comes from a Hebrew word meaning "to interpret" or "to separate". These men tried to teach or interpret the Law of Moses to the common people. The Pharisees believed that there was an oral tradition going back to

Moses' time. They believed that men of each generation could interpret the Law in a way that would allow it to meet the needs of that generation. This meant that the Pharisees could accept not only the Law of Moses as their authority, but also the Prophets, the Holy Writings, and even their own traditions. These men tried very hard to follow the Law and their traditions. So they were very careful about what they ate and what they touched. They were careful about washing hands and bathing. They believed that people would be raised from death because many prophets had said that it would happen.

4. The third major group was the Essenes. Many of priests in Jerusalem did not live the way God wanted them to. Also, the Romans had appointed many of the High Priests, and some of these men were not qualified according to the Law of Moses. Because of this, the Essenes did not think the worship and sacrifices were being done properly in Jerusalem. So the Essenes moved out into the Judean desert to live. They formed their own community, where only other Essenes could come and live. The Essenes fasted and prayed and waited for God to send the Messiah and purify the temple and the priesthood.

Задание 1

Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Задание 2

Выполните тест.

1. Определите, является ли утверждение The Essenes did not believe in resurrection
 - a) истинным
 - b) ложным
 - c) в тексте нет информации
2. В тексте не объясняется происхождение названия группы
 - a) Sadducees
 - b) Pharisees
 - c) Essenes
3. Определите, является ли утверждение The Jews were not unanimous in understanding the Law
 - a) истинным
 - b) ложным
 - c) в тексте нет информации
4. Определите, является ли утверждение The Law of Moses didn't teach about the resurrection
 - a) истинным
 - b) ложным
 - c) в тексте нет информации
5. Определите, какому слову из текста соответствует определение A man who believes that he is directed by God to make known and explain God's will, to lead and to teach a religion.
 - a) a priest
 - b) an authority
 - c) a prophet
6. Определите, является ли утверждение The Sadducees rejected the oral tradition
 - a) истинным

- b) ложным
- c) в тексте нет информации

7. Определите, является ли утверждение Besides the Sadduces, Pharisees and Essenes there were other religious groups.

- a) истинным
- b) ложным
- c) в тексте нет информации

8. Какая религиозная группа предпочитала жить, не смешиваясь с другими

- a) Sadducees
- b) Pharisees
- c) Essenes

Задание 3

Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Did the Jews respect the Law of Moses? 2. What were scribes? 3. How do we explain the name «Sadducees»? 4. Did the Sadducees respect the oral tradition? 5. Which religious group took its name from the word «to interpret»? 6. What regulated their everyday life? 7. Why did the Essenes move into the desert? 8. Who did they wait for?

UNIT 4

TEST № 1.

PRESENT SIMPLE, PRESENT CONTINUOUS, PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

1) Everybody...Orthodox in our group.

- a) is
- b) are
- c) O

2) Sister Mary ...to sin.

- a) afraids
- b) is afraid
- c) be afraid

3) How long...to learn this psalm?

- a) do you try
- b) are you trying
- c) have you been trying

- 4) Whose child ...?
- a) are they baptizing
 - b) do they baptize
 - c) have they been baptizing
- 5) I have been studying at the Seminary...two years.
- a) since
 - b) for
 - c) at
- 6) The religious procession ...Korobeinikovo now.
- a) is approaching
 - b) approaches
 - c) has been approaching
- 7) He ... at the Seminary now and ...much better the Bible.
- a) studies, understands
 - b) is studying, is understanding
 - c) is studying, understands
- 8) They...the church dome for three weeks.
- a) repair
 - b) have been repairing
 - c) are repairing
- 9) His wife teaches the Basis of Orthodox Culture... .
- a) just now
 - b) now
 - c) at the moment
- 10) Father Oleg ...three times a week.
- a) is serving
 - b) has been serving
 - c) serves
- 11) The Orthodox believers ...for a month now.

- a) fast
- b) have been fasting
- c) are fasting

12) ...everybody attend church services every Sunday?

- a) Does
- b) Do
- c) Is

13) – Look! Peter ...in the church yard!

– Yes, he ...for his son. The boy is having a lesson at the Sunday school.

- a) sits, is waiting
- b) is sitting, is waiting
- c) sits, waits

14) Какую книгу ты читаешь?

- a) What book are you reading?
- b) What book do you read?
- c) What book you read?

15) Что ты думаешь об этой проповеди?

- a) What are you thinking about this sermon?
- b) What you think about this sermon?
- c) What do you think about this sermon?

16) Отец Игорь исповедует заключенных каждую пятницу.

- a) Father Igor confess prisoners every Friday.
- b) Father Igor is confessing prisoners every Friday.
- c) Father Igor confesses prisoners every Friday.

17) Этот мужчина исповедуется уже час.

- a) This man is confessing his sins for an hour.
- b) This man confesses his sins for an hour.
- c) This man has been confessing his sins for an hour.

18) Как давно они посещают сектантские собрания?

- a) How long have they been attending sectarian meetings?
- b) How long do they attend sectarian meetings?
- c) How long are they attending sectarian meetings?

19) Women...at the temple.

- a) doesn't teach
- b) Don't teach
- c) are not teaching

20) I...to write this test.

- a) am finishing
- b) finish
- c) have been finishing

21) *Прочитайте текст*

The Tibetan Butter Lamp Festival

1. Buddhists believe that nothing is permanent, and on the 9th of March they celebrate this belief. **2.** Long before the festival begins, monks make their preparations by mixing brightly-colored dyes into huge quantities of iced butter. **3.** It takes them several months to carve the frozen butter into highly decorated statues, some of them as much as 8 meters high. **4.** On the day of the festival itself, the sculptures supported by wooden frames are carried through the streets and greeted with cheers from the excited crowds. **5.** Afterwards, the figures are thrown into a river by the monks who made them to demonstrate the idea that not even the most beautiful things last for ever.

22) Утверждение Nothing lasts for ever from the point of view of Buddhists является

- a) истинным
- b) ложным
- c) в тексте нет информации

23) Утверждение The monks make statues on the 9th of March является

- a) истинным
- b) ложным
- c) в тексте нет информации

24) To make statues the monks use...

- a) wood

- b) ice
- c) butter

25) В каком предложении повторяется мысль о том, что Not even the most beautiful things last for ever?

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

T E S T № 2

PAST SIMPLE, PAST CONTINUOUS, PAST PERFECT, PRESENT PERFECT

- 1) The Schism process ... at the end of the 8 century.
 - a) has begun
 - b) began
 - c) had begun

- 2) The service ... by 11am.
 - a) finished
 - b) has finished
 - c) had finished

- 3) Father Anthony ... invalids the whole evening yesterday.
 - a) was visiting
 - b) visited
 - c) had visited

- 4) Peter ... since July.
 - a) hasn't confessed

- b) didn't confess
- c) wasn't confessing

5) Вы уже крестили вашего ребенка?

- a) Did you already baptize your baby?
- b) Have you baptized your baby yet?
- c) Had you already baptized your baby?

6) Mary of Magdala told the disciples that she ...Jesus.

- a) saw
- b) has seen
- c) had seen

7) Why ... part in the religious procession?

- a) didn't you take
- b) haven't you taken
- c) hadn't you taken

8) Father John was very busy yesterday. He ... at school from 10 am till 3 pm.

- a) was teaching
- b) taught
- c) has taught

9) They ... the church at 2 o'clock yesterday.

- a) did decorate
- b) were decorating
- c) had decorated

10) ... to build the bell-tower?

- a) Did they begin
- b) Had they begun
- c) Have they begun

11) We knew that the old man ... Jerusalem several times.

- a) visited
- b) has visited
- c) had visited

12) We saw a nun who ... at the corner.

- a) was praying
- b) prayed
- c) has prayed

13) When ... the veil?

- a) did she take
- b) has she taken
- c) had she taken

14) They...never ... meat on Friday as they kept fast.

- a) didn't ...eat
- b) -... ate
- c) have... eaten

15) My brother ... the Seminary two years ago.

- a) has entered
- b) entered
- c) had entered

16) Вы когда-нибудь были в Дивеево?

- a) Had you ever been to Diveevo?
- b) Were you ever to Diveevo?
- c) Have you ever been to Diveevo?

17) Вчера мы отмечали день ангела моей мамы.

- a) We celebrated my mother's name day yesterday.
- b) We were celebrating my mother's name day yesterday.
- c) We have celebrated my mother's name day yesterday

18) Я написал сочинение к концу недели.

- a) I wrote the composition by the end of the week.
- b) I have written the composition by the end of the week.
- c) I had written the composition by the end of the week.

19) Моя бабушка написала, что в деревню приехал новый священник.

- a) My Granny wrote that a new priest came to the village.
- b) My Granny wrote that a new priest had come to the village.
- c) My Granny wrote that a new priest has come to the village.

20) В последнее время я не видел вас в церкви.

- a) I didn't see you at the church lately.
- b) I haven't seen at the church lately.
- c) I hadn't seen you at the church lately.

21) Прочитайте текст

1. Duke Andrey Bogolyubsky was a devoted worshipper of the Blessed Virgin. **2.** Once he saw a great miracle: the famous Vladimir Icon was in the air in the middle of the church. **3.** It happened when the Duke was preparing to establish his residence in Suzdal and to leave Kiev. **4.**

Andrey understood this event as the Blessed Virgin's approval of his intention. **5.** The Vladimir Icon was the patroness of Russia through the centuries. **6.** The Icon was painted on a board of the table at which Jesus Christ, the Virgin Mary and St. Joseph had had meals.

22) Утверждение Duke Andrey wanted to make Suzdal his capital

- a) истинно
- в) ложно
- с) в тексте нет информации

23) Утверждение The Icon was painted in Kiev

- a) истинно
- б) ложно
- с) в тексте нет информации

24) Утверждение The Vladimir Icon defended Russia through the centuries

- a) истинно
- в) ложно
- с) в тексте нет информации

25) В каком предложении говорится о том, каким образом князь Андрей понял знамение?

- a) 1 b) 4 c) 5 d) 6

T E S T №3

FUTURE SIMPLE, FUTURE CONTINUOUS,

FUTURE PERFECT

и другие способы выражения будущих действий.

1) Your wife is a divorcee so you ... become a priest

- a) won't be able to
- b) won't can
- c) won't can to

2) He ... a monk by the Lent.

- a) will become
 - b) will have become
 - c) will be becoming
- 3) We ... ready for the confession the whole evening tomorrow.
- a) shall be getting
 - b) shall get
 - c) will have got
- 4) Our new church ... very beautiful.
- a) will
 - b) will be
 - c) will is
- 5) I ... about charitable activity of our firm at the meeting.
- a) shall be reporting
 - b) shall report
 - c) shall have reported
- 6) Granny, Father Andrey ... you in the afternoon.
- a) will anoint
 - b) will have anointed
 - c) will be anointing
- 7) Don't worry! Sister Jane ... communion bread by the evening.
- a) will have baked
 - b) will be baking
 - c) will bake
- 8) Mike ... happy if he ... a banner.
- a) will be, will carry
 - b) will be, carries
- 9) I shall be busy at 11 o'clock; I ... our benefactors.
- a) shall receive
 - b) shall have received

c) shall be receiving

10) You ... Church Slavonic and other languages if you ... the Seminary.

a) will learn, enter

b) will learn, will enter

c) are going to learn, enter

11) The dean ... the parishes from Monday till Friday.

a) will visit

b) will be visiting

c) will have visited

12) They will get up early tomorrow and at 8 o'clock they ... the dome.

a) will gild

b) will be gilding

c) will have gilded

13) You ... ask a blessing before you ... to work.

a) will must, will begin

b) will have to, begin

c) will need to, begin

14) Everything ... all right if we ... for his health.

a) will be, shall pray

b) will be, are praying

c) will be, pray

15) Dad will be out in an hour, he ... the iconostasis in the church.

a) will install

b) will be installing

c) will have installed

16) Когда начинается великий пост в этом году?

a) When does the Lent begin this year?

b) When is the Lent going to begin this year?

c) When will the Lent begin this year?

17) Неужели ты собираешься нарушить пост?

- a) Are you going to brake the fast?
- b) Will you brake the fast?
- c) Will you be braking the fast?

18) Мне придется наложить на вас епитимью.

- a) I shall must to impose a penance on you.
- b) I shall must impose a penance on you.
- c) I shall have to impose a penance on you.

19) If you ... you ... raise the dead.

- a) believe, will be able to
- b) believe, will can
- c) believe, will have to

20) Прочитайте текст

1) Moscow and the Caucasus have the two largest concentrations of Muslims in Russia, where Muslims make 10 percent of the population. 2) These numbers will be growing with high birth rates among Muslims and an increasing number of Russians converting to Islam. 3) A new hotline opened in Moscow for Muslim women. 4) They will be able to receive advice how to act in secular Moscow. 5) The operators will say where to buy halal meat or to find lawyers familiar with the restrictions of Sharia, etc.

22) Утверждение The tenth part of the Moscow population are Muslim.

- a) верно
- в) ложно
- с) в тексте нет информации

23) Утверждение There are Muslims of Russian origin.

- a) верно
- б) ложно
- с) в тексте нет информации

24) Утверждение There are many children in Muslim families

- a) истинно
- в) ложно
- с) в тексте нет информации

25) В каком предложении говорится о возможности уладить юридические вопросы?

- a) 1
- b) 3
- c) 5

TEST № 4

СОГЛАСОВАНИЕ ВРЕМЕН

1) Mike told his parents that he ... to enter the Seminary.

- a) will try
- b) would try
- c) would be trying

2) We knew that Sergey ... monastic vows.

- a) had taken
- b) took
- c) has taken

3) He has just told that Nina ... the thanksgiving prayer yet.

- a) hasn't ordered
- b) didn't order
- c) hadn't ordered

4) Do you remember who ... you Church Slavonic?

- a) taught
- b) was teaching
- c) had taught

5) My parents said that we ... the holy spring after the service.

- a) shall visit
- b) would visit
- c) should visit

6) Nobody knew that Theodore ... a sect.

- a) attended
- b) was attending
- c) has attended

7) Have you heard that they ... the new church?

- a) sanctified
- b) had sanctified
- c) have sanctified

8) We didn't enter because you ... yourself for the confession at that moment.

- a) prepared
- b) were preparing
- c) have prepared

9) Brother Anthony wrote that he ... used to the monastic life.

- a) was getting
- b) has got
- c) gets used

10) When ... that Oleg had left the sect?

- a) have you known
- b) did you know
- c) had you known

11) I remember that my Granny ... a sign of cross over me when I left home.

- a) always made
- b) has always made
- c) had always made

12) I have just learnt that a miracle making icon ... to our cathedral next week.

- a) would arrive
- b) will arrive
- c) will have arrive

13) The deacon told that the boys from the Young Orthodox Club ...the Epiphany ice- hole by the 19 of January.

- a) will make
- b) would make
- c) would have made

14) Father Peter, they say that they ... about the god-parents.

- a) didn't think
- b) haven't thought
- c) weren't thinking

15) Я думала вы знаете еврейский язык.

- a) I thought you had known Hebrew.
- b) I thought you knew Hebrew.
- c) I thought you were knowing Hebrew.

16) Я не понял, о чьем здравии они молились.

- a) I didn't understand whose health they were praying for.
- b) I didn't understand whose health they prayed for.
- c) I didn't understand whose health they have prayed for.

17) Кто-нибудь помнит, где жил этот отшельник?

- a) Does anybody remember where this hermit lived?
- b) Does anybody remember where this hermit was living?
- c) Does anybody remember where this hermit had lived?

18) Его Преосвященство сообщил, что в семинарии будет новый компьютерный класс.

- a) His Grace told that there would be a new computer class in the seminary.
- b) His Grace told that there will be a new computer class in the seminary.
- c) His Grace told that in our city will be a new computer class.

19) Они спросили, взяли ли мы благословение.

- a) They asked if we took the blessing.
- b) They asked if we had taken the blessing.
- c) They asked if we have taken the blessing.

20) Прочитайте текст

1. "In God we trust" is the motto used on all US currency. 2. It first appeared on a bronze two-cent piece in 1864 in response to a swelling of religious sentiment during the Civil War. 3. The words were briefly removed at the suggesting of President Theodore Roosevelt, who believed that putting God's name on a coin was a sacrilege. 4. But in 1908 the Congress restored the motto. 5. In 1957 the saying appeared on paper currency.

21) Утверждение The motto "In God we trust" appeared on all US currency during the Civil War.

- a) истинно
- b) ложно
- c) в тексте нет информации

22) Утверждение Theodore Roosevelt ordered to remove the motto from the coin because he wanted to place there his own name.

- a) истинно
- b) ложно
- c) в тексте нет информации

23) Утверждение The Civil War awoke religious sentiment of people

- a) истинно

в) ложно

с) в тексте нет информации

24) Укажите слово, которое в данном тексте является синонимичным слову *a motto*.

a) a putting

b) a slogan

c) a sacrilege

25) В каком предложении говорится о причине, по которой президент Рузвельт удалил слова *In God we trust* с монет.

a) 1 b) 3 c) 4

UNIT 5

Translate the following texts

Text 1

Dogma and Spirituality

There is a widely held view that religious dogmas are not compulsory but secondary: even if they still have a certain historical value, they are no longer vital for Christians. Moral and social agendas have become the main concern of many Christian communities, while theological issues are often neglected. The dissociation of dogma and morality, however, contradicts the very nature of religious life, which presupposes that faith should always be confirmed by deeds, and vice versa. Emphasizing this, St James said: 'Faith apart from works is dead' (James 2:26). St Paul, on the other hand, claimed that 'a man is justified by faith apart from works of law' (Rom.3:28). Under the 'works of law' he meant the Old Testament rites and sacrifices which were no longer necessary after Christ's sacrifice for the life of the world. Good deeds are necessary and essential, yet when separated from faith they do not in themselves save the human person: one is justified by faith, but a faith which is accompanied by moral life.

No less alien to Christianity is the dissociation of dogma and mysticism, or doctrine and spirituality, or theology and spiritual life. There is an essential interdependence between dogma and mysticism: they are inseparable and both, in different ways, lead one to the knowledge of truth. 'And you will know the truth, and the truth will make you free', says the Lord (John 8:32), Who Himself is the only Truth, the Way and the Life (John 14:6). Each dogma reveals truth, opens up the way and communicates life.

Theology ought not to contradict religious experience but on the contrary proceed from it. This has been the theology of the Fathers of the Church for twenty centuries - from St Paul and St Ignatius of Antioch to St Theophan the Recluse and St Silouan of Mount Athos.

Founded on spiritual experience, remaining apart from rationalism and scholasticism, Orthodox theology is a living entity in our day no less than hundreds of years ago. The same questions have always confronted the human person: What is truth? What is the meaning of life? How can one find joy and peace of heart? What is the way to salvation? Christianity does not aim to dot all the 'i's by answering all the questions the human spirit has to ask. But it does open up another reality which transcends all that surrounds us in this earthly life. Once this reality is encountered, the human person leaves behind all his questions and bewilderment, because his soul has come into contact with the Divinity and falls silent in the presence of the Mystery which no human word can convey.

Text 2

Conversion to God

Throughout the ages, people have come to God in diverse ways. Sometimes the encounter is sudden and unexpected, sometimes it is prepared by circuitous paths of searching, doubts and disillusion. Occasionally God 'closes in' on us, catching us unawares, while at other times we discover God and turn to Him on our own. This conversion may occur sooner or later, in childhood or in youth, in adulthood or in old age. There are no two people who have come to God by identical paths. There is no way that has been followed by more than one seeker. I am a unique traveller; I must take my own road, to discover a personal God, to Whom I can say, 'O God, Thou art my God!' (Ps.63:6) God is one and the same for all people, but He must be discovered by me and become mine.

Conversion is always both a miracle and a gift, whether it is sudden and unexpected or gradual. Often a person searches for a long time before coming to God; yet it is not the individual who discovers God but rather God who captures the individual. Nevertheless, there may well be a connection between the endeavours and zeal of the seeker and the object of the search: encounter with God. St Augustine, for example, passed through many trials in the search for truth. He read many philosophical and theological books before coming to understand, in his thirty-third year, that he could not live without God. In modern times people often begin their search for an abstract 'truth' through books before coming to a revelation of the Personal God.

Some have come to Christianity in a roundabout way, through other religions and cults, others after experiencing a catastrophe, such as the loss of a loved one, an illness, or a sudden collapse of lifelong expectations. In misfortune we feel our poverty very keenly, through the realization that we have lost everything and have nothing else or nobody other than God. It is only then that we find ourselves crying to God *de profundis*, out of the depths (Ps.130:1), from the abyss of profound grief and despair.

Conversion may also happen as a result of meeting a true believer, a priest or a lay person.

There is, finally, what appears to be the most natural way of reaching God: to be a child born into a religious family and raised as a believer. But here, too, faith received through our families must be thought through and suffered by each individual: it has to become a part of his own experience. There are many people from religious families who break with the faith of their ancestors: the miraculous encounter with God does not occur. How this happens, we do not always know. What we do know is that nobody is born a believer. Faith is a gift, though often it is given though the efforts of the person who has sought it.

Text 3

The Word “God”

The words used to refer to 'God' in different languages are related to various concepts. The peoples of antiquity attempted to find in their languages a word to express their notion of God or, rather, their experience of encounter with the Divinity.

In the languages of Germanic origin the word Gott comes from a verb meaning 'to fall to the ground', to fall in worship. This reflects an experience similar to that of St Paul, who, when illumined by God on the road to Damascus, was struck by divine light and immediately 'fell to the ground... in fear and trembling' (Acts 9:4-6).

In the Slavic languages the word Bog ('God') is related to the Sanskrit bhaga , which means 'dispensing gifts', and which in its turn comes from bhagas , meaning 'inheritance', 'happiness', 'wealth'. The Slavonic word bogatstvo means 'riches', 'wealth'. Here we find God expressed in terms of the fulness of being, perfection and bliss. These properties, however, do not remain within God, but are poured out onto the world, onto people and onto all living things. God dispenses the gift of His plenitude and endows us with His riches, when we turn to Him.

According to Plato, the Greek word for God, Theos , originates from the verb thein , meaning 'to run'. St Gregory the Theologian identifies a second etymology beside the one of Plato: he claims that the name Theos comes from the verb aithein , meaning 'to be set alight', 'to burn', 'to be aflame'. St Basil the Great offers two more etymologies: 'God is called Theos either because He placed (tetheikenai) all things, or because He beholds (theasthai) all things'.

The Name by which God revealed Himself to the ancient Israelites was Yahweh , meaning 'The One Who Is', that is, the One Who has existence and being. It derives from the verb hayah , meaning 'to be', 'to exist', or rather from the first person of this verb, ehieh - 'I am'. This verb has a dynamic meaning: it does not simply denote the fact of existence, but signifies a living and actual presence. When God tells Moses 'I am who I am' (Ex.3:14), this means 'I live, I am here, I am together with you'. At the same time this name emphasizes the superiority of God's being over all other beings. He is the independent, primary, eternal being, the plenitude of being which is above being.

Ancient tradition tells us that after the Babylonian captivity, the Jews refrained out of reverential awe from uttering the name Yahweh , the One Who Is. Only the high priest could do so, and this once a year on the day of Yom Kippur, when he went into the Holy of Holies to offer incense. If an ordinary person or even a priest wanted to say something about God, he substituted other names for Yahweh , usually the name Adonai (the Lord). In script the Jews indicated the word 'God' by the sacred tetragrammaton YHWH. The ancient Jews knew well that there was no name or word in human language that could convey the essence of God. In refraining from pronouncing the name of God, the Jews showed that it is possible to be at one with God not so much through words and descriptions, but through a reverential and trembling silence.

Text 4

The Mystery of the Trinity

Christians believe in God the Trinity - Father, Son and Holy Spirit. The Trinity is not three gods, but one God in three Hypostases, in three personal beings. What mathematics and logic consider an absurdity constitutes the cornerstone of our faith, namely that $1=3$ and $3=1$.

Christians participate in the trinitarian Godhead not through logic but through repentance, that is, through a complete change and renewal of the mind, heart and feelings (the Greek word for 'repentance' - metanoia - literally means 'change of mind'). To touch upon the mystery of the Holy Trinity is impossible unless the mind changes from a rational way of thinking and becomes illumined by divine grace.

The doctrine of the Trinity is not an invention of theologians, not a teaching which gradually developed within the Church, but divinely revealed truth. At the Baptism of Jesus Christ, God reveals Himself in all clarity to the world as Unity in three Persons: 'Now when all the people were baptized, and when Jesus also had been baptized and was praying, the heaven was opened, and the Holy Spirit descended upon him in bodily form, as a dove, and a voice came from heaven: Thou art my beloved Son; with thee I am well pleased' (Luke 3:21-22). The voice of the Father is heard from the heavens, the Son stands in the waters of the Jordan, and the Spirit descends upon Him.

Jesus Christ repeatedly speaks of His unity with the Father, and of His being sent into the world by the Father. He also promises to send His disciples the Spirit, the Comforter, Who proceeds from the Father (John 14:16-17; 15:26). Sending His disciples out into the world to preach, He says to them: 'Go therefore and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit' (Matt.28:19), which becomes the baptismal formula of the early Christian Church. The apostles themselves refer to the three Persons: 'There are three witnesses in the heavens; Father, Son and Holy Spirit, and these three agree' (1 John 5:7).

At the Incarnation of the Word God revealed Himself to the world as One in three Persons. The Jews, who had preserved their sacred faith in the one God, would have been unable to grasp the idea of a Divine Trinity as this would unmistakably have been taken to mean polytheism. At a time when polytheistic religion ruled the world, the mystery of the Trinity was hidden from human gaze. It was hidden as if it were in the very depths, in the very heart of the dogma of the divine unity.

Краткий англо-русский словарь богословских терминов

accuse oneself	обвинять, осуждать себя
activity, n	деятельность
charitable activity	благотворительная деятельность
adherent, n	член к-л церкви
adulter, n	блудник
adulteress, n	блудница
adultery, n	блуд
agreement, n	соглашение
altar, n	алтарь
left { side altar	левый придел
{ side chapel	
angel, n	ангел
a gardian angel	ангел хранитель
anti – Christian, adj	антихристианский
anoint, v	соборовать
an anointment	соборование
apocryphal writings, n	апокрифы
appoint, v	назначать
to appoint a priest	назначить священника
apostle, n	апостол
ask, v	просить, спрашивать
to ask a blessing	просить благословение
to ask a permission	просить позволение
attend a church	ходить в церковь
a sect	в секту
bake, v	печь
to bake communion bread	печь просфоры
banner, n	хоругвь
to carry a banner	нести хоругвь
baptize, v	крестить
Basis of Orthodox Culture	Основы Православной культуры
bathing, n	омовение
be	быть
to be faithful to Orthodoxy	быть верным Православию
to be inchurched	быть воцерковленным
to be merciful	быть милостивым
to be obedient	быть послушным
to be proud	быть гордым
to be selfish	быть самолюбивым
to be submissive to God	быть покорным Богу
bear, v (bore, borne)	показывать, свидетельствовать
to bear false witness	лжесвидетельствовать
belief, n	вера, верование
believe, v	верить, веровать
believer, n	верующий
bleed, v (bled, bled)	кровоточить
benefactor, n	благодетель, благотворитель
biblical, adj	библейский

Bible	Библия
bind (bound, bound)	связывать
to be bound	быть связанным
to be bound on the earth	быть связанным на земле
to be bound in heaven	быть связанным на небесах
bishop	епископ
Right Reverend	Преосвященный
his Grace	Его Преосвященство
blasphemy, n	хула
a blasphemy against God	богохульство
bless, v	благословлять
blessing , n	благословение
to ask a blessing	просить благословение
The blessing of the Lord be upon you!	Да будет с вами благословение Божие
bread, n	хлеб
a communion bread	просфора
break, v (broke, broken)	ломать
to break away from	уйти в раскол
to break the fast	разговляться
bridegroom, n	жених
Buddhist, n	буддист
burial, n	погребение
burial, adj	погребальный
a burial office (service) over smb	панихида
burn, v	жечь
to burn incense	кадить
candle, n	свеча
to put a candle for a deceased	поставить свечу об упокоении
to extinguish a candle	погасить свечу
canonical,adj	канонический
carry, v	нести
to carry a banner	нести хоругвь
cast, v (cast, cast)	бросать
to cast into a fiery furnace	бросить в огненную печь
cathedral, n	собор
Catholicism n	католицизм
cell, n	келья
ceremony, n	зд.шествие
a religious ceremony	крестный ход
chapter, n	глава
charitable, adj	благотворительный
chastity, n	целомудрие
a vow of chastity	обет целомудрия
choir, n	хор
Christian, n, adj	христианин
	христианский
church, n	церковь
Russin Orthodox Church inside Russia	Русская Православная Церковь
Russian Orthodox Church outside Russia	Русская Православная Церковь за рубежом
a local church	поместная церковь
churchness, n	воцерковленность
Church Slavonic, n	церковнославянский язык
churchwarden, n	церковный (приходской) староста
clergy, n	духовенство

clergyman, n,	церковнослужитель
commit, v	совершить
to commit adultery	впасть в блуд
communion, n	причастие
to receive communion	причаститься
a communion bread	просфора
community, n	община
conduct, v	совершать
to conduct a rite	совершать обряд
confess, v	исповедовать (ся)
confession, n	вероисповедание, исповедь
to receive one's confession	принимать исповедь
corner, n	угол
a holy (an icon) corner	святой уголок
creation, n	создание, тварь
the creation of the world	сотворение мира
cross, n	крест
crucifixion, n	крестная смерть, распятие Христа
day, n	день
a name-day	день Ангела
dead, n	покойный
order the office for the dead	заказать панихиду
to raise the dead	воскресить покойного
to raise from the dead	воскреснуть
resurrection from the dead	воскресение из мертвых
deacon, n	диакон
dean, n	благочинный
death, n	смерть
life after death	жизнь после смерти, загробная жизнь
defile, v	сворачивать
demon, n	злой дух, демон
desert, n	пустыня
to move out into a desert	удалиться в пустыню
devil, n	сатана
die, v	умирать
to die a violent death	принять мученическую смерть
diocese, n	епархия
divide, v	делить, разделять
to divide possession with	разделить состояние
divine, adj	божественный
divulge, v	разглашать
to divulge confessed sins	разглашать исповедь
dome, n	купол
to gild a dome	золотить купол
donate, v	жертвовать
donation, n	пожертвование
duty, n	послушание, дежурство, обязанность
earth, n	земля
salt of the earth	соль земли
edify, v	назидать, поучать
to edify people	поучать людей
education, n	образование
theological education	духовное образование
religious education	религиозное образование

egg, n	яйцо
a red egg	крашенное яйцо
enemy, n	враг
man's enemy	человеконенавистник, враг человека
epistol, n	послание
eternity, n	вечность
eternal, adj	принадлежащий вечности, вечный
evil, adj	злой
extinguish, v	гасить
extinguish a candle	погасить свечу
eye, n	глаз
to pick a speck out of an eye	вынуть соринку из глаза
to remove the log from an eye	вынуть бревно из глаза
eyewitness, n	свидетель
faith, n	вера
an adherent of different faith	иноверец
follow, v	следовать
follower, n	последователь
fare, n	пища, еда
lenten fare	постная пища
fast, n	пост
to keep a fast	поститься
to break a fast	нарушать пост, разговляться
fast, v	поститься
feast, n	пир
a marriage feast	брачный пир
festival, n	праздник
the patron saint festival	престольный праздник
female, adj	женского рода (пола)
fiery, adj	огненный
floc, n	стадо
to shepherd God's flock	пасти Божье стадо
flood, n	потоп
free, adj	свободный
furnace, n	печь
gain, v	получать
to gain a benefit	получать пользу
gild, v	золотить
to gild a dome	золотить купол
God	Бог
a god-father	крестный отец
gospel, n	Евангелие
group, n	группа
a religious group	религиозное течение (секта)
guardian, n	хранитель
a guardian angel	ангел хранитель
guide, v	направлять, вести, руководить
to guide people	направлять людей
health, n	здоровье
to pray for one's health	молиться о здравии к-л
heaven, n	Небеса
heavenly, adj	небесный
Hebrew, n	еврейский язык
hermit, n	отшельник

holy, adj	святой
Holy Scriptures	Святое Писание
The Holy Land	Святая Земля
a holy spring	святой источник
the Holy Week	Страстная седмица
house, n	дом
the House of Prayer	дом молитвы
ice-hole	прорубь
Epiphany ice-hole	крещенская купель, иордань
icon, n	икона
to put one's mouth to the icon	приложиться к иконе
a miracle-working icon	чудотворная икона
iconographer, n	иконописец
iconostasis, n	иконостас
impose, v	накладывать
to impose a penance	наложить епитимью
incense, n	ладан
to burn incense	кадить
inchurchd	воцерковленный
inspiration, n	вдохновение
inspiration of the Holy Spirit	богодухновение
inspired	вдохновенный
divinely inspired	богодухновенный
install, v	устанавливать
to install the iconostasis	установить иконостас
intention, n	помысел, намерение
a bad intention	дурной помысел (намерение)
interpret, v	толковать, объяснять
invalid, n	больной
Jewish, adj	еврейский
judge, v	судить
judgement, n	суд, осуждение
jurisdiction, n	юрисдикция
keep, v	держать
to keep the fast	поститься
klobuk, n	клобук
language, n	язык
language of worship	язык, на котором ведется служба
law, n	закон
law of Moses	закон Моисея
to follow the Law	соблюдать закон, заповеди
leave, v	покидать, оставлять
to leave a sect	выйти из секты
to leave the service	уйти со службы
Lent, n	Великий пост
lenten, adj	постный
lenten fare	постная пища
life, n	жизнь
life after death	жизнь после смерти, загробная жизнь
Liturgy, n	Литургия
lives of Saints	жития святых
local, adj	местный
a local church	поместная церковь
make, v	делать

to make a sign of cross over smb	осенить к-л крестным знаменем
to make a donation	сделать пожертвование (вклад)
man, n	человек
marriage, n	брак, свадьба
a marriage feast	брачный пир
mercy, n	милость
merciful	милостивый
message, n	призыв, послание
miracle, n	чудо
a miracle-working icon	чудотворная икона
mission, n	миссия
a mission course	миссионерские занятия
missionary, n	миссионер
monastery, n	монастырь
monastic, adj	монашеский, монастырский
monastic life	монастырская жизнь
monastic vows	монашеские обеты
monk, n	монах
mouth, n	рот
to put one's mouth to the icon	приложиться к иконе
murder, v	убивать
mystery, n	чудо, тайна
nature, n	природа, естество
human nature	человеческое естество
nun, n	монахиня
nunnery, n	женский монастырь
obedience, n	повиновение, послушание
vow of obedience	обет послушания
object	предмет
a sacred object	святыня
oral	устный
oral tradition	предание
order, v	заказывать
to order the office for a dead	заказать панихиду
Orthodox adj, n	православный
parish, n	приход
a distant parish	отдаленный приход
parishioner, n	прихожанин
patron, n	покровитель
a patron saint	святой покровитель
a patronal festival	престольный праздник
penance, n	епитимья
a work of penance	послушание, епитимья
to impose a penance	накладывать епитимью
persecution, n	гонение, преследование
to be free of persecution	не подвергаться гонению
Pharisees, n	фарисеи
pick, v	выбирать, собирать
to pick a speck out of an eye	вытащить соринку из глаза
pilgrim, n	паломник
pope, n	римский папа
possession, n	состояние, владения
poverty, n	бедность
a vow of poverty	обет нестяжательности

pray, v	молиться
to pray for one's health	молиться о здравии
prayer, n	молитва, молебен
preach, v	проповедовать
pre-flood, adj	допотопный
priest, n	священник
a High – priest	первосвященник
priesthood, n	священство
procession, n	процессия
a religious procession	крестный ход
prohibit, v	запрещать
proud, adj	гордый
prophet, n	пророк
Protestant, n	протестант
psalm, n	псалом
Psalter, n	Псалтырь
purify, v	очищать
to purify one's heart	очищать сердце
to purify the temple	очищать храм
put, v	ставить
to put a candle for a deceased	поставить свечу об усопшем
raise, v	поднимать
raise the dead	воскрешать усопшего
rebuke, v	бранить
receive, v	получать
to receive communion	причащаться
refectory, n	трапезная
release, v	освобождать, развязывать
to release on the earth	развязывать на земле
to release in heaven	развязывать на небесах
remove, v	убирать
to remove the log from one's eye	убрать бревно из глаза
resist, v	сопротивляться
to resist the devil	бороться с бесом
resurrection, n	восстание
resurrection from the dead	воскресение из мертвых
revelation, n	откровение
right one, n	правый
rite, n	обряд
robes, n	облачение
sacred, adj	священный
sacrifice, n	жертва
sadducees, n	саддукеи
sanctify, v	освящать
saint n, adj	святой
salvation, n	спасение
Saviour	Спаситель
Scribe, n	книжник
Scriptures, n	Писание
Sect, n	секта
to enter a sect	вступить в секту
to leave a sect	выйти из секты
sectarian, adj	сектантский
Seminary, n	семинария

senior, adj	старший
the senior priest	настоятель
separate, v	отделить(ся) от
sermon, n	проповедь
sheep, n	овца
a lost sheer	заблудшая овца
sheep's clothing	овечья шкура
shepherd, v	пасти
to shepherd God's flock	пасти Божье стадо
sign, n	знак
to make a sign of cross over smb	осенить крестным знаменiem
sin, n	грех
to commit a sin	согрешить
to sin	грешить
sing, v	петь
singing, n	пение
Slavonic, adj	славянский
Church Slavonic	церковнославянский язык
soul, n	душа
spiritual, adj	духовный
spring, n	источник
a holy spring	святой источник
subdeacon, n	иподиакон
suicide, n	самоубийство
take, v	брать
to take the veil	постригаться в монахини
to take monastic vows	постригаться в монахи
teach, v	учить
teaching, n	учение
temple, n	храм
testament, n	завет
Old Testament	Ветхий Завет
New Testament	Новый Завет
thanksgiving, adj	благодарственный
a thanksgiving prayer	благодарственный молебен
theological, n	теологический, духовный
transgress, v	согрешать
transgression, n	согрешение
veil, n	вуаль
to take a veil	постричься в монахини
verse, n	стих
Virgin	Дева Мария
vow, n	обет
a vow of chastity	обет безбрачия
a vow of poverty	обет нестяжательности
a vow of obedience	обет послушания
wicked, adj	злые
will, n	воля
willow, n	верба
a willow branch	ветка вербы
wolf, n	волк
a ravening wolf	волк в овечьей шкуре
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