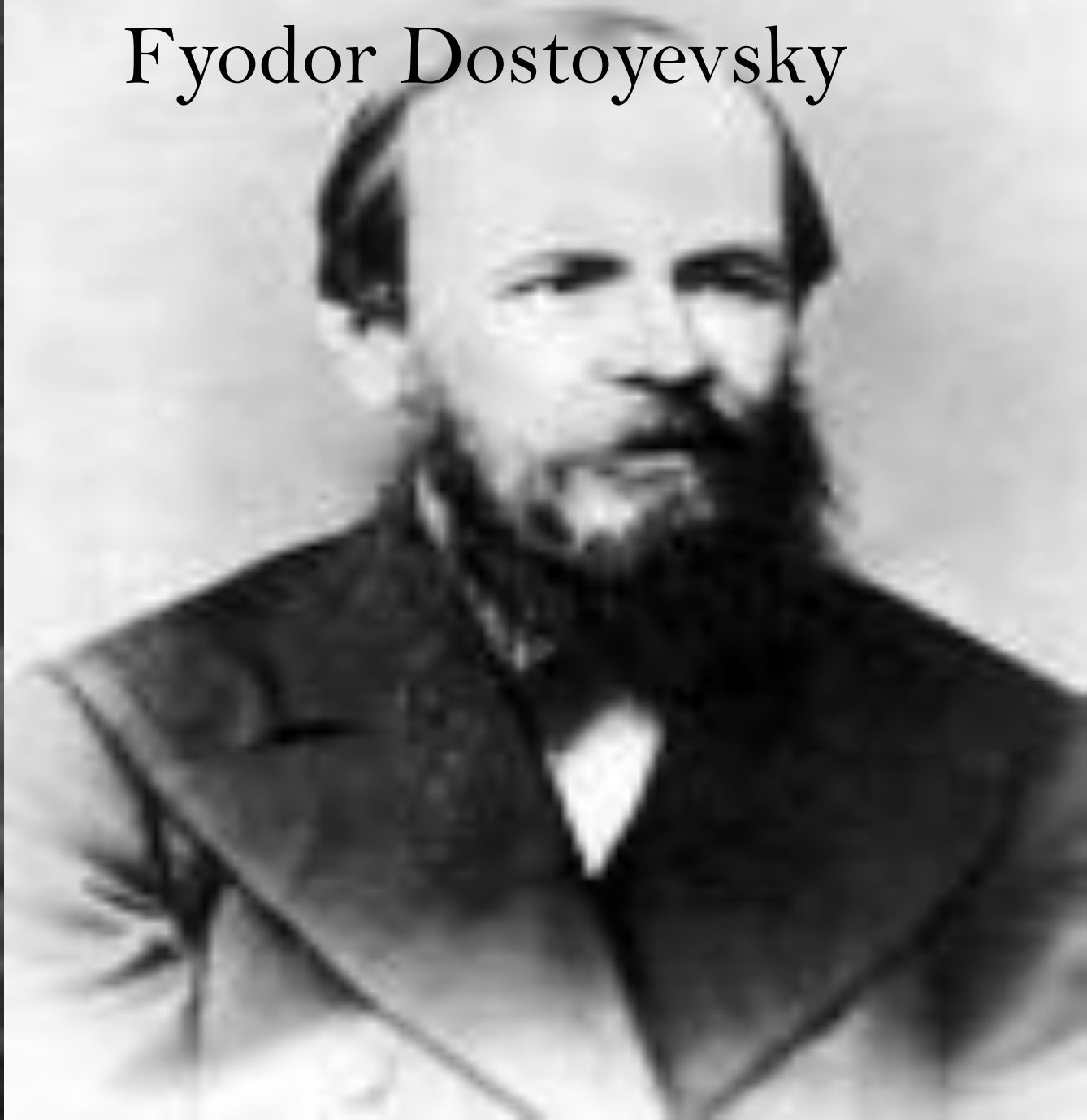


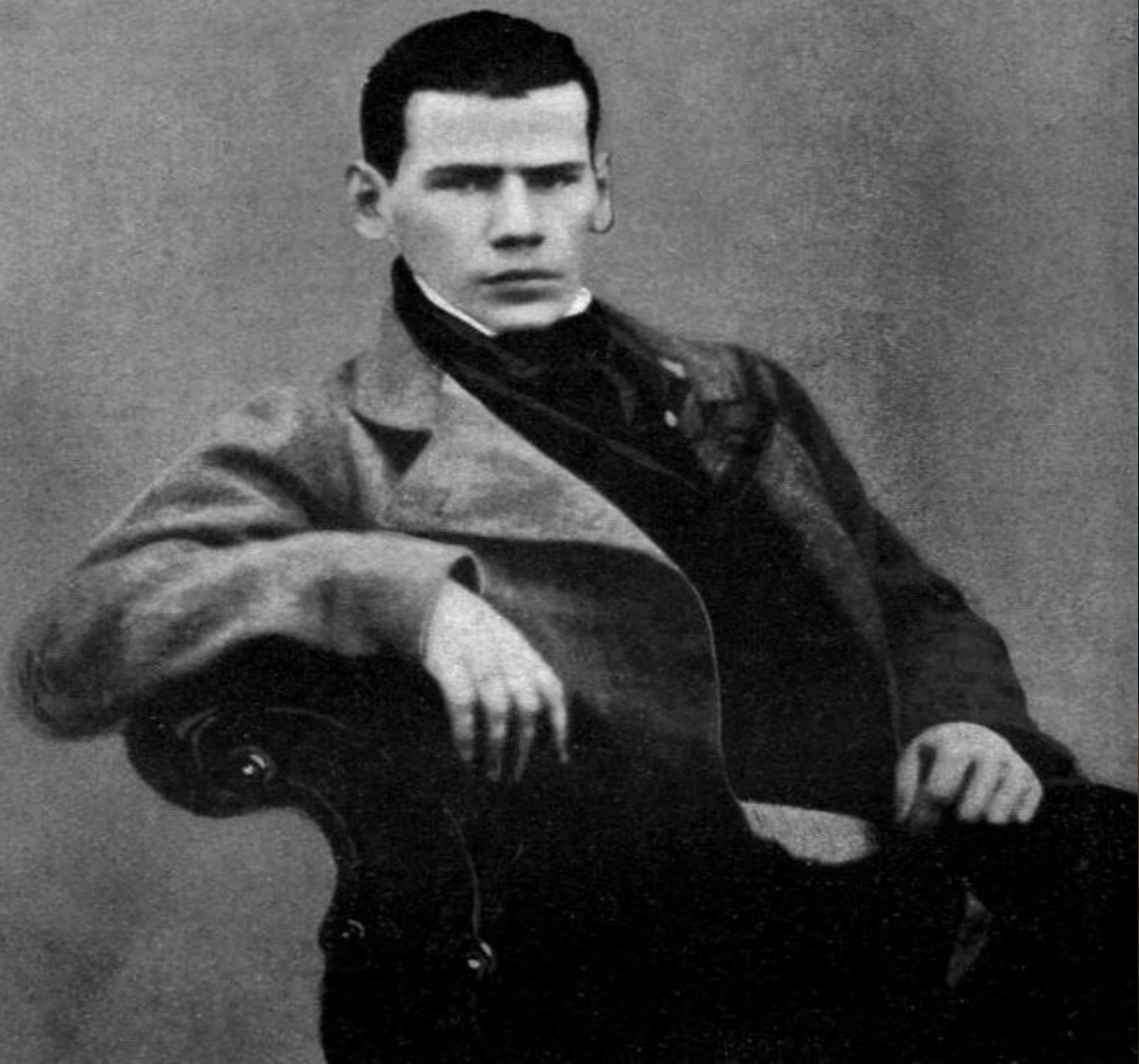
Maxim Gorky



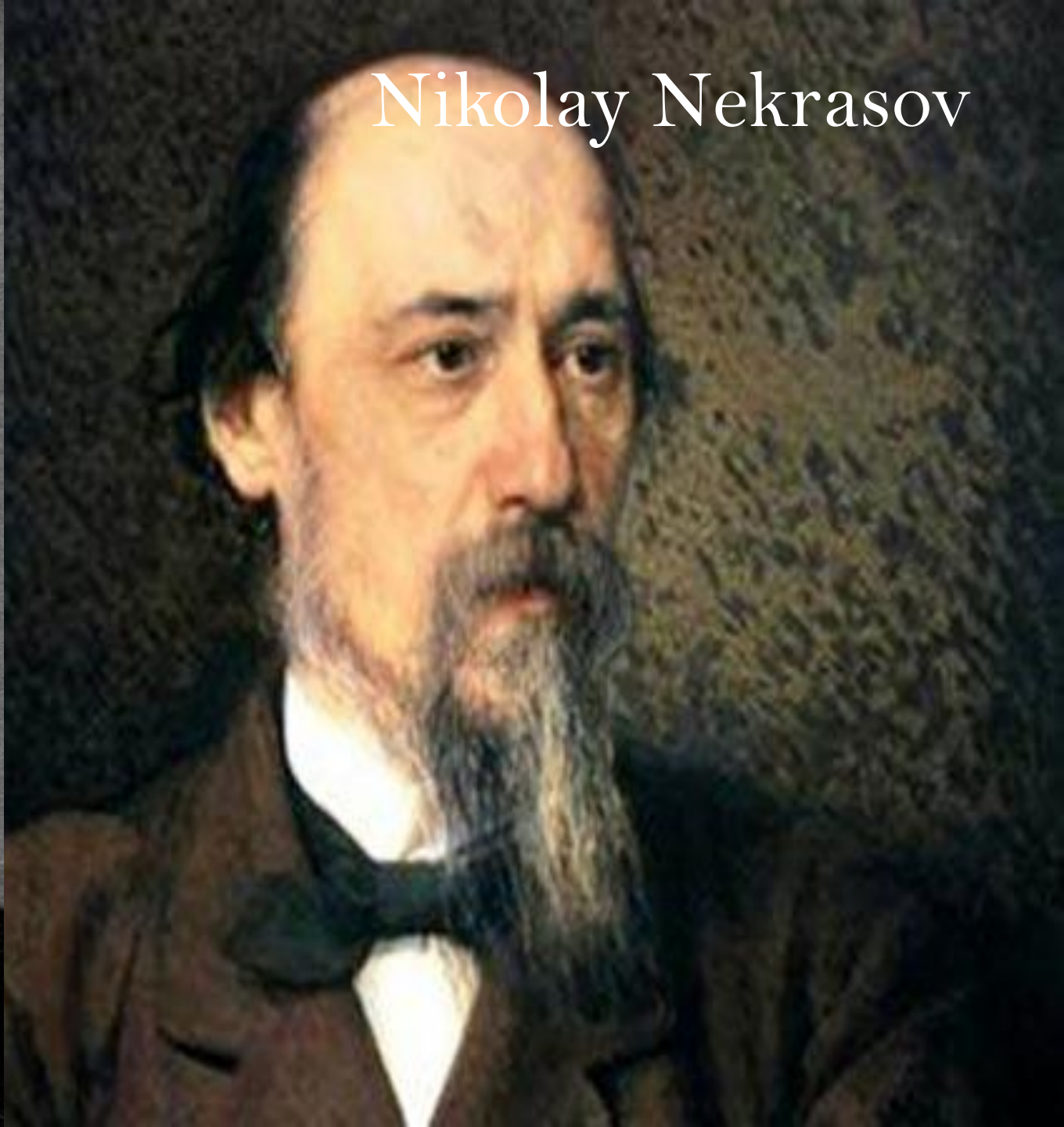
Fyodor Dostoyevsky



Leo Tolstoy



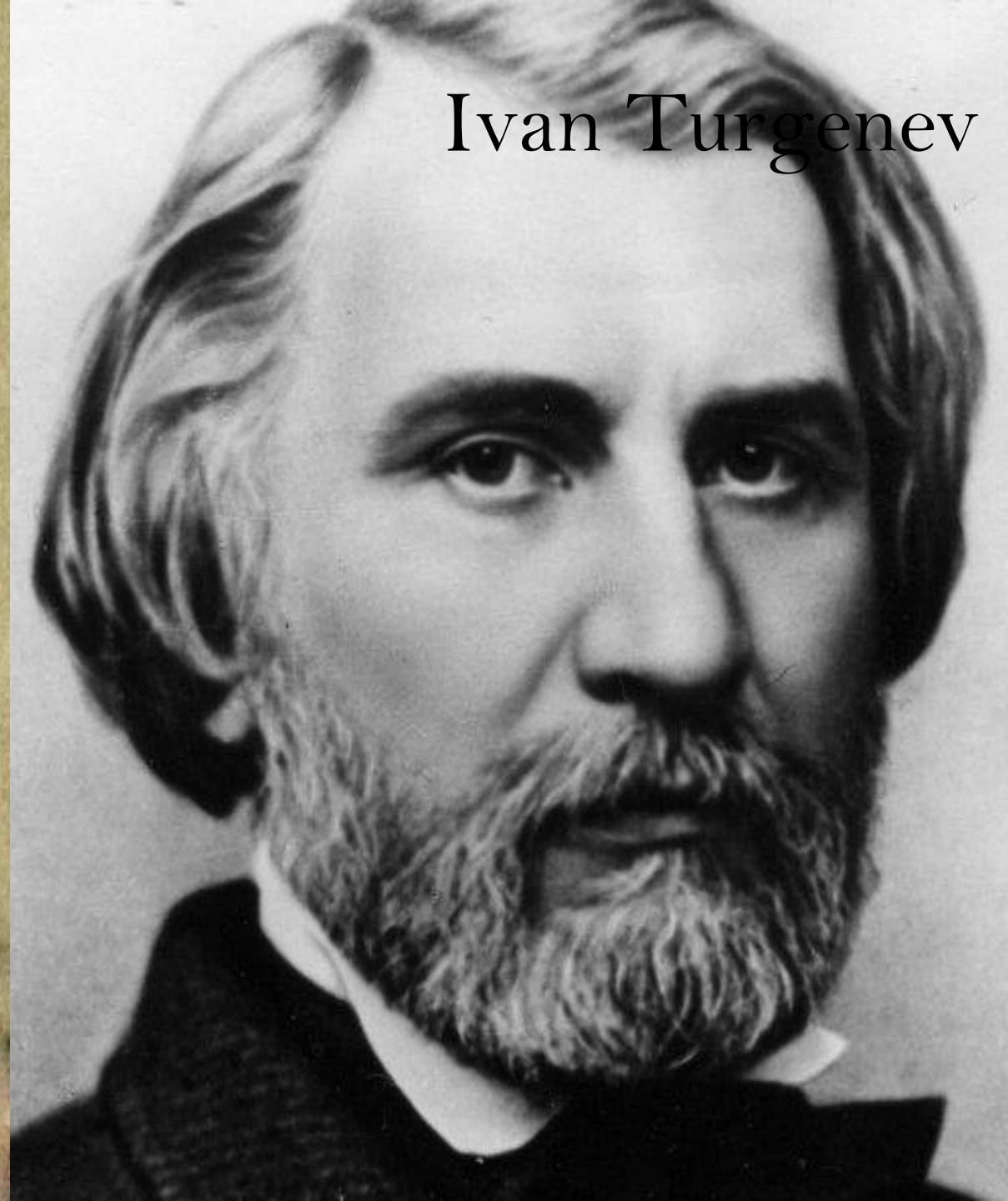
Nikolay Nekrasov



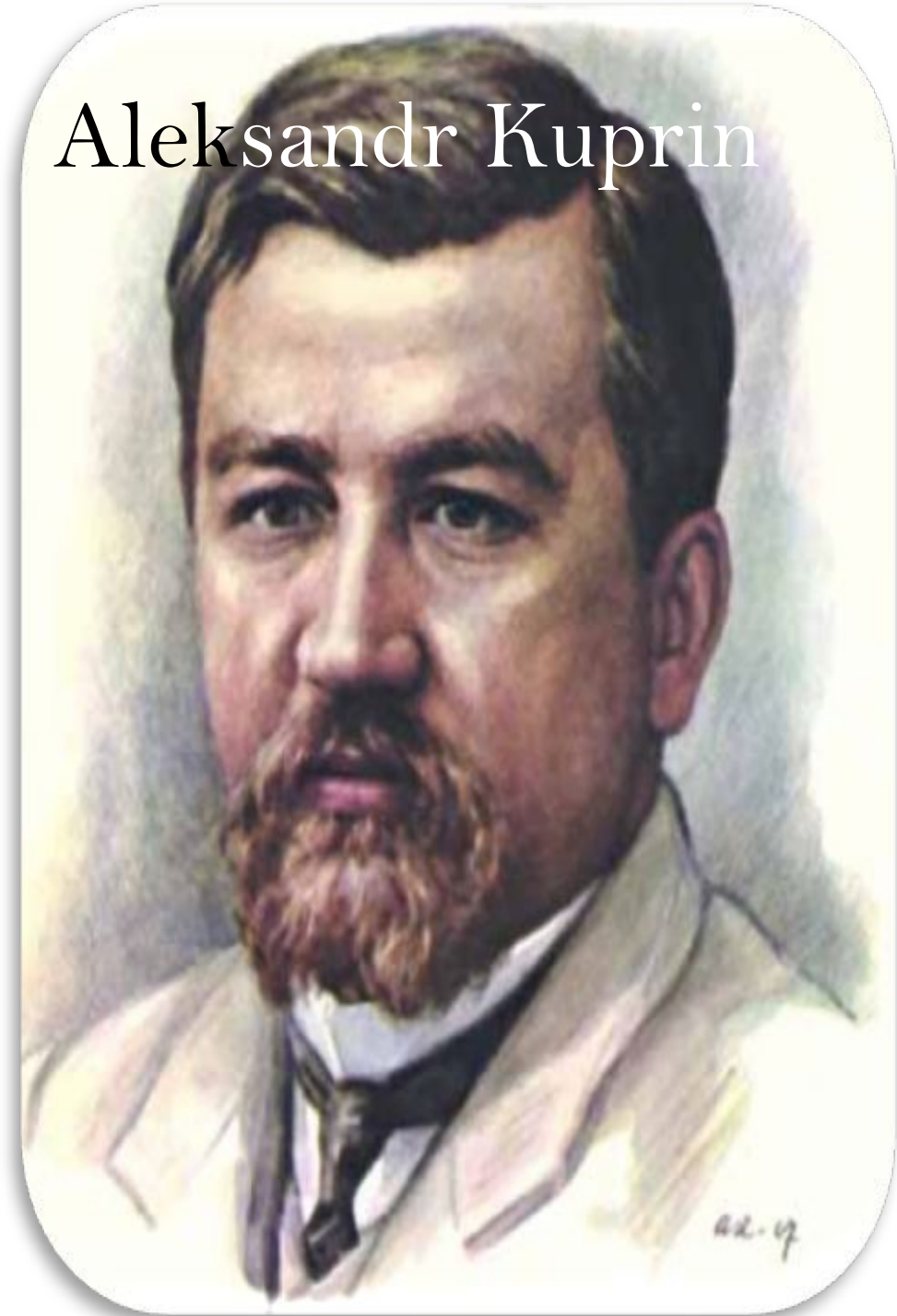
Alexander Blok



Ivan Turgenev



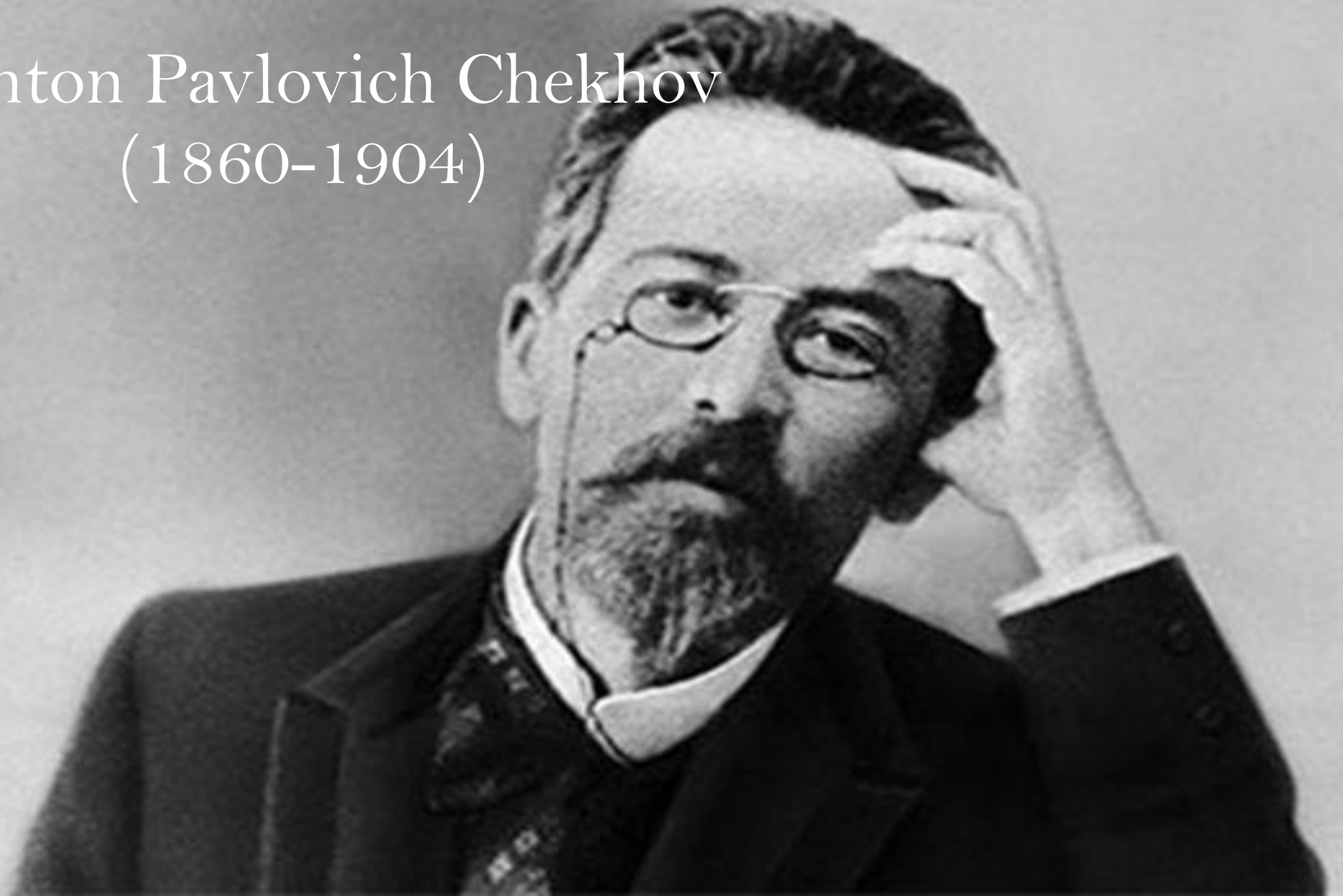
Aleksandr Kuprin



Alexander Ostrovsky



Anton Pavlovich Chekhov
(1860-1904)














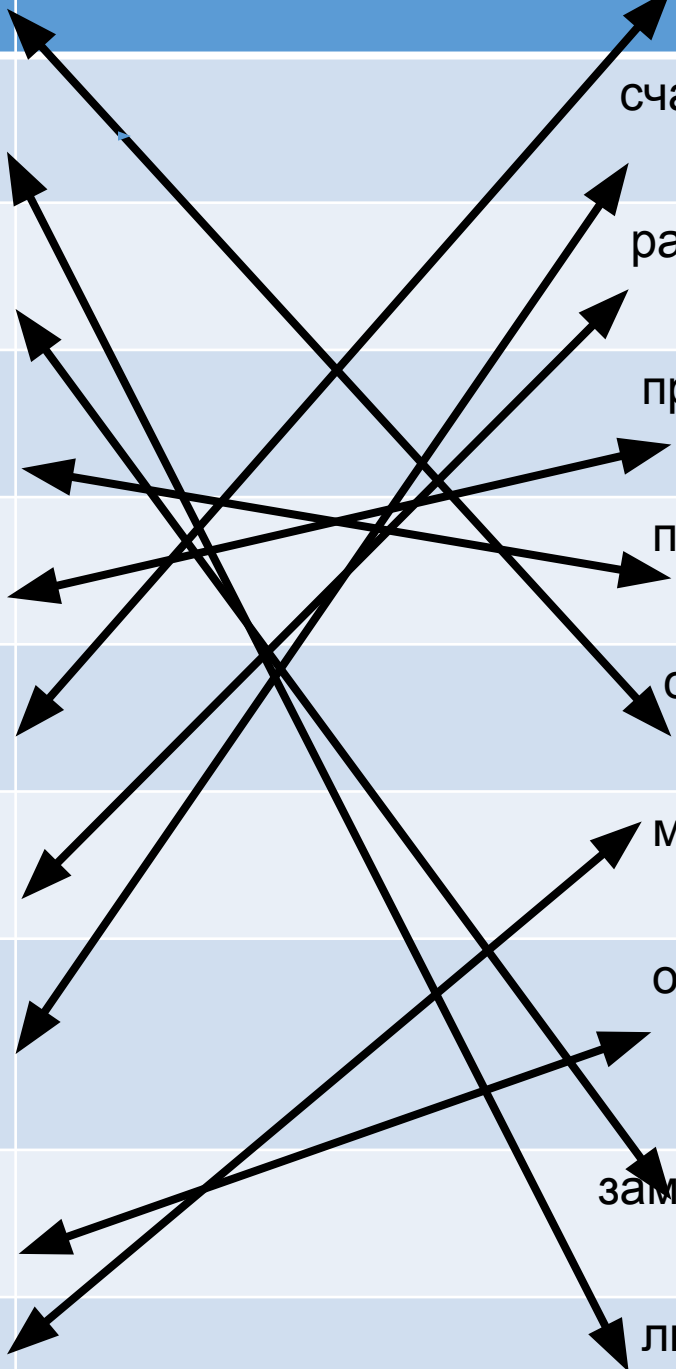
Let's speak about our aims. What will we have known by the end of the lesson? You may use the beginnings below:

1) The aim of our lesson is.....

2) By the end of the lesson we will have known.....

3) We will be able to.....

1. Sympathy	['sɪmpəθi]		раздражение
2. Affection	[ə'fekʃn]		счастье / радость, веселье
3. Embarrassment	[ɪm'bærəsmənt]		раздражение
4. Sorrow	['sɒr.əʊ]		преданность
5. Dedication	[,ded.ɪ'keɪ.ʃən]		печаль
6. Irritation	[,ɪr.ɪ'teɪ.ʃən]		симпатия
7. Annoyance	[ə'nɔɪ.əns]		миролюбие
8. Happiness/ joy	['hæp.i.nəs] [dʒɔɪ]		ответственность
9. Responsibility	[rɪ'spɒnsə'bɪləti]	 	замешательство, смущение
10. Peacefulness	['pi:sfʊlnəs]		любовь, привязанность



Anton Pavlovich Chekhov was a famous Russian playwright and physician. He is also considered to be one of the greatest writers of short stories in the world. His best short stories are held in high esteem by other writers and critics. Throughout most of his literary career Chekhov practiced as a medical doctor.

Anton Chekhov was born on January 29th, 1860 in Taganrog, which is a port-city in south of Russia. He was the third of six surviving children. His father was a son of a former serf. By nature his father was physically abusive which was hidden from prying eyes. Many historians stated that Chekhov's father served as the model for many portraits of hypocrisy in his works. His mother was an excellent story-teller and a kind-hearted woman. Chekhov attended a school for Greek boys and the Taganrog gymnasium, which is now renamed the Chekhov Gymnasium. He also sang at his father's choir at the Greek Orthodox monastery. At that time he widely read Turgenev, Cervantes, Goncharov, and Schopenhauer's works, and he also wrote a full-length comedy drama "Fatherless". After three years he joined his family in Moscow and entered a medical school there. At the same time he was writing daily short, humorous sketches using a pen-name Antosha Chekhonte.

The first book that brought Chekhov a prize was a collection of short stories "At Dusk". Before long, Chekhov discovered that he suffered from tuberculosis. He often travelled to Yalta to improve his ill health. During one of such trips he met Leo Tolstoy and Maxim Gorky there. In 1892 he bought the small country estate of Melikhovo, which is about forty miles south of Moscow. Today, it's a widely-visited museum. Chekhov died on July 15th 1904. He left a great number of interesting stories and plays for next generations, including "Darling", "The Cherry Orchard", "The Lady with the Dog", "Kashtanka", "The Steppe", "Three Sister", and many others.

1. Abandoned

Left alone for a long time

2. Fixed up

Set up, surprised

3. Sound asleep

Deeply asleep

4. Shoved

Pushed quickly and carelessly

5. Stout












Rather fat

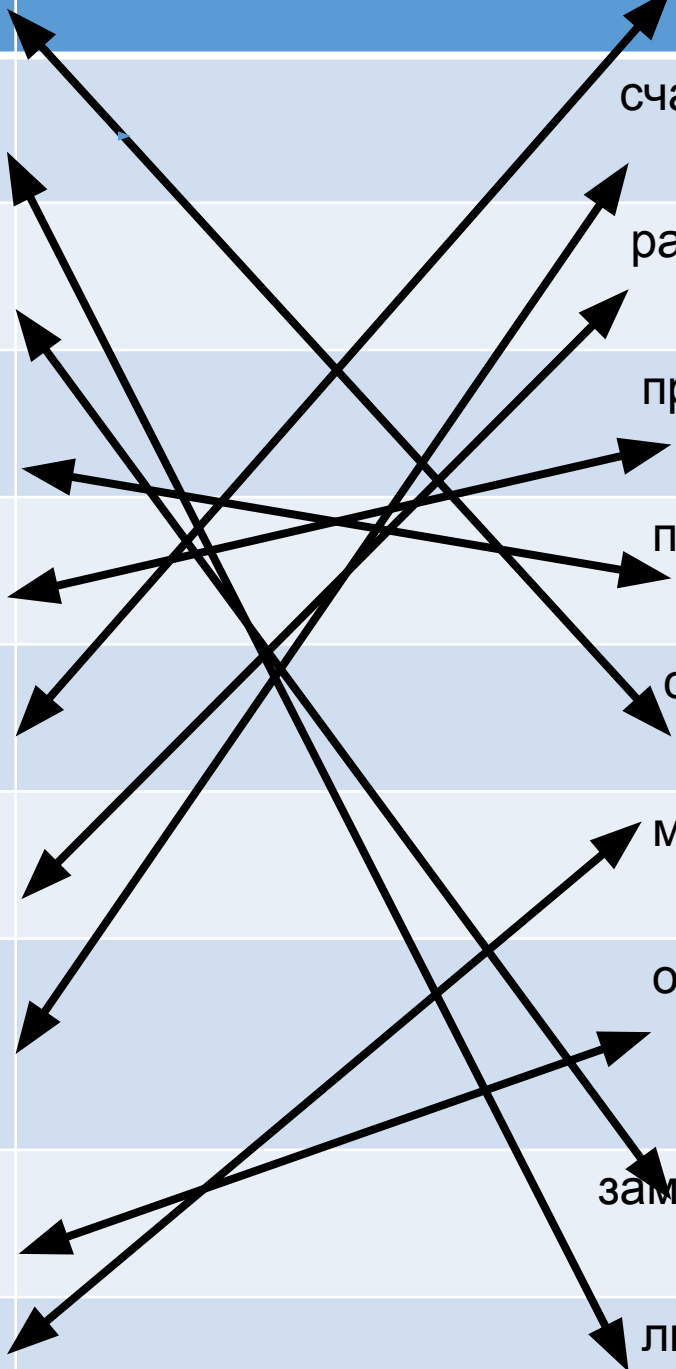
6. Aroused

awakened

7. Difficult

hard

1. Sympathy	['sɪmpəθi]		раздражение
2. Affection	[ə'fekʃn]		счастье / радость, веселье
3. Embarrassment	[ɪm'bærəsmənt]		раздражение
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- ...”What a shame to have to wake him”“Sashenka”...”...get up darling.It’s time to school” ... “You don’t know your fables, as you should, Sashenka.” ...”What a lot of trouble you are. You must try hard and learn,dear, mind your teachers”
- “ Oh, leave me alone, please.”
- “Sashenka”
- “You had better go home aunt.I can go the rest of the way myself.”

Let's sum up our lesson

1) Now I know.....

2) Now I can.....

3) Today I learnt.....

Thanks for
attention!