

И.Д. Баландина, И.А. Орлова

**СТРАНОВЕДЕНИЕ И ЛИНГВОСТРАНОВЕДЕНИЕ
ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНИИ И США**

Учебное пособие

Челябинск

2023

Министерство просвещения Российской Федерации
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное
учреждение высшего профессионального образования
«Южно-Уральский государственный
гуманитарно-педагогический университет»

И.Д. Баландина, И.А. Орлова

**СТРАНОВЕДЕНИЕ И ЛИНГВОСТРАНОВЕДЕНИЕ
ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНИИ И США**

Учебное пособие

Челябинск
2023

УДК 81 (021)
ББК 81.2 Англ.-923
Б 20

Баландина, И.Д. Страноведение и лингвострановедение Великобритании и США: учебное пособие / И.Д. Баландина, И.А. Орлова. – Челябинск: Изд-во Южно-Урал. гос. гуман.-пед. ун-та, 2023. – 238 с. – ISBN 978-5-9916-0172-6. – Текст: непосредственный.

Учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для студентов высших учебных заведений разных уровней, направления 44.03.05 – Педагогическое образование (с двумя профилями подготовки), изучающих курс «Страноведение и лингвострановедение Великобритании и США». Пособие содержит задания к материалу лекций и семинаров, вопросы семинарских занятий, темы рефератов и докладов, рекомендуемую литературу, а также примеры тестовых заданий и глоссарий к курсу.

Разнообразная страноведческая тематика представлена в разделе «Рабочие листы», что позволяет студентам расширить знания по предмету и развивать познавательный интерес к истории и культуре Великобритании и США.

Цель изучения дисциплины «Страноведение и лингвострановедение Великобритании и США» – формирование лингвострановедческой компетенции на основе формирования знаний, умений и навыков о национальных традициях, ценностях, стереотипах поведения представителей англоязычной цивилизации.

Рецензенты:

А.Ю. Епимахова, канд. филол. наук
М.А. Курочкина, канд. филол. наук

ISBN 978-5-9916-0172-6

© И.Д. Баландина, И.А. Орлова, 2023
© Издательство Южно-Уральского государственного
гуманитарно-педагогического университета, 2023

Содержание

INTRODUCTION (ВВЕДЕНИЕ)	4
WORKSHEETS	5
Worksheets on the country studies of Great Britain	5
Worksheets on the history and geography of the USA	132
Worksheets on culture and art of the English-speaking countries	154
SELF-CHECK TESTS	175
Part 1. Country studies of Great Britain	175
Part 2. Country studies of the USA	199
Part 3. Art and culture	210
SEMINAR PLANS	214
Part 1. The United Kingdom	214
Part 2. History and geography of the United States	216
Part 3. Art and Culture of English-speaking countries	218
TOPICS FOR ABSTRACTS AND REPORTS	224
GLOSSARY OF TERMS, NAMES AND CONCEPTS	225
Part 1. The United Kingdom	225
Part 2. The history and geography of the USA	227
Part 3. Culture and art of the English-speaking countries	229
CONCLUSION (ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ)	236
BIBLIOGRAPHIC LIST (БИБЛИОГРАФИЧЕСКИЙ СПИСОК)	237

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Учебное пособие предназначено бакалаврам направления «Педагогическое образование» для более успешного овладения английским языком, для формирования лингвострановедческой компетенции на основе знаний о национальных традициях, ценностях, стереотипов поведения представителей англоязычной цивилизации.

Пособие включает дополнительные задания по материалам лекций и семинарских занятий, планы семинарских занятий, тесты, тематику рефератов и докладов.

Подготовка к семинарским занятиям, поиск необходимой информации для ответа на вопросы семинаров позволяет расширить кругозор студентов, познакомить их с национальными особенностями стран изучаемого языка, с традициями, обычаями, бытом, национальными чертами народов, населяющих англоязычные страны, а также сформировать представление об истории и культуре стран изучаемого языка.

Рабочие листы содержат тексты и задания, направленные на более глубокое изучение предмета, материал, содержащийся в них, способствует формированию познавательного интереса к истории и культуре Великобритании и США.

Тесты содержат сведения о наиболее специфических и интересных особенностях географии, истории и современной жизни этих стран, а также факты культурного развития народов, населяющих англоговорящие страны.

Перечень рефератов и докладов, представленных в методических рекомендациях, позволяет выбрать тему для более глубокой и детальной проработки и выступления на семинарском занятии.

WORKSHEETS

Worksheets on the country studies of Great Britain

General Information about the UK

The United Kingdom is a sovereign state located off the north-western coast of continental Europe. With a total area of approximately 248,532 square kilometres (95,960 sq mi), the UK occupies the major part of the British Isles archipelago and includes the island of Great Britain, the north-eastern one-sixth of the island of Ireland and many smaller surrounding islands. It is the world's 7th largest island country. The mainland areas lie between latitudes 49°N and 59°N (the Shetland Islands reach to nearly 61°N), and longitudes 8°W to 2°E. The Royal Observatory, Greenwich, in south-east London, is the defining point of the Prime Meridian.

The UK lies between the North Atlantic and the North Sea, and comes within 35 km (22 mi) of the north-west coast of France, from which it is separated by the English Channel. It shares a 499 km international land boundary with the Republic of Ireland. The Channel Tunnel bored beneath the English Channel now links the UK with France.

The total area of the United Kingdom according to the Office for National Statistics is 248,532 square kilometres (95,960 sq mi), comprising the island of Great Britain, the northeastern one-sixth of the island of Ireland (Northern Ireland) and many smaller islands. This makes it the 7th largest island country in the world. England is the largest country of the United Kingdom, at 132,938 square kilometres (51,330 sq mi) accounting for just over half the total area of the UK. Scotland at 80,239 square kilometres (30,980 sq mi), is second largest, accounting for about a third of the area of the UK.

Wales and Northern Ireland are much smaller, covering 21,225 and 14,130 square kilometres (8,200 and 5,460 sq mi) respectively.

The British Antarctic Territory, which covers an area of 1,709,400 km² is geographically the largest of the British Overseas Territories followed by the Falkland Islands which covers an area of 12,173 km². The remaining twelve overseas territories cover an area 5,997 km².

Other countries with very similar land areas to the United Kingdom include Guinea (slightly larger), Uganda, Ghana and Romania (all slightly smaller). The UK is the world's 80th largest country by land area and the 10th largest in Europe (if European Russia is included).

The physical geography of the UK varies greatly. England consists of mostly lowland terrain, with upland or mountainous terrain only found north-west of the Tees-Exe line. The upland areas include the Lake District, the Pennines, North York Moors, Exmoor and Dartmoor. The lowland areas are typically traversed by ranges of low hills, frequently composed of chalk, and flat plains. Scotland is the most mountainous country in the UK and its physical geography is distinguished by the Highland Boundary Fault which traverses the Scottish mainland from Helensburgh to Stonehaven. The faultline separates the two distinctively different regions of the Highlands to the north and west, and the Lowlands to the south and east. The Highlands are predominantly mountainous, containing the majority of Scotland's mountainous landscape, while the Lowlands contain flatter land, especially across the Central Lowlands, with upland and mountainous terrain located at the Southern Uplands. Wales is mostly mountainous, though south Wales is less mountainous than north and mid Wales. Northern Ireland consists of mostly hilly landscape and its geography includes the Mourne Mountains as well

as Lough Neagh, at 388 square kilometres (150 sq mi), the largest body of water in the UK.

The overall geomorphology of the UK was shaped by a combination of forces including tectonics and climate change, in particular glaciation in northern and western areas.

The tallest mountain in the UK (and British Isles) is Ben Nevis, in the Grampian Mountains, Scotland. The longest river is the River Severn which flows from Wales into England. The largest lake by surface area is Lough Neagh in Northern Ireland, though Scotland's Loch Ness has the largest volume.

The geology of the UK is complex and diverse, a result of it being subject to a variety of plate tectonic processes over a very extended period of time. Changing latitude and sea levels have been important factors in the nature of sedimentary sequences, whilst successive continental collisions have affected its geological structure with major faulting and folding being a legacy of each orogeny (mountain-building period), often associated with volcanic activity and the metamorphism of existing rock sequences. As a result of this eventful geological history, the UK shows a rich variety of landscapes.

The oldest rocks in the British Isles are the Lewisian gneisses, metamorphic rocks found in the far north-west of Scotland and in the Hebrides (with a few small outcrops elsewhere), which date from at least 2,700 Ma (Ma = million years ago). South and east of the gneisses are a complex mixture of rocks forming the North West Highlands and Grampian Highlands in Scotland. These are essentially the remains of folded sedimentary rocks that were deposited between 1,000 Ma and 670 Ma over the gneiss on what was then the floor of the Iapetus Ocean.

The ten tallest mountains in the UK are all found in Scotland. The highest peaks in each part of the UK are:

- Scotland: Ben Nevis, 1,345 metres.
- Wales: Snowdon (Yr Wyddfa), (Snowdonia), 1,085 metres.
- England: Scafell Pike (Cumbrian Mountains), 978 metres.
- Northern Ireland: Slieve Donard (Mourne Mountains), 852 metres.

The ranges of mountains and hills in the UK include:

- Scotland: Cairngorms, Scottish Highlands, Southern Uplands, Grampian Mountains, Monadhliath Mountains, Ochil Hills, Campsie Fells, Cuillin.

- Wales: Brecon Beacons (Bannau Brycheiniog), Cambrian Mountains (Mynyddoedd Cambria), Clwydian Hills (Bryniau Clwyd), Snowdonia (Eryri), Black Mountains (Y Mynyddoedd Duon), Preseli Hills (Y Preseli).

- England: Cheviot Hills, Chilterns, Cotswolds, Dartmoor, Lincolnshire Wolds, Exmoor, Lake District, Malvern Hills, Mendip Hills, North Downs, Peak District, Pennines, South Downs, Shropshire Hills, Yorkshire Wolds.

- Northern Ireland: Mourne Mountains, Antrim Plateau, Sperrin Mountains.

The lowest point of the UK is in the Fens of East Anglia, in England, parts of which lie up to 4 metres below sea level.

The longest river in the UK is the River Severn (220 mi; 350 km) which flows through both Wales and England.

The longest rivers in the UK contained wholly within each of its constituent nations are:

- England: River Thames (215 mi; 346 km).
- Scotland: River Tay (117 mi; 188 km).
- N. Ireland: River Bann (76 mi; 122 km).

- Wales: River Usk (78 mi; 126 km).

The largest lakes (by surface area) in the UK by country are:

- N. Ireland: Lough Neagh (147.39 sq mi; 381.7 km²).
- Scotland: Loch Lomond (27.46 sq mi; 71.1 km²).
- England: Windermere (5.69 sq mi; 14.7 km²).
- Wales: Llyn Tegid (Bala Lake) (1.87 sq mi; 4.8 km²).

The deepest lake in the UK is Loch Morar with a maximum depth of 309 metres (Loch Ness is second at 228 metres deep). The deepest lake in England is Wastwater which achieves a depth of 79 metres (259 feet).

Loch Ness is the UK's largest lake in terms of volume.

The UK has a coastline which measures about 12,429 km. The heavy indentation of the coastline helps to ensure that no location is more than 125 km from tidal waters.

In total, it is estimated that the UK is made up of over one thousand small islands, the majority located off the north and west coasts of Scotland. About 130 of these are inhabited according to the 2001 Census.

The climate of the UK is generally temperate, although significant local variation occurs, particularly as a result of altitude and distance from the coast. In general the south of the country is warmer than the north, and the west wetter than the east. Due to the warming influence of the Gulf Stream, the UK is significantly warmer than some other locations at a similar latitude, such as Newfoundland.

Test

1. What coast is the United Kingdom located on?
2. What is the total area of the United Kingdom?
 - a) 246 531
 - b) 248 532
 - c) 248 542
 - d) 258 532

3. Complete the sentence:

_____, Greenwich, in south-east London, is the defining point of _____ .

4. Within how many kilometers of the northwest coast of France is the United Kingdom?

- a) 22
- b) 135
- c) 35
- d) 53

5. What is the largest country in the United Kingdom?

- a) Scotland
- b) Wales
- c) Northern Ireland
- d) England

6. Complete the sentence.

_____, which covers an area of _____ is geographically the largest of the British Overseas Territories followed by _____ which covers an area of _____ .

7. What is Britain's place in the world in terms of land area?

- a) 90
- b) 80
- c) 100
- d) 10

8. What is the UK's place in Europe in terms of land area?

- a) 10
- b) 80
- c) 20
- d) 40

9. Complete the sentence

England consists of mostly _____, with _____ or _____ only found north-west of _____ .

10. What do the highlands of Great Britain include?

_____ .

11. What crosses the Highland Boundary Fault?

_____ .

12. Complete the sentence.

The Highlands are predominantly _____, containing the majority of _____ mountainous landscape, while _____ contain _____, especially across _____

_____, with upland and mountainous terrain located at _____ .

13. Which Wales is less mountainous?

- a) north b) mid c) south

14. What mountains are included in Northern Ireland?

_____ .

15. What is the name of the largest body of water in the UK?

_____ .

16. How was the general geomorphology of Great Britain formed?

_____ .

17. What is the highest mountain in the UK?

- a) Walla Crag b) Ben Nevis
c) Brown Willy d) Scafell Pike

18. What is the longest river in Great Britain?

- a) Thames b) Trent
c) Great Ouse d) the River Severn

19. What is the largest lake in the UK?

- a) Lough Neagh b) Loch Tay c) Loch Mary

20. Where were the oldest metaphorical Lewis gneiss rocks found?

_____ .

21. What highlands are formed to the south and east of the gneisses?

22. Complete the sentence.

These are essentially the remains of _____ that were deposited between _____ and _____ over the gneiss on what was then the floor of _____ .

23. Match mountains and peaks

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1) Ben Nevis | a) 1,085 metres |
| 2) Snowdon | b) 978 metres |
| 3) Scafell Pike | c) 1,345 metres |
| 4) Slieve Donard | d) 852 metres |

24. Mountains and hills of Scotland:

25. Mountains and hills of Wales:

26. Mountains and hills of England:

27. Mountains and hills of Northern Ireland:

28. Complete the sentence.

The _____ point of the UK is in _____, in England, parts of which lie up to _____ metres below sea level.

29. How many kilometers is the longest river in the UK?

- a) 530 b) 350 c) 355 d) 470

30. Where does the River Severn flow?

31. How many kilometers is the Tay river?

- a) 180 b) 108 c) 188 d) 189

32. How many kilometers is the Bann River?

- a) 122 b) 102 c) 120 d) 222

33. How many kilometers is the river Usk?

- a) 160 b) 162 c) 106 d) 126

34. What is the deepest lake in the UK and how deep is it?

35. Which lake is the second deepest lake in the UK? What is its depth?

_____ .
36. What is the deepest lake in England? What is its depth?

_____ .
37. What is the largest lake in the UK by volume?

_____ .
38. Complete the sentences

The UK has a coastline which measures about _____ .
The heavy _____ of the coastline helps to ensure that no location is more than _____ from tidal waters.

39. How many UK islands are inhabited according to the 2001 census?

- a) 100 b) 103 c) 130 d) 133

40. Fill in the paragraph about the UK climate:

The climate of the UK is generally _____, although significant local variation occurs, particularly as a result of _____ and distance from the coast. In general _____ of the country is _____ than the north, and the west _____ than _____. Due to the warming influence of _____, the UK is significantly _____ than some other locations at a similar latitude, such as _____ .

The System of Education in the UK

Schooling

Great Britain does not have a written constitution, so there are no constitutional provisions for education. The system of education is determined by the National Education Acts.

Schools in England are supported from public funds. Until 1988 local education authorities were responsible for organizing the schools in their areas.

In Scotland and Northern Ireland schools are still managed by local authorities. But in England and Wales a large number of primary and secondary schools opted out of LEA control and became grant-maintained. These schools receive money directly from the central government, as well as from local taxes, and are run by a board of governors, consisting of parents and members of the public.

Let's outline the basic features of public education in Britain. Firstly, there are wide variations between one part of the country and another. For most educational purposes England and Wales are treated as one unit, though the system in Wales is a little different from that of England. Scotland and Northern Ireland have their own education systems.

Secondly, education in Britain mirrors the country's social system: it is class-divided and selective. The first division is between those who pay and those who do not pay. The majority of schools in Britain are supported by public funds and the education provided is free. They are maintained schools, but there is also a considerable number of public schools. Parents have to pay fees to send their children to these schools. The fees are high. As a matter of fact, only very rich families can send their children to public schools. In some parts of Britain they still keep the old system of grammar schools, which are selective. But most secondary schools in Britain which are called comprehensive schools are not selective – you don't have to pass an exam to go there.

Another important feature of schooling in Britain is the variety of opportunities offered to schoolchildren.

The National Education Act of 1944 provided three stages of education: primary, secondary and further education. Compulsory schooling in England and Wales lasts 11 years, from the age of 5 to 16.

The National Curriculum which was introduced in 1988 sets out in detail the subjects that children should study and the levels of achievement they should reach by the ages of 7, 11, 14, and 16, when they are tested. Until that year headmasters and headmistresses of schools were given a great deal of freedom in deciding what subjects to teach and how to do it in their schools; there was really no central control at all over individual schools.

The English school syllabus used to be divided into Arts (or Humanities) and Sciences, which determined the division of the secondary school pupils into study groups. Now the government argues that it should have more control over what happens in schools. It passed laws to ensure that all children spent a high proportion of their time on a group of core subjects – English, mathematics, science, and, in the secondary schools, a foreign language. The foundation subjects are technology, geography, history, art, music and physical education. Now children do standard assessment tests (SATs) at the ages of 7, 11 and 14. They are based on "course work" – that is, the work which a pupil does during a course. At 16 students take exams. The National Curriculum does not apply in Scotland, where each school decides what subjects it will teach.

After the age of 16 a growing number of school students are staying on at school, some until 18 or 19, the age of entry into higher education in universities, Polytechnics or colleges. Schools in Britain provide careers guidance. A specially trained person called careers advisor, or careers officer helps school students to decide what job they want to do and how they can achieve it.

British university courses are rather short, generally lasting for 3 years. The cost of education depends on the college or university which one chooses.

I. Complete the sentences:

The system of education in Great Britain is determined by ...

... are responsible for organizing the schools in their areas.

... are treated as one unit.

... have their own education system.

The English school syllabus was divided into ...

The National Education Act of 1944 provided ...

The National Curriculum, introduced in 1988, ...

The core subjects are ...

The foundation subjects are ...

Compulsory schooling in England and Wales lasts ...

II. Match the words and their definitions:

curriculum	education after leaving school, but not at a university. It is mostly commonly available in further education colleges and many of the courses are intended to prepare people for work
further education	an organization in the UK which is responsible for a public education in a particular area. It pays the wages of the teacher, maintains school building and supplies school equipment and materials
syllabus	education provided not by the government
higher education	education at a university or college
local education authority	an arrangement of subjects for study, especially a course of studies leading to an examination
private education	a course of study offered in a school, college

III. Are the statements true or false?

1. Children do standard assessment tests (SATs) at the ages of 7, 11 and 14.
2. Great Britain has a written constitution.
3. The National Curriculum was introduced in 1988.
4. British university courses are rather short, generally lasting for 5 years.
5. Compulsory schooling in England and Wales lasts 10 years.
6. For most educational purposes England and Wales are treated as one unit.
7. Schools in Wales are supported from public funds.
8. After the age of 15 a growing number of school students are staying on at school.
9. British university courses are rather short, generally lasting for 3 years.
10. Scotland and Northern Ireland don't have their own education systems.
11. The National Curriculum does not apply in Scotland.
12. Secondary schools in Britain are called comprehensive schools.

IV. Find the words and expressions that mean:

1. _____ a sum of money or other prize given to a student by an educational establishment.
2. _____ money given to a student by the state or a local education authority for a particular purpose.
3. _____ a school which anyone can go to regardless of how and where everybody is taught together.
4. _____ a school usually including the first three grades of elementary school but sometimes also including kindergarten.

5. _____ are not explored as thoroughly, they are still important because they introduce students to a wide variety of skills and knowledge.

6. _____ the three foundation subjects that are compulsory throughout each key stage in the National Curriculum.

7. _____ three stages of education.

8. _____ Educational programmes that children and young people are legally obliged to attend, usually defined in term of a number of grades or an age range, or both.

9. _____ is the guidance given to individuals to help them acquire the knowledge, information, skills, and experience necessary to identify career options, and narrow them down to make one career decision.

10. _____ a state secondary school to which pupils are admitted on the basis of ability. Since 1965 most have been absorbed into the comprehensive school system.

11. _____ are the levels of achievement.

12. _____ a set of subjects and standards used by primary and secondary schools so children learn the same things.

British Traditions and Customs

British nation is considered to be the most conservative in Europe. It is not a secret that every nation and every country has its own customs and traditions. In Great Britain people attach greater importance to traditions and customs than in other European countries. Englishmen are proud of their traditions and carefully keep them up. The best examples are their queen, money system, their weights and measures.

There are many customs and some of them are very old. There is, for example, the Marble Championship, where the British

Champion is crowned; he wins a silver cup known among folk dancers as Morris Dancing. Morris Dancing is an event where people, worn in beautiful clothes with ribbons and bells, dance with handkerchiefs or big sticks in their hands, while traditional music-sounds.

Another example is the Boat Race, which takes place on the river Thames, often on Easter Sunday. A boat with a team from Oxford University and one with a team from Cambridge University hold a race.

British people think that the Grand National horse race is the most exciting horse race in the world. It takes place near Liverpool every year. Sometimes it happens the same day as the Boat Race takes place, sometimes a week later. Amateur riders as well as professional jockeys can participate. It is a very famous event.

There are many celebrations in May, especially in the countryside.

Halloween is a day on which many children dress up in unusual costumes. In fact, this holiday has a Celtic origin. The day was originally called All Halloween's Eve, because it happens on October 31, the eve of all Saints' Day. The name was later shortened to Halloween. The Celts celebrated the coming of New Year on that day.

Another tradition is the holiday called Bonfire Night.

On November 5, 1605, a man called Guy Fawkes planned to blow up the Houses of Parliament where the king James 1st was to open Parliament on that day. But Guy Fawkes was unable to realize his plan and was caught and later, hanged. The British still remember that Guy Fawkes' Night. It is another name for this holiday. This day one can see children with figures, made of sacks

and straw and dressed in old clothes. On November 5, children put their figures on the bonfire, burn them, and light their fireworks.

In the end of the year, there is the most famous New Year celebration. In London, many people go to Trafalgar Square on New Year's Eve. There is singing and dancing at 12 o'clock on December 31.

A popular Scottish event is the Edinburgh Festival of music and drama, which takes place every year. A truly Welsh event is the Eisteddfod, a national festival of traditional poetry and music, with a competition for the best new poem in Welsh.

If we look at English weights and measures, we can be convinced that the British are very conservative people. They do not use the internationally accepted measurements. They have conserved their old measures. There are nine essential measures. For general use, the smallest weight is one ounce, then 16 ounce is equal to a pound. Fourteen pounds is one stone.

The English always give people's weight in pounds and stones. Liquids they measure in pints, quarts and gallons. There are two pints in a quart and four quarts or eight pints are in one gallon. For length, they have inches, foot, yards and miles.

If we have always been used to the metric system therefore the English monetary system could be found rather difficult for us. They have a pound sterling, which is divided into twenty shillings, half-crown is cost two shillings and sixpence, shilling is worth twelve pennies and one penny could be changed by two half pennies.

Mark statements as True/False/Not stated

1. British people are the most conservative people in Europe.
2. The British attach great importance to the traditions of their country.

3. The British do not seek to preserve their traditions and customs.

4. The British are ashamed of their traditions.

5. Morris Dancing is an international celebration.

6. During the Morris Dance, people dress only in red and green.

7. During Morris Dancing, traditional music is played.

8. The Boat Race takes place on the river Severn.

9. The Boat Race is held on Easter Thursday.

10. A boat with a team from Oxford University and one with a team from Cambridge University hold the Boat Race.

11. The Harvard University team also takes part in the Boat Race.

12. British people think that the Grand National horse race is the most exciting horse race in the world.

13. Grand National horse race takes place near Manchester two times a year.

14. The Boat Race and Grand National horse race are held at approximately the same time interval.

15. Amateur riders as well as professional jockeys cannot participate in Grand National horse race.

16. The main prize in the Grand National horse race is £100,000.

17. There are many celebrations in May, especially in the countryside.

18. Halloween has a Gothic origin.

19. Halloween is the biggest holiday in the United Kingdom.

20. The day was originally called All Halloween's Eve, because it happens on October 31, the eve of all Saints' Day.

21. The Goths celebrated the coming of Easter on that day.

22. On November 15, 1606, a man called Guy Fawkes planned to blow up the Houses of Parliament where the king James 1st was to open Parliament on that day.
23. Guy Fawkes carried out his plan.
24. Guy Fawkes was hanged.
25. Bonfire Night and Guy Fawkes' Night is the name of one holiday.
26. On Bonfire Night, you can see children with figurines made of bags and straw and dressed in new clothes.
27. Guy Fawkes' Night is the favourite holiday of British people.
28. In London, many people go to Trafalgar Square on New Year's Eve.
29. A popular Irish event is the Edinburgh Festival of music and drama, which takes place every year.
30. The Eisteddfod is a national festival of traditional poetry and music, with a competition for the best new poem in Welsh.
31. The Eisteddfod is held in spring.
32. British people do not use the internationally accepted measurements.
33. There are eight essential measures in The UK.
34. The smallest weight is one ounce.
35. Fourteen pounds is one stone.
36. 1 pound is heavier than 1 kilogram.
37. The British measure liquids in pints, quarts and gallons.
38. For length, they have meters, kilometers and centimeters.
39. The currency of the United Kingdom is the euro.
40. Pound sterling is divided into twelve shillings.

National Symbols of Wales

The national symbols of Wales include a diversity of official and unofficial images and other symbols.



The National Flag of Wales

The Flag of Wales incorporates the red dragon, now a popular Welsh symbol, along with the Tudor colours of green and white. It was used by Henry VII at the battle of Bosworth in 1485 after which it was carried in state to St. Paul's Cathedral. The red dragon was then included in the Tudor royal arms to signify their Welsh descent. It was officially recognised as the Welsh national flag in 1959.



The Flag of Owain Glyndwr

Four lions, alternating as red lions on a yellow background, and yellow lions on a red background, is the symbol of Owain Glyndwr. The flag has enjoyed a surge in popularity in recent years and is used by the National Eisteddfod for Wales and is also popular with pro-independence groups.



Owain Glyndwr was a Welsh leader who learned for independence from English rule in the late middle ages. He led a long-running yet unsuccessful war of independence, but his name lives on alongside legends such as Arthur and Cynan. The origin of the design is thought to be inspired by the counter-charged arms of the Houses of Mathrafal and Dinefwr.

The Flag of Saint David, sometimes used as an alternative to the national flag, is flown on St David's Day. The ensign used aboard ships of



the Welsh Government, such as the patrol boats of the Marine and Fisheries Division.

The Red Dragon

The Red Dragon, part of the national flag design, is also a popular Welsh symbol. The oldest recorded use of the dragon to symbolise Wales is from the *Historia Brittonum*, written around 820, but it is popularly supposed to have been the battle standard of King Arthur and other ancient Celtic leaders. This myth is likely to have originated from Merlin's vision of the Red (Wales) and White (England) dragons battling, with the Red dragon being victorious. Following the annexation of Wales by England, the dragon was used as a supporter in the English monarch's coat of arms. The red dragon is often seen as shorthand for all things Welsh, being used by many Welsh public and private institutions (e.g.: The Welsh Government, Visit Wales, numerous local authorities, and sports organizations).



The Prince of Wales's feathers

The Prince of Wales's feathers is the heraldic badge of the Prince of Wales. It consists of three white ostrich feathers encircled by a gold coronet. A ribbon below the coronet bears the German motto *Ich dien* (German: "I serve"). The Welsh Rugby Union uses such a design for its own badge. Many British two pence coins in circulation today bear the Prince of Wales' feathers to represent Wales.



The Coat of Arms of the Principality of Wales

The Coats Of Arms of the Principality of Wales which are the historic arms of the Kingdom of Gwynedd are used by Charles, Prince of Wales in his personal standard. They are also the basis for the Royal Badge of Wales issued in 2008 for the use of the National Assembly for Wales.

The Royal Badge of Wales

The Royal Badge of Wales, which uses the historic arms of the Kingdom of Gwynedd, is the de facto coat of arms of Wales. The badge was introduced in 2008 and is accordingly a heraldic badge, rather than a coat of arms.



The Welsh national flower:

The Welsh Leek and the Daffodil

The leek is the national emblem of Wales. According to legend the patron saint of Wales, Saint David, ordered his Welsh soldiers to identify themselves by wearing the leek on their helmets in an ancient battle against the Saxons that took place in a leek field. The Welsh national flower is worn on St David's Day each March 1.

The Welsh daffodil does not have the same claim to literary or historical distinction as the Welsh leek. But, it has become the more



favoured emblem of today, since some Welsh folk find it makes a more attractive buttonhole on St David's day.

The Sessile Oak, also called the Welsh Oak is the national tree of Wales.

The National symbol of Wildlife



The Red Kite is a source of great pride for the Welsh people. Under a century ago, there were only two breeding pairs in the country. Now, when the Welsh look up, they may see hundreds of these magnificent birds soaring over rural areas around Wales. Red kite feeding stations provide opportunities for locals and visitors to view this magnificent bird up close. The red kite is well-loved by the people, and they showed their adoration in 2007 by voting the red kite as the most popular bird in Wales, which also led to it being adopted as the national symbol of Wales for wildlife.

The Welsh National Anthem is *Hen Wlad Fy Nhadau* (Land of my Father's). It was written by Evan James in 1856.

Hen Wlad Fy Nhadau

Mae hen wlad fy nhadau yn
annwyl i mi,
Gwlad beirdd a chantorion,
enwogion o fri;
Ei gwrol ryfelwyr, gwladgarwyr
tra mad,
Tros ryddid collasant eu gwaed.
Gwlad, gwlad, pleidiol wyf i'm
gwlad,
Tra mor yn fur i'r bur hoffbau,
O bydded i'r heniaith barhau.

Land of my Fathers

The land of my fathers is dear
unto me,
Old land where the minstrels are
honoured and free:
Its warring defenders, so gallant
and brave,
For freedom their life's blood they
gave.
Land, Land, true am I to my Land,
While seas secure this land so pure,
O may our old language endure

Traditional Welsh costume

Traditional Welsh costume, such as the Welsh hat and bedgown, is now recognised as the national dress of Wales. It was originally worn by rural women throughout Europe and Britain; it survived longest in Wales up until the 1880s. Today it is worn by women at events such as Royal visits, by choirs, at church and chapel, for photographs and occasionally at eisteddfodau. It was first worn by girls as a celebration on Saint David's Day just before the First World War.



Test 'National Symbols of Wales'

1. The Flag of Wales is ...
 - a) the red dragon on a white and green background.
 - b) a large white cross on a blue background.
 - c) a red cross on a white background.
2. The Flag of Wales was used by ... at the battle of Bosworth in 1485.
 - a) Elizabeth II
 - b) Henry VII
 - c) Alexander II
3. The Flag of Wales was carried in state to
 - a) St Paul's Cathedral
 - b) Cathedral Church of St Philip
 - c) Canterbury Cathedral
4. The red dragon was included in
 - a) the House of Lancaster
 - b) the House of York
 - c) the Tudor royal arms
5. The Welsh national flag was officially recognised in
 - a) 1959
 - b) 1955
 - c) 1963

6. The Flag of Owain Glyndwr has
 - a) 4 squares alternating in red and yellow
 - b) 4 squares alternating in white and green
 - c) 2 squares alternating in red and yellow
7. Owain Glyndwr was
 - a) a Welsh leader
 - b) the second Prince of Wales
 - c) the Prince of England
8. ... used as an alternative to the national flag.
 - a) The St Andrew's cross
 - b) The Flag of Saint David
 - c) The St George's Cross
9. ... used aboard ships of the Welsh Government.
 - a) The Flag of Saint David
 - b) The Flag of Wales
 - c) The ensign
10. The Red Dragon is popularly supposed to have been the battle standard of
 - a) King Arthur
 - b) Charles II
 - c) King George I
11. The Prince of Wales's feathers consists of ...
 - a) three white ostrich feathers encircled by a gold coronet.
 - b) four white ostrich feathers encircled by a red coronet.
 - c) three red ostrich feathers encircled by a gold coronet.
12. A ribbon below the coronet bears the ... motto.
 - a) English
 - b) German
 - c) French
13. ... uses the Prince of Wales's feathers for its own badge.
 - a) The National Football Team
 - b) The England National Rugby Team
 - c) The Welsh Rugby Union

14. Many British ... coins bear the Prince of Wales' feathers.
 a) one penny b) two pence c) two five pence
15. The Royal Badge of Wales was introduced in
 a) 2010 b) 2005 c) 2008
16. The national flower emblem of Wales is
 a) the leek b) the rose c) the thistle
17. The patron saint of Wales is
 a) Saint David b) Saint Andrew c) Saint George
18. St. David's Day is celebrated on
 a) April 1 b) March 1 c) September 1
19. The most popular national flower emblem of Wales is
 a) the rose b) the leek c) the daffodil
20. The national tree of Wales is
 a) the Pine b) the Oak c) the Sessile Oak
21. The national symbol of wildlife in Wales is
 a) the red kite b) the unicorn c) the lion
22. The Welsh National Anthem is called
 a) God Save The Queen
 b) Scotland the Brave
 c) Land of my Father's
23. The Welsh National Anthem was written in
 a) 1856 b) 1883 c) 1850
24. The Welsh National Anthem was written by
 a) Evan James
 b) Tian Han
 c) Francis Scott Key
25. Traditional Welsh costume consists of
 a) the Welsh hat and bedgown
 b) the Kilt
 c) Hanfu

26. Traditional Welsh costume was originally worn by
a) men b) rural women c) fine ladies
27. Traditional Welsh costume was originally worn throughout
a) Europe
b) Britain
c) Europe and Britain
28. Traditional Welsh costume survived in Wales up until the
a) 1880s b) 1890s c) 1870s
29. Traditional Welsh costume was first worn by women as a celebration on
a) Saint George's Day
b) Saint David's Day
c) Royal visits
30. Today Traditional Welsh costume is worn by women at events such as
a) Royal visits; by choirs
b) at church and chapel
c) all of the above
31. The red dragon is used by
a) many Welsh public and private institutions
b) the Welsh Government
c) sports organizations
32. The Coats Of Arms of the Principality of Wales are used by Prince of Wales
a) in his personal standard
b) on the facades of buildings
c) on distinctive signs

33. The Coats Of Arms of the Principality of Wales are also the basis for
- a) the Royal Badge of Wales
 - b) the National Flag of Wales
 - c) the Prince of Wales's feathers
34. Welsh soldiers wore the leek on
- a) on the weapons
 - b) their helmets
 - c) on clothes
35. The ancient battle against the Saxons took place
- a) in the wheat field
 - b) on the field of daffodils
 - c) in a leek field
36. The national symbols of Wales do not include
- a) the Flag
 - b) the Coat of Arms
 - c) Prince of Wales
37. The Red Kite is a source of ... for the Welsh people.
- a) great pride
 - b) power
 - c) courage
38. Under a century ago, there were only ... breeding pairs of the Red Kite in the country.
- a) three
 - b) four
 - c) two
39. People voted the red kite as the most popular bird in Wales in
- a) 2008
 - b) 2007
 - c) 2013
40. The origin of the design of the Flag of Owain Glyndwr was inspired by the counter-charged arms of
- a) the Houses of Mathrafal and Dinefwr
 - b) the Houses of York and Lancaster
 - c) the Houses of Dinefwr and Lancaster

Loch Ness Monster

Loch Ness monster, by name Nessie, large marine creature believed by some people to inhabit Loch Ness, Scotland. However, much of the alleged evidence supporting its existence has been discredited, and it is widely thought that the monster is a myth.

Reports of a monster inhabiting Loch Ness date back to ancient times. Notably, local stone carvings by the Pict depict a mysterious beast with flippers. The first written account appears in a biography of St Columba from 565 AD. According to that work, the monster bit a swimmer and was prepared to attack another man when Columba intervened, ordering the beast to "go back". It obeyed, and over the centuries only occasional sightings were reported. Many of these alleged encounters seemed inspired by Scottish folklore, which abounds with mythical water creatures.

In 1933 the Loch Ness monster's legend began to grow. At the time, a road adjacent to Loch Ness was finished, offering an unobstructed view of the lake. In April a couple saw an enormous animal - which they compared to a "dragon or prehistoric monster" - and after it crossed their car's path, it disappeared into the water. The incident was reported in a Scottish newspaper, and numerous sightings followed. In December 1933 the Daily Mail commissioned Marmaduke Wetherell, a big-game hunter, to locate the sea serpent. Along the lake's shores, he found large footprints that he believed belonged to "a very powerful soft-footed animal about 20 feet [6 metres] long". However, upon closer inspection, zoologists at the Natural History Museum determined that the tracks were identical and made with an umbrella stand or ashtray that had a hippopotamus leg as a base; Wetherell's role in the hoax was unclear.

The news only seemed to spur efforts to prove the monster's existence. In 1934 English physician Robert Kenneth Wilson photo-

graphed the alleged creature. The iconic image – known as the "surgeon's photograph" – appeared to show the monster's small head and neck. The Daily Mail printed the photograph, sparking an international sensation. Many speculated that the creature was a plesiosaur, a marine reptile that went extinct some 65.5 million years ago.

The Loch Ness area attracted numerous monster hunters. Over the years, several sonar explorations (notably in 1987 and 2003) were undertaken to locate the creature, but none were successful. In addition, numerous photographs allegedly showed the beast, but most were discredited as fakes or as depicting other animals or objects. Notably, in 1994 it was revealed that Wilson's photograph was a hoax spearheaded by a revenge-seeking Wetherell; the "monster" was actually a plastic-and-wooden head attached to a toy submarine. In 2018 researchers conducted a DNA survey of Loch Ness to determine what organisms live in the waters. No signs of a plesiosaur or other such large animal were found, though the results indicated the presence of numerous eels. This finding left open the possibility that the monster is an oversized eel. Despite the lack of conclusive evidence, the Loch Ness monster remained popular and profitable. In the early 21st century it was thought that it contributed nearly \$80 million annually to Scotland's economy.

Questions to the text 'Loch Ness monster'

1. What is the name of Loch Ness monster?
2. What is Loch Ness monster?
3. Much of the alleged evidence supporting its existence has been discredited, hasn't it?
4. When did reports of a monster inhabiting Loch Ness appear?
5. How do local stone carvings by the Pict depict the monster?
6. Where does the first written account of the monster appear?
7. What does this work say about Loch Ness?

8. Did many of these alleged encounters seem inspired by Scottish folklore?
9. When did the Loch Ness monster's legend begin to grow?
10. Why did the Loch Ness monster's legend begin to grow?
11. Who saw the monster on this road?
12. What did that couple compare the animal to?
13. How did the monster behave in front of the couple?
14. When did numerous sightings start?
15. Who commissioned Marmaduke Wetherell, a big-game hunter, to locate the sea serpent?
16. What did Marmaduke Wetherell find along the lake's shores?
17. Why was Wetherell's role in the hoax unclear?
18. The news didn't spur efforts to prove the monster's existence, did it?
19. Who photographed the alleged creature in 1934?
20. What did "surgeon's photograph" show?
21. How did The Daily Mail spark the international sensation?
22. What was on the "surgeon's photograph" according to many people?
23. The Loch Ness area didn't attract people after that, did it?
24. What kind of exploration were undertaken to locate the creature?
25. What years are considered to be notable in explorations of the creature?
26. Were the explorations successful?
27. All the photographs were true, weren't they?
28. When was it revealed that Willson's photograph was a hoax?
29. Why did Willson take his "photograph"?

30. What was "the monster" in reality?
31. How did the researchers try to determine organisms living in the water of Loch Ness?
32. When did researchers conduct a DNA survey?
33. Were there any signs of a plesiosaur in the research?
34. Signs of other large animal were found in the research, weren't they?
35. What did the results of the research indicate?
36. What did that finding leave?
37. Did the Loch Ness monster remain popular?
38. The Loch Ness monster considered to be profitable, didn't it?
39. Why did the Loch Ness monster consider to be profitable?
40. When was it thought that the Loch Ness monster had a contribution to Scotland's economy?

Physical geography of the UK

The official name of Britain is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. But people often make this name shorter - they call this country "the United Kingdom", or even "the UK".

The United Kingdom is situated to the north-west of Europe. Actually it is separated from Europe by the Channel. The Channel is not very broad, only about 40 kilometers. Now a tunnel constructed under the Channel lines up the UK with its nearest continental neighbor, France. So it is much easier to reach the UK from Europe than earlier, when it could be done only on board the ship. Since 1973 the United Kingdom is a member of the European Union.

The United Kingdom is situated on the British Isles. The UK occupies the Island of Great Britain (which is the largest island in Europe), a number of small islands to the west of Scotland and the

northern part of the Island of Ireland. The southern part of the Island of Ireland is the Republic of Eire.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland consists of four almost independent countries. These are England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. England is bigger than other parts of the country in both its territory and population. Over 60 million people live in Britain, and about 75 percent of the British population lives in England. The capital of England as well as of the whole United Kingdom is London, which is situated in the south-east of England.

London and is more than a thousand years old. Scotland occupies the northern part of the Island of Great Britain. The area of Scotland is more than half as big as England. But Scotland has the lowest population density in the UK. Scotland has its own legal, banking and education systems. The capital of Scotland is Edinburgh. It is an old beautiful city. Glasgow is the main industrial centre of Scotland. Scotland is well-known for its beautiful mountainous scenery.

Wales is lying in the western part of the Island of Great Britain. It is not so populated as England – only about two million people live in Wales. Wales is one of the most beautiful parts of the British Isles – with hills and high mountains, deep rivers and valleys. The capital of Wales is Cardiff. It is the biggest city in Wales and also an important port.

Northern Ireland occupies the northern part of the Island of Ireland. The capital of this country is Belfast. Northern Ireland is the most problematical part of the UK. Some people in Northern Ireland want the independent of the UK. That is why there are permanent conflicts and terrorist acts organized by the Irish Republican Army (IRA) in the Northern Ireland and in other parts of the UK.

Foreigners often call everyone in the UK "English", but the Irish, the Welsh and the Scots don't like this, because they are Celts by the origin, and the English are the Tautens. Every part of the UK has its own language which is not like the English language.

Like its own language, each part of the United Kingdom also has its own national flower. The national emblem of England is the rose. The rose was adopted as England's emblem in the 15th century, around the time of the War of the Roses. The symbol of Wales is a daffodil, a beautiful white-and-yellow spring flower. And the Scots consider a thistle to be their symbol. A legend runs that this flower has saved an old Scottish castle from enemies, because one of them stepped over a thistle with big thorns and cried out of pain. Citizens of the UK call their banner the Union Flag or Union Jack. It is blue, red and white. This banner consists of the flags of Scotland, England and Ireland. The flag of Scotland is the Cross of Saint Andrew, the flag of England is the Cross of Saint George and the flag of Ireland is the Cross of Saint Patrick. And every cross is represented in the Union Jack.

The capital of the UK is London. It is a very old and big city. London is situated at the mouth of the Thames river. First mentions about a settlement there date back to the time when Celtic tribes lived on the British Isles, and it was long before Christ. In the first centuries of the Christian era London became an important city of the Roman empire. And in the 12th century it already was the capital of England.

London consists of several main districts, and also includes numerous suburbs. The main districts were formed during the long life of the city. For example, the City is the centre of business life with many banks, offices and different enterprises except for industrial ones. In the Westminster historic buildings and other places of

interest are concentrated, and this is also the district where the Queen lives. There also such districts as West-End, East-End, Cheap-Side, and their names are well-known in the world due to English literature. There are many historic buildings, various museums, galleries, and other places of interest in London.

The Tower is a world-famous symbol of London, it is more than 900 years old. During long centuries it was a fortress, a royal palace, a prison... But now it is one of the most popular museums. The Tower is guarded by Yeomen Warders who wear splendid scarlet and gold uniforms. The Tower is famous for the ravens, too – a legend has it that without them the Tower will fall. This is why all the employees of the museum as well as the tourists take care of these birds.

Almost all English Kings and Queens had been crowned in Westminster Abbey. It is one of the most beautiful buildings of London. Inside memorials to great English poets and writers, as well as to scientists and other outstanding English people. For example, William Shakespeare, Charles Dickens, Charles Darwin and Isaac Newton are buried here.

The beautiful Buckingham Palace is the London home of the Queen. It was built in the 18th century and rebuilt in the 19th century by architect John Nash.

Every day the traditional ceremony of Changing the Guards takes place there. The Houses of Parliament is, in fact, the seat of the British Parliament. It was first built in the 12th century and then it changed its appearance many times. The last rebuilding was made in 1857. The Houses of Parliament has two towers. One of them is the Clock Tower, or Big Ben – a famous London landmark.

England's great architect Sir Christopher Wren is the author of St Paul's Cathedral, which was built instead of the old cathedral that

was destroyed by the Great Fire of 1666. There is a golden ball and cross on the top of the Cathedral that can be seen from far away.

The world-famous Natural History Museum is known for its beautiful galleries and expositions, for example "Human biology", "History of the Earth", "Discovering mammals", and so on. The Museum was opened in April 1881.

Western European paintings created in the period from about 1250 to 1900 are represented in the National Gallery's permanent collection. There are paintings by Italian masters such as Raphael and Veronese, as well as Rembrandt, Rubens and El Greco.

The British Museum was founded in 1753 due to the efforts of three rich men – Sir Robert Cotton, Sir Hans Sloane and King George II. They donated their private collections and libraries to the museum. No one can see items from ancient Greece, Rome, Egypt, China and Japan in the British Museum.

Mark statements as True/False/Not stated

1. The capital of the UK is Cardiff.
2. The British Museum was founded in 1753.
3. Each part of the United Kingdom also has its own national flower.
4. Over 90 million people live in Britain.
5. London is situated at the mouth of the Eve river.
6. The Tower is a world-famous symbol of London, it is more than 1500 years old.
7. The official name of Britain is the United Kingdom of Northern Ireland.
8. Since 1973 the United Kingdom is a member of the European Union.
9. The United Kingdom is situated to the north-west of Europe.

10. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland consists of three almost independent countries.

11. Since 1977 the United Kingdom is a member of the European Union.

12. The flag of Scotland is the Cross of Saint Andrew.

13. The flag of England is the Cross of Saint Paul.

14. The flag of Ireland is the Cross of Saint Patrick.

15. In the fifth centuries of the Christian era London became an important city of the Roman empire.

16. The beautiful Buckingham Palace isn't the London home of the Queen.

17. The beautiful Buckingham Palace was built in the 18th century.

18. The beautiful Buckingham Palace was rebuilt in the 19th century by architect John Nash.

19. The beautiful Buckingham Palace was rebuilt by architect Pitter Nash.

20. The Tower is a world-famous symbol of Wales.

21. During long centuries The Tower was a prison.

22. Now The Tower is one of the most popular galleries.

23. The Tower is guarded by Yeomen Jack.

24. The world-famous Natural History Museum is known for its beautiful galleries and expositions.

25. The Museum was opened in April 1881.

26. England's great architect Sir Christopher Wren is the author of St Paul's Cathedral.

27. St Paul's Cathedral was built instead of the old cathedral.

28. St Paul's Cathedral was destroyed by war of 1666.

29. English Kings and Queens had been crowned in Westminster Abbey.

30. The rose was adopted as England's emblem in the 16th century.
31. The national emblem of England is the rose.
32. The symbol of Ireland is a daffodil.
33. The Scots consider a thistle to be their symbol.
34. William Shakespeare, Charles Dickens, Charles Darwin and Isaac Newton are buried in Westminster Abbey.
35. In the 11th century London already was the capital of England.
36. The Houses of Parliament has one tower.
37. Since 1973 the United Kingdom is a member of the European Union.
38. London consists of several main districts, and also includes numerous suburbs.
39. The Tower is a world-famous symbol of London.
40. The capital of the UK is London.

Snowdonia

Snowdonia is a national park, the first national park in Wales and one of the first three in the UK, after the Rocky Edge and the Lake District. It is located in the northern part of Wales. The name Snowdonia comes from the name of Mount Snowdon – the highest in Wales (1085 m), originally it meant only the surroundings of the mountain, but with the creation of the national Park in 1951, the whole park began to be called that.

The area of the park is 2,140 km², on its territory there are the highest mountain in Wales and England, the largest lake in Wales, picturesque villages, 26,000 people live here, more than half of them speak Welsh. The length of the coastline is more than 60 km. In the UK, unlike other countries, national parks include not only public, but also private land. The central office of the park management is

located in the village of Penrindadright. More than 6 million tourists visit the park every year.

Snowdonia is traditionally divided into four parts, and the northern one, where the highest mountains are located, is the most popular among tourists. In the center of the national park there is a site that is not part of it – this is the town of Blainai Ffestiniog and its surroundings. It was not included in the national park, because otherwise the city's industry would have suffered.

Snowdonia has 2,381 km of hiking trails, 264 km of trails for hiking, horseback riding and cycling, and 74 km of other roads. A significant part of the park also does not require a special permit to visit. Climbing Snowdon itself and other peaks are very popular, because almost all of these mountains can be reached on foot without having special climbing or climbing skills.

Horse riding, trekking and cycling are very popular here. Golf, water sports, rafting on canyons, caving and bird watching are no less in demand. Moreover, in the village of Llanberis, you can take a small train and arrange a wonderful walk that will allow you to see most of the reserve. The trip can run along one of the historical routes: Snowdon Mountain, Welsh Highland and Ffestiniog.

Most of the park is covered with forests, mostly deciduous. Some plants are endemic to Snowdonia and are protected. There are also rare animals and birds, such as otters, ferrets, martens, crows, peregrine falcons, ospreys, gyrfalcons and red kites.

The park is also home to the largest lake in Wales, Llyn Tegyd. There is a kind of Loch Ness monster here (of course, his name is Teggy). However, it is rumored that this is just an incredibly large pike. The wonders of Snowdonia can be found in the small. Do not overlook the cereal leaf beetle with rainbow wings along the back.

Given that the park is located in the north of Wales, there are several ways to get to it: by train from Conwy; by car on the M56 and A55 highways, as well as on the M1, M5 and M6 roads; by bus from Llandudno, Carnarvon and Bangor and from Manchester, Chester and London. In addition, it is possible to fly by plane from Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester and Cardiff to Anglesey, and sea ferries sail from Liverpool and the Irish Dunleary to Snowdonia. Entrance to the park is free.

Questions to the text "Snowdonia"

1. What is "Snowdonia"?
2. Where is "Snowdonia"?
3. What is the origin of this name?
4. What is the height of Mount Snowdon?
5. In what year was the park "Snowdonia" created?
6. What is the area of the park?
7. What is in the park?
8. What the mountain is the highest in Wales?
9. How many people live in local villages?
10. What language do the villagers speak?
11. What is the length of the coastline?
12. Which lands are part of the park?
13. What is the name of the village where the central office of the leadership is located?
14. How many tourists visit the park every year?
15. How many parts is Snowdonia divided into?
16. Which part is the most popular for tourists?
17. What is located in the northern part?
18. What is in the center of the park?
19. What would have happened if Blainai Ffestiniog had not become part of Snowdonia?

20. What is the length of hiking trails in Snowdonia?
21. How many km are allocated for hiking and cycling roads?
22. What document do I need to get to visit the main part of the park?
23. What is the most popular destination in Snowdonia?
24. What skills are needed to climb Mount Snowdon?
25. Are special vehicles required to climb to the top of the park?
26. What is located on most of the park?
27. What is known about plants in the park?
28. What animals are found in the park?
29. What birds are most often found in the park?
30. What kind of entertainment is very popular in this park?
31. Is it possible to travel around the park by train?
32. What does the historical route that can be overcome by train look like?
33. By what transport can I get to Snowdonia?
34. What is the cost of admission?
35. What is the name of the monster in the local lake?
36. Who is this monster really?
37. Which insect is the celebrity of Snowdonia?
38. What does the famous leaf beetle look like?
39. What is the name of the lake located in the park?
40. What is the largest place this lake occupies in all Wales?

British Holidays (Text 1)

There are a number of holidays, which are celebrated in Great Britain every year.

One of them is, of course, New Year's Day on the first of January. It is not so popular in England as in our country, but it is rather popular in Scotland. On that day people usually visit their

friends and there is a lot of dancing and eating. In Scotland people bring a piece of coal for good luck in the New Year.

The next holiday of the year is St Valentine's Day. It is on the 14th of February. People buy or make Valentine cards and send them to the people they love.

In March there is Mother's Day. All the children, little or adult ones, come to their mothers on that day to express their love and gratitude.

In April there is Easter. At Easter children eat chocolate Easter eggs. Sometimes parents hide them in the house or in the garden and children have to look for them.

In June there is Father's Day. On Father's Day children give or send their fathers and grandfathers cards and presents.

On October 31 there is a Halloween. They say ghosts and witches come out on Halloween. People make lanterns out of pumpkins. Some people have Halloween parties and dress as witches and ghosts.

The 25th of December is Christmas Day. It is one of the people's favourite holidays. People put Christmas trees in their houses and decorate them. There are beautiful Christmas decorations in the streets. On Christmas Eve everybody puts the presents under the Christmas tree. People say that at night Father Christmas puts presents into the stockings, which children usually hang on their beds. The traditional Christmas meal is roast turkey and Christmas pudding.

Exercises

1. Find the equivalents in the text:

1. Есть несколько праздников, которые празднуют в Британии каждый год.
2. Он не такой популярный в Англии как в нашей стране.

3. В Шотландии люди приносят кусочек угля на удачу в Новый год.

4. Все дети, маленькие и взрослые, приходят к мамам в этот день, чтобы выразить свою любовь и благодарность.

5. Иногда родители прячут их дома или в саду.

6. Говорят, что привидения и ведьмы появляются на Хэллоуин.

7. Люди делают фонари из тыкв.

8. Говорят, что Дед Мороз кладет подарки в чулки.

9. Жареная индейка и рождественский пудинг.

II. Answer the questions:

1. What country celebrates New Year's Day as in our country?

2. What do people do on New Year's Day?

3. What people buy or make on St Valentine's Day?

4. What is Mother's Day and Father's Day?

5. Where do parents hide chocolate Easter eggs?

6. When do people celebrate Halloween?

7. What do people decorate on Christmas Day?

8. Who puts presents into the stockings, which children usually hang on their beds?

9. What is the traditional Christmas meal?

III. Make the sentences True or False:

1. New Year's Day is as popular in England as in our country.

2. On New Year's Day people usually visit their friends and there is a lot of dancing and eating.

3. St Valentine's Day is on the 15th of February.

4. People buy or make Valentine cards and send them to the people they hate.

5. Only little children come to their mothers on Mother's Day to express their love and gratitude.

6. At Easter children eat chocolate Easter eggs.
7. Some people have Halloween parties and dress as animals.
8. At night parents put presents into children's stockings.
9. The traditional Christmas meal is roast turkey and Christmas pudding.

British Holidays (Text 2)

Every country and every nation has its own holidays. In the United Kingdom there are two types of them bank and public holidays. Bank holidays are the days, when all people in the UK have a day off and celebrate a national event. Those days are: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Early May, Spring Bank holiday, Summer Bank holiday, Christmas and Boxing Day.

Public holidays are special occasions like Guy Fawkes Night, Mother's Day, Remembrance Day, Valentine's Day and so on. People usually celebrate them but do not have a day off on these events, unless they fall on weekends.

Each holiday is good, but there are some of them that are really special and more popular than others.

New Year's Day (December 31 – January 1) is a bank holiday. Like many nations around the world, British people celebrate it by hosting parties with their friends and families to await the countdown to the New Year. In Scotland they call it Hogmanay and celebrate it by having a party with friends and setting fireworks off. In many cities there are free celebrations that anyone can join.

Valentine's Day (February 14) is celebrated in many countries around the world, although it is not a public holiday in most of them. This day has a Catholic origin and has been associated with romantic love since it was mentioned in one of Geoffrey Chaucer's poems. Nowadays, it's the day of anyone who is in love. On the Valentine's

Day people usually give to the person they love some sweets, a traditional heart-shaped card ('valentine') and say, 'Be my Valentine'.

Halloween (October 31) also known as All Hallow's Eve, or All Saint's Eve, is a yearly celebration observed in a number of countries on October 31. It is the time in the liturgical year dedicated to remembering the dead. On this day children will dress up in costumes and go 'trick or treating' around the neighborhood. 'Trick or Treating' involves knocking on someone's door and saying 'Trick or Treat'. That person gives them a treat (usually sweets). Children enjoy the holiday because they go home with a bag of sweets!

Guy Fawkes Night (November 5) is a firework festival associated with the tradition of celebrating Guy Fawkes's failed attempt to blow up the Houses of Parliament in 1605. It is an annual event dedicated to bonfires, fireworks and celebrations.

Christmas (December 25) is the most important holiday for British families. This is the day that people spend with their families. There are many Christmas traditions, but the most important one is about presents. Family members prepare their gifts and put them under the Christmas tree. In the evening they sit down around the table and enjoy the meal. Then they watch the Queen's speech on the television as she delivers her traditional Christmas message to the people of the United Kingdom. After that, family eats the Christmas cake and goes to sleep. In the morning all the family members wake up and gather around the tree to find the presents that were prepared for them.

Boxing Day (December 26) is based on the tradition of giving gifts to poor people after celebrating Christmas. The word 'boxing' refers to gift boxes, and has nothing to do with the sport.

There are also a few uniquely British holidays, such as Burns Supper in Scotland, dedicated to the poet Robert Burns, or the

Queen's Birthday, but these are the most important and popular holidays in the United Kingdom.

Translate these words:

Nation, nationality, public holiday, bank holiday, to celebrate, to observe, Boxing Day

Traditions and Culture of Northern Ireland

Culture Northern Ireland is mixed. On the one hand, this is a traditional British culture with English traditions and customs, with other Irish, originating in ancient Celtic history of the indigenous inhabitants of the island. For example, in Northern Ireland St Patrick's Day is a public holiday, unlike the UK.

Irish death traditions & customs

Although death is a sad occasion, a traditional wake is seldom solemn. Friends and family alike gather and share memories and funny stories about the deceased. Food and drink is always present and although the church tried to ban alcohol from wakes it was unsuccessful.

St Patricks Day Traditions

March 17th marks the day of St Patrick, celebrated by millions of people around the world. In Ireland, St Patrick's Day was always held as an important religious day to celebrate the teachings of Christianity by St Patrick.

Easter Sunday in Ireland

Many family households would prepare their homes for Easter Sunday by doing what would be better known as 'spring cleaning' to prepare the house for blessing by the local priest which is a religious ceremony that dates back hundreds of years.

Halloween Traditions in Ireland

Today Halloween is celebrated all around the globe but the Halloween Holiday has its history firmly planted in Ireland. Halloween is also known as Samhain, All Hallows Eve, Hallowmas and Hallowtide. It is celebrated on 31st October but the holiday of Halloween is not just celebrated on the one day any more as the Christian holidays of All Saints Day, November 1st and All Souls Day, November 2nd are celebrated as well.

Celebrating Christmas in Ireland

Most, if not all, Irish families decorate their homes with lights, tinsel and baubles. A Christmas tree is usually erected in the family home on the first day of the holy advent calendar. The tree will be beautifully decorated with an angel on top, presents will lay underneath as seen with many family homes around the world.

Tasks

I. Match the parts of the sentence with headings:

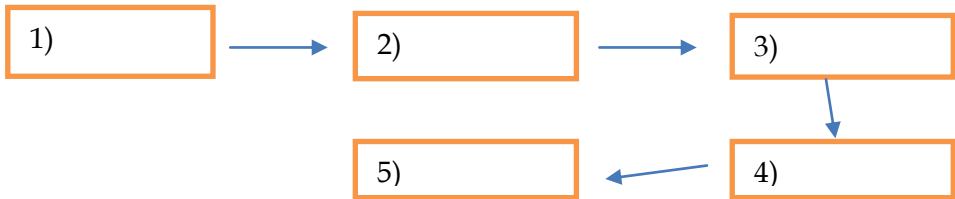
1) Irish death traditions & customs	a) A Christmas tree is usually erected in the family home
2) St Patrick's Day Traditions	b) It is celebrated on 31 st October
3) Easter Sunday in Ireland	c) to prepare the house for blessing by the local priest which is a religious ceremony
4) Halloween Traditions in Ireland	d) Day was always held as an important religious day to celebrate the teachings
5) Celebrating Christmas in Ireland	e) Friends and family alike gather and share memories

II. Translate into Russian:

1. Culture of Northern Ireland is mixed.
2. For example, in Northern Ireland St Patrick's Day is a public holiday, unlike the UK.

3. St Patrick's Day was always held as an important religious day.
4. Today Halloween is celebrated all around the globe.
5. Easter Monday is celebrated on the first day after the Resurrection.
6. The tree will be beautifully decorated with an angel on top.
7. A Christmas tree is usually erected in the family home.
8. Food and drink is always present and although the church tried to ban alcohol from wakes

III. Restore the order of the parts of the content of the text:



IV. Find the mistakes:

1. Culture Western Ireland is mixed.
2. For example, in Northern Ireland St Patricia's Day is a local holiday.
3. May 27th marks the day of St Patrick, celebrated by millions of people around the Ireland.
4. Food and drink is always present and although the pub tried to ban alcohol.
5. Many family households would prepare their hotels for Easter Friday.
6. The Halloween Holiday has its history firmly planted in Scotland.
7. A death tree is usually erected in the family home.
8. The tree will be beautifully decorated with a bear on top.
9. Halloween is celebrated on 20th September.
10. Mother and Father alike gather and share memories.

11. St Patrick's Day is a public holiday, unlike the USA.
12. In ancient Celtic history of the indigenous inhabitants of the continent.
13. Most, if not all, Italian families decorate their homes.
14. In United Kingdom very fond of Sunday.
15. Friends and family alike gather and share memories and sad stories.

Conquest of England by the Normans

The Anglo-Saxon tribes formed 7 kingdoms on the territory of Britain, constantly at war with each other. In the 9th century they united among themselves in the English kingdom. At the end of the 10th century, the Danes conquered it.

In the 9th century, the Anglo-Saxons freed themselves from the domination of the Danes. But the state remained weak. The feudal lords were at enmity with each other and the king. Taking advantage of this, in 1066 Duke William of Normandy invaded England. In the battle of Hastings, he defeated the Anglo-Saxons. The English king, despite the courage of the peasants, died along with his cavalry squad.

In London, William was proclaimed King of England. He was nicknamed "The Conqueror". Wilhelm took the land from the local nobility and distributed it among his knights. All Anglo-Saxon feudal lords took an oath of allegiance to the king. This strengthened royal power and marked the beginning of the formation of a centralized state in England.

Changes in the structures of the state

In the judiciary system: limitation of the power of feudal lords over free people, the emergence of a jury. In military power: the dependence of the king on the military forces of the feudal lords

decreased. In the administration: the power of the king was based on officials directly subordinate to him.

After the death of Henry II, his sons Richard the Lionheart (1189-1199) and John Landless (1199-1216) continued the transformation, tried to further strengthen the authority of royal power. John faced the resistance of barons, who were unhappy with the increase in requisitions for organizing the fight against the French. The war was unsuccessful, the king was losing his lands in France. The king was forced to accept the demands of the rebellious barons and sign a special document on June 15, 1215 "Magna Carta".

Under the son of John the Landless, Henry III (1216-1272), baronial rule was established several times in the country, which inevitably led to civil war. The army of the rebels, led by Simon de Montfort, defeated the royal forces near Lews. Captured in the battle, King Henry and his heir Edward were forced to sign an agreement and accept the demands of the rebels. To strengthen his power, Simone de Montfort on January 20, 1265 gathered the first English parliament in Wesminster (from the French "parle" - to speak).

In the spring of 1381, an uprising began in the southeast of England, covering half the country. Peasants sacked monasteries and feudal estates, burned lists of feudal duties, and killed tax collectors. On their banner, the English peasants wrote: "Long live King Richard and his faithful communities" and explained that they were fighting not against the king, but against his "bad advisers".

Wat Tyler was lured into negotiations and killed, after which the feudal lords defeated the rebels who were left without a leader. During Wat Tyler's rebellion, the rebels were actually the masters of London, the king wrote a charter stating: "Let it be known that by our special mercy we set free all our subjects and free each and all from serfdom". When the uprising was crushed, the king announced

to the peasants: "You were serfs and will remain so; you will remain in a state of serfdom, but even incomparably worse and more difficult".

After Wat Tyler's rebellion was put down, many of its members were put on trial. They were accused of taking away documents and court records, which indicated the size of peasant allotments and duties, having captured a castle or a monastery, destroying lists of taxpayers in the offices of officials.

Questions

1. How many kingdoms appeared?
2. In what century did they unite among themselves to form the Kingdom of England?
3. Who conquered the kingdom in the 10th century?
4. In what century did the Anglo-Saxons free themselves from the dominance of the Danes?
5. Who were the feudal lords at odds with?
6. Who invaded England?
7. What was the name of the general who invaded England?
8. What was the name of the battle in which the Anglo-Saxons were defeated?
9. Who was proclaimed King of England?
10. What was the king's nickname?
11. What did the new king do?
12. What did the Anglo-Saxon feudal lords do?
13. Is it true that this strengthened the royal power?
14. Is it true that the beginning of the formation of a centralized state in England was laid?
15. In how many systems of state structure have there been changes?
16. What changes have taken place in the judicial system?

17. What changes have taken place in the military system?
18. What changes have taken place in the administration system?
19. How many children did Henry II have?
20. What did the children of Henry II continue to do after his death?
21. Whose resistance did John face?
22. In what year was the special document signed?
23. What was this document?
24. Under what king was the baronial government established?
25. What war did this event lead to?
26. Which army defeated the royal troops?
27. Under whose leadership was the rebel army?
28. Where did this battle take place?
29. Who was captured from the royal nobility?
30. Who assembled the first English Parliament?
31. In what year was the first English Parliament convened?
32. In what year did the South East of England revolt?
33. What did the peasants do?
34. What happened to Wat Tyler?
35. What did the king write?
36. What did the king announce when the rebellion was crushed?
37. Was there a trial after the uprising?
38. Did the serfs remain in the same status?
39. Is it true that the participants in the uprising destroyed the list of taxpayers?
40. Is it true that the participants in the uprising captured all the castles and monasteries?

Sport in Britain

In the UK, there are only three subjects required throughout school – these are mathematics, English and physical education

In addition to traditional physical culture, students are additionally offered various sports there. Almost all schools have swimming pools, tennis, basketball and football courts, golf lawns, cricket or squash courts, beloved by the British.

Secondary schools have a program called "Physical education as a preparation for life".

Starting from the age of 11–13, schoolchildren decide for themselves what kind of sport they will do in the current trimester. The list of sports that can be practiced in a British school is huge. These are field hockey, cricket, badminton, fencing, golf, swimming, rowing, water polo, sailing, squash, sport shooting, equestrian polo, archery, yoga, rock climbing and much more.

The most popular sport at school is football, and both boys and girls play it. Team games such as rugby, field hockey, cricket, squash, netball, rounders, dodgeball, ultimate frisbee are also very popular.

Football. In England and Scotland, football is the national sport, and it is the passion of many Britons. The teams of the Scottish Premier League are at a high level, and the English Premier League is considered the best in the world. There are fans of famous English clubs all over the world, such as Manchester United, Liverpool, Arsenal and Chelsea, and broadcasts of matches involving these teams sometimes attract an audience of more than a billion people.

Each of the four countries that make up the United Kingdom has its own national football association, which manages football issues within the borders of its territory.

1. It is the Football Association of England, founded in 1863.
2. The Scottish Football Association, founded in 1873.

3. The Football Association of Wales, founded in 1876.
4. The Irish Football Association, founded in 1880.

These are the four oldest football associations in the world, they occupy four out of eight seats in the International Council of Football Associations (IFAB), which determines the rules of the game of football (the remaining four seats on the council belong to FIFA).

Cricket is a team non-contact sport, part of a family of games in which bat and ball are used. Cricket originated in the XVI century in the south of England. By the end of the XVIII century, the game became one of the national sports. The expansion of the British Empire contributed to the spread of the game around the world. Cricket was invented in England and is very popular throughout the country and in the former colonies. Wales does not have its own national team and plays together with England, as well as representatives of Scotland and Ireland, whose cricket teams have only recently begun to develop. Cricket is the main summer sport in the UK. It is played by athletes of different levels of training – from teams of small towns to the national team of England. The rules of the game of cricket appeared in the 18th century, and still this game is very popular among young people. The England national team holds tournament matches at home, one-day international matches, plays various 20 cricket games every summer, and travels to matches outside the country in winter. The main event is, of course, the biennial Ashes Cup competition between England and Australia.

Rugby is a contact team sport that originated in the XIX century in England. In addition, some elements of rugby have been incorporated into the rules of American and Australian football and their derivatives. A rugby match is a competition between two teams, each of which is represented by fifteen fielders. The main task of each of the opponents is to perform effective actions, that is, to

defeat the goal (kick above the crossbar) or to bring the ball into the opponent's scoring zone. The rules allow touching the ball with your hands, which determines the main difference between rugby and football. At the same time, a restriction is imposed on the game with your hands: the ball cannot be passed by hands if the receiving player is closer to the opponent's scoring zone than the passer. "Harlequins".

Golf is a sports game in which individual participants or teams compete, driving a small ball into special holes with strokes of clubs, trying to pass the allotted distance in the minimum number of strokes. It is believed that the game of golf originated in Scotland and was invented by shepherds who used staves to hammer stones into rabbit holes. Presumably the game existed already in the XIV century, and in the XV century in Scotland there were several laws prohibiting playing "golf". The game in its modern form was formed in the XIX century in Scotland. Great Britain is the birthplace of golf. There are hundreds of beautiful playing fields where world-class competitions are held. Wentworth, Belfrey and Carnoustie, as well as the course at St Andrews, are some of the best golf courses in the world. The British Open Golf Championship, held annually in July, is the oldest and most famous of the four golf championships. Competitions are held on different fields in the UK.

Athletics. In the UK, many international athletics competitions are held every year, including the London Marathon and the annual London Grand Prix competition. Athletics competitions were a significant part of the program of the 2012 Olympic Games in London.

Squash is another extremely popular sport in the UK. Among the best squash players in the world are James Willstrop and Nick Matthew. The history of squash has its roots in the distant past of

England, where it still remains one of the most prestigious and popular sports. At the end of the last century, squash began to spread around the world, which was largely facilitated by the small size of the court and the possibility of creating indoor courts. Squash is a sport in which an athlete uses a racket and a soft ball. The name comes from the English word squash, meaning "crushed", and is associated with the use of a small hollow ball with a diameter of 4 centimeters in the game. Squash is played on an indoor court by two or four people

Curling is a team sport in which players take turns launching granite projectiles (stones) into a "house" (a special target). The goal of the game is to launch as many shells as possible into the center of the "house" or push out the shells of opponents, depriving opponents of earned points. Many of us now know about such a sport as curling, which is included in the Olympic Games program. It turns out that it originates in Scotland. It comes from the English word curl - "spiral, curl". The first mention of curling dates back to the distant sixteenth century. A fragment of a stone with an engraved date was found in the highlands of Scotland. Therefore, Scotland is now considered the birthplace of curling.

In winter, on the frozen lakes between the wars, the mountaineers trained and played this game. At first, ordinary stone fragments were used, but in the eighteenth century, English soldiers "optimized" the stones, giving them the look they have now. Over time, the game transformed, the rules changed and developed. The first European Curling Championship was held in 1975 (France). Fifteen teams took part in the competition. The Men's World Curling Championship was held in 1959 (Edinburgh) under the name "Scottish Cup Competition". The first women's championship was held in Perth (1979), the Swiss national team won. The year 924 was

a significant one in the history of curling – it first appeared at the Olympic Games. But officially it was recognized as an Olympic sport only in 1998, until that time only demonstration competitions were held.

Snooker is a relatively popular game and the most developed type of billiards. It is believed that snooker was invented by the British colonel of the British colonial troops in India, Neville Chamberlain. Until the 20s of the XX century, this game was inferior in popularity and development to English billiards, but soon became the most famous type of billiards in the country. Since the 1970s, snooker tournaments have been broadcast on national television (mainly by the BBC). At the peak of the popularity of the game, most professional snooker players were British, and, accordingly, most major tournaments were also held in this country. Currently, snooker remains perhaps the most famous type of billiards in England, and at the same time it is in England that it is most popular. The most titled and famous snooker players of this country: Steve Davis, Jimmy White, etc.

Test

1. Name 3 important subjects in the British school.
2. At what age do students decide what kind of sports they want to do?
3. "Summer is not summer" means:
 - a) Without cricket
 - b) Without football
 - c) Without golf
4. The most famous boat race in England is between:
 - a) professional sportsmen from all over the world
 - b) boat teams from London
 - c) students from Oxford and Cambridge

5. The London Marathon:
- a) is an international competition for athletics
 - b) is an international competition for runners
 - c) is an international competition for tennis
6. The British:
- a) don't care about sports
 - b) are crazy about sports
 - c) go in for sport time to time
7. The British queen enjoyed:
- a) lawn tennis
 - b) golf
 - c) racing
8. Explain the word: Wimbledon Derby Highland Games IFAB.
9. There are all kinds of it in England:
- a) racing
 - b) tennis
 - c) wrestling
10. Name the most popular British sports games.
11. At English schools children learn how to play:
- a) football
 - b) golf
 - c) cricket
 - d) racing
12. The main summer sport in the UK is _____ .
13. A rugby match is a competition:
- a) one team
 - b) two teams
 - c) three teams
14. It is believed that the game of golf was originated in:
- a) Germany
 - b) Scotland
 - c) Russia
15. In the XV century in Scotland there were several laws prohibiting playing:
- a) golf
 - b) football
 - c) tennis
16. Squash is a sport in which an athlete uses:
- a) a racket and a hard ball
 - b) a racket and a soft ball
 - c) the ball
17. Squash, translated as:
- a) soft
 - b) crushed
 - c) crumpled

18. The diameter of the squash ball:
a) 6 cm b) 20 cm c) 4 cm
19. Squash is played on:
a) closed court two or four people
b) closed court three or six people
c) open court two or four people
20. Curling is a team sport where players _____ .
21. From what word did the name Curling come from
a) curl b) throw
22. The birthplace of curling:
a) Germany b) Scotland c) Libya
23. The first European Curling Championship was held in:
a) 1975 b) 1985 c) 1945
24. The first women's championship was held in:
a) France b) Perth c) Scotland
25. The most famous type of billiards?
26. Name the famous snooker players.
27. The sport of kings is:
a) golf b) horse racing c) tennis
28. The only major tennis tournament in the world is _____ .
29. The traditional Wimbledon treat is:
a) fish and chips
b) strawberries with cream
c) sweet apples
30. The annual 1.5 mile race is held:
a) on the first Saturday of June
b) on the last Sunday of June
c) every Monday

37. Oxford and Cambridge Boat racing is held on the river _____ .

38. The English aristocrat founded Derby is _____ .

Wales. General information

Wales is a country that is part of the United Kingdom. Wales is bordered by England to the east and by sea in all other directions: the Irish Sea to the north and west, St George's Channel and the Celtic Sea to the southwest and the Bristol Channel to the south. Over 50 islands lie off the Welsh mainland; the largest being Anglesey, in the north-west.

Subdivisions of Wales. Wales is divided into 22 single-tier principal areas, styled as counties or county boroughs for local government purposes (since April 1, 1996).

Area	20,779 km ²
Population	3,153,000
Official languages	Welsh, English
Religion	57,6% Christianity 32,1% No religion 1,5% Islam 1,2% Other 7,6% Not stated

The capital of Wales is Cardiff. Other big cities are: Swansea, Newport, Wrexham.

Economy of Wales. Over the last 250 years, Wales has been transformed from a predominantly agricultural country to an industrial, and then to a post-industrial economy. In the 1950s Wales' GDP was twice as big as Ireland's; by the 2020s Ireland's economy was four times that of Wales. In 2019 Wales was the world's 5th largest exporter of electricity. In 2021, the Welsh government said that more than half the country's energy needs were being met by

renewable sources, 2 percent of which was from 363 hydropower projects. From the middle of the 19th century until the post-war era, the mining and export of coal was the dominant industry. Cardiff was once the largest coal-exporting port in the world and, for a few years before the First World War, handled a greater tonnage of cargo than either London or Liverpool. From the mid-1970s, the Welsh economy faced massive restructuring with large numbers of jobs in heavy industry disappearing and being replaced eventually by new ones in light industry and in services.

Poor-quality soil in much of Wales is unsuitable for crop-growing so livestock farming has been the focus of farming. About 78 per cent of the land surface is harnessed for agriculture.

Climate of Wales. Wales lies within the north temperate zone. It has a changeable, maritime climate and is one of the wettest countries in Europe. Welsh weather is often cloudy, wet and windy, with warm summers and mild winters.

Landscape. Much of Wales' diverse landscape is mountainous, particularly in the north and central regions. The mountains were shaped during the last ice age, the Devensian glaciation. The highest mountains in Wales are in Snowdonia, of which five are over 1,000 m. The highest of these is Snowdon, at 1,085 m.

Rivers and lakes. The Severn is the longest river in Wales. Its length is 354 km. Other rivers in Wales are: the Wye, the Teme, the Dee. The lakes of Wales occupy a surface area of only about 130 square kilometres, less than 1 % of the land area of Wales. Most lakes in Wales start with the word "Llyn", which is Welsh for "Lake". Lake Bala or Llyn Tegid, in Welsh, the largest lake in Wales in Snowdonia, North Wales, joins with the river Dee, which runs north west through to Chester in England on the border between the two

countries. Llyn Syfaddon or Llangorse Lake is the largest natural lake in South Wales.

Flora and Fauna. Wales' wildlife is typical of Britain with several distinctions. Because of its long coastline, Wales hosts a variety of seabirds. The coasts and surrounding islands are home to colonies of gannets, Manx shearwater, puffins, kittiwakes, shags and razorbills. Birds of prey include the merlin, hen harrier and the red kite, a national symbol of Welsh wildlife. Larger mammals, including brown bears, wolves and wildcats, died out during the Norman period. Today, mammals include shrews, voles, badgers, otters, stoats, weasels, hedgehogs and fifteen species of bat. The polecat was nearly driven to extinction in Britain, but hung on in Wales and is now rapidly spreading. The waters of south-west Wales of Gower, Pembrokeshire and Cardigan Bay attract marine animals, including basking sharks, Atlantic grey seals, leatherback turtles, dolphins, porpoises, jellyfish, crabs and lobsters. Pembrokeshire and Ceredigion, in particular, are recognised as an area of international importance for bottlenose dolphins, and New Quay has the only summer residence of bottlenose dolphins in the whole of the UK.

Test

1. Wales is a country that is part of
 - a) the UK
 - b) the USA
 - c) Canada
 - d) France
2. It is bordered by ... to the east.
 - a) Northern Ireland
 - b) England
 - c) Scotland

3. It is bordered by ... to the north and west.
 - a) the North Sea
 - b) the English Channel
 - c) the Irish Sea
4. It is bordered by ... to the southwest.
 - a) St George's Channel and the Celtic Sea
 - b) the English Channel and the Celtic Sea
5. It is bordered by ... to the south.
 - a) the Bristol Channel
 - b) the English Channel
6. Over ... islands lie off the Welsh mainland.
 - a) 50
 - b) 30
 - c) 40
7. The largest Island of Wales is
 - a) the Isle of Wight
 - b) the Isle of Man
 - c) Anglesey
8. Since when has Wales been divided into principal areas?
 - a) since 1 April 1994
 - b) since 1 April 1996
 - c) since 1 April 1998
9. How many principal areas was Wales divided into?
 - a) 22
 - b) 15
 - c) 25
 - d) 18
10. How are the principal areas of Wales styled?
 - a) as shires or counties
 - b) as counties or county
11. Why was Wales divided into principal areas?
 - a) for cultural purposes
 - b) for local government purposes
12. The area of Wales is
 - a) 15, 779 km²
 - b) 25, 779 km²
 - c) 20,779 km²

13. The population of Wales is
a) 3,153,000 b) 4,153,000 c) 5,153,000
14. The official languages of Wales are
a) English, Scots
b) English, Cornish
c) English, Welsh
15. The majority of people in Wales profess
a) Islam b) Christianity c) Hinduism
16. The capital of Wales is
a) London b) Edinburgh
c) Belfast d) Cardiff
17. Other big cities in Wales are
a) London, Manchester, Birmingham
b) Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee
c) Swansea, Newport, Wrexham
18. In the 1950s Wales' GDP was twice as big as
a) Ireland's b) England's c) Scotland's
19. By the 2020 ... economy was four times that of Wales.
a) England's b) Ireland's c) Scotland's
20. In 2019 Wales was the world's 5th largest exporter of
a) petroleum b) electricity c) coal
21. In 2021, the Welsh government said that more than half the country's energy needs were being met by
a) renewable sources
b) non-renewable sources
22. From the middle of the 19th century until the post-war era, the mining and export of ... was the dominant industry.
a) iron ore b) peat c) coal

23. From the ... the Welsh economy faced massive restructuring with large numbers of jobs in heavy industry disappearing and being replaced eventually by new ones in light industry and in services.

- a) mid-1980s b) mid-1970s c) mid-1990s

24. Is the soil in much of Wales suitable for crop-growing?

- a) Yes, there is good quality soil in much of Wales.
b) No, because there is poor quality soil in much of Wales.

25. ... has been the focus of farming.

- a) Livestock farming b) Crop-growing

26. About ... per cent of the land surface is harnessed for agriculture.

- a) 80 b) 78 c) 65

27. Choose the right description of the climate of Wales:

a) This country lies within the north temperate zone. It has a changeable, maritime climate and is one of the wettest countries in Europe. The weather here is often cloudy, wet and windy, with warm summers and mild winters.

b) The climate of most of this country is temperate and oceanic, and tends to be very changeable. As it is warmed by the Gulf Stream from the Atlantic, it has much milder winters (but cooler, wetter summers) than areas on similar latitudes.

28. What type of landscape prevails in Wales?

- a) mountain landscape
b) river landscape
c) beach landscape

29. The highest mountains in Wales are in

- a) the Pennines
b) the Grampian Mountains
c) Snowdonia

30. The highest mountain in Wales is
 a) Snowdon b) Ben Nevis c) Scafell Pike
31. The height of the highest mountain of Wales is
 a) 2,000 m b) 1,085 m c) 1,070 m
32. The longest river in Wales is
 a) the Severn b) the Thames c) the Trent
33. The lakes of Wales occupy a surface area of only about
 a) 100 km² b) 150 km² c) 130 km²
34. The word «Llyn» is Welsh for
 a) rive b) lake c) sea
35. The largest lake in Wales is
 a) Lake Bala b) Loch Ness c) Windermere
36. Because of its long coastline, Wales hosts a variety of
 a) mammals b) seabirds c) amphibians
37. The national symbol of Welsh wildlife is ...
 a) the red kite
 b) hen harrier
 c) the merlin
38. Today, mammals in Wales include
 a) bears, wolves and wildcats.
 b) shrews, voles, badgers, otters, stoats, weasels, hedgehogs and bats.
39. ... was nearly driven to extinction in Britain, but hang on in Wales and is now rapidly spreading.
 a) Polecat b) Badger c) Otter
40. New Quay has the only summer residence of ... in the whole of the UK.
 a) basking sharks
 b) Atlantic grey seals
 c) bottlenose dolphins

The Welsh Language

Welsh is a Brittonic language of the Celtic language family that is native to the Welsh people. Welsh is spoken natively in Wales, by some in England, and in Y Wladfa. Historically, it has also been known in English as "British", "Cambrian", "Cambric" and "Cymric". According to the 2011 census, 19% of the population of Wales aged three or older (562,016 people) were able to speak Welsh, and nearly three quarters of the population in Wales said they had no Welsh language skills. Estimates suggest that 29.5 % (892,200) of people aged three or older in Wales could speak Welsh in December 2021.

The Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 gave the Welsh language official status in Wales, making it the only language that is de jure official in any part of the United Kingdom, with English being de facto official. Both the Welsh language and English are de jure official languages of the Welsh Parliament, the Senedd. The Welsh government plans to increase the number of Welsh language speakers to one million by 2050. Since 1980, the number of children attending Welsh-medium schools has increased, and the number going to Welsh bilingual and dual-medium schools has decreased. Welsh is the most vibrant of the Celtic languages in terms of active speakers, and is the only Celtic language not considered endangered by UNESCO.

The language of the Welsh developed from the language of Britons. The emergence of Welsh was not instantaneous and clearly identifiable. Instead, the shift occurred over a long period of time, with some historians claiming that it had happened by as late as the 9th century, with a watershed moment being that proposed by linguist Kenneth H. Jackson, the Battle of Dyrham, a military battle between the West Saxons and the Britons in 577 AD, which split the South Western British from direct overland contact with the Welsh.

Four periods are identified in the history of Welsh, with rather indistinct boundaries: Primitive Welsh, Old Welsh, Middle Welsh, and Modern Welsh. The period immediately following the language's emergence is sometimes referred to as Primitive Welsh, followed by the Old Welsh period – which is generally considered to stretch from the beginning of the 9th century to sometime during the 12th century. The Middle Welsh period is considered to have lasted from then until the 14th century, when the Modern Welsh period began, which in turn is divided into Early and Late Modern Welsh. Linguist Kenneth H. Jackson has suggested that the evolution in syllabic structure and sound pattern was complete by around AD 550, and labelled the period between then and about AD 800 "Primitive Welsh". The next main period is Old Welsh (Hen Gymraeg, 9th to 11th centuries); poetry from both Wales and Scotland has been preserved in this form of the language. As Germanic and Gaelic colonisation of Britain proceeded, the Brittonic speakers in Wales were split off from those in northern England, speaking Cumbric, and those in the southwest, speaking what would become Cornish, and so the languages diverged. Both the works of Aneirin (Canu Aneirin, c. 600) and the Book of Taliesin (Canu Taliesin) were written during this era. Middle Welsh (Cymraeg Canol) is the label attached to the Welsh of the 12th to 14th centuries, of which much more remains than for any earlier period. This is the language of nearly all surviving early manuscripts of the Mabinogion, although the tales themselves are certainly much older. It is also the language of the existing Welsh law manuscripts. Middle Welsh is reasonably intelligible to a modern-day Welsh speaker.

The Bible translations into Welsh helped maintain the use of Welsh in daily life. The New Testament was translated by William Salesbury in 1567, and the complete Bible by William Morgan in

1588. Modern Welsh is subdivided into Early Modern Welsh and Late Modern Welsh. Early Modern Welsh ran from the 15th century through to the end of the 16th century, and the Late Modern Welsh period roughly dates from the 16th century onwards. Contemporary Welsh differs greatly from the Welsh of the 16th century, but they are similar enough for a fluent Welsh speaker to have little trouble understanding it. During the Modern Welsh period there has been a decline in the popularity of the Welsh language: the number of Welsh speakers declined to the point at which there was concern that the language would become extinct. Welsh government processes and legislation have worked to increase the proliferation of the Welsh language, e.g. through education.

The language has greatly increased its prominence since the creation of the television channel S4C in November 1982, which until digital switchover in 2010 broadcast 70 per cent of Channel 4's programming along with a majority of Welsh language shows during peak viewing hours. There is also a Welsh-language radio station, BBC Radio Cymru, which was launched in 1977. There is no daily newspaper in Welsh. There is a Welsh-language online news service which publishes news stories in Welsh called Golwg360 ("360 [degree] view").

Welsh is now widely used in education, with 101,345 children and young people in Wales receiving their education in Welsh medium schools in 2014/15, 65,460 in primary and 35,885 in secondary. 26 per cent of all schools in Wales are defined as Welsh medium schools, with a further 7.3 % offering some Welsh-medium instruction to pupils. 22 % of pupils are in schools in which Welsh is the primary language of instruction. Under the National Curriculum, it is compulsory that all students study Welsh up to the age of 16 as either a first or a second language. On Android devices, both

the built-in Google Keyboard and user-created keyboards can be used. iOS devices have fully supported the Welsh language since the release of iOS 8 in September 2014. Users can switch their device to Welsh to access apps that are available in Welsh. Date and time on iOS is also localised, as shown by the built-in Calendar application, as well as certain third-party apps that have been localised. In 2017, parliamentary rules were amended to allow the use of Welsh when the Welsh Grand Committee meets at Westminster. The change did not alter the rules about debates within the House of Commons, where only English can be used. In November 2008, the Welsh language was used at a meeting of the European Union's Council of Ministers for the first time. The official use of the language followed years of campaigning.

Welsh supplements its core Brittonic vocabulary (words such as *wy* "egg", *carreg* "stone"), with hundreds of word lemmas borrowed from Latin, such as (*ffenestr* "window" < Latin *fenestra*, *gwin* "wine" < Latin *vinum*). It also borrows words from English, such as (*self* "self", *fit* "gate"). The phonology of Welsh includes a number of sounds that do not occur in English and are typologically rare in European languages. The voiceless alveolar lateral fricative [ɬ], the voiceless nasals [m̥], [n̥] and [ɲ̥], and the voiceless alveolar trill [r̥] are distinctive features of the Welsh language. Stress usually falls on the penultimate syllable in polysyllabic words, and the word-final unstressed syllable receives a higher pitch than the stressed syllable. Modern Welsh can be considered to fall broadly into two main registers – Colloquial Welsh (*Cymraeg llafar*) and Literary Welsh (*Cymraeg llenyddol*). Colloquial Welsh is used in most speech and informal writing. Literary Welsh is closer to the form of Welsh standardised by the 1588 translation of the Bible and is found in official documents and other formal registers, including much literature.

Questions to the text

1. From which family is the Welsh language?
2. Where is the Welsh language spoken?
3. How was this language known in English?
4. How many percent of people could speak Welsh in 2011?
5. How many percent of people could speak Welsh in 2021?
6. Which organization gave the language an official status in Wales?
7. Is Welsh the official language in Wales de jure or de facto?
8. What other language is de jure official in Wales?
9. By what year does the Welsh Government plan to increase the number of Welsh speakers to one million?
10. Is the Welsh language endangered?
11. From which language did the Welsh language develop?
12. Did the shift of the Welsh language happen in the 9th or 10th century?
13. How did the Battle of Durham affect the development of the Welsh language?
14. Name 4 periods of the Welsh language.
15. From which to which century does the Old Welsh period last?
16. From which to which century does the Middle Welsh period last?
17. What three periods is the Modern Welsh divided into?
18. By what year, according to the assumption of Kenneth H. Jackson has the evolution of syllabic structure and sound pattern completed?
19. Name the time of period of "Primitive Welsh", according to the assumption of Kenneth H. Jackson.

20. In what era were the works of Aneirin (Canu Aneirin, c. 600) and the Book of Taliesin (Canu Taliesin) written?

21. In what era were early manuscripts of the Mabinogion written?

22. Which of the Welsh language is reasonably intelligible to a modern-day Welsh speaker?

23. What helped maintain the use of Welsh in daily life?

24. By whom and in what year was the New Testament translated into Welsh?

25. By whom and in what year was the Bible translated into Welsh?

26. What subgroups is modern Welsh divided into?

27. From what to what century did early modern Welsh exist?

28. With the advent of what has the popularity of this language increased?

29. In what year was the Welsh-language radio station launched?

30. Is there a daily newspaper in Welsh?

31. Is there a Welsh-language online news service in Welsh?

32. Which percent of all schools in Wales are defined as Welsh medium schools?

33. What is the name of the program according to which all students under the age of 16 are required to study Welsh as a first or second language?

34. Do android devices allow using the phone in Welsh?

35. Do IOS devices allow using the phone in Welsh?

36. What amendments were made to the parliamentary rules in 2017?

37. In what year was the Welsh language used for the first time at a meeting of the European Union's Council of Ministers?

38. From which languages are the words borrowed in the Welsh language?

39. What syllable is usually stressed in words of the Welsh language?

40. What two registers is Modern Welsh divided into?

The UK system of Government

The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy, and this institution dates back in Britain to the Saxon king Egbert. Its Constitution is an unwritten constitution, however it is unwritten only in the sense that the documents upon which it is based have not been brought together in a single legal document. The major elements comprising this unwritten constitution are historic documents (such as the Magna Carta, signed by King John in 1215, Habeas Corpus Act (закон о неприкосновенности личности), signed by Charles II in 1679, the Bill of Rights, signed after James II lost his throne in 1689 by his daughter Mary II and her husband William III, the Act of Settlement (закон о престолонаследовании) of 1701), decisions taken by courts of law on constitutional matters, judicial interpretations, privileges of Parliament, other customs and conventions, and can be modified by a simple Act of Parliament. There are two basic principles of the British Constitution: the Rule of Law and the Supremacy of Parliament. Power in Great Britain is divided on the principle of the separation of powers among three branches: the legislative branch (by which laws are made), the executive branch (by which laws are put into effect) and the judicial branch (by which laws are interpreted).

The legislative branch is represented by Parliament, which has existed since 1265 and is the supreme legislative authority. The British Parliament is considered to be the oldest parliament in the

world. It consists of two chambers, or houses: the House of Commons and the House of Lords, which share the Palace of Westminster. The third element of the British Parliament is the Queen who is its head. These three elements have different roles in the government of the country, and they only meet together on symbolic occasions, such as the coronation of a new monarch or the State opening of Parliament.

In reality, the House of Commons is the only one of the three which has true power. Its main function is to legislate, but the strong party system in Britain has meant that the initiative in government lies not with Parliament but with the Government (most bills are introduced by the Government, although they may be introduced by individual MPs) and party members almost automatically pass whatever is put before them by their party. So Parliament plays the major role in law-making. It is here that new bills are introduced and debated (bills as well may be introduced and debated also in the House of Lords, apart from bills, connected with taxation and finance). A bill has to go through three stages (readings) in order to become an Act of Parliament. If the majority of the members are in favour of a bill it goes to the House of Lords to be debated and finally to the monarch to be signed, or to get the Royal Assent. Only then it becomes law. The life of the House of Commons is fixed at five years. It consists of Members of Parliament (MPs), each of whom represents an area in England, Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland. MPs are elected either at a general election (for this the whole country is divided into constituencies, every one of which chooses one delegate), or at a by-election following the death or retirement of an MP. The minimum voting age is 18, and the voting is taken by secret ballot. The election campaign lasts about three weeks. The election is decided on a simple majority – the candidate with most votes wins. The British parliamentary system depends on political parties.

The political parties choose candidates in elections. The party which wins the majority of seats forms the Government and its leader usually becomes Prime Minister (and heads the executive branch, the main function of which is to administer the laws or actually to rule the country). The size of government is over 100. The Prime Minister chooses about 20 MPs from his or her party to become the Cabinet of Ministers (which is part of the executive branch). The composition of the Cabinet is left to the personal choice of the PM. Each minister is responsible for a particular area of the government. The main functions of the Cabinet are: the final determination of policy, supreme control of the executive, and continuous coordination of the activities of state. The Cabinet's meetings may be held at the Cabinet Room at 10 Downing Street (an official London residence of Prime Minister), at the House of Commons or at Chequers (the Prime Minister's country residence). The second largest party becomes the official Opposition with its own leader and a 'Shadow Cabinet'. Leader of the Opposition is a recognized post in the House of Commons. The House of Commons is made up of some 650 elected members. The House of Commons is presided over by the Speaker, a member acceptable to the whole House. MPs sit on two sides of the hall, one side for the governing party and the other for the opposition. The first two rows of seats are occupied by the leading members of both parties (called 'front-benchers'), the back benches belong to the rank-and-file MPs ('back-benchers'). Each session of the House of Commons lasts for 160-175 days. Parliament has intervals during its work, known as recesses or adjournments.

The House of Lords, before its reforming started in the early 2000s, had been made up of the Lords Spirituals (representatives of the Church of England: the archbishops of Canterbury and York and

other bishops) and the Lords Temporal: hereditary peers and life peers (who are named by the Sovereign on the advice of the Prime Minister and do not pass on their title when they die). But in November, 1999 the House of Lords Act removed the right of hereditary peers to be members of the chamber. In April 2001 the first new lords were selected, chosen by the committee. The government, reforming the House of Lords, has appointed so called people's peers, who are not chosen for their affiliation to any political party, but are, in theory, appointed on merit, by an independent committee. Members of this Upper House are not elected. The House of Lords is the only non-elected second chamber in the parliaments of the world, and some people in Britain would like to abolish it. But the reforms which started at the beginning of this century will have the following results in the future: they will remove the last of the hereditary peers from Parliament; they will introduce the first ever elected peers into the House of Lords; they will put the appointment of independent members outside political patronage; they will secure a political balance in the House of Lords. The members of the House of Lords debate a bill after it has been passed by the House of Commons. Changes or amendments may be recommended, and agreement between the two Houses is reached by negotiations. The Lords' main power consists of being able to delay non-financial bills for a period of a year, but they can also introduce certain types of bill. The House of Lords is presided over by the Lord Chancellor. He or she is responsible for the administration of justice and is also an automatic member of the Cabinet. Following the latest act of 1999, the House of Lords now consists of some 675 peers in total (2001) as compared to 1200 peers (1999).

The judicial branch interprets the laws. The highest judicial body is the Supreme Court of Judicature, which consists of two

divisions: the High Court of Justice and the Court of Appeal. It is often said that English law is superior to the law of most other countries. Indeed, the English judicial system contains many rules which protect the individual against arbitrary action by the police and the government.

Tasks to the Text

I. Translate into Russian:

- 1) the Magna Carta
- 2) the Rule of Law
- 3) case law
- 4) the Bill of Rights
- 5) Law Lords
- 6) Lords Temporal
- 7) with complete impartiality
- 8) a tied vote
- 9) free from liability
- 10) backbench revolt

II. Translate into English:

- 1) королевская санкция
- 2) совместный комитет
- 3) министр внутренних дел
- 4) парламентские каникулы
- 5) председательствовать
- 6) преемственность / порядок наследования королевской короны
- 7) роспуск (парламента)
- 8) исполнительная власть
- 9) отменять
- 10) должностное лицо

III. Answer the questions:

1. What are the three branches of power?
2. What is a Private Bill?
3. What are the main political parties in Great Britain?
4. When does the Bill become an Act?
5. What is the minimum voting age?

IV. State whether the following statements are true or false.

1. There are three basic principles of the British Constitution: The Rule of Law, Bill of Rights and the Supremacy of Parliament.
2. Power in Great Britain is divided on the principle of the separation of powers among four branches.
3. The British Parliament is consisting of two chambers, or houses: The House of Commons and the House of Lords, which share the Palace of Westminster.
4. The House of Commons is made up of some 650 elected members.
5. The House of Lords is presided over by the Lord Chancellor.

Test

1. The ... branch is represented by Parliament.
a) legislative b) executive c) judicial
2. The life of the House of Commons is fixed at ... years.
a) six b) five c) four
3. The minimum voting age is
a) 18 b) 21 c) 20
4. What parts does UK consists of?
a) England, Scotland. Wales
b) England, Scotland. Wales, Ireland
c) England, Scotland. Wales, Northern Ireland

5. What kind of state is Great Britain?
- a) a republic
 - b) a parliamentary monarchy
 - c) an absolute monarchy
6. Who heads the government of Great Britain?
- a) The Queen
 - b) President
 - c) Prime Minister
7. Parliament has existed since
- a) 1265
 - b) 1625
 - c) 1465
8. The party which wins the majority of seats forms the Government and its leader usually becomes
- a) Main judge
 - b) Prime Minister
 - c) Foreign Secretary
9. The highest judicial body is the
- a) the High Court of Justice
 - b) the Court of Appeal
 - c) Supreme Court of Judicature
10. The Lords Temporal have
- a) hereditary peers and life peers
 - b) only hereditary peers
 - c) only life peers

Belfast

Belfast is the capital and largest city of Northern Ireland, standing on the banks of the River Lagan on the east coast. It is the 12th largest city in the United Kingdom and the second-largest on the island of Ireland. It had a population of 343,542 in 2019. Belfast suffered greatly during the violence that accompanied the partition of Ireland, and especially during the more recent conflict known as the Troubles.

By the early 19th century, Belfast was a major port. It played an important role in the Industrial Revolution in Ireland, becoming briefly the biggest linen-producer in the world, earning it the nickname "Linenopolis". By the time it was granted city status in 1888, it was a major centre of Irish linen production, tobacco-processing and rope-making. Shipbuilding was also a key industry; the Harland and Wolff shipyard, which built the RMS Titanic, was the world's largest shipyard. Belfast as of 2019 has a major aerospace and missiles industry. Industrialisation, and the inward migration it brought, made Belfast Northern Ireland's biggest city. Following the partition of Ireland in 1921, Belfast became the seat of government for Northern Ireland. Belfast's status as a global industrial centre ended in the decades after the Second World War.

Belfast is still a port with commercial and industrial docks, including the Harland and Wolff shipyard, dominating the Belfast Lough shoreline. It is served by two airports: George Best Belfast City Airport, 3 miles from the city centre, and Belfast International Airport 15 miles west of the city. The Globalization and World Cities Research Network (GaWC) listed Belfast as a Gamma + global city in 2020.

Belfast City Council is the local council with responsibility for the city. The city's elected officials are the Lord Mayor of Belfast, Deputy Lord Mayor and High Sheriff who are elected from among 60 councillors. The first Lord Mayor of Belfast was Daniel Dixon, who was elected in 1892. The current Lord Mayor is Kate Nicholl, while the Deputy Lord Mayor is Tom Haire of the Democratic Unionist Party. The Lord Mayor's duties include presiding over meetings of the council, receiving distinguished visitors to the city, representing and promoting the city on the national and international stage.

The architectural style of Belfast's public buildings range from a small set of Georgian buildings, many examples of Victorian, including the main Lanyon Building at Queen's University Belfast and the Linenhall Library, (both designed by Sir Charles Lanyon). There are also many examples of Edwardian, such as the City Hall, to Modern, such as the Waterfront Hall.

Sitting at the mouth of the River Lagan where it becomes a deep and sheltered lough, Belfast is surrounded by mountains that create a micro-climate conducive to horticulture. From the Victorian Botanic Gardens in the heart of the city to the heights of Cave Hill Country Park, the great expanse of Lagan Valley Regional Park to Colin Glen, Belfast contains an abundance of parkland and forest parks.

Parks and gardens are an integral part of Belfast's heritage, and home to an abundance of local wildlife and popular places for a picnic, a stroll or a jog. Numerous events take place throughout including festivals such as Rose Week and special activities such as bird watching evenings and great beast hunts.

The Belfast Health & Social Care Trust is one of five trusts that were created on 1 April 2007 by the Department of Health. Belfast contains most of Northern Ireland's regional specialist centres. The Royal Victoria Hospital is an internationally renowned centre of excellence in trauma care and provides specialist trauma care for all of Northern Ireland. It also provides the city's specialist neuro-surgical, ophthalmology, ENT, and dentistry services. The Belfast City Hospital is the regional specialist centre for haematology and is home to a cancer centre that rivals the best in the world. The Mary G McGeown Regional Nephrology Unit at the City Hospital is the kidney transplant centre and provides regional renal services for Northern Ireland. Musgrave Park Hospital in south Belfast

specialises in orthopaedics, rheumatology, sports medicine and rehabilitation. Other hospitals in Belfast include the Mater Hospital in north Belfast and the Children's Hospital.

Questions

1. What is the capital of Northern Ireland?
2. Where is Belfast situated?
3. What population did Belfast have in 2019?
4. What nicknames did Belfast have?
5. Why is it also known as the Troubles?
6. Why did Belfast play an important role in the Industrial Revolution in Ireland?
7. When was Belfast granted city status?
8. What was produced in this city in 1888?
9. What was the world's largest shipyard?
10. What does the city have nowadays?
11. What made Belfast Northern Ireland's biggest city?
12. When did Belfast become the seat of government for Northern Ireland?
13. When did Belfast's status as a global industrial centre end?
14. What two shipyards does Belfast have?
15. It is served by two airports: ... and
16. What status did the city get in 2020?
17. What is Belfast City Council?
18. The city's elected officials are
19. How are they elected?
20. Who was the first Lord Mayor of Belfast?

21. Match the names with the officials:

Kate Nicholl	Deputy Lord Mayor
Tom Haire	Lord Mayor

22. What are Lord Mayor's duties?

23. What does the architectural style of Belfast's public buildings include?

24. Name architectural styles these buildings present:

- The main Lanyon Building _____ .
- The Linenhall Library _____ .
- The Waterfront Hall _____ .
- The City Hall _____ .

25. Why are there a lot of gardens in Belfast?

26. What gardens are situated in the heart of the city?

27. Some other examples of gardens in Belfast are ...

28. What are gardens in this city for?

29. What is Rose Week?

30. When was the Belfast Health & Social Care Trust created?

31. Some examples of hospitals in Belfast are _____

32. Match hospitals with their activities:

The Royal Victoria Hospital	kidney transplantation
The Belfast City Hospital	trauma care
The Mary G McGeown Regional Nephrology Unit	haematology
Musgrave Park Hospital	sports medicine and rehabilitation

33. What hospital is situated in north Belfast?

Cardiff is a City of Vivid Impressions and Rich History

Cardiff has been the capital of Wales since 1955 and one of its largest cities. The history of this area is connected with industry: more than a century ago, coal from Wales began to be actively transported through this city. Cardiff got its name from two different words. The first half translates as "fortress", but the second half is "day". But this option is unclear, so the modern interpretation of the name is different – Cardiff is translated as "castle on the River Taf".

The size of the city is not very large (about 6.5 square kilometers), all the sights can be easily visited by leisurely cycling. The weather in Cardiff is quite favorable for both locals and tourists – the climate is quite dry, the precipitation rate does not exceed the average. In July, the average temperature is 16 degrees, and in January – 4–5 degrees. Therefore, you can safely visit Cardiff at any time of the year without fear of severe cold.

Cardiff is very much appreciated for its rich cultural life. There are quite a lot of residents who speak the ancient Welsh language, mainly in the western part of the city. Locals are very fond of various concerts of symphony orchestras and actively attend theaters and choral singing. It is also in this city that all the main TV channels and radio stations of Wales are located.

Since Cardiff is the capital of Wales, the road and transport network is very well developed here. The quality of the roads amazes tourists, all roads are at the proper level here, from small lines to highways. But the Cardiff Central railway station has become the busiest in the whole country, as it helps to connect Wales with the rest of the major cities throughout the UK.

The main attractions of this city can be called the eponymous Cardiff Castle, as well as Cosmeston – an open-air museum. The castle was built in 1091 and is still considered the oldest building in

all of Wales. Its fate is ambiguous – during its existence, the castle was both a fort and a judicial institution, and eventually became the private property of the local nobility. Now the castle is open to tourists, tours of the interior and the adjacent luxurious garden are constantly conducted. Although this castle is not the only urban luxury. Going to the north of Cardiff, you can see another castle with the name Red. This is an excellent building in the Neo-Gothic style, which was built in the 13th century. The castle is located almost in the center of the city on a small hill.

But the Cosmeston Museum is interesting because it is the pure embodiment of a traditional Welsh village that existed around the 14th century. It is assumed that the village of Cosmeston ceased to exist in the 1340, when the plague was raging. Skillful reenactors conducted research and managed to restore the appearance of the village almost completely, now excursions and various historical events are often held here.

Tourists will appreciate the local bay and port, where there are numerous restaurants and souvenir shops. But those who appreciate active recreation should visit one of the major entertainment centers called Taff valley quads. Here you can shoot arrows, ride quad bikes and even try yourself as a golfer.

The atmosphere of this city is pleasantly relaxed and peaceful. Here you can enjoy the beauty of local attractions and relax in quiet cafes, or you can get into active recreation and attend a variety of excursions. Cardiff is friendly to tourists, so if you decide to visit the UK, you should definitely visit it.

I. Chose the right answer.

1. Cardiff is the capital of:

- | | |
|------------|---------------------|
| a) Wales | b) Northern Ireland |
| c) England | d) Scotland |

2. The city of Cardiff is translated as:
 - a) "city on the River Severn"
 - b) "castle on the River Taf"
3. The size of the city is:
 - a) about 4 km²
 - b) about 6.5 km²
 - c) about 10 km²
 - d) about 12.5 km²
4. Climate in Cardiff is:
 - a) very humid
 - b) temperate and mild
 - c) harsh
 - d) arid
5. There are quite a lot of residents who speak:
 - a) Scottish Celtic
 - b) ancient Welsh
 - c) Cornish
 - d) Irish

II. Complete the sentences.

1. In July, the average temperature is 16 degrees, and in January _____ .
2. Cardiff is very much appreciated for its rich _____ .
3. The road and transport network in Cardiff are very _____ .
4. The Cardiff Central railway station has become the busiest in the whole country, as it helps to connect Wales with _____ .
5. The main attractions of this city can be called the eponymous _____ .

III. True or false. (Cardiff Castle and Cosmeston)

1. The castle was built in 1091.
2. During its existence, the castle was both a fort and a judicial institution.
3. Now the castle is closed to tourists.
4. The Cosmeston is an open-air theatre.
5. The Cosmeston is the pure embodiment of a traditional Welsh village.

IV. Answer the questions:

1. What is the history of the city of Cardiff connected with?
2. What kind of material began to be transported through Cardiff more than a century ago?
3. How did the city of Cardiff get its name?
4. What transport is the most convenient way to visit the sights of the city?
5. What is the usual weather in Cardiff?
6. What is the average temperature in summer and winter?
7. Which part of the city speaks ancient Welsh?
8. What are the residents of the city interested in?
9. What else is the city of Cardiff known for?
10. At what level is the quality of roads?
11. Why has Cardiff Central Railway station become busy?
12. What is the name of the castle in Cardiff, built in the Neo-Gothic style in the middle of the 13th century?
13. Where is this castle located?
14. What is the castle Cosmeton popular for?
15. What place is worth visiting for people who prefer active recreation?
16. What is the atmosphere in the city?

V. Match

1. The average temperature in July	1955
2. The size of the city	1091
3. The average temperature in January	4-5 degrees
4. Date of disappearance of the village of Cosmeston	6.5 km ²
5. Date of occurrence of the Red Castle	1340
6. Date of origin of Cardiff Castle	13 th century
7. The date when Cardiff became the capital of Wales	16 degrees

Cultural traditions of Wales

Wales is a country that clings tightly to its culture and traditions. It's country rich with history, myths and legends, and music, literature and poetry.

Saint David's Day

This time of year, in particular, is extra special for the Welsh. The 1st of March marks St David's Day or Dydd Gwyl Dewi Sant. David is the patron saint of Wales, a 6th century bishop thought to be the grandson of the king of Ceredigion.

David is credited with establishing Christianity in Wales and is associated with learning and kindness to others. On St David's Day school children are encouraged to mimic David's kindness by doing their own small acts, such as helping wash the dishes or tidying their rooms.

Like all good saints, David made more than his fair share of miracles. One of the best-known happened at Llanddewi Brefi in mid-Wales, when a small hill rose on the spot he was preaching – as if Wales needed more hills!

Today, towns, villages and schools across Wales celebrate St David's Day with parades in traditional costume and the wearing of Wales' national emblems: the daffodil (for females) and the leek (for males).

Love spoons

These are wooden spoons with intricate designs carved into them. The designs all have special meanings and are meant to convey a message to the recipient.

Traditionally, love spoons were carved by young men and presented to the women they loved as a token of their affection. The wooden spoons also signified that they were skilled and capable with their hands, in other words, good husband material!

Different carvings have different meanings – bells are a symbol of weddings and anniversaries, crosses show faith, hearts show love, and so on.

Red dragon

The national flag we associate with Wales wasn't officially unrolled until 1959.

The dragon came about because of an Arthurian legend – Merlin had a vision of a red dragon (the Welsh) fighting with a white dragon (the Saxons). Naturally, the red dragon triumphed and banished the invaders from the land.

The green and white of the flag are a reference to the House of Tudor, 15th century Welsh nobility whose descendants went on to become the rulers of England.

Leeks and daffodils

The link between leeks and Wales is a little bit obscure, and no one is exactly sure how they came to be the emblem. The most common explanation is that, in the days before uniforms, Welsh soldiers would wear a leek to distinguish them from their enemies on the battlefield.

There is evidence that Cadwaladr, 7th century king of Gwynedd, ordered his men to wear a leek in battle and Shakespeare makes reference to it in his play Henry V.

How daffodils came to be a symbol of Wales is even more odd. It's possibly because the Welsh word for leek, *cennyn*, and the Welsh word for daffodil, *cenhinen pedr*, are very similar.

Welsh cakes and bara brith

Despite the name, Welsh cakes fall somewhere between a cake and a scone, and are traditionally cooked on a griddle or hot stone. Bara brith literally translates as 'speckled bread', and is a spiced fruit bread flavoured with tea.

Both are made from ingredients that lowly mining families would have readily available in the pantry – dried fruit, tea, lard, milk and eggs.

Today, Welsh cakes and bara brith make a perfect tea time treat and feature on many tea room menus across Wales. Like the Cornish pasty, they were the perfect calorific snack for hungry miners and just the right size for slipping into a pocket to eat later in the working day.

Eisteddfod

Wales is also a nation of artists: poetry, storytelling, music making and theatrics among others.

Some of the world's greatest performers come from Wales: Catatonia, Stereophonics, Dame Shirley Bassey, Manic Street Preachers, and of course, Tom Jones. Not to mention Hollywood A-listers like Luke Evans, Catherine Zeta Jones, Ioan Gruffydd and Iwan Rheon.

They celebrate their love of the arts with eisteddfods – festivals of poetry, literature and performance with a Welsh flavour. This no new fad either. The first eisteddfod took place in the 12th century when Rhys ap Gruffydd held a meeting of Welsh artists at his court in Ceredigion.

The traditional seasonal festivals in Wales are

Calan Gaeaf is the name of the first day of winter in Wales, observed on 1 November. The night before is Nos Galan Gaeaf, an Ysbrydnos when spirits are abroad. Traditionally, people avoid churchyards, stiles, and crossroads, since spirits are thought to gather there.

Calan Mai is a May Day holiday of Wales held on 1 May. Celebrations start on the evening before, known as May Eve, with bonfires. The tradition of lighting bonfires celebrating this

occasion happened annually in South Wales until the middle of the 19th century.

Lammas Day is a Christian holiday celebrated in some English-speaking countries in the Northern Hemisphere on 1 August. The name originates from the word "loaf" in reference to bread and "Mass" in reference to the primary Christian liturgy celebrating Holy Communion. It is a festival in the liturgical calendar to mark the blessing of the First Fruits of harvest, with a loaf of bread being brought to the church for this purpose.

Customs only the Welsh can understand

Why grown men cry over it

The Welsh are emotional people and nowhere is it seen as more acceptable, even appropriate, to show emotion than at a rugby game. If you feel overwhelmed watching a game in the Millennium Stadium in Cardiff, feel free to let it out. You won't be the only one.

Drinking is an unofficial national sport

Pub culture is strong in the country and socializing usually revolves around alcohol. Cardiff has been called the binge drinking capital of Europe many times and last year it was proven Wales has the highest levels of binge drinkers anywhere in the UK.

Rain is barely noticed

In Wales it rains so often that it hardly changes anything about people's day to day lives. Whereas in typically sunny countries where you'll see everyone running and panicking, or the streets deserted as everyone hides away, in Wales rain is like water off a duck's back. You will see people queuing up for rides at a theme park in the rain, getting soaked on a bicycle on their way to the office, or pushing their child on a swing.

Answer the questions:

1. What is the country rich with?
2. What time of the year is extra special for the Welsh?
3. When is Saint David's Day celebrated?
4. Who is David?
5. What is David associated with?
6. What do schoolchildren do on St David's Day?
7. How is St David's Day celebrated today?
8. What do men and women wear on St David's Day?
9. What are love spoons?
10. What do love spoons mean?
11. What are the meanings of the carvings on the spoons?
12. When did the national flag of Wales unrolled?
13. What legend is associated with the flag of Wales?
14. What are the green and white colors of the flag of Wales related to?
15. What is the most common explanation for the connection between leeks and Wales?
16. What is a Welsh cake?
17. What is a bara brith?
18. Are Welsh cakes and bara brith common in Wales now?
19. What can you call the country Wales?
20. Which of the world's greatest performers come from Wales?
21. Which Hollywood stars come from Wales?
22. What is eisteddfod?
23. When was the first festival held?
24. What is Calan Gaeaf?
25. What do people traditionally do on a day called Calan Gaeaf?
26. What is Calan Mai?
27. What tradition takes place on the day called Calan Mai?

28. What is Lammas Day?
29. From what words does the name of Lammas Day come?
30. What do people bring to church on the day called Lammas Day?
31. Can Welsh people be called emotional people?
32. Where is it considered appropriate to show emotions?
33. If you are at Millennium Stadium in Cardiff, for example, is it possible to show your emotions here?
34. How is pub culture developed in Wales?
35. What has Cardiff been called many times?
36. What was the level of binge drinkers in Wales among UK residents last year?
37. How often does it rain in Wales?
38. How do the people of Wales react to the rain?
39. What is the strangest tradition in Wales for you?
40. Do any traditions of your country converge with the traditions of Wales?

England

England is a country in Europe. It is a country with over sixty cities in it. It is in a union with Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. All four countries in the British Isles are part of the United Kingdom.

Over 55 million people live in England. This is 84 % of the population of the UK. The capital city of England is London, which is also the biggest city in the country. Other large cities in England are Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester and Leeds.

The English flag is a red cross on a white background. This cross is the cross of Saint George, who is the patron saint of England.

Some other symbols used for England are a red rose, the oak and three lions.

England is the largest part of the island of Great Britain, and it is also the largest constituent country of the United Kingdom. Scotland and Wales are also part of Great Britain (and the UK), Scotland to the north and Wales to the west. To the east and south, and part of the west, England is bordered by sea. France is to the south, separated by the English Channel.

There are many trees and plants in the country. You can find chestnuts, oaks, fir-trees and limes here. There are 10 national parks in England.

London is the largest city and the capital. The longest river in England is the River Severn. Other large rivers are the Thames (which runs through London), the Trent and the Humber.

England was named after a Germanic tribe called the "Angles", who settled in Central, Northern, and Eastern England in the 5th and 6th centuries. A related tribe called the "Saxons" settled in the south of England. That is why that period of English history is called "Anglo-Saxon". For most of this time, England did not exist as a united country. The Anglo-Saxons lived in many small kingdoms, which slowly united.

The official language of England is English, which is spoken today by millions of people all over the world. Many students go to England from other countries to study the language and learn about the culture. Although everyone speaks English, there are many different accents around the country. French was the official language in England between 1066 and 1362, which is why there are many French words and expressions in English such as 'bon voyage' for 'have a good trip' or 'bouquet' for 'a bunch of flowers'.

English language literature is written by authors from many countries. Eight people from the United Kingdom have won the Nobel Prize in Literature. William Shakespeare was an English playwright, was born in Stratford-upon-Avon. He wrote plays in the late 16th century. Some of his plays were Romeo and Juliet and Macbeth. In the 19th century, Jane Austen and Charles Dickens were novelists. Twentieth century writers include the science fiction novelist H.G. Wells and J.R.R. Tolkien. The children's fantasy Harry Potter series was written by J.K. Rowling. Aldous Huxley was also from the United Kingdom.

The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy, which means that there is a queen or king but they don't make the laws of the country. Laws and political decisions in England are made by the Parliament of the United Kingdom. The Houses of Parliament are in central London next to the River Thames and the most famous part is the clock tower, Big Ben.

The official religion of English society is Christianity with the main denomination being the Anglican Church. However, religious laws in the country are complex, diverse and multicultural. Christianity is the most practiced religion in England. It has a minority made up of an active small Catholic Christian group. There is also a Jewish population along with other major religions in the world. The Asian immigrants practice Islam and have a reserved view on equalities and freedom available to women.

Stonehenge is one of the most famous prehistoric places in the world. This ancient circle of stones stands in Southwest England. It measures 80 metres across and made with massive blocks of stone up to four metres high. Why it was built is a mystery.

Not far from Stonehenge stands Salisbury Cathedral. It is a splendid example of an English Gothic Cathedral; inside there is one

of four copies of Magna Charta and the oldest clock in England. Chester is very important town in the north-west of England. In the past it used to be a Roman fort; its name comes from the Latin word *castra*, meaning 'fortified camp'. In Chester there is a famous museum which contains over 5000 ancient and modern toys.

Oxford is the home of the oldest university of England. The most famous college is Christ Church. It has a great hall which was built during the reign of Henry VIII and its chapel has become the Cathedral of Oxford. Cambridge is the home of Britain's second oldest university.

The system of rail transport was invented in England, so it has the oldest railway network in the world. It was built mostly during the Victorian era. The system of underground railways in London, known as the Tube, has been copied by many other cities around the globe.

Famous English engineers include Isambard Kingdom Brunel, best known for the creation of the Great Western Railway, a series of famous steamships, and numerous important bridges.

Recent English inventors include James Dyson, inventor of the Dual Cyclone bagless vacuum cleaner.

Other notable figures in the fields of engineering and innovation include:

James Blundell (Performed the first blood transfusion),

Edwin Beard Budding (Inventer of the lawnmower),

Thomas Fowler (Inventor of the thermosiphon),

Richard Trevithick (Builder of the earliest steam locomotive),

Joseph Swan (Developer of the light bulb).

English people love music. In the summer you can go to music festivals all over the country like those at Glastonbury, Leeds or Reading. Glastonbury is a five-day festival of music, dance, comedy,

theatre and circus and around 175,000 people go. Many people stay at the festivals for a few days and camp in tents. People listen to all types of music, especially pop and rock. England has produced many international groups and singers like the Beatles, Amy Winehouse, Coldplay, Ed Sheeran and Adele.

The most popular sports in England are football, rugby and cricket and most towns have a sports ground where teams can play. English football teams like Manchester United, Chelsea and Liverpool are world-famous and English football players include David Beckham, Wayne Rooney and Harry Kane. Women's football is also popular and teams play in leagues and competitions all over the country. Every year, the English rugby union team play in the Six Nations Championship against Wales, Scotland, Ireland, France and Italy. Cricket is a traditional sport played with a bat and ball which began in England and is now played all over the world. People like to watch all these sports on television, as well as other sports like horse racing, tennis, snooker (a type of billiards) and motor racing.

England is a very multicultural country and this has a big influence on the food people eat. Indian, Chinese and Italian cuisines are popular alternatives to traditional English food like fish and chips, roast beef or sausage and mash (mashed potatoes). Many English people drink several cups of tea every day, usually with milk. However, coffee and herbal teas are also popular.

Test

1. What is the largest part of the UK?
a) England b) Scotland c) Wales
2. England shares land borders with ...
a) Scotland to the east and Wales to the west
b) Scotland to the north and Wales to the west
c) Scotland to the south and Wales to the north

3. England takes its name from the ...
a) Angles b) Saxons c) Jutes
4. What is the capital city of England?
a) Liverpool b) Manchester c) London
5. What is the oldest university in England?
a) Oxford b) Cambridge c) Winchester
6. How many people from the United Kingdom have won the Nobel Prize in Literature?
a) 8 b) 5 c) 12
7. In which city was Shakespeare born?
a) Stratford-upon-Avon
b) Newcastle
c) Bristol
8. Which river runs through London?
a) Seine b) Thames c) Tyne
9. The sea to the south of England is the ...
a) Irish Sea b) Celtic Sea c) English Channel
10. There are ...
a) 50 million people living in England
b) 80 million people living in England
c) 250 million people living in England
11. Political decisions in England are made by ...
a) the queen or king
b) the Parliament of the United Kingdom
c) the Government of England
12. Lake District is ...
a) near London
b) in the south of England
c) in the north of England

13. There are lots of words and expressions in English that are

- a) French b) Welsh c) Chinese

14. Reading is the name of

- a) a music festival
b) an English music group
c) a type of music

15. Manchester United, Chelsea and Liverpool

- a) are all from London
b) play against the national teams of Wales, Scotland and Ireland every year
c) are known all over the world

16. In the Six Nations Championship, England doesn't play against

- a) France b) Spain c) Italy

17. People in England:

- a) prefer traditional food
b) enjoy the variety of different cuisines
c) don't drink much tea

18. What are national symbols of England?

- a) Daffodil, snake and pine
b) Tulip, lion and willow
c) Rose, lion and oak

19. What is France and England separated by?

- a) English Channel
b) North Sea
c) Irish Sea

20. What's the popular name for the underground system in London?

- a) metro b) subway c) tube

21. What was the official language in England between 1066 and 1362?
a) French b) English c) German
22. What is the longest river in England?
a) Thames b) Severn c) Avon
23. What is one of the most famous prehistoric places in the world?
a) Stonehenge b) Lake District c) The Costwolds
24. What is a splendid example of an English Gothic Cathedral?
a) Durham b) Salisbury Cathedral c) Peterborough
25. What is traditional sport played with a bat and ball which began in England and is now played all over the world?
a) cricket b) football c) volleyball
26. What is very important town in the north-west of England?
a) Bamton b) Filey c) Chester
27. Glastonbury is a ...-day festival of music, dance, comedy, theatre and circus and around 175,000 people go.
a) five b) seven c) six
28. Who is the author of Harry Potter?
a) William Shakespeare
b) J.K. Rowling
c) Charles Dickens
29. What is the official language in England?
a) English b) French c) German
30. What is the official religion of English society with the main denomination being the Anglican Church?
a) Islam b) Christianity c) Judaism
31. What do Asian immigrants practice?
a) Islam b) Christianity c) Judaism

32. Who is the most famous English engineer?
a) Isambard Kingdom Brunel
b) Alan Stevenson
c) Benno Schotz
33. What is James Blundell famous for?
a) made the first operation
b) performed the first blood transfusion
c) had a liver transplant
34. What is Edwin Beard Budding famous for?
a) inventor of the lawnmower
b) inventor of the teapot
c) inventor of the saw
35. What is Richard Trevithick famous for?
a) builder of the earliest steam locomotive
b) invented the printing press
c) invented an electronic thermometer
36. What is Joseph Swan famous for?
a) created a refrigerator
b) invented an e-book
c) Developer of the light bulb
37. Where is Aldous Huxley from?
a) the USA b) the United Kingdom c) Ireland
38. What country has produced many international groups and singers like the Beatles, Amy Winehouse, Coldplay, Ed Sheeran and Adele?
a) England b) Wales c) Scotland
39. When was the system of rail transport invented?
a) in Medieval Britain
b) during the epoch of Renaissance
c) during Victorian era
40. How many national parks are there in England?
a) 7 b) 10 c) 16

London

The Crown of Europe

Famous for red double-decker buses and phone boxes, London, the capital of the United Kingdom (UK), is the most visited city in the world. With a population of around 18,000 people 1,000 years ago, London is now home to approximately 12 million people from all over the world.

Getting to know all of the London's charms is a daunting task, but even a short visit will be an unforgettable experience for every tourist.

A brief history of London

- Although the Romans named the city Londinium during their conquest of Britain, settlements had existed on the site of the city for thousands of years before.

- The royal history of England starts in the 9th century with the House of Wessex (the name of the royal family), and continues until today with the currently reigning House of Windsor.

- Under Anglo-Saxons, London emerged as a great trading city, and it eventually replaced Winchester as the capital of England.

- As Britain grew as a supreme maritime power, London drew people from all over world, which boosted its economy.

- London was heavily bombed during World War II, and soon after, the decline of the British Empire followed.

- Still, London managed to grow in size and influence and maintain its status as a global center of culture and finance.

Attractions

Buckingham Palace

Queen Elizabeth II is probably the most famous reigning monarch in the world, having held the position for more than 55 years. The Queen and her family reside in the Buckingham Palace,

which was built in the 19th century. The palace, now a focal point for the British people for both national celebrations and mourning, had Queen Victoria as its first resident. Buckingham Palace is one of the major tourist attractions in London. It is the official residency of the British monarchy. At the moment British monarchy is led by Queen Elizabeth II. Each time the royal family is in the palace, a flag flies on the roof.

Located in Westminster, this grand palace has 775 rooms, and one of the largest private gardens in the world. Tourists are welcome to visit some state rooms, which are normally used for official meetings, in August and September.

Many tourists come here to see the Queen Victoria Memorial which is set right in front of the Buckingham Palace. Every day at 11 am Changing of the Guard ceremony takes place. It is the time when colorfully dressed New Guard parades along the building and replace the existing Old Guard. The ceremony is accompanied by music and attracts a lot of viewers.

Tower Bridge

Standing tall over the Thames River, Tower Bridge is one of the iconic symbols of London. While the bridge is freely accessible to both pedestrians and vehicles, there is an admission charge to enter its twin towers.

Currently blue and white, the bridge had previously been painted red, white and blue for Queen Elizabeth II's Silver Jubilee, that is, the 25th anniversary of her accession to the throne.

To allow large ships to pass, the bridge is raised around three times a day. During those times, all the traffic stops or is redirected to a different bridge.

Tower Bridge is the most famous bridge over the River Thames. It is close to the Tower of London, which gives it its name. Sir John Wolfe Barry designed it.

The bridge consists of two towers which are tied together. The bridge was officially opened on 30 June 1894 by the Prince of Wales (the future King Edward VII), and his wife. The bridge is 244 meters (800 feet) in length with two towers each 65 meters (213 feet) high. Thousands of tourists visit Tower Bridge every year.

British Museum

British Museum's permanent collection, which counts as many as 8 million art pieces and artifacts, will overwhelm you. The collection originates from all continents, and it illustrates the story of human civilization, history and culture from the very beginning.

This museum hosts more than 6 million tourists each year. This is where you can see Elgin Marbles, taken from the ancient Greek temple of Parthenon in Athens, and Rosetta Stone, one of oldest writings of Ancient Egyptian literature, carved on a stone.

Like with all other public museums in London, the entrance to the British Museum is free.

London on Film

- Sherlock Holmes, the most famous fictional detective, is from London. According to the book, the movies and the series, his residence is on 221b Baker Street. If you go to this address, you will find a small museum dedicated to Sherlock Holmes and an inevitable long queue of tourists waiting to enter.

- According to the best-selling book, Harry Potter and his wizard friends leave to Hogwarts, the school of magic, from the King's Cross station in London. The secret passage to their world of magic is on the 9¾ Platform, which tourists can actually see if they visit the station.

• James Bond, a famous British movie spy, often needs to carry out missions around London. If you are fan, you might want to check out Thames House, the headquarters of Bond's secret service MI5, and many other city locations which have featured in James Bond movies.

Test

1. What does "reign" mean?
 - a) to own a palace
 - b) to rule as a monarch
 - c) to be from a wealthy family
2. What does "maritime" mean?
 - a) located on the beach
 - b) done very quickly
 - c) connected with the sea
3. What does "focal" mean?
 - a) very powerful
 - b) the center or the most important part
 - c) well-known
4. What does "boost" mean?
 - a) help increase or improve
 - b) cause to explode
 - c) decline rapidly
5. What does "overwhelm" mean?
 - a) have a strong emotional impact on something
 - b) cost a lot of money
 - c) require much time
6. Getting to know all of London's charms is a ... task.
 - a) intimidating
 - b) daunting
 - c) challenging

7. In the medieval times, London ... as a trading city.
 a) emerged b) appeared c) unfolded
8. British Museum's collection ... from all continents.
 a) derives b) arises c) originates
9. The Silver Jubilee marked the anniversary of Queen's ...
 to the throne.
 a) elevation b) accession c) assent
10. Rosetta Stone contains important Egyptian writings ...
 on a stone.
 a) written b) engraved c) carved
11. Many city locations ... in James Bond movies.
 a) featured b) starred c) promoted
12. Today, London is a ... center of finance and culture.
 a) universal b) world c) global
13. The 9¾ Platform is a ... passage to Hogwarts.
 a) secret b) hidden c) covert
14. The collection ... as many as 8 million art pieces.
 a) equals to b) counts c) incorporates
15. James Bond often ... missions in London.
 a) accomplishes b) carries out c) executes
16. How does Harry Potter access his school of magic?
 a) across the Tower Bridge
 b) through the King's Cross station
 c) in the Thames House
17. Why was Tower Bridge painted red, blue and white?
 a) to celebrate the Olympic Games
 b) to celebrate British independence
 c) to celebrate Queen's Silver Jubilee

18. When did the British Empire start to decline rapidly?
- a) after World War II
 - b) after World War I
 - c) in the 1990s
19. What is the House of Windsor?
- a) the place where the royal family lives
 - b) the name of the current royal family
 - c) Queen Elizabeth's summer house
20. Who was the first queen to live in the Buckingham Palace?
- a) Queen Victoria
 - b) Queen Elizabeth
 - c) Queen Catherine

Mark statements as True or False

1. Tourists can visit some of the rooms in the Buckingham Palace on most months.
2. Tourists can visit some of the rooms in the Buckingham Palace on certain months.
3. You can still cross the Tower Bridge on foot while large ships are passing under it.
4. You cannot use the Tower Bridge while large ships are passing under it.
5. London has always been the capital of England.
6. There are no admission fees for any public museum in London.
7. Tower Bridge is bridge over the River Irtysh.
8. Buckingham Palace is the official residency of the British monarchy.
9. The Tower of London gives it its name to bridge.
10. Sir Cristopher Wren designed it.
11. The bridge was officially opened on 30 June 1894.
12. The bridge is 250 meters in length.

Answer the questions:

1. What is the most famous bridge in London?
2. Why does it give its name?
3. When was Tower Bridge officially opened?
4. Who was Tower Bridge officially opened by?
5. Who designed Tower Bridge?
6. What is the Buckingham Palace?
7. When does a flag flies on the roof?
8. When was the palace built?
9. How many rooms has Buckingham Palace?
10. What do many tourists come here to see?

Traditions and Festivals of Scotland

First footing - 1st January. Visiting friends and relatives immediately after New Year's Eve, in the early hours of the morning of January 1st. First footing after the bells have rung in the New Year is still common: the "first foot" in the house after midnight should be male, dark, and handsome and should carry symbolic coal, shortbread, salt, black bun (a spiced cake) and, of course, whisky.

In Kirkwall, Orkney, there is a New Year Ba' Game held in the streets of the town which can last most of January 1st, between the Uppies and the Doonies, or more correctly, "Up-the-Gates" and "Doon-the-Gates" from Old Norse "gata" (path or road).

Burning of the Clavie - 11th January. In Burghead, Morayshire, a tar barrel filled with tar-soaked wood shavings is carried around the harbour and then to the Doorie Hill where the Celtic Druids used to light their fires.

Up-Helly-Aa - Last Tuesday of January Held in Lerwick, Shetland Islands, a full-sized Viking Galley, complete with shields and oars is pulled by a torch-bearing procession dressed as Viking

warriors to the beach. Guizer Jarl calls for three cheers for the builders of the longship and after a bugle call, the galley is set alight by 800 blazing torches.

Burns Night - 25th January. The anniversary of the birth of the poet Robert Burns, in 1759 at which many a "Burns Supper" is consumed and the "Immortal Memory", a speech in praise of the Bard, will be given.

Candlemas Day - 2nd February. Candlemas began as a Roman festival to celebrate the return of spring. It is now a Scottish legal "quarter day" when rents and other payments fall due. There is an old traditional poem which said that "If Candlemas Day be bright and fair Half the winter is to come and mair (more). If Candlemas Day be dark and foul Half the winter was over at Yowl (Christmas)".

St Valentine's Day - 14th February. This used to be an excuse for youngsters to go around begging for sweets, money or fruit, while older brothers and sisters tried to find a sweetheart. "Name-papers" were sometimes used where names were written and placed in a bonnet and each person drew out a paper. If the same name was drawn three times, it meant a marriage would take place!

Original New Year - 25th March. The Celtic New Year was celebrated on Samhain (November 1st). Then, until 1600, the Gregorian Calendar which was used in Scotland, placed New Year on 25th March.

Easter - Variable Dates. There was a festival for "Eastre", a Saxon goddess of fertility, in pre-Christian times which was integrated into the Christian calendar. The date often moves because the calculation is based on phases of the moon. In Scotland, to this day, "hot cross buns" are baked, containing spices and fruit and with a white pastry cross. On Good Friday, no ploughing was done and

no seed was sown. The custom of rolling painted, hard-boiled eggs down a hill took place on Easter Monday.

Hunt the Gowk - 1st April. On this day people would play tricks and tell lies to catch each other out. But the jokes had to stop at mid-day. Now called April Fool's Day, hunting the gowk was originally sending someone on a foolish errand. "Dinna laugh, an' dinna smile But hunt the gowk another mile".

Preen-tail Day or Tailie Day - 2nd April. The day following All Fool's Day when paper tails were attached to the backs of unsuspecting people as a joke.

Beltane's Day - 1st May. A pagan fire festival which goes back to pre-Christian times - originating with Baal in Phoenicia. It was supposed to encourage the crops to grow. There has been a holiday at the start of May in many parts of Scotland for centuries. Young girls would also rise early to wash their faces in the May dew. The custom of lighting fires at this time has come through in place names such as Tarbolton in Ayrshire ("tor" meaning hill and "bolton" from "Beltane"). The ancient Druidic Fire Festival has been revived by "New Age" followers who gather on the historic Calton Hill in Edinburgh.

Empire Day/Victoria Day - 24th May. Flags were flown from public buildings and schools decorated classrooms with flags of the British Empire. The name was changed to Commonwealth Day. The nearest Monday to 24th May was a local trades holiday in many parts of Scotland to celebrate Queen Victoria's birthday and the tradition has continued long after Queen Victoria's reign.

Marymas - 15th August. A bannock (cake) was toasted o a fire in honour of the Virgin Mary.

Braemar Gathering. First Saturday in September. The origin of this major Highland Games is said to go back to the 11th century

when King Malcolm III "Canmore" gave a prize to the winner of a race to the top of Craig Choinnich. Queen Victoria ensured the success of the games into modern times by attending them in 1848 and the Royal family has been associated with them ever since.

Michaelmas Day - 29th September. St Michael was the patron saint of the sea and sailors and his saint's day was celebrated in the West of Scotland in particular. In the island of Barra, a bannock was baked from the first grain of the year and eaten on St Michael's day. Everyone was given a piece to eat.

Halloween - 31st October. The evening of All Hallows (Saints) Day and the last day of the year in the old Celtic calendar. It was celebrated by the Druids as "Samhain" from "Sain" meaning summer and "fuin" meaning "ending". It was associated with witches and celebrated with bonfires and "guising" as children dressed up and went round neighbouring houses with "tattie bogles" or "neep lanterns" (candles inside turnips). The pumpkin serves the same purpose in the USA. There is a (long) poem by Robert Burns on Hallowe'en which gives a good description of the traditions which were followed in his day.

All Souls Day - 2nd November. Prayers were said for the souls of the dead and alms given to the poor.

Guy Fawkes and Bonfire Night - 5th November. Recalling the attempt by Guy Fawkes to blow up the Houses of Parliament with 20 barrels of gunpowder in 1605. Bonfires, fireworks and "penny for the guy" (an effigy of Guy Fawkes, providing an excuse for children to plead for money from passers-by). This is not a specifically Scottish festivity - it is UK wide but it took place shortly after the Union of the Crowns when King James VI of Scotland became king of England and Wales also.

Martinmas - 11th November. The last Scottish legal "Quarter Day" when rents and contracts fell due. Since fodder was becoming scarce by this time of the year, cattle were often killed at this time. As a by-product of this the offal was mixed with oatmeal to make haggis and the blood used to make black puddings.

St Andrew's Day - 30th November. Although St Andrew has been the patron saint of Scotland since a Pictish victory in a battle in 747 AD, for many years 30 November was not a recognised public holiday in Scotland. Indeed, St Andrew's night is celebrated more by expatriate Scots around the world. However, in 2006, the Scottish Parliament passed the St Andrew's Day Bank Holiday (Scotland) Act 2007, which designated the Day as an official bank holiday. Even so, it was left to individual businesses to negotiate whether to give up another holiday in favour of St Andrew's Day. As the end of November is not a time when good weather might be expected, few companies have adopted it.

Sowans Nicht - Christmas Eve. Christmas Eve in some parts of Scotland is called "Sowans Nicht" from "sowans" - a dish made from oat husks and fine meal steeped in water. And branches of a rowan tree were burnt on Christmas Eve to signify that any bad feeling between friends or relatives had been put aside for Yuletide.

Christmas - 25th December. Like many ancient races, particularly those located in the northern latitudes, where winter days were short and the nights long, the pagan Celts had celebrations around the time of the winter solstice, in part to brighten the darkest days, in part to propitiate the gods to allow the sun to return. In Norse mythology, Odin the gift-bringer, swept across the night sky in a chariot drawn by horses. The Christian Church took over the festival but some of the traditions harked back to the pagan roots. The Yule log was burned in the fireplace, there was kissing under the

mistletoe (related to a Druidic fertility rite) and the house was decorated with holly (evergreen trees were regarded with reverence). But during the Church Reformation in the 16th century these traditions were frowned on by the Kirk which regarded Christmas as a popish festival. Bear in mind that "Christmas" is "Christ's Mass" and mass was banned in Scotland at that time. There are records of charges being brought against people for keeping "Yule" as it was called in Scotland. Amazingly, this dour, joy-crushing attitude lasted for 400 years. Until the 1960s, Christmas Day was a normal working day for most people in Scotland. So, if there is a specifically "Scottish" aspect to Christmas it is that it was not celebrated!

The "traditional" Christmas celebrations (other than the religious festival) originated in the 19th century (Prince Albert, Queen Victoria's husband, had a lot to do with it!) and England and Scotland developed the same traditions from around that time - Christmas trees, decorations, Santa Claus or Saint Nicholas, presents, stockings at the end of the bed, Christmas carols Christmas cards etc. Christmas cards are said to have been invented in Edinburgh in the mid-nineteenth century.

Boxing Day - 26th December. Yet another day on which gifts (in boxes) were exchanged.

Hogmanay - New Year's Eve, 31st December. The origins of the word "Hogmanay" are lost in the past. Some say it is from the Norse "Hoggunott" or night of slaughter when animals were killed for a midwinter feast. Also, that it is from "Huh-me-naay" or kiss me now when even strangers embraced. Another theory is that it comes from the French "Hoguinane" sung by children on "Cake Day".

To this day, Hogmanay is still a more important festival in Scotland than Christmas. Historians believe that we inherited the celebration from the Vikings who, coming from even further north

than ourselves, paid even more attention to the passing of the shortest day. While clearly celebrated around the world, the Scots have a long rich heritage associated with this event, when the whole country celebrates in the build up to "the bells" chiming midnight – and Burns' song "Auld Lang Syne" is murdered once again!

There are traditions such as cleaning the house (known as "redding") on 31st December (including taking out the ashes from the fire in the days when coal fires were common). And Scotland is the only part of the UK that has a statutory holiday on 2nd January as well as 1st January so we can recover from the excesses of 31st December!

In Stonehaven, around 45 local folk walk up the High Street at the first stroke of midnight from the Old Town Clock, swinging massive balls of flame around their heads. The fireballs are extinguished in spectacular fashion as they are hurled into the harbour, and then the New Year is celebrated with fireworks and a party. This is known as the Fireballs Ceremony.

Test

In the test below there can be more than one correct options.

Pay attention to the details!

1. When is Up-Helly-Aa celebrated?
 - a) Last Tuesday of January
 - b) First Monday of January
 - c) Third Thursday of February
2. What does the word Hogmanay mean?
 - a) The origins of the word "Hogmanay" are lost in the past
 - b) It means hugging during all the day
 - c) Night of massacre

3. What is known as the Fireballs Ceremony?
 - a) New Year celebrated with fireworks and a party
 - b) Christmas celebration with family and candles
 - c) Firing big wooden figures
4. Christmas Eve in some parts of Scotland is called
 - a) "Sowans Nicht"
 - b) Scottish Night
 - c) Scotland nightingale
5. Martinmas is
 - a) the last Scottish legal "Quarter Day" when rents and contracts fell due
 - b) the Easter
 - c) the celebration of fall
6. On the 2nd of November ... is celebrated.
 - a) All Souls Day
 - b) Day of all Saints
 - c) St Andrew's Day
7. In which Scottish lake is *Nessie* supposed to live?
 - a) Loch Lomond
 - b) Loch Ness
 - c) Loch Awe
8. What is the capital of Scotland?
 - a) Edinburgh
 - b) Inverness
 - c) Glasgow
9. What is the national symbol of Scotland?
 - a) shamrock
 - b) rose
 - c) thistle
10. Who is the Patron saint of Scotland?
 - a) St Andrew
 - b) St Georg
 - c) St Patrick
11. Is Scotland Yard in Scotland?
 - a) yes
 - b) no
12. Who was Queen of Scotland?
 - a) Queen Victoria (1837-1901)
 - b) Queen Mary (1542-1587)
 - c) Queen Elisabeth I (1558-1603)

13. What is the traditional Scottish dish Haggis eaten with?
- a) potatoes and turnips
 - b) chips and carrots
 - c) potatoes and cauliflower
14. What is the Royal Mile in Scotland?
- a) the street between Edinburgh Castle and the Palace of Holyrood House
 - b) the distance for races with sailing boats in Scotland
 - c) the Name of a festival in Edinburgh
15. When does the Military Tattoo in Edinburgh take place?
- a) in May
 - b) in August
 - c) in October
16. Which is the oldest university in Scotland founded in 1413?
- a) St Andrews
 - b) Edinburgh
 - c) Dundee
17. Candlemas began as a ... festival
- a) Celtic
 - b) Roman
 - c) Italian
18. When is Candlemas celebrated?
- a) February 20
 - b) March 2
 - c) February 2
19. Another name for the holiday that is celebrated on the 1st of April is
- a) Hunt the Gowk
 - b) Kill the Nicht
 - c) Candlemas
20. In Norse mythology, Odin the gift-bringer, swept across the night sky in a ... drawn by
- a) chariot, horses
 - b) ship, slaves
 - c) firing sphere, his own powers
21. Queen ... was the one who ensured the success of the Highland games into modern times by attending them in 1848.
- a) Victoria
 - b) Mary
 - c) Elisabeth

22. On the 1st Saturday in September ... is celebrated.
- a) Christmas Night
 - b) Firing Day
 - c) Braemar Gathering
23. St Andrew's Day is celebrated on the ... of November.
- a) 15th
 - b) 30th
 - c) 2nd
24. St Andrew was the ... of Scotland.
- a) patron saint
 - b) Apostol
 - c) priest
25. St Michael was the patron saint of the
- a) sun
 - b) day
 - c) sea
26. In the island of Barra, a ... was baked from the first grain of the year and eaten on St Michael's day.
- a) bannock
 - b) pie
 - c) cake
27. The pagan Celts had celebrations around the time of the ... solstice.
- a) winter
 - b) summer
 - c) spring
28. The Christian Church took over the festival but some of the traditions harked back to the pagan roots and they are
- a) The Yule log, kissing under the mistletoe, holly
 - b) Christmas Tree, holly, turkey
 - c) Ornaments, the Yule log, holly
29. Celebration of Yule and Christmas was banned in Scotland once for ... years.
- a) 40
 - b) 400
 - c) 390
30. Until the ..., Christmas Day was a normal working day for most people in Scotland.
- a) 1960s
 - b) 1910s
 - c) 1850s
31. The "traditional" Christmas celebrations originated in the ... century and England and Scotland developed the same traditions from around that time.
- a) 16th
 - b) 17th
 - c) 19th

32. Christmas ... are said to have been invented in Edinburgh in the mid-nineteenth century.

- a) presents b) cards c) toys

33. There are traditions such as ... (known as "...") on 31st December.

- a) Cleaning the house, redding
b) Decorating the house, kraddin
c) Kissing beloved ones, plurri

34. "Sowans" - a dish made from oat husks and fine meal steeped in water.

- a) Bread, bourbon
b) Oat husks, water
c) Beans, alcohol

35. 1st of January is also know as

- a) Second footing b) First footing c) Third footing

36. Black bun is

- a) sweet cake b) spiced cake c) salty cake

37. First footing after the bells have rung in the New Year is still common - the "first foot" in the house after midnight should be

- a) male b) female

38. In Kirkwall, Orkney, there is a New Year Ba' Game held in the streets of the town which can last most of January

- a) 5th b) 1st c) 2nd

39. Old Norse "gata" means

- a) path or road b) field or forest c) person or warrior

40. The Uppies and the Doonies, or more correctly, "...-the-Gates" and "...-the-Gates".

- a) up, doon b) down, up c) right, left

Roman Britain

Roman Britain, Latin Britannia, area of the island of Great Britain that was under Roman rule from the conquest of Claudius in 43 CE to the withdrawal of imperial authority by Honorius in 410 CE.

The Roman conquest of northern Gaul (58–50 BCE) brought Britain into definite contact with the Mediterranean. It was already closely connected with Gaul, and, when Roman civilization and its products invaded Gallia Belgica, they passed on easily to Britain. British coins then began to bear Latin legends, and, after Julius Caesar's raids in 55 and 54 BCE, the Romans began to regard Britain's southern tribes as vassals. However, these tribes do not seem to have regarded themselves as such, and the direct imposition of Roman rule was delayed. The emperor Augustus planned it, but both he and his successor, Tiberius, realized that the greater need was to consolidate the existing empire and absorb the vast additions recently made to it by Pompey, Caesar, and Augustus.

Questions

1. Who conquered Roman Britain in 43 CE?
2. What brought Britain to a certain contact with the Mediterranean?
3. What appeared on British coins?
4. Who were the southern tribes of Britain after the raids of Julius Caesar?
5. What was more important for the emperor and his successor?

The Roman conquest of Britain

Preparations for the Roman conquest of Britain had been started and then canceled by the emperor Caligula, and the invasion

was finally undertaken by Claudius in 43 CE. Two causes coincided to produce the action: Claudius desired the political prestige of an outstanding conquest; and Cunobelinus, a pro-Roman prince (known to literature as Cymbeline), had just been succeeded by two of his sons, Caratacus and Togodumnus, who were hostile to Rome. Cunobelinus's sons had expelled Verica, a Roman client king, and were blamed for raids upon Gaul which were then taking place from across the English Channel.

Aulus Plautius, with a well-equipped army of about 40,000 men, landed in Kent and advanced on the Thames, crossing at the site of Londinium (London). Claudius himself appeared there – the one emperor of the 1st century who crossed the ocean – and the army moved through Essex to capture the native capital, Camulodunum (now Colchester). From the bases of London and Colchester the legions and their auxiliaries continued the conquest. On the left wing, the 2nd Legion (under Vespasian, afterward emperor), subdued the south; in the centre, the 14th and 20th Legions pacified the Midlands; on the right wing, the 9th Legion advanced through the eastern part of the island.

Questions

6. Who started and canceled the preparations for the conquest of Britain?

7. By whom and in what year the invasion was undertaken?

This strategy was at first triumphant. The lowlands of Britain, with a partly Romanized population and easy terrain, presented no obstacle. Within three or four years everything south of the Humber estuary and east of the River Severn had been either directly annexed or entrusted, as protectorates, to native client princes. Farther north, even the Brigantes in the area of the Pennine range came into the sphere of client realms. The peoples of Wales, notably the Silures,

offered fiercer resistance, and there followed more than 30 years of intermittent fighting (47–79 CE). The precise details of the struggle are not known. Legionary fortresses were established at Gloucester, Wroxeter (until 66 CE at least), and Lincoln. Later bases included Caerleon, Chester, and York. The method of conquest was the erection and maintenance of small detached forts in strategic positions, each garrisoned by 500 or 1,000 Roman legionaries and auxiliaries.

Questions

8. Which territories were annexed or entrusted?
9. The peoples of which region offered the fiercest resistance?
10. What was the method of conquest?

Progress was delayed in 60–61 CE by a revolt in the nominally conquered lowlands led by Queen Boudicca of the Iceni. Boudicca's forces burned Colchester, St Albans (Verulamium), and London and destroyed the 9th Legion. Provincial Governor Suetonius Paulinus, who had been campaigning in Anglesey, returned to crush the rebellion, but the government was obviously afraid for a while to move its garrisons forward. Indeed, other needs of the empire caused the withdrawal of the 14th Legion in 69 CE. But the decade 70–80 CE was decisive. A succession of three generals commanded an army which was restored to full strength by the addition of the 2nd Legion (Legio II Adiutrix) and achieved the final subjugation of Wales and the first conquest of Yorkshire.

Questions

11. Why was the progress of the conquest delayed?
12. Who returned to crush the rebellion?
13. Did the three generals achieve the final subjugation of Wales and the first conquest of Yorkshire?

The third and probably the ablest of these generals, Gnaeus Julius Agricola, moved in 79 CE to the conquest of the farther north. He built forts in Cumberland and Durham, began the network of roads, held down the north, and pushed on into Scotland. There he established between the rivers Clyde and Forth a temporary frontier that was guarded by a line of posts, the most certainly identifiable of which was at Bar Hill in Dunbartonshire. He advanced into Caledonia and won a victory against the Picts at Mons Graupius, the site of which is unidentified but was not south of the approaches to the county of Banff. He even dreamed of invading Ireland and thought it would be an easy task. He prepared for it by the conquest of southwestern Scotland with forts at Loudoun Hill, Ayrshire; Dalswinton, Dumfriesshire; and Glenlochar and Gatehouse-of-Fleet, Kirkcudbrightshire. His permanent occupation of Scotland enveloped Strathmore, the large valley in central Scotland stretching from southwest to northeast through the counties of Perthshire, Angus, and Kincardineshire.

Questions

14. The name of the ablest generals?
15. Name a few events that this general did. (2-3)

Military areas

Geographically, Britain consists of two parts: (1) the comparatively flat lowlands of the south, east, and midlands, suitable for agriculture and open to the continent, i.e., to the rest of the Roman Empire, and (2) the area comprising Devon, Cornwall, Wales, and northern England. These latter regions lie more – often very much more – than 600 feet (183 metres) above sea level and are scarred with gorges and deep valleys. They are mountainous in character and difficult for armies to traverse. The lowlands were conquered easily and quickly, though the midlands were garrisoned until about

79 CE. The uplands were hardly subdued completely until the end of the 2nd century. They differ, moreover, in the character of their Roman occupation. The lowlands were the scene of civil life. Towns, villages, and country houses were their prominent features; troops were hardly seen in them save in some fortresses on the edge of the hills and in a chain of forts built in the 4th century to defend the south and southeast coast, the so-called Saxon Shore. The uplands of Wales and the north were an entirely different matter. There civil life straggled into Glamorgan and Pembrokeshire and even touched Brecknockshire, while in the north it penetrated as far as County Durham. The hills, however, were one extensive military frontier, covered with forts and the strategic roads that connected them. Only the trading settlements outside the forts afforded any hint of organized Roman communities.

Questions

16. How many parts can Britain be geographically divided into?
17. What is the lowland part of Britain suitable for?
18. Where was civilian life?
19. Were the hills one extensive military frontier?

Roman roads

The road system was laid out to meet the strategy of Roman conquest, which was carried out in stages.

There were four main groups of roads radiating from London and a fifth which ran obliquely. These roads and their various branches provided adequate communication throughout lowland Britain. Besides these detached forts and their connecting roads, the north of Britain was defended by Hadrian's Wall.

Questions

20. How many main roads were there?
21. What did these roads provide?

Life in Roman Britain

Behind this formidable garrison, sheltered from barbarians and in easy contact with the Roman Empire, stretched the lowlands of southern and eastern Britain. There Roman culture spread. In the lands looking on to the Thames estuary (Kent, Essex, Middlesex), the process had perhaps begun before the Roman conquest. It was continued after that event, and in two ways. To some extent it was encouraged by the Roman government, which founded towns settled with Roman citizens – generally discharged legionaries – and endowed them with franchise and constitution like those of Italian municipalities. It developed still more by its own volition. The coherent civilization of the Romans was accepted by the British tribal notables, as it was by the Gauls, with something like enthusiasm. Encouraged perhaps by sympathetic Romans, spurred on still more by their own interests, they began to speak Latin, to use the material resources of Roman city life, and presently to consider themselves not as unwilling subjects of a foreign empire but as British members of the Roman state.

Questions

22. What was provided to discharged legionnaires in the cities?
23. What happened in the cities under the influence of the Romans?

The steps by which these results were reached can to some extent be dated. In 49 CE a colonia, or municipality of time-expired soldiers, had been planted in the old native capital of Colchester, and, though it served at first mainly as a fortress and thus provoked British hatred, it soon came to exercise a romanizing influence. At the same time the British town of St Albans (Verulamium) was thought sufficiently romanized to receive the status of a municipium, which at this period differed little from that of a colonia. London became

important. Romanized Britons were numerous; in the great revolt of Boudicca (60–61 CE) the rebels massacred many thousands of them along with actual Romans. The movement increased over the next 15 to 20 years. Tribal capitals sprang up, such as Silchester, laid out in Roman fashion, furnished with public buildings of Roman type, and filled with houses which were Roman in fittings if not in plan. The hot springs of Bath (Aquae Sulis) were exploited. Another colonia was planted under Domitian (emperor 81–96 CE) at Lincoln (Lindum), and a third at Gloucester in 96. The fourth, established on the west bank of the Ouse at York, belongs to the early 3rd century and marked the upgrading of an existing town. A series of judicial legates were appointed to attend to the increasing civil business.

Questions

24. In which city was the colony founded?
25. What was this colony at first mainly?
26. What year was the great revolt of Boudicca?
27. Which tribal capital sprang at that time?
28. How many colonies were founded at that time?

After the 2nd century, Hadrian and his successors consolidated Roman gains despite the repeated risings in the north, and country houses and farms became common in most parts of the Romanized area. By the beginning of the 4th century, the skilled artisans and builders and the cloth and corn of Britain were famous on the continent. This probably was the age when the prosperity and romanization of the province reached its height. The town populations and the educated landowning class spoke Latin, and the people of Britain regarded it as a Roman land, inhabited by Romans. The civilization which had thus spread over half the island was identical in kind to that of the other western provinces of the empire, and in particular with that of northern Gaul.

Questions

29. What did become common in most parts of the Romanized area?

30. What language did the town populations and the educated landowning class speak?

The administration of the Romanized part of the province, while nominally subject to the governor of all Britain, was practically entrusted to local authorities. Each Roman municipality ruled itself and a territory, perhaps as large as a small county, which belonged to it. Some districts formed part of the imperial domains and were administered by agents of the emperor. By far the larger portion of the country was divided up among the old native tribes or cantons, about 10 or 12 in number, each grouped around a country town where its council (*ordo*) met for cantonal business. This system closely resembles that of Gaul. It is a native element recast in Roman form and well illustrates the Roman principle of local government by devolution.

Questions

31. Who ruled each Roman municipality?

32. What is the control system closely resembled?

Urban development

London was a rich and important trading town, centre of the road system and of the finance officials of the province, while Bath was a spa provided with splendid baths and a richly adorned temple of Sulis, goddess of the hot springs, whom the Romans called Minerva. Many smaller places within the cantons, for example Kenchester (*Magna*) near Hereford, Rochester (*Durobrivae*) in Kent, Chesterton near Peterborough, Great Chesterford near Cambridge,

and Alchester near Oxford, exhibited some measure of town life and served as markets or centres of tax collection.

Questions

33. Describe what London was like.
34. What did small towns serve for?

Christianity

By the mid-20th century, archaeological evidence of Christianity had been found, notably the wall paintings discovered at Lullingstone, Kent, to supplement the isolated literary references of early date (i.e., those of Tertullian and Origen, writing at the beginning and middle of the 3rd century, respectively). These point to the beginnings of Christianity in Britain, but the evidence, especially for the period before Constantine I (sole emperor 323–337).

Questions

35. Have archaeological evidence of Christianity been discovered and where?

Romano-British art

The term Romano-British art embraces objects of varied character and provenance because it includes not only works which were purely British – that is, made in Britain by British craftsmen – but also works made in Britain by immigrants from Gaul, the Mediterranean, and even the Middle East. Imported provincial (e.g., Gaulish and Rhenish) work shows in varying degrees the influence of Greek and Greco-Roman art, as well as a large number of imported objects of actual Greco-Roman workmanship. Art in Roman Britain includes sculpture in the round and relief sculpture (particularly on tombstones, sarcophagi, and the like) in marble and stone; sculpture in bronze; fresco painting, mosaics, carved objects in bone, ivory, and native shale and jet; ceremonial armour (such as

the 1st-century bronze parade masks from Ribchester, in the British Museum, and from Newstead, in the National Museum of Scotland, Edinburgh); vessels of metal and glass for domestic and ceremonial use and pottery; as well as a host of small objects (such as brooches, rings, and toilet articles) for personal adornment and other uses.

Questions

36. What does the definition of Romano-British art include?
37. Whose influence is demonstrated in imported provincial works?
38. What does the art of Roman Britain include?

The naturalism which, having its origins in classical Greek sculpture, animated such works as these often prevailed over the native tendency toward the abstract and the formalized to produce in Britain works showing a high degree of naturalism and classical restraint.

Excavation of the sites of Roman villas in Britain has revealed examples of mosaic pavements, many of them depicting figure subjects chosen from classical mythology, such as the 4th century pavements from Aldborough representing the nine Muses and that from Lullingstone, showing the abduction of Europa.

Questions

39. Where does naturalism originate from?
40. What did the excavations at the sites of Roman villas reveal?

Worksheets on the history and geography of the USA

Worksheet to the video "USA. Interesting Facts about America"

I. Pre-watching task. Match the phrase halves. Explain their meaning:

Ice	Park
National	challenged
Public	zones
Pedestrian	lover
Concrete	tea
Fast	people
High-income	insurance
Health	jungle
Physically	food
Gun	transportation

II. What do these numbers mean? Complete the table.

322 mln	
250	
6.5 mln	
9	
1000	
10-20	
4,700	
110,000-160,000	
4,800	
35	
70	

III. Fill in the missing word/phrase.

1. South of F_____ and H_____.
2. Desert climate of A_____.
3. Most cities have d_____ area and s_____.
4. N___ Y_____ is world's financial and business capital.
5. C_____ park
6. L_____ V_____ is a city of casinos and entertainment.
7. S_____ Alley.
8. T_____ cars.
9. H_____ people in the streets.
10. American d _____ .

IV. True or False. For false sentences give the correct variant.

1. New York is as warm as Rome in Italy.
2. All the Americans travel all over the world.
3. Public transport is perfectly developed in the USA.
4. Suburbs are built according to the plan.
5. You can get married within 15 minutes in Las Vegas.
6. In Miami you can hear English and French.
7. The busiest airport in the world is in New York.
8. Many Americans choose work to live rather than live to work.
9. Americans have very short vacations.
10. Americans do not like to take out credits and loans from banks.
11. The UA is the safest country in the world
12. Dress code does not exist in the USA at all.
13. If you want to drink, you will have to pay for your water in a restaurant or café.
14. Homeless people are taken to prisons in the USA.

Worksheet to Lecture 'General Information about the USA'

I. Mark the following on the map:

- the Appalachians;
- Great Salt Lake;
- the Mississippi;
- the Missouri;
- the Rocky Mountains;
- the Niagara Falls.



Figure 1. - The map of the Contiguous USA

II. Match the geographical feature and the state:

1. New York	A. The Death Valley
2. Alaska	B. Salt Lake
3. Michigan	C. The Aleutian Range
4. Utah	D. The Hudson River
5. California	E. The Great Lakes

III. Match the description of the climate and the part of the USA:

1. Continental marine with cool summers and rather warm winters with a permanent snow cover in mountainous regions	A. The southern part of the Pacific coast
2. Mediterranean climate: hot, cloudless and dry summer, cool and rainy winter. The rainfall is rather small	B. The northern part of the Pacific coast
3. Very cold winters and very hot summers; extreme continental climate	C. The plateaus of the Cordilleras
4. Continental climate with warm summers and cold winters with a permanent snow cover	D. The Atlantic coast
5. Moderate climate of temperate zones with cool summers and rather warm winter, without permanent snow cover	E. The plains of Appalachian mountains

Worksheet to the topic 'American Revolution'

I. Answer the questions:

- When did the Europeans 'discover' America?
a) 1492 b) 1502 c) 1000
- Which of these countries had colonies in the new continent in the 18th century?
a) Britain b) Spain c) Russia d) France e) Austria
- When did the war between France and Britain break out?
a) 1750 b) 1754 c) 1763
- Why did this war occur?
- What year did this war end?
- Name two results of the war.

7. What did the British Prime minister George Grenville decide to do?

- a) Introduce the Stamp Act
 - b) Invite the colonists to London
 - c) Give the American colonies back to France
8. Why did the colonists refuse to pay any taxes levied?

II. Fill in the table.

Causes	British Response	American Response
Indian-French war (Seven Years War)		
Taxes		
Salutary Neglect		

III. Questions to contemplate.

1. Was war inevitable due to irreconcilable differences, or could it have been avoided, with American independence granted later and peacefully by the British the way Canada got its independence? How legitimate were the American grievances against Great Britain and in your view, were they sufficient to base a war for independence on? Give a full answer.

2. Was the American Revolution truly a revolution or was it simply a colonial war for independence?

3. What did the Declaration of Independence (1776) accomplish and how did it express the values of the Enlightenment? Was the American Revolution an Enlightenment based revolution? Why or why not? Explain completely.

IV. Give short answer

1. What did the Second Continental Congress do on July 1776?

2. Some Americans believed that Britain should rule the colonies? Yes or No.

3. Some Americans believed that America should be free.
Yes or No.

4. Someone who wanted independence for the colony was called a _____ .

5. Someone who was loyal to the king was called a _____ .

6. Many that were loyal to the king (agreed/disagreed) with how King George III ruled the colonies.

V. Work with the map.

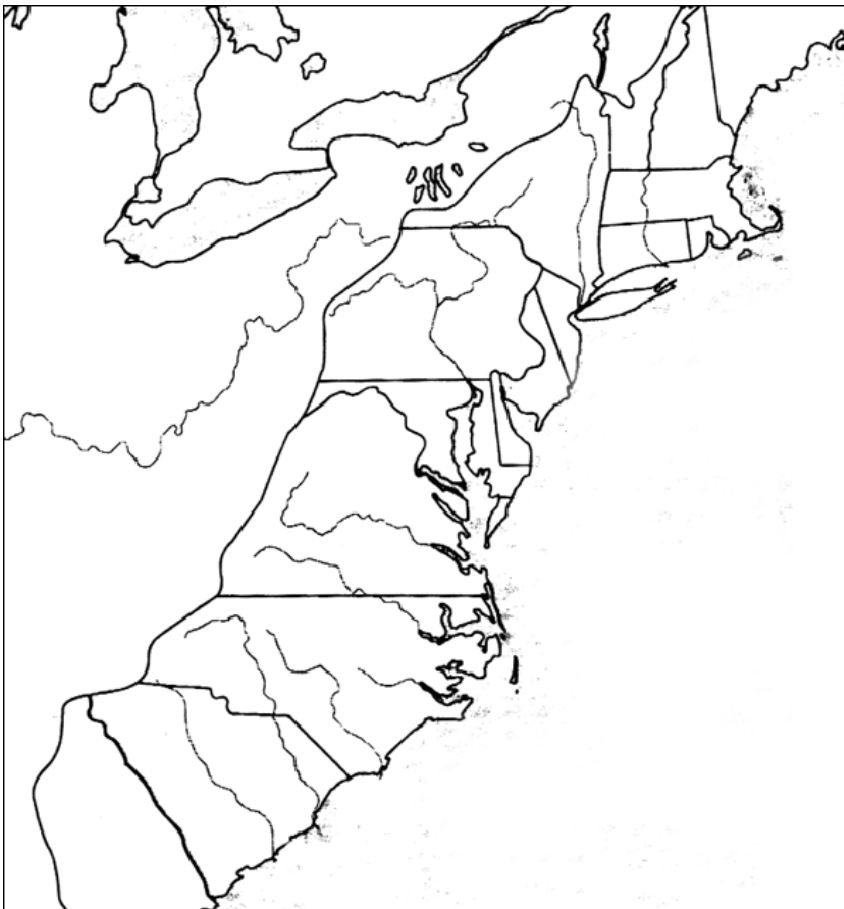


Figure 2. – Mark the main battles of the American Revolution

Worksheet to the topic 'Westward expansion. Frontier'

I. Fill in the gaps in the text

Who were the frontier people? The frontier people came from the East, the South and the Indiana Territory. They also came from Europe, Scandinavia and China! Most settlers were _____ people, but some were **outlaws**, Some of them wanted **excitement** and adventure. Frontier people were strong and **courageous**. They loved the **freedom** and adventure of the frontier. They were true American free spirits. Villages and towns began to grow on the frontier. Some became _____ cities.

II. Read the sentences and fill in the missing information.

1. The first houses built on the frontier were made of _____ .
2. Their crops consisted mostly of corn and _____ .
3. The women made yarn using _____ .
4. The greatest danger in the frontier was _____ .
5. The circuit rider was a _____ man.
6. The people living on the frontier waited for the circuit rider to marry them because _____ .
7. People came from all over the world, some were honest, but others were _____ .

Worksheet to the topic 'The Civil War'

I. Read the text and give the explanation of the words in bold Civil War in the US.

The Civil War in the United States lasted from 1861 until 1865. In 1860 Abraham Lincoln was President. He wanted to **abolish slavery**. The southern states did not want to abolish slavery, so they **seceded** from the United States. They formed their own nation, The Confederate States of America. The Civil War began in April 1861. The soldiers from the north fought the soldiers from the south. Over

600,000 on both sides died. Over 1,000,000 were injured. The south was **devastated**. The south **surrendered** to the north in April 1865. The war was over. The north won the war. Slavery was abolished.

Abolish -

Slavery -

Secede -

Devastated -

Surrender -

II. Label the events from what happened first (1) to what happened last (12).

A. Battle of Gettysburg _____ .

B. The South seceded to from the Confederacy _____ .

C. Ulysses S. Grant became leader of the Union army after gaining control of the Mississippi River _____ .

D. General Lee surrendered to General Grant at Appomattox Ct. House _____ .

E. Abraham Lincoln elected President in 1860 _____ .

F. Confederacy attacked USA at Fort Sumter in South Carolina _____ .

G. Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation _____ .

H. Union army won, signifying the beginning of the end of slavery and shaped the reconstruction era _____ .

I. No one recognized the Confederacy as an independent nation _____ .

J. Lincoln called for a volunteer army from each state and four more southern states seceded _____ .

K. Union gained control at the Siege of Petersburg _____ .

L. Early border control and naval blockades helped to gain strength for the Northern Union army in the war _____ .

III. Work with the map.

The Civil War



Figure 3. - Label the southern (S) and northern (N) states

Worksheet to the topic 'Californian and Alaskan Gold Rushes'

I. Complete the passage using the words:

The Golden State, 1855, gold, forty-niners, California.

The California Gold Rush began between 1848 and _____ . In 1848, John Sutter and His carpenter James W. Marshall found shiny flakes of _____ in the river. They soon became partners and tried to keep their discovery a secret. But the news of the strice spread like wildfire and more than 80,000 people from Australia, China, Europe and Mexico arrived at _____ . They got the nickname _____ . The gold rush thus resulted in _____ achieving statehood in 1850, as the 31st state of the United States.

II. Answer the questions.

1. Explain how were the American Indians mistreated by the citizens of California? _____

2. What year did California become a state? _____

3. What year was gold discovered in California? _____

4. What is a gold rush? _____

5. People came from _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ and _____ to California looking for gold.

6. What was a forty-niner? _____

7. A town that has a population that grows very quickly is called a _____ .

8. Name 3 things that merchants and traders would sell or provide:

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

9. List 2 different ways that the Gold Rush changed or impacted California:

a) _____

b) _____

10. What did the miners use to mine for gold? _____

III. Complete the sentences.

Pioneers brought many things with them _____ .

Name 2 things they brought that were tools:

a) _____

b) _____

Name 2 things they brought that were considered treasures:

a) _____

b) _____

Name 2 things that were considered kitchen things:

a) _____

b) _____

Name 2 things that were considered household goods:

a) _____

b) _____

IV. Read the text and fill in the gaps.

Rushes occurred in the mid-to-late 19th century, primarily along North America's _____ Coast, from _____ to _____. In _____, key events included the Fraser River, Cariboo and Klondike gold rushes. The rushes led to permanent white settlement along _____ coast and also displaced and marginalized many of the Aboriginal communities in the region.

V. Work with the map of Alaska.

1. Locate and label the Klondike River and Chilkoot Pass.

2. Locate the following cities:

a) Juneau, AK

b) Skagway, AK

c) Dawson City, Yukon

d) Fort Yukon, AK

3. Trace the three routes to the Klondike, including:

a) Canada route

b) American Route

c) Water Route

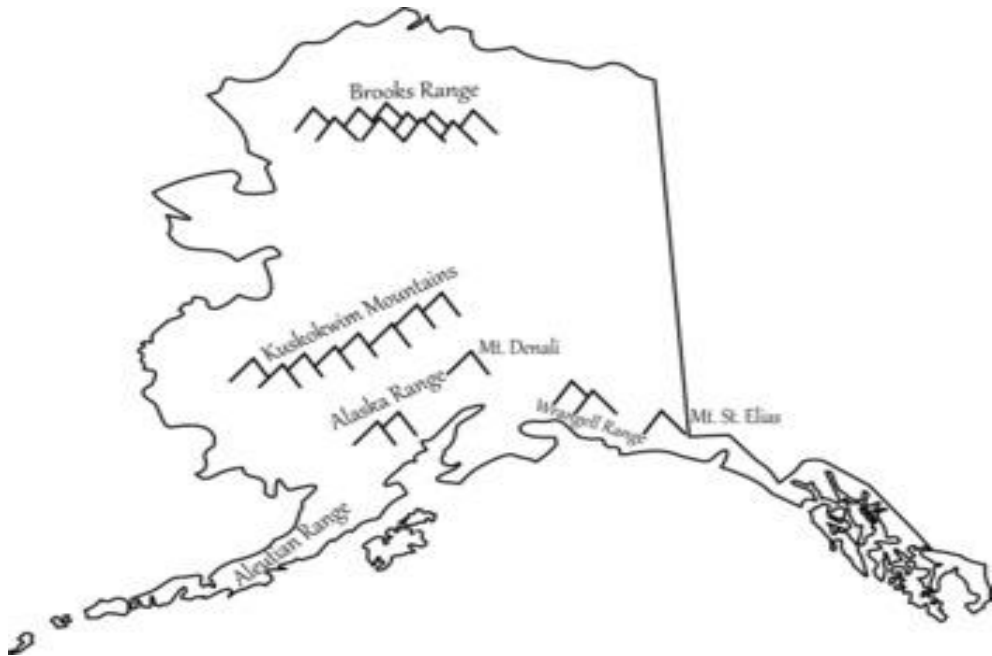


Figure 4. - The map of Alaska

Worksheet to the topic "The USA in 1950-1970s"

McCarthyism and the Red Scare of the 1950s

Answer the questions:

1. Why were the Americans so scared during the 1950s and 1960s?
2. What did Senator Joseph McCarthy have to do with the Red Scare of the 1950s?
3. What is the HUAC, and what did it set out to do?
4. Who was most likely to be named on those lists?
5. What happened to those accused by Joseph McCarthy and the HUAC?
6. What happened to McCarthy and his 'witch hunt'?

Watergate Scandal

Choose the correct option:

1. What was the Watergate all about?
 - a) a major United States political scandal which involved burglary and wiretapping of the democratic party's campaign headquarters
 - b) a major United States political scandal which involved burglary and wiretapping of the Republican party's campaign headquarters
 - c) US political scandals
2. When did the Watergate scandal happen?
 - a) 1972-1973 b) 1971-1972 c) 1973-1974
3. Which U.S. president was involved into the scandal?
 - a) Richard M. Nixon
 - b) Lyndon B. Johnson
 - c) Gerald R. Ford
4. What happened later with the president associated with the scandal?
 - a) Nothing
 - b) He resigned
 - c) He was considered a hero
 - d) He was impeached
5. In which offices were burglary committed?
 - a) Democratic National Committee offices
 - b) Republican National committees offices
 - c) none of them
6. How many men were caught at the Watergate apartment and office complex in Washington, D.C.?
 - a) 5 b) 2 c) 6

7. The only US president who ever resigned from the office was the president associated with the Watergate scandal.

a) True b) False

8) This was a victory to the Republican party.

a) True b) False

9) This was a disgrace to the Democratic party.

a) True b) False

10. The president ordered a taping system installed in the White House to automatically record all conversations.

a) True b) False

Cold War

I. Fill in the gaps.

1. In February 1945 there was a conference in _____ to divide Germany into zones of occupation after the war.

2. The United Nations, created in June 1945, consisted of _____ nations, designed to protect members from aggression.

3. The 11-member Security Council had five permanent member nations: _____, _____, _____, _____, _____.

4. After WWII Europe was divided into two regions: Western governed countries and Communists controlled nations, this was called: _____.

5. The Soviet Union controlled the countries along their western border to act as a _____ or _____.

6. The US foreign policy which attempted to block Soviet influence and stop the expansion of communism is known as _____.

7. US support for countries that rejected communism was called _____.

II. Complete the necessary information about the two Koreas.

North Korea

Government type _____

Official name _____

President _____

Capital _____

Culture _____

South Korea

Government type _____

Official name _____

President _____

Capital _____

Culture _____

III. Describe what separates the two states of the Korean Peninsula

Vietnam War

Answer the questions:

1. The US campaign of aerial bombardment against North Vietnam, begun in March of 1965, was known as Operation _____ .
2. What European country controlled Vietnam until World War II?
3. Which of the following was not used by the American military in Vietnam?
4. Who led the Viet Minh in the early 1950s?

5. According to what Cold War philosophy did the United States believe that, if Vietnam fell to communism, all of southeastern Asia would fall to communism?

6. Where was the United States Navy allegedly attacked in 1964?

7. The Viet Cong and North Vietnamese Army launched the _____ in 1968.

8. The Ohio National Guard shot and killed student anti-war protestors on the campus of what college in 1970?

9. The report "United States-Vietnam Relations, 1945-1967: A Study Prepared by the Department of Defense", published by the New York Times in 1971, is better known as what?

10. When did Saigon fall to the North Vietnamese?

The US policy in the Middle East

Fill in the gaps using these words:

Asia, Turkey, Islam, Saudi Arabia, Christianity, Africa, Hinduism, Italian English, French, Europe, Bahrain, America, Water, Judaism, Mongolia

1. Middle East is called a natural land bridge because it connects _____ and _____ .

2. Out of all the Middle East countries, _____ is the greatest in land area.

3. _____ , _____ and _____ are the three major religions of the people in the Middle East.

4. One of the fertile regions in Middle East is _____ .

5. While _____ is one of the least populous.

6. Most people in Middle East is Fluent in speaking _____ and _____ .

The educational system of the US

Fill in the table using these words:

alphabet, words, Elementary school, 5-18, 5/6-6/7, 4-5/5-6, High school, Kindergarten, Middle school, more difficult, tests, kind of high school, they want to go to, Pre-kindergarten, numbers (alphabet), 7-11, 12-4, vocabulary, maths, sciences

Age	Type of School	Description	How long?
		Rather a nursery than a school	Year(s)
		1 st year at school	Year(s)
		Also called 'primary education'. Grades to	Year(s)
		Grades _____ to _____	Year(s)
		Grades 9 to 12	Year (s)
After 18	College		

The economic system of the US

Place a check mark in the column of the type of economic system that the statement describes

Statement	Traditional	Command	Capitalist
The United States has this type of system			
Everyone does what people in his or her family have done			
Central planning determines the production and distribution of goods			
Wages are set by the market based on scarcity of labor and demand for a skill			
What will sell is what is produced			
What meets the goals of the system is what is produced			
The same tools and methods are used that have been used in past years			

The political system of the US

Complete the sentences:

1. The Revolutionary War (the War of Independence) began in 1775 and was over in _____ .
2. The USA Constitution was written in the city of _____ .

3. The America government consists of three main parts (branches). They are:

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

4. The Congress makes _____ of the country. The Congress meets in the US _____. It consists of the _____ and the _____.

5. There are _____ senators in the Senate.

6. A senator's term is _____ years.

7. All in all there are _____ congressmen and congresswomen in the House of Representatives.

8. A representative's term is _____.

9. The _____ and _____ carry out the laws that the Congress makes.

10. The President term is _____ years. In America one can be President for no more than _____ terms.

11. The US Supreme Court is made up of _____ judges.

12. The judges work in the US Supreme Court as long as _____.

Foreign and Domestic policy

Read each example and select the correct word to fill in the blank

1. Americans often refer to a country that is not the US as a _____ country (foreign/domestic).

2. A language that is not English and comes from a country outside the United States is called a _____ language (foreign/domestic).

3. Someone who is good at chores and maintaining a home might be described as a _____ person (foreign/ domestic).

4. If you get on an airplane and take a flight that doesn't leave the country it is called a _____ flight (foreign/ domestic).

American cuisine and meals

It would be a mistake to think that America is a country of fast food. There is much variety in its cuisine and many dishes deserve much praise. The USA is a country of many different national groups that have their own food traditions. That is why American cuisine can be called a "melting pot". Most American people have three meals a day: breakfast, lunch and dinner.

The usual American breakfast can be one of two things: a big formal breakfast, or a casual one. A formal breakfast tends to include eggs, pancakes, fried potatoes, porridge, fruit, French toast, bacon, sausage, or ham. Americans prefer coffee to tea. A casual breakfast could be something as simple as toast, a bagel or a bun with cream cheese, breakfast cereal, or fruit, also with coffee or juice.

A typical American lunch is usually simple and smaller than dinner: soup, salad, or a sandwich. Chicken noodle soup, beef stew, creamy tomato soup, and cream of broccoli are pretty standard.

Dinner in America is usually the largest meal of the day. It typically involves some sort of meat or fish, a starch (such as potatoes or rice), macaroni with cheese or pasta with tomato sauce and vegetables (carrots, broccoli, cauliflower or green beans). For dessert American people have apple pie or chocolate cake. Besides, cookies (especially Chocolate chip) and brownies are very well loved. As for Thanksgiving dinner, turkey is the meat of choice for many families. The standard dishes are mashed potatoes, bread stuffing, squash, carrots, peas, gravy, and any number of pickles or olives or

whatnot to add to the plate. No Thanksgiving table can do without pumpkin pie for dessert.

Christmas dinner varies from family to family. Some go for a big dinner, usually a beef roast or a turkey, but sometimes a goose. Other people prefer a smaller selection of cold sandwiches and deli meats and cheeses. Platters of cookies, candies, and chocolates are often found as desserts. Eggnog and spiced apple cider are popular drinks at Christmas time.

I. Match the collocations (1-10) and their translations (a-j).

Collocations	Translations
1) большое разнообразие;	a) breakfast cereal
2) свои привычки в еде;	b) tomato sauce
3) предпочитать чаю кофе;	c) much variety
4) хлопья на завтрак;	d) pumpkin pie
5) несколько видов мяса;	e) own food traditions
6) томатный соус;	f) a country of fast food
7) тыквенный пирог;	g) to prefer coffee to tea
8) обычный завтрак;	h) some sort of meat
9) страна фаст-фуда;	i) standard dishes
10) стандартные блюда	j) casual breakfast

II. Choose the right answer (a / b / c) for the questions (1-10).

№	Questions	Answers
1	The USA is a country of many different national groups that have their own _____ traditions	a) cultural b) food c) historical
2	_____ cuisine can be called a "melting pot"	a) English b) Arabic c) American

No	Questions	Answers
3	A formal _____ tends to include eggs, pancakes, fried potatoes, porridge, fruit, French toast, bacon, sausage, or ham	a) breakfast b) lunch c) dinner
4	A typical American lunch is usually simple and smaller than _____	a) breakfast b) lunch c) dinner
5	Dinner involves some sort of meat or fish, a starch (such as potatoes or rice), macaroni with cheese or pasta with tomato sauce and _____ (carrots, broccoli, cauliflower or green beans)	a) vegetables b) fruits c) berries
6	As for _____ dinner, turkey is the meat of choice for many families	a) Thanksgiving b) Independence c) St Patric's
7	No Thanksgiving table can do without pumpkin pie for _____	a) beverage b) first course c) dessert
8	The standard dishes are _____ potatoes, bread stuffing, squash, carrots, peas, gravy, and any number of pickles or olives or whatnot to add to the plate	a) fried b) mashed c) stewed
9	For Christmas dinner they usually have a beef roast or a _____, but sometimes a goose	a) turkey b) lamb c) pork
10	Eggnog and spiced apple cider are popular _____ at Christmas time	a) drinks b) first course c) dessert

III. Are these statements true (T) or false (F)?

1. The USA is the country of fast food according to the text.
2. 'Melting pot' is an American traditional dish.
3. Most American people have two meals a day: breakfast, dinner.
4. There are two types of American breakfast: usual and formal.
5. The Americans like drinking a lot of cola.
6. The Americans prefer coffee to tea.
7. For dessert American people have banana pancakes.
8. For Christmas turkey is the meat of choice for many families.
9. Thanksgiving day is the most important for American people.
10. Egg nog and spiced apple cider are Christmas beverages.

IV. Answer the questions:

1. Is the USA country of fast food according to the text?
2. Why is the USA called a "melting pot"?
3. How many meals a day do the Americans have?
4. What includes a formal American breakfast?
5. What is the largest meal of the day?
6. What do they eat pasta with?
7. What do they eat for dessert?
8. What they can't do without on the Thanksgiving Day?
9. Do Americans celebrate Christmas the same way?
10. What are popular drinks at Christmas time?

Worksheets on culture and art of the English-speaking countries

Theatre 1

I. Translate from Russian into English:

Авансцена, сценография, катарсис, конференсье, капель-динер, амплуа, бурлеск, экспромт, кабаре, антагонист, скетч, либретто, бутафория, интермедия, метатеатр, фарс, перфоманс

II. Fill the table.

Musical	Composer
	Andrew Lloyd Webber
Wicked	
	Marc Shaiman and Scott Wittman
Les Misérables	
The Phantom of the Opera	

III. Give a definition of the following terms.

Cast -

Act -

Play -

Curtain Call -

IV. Fill the blanks.

A _____ is a literary work written for the theatre that dramatizes events through the performance of dialogue and stage directions. The authors of _____ called _____, structure the performances into acts and scenes, which help build the tension and present the story in a compelling way for audiences. There are a few types of _____, such as those written for the stage, for radio (radio _____), and for television or motion pictures (screenplays).

Plays are typically divided into two main genres: _____, which are serious in tone and often tragic, and _____, which are lighthearted and funny. All _____, however, aim to entertain and share meaningful insights into this human experience.

V. Answer the following questions:

1. From which city western theater originated?
a) Roma b) Athens c) Florence

2. Which theater was built in 1599 in London?
 - a) the Globe Theatre
 - b) the Earth Theatre
 - c) the Sky Theatre
3. Which of the following is not a division of a play?
 - a) set
 - b) A scene
 - c) an act
4. Which of the features of the theater was first used by the Romans?
 - a) pit
 - b) apron
 - c) curtain
5. Opened in 1663, which is the oldest theatre in London?
 - a) Ambassadors Theatre
 - b) Theatre Royal, Drury Lane
 - c) Duke of York's Theatre
6. What is the name of the area on the sides of the stage that is not visible to the viewer?
 - a) the auditorium
 - b) the wing
 - c) the grid
7. Where is the opera Madam Butterfly by Giacomo Puccini set?
 - a) Hiroshima
 - b) Osaka
 - c) Nagasaki
8. Which novel by the French writer Victor Hugo is one of the longest running musicals in London?
 - a) Les Miserables
 - b) the Hunchback of Notre-Dame
 - c) History of a Crime
9. What do we call a room in a theatre that serves as a lounge and waiting area for performers before, during, and after a show or performance?
 - a) Blue room
 - b) Red room
 - c) Green room

Theatre 2

I. Mark sentences as True (T) or False (F)

1. The Globe was originally constructed in the sixteenth century.
2. Women were participating in the performances from the very beginning.
3. Usual performances took place at night because of expensive candles.
4. It was very easy to rebuild the theatre after the Great Fire of London.
5. All plays in the theatre were mainly by Shakespeare.
6. "Groundling" means the most expensive seats that are just under the open cover.
7. The top with the Zodiac signs represents heaven or sky.
8. The stage represents four different elements.

II. Read the text

Hamilton is a musical about the life of American Founding Father Alexander Hamilton, with music, lyrics and book by Lin-Manuel Miranda. The show, inspired by the 2004 biography Alexander Hamilton by historian Ron Chernow, achieved both critical acclaim and box office success.

The musical made its Off-Broadway debut at the Public Theater in February 2015, where it was sold out. The show transferred to Broadway in August 2015 at the Richard Rodgers Theatre. On Broadway, it received enthusiastic critical acclaim and unprecedented box office sales. In 2016, Hamilton was nominated for a record-setting 16 Tony Awards, winning 11, including Best Musical, and was also the recipient of the 2016 Grammy award for Best Musical Theater Album and the 2016 Pulitzer Prize for Drama.

All production of the musical will open in Chicago 2016. A national touring production is scheduled to begin in San Francisco in March 2017, and the musical may have international productions beginning in London.

Answer the questions:

1. Do the critics like 'Hamilton'?
2. How are the tickets selling?
3. Has 'Hamilton' broken any records?
4. Will it only be staged in the USA?

III. Write down names of some W. Shakespeare's plays.

IV. 'The Globe'. Are the following sentences true or false?

- A. Boys used to play Juliet because girls were not allowed to act.
- B. Shakespeare used to give his actors their lines on the morning of their performance.
- C. Ordinary characters used to wear purple costumes.
- D. Shakespeare used to perform in his plays.
- E. Thatched roofs used to be illegal in London.
- F. Actors used pig's blood during fight scenes.

V. Match the plays with their famous quotes:

1. Romeo and Juliet	A. Then must you speak Of one that loved not wisely but too well, Of one not easily jealous but being wrought, Perplexed in the extreme, of one whose hand Like the base Indian, threw a pearl away
2. Antony and Cleopatra	B. I saw her once Hop forty paces through the public street, And having lost her breath, she spoke and panted That she did make defect perfection And breathless, pour forth forth breath
3. Hamlet	C. Deny thy father and refuse thy name Or, if thou wilt not be, but sworn my love And I'll no longer be a Capulet
4. Othello	D. To be, or not to be, that is the question

Fine Art

I. Read and fill in the blanks with the appropriate words:

Realistic, inspiring, composition, masterpiece, joyful

1. My favourite American painter is Childe Hassam. He painted The water Garden, which reminds me of Claude Monet's _____ Water Lilies.

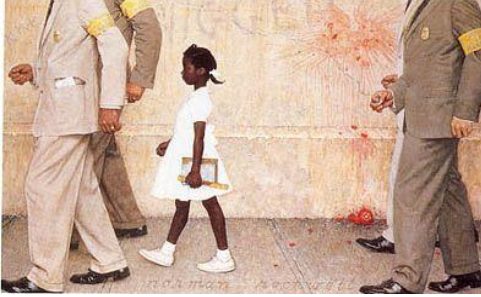
2. In his painting Nighthawks, Edward Hopper imagined a _____ that suggests real-life moment.

3. If Norman Rockwell's paintings look so _____ (like the problem we all live with), it is because he took pictures of each scene before painting them.

4. Joe Rosenthal's photograph of six American soldiers raising the flag in Iwo Jima, Japan, in February 1945 was so _____ that it was made into a sculpture in Arlington Country, Virginia.

5. Keith Haring's _____ graffiti-inspired drawings, which he first made in subway stations, are now famous in schools all around the world.

II. Match the descriptions above to the pieces of art below:



III. Answer some questions about a famous anonymous street artist Banksy:

1. Who is Banksy?
2. Are his paintings traditional? Why?
3. Where can you see Banksy's art works?

4. Is painting on public walls illegal in the UK?
5. How does he remain anonymous?
6. Which animals mostly appear in his art?
7. Is he a vandal or an artist?

IV. Popular art. Answer the questions:

1. When did popular art (pop-art) begin?
a) 1950s b) 1940s c) 1960s
2. What was this art?
a) A new type of art that focused on painting figures of famous people only.
b) A new type of art created for ordinary people that celebrated post-war materialism and consumerism;
c) A new type of art created for young artists that celebrated materialism.
3. What did artists use to get inspired to create their art?
a) War figures and vintage clothing
b) Advertising and Radio presenters
c) TV, cinema and advertising
4. When and where was Andy Warhol born?
a) In 1938, in Pennsylvania
b) In 1928, in Pennsylvania
c) In 1908, in New York
5. When did Andy Warhol enter the underground world of popular culture?
a) 1960s b) 1980s c) 1950s
6. Which were two of the most well-known pictures American products that Andy Warhol liked to show in his art:
a) cans of tuna and tubes of tomato paste.
b) cans of soup and tubes of toothpaste.
c) cans of apple juice and tubes of condensed milk.

7. When did Warhol found his factory?
a) in 1972 b) in the 1980s c) in 1962
8. The factory was a meeting place for ...
a) artists, writers and musicians
b) artists, politicians and musicians
c) artists, butchers and beauticians
9. When did Andy Warhol die?
a) He died in the 1990s.
b) He died in 1977.
c) He died in 1987.
10. How old was Warhol when he passed away?
a) 57 b) 58 c) 68

V. Try to guess a very famous American painting by a description. Artist - Grant Wood.

Painted in 1930. The painter is from Iowa and used to be a teacher in a one room school house. The two people in the painting were real people, but not a real couple. The woman was the painter's sister Nan and the man was the painter's dentist.

Art. Futurism

I. Answer the following questions:

1. Where did futurism originate?
a) Russia
b) Italy
c) France
2. What were the futurists primarily interested in?
a) Form of the works
b) Content of the work
c) Appreciation of the poems

3. Who is considered Russia's first futurist?
- Vladimir Mayakovsky
 - The Burlyuk brothers
 - Elena Guro
4. The most influential association of the Futurists was considered to be:
- Ego-futurists
 - Guile
 - Centrifuge
5. How long did futurism last in Russia?
- 10 years
 - 20 years
 - 30 years
6. Which of these movements existed?
- Cubo-futurism
 - Tetrafuturism
 - Quadrofuturism

II. Match the paintings and the artists



- Giacomo Balla
- Natalia Goncharova
- Antonio Sant'Elia
- Carlo Carrà

III. Think of other paintings in this style, how many can you name?

IV. 'The Girl with a Pearl Earring' is one of the most famous paintings by the Dutch artist Jan Vermeer



What is the style in which this work is painted? _____

This painting has another name, which is quite often used, but it is not the official one. Write down that name.

V. Define the term "Surrealism" in your own words

VI. Name the author of this painting:



- René Magritte
- Salvador Dalí
- André Breton
- Pablo Picasso

VII. Connect the correct answers:

Artist
Vincent van Gogh
Ivan Aivazovsky
Claude Monet

Movement
Impressionism
Marine art
Post-Impressionism

Music 1

I. Translate from Russian into English:

Классическая музыка, опера, джаз, соул, блюз, хаус, рэп, техно, рок, поп-музыка, хэви-метал, кантри, народная музыка, этническая музыка

II. Connect the correct answers:

1. The Edinburgh Festival ...	A. is a famous British composer who wrote the first British national opera
2. Benjamin Britten ...	B. is an annual holiday of music and drama
3. Henry Purcell ...	C. are the most popular British rock group
4. The Beatles ...	D. were started to teach young people to listen to classical music
5. Promenade Concerts ...	E. is a famous British composer and pianist who wrote symphony, choral music and music for children

III. Give a definition to the following terms:

Acapella -

Acoustic -

Chorus -

IV. Fill in the blanks.

_____ are the words of a song sung by the vocalist. The _____ can be performed in other ways than singing as well, for example by rapping, screaming or as spoken word. While the performer is referred to as a vocalist, the person (or persons) who writes the _____ is known as a _____ .

V. Answer the following questions:

1. In which years did the first indie rock bands appear?
a) 1970s b) 1980s c) 2000s d) 1940s
2. What is the main characteristic of indie rock?
a) Varying musical approaches not compatible with mainstream tastes.
b) Only men perform in indie rock bands.
c) The use of techniques such as screaming, growling.
d) Compulsory presence of a violin as part of the group.
3. Mark the indie rock bands:
a) Florence + the Machine
b) Slipknot
c) Radiohead
d) Disturbed
4. Is emo rock also indie rock?
a) Yes b) No
5. Where did indie rock first emerge?
a) Russia b) Spain c) Germany d) UK

Music 2

I. Listen to the Sting's song *An Englishman in New York* and fill in the gaps.

I don't drink coffee, _____, my dear,
I like my toast done on one side.
And you can hear it _____
I'm an Englishman in New York.

See me walking down Fifth Avenue
A walking cane _____
I take it everywhere I walk
I'm an Englishman in New York.

Oh, I'm an _____, I'm a legal _____
I'm an Englishman in New York
Oh, I'm an _____, I'm a legal _____
I'm an Englishman in New York.

If "manners maketh man" as someone said
He's the hero of the day
It takes a man to suffer ignorance and smile
Be yourself _____ .

Oh, I'm an alien, I'm a legal alien
I'm an Englishman in New York
Oh, I'm an alien, I'm a legal alien
I'm an Englishman in New York.

Modesty, propriety can lead to notoriety
You could end up as the only one
Gentleness, sobriety are rare in this society
At night a candle's brighter than the sun.

Takes more than combat gear to make a man
Takes more than a license for a gun
Confront your enemies, _____
A gentleman will walk but _____ .

If "manners maketh man" as someone said
He's the hero of the day
It takes a man to suffer ignorance and smile
Be yourself _____ .

II. Do the tasks to the song

1. What do these words have in common?

- modesty;
- propriety;
- sobriety;
- gentleness.

2. What do these phrases mean? Can you explain with daily life examples?

- a) Be yourself, no matter what they say.
- b) Manners maketh man.
- c) At night a candle's brighter than the sun.
- d) Takes more than combat gear to make a man.

3. Which of these two sayings do you agree more with and why?

- a) Be yourself, no matter what they say.
- b) When in Rome, do as Romans do.

4. What are some of the challenges of being yourself in a foreign country? Why is it good to be yourself sometimes?

5. What are pronunciation differences between British and American English? What sentence in the song clearly captures the idea of differences in accents?

III. Match the description of the music genre with its name

Reggae, Electronic music, Trap, Hip Hop, Reggaeton, Rock and Roll, Pop

_____ new popular music style popular among young people. They have good rhythm, a catchy melody, and are easy to remember and sing.

_____ a genre of African-American music of the 1980s and 1990s in which rhyming lyrics are "spoken" accompanied by music. It is influenced by rap and funk.

_____ popular music of Jamaican origin that combines native styles with elements of rock and soul music. A famous singer of this style was Bob Marley.

_____ a form of popular music that evolved in the 1950s from rhythm and blues, characterized by the use of electric guitars.

_____ music which is made with electronic equipment such as synthesizers or computers.

_____ popular music of Puerto Rican origin that combines rap with Caribbean rhythms.

_____ a sub-genre of hip hop music that originated in the Southern United States during the late 1990s. The genre gets its name from an Atlanta slang word which refers to a place in which drugs are sold illegally.

IV. Match the bands with the countries they are from:

The Beatles, Joy Division, The Fall, Nick Cave And the Bad Seeds, Gorillaz, Sex Pistols, Oasis, King Gizzard and the Lizard Wizard, Slowdive, Pink Floyd, Portishead, Tame Impala, The Rolling Stones, The Smiths ,The Doors, The Garden, The Cure, Led Zeppelin, AC/DC, Death in June

The United States	England	Australia
-------------------	---------	-----------

V. Britpop. Mark statements as True or False

1. The term "Britpop" was used in the sixties.
2. All bands were keen to be labelled as 'Britpop'.
3. Everyone understands how Pulp became part of 'Britpop'.
4. Pulp don't seem very English.
5. Oasis are from Birmingham.
6. Oasis didn't care about being successful.
7. Blur and Oasis were part of the biggest chart war in 30 years.

8. Indie music is short of "independent" music.
9. Britpop didn't make much money.
10. Listeners got bored of Britpop.

Film Industry 1

I. Translate the following terms from Russian into English.

Жанр, художественный фильм (полнометражный), короткометражный фильм, боевик, приключенческий фильм, комедия, драма, криминальный фильм, фильм ужасов (хоррор), фэнтези, фильм о любви, триллер, анимационный фильм, семейный фильм, фильм о войне, документальный фильм, мюзикл, биографический фильм, научная фантастика, вестерн, постапокалипсис.

II. Answer the following questions:

1. Who is the first person to report to set on any given day of shooting location?
 - a) Director
 - b) Actors
 - c) Delivery person
2. What is telecine?
 - a) a method of broadcasting television
 - b) a manner of projecting film onto a screen
 - c) a process of transferring film onto a digital or video medium
3. Who is allowed to directly approach the director on set?
 - a) the key grip
 - b) the wardrobe designer
 - c) the cinematographer
 - d) the sound mixer
4. Is it really important to sign a contract with EVERYONE who works in the film industry?
 - A. Not at all, you don't have to sign a contract with the delivery people or the workers who put up the scenery.

B. Really important! Every person somehow involved in the film industry should sign a written contract.

5. What is an independent film?

A. A film that is produced to be exhibited exclusively at film festivals.

B. A film that is produced outside of the major film production studios.

C. A film made by a first-time director.

6. How long is creative copyright valid before a registered work becomes part of the public domain?

a) 75 years

b) 150 years

c) the life of the author plus 50 years

d) the life of the author plus 70 years

III. Connect the correct answers:

<u>Film</u>	<u>Director</u>
James Cameron	Harry Potter
Sam Raimi	The Lord of the Rings
Chris Columbus	Spider-man
Peter Jackson	Titanic

IV. Give a definition of 'feature film'.

V. Fill in the table.

Film	Year of production
Titanic	
The Lord of the Rings	
Spider-Man	
The Hunger Games	
Avatar	

Film Industry 2

I. Read the text below and write the word that best fits the gap. Use only one word in each gap.

How was 1) _____ that Hollywood came to be the place everyone associates with the American film history? In 1887, Harvey Wilcox, a property developer, bought a house and all the surrounding land on a hillside in southern California. His wife overheard a woman talking on a train about her summer house 2) _____ she called "Hollywood". Mrs. Wilcox liked the name 3) _____ much that she decided to give her new home 4) _____ some name. Mr. Wilcox then built other houses on his land and used the name for the whole community. In normal circumstances most people 5) _____ never have heard of Hollywood. But between 1908 and 1913 6) _____ else happened. Many small independent film companies began moving to southern California 7) _____ two main reasons. Firstly, they were having problems 8) _____ the larger, more powerful studios in New York. Secondly, they were attracted by the sunny climate, which let them film throughout the year 9) _____ the need for expensive lighting.

II. Watch "American history X" movie and answer several questions:

1. In the opening scene, Derek kills two black men that were trying to do what?

- a) break into his house
- b) vandalize his house
- c) steal Danny's bike
- d) break into his truck

2. For how many years was Derek originally sent to prison?

- a) 6 years
- b) 7 years
- c) 3 years
- d) 5 years

3. What is the name of the gang Danny and Derek belong to?

- a) DOC b) VBW c) SHU d) ASU

4. Danny finds himself in hot water in school for writing a book report on who?

- a) David Duke b) Hitler
c) Nathan Bedford Forrest d) Stalin

5. What part of California are Derek and Danny from?

- a) Long Beach b) Santa Monica
c) Westwood d) Venice

III. Watch the movie '2012' and answer several questions:

1. Where does the story take place?

- a) Ohio b) Los Angeles c) Seattle

2. What's Jackson Curtis occupation?

- a) secret agent
b) researcher and writer
c) architect and veterinarian

3. Which cities were destroyed?

- a) Washington DC b) Sao Paulo c) Ohio
d) Rio de Janeiro e) Oklahoma f) Las Vegas
g) New York h) Boston

4. What's the name of the aircraft carrier that was played by a tsunami in the White House?

- a) USS Dwight D. Eisenhower
b) USS Pennsylvania
c) USS John F. Kennedy

5. Which dramatically changed continent appears at the end of the movie?

- a) American b) African c) Asian

IV. Match the movie with its film director:

Jaws	Francis Ford Coppola
Taxi Driver	David Lynch
Apocalypse Now	Stephen Spielberg
Pulp Fiction	Martin Scorsese
Erasehead	Stanley Kubrick
Barry Lyndon	Quentin Tarantino

V. Give at least one example of a movie, which belongs to a genre of:

1. Sci-fi
2. Adventure film
3. Horror film
4. Comedy
5. Thriller
6. War film
7. Musical
8. Historical film
9. Cartoon
10. Action film

SELF-CHECK TESTS

Part 1. Country studies of Great Britain

Test 1

1. From the European continent the British Isles are separated by ...
 - a) the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean
 - b) the Irish Sea and the English Channel
 - c) the English Channel and the North Sea
2. Grasmere, Windemere, and Dove Cottage are the names associated with ...
 - a) the Lake District
 - b) the city of Manchester
 - c) the Yorkshire Dales
3. Which of the following is NOT a national park in Wales?
 - a) Brecon Beacons
 - b) Dartmoor
 - c) Snowdonia
4. The Royal Pavillion is an architectural wonder in ...
 - a) Bath
 - b) Brighton
 - c) Bristol
5. ... mark the boundary between England and Scotland.
 - a) The Cheviot Hills
 - b) The Pennines
 - c) The Southern Uplands
6. Hadrian's Wall can be found in ...
 - a) the North of England
 - b) the South of England
 - c) the Heart of England

7. How many islands do the British Isles include?
a) 2000 b) 4000 c) 5000
8. The most important coal deposits are to be found in such industrial regions as Yorkshire, Lancashire, North-East England, the Midlands, Central Scotland and
a) North-West England
b) Northern Ireland
c) South Wales
9. Canterbury is a town in England which is
a) located to the north of London
b) located in Kent in the very south-east of England
c) famous for its Sunday markets
10. The three crosses of the Union Jack
a) reflect the three main religions in the country
b) are the crosses of England, Scotland, Ireland
c) symbolize the union of Wales, England, Scotland
11. St Andrews is famous all over the world as
a) the home of rugby
b) the home of golf
c) the home of football
12. Whose epithet says: 'Si monumentum requires, circumspice'
(If you're looking for my monument – look around you)?
a) Sir Christopher Wren's
b) Sir William Shakespeare's
c) Sir Charles Darwin's
13. Which of the following is NOT the patron saint of a UK country?
a) St Andrew b) St Charles c) St George

14. What is the official name of the main country of the English language?

- a) Great Britain
- b) UK
- c) British Isles

15. The Boat Race is between

- a) Oxford & Cambridge University
- b) Oxford & London University
- c) Cambridge & York University

16. Stonehenge ...

a) is a collection of large ancient stones which are of no significant interest.

b) is an important geographical marker located in southern Britain.

c) is the most famous prehistoric monument in Britain.

17. The game that is especially connected with England is

- a) cricket
- b) basketball
- c) ice-hockey

18. Basically the British like to live

- a) in separate houses of three types
- b) in flats with all modern conveniences
- c) near the sea where the air is so clean and fresh

19. There is a great number of French words in English

a) because they were borrowed by the English when Christianity spread in England.

b) due to the influence of the Celts.

c) because French became the official language in Britain after the Norman invasion.

20. 'Loch' is the Scottish word for

- a) awful
- b) monster
- c) lake

21. What is the name of a famous wax museum?
- a) Madam Tussaud's
 - b) Museum of London
 - c) Natural History Museum
22. The Tower of London was built by
- a) Edward the Confessor
 - b) Henry III
 - c) William the Conqueror
23. What is the genuine name of Westminster Abbey?
- a) Westminster Church
 - b) The Abbey of St Peter
 - c) The University Church of St Peter in Westminster
24. This monument to the Egypt Pharaoh was brought from Egypt in 1878 and erected on the Victoria Embankment:
- a) sphinx
 - b) Cleopatra's needle
 - c) one of the Pyramids
25. Covent Garden is the biggest
- a) theatre
 - b) market-place
 - c) museum
26. It was in a ... tavern that the British press was born.
- a) Fleet Street
 - b) Downing Street
 - c) Baker Street
27. What can you find in the City?
- a) Saint Paul's Cathedral
 - b) Westminster Abbey
 - c) The National Theatre
28. What is the other name for the Norsemen or Danes that invaded Britain in the end of the 8th century?
- a) Jutes
 - b) Vikings
 - c) Bretons

29. The Roman occupation of Britain ...
- a) began when Caesar crushed the opposition of the Celts.
 - b) started in 43 AD and ended at the beginning of the 5th century.
 - c) brought much disorder in the country.
30. The Saxon kingdoms fought one against the other, but at the beginning of the ninth century ...
- a) Wessex became the leading kingdom which united all the country in the struggle against the Danes.
 - b) the Danes occupied all England under their rule.
 - c) peace was established as a result of the adoption of Christianity.
31. The Teutonic tribes of Saxons, Angles and Jutes that were making raids against the British were:
- a) French b) Roman c) Germanic
32. The influence of the Celts was greatest:
- a) in the south-east of the country near London
 - b) in Wales, Scotland, Ireland
 - c) during the invasion of the Romans
33. Normans invaded Britain in
- a) the 12th century
 - b) the 11th century
 - c) the 8th century
34. Who was at the head of the Great Peasants' Revolt of 1381?
- a) Wat Tyler b) John Wycliff c) John Bale
35. When did the battle at Trafalgar take place?
- a) 1804 b) 1805 c) 1806

36. Numerous castles, especially the strongholds in the north, were built ...

- a) under the Celts about 43 AD.
- b) right after the Norman Invasion in 1066.
- c) under King Henry VII.

37. What is the title of the document designed for fiscal purposes to increase and protect the King's revenue? The document was a survey of England's lands and people, the first census.

- a) the Chronicle
- b) the Domesday Book
- c) the Cadastre

38. What is the official residence of the Queen?

- a) Westminster Abbey
- b) Buckingham Palace
- c) Tower of London

39. As the Anglo-Saxons were pagans they worshipped different gods ...

a) and their names are reflected in the names of the months of the year.

b) and their statues are seen in different parts of the country.

c) which are reflected in the names of the days of the week.

40. In England's long history there was a period when Britain was no longer the Monarchy, when was it?

- a) 1543–1548
- b) 1653–1658
- c) 1765–1770

41. A Bill becomes an Act of Parliament when

- a) the Lords agree to a Bill
- b) after it has passed the third reading
- c) when the Queen signs it

42. Who is the Prime Minister of the UK now?

- a) Rishi Sunak
- b) Boris Johnson
- c) Lis Truss

43. The Government resigns if ...
- a) the Queen wishes so.
 - b) the Prime Minister is not satisfied with the Ministers.
 - c) the Opposition succeeds in defeating the Government on any important Bill.
44. The House of Commons is made up of ... members.
- a) 650
 - b) 235
 - c) 760
45. The House of Lords doesn't have the right to ...
- a) debate government policy
 - b) to amend or reject money bills
 - c) to sit as a law-court
46. How often do the British people elect members of the House of Commons?
- a) every 3 years
 - b) every 4 years
 - c) every 5 years
47. The system of education is determined by ...
- a) local authorities' resolutions
 - b) national educational acts
 - c) governmental pacts
48. Compulsory schooling lasts from ...
- a) 6-17
 - b) 5-16
 - c) 4-14
49. Oxford became a leading educational centre ...
- a) only in the 20th century
 - b) with its earliest colleges already by the end of the 13th century
 - c) of technical sciences in the Middle Ages
50. Robert Bruce is a national hero in Scotland because ...
- a) he commanded the Scottish forces and defeated the English at Bannockburn in 1314.
 - b) he was the first king of the Scots.
 - c) he was a great poet and wrote many beautiful poems about the Scots.

51. Parents who wish to send their children to a public school often send them first to
- a) a primary school
 - b) a middle school
 - c) a preparatory school
52. When was the union of England and Scotland?
- a) 1707
 - b) 1607
 - c) 1553
53. Scotland, due to its physical features is divided into
- a) 2 parts
 - b) 3 parts
 - c) 4 parts
54. Welsh is one of the Celtic languages ...
- a) which is spoken by about 20% of the population of Wales.
 - b) which developed in Britain quite recently.
 - c) which has many words in common with English.
55. Who was the 1st Prince of Wales?
- a) King Alfred
 - b) King Arthur
 - c) King Edward
56. Eisteddfod is
- a) a placename in Scotland
 - b) Welsh festival of music and poetry
 - c) an Irish national dance
57. There is a conclusive evidence that Welshman wore ... on St David's day in Shakespeare's time.
- a) rose
 - b) leek
 - c) thistle
58. The population of Northern Ireland is about
- a) 1,8 million
 - b) 3 million
 - c) 3,5 million
59. The province of Northern Ireland consists of ...
- a) six counties, and is part of the UK.
 - b) several counties which are part of the Republic of Ireland (Eire).
 - c) small district and states which form an independent country.

60. Shamrock is the symbol of

- a) Scotland
- b) Wales
- c) Ireland

Test 2

1. What is the official name of the country whose language you study?

- a) Great Britain
- b) England
- c) the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

2. How many countries does the United Kingdom consist of?

- a) four
- b) three
- c) two

3. What is the capital of Scotland?

- a) Manchester
- b) Edinburgh
- c) Cardiff

4. What is the capital of Wales?

- a) Edinburgh
- b) Cardiff
- c) Liverpool

5. What is the capital of Northern Ireland?

- a) Cardiff
- b) Dublin
- c) Belfast

6. What is the state system of the United Kingdom?

- a) a constitutional monarchy
- b) a parliamentary republic

7. What is the symbol of the United Kingdom?

- a) a bald eagle
- b) Britannia
- c) a rose

8. What is the name of the British national Hag?

- a) the Union Jack
- b) the Saint Andrew's Cross
- c) the Saint David's Cross

9. What is the emblem of England?
a) a shamrock b) a red rose c) a leek
10. What is the emblem of Scotland?
a) a daffodil b) a dragon c) a thistle
11. What are the emblems of Wales?
a) a shamrock, a clover and hand
b) a rose and the Saint George's cross
c) a dragon, a daffodil, a leek, a dove
12. What is the emblem of Northern Ireland?
a) a shamrock b) a red rose c) a thistle
13. What chambers does the lent consist of?
a) the Senate and the House of Representatives
b) the House of Lords and the House of Commons
c) the Cabinet of Ministers and the Shadow Cabinet
14. Who presides in the House of Lords?
a) the Lord Chancellor
b) the Speaker
c) the Prime-Minister
15. Who presides in the House of Commons?
a) the Lord Chancellor
b) the Speaker
c) the Chancellor of the Exchequer
16. Where does the British Premier live and work?
a) at 10 Downing Street
b) in the Houses of Parliament
c) in Buckingham Palace
17. What natural resources bring the most profits to the British economy?
a) coal reserves b) oil reserves c) water

18. In what sector of the economy does the majority of the population work?

- a) in primary industries
- b) in secondary industries
- c) in tertiary industries

19. What is the fastest way to cross the English Channel?

- a) through the Channel Tunnel (the Chunnel)
- b) by boat
- c) by ferry

20. What is the most important airport in Great Britain?

- a) Heathrow Airport
- b) Gatwick Airport
- c) Stansted Airport

21. What is the most famous place of pagans' sun worship in England?

- a) temple to the goddess Minerva in Bath
- b) Stonehenge on Salisbury Plain
- c) Dartmoor National Park

22. What is the main cathedral of the Anglican Church?

- a) St Paul's Cathedral
- b) Canterbury Cathedral
- c) Salisbury Cathedral

23. What is the official religion in the United Kingdom?

- a) Catholicism
- b) Orthodoxy
- c) Protestantism

24. What is the school-leaving age in the United Kingdom?

- a) 16
- b) 13
- c) 18

25. Which of the following stages of British education is not obligatory?

- a) nursery school
- b) primary school
- c) secondary school

26. What is the top secondary school in Great Britain?

- a) Chiswick Community School
- b) Eton
- c) Harrow

27. What is the highest mark in British schools?

- a) A
- b) C
- c) G

28. What universities have the highest academic reputation in the United Kingdom?

- a) Oxford University and Cambridge University
- b) London University and Bristol University
- c) Red-brick universities

29. What is the first degree awarded by universities?

- a) a bachelor's degree
- b) a master's degree

30. At a British university or college a tutor is ...

- a) a person who examines students and gives them marks.
- b) a person who has the highest rank of the teachers in a department and delivers lectures.
- c) a member of a staff who teaches small groups of students and gives them help and advice.

31. What are the best English resorts?

- a) Bristol and Southampton
- b) Brighton and Bath
- c) Leeds and Bradford

32. What is the tallest building in England?
- a) the Tower of London
 - b) the Canary Wharf Tower
 - c) Hampton Court Palace
33. What place in England is called a kind of Disneyland?
- a) Hampstead Heath
 - b) Alton Towers
 - c) Windsor Safari Park
34. What is the London residence of Queen Elizabeth II?
- a) the Tower of London
 - b) Windsor Castle
 - c) Buckingham Palace
35. Where is Nelson's Column situated?
- a) in Parliament Square
 - b) in Trafalgar
 - c) in Piccadilly Circus
36. Where are British kings crowned?
- a) in St Paul's Cathedral
 - b) in Westminster Abbey
 - c) in Canterbury Cathedral
37. Who was the architect of St. Paul's Cathedral in London?
- a) Sir Christopher Wren
 - b) Edward Bailey
 - c) Henry Tare
38. The ravens are a famous sight, of
- a) the Tower of London
 - b) London zoo
 - c) Covent Garden
39. What is the Scottish national costume for men?
- a) the tuxedo
 - b) the bearskin
 - c) the kilt

40. What lake does tin- famous Scottish monster live in?
- a) Lough Erne
 - b) Lixli Lomond
 - c) Loch Ness

Test 3

1. Where does Eisteddfod take place?
 - a) In London
 - b) In Wales
 - c) In Scotland
 - d) In Liverpool
2. What is Eisteddfod dedicated to?
 - a) music, literature and performing arts
 - b) fairies, sorcerers and gnomes
 - c) the wines
 - d) the spirits of the dead
3. When is it held?
 - a) in September
 - b) annually in late November
 - c) every year during the first week of August
 - d) over three days during February each year
4. Who organised the bard meeting?
 - a) Lord Tennyson
 - b) Some musicians
 - c) Lord Marcus
 - d) Lord Rhys
5. What is the name of an assembly of bards?
 - a) Gorsedd y Beirdd
 - b) Gŵyl y Cyhoeddi
 - c) Cadwalader
 - d) Dysgwr y Flwyddyn
6. Gŵyl y Cyhoeddi y is held within a circle of
 - a) Flowers
 - b) Stones
 - c) People
 - d) friends and family

7. What is awarded for the best poem written in free verse?

- a) Medal
- b) Nobel Prize
- c) Crown
- d) Chocolates

8. What is cynghanedd?

- a) a name of the poem
- b) status
- c) ceremony
- d) a traditional form of Welsh verse

Test 4. The Political system of Great Britain

1. What is the official name of the country?

- a) England
- b) Great Britain
- c) the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

2. Is the UK

- a) a constitutional monarchy
- b) a republic
- c) a federation

3. Who is the head of state in the UK?

- a) the Prime Minister
- b) the President
- c) the Queen

4. Who is the head of the government in the UK?

- a) the Prime Minister
- b) the President
- c) the Queen

5. What is the building where the British Parliament sits called?

- a) Buckingham Palace
- b) Westminster Abbey
- c) the Palace of Westminster

6. How many Houses does it consist of?
a) one b) two c) three
7. How many parts does it consist of?
a) one b) two c) three
8. What are the members of the House of Commons called?
a) deputies b) MPs c) peers and life peers
9. How many MPs are there?
a) 569 b) 650 c) 65
10. What are their duties?
a) They talk about bills before they become laws.
b) They work on bills, which later become new laws.
c) They approve the decision of the House of Commons.
11. What are the members of the House of Lords called?
a) deputies b) MPs c) peers and life peers
12. What are their duties?
a) They talk about bills before they become laws.
b) They work on bills, which later become new laws.
c) They choose the Prime Minister.
13. How often do British people vote for MPs?
a) every five years
b) every four years
c) every three years
14. Who opens the Parliament?
a) the Queen
b) the Speaker
c) the Lord Chancellor
15. Who presides over the House of Commons?
a) the Queen
b) the Speaker
c) the Lord Chancellor

16. Who presides over the House of Lords?
a) the Queen b) the Speaker c) the Lord Chancellor
17. What do these Queen's words 'La Reine le veut' mean?
a) "The Queen suggests it"
b) "The Queen wishes it"
c) "The Queen does it"
18. What are the main colours of the Houses of Parliament?
a) gold, red and blue
b) gold, green and red
c) red and green
19. Who writes the Queen's speech?
a) the Queen
b) the Government
c) the Lord Chancellor
20. Which are Britain's two main political parties?
a) the Democratic, the Republican and the Conservative
b) the Conservative, the Democratic
c) the Labour and the Conservative
21. Who is the second important person in the Kingdom after the Prime Minister?
a) Queen b) Prince Charles
c) Speaker d) the elder son of Prince Charles
22. When was a woman appointed Speaker for the first time?
a) in 1990 b) in 1992
c) in 1997 d) in 2000
23. How are the first two rows of seats in the House of Commons called?
a) front chairs b) front seats
c) front-benches d) front sofas

24. What are the duties of the Queen?

a) takes part in many traditional ceremonies, in the work of many charities, appoints important state offices

b) rules the country in fact

c) makes laws

d) appoints important state offices

25. What are the duties of the Cabinet?

a) examines and revises bills

b) determines government policies and coordinates government departments

c) makes laws

d) discuss political problems

26. Where does the monarch of Great Britain live?

a) in Buckingham Palace

b) in Westminster Abbey

c) in the White House

d) in the Tower of London

27. Match the words on the left and on the right.

a) ceremonial	1 one another
b) differ from	2 days
c) to follow	3 visits
d) medieval	4 the traditions

28. Under the British Constitution the Monarch ... the head of the state but the power ... by the British Parliament.

a) remains, is limited

b) is remained, limits

c) remains, limits

d) is remained, is limited

29. The Government of the UK represents the ... branch of power.

a) legislative

b) representative

c) executive

30. ... makes laws in the UK.
- a) The House of Commons
 - b) The Parliament
 - c) The Cabinet
31. The British Prime Minister is the leader of the party with the majority seats in
- a) the House of Lords
 - b) the House of Commons
 - c) the Parliament
32. The official residence of the Prime Minister is at ... Downing Street in central London.
- a) 7
 - b) 10
 - c) 55
33. The members of the House of Lords are
- a) elected
 - b) non-elected
 - c) appointed
34. The Queen ... the bills.
- a) signs
 - b) votes on
 - c) passes
35. How many countries does the United Kingdom consist of?
- a) four
 - b) three
 - c) two
36. What is the capital of Scotland?
- a) Manchester
 - b) Edinburgh
 - c) Cardiff
37. What is the capital of Wales?
- a) Edinburgh
 - b) Cardiff
 - c) Liverpool
38. What is the capital of Northern Ireland?
- a) Cardiff
 - b) Dublin
 - c) Belfast
39. What is the name of the British national flag?
- a) the Union Jack
 - b) the Saint Andrew's Cross
 - c) the Saint David Cross
40. What is the emblem of England?
- a) a shamrock
 - b) a red rose
 - c) a leek

Test 5

1. Which empire was London (Britain) founded by?
a) Spaniards b) Romans
c) Ottoman d) Austro Hungarian
2. What would be the age of London?
a) 1 500
b) around 2 000 years old
c) 1 000
3. In which century did the Tudor family rule?
a) 18th b) 19th c) 17th d) 16th e) 15th
4. Whereabouts in London did the Great fire of London start?
a) a bakery shop in Pudding Lane
b) a house near the city
c) in the Tower
d) a criminal started it at whereabouts not exactly known
5. When did the Great Fire start?
a) September 1st 1666 b) September 2nd 1666
c) September 3rd 1666 d) September 4th 1666
e) September 5th 1666
6. How long did the Great fire last for?
a) 9 hours b) 2 days c) 23 hours d) 3 days e) 7 days
7. How much percent of the city was destroyed?
a) 50 percent b) 60 percent
c) 70 percent d) 80 percent
e) 90 percent
8. The Romans brought _____ to Britain.
a) Christianity
b) Catholics
c) Protestantism

9. What kind of war was there in the 15th century?
- a) Eighty Years' War
 - b) Wars of the Roses
 - c) Anglo-Spanish War
10. What was the city called before London?
- a) Londinium
 - b) Union Jack
 - c) Lindgren
11. What the Romans did to protect London?
- a) nothing
 - b) strengthened the army
 - c) built a wall
12. The first Palace of Westminster was built by
- a) William the Conqueror
 - b) Edward the Confessor
 - c) Richard the Lion Heart
 - d) Elizabeth I
13. The Romans saw their mission
- a) in destroying the country
 - b) in civilizing the country
 - c) in protecting Britain
14. When was the Great Plague?
- a) 1665
 - b) 1666
 - c) 1667
15. What is the oldest church in London?
- a) Salisbury Cathedral
 - b) Southwark Cathedral
 - c) St Paul's Cathedral
16. Westminster Abbey was built in
- a) 1045-1050
 - b) 912-960
 - c) 1245-1250
 - d) 1357-1379
17. Westminster Abbey has a form of
- a) a cross
 - b) a square
 - c) a circle
 - d) a rectangle

18. The Tower was built by
- a) Edward the Confessor
 - b) Richard the Lion Heart
 - c) William the Conqueror
 - d) Boadicea
19. What is that one of the more popular aristocratic forms of suicide in London?
- a) hanging
 - b) poisoning by pesticides
 - c) try to shoot the rapids at high tide
20. What is Royal Exchange?
- a) a museum
 - b) a place where businessmen go to strike deals
 - c) BAR
21. Who built the Royal Exchange?
- a) Sir Thomas Gresham
 - b) Sir Christopher Wren
 - c) Sir Edmund Howard
22. Where is the Guildhall located?
- a) Westminster
 - b) City
 - c) Southwark
23. What is the chief source of the city's wealth?
- a) Shops
 - b) Bank
 - c) The docks
24. Eastward from the docks would form that district to be known as
- a) The East End
 - b) City
 - c) Addington
25. What was the Tower of London built for?
- a) to protect the king
 - b) to protect the jewel
 - c) to protect people

26. How is it used now?
a) as a prison b) as a royal palace c) as a museum
27. In which century did the British global empire expand massively?
a) 19th b) 18th c) 17th d) 16th e) 15th
28. Why couldn't the fire be stopped sooner?
a) It was a Sunday and none of the Fire Brigades were working at the time it started, so when they eventually started it was too late.
b) There weren't any Fire Brigades.
c) The Fire Brigades weren't as developed as they are today.
d) The Fire Brigades thought that the fire was too big to stop.
29. Where did the law courts meet in 1603?
a) in Westminster Hall
b) in Royal Courts of Justice
c) in Medway County Court
30. You can actually go and stand ... which purport to stand for where these defendants would have stood in their trial.
a) on the ledge b) on the chairs c) on little brass markers
31. The planned ceremony is ...
a) that traditionally at coronation banquets, the guests stole everything that moved: spoons, forks, serving dishes, tureens - you name it.
b) that a member of the Dymock family will ride in on a horse, throw down a gauntlet, and challenge anyone in the hall to challenge the king's title to the throne.
32. The unplanned ceremony is ...
a) that traditionally at coronation banquets, the guests stole everything that moved: spoons, forks, serving dishes, tureens - you name it.

b) that a member of the Dymock family will ride in on a horse, throw down a gauntlet, and challenge anyone in the hall to challenge the king's title to the throne.

33. The original Westminster Palace ...

- a) had been a royal residence since the Middle Ages.
- b) was far less impressive.
- c) was partially destroyed by fire in 1514.

34. What is Whitehall?

- a) synonymous with government in England today
- b) a street
- c) a building

35. Who did The Lord Mayor and aldermen order to be killed during the plague?

- a) people
- b) cats and dogs
- c) horses

36. Until what century did Londoners fear the plague?

- a) 18
- b) 19
- c) 20

37. What did he say during the fire?

- a) 'Pish! Why a woman could piss it out'
- b) 'Oars! Oars!'
- c) 'Fire! Fire!'

38. The fire started in what kind of shop?

- a) Supermarket
- b) bakers
- c) grocers

39. People saved whatever possessions they could?

- a) fit in their cars
- b) carry
- c) fit in their pockets

40. Who was the last Saxon king in England?

- a) Richard I
- b) Harold II
- c) William the Conqueror
- d) Harold of Wessex

Part 2. Country studies of the USA

Test 1

1. Which mountain range is not in the USA?
 - a) the Appalachians
 - b) the Andes
 - c) the Sierra Nevada
2. Match the state and the group of 18th century colonies:
 - 1) Massachusetts a) New England
 - 2) Virginia b) Middle Colonies
 - 3) Georgia c) Southern Colonies
 - 4) Rhode Island
 - 5) Delaware
 - 6) Pennsylvania
3. What was the name of the first Spanish settlement in North America?
 - a) Jamestown b) St Augustine c) California
4. The first Amerindians came from
 - a) Asia b) Africa c) Europe
5. What is the hottest place in the USA?
 - a) Colorado Plateau b) the Death Valley c) Florida
6. What is the nickname of the American flag?
 - a) Stars and Stripes
 - b) Union Jack
 - c) Yankee
7. The Indians entered North America by crossing
 - a) the Pacific Ocean
 - b) the Atlantic Ocean
 - c) the Bering Strait

8. Name the river which joins the water of the five Great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean?

- a) the Yukon River
- b) the Hudson River
- c) the St Lawrence River

9. Who founded Quebec?

- a) Samuel de Champlain
- b) Jacque Cartier
- c) Robert de Salle

10. Match the travelers and the reason why they left England:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1) Jamestown settlers | a) to worship the religion they wanted |
| 2) William Penn | b) to purify the Church of England |
| 3) The Pilgrims | c) to found a place open to all faiths |
| 4) The Puritans | d) search of gold and land |

11. The flag of the USA is the representation of

- a) thirteen stars and thirteen stripes
- b) fifty stars and thirteen stripes
- c) sixty stars and seven stripes

12. The national Motto of the USA is

- a) "We Shall Not Be Moved"
- b) "We Shall Overcome"
- c) "In God We Trust"

13. America was discovered by

- a) Amerigo Vespucci
- b) Christopher Columbus
- c) F. Magellan

14. The capital of the USA is

- a) New York
- b) Washington
- c) Los Angeles

15. Match the branch of power and the building:

1) Legislative	a) The White House
2) Executive	b) The Supreme Court building
3) Judicial	c) The Capitol

16. What is 'Lower 48'?

- a) all the US
- b) continental part of the USA
- c) first states of the USA

17. Why is California called 'The Golden State'?

- a) It is very beautiful.
- b) Because of the gold found there in the 19th century.
- c) The beaches are sandy.

18. Which is the biggest state in the USA (in terms of population)?

- a) California
- b) Texas
- c) Alaska

19. Order the events of the USA history in chronological order.

- a) French-Indian war
- b) Virginia settlement
- c) War of Independence

20. The only lake of the five Great Lakes which is entirely on the territory of the USA is called

- a) lake Superior
- lake Michigan
- lake Ontario.

21. What is 'Trail of Tears'?

- a) Name for the special Amerindian cart.
- b) A sad trip of the Cherokee Indians to Oklahoma in 1838-1839.
- c) A route of Amerindians in the mountains.

22. Which river is not in the USA?

- a) the Amazon
- b) the Missouri
- c) the Hudson river

23. What is the Boston Tea-party?
- a) A tea-party with the President of the country.
 - b) A tea-party before the Revolutionary War.
 - c) The event of dropping tea cages in Boston Harbor that brought about the beginning of the War of Independence.
24. What was the outcome of the British-American war of 1812?
- a) Final recognition of the USA as a young but independent country.
 - b) The Capitol was burnt down.
 - c) The appearance of the national anthem.
25. When was the Declaration of Independence signed?
- a) 1790
 - b) 1776
 - c) 1791
26. Why was Alaska sold to the USA?
- a) It was very difficult and expensive for Russia to support it.
 - b) The Amerindians invaded it.
 - c) Nobody wanted to live there.
27. Who was the author of the Declaration of Independence?
- a) George Washington
 - b) Thomas Jefferson
 - c) Benjamin Franklin
28. Put the explorers of the Americas in the chronological order.
- a) Christopher Columbus
 - b) Leif Ericson
 - d) H. Hudson
29. The Niagara Falls are on the territory of two countries
- a) the USA and Mexico
 - b) Canada and Russian
 - c) the USA and Canada
30. Order the colonies as they appeared
- a) Rhode Island
 - b) Virginia
 - c) Pennsylvania

31. Which tribe IS NOT in North America?
a) Pueblo b) Cherokee c) Eskimos d) Incas
32. What is the longest river in the USA?
a) the Colorado b) the Mississippi c) the Missouri
33. Which state of the USA is the smallest one (in terms of its territory)?
a) Florida b) Rhode Island c) Texas
34. What was the main goal of founding Russian colony in North America?
a) Invade new territories
b) Fur hunting and fur trade
c) Find precious stones and fossil fuel.
35. What is 'frontier'?
a) The border of the USA with Mexico.
b) The geography, history, folklore, and culture in the forward wave of American expansion in mainland North America.
c) Moving Amerindians to the reservations.
36. In what present-day states did the Russians found colonies?
a) Florida, California, Alaska
b) Hawaii, California, Alaska
c) California, Utah, Alaska
37. Match the battle and the winner:
- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) Saratoga | a) Indian-French troops |
| 2) Fort Duquesne | b) The army of the USA |
| 3) Monongahela | c) Confederate Army |
| 4) Vicksburg | d) Indian-French troops |
| 5) Fort Sumter | e) Union Army |
| 6) Concord | |

38. What does that mean 'No taxation without representation'?
- a) The Amerindians' refusal to pay taxes.
 - b) The slogan originated in the American Revolution.
 - c) A motto of the Federal Tax Service of the USA.
39. What is the House of Burgesses?
- a) Another name for the House of Commons.
 - b) First representative body in Virginia in the 17th century.
 - c) Another name for the Congress.
40. Order the US presidents chronologically.
- a) Thomas Jefferson
 - b) Abraham Lincoln
 - c) George Washington
41. The Grand Canyon is a masterpiece of the ... river.
- a) Columbia
 - b) Snake
 - c) Colorado
42. The greater part of the USA has a ... climate.
- a) subtropical
 - b) maritime
 - c) continental
43. Who is believed to be the first European who reached the continent of North America?
- a) Christopher Columbus
 - b) Amerigo Vespucci
 - c) Leif Ericson
44. October 12 is ... Day in America.
- a) Columbus
 - b) Amerigo
 - c) Ericson
45. 'The ...' brought puritans from England to North America in 1620.
- a) Sunflower
 - b) Mayflower
 - c) Cauliflower
46. Alaska was discovered by ... explorers in 1728.
- a) French
 - b) Spanish
 - c) Russian

47. The War for Independence is known in history as the American

- a) war b) revolution c) revolt

48. Where is the headquarters of International Monetary Fund located?

- a) New York b) Washington c) Geneva

49. Recession is negative economic growth for ... consecutive quarters:

- a) two b) three c) four d) six

50. Which country is the biggest exporter in the world?

- a) USA b) Japan c) China

51. What city of the USA is called 'The City of the Yellow Devil'?

- a) Las Vegas b) New York c) Washington

52. Neil Armstrong was a

- a) famous scientist b) famous actor c) famous astronaut

Tecm 2

Variant A

I Match the state/ city and its nickname:

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| a) La-La Land | 1. Detroit |
| b) Golden State | 2. Denver |
| c) Big Apple | 3. Chicago |
| d) Windy City | 4. New York |
| e) Motor City | 5. California |
| f) Mile High City | 6. Los Angeles |

II. Write the name of the city/state near each landmark/ geographical feature.

1. Walk of Fame _____ .
2. Boardwalk _____ .
3. Golden Gate Bridge _____ .

4. Lincoln Memoria I _____ .
5. Lake Michigan _____ .

III. Choose the correct answer.

1. Name the river which joins the water of the five Great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean?

- a) The Yukon River
- b) The Hudson River
- c) The St. Laurence River

2. Match the travelers and the reason why they left England:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1) Jamestown settlers | a) to worship the religion they wanted |
| 2) William Penn | b) to purify the Church of England |
| 3) The Pilgrims | c) to found a place open to all faiths |
| 4) The Puritans | d) Search of gold and land |

3. The flag of the USA is the representation of

- a) thirteen stars and thirteen stripes
- b) fifty stars and thirteen stripes
- c) sixty stars and seven stripes

4. The national Motto of the USA is

- a) "We Shall Not Be Moved"
- b) "We Shall Overcome"
- c) "In God We Trust"

5. Which is the biggest state in the USA (in terms of its population)?

- | | | |
|---------------|----------|-----------|
| a) California | b) Texas | c) Alaska |
|---------------|----------|-----------|

IV. Cross the odd one out:

- a) North Carolina, Massachusetts, South Carolina, Georgia
- b) The Pacific Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Gulf of Mexico, the Atlantic Ocean
- c) Florida, Hawaii, California, Texas

V. Guess the city by its definition.

1. The City of ... , historically New Amsterdam, byname the Big Apple, city and port located at the mouth of the Hudson River. It is the largest and most influential American metropolis. The City is a collection of many neighbourhoods scattered among the city's five boroughs. It is the most populous and the most international city in the country. _____

2. Founded by Antoine de la Mothe, sieur de Cadillac, the city used to be the leading center of automotive industry. _____

VI. Mark the following on the map:



- (1) State Florida
- (2) State California
- (3) The Missouri
- (4) The Appalachians
- (5) Washington, DC

Variant B

I. Match the state/ city and its nickname:

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| a) Sunshine State | 1. Virginia |
| b) Apple State | 2. Florida |
| c) Mother of Presidents | 3. Texas |
| d) Aloha State | 4. Massachusetts |
| e) The Spirit of America | 5. Hawaii |
| f) Lone Star State | 6. Washington |

II. Write the name of the city near each landmark.

1. Washington Monument _____
2. The Grand Canyon _____
3. Golden Gate Bridge _____
4. Times Square _____
5. French Quarter _____

III. Choose the correct answer.

1. Which mountain range is not in the USA:
 - a) The Appalachians
 - b) The Andes
 - c) The Sierra Nevada
2. Match the state and the group of 18th century colonies:
 - 1) Massachusetts
 - 2) Virginia
 - 3) Georgia
 - 4) Rhode Island
 - 5) Delaware
 - 6) Pennsylvania
 - a) New England
 - b) Middle Colon ies
 - c) Southern Colonies

3. What is the hottest place in the USA?

- a) Colorado Plateau
- b) the Death Valley
- c) Florida

4. What is the nickname of the American flag?

- a) Stars and Stripes
- b) Union Jack
- c) Yankee

5. The Indians entered North America by crossing

- a) the Pacific Ocean
- b) the Atlantic Ocean
- c) the Bering Strait

IV. Cross the odd one out.

- a) North Carolina, Massachusetts, South Carolina, Georgia
- b) The Grand Canyon, Superior, the Death Valley, Michigan
- c) Russia, Mexico, Cuba, Canada
- d) A. Lincoln, G. Washington, Santa Anna, U. Grant

V. Guess the city by its definition.

1. It's in the heart of southern California, became a world-class city very recently. At the start of the 20th century it was considered merely "a large village". For more than a century it has been indelibly associated with a benign climate, extensive leisure, and outdoor recreation, as well as the special aura of celebrity associated with Hollywood. _____

2. The city situated in the state of Washington, is associated with vibrant music scene and the names of lots of musicians, as such Ray Charles, Jim Hendrix, Nirvana and the grunge style.

VI. Mark the following on the map



- (1) State Washington
- (2) State Texas
- (3) The Mississippi
- (4) The Rockies
- (5) New York

Part 3. Art and culture

Test 3

1. What is coroboree?
2. Who were the first actors in Canadian theatre? (occupation)
3. What music genre didn't appear in the USA?
a) grunge b) blues c) punk d) jazz
4. Name some of the film directors who were not American, but later moved to Hollywood.

5. Give the main features of the movements.

Abstract expressionism	
Photorealism	
New Deal	
Hudson river School	
Harlem Renaissance	

6. Name British rock bands of the 60–80 of the 20th century.

7. The famous anonymous graffiti artist is:

a) Hanksy b) Banksy c) Stacey

8. Name British playwrights you know.

9. What genre did NOT exist at the beginning of the American theatre?

a) Minstrel b) Melodrama c) Thriller d) Vaudeville

10. Match the artists and the style/leading topics

1. G. Stubbs	a) landscapes
2. R. Hamilton	b) horses
3. D. Hockney	c) collages
4. J. Constable	d) people by the pool

11. What is 'Harlem Renaissance'? What encouraged it?

12. What are characteristic features of pop-art?

13. Match the artist and the movement.

1. Aaron Douglas	a) Abstract Expressionism
2. Willem de Kooning	b) British landscape p
3. William Blake	c) Color Field Painting
4. Andy Warhol	d) Romanticism
5. Thomas Gainsborough	e) Harlem Renaissance
6. Mark Rothko	f) New Deal
7. Dorothea Lange	g) Pop-art

14. What was the role of Th. Edison in American cinema?
 15. What is 'musical'?
 16. When was the first commercially successful Afro-American theatre founded?
 a) 1920 b) 1821 c) 1870
 17. What is a minstrel show?
 18. Match the band and the style:

1. Metallica	A. Pop-music
2. AC DC	B. Singer and songwriter
3. Kylie Minogue	C. Grudge
4. Nirvana	D. Rock
5. Adele	E. Heavy Metal

19. The government program aimed at supporting the artists during the Great Depression is
 a) New Reform
 b) Big Deal
 c) New Deal
 20. What genre did NOT exist at the beginning of the American theatre?
 a) Minstrel
 b) Melodrama
 c) Thriller
 21. What is 'Broadway'?
 a) A street in Washington where many theatres are situated.
 b) A street in New York where many theatres are situated.
 c) A famous cinema house in the USA.
 22. What is 'Harlem Renaissance'?
 a) Rapid development of Harlem.
 b) A famous Broadway show.
 c) A revival of African-American art.

23. Who does NOT belong to the Abstract Expressionism movement?

- a) M. Rothko
- b) J. Pollock
- c) S. Dali

24. What are the topics of the Hudson River school?

- a) peaceful landscapes
- b) war scenes
- c) history paintings

25. In the 18th century the church in Canada compared the visit to the theatre to the visit to

- a) saloon
- b) brothel
- c) temple

SEMINAR PLANS

Part 1. The United Kingdom

Seminar 1. England and Englishmen

1. General information.
2. Symbols of England.
3. Historic places and sights.
4. Royal residences and castles.
5. Customs, traditions, holidays and festivals.
6. Everyday life.
7. English character.
8. English sports and games.
9. Famous scientists and inventors.

Seminar 2. Scotland and Scots

1. General information.
2. Symbols of Scotland.
3. Clans.
4. Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland.
5. Edinburgh national festival.
6. Universities of Scotland.
7. Traditions and festivals.
8. Castles of Scotland.
9. Glasgow.
10. Famous people of Scotland.

Seminar 3. Wales and Welsh

1. General information.
2. National symbols.
3. Cardiff, the capital of Wales
4. Snowdonia.
5. The Welsh language.
6. Customs and traditions.
7. Eisteddfod.
8. Famous people of Wales.

Seminar 4. Northern Ireland and the Irish

1. General information.
2. National symbols.
3. Belfast, the capital of Northern Ireland
4. Customs and traditions.
5. Irish dances.
6. Famous Irishmen.

Seminar 5. British system of education

1. History of the system of education.
2. Primary education.
3. Secondary education. Types of secondary schools and their characteristics.
4. Public schools in Great Britain.
5. Higher education. Oldest universities.
6. Open university of Great Britain.

Part 2. History and geography of the United States

Seminar 1. General information about the country

1. General information about the country. Ethnic groups. Languages.
2. Characteristics of the main natural zones.
3. Relief of the country. Mountains and valleys.
4. Great lakes, oceans.
5. Mineral resources and their deposits.
6. Climate and climatic zones.

Seminar 2. First people in North America

1. First people in North America.
2. Indian tribes.
3. Spanish voyages and Spanish settlements.
4. French explorations and French settlements.
5. Dutch settlements.
6. First English colonies.
7. Russian America.

Seminar 3. The War of Independence

1. Development of colonies and life in colonies in the 18th century, before the Revolution;
2. Indian-French war as one of the causes of the Revolution.
3. Acts of the English Parliament having led to the unrest.
4. The Boston massacre and the Boston tea-party.
5. Continental Congresses and the beginning of war.
6. Defending the nation (the war continues).
7. End of the war. Results. Declaration of Independence.
8. Forming a government. Confederation. Convention.
9. Constitution. Bill of Rights.

10. Government structure. Parties.
11. George Washington – a warrior and the President.

Seminar 4. USA in the first half of the XIX century

1. Development of the industry in the USA in XIX century. Industrial revolution.
2. Development of territories, westward expansion. Frontier.
3. English-American war of 1812.
4. Territorial wars between the USA, Amerindians and Mexico.
5. Causes of the Civil war.
6. Beginning of the Civil war. Secession.
7. End of the war. Aftermath.

Seminar 5. Second half of the XIX century

1. The USA in the 19th century.
2. 1. The South after the Civil war.
3. Settling the West (colonists' and Amerindian view).
4. Gold rushes Alaska, California).
5. Important inventions of the 19th century (in the USA).
6. Life in the cities in the 19th century (various aspects).
7. Nation of immigrants (waves of immigration in the 19th century).

Seminar 6. USA in the 1st half of the XX century

1. The USA in the 1st half of the 20th century.
2. Reforms and trade unions.
3. Spanish-American war. Cuba (1898).
4. WW 1 and the USA.
5. The Roaring twenties (various aspects).
6. The Great Depression.
7. WW 2. Land-lease. Military participation in the war.

8. WW 2 and Pearl Harbour.
9. Creation of the atomic bomb. Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
10. Outcomes of the WW2 for the USA (various aspects).

Seminar 7. USA in the second half of the 20th century

1. The USA in the second half of the 20th century.
2. Fear of communism and "McCarthyism".
3. Watergate scandal.
4. Civil rights movement and M.L. King.
5. Cold war and the division of Europe. The Berlin war.
6. South and North Koreas.
7. The Vietnam war.
8. The end of the Cold war.

Seminar 8. Modern USA

1. The policy of the USA in the Middle East.
2. The USA and the post-socialist world.
3. System of education.
4. Political system. Elections.
5. System of social welfare.
6. Peculiarities of economy.
7. Internal policy of the USA.
8. Foreign policy of the USA.

Part 3. Art and Culture of English-speaking countries

Seminar 1. Theatre of the United Kingdom

1. General overview. Stages of development.
2. Early theatre. Medieval theatre.
3. Renaissance theatre.
4. Restoration theatre
5. Theatre in 18th century.

6. Victorian era theatre.
7. Theatre in the 19th century.
8. Modern British theatre.
9. Theatre festivals.
10. Famous theatre stage directors and actors.

Seminar 2. Theatre in the USA

1. Early theatre in North America
2. Theatre of the 19th century – pre-war theatre.
3. Theatre of the 19th century – after-war theatre.
4. Theatre of the first half of the 20th century.
5. Theatre of the second half of the 20th century.
6. Contemporary theatre.
7. Contemporary playwrights.
8. Theatre festivals.
9. Famous actors and performances.

Seminar 3. Theatre of Canada

1. Stages of development of the Canadian theatre.
2. Early theatre.
3. Theatre of the 19th century.
4. Theatre of the 20th century.
5. Theatre companies.
6. Theatre festivals.
7. Stage directors, actors and performances.

Seminar 4. Theatre of Canada and New Zealand

1. Stages of development.
2. Early theatre. Aboriginal theatre.
3. Theatre of the 20th century.
4. Contemporary theatre.

5. Theatre festivals.
6. Stage directors, actors and performances.

Seminar 5. Fine arts of Great Britain

1. Stages of development.
2. Art of the 18th century.
3. Art of the 19th century
4. Art of the Victorian era.
5. Art of the 20th century.
6. Contemporary art.

Seminar 6. Fine arts of the USA

1. General overview.
2. Art of the 18th century.
3. Art of the 19th century
4. Art of the 20th century. American Southwest.
5. Art of the 20th century: Harlem Renaissance.
6. Art of the 20th century: Abstract expressionism (Action expressionism. Color Field Painting. Lyrical Abstraction).

Seminar 7. Fine arts of Canada

1. Stages of development.
2. Fine arts of the indigenous population.
3. French colonial period.
4. English colonial period.
5. Beginning of the 20th century: nationalism and the Group of Seven.
6. Afterwar period.
7. Contemporary fine art of Canada.

Seminar 8. Fine arts of Australia and New Zealand

1. Stages of development.
2. Fine arts of the indigenous population.
3. Colonial period.
4. Gold Rush period.
5. Australian impressionism.
6. Art of the 20th century.
7. Contemporary fine art of Australia.
8. Festivals.
9. Famous artists.
10. Exhibitions and art galleries.

Seminar 9. Music of the United Kingdom

1. Early music of the British Isles.
2. Medieval music.
3. Classical music.
4. British rock-music.
5. Other styles of British music.
6. Famous bands.
7. Famous composers.
8. Famous singers.
9. British pop-music.

Seminar 10. Music of the USA

1. General overview.
2. Stages of development.
3. Ethnic music.
4. Religious music.
5. Early classical music.
6. Classical music of the 20th century.

Seminar 11. Music of Canada

1. Music of indigenous population.
2. Music of Canadian cultures.
3. Celtic music in Canada.
4. Hymns and national songs.
5. Classical music of Canada.
6. Popular music of Canada.

Seminar 12. Music of Australia and New Zealand

1. Music of indigenous population.
2. Australian folk music.
3. Folk revival.
4. Classical music of Australia.
5. Popular music of Australia.
6. Various genres of contemporary Australian music.
7. Musical bands and singers.
8. Music festivals.

Seminar 13. Cinema of the United Kingdom

1. History of the cinema in the United Kingdom.
2. Silent movies in the United Kingdom.
3. First attempts of sound movies in the United Kingdom.
4. War and afterwar cinema in the United Kingdom.
5. Cinema in the second half of the 20th century in the United Kingdom.

Seminar 14. Cinema in the USA

1. Beginning of the cinema in the USA.
2. Hollywood.
3. Golden age of Hollywood.
4. Cinema in the second half of the 20th century in the USA.

5. Contemporary cinema of the USA.
6. Foreign film directors in Hollywood.
7. Cartoons.
8. Independent cinema.

Seminar 15. Cinema of Canada

1. History of development.
2. Contemporary cinema.
3. Problems of the Canadian cinema.
4. Cinema festivals in Canada.
5. Famous Canadian films.

Seminar 16. Cinema of Australia and New Zealand

1. History of development.
2. Cinema boom in Australia in 1910–1920.
3. State support of the cinema.
4. Australian cinema in the second half of the 20th century.

TOPICS FOR ABSTRACTS AND REPORTS

Part 1. The United Kingdom

1. Importance of the Roman conquest for the further development of the country.
2. Renaissance in England.
3. Golden age of Elizabeth I.
4. Formation of the United Kingdom.
5. Industrial Revolution in the United Kingdom.
6. Albion and its inhabitants.
7. Celtic languages of the British Isles.
8. Sports in the United Kingdom.

Part 2. The USA

1. America is the nation of immigrants.
2. Social portrait of an American.
3. Natural wonders of North America.
4. Amerindians and their role in the society.
5. Founding Fathers.
6. Great Russian explorers of North America: V. Bering, A. Chirikov, M. Gvozdev, etc.
7. Discovery of America. Russian America.
8. Big cities of the USA.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS, NAMES AND CONCEPTS

Part 1. The United Kingdom

Act of Parliament	Парламентские акты
Commonwealth of Nations	Содружество наций
constituency	Избирательный округ
Constitutional Monarchy	Конституционная монархия
Electoral districts	Избирательный округ
Executive	Исполнительный
Foreign affairs	Внешняя политика
General elections	Всеобщие выборы
Head of State	Глава государства
Judiciary	Судебное ведомство
Legislature, legislation	Законодательный, законодательство
Magna Carta	Магна Карта
Member of Parliament (MP)	Член парламента
Monarchy	Монархия
Parliament	Парламент
Prime Minister	Премьер-министр
Queen	Королева
Sovereign	Монарх, правитель
The Conservative Party	Консервативная партия
The Great Charter of Rights	Великая Хартия вольностей
The House of Commons	Палат представителей
The House of Lords	Палата лордов
The Labour Party	Лейбористская партия
Archbishop	Архиепископ
Cabinet	Кабинет министров
Government	Правительство

Lord Chancellor	Лорд-канцлер
Opposition	Оппозиция
Royal Assent	Королевская санкция
Secret ballot	Секретное голосование
Secretary of State	Госсекретарь
Speaker	Спикер
The Anglican Church	Англиканская церковь
Woolsack	Пост лорд-канцлера
To appoint	Назначать
To conclude treaties	Заключать мирные договоры
To declare war	Объявлять войну
To dissolve	Распускать (парламент)
To elect	Избирать
To give approval	Давать одобрение
To give audiences	Давать аудиенции
To introduce a Bill	Внести законопроект
To pass a Bill	Принять законопроект
To summon	Вызвать по повестке
To vote	Голосовать
Admiral Nelson	Адмирал Нельсон
Charles Darwin	Чарльз Дарвин
Charles Dickens	Чарльз Диккенс
Winston Churchill	Уинстон Черчилль

Part 2. The history and geography of the USA

Amerindian	Американский индеец
Puritans	пуритане
Teepee	Вигвам
Adobe	Необработанный кирпич
Pilgrims	Пилигримы
Founding Fathers	Отцы-основатели
House of Burgesses	Палата бюргеров
Slave	Раб
Indentured servant	Крепостной слуга
Selfdom	Крепостное право
Slavery	Рабство
Beringian land bridge	Наземный коридор на месте Берингова пролива
Ice age	Ледниковый период
Viking	Викинг
Pueblo	Пуэбло
Iroquois	Ирокезы
Apache	Апачи
Prairie	Прерия
Contiguous states	Континентальные штаты
Territories	Территории
Organized territories	Организованные территории
Unorganized territories	Неорганизованные территории
Incorporated territories	Инкорпорированные территории
Unincorporated territories	Не инкорпорированные территории
Tobacco	Табак
Rancho	Ранчо

Moccasins	Мокасины
Boston Massacre	Бостонская резня
Boston Tea party	Бостонское чаепитие
Starvation	Голод
Constitution	Конституция
War of Independence (Revolutionary War)	Война за независимость
Alaska	Аляска
The Appalachian mountains	Горы Аппалачи
The Atlantic Lowland	Атлантическая низменность
The Central Plains	Центральные равнины
The Great Plains	Великие равнины
The Mexican Lowland	Мексиканская низменность
The Cordillera	Кордильеры
The Aleutian Range	Алеутский хребет
The Rocky mountains	Скалистые горы
The Mississippi	Река Миссисипи
The Missouri	Река Миссури
The Mayflower Compact	Мэйфлауэрское соглашение
Minstrel shows	Негритянское представление
Morris dance	Моррис (танец)
Renaissance	Ренессанс
Abstract expressionism	Абстрактный экспрессионизм
Color field painting	Живопись цветных полей
Pop-art	Поп-арт

Part 3. Culture and art of the English-speaking countries

<i>Fine Arts</i>	
Abstract art	Абстракционизм
Classical art	Классическое искусство
Plastic arts	Пластическое искусство
Art nouveau	Модерн
Folk art	Народное искусство
Fine arts	Изобразительные искусства
Art of building	Зодчество
Byzantine	Византийский стиль
Flemish	Фламандский стиль
The baroque age	Эпоха барокко
The itinerants	Передвижники
Bark painting	Живопись на коре
Ceremonial portrait	Парадный портрет
Easel painting	Станковая живопись
Engraving	Гравюра
Genre bas	Бытовой жанр
Mural	Настенная живопись
Still life	Натюрморт
Tapestry	Гобелен
Water-colour	Живопись акварелью
Painter of sea-scapes	Маринист
Avant-garde	Авангард
Canvas	Полотно
Verve	Сила изображения, индивидуальность художника
Colour box / palette	Палитра
Easel	Мольберт

Drapery	Драпировка
Enamel	Эмаль
Gouache	Гуашь
Lacquer	Лак
Panel	Панно
Vehicle	Растворитель
Palette knife	Мастихин
To dilute paint	Разводить краску
Dip painting	Окрашивание окунанием
Hue	Тон, цвет
Dash	Быстрый набросок
Half-tint	Полутон
Flesh colour	Телесный цвет
Pastel shades	Пастельные тона
Intensity	Яркость, глубина
Saturation	Насыщенность цвета в живописи
Exhibit	Экспонат
Daub	Плохая картина, мазня
Forgery	Подделка
Brushstroke	Мазок
Density	Густота
Delineation	Эскиз
Gamut	Гамма
Texture	Текстура
Muted in colour	Приглушенные цвета
Dab	Мазок, пятно краски
<i>Film Industry</i>	
Screenwriter	Сценарист
Production designer	Художник-постановщик
Telecine	Телекинопроектор

The key grip	Постановщик
Scenery	Сценарий
Film festivals	Кинофестивали
public domain	Всеобщее достояние
Huge box-office success	хорошие кассовые сборы
Cast	Актерский состав
Box office	Касса
Cameo	Камео
Alias	Вымышленное имя
Cameraman	Оператор
Clapper; clapboard	Хлопушка
Close-up	Крупный план
Makeup artist	Гримёр
Offscreen narration	Повествование за кадром
Original soundtrack (OST)	оригинальный саундтрек
Plot	Сюжет
Post-production	Пост-продакшн (обработка видеоматериалов после съемок)
Poster	Афиша
Producer	Продюсер
Sets	Декорации
Set-decorator	Декоратор
Short-length film	Короткометражный фильм
Starring	В ролях
Stunt	Трюк
Stunt man	Каскадер
Theatrical film	Экранизация театральной постановки
Visual effects	Визуальные эффекты
Feature film	Художественный фильм

Flash-back	Воспоминания героя/возврат в прошлое
Location	Место съемок, обычно так называют место без декораций
Long shot	Общий план
Educational film	Общеобразовательный фильм
Horror film	Фильм ужасов
Drive-in theatre	Кинотеатр, куда можно въехать на автомобиле
Dubbed film	Дублированный фильм
Fade out	Постепенно затемняющееся изображение
Cut!	Снято!
Crowd scene	Массовка
Costume designer	Дизайнер по костюмам
Backstage	За кулисами
Aspect ratio	Формат экрана
Showing	Показ
<i>Music</i>	
Composer	Композитор
Songwriter	Автор песен
Conductor	Дирижер
Performer	Исполнитель
Band	Группа
Backing group	Сопровождение группы
Drummer	Барабанщик; ударник
Drum kit	Набор барабанных инструментов
Lead guitar	Соло-гитара
Amplifier	Усилитель
Loudspeaker	Динамик

Synthesizer	Синтезатор
Overture	Оркестровое вступление
Stringed instruments	Струнные инструменты
Wind instruments	Духовые инструменты
Bagpipes	Волынка
Banjo	Банджо
Bongoes	Бонго
Cello	Виолончель
French horn	Валторна
Harp	Арфа
Organ	Орган
Accompany	Аккомпанировать
Baton	Дирижерская палочка
Bow	Смычок
Music stand	Пюпитр для нот
Reggae	Рэги
Brass band	Духовой оркестр
Blues	Блюз
Dance	Танцевальная музыка
Baritone	Баритон
Gramophone	Граммофон
Gramophone record	Пластинка
An earworm	Навязчивая мелодия
Karaoke	Караоке
Fast tempo	Быстрый темп
A gig	Концерт
Vinyl	Виниловая пластинка
A tune	Мелодия
Beat	Ритм
A record label	Звукозаписывающая компания

Indie rock	Инди-рок
Membranophones	Мембранофоны
Folk	Фолк
Audio frequencies	Звуковые частоты
Bass clef	Басовый ключ
Octave	Октава
Timbre	Тембр
Tenor	Тенор
<i>Theatre</i>	
The Globe theatre	Театр "Глобус"
Opera house	Оперный театр
The puppet theatre	Театр кукол
A bitpart	Эпизодическая роль
Cue	Реплики в зал
Drama practice	Репетиция
Ticket office	Театральная касса
Theatre playbill	Театральная программа
Theatre auditorium	Театральный зал
The stalls	Партер
Foyer	Вестибюль
Aisle	Проход между рядами
Gallery / the gods	Галерка
Circle	Ярус
Dress circle	Бельэтаж
Upper circle	Балкон
Box	Ложа
Props	Реквизит
Curtain/ tableau	Занавес
To raise	Поднимать занавес
Orchestra pit	Оркестровая яма

Limes	Рампа
Footlights	Нижний рамповый софит
Lorgnette	Театральный бинокль
Playwriter	Драматург
Understudy	Дублер
Prompter	Суфлер
Playlet	Небольшая пьеса
Comedy of manners	Комедия нравов
Full house	Аншлаг
Encore	Вызов на бис
Dump show	Пантомима
Farce	Фарс
Satirical play	Сатирическая пьеса
Interval	Антракт
Cloakroom	Гардероб
Matinee	Утренний спектакль
Usher	Билетёр
Wing	Кулиса
First night	Премьера
One-man show	Театр одного актёра
Composer	Композитор
Troupe	Труппа
Script	Текст пьесы
Stage version	Инсценировка
Rehearse	Репетировать
Minor characters	Второстепенные персонажи

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Данное пособие нацелено на формирование прочных знаний в области истории, географии Великобритании и США, а также в области культуры стран изучаемого языка.

Рабочие листы содержат дополнительную информацию, интересные факты и аутентичные тексты.

Авторы надеются, что учебное издание будет способствовать развитию познавательного интереса к данной области знаний и стимулировать студентов к поиску дополнительного материала в области истории и географии Великобритании и США, формируя объективный взгляд на события прошлого и настоящего.

Тесты для самоконтроля позволят студентам выявить слабые места и оценить уровень знаний по предмету, а глоссарий поможет расширить словарный запас и понять аутентичный фактический материал.

БИБЛИОГРАФИЧЕСКИЙ СПИСОК

Основная литература

1. Межина, А.В. The UK & The USA. United and Separated (Британия и США. Единые и разделенные): практикум / А.В. Межина. – Москва: МГПУ, 2013. – 88 с. – URL: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/26439.html>.
2. Петрухина, М.А. США – история и современность: учеб. пособие по страноведению / М.А. Петрухина. – Москва: АСТ Астрель Хранитель, 2008. – 478 с. – ISBN 978-5-17-042959-2 (АСТ). – Текст: непосредственный.
3. Голицынский, Ю.Б. Великобритания: пособие по страноведению / Ю.Б. Голицынский. – Санкт-Петербург: КАРО, 2012. – 480 с. – ISBN 978-5-89815-902-3. – URL: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/19380.html>.
4. Токарева, Н.Д. Америка. Какая она?: учеб. по страноведению / Н.Д. Токарева. – Москва: Высш. шк., 2005. – 334 с. – ISBN 5-06-003039-3. – Текст: непосредственный

Дополнительная литература

5. Алексеева, А.А. Знаете ли вы: тесты по страноведению на английском языке / А.А. Алексеева, О.С. Сирота. – 2-е изд. – Москва: КДУ, 2011. – 64 с. – ISBN 978-5-98227-758-9. – Текст: непосредственный.
6. Голицынский, Ю.Б. Соединенные Штаты Америки: пособие по страноведению / Ю.Б. Голицынский. – Санкт-Петербург: КАРО, 2008. – 448 с. – ISBN 978-5-9925-0137-7. – URL: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/19505.html>.
7. Михайлов, Н.Н. English cultural studies. Лингвострановедение Англии: учебн. пособие для вузов / Н.Н. Михайлов. – Москва: Академия, 2006. – 208 с. – ISBN 5-7695-3548-2. – Текст: непосредственный.

Перечень ресурсов информационно-телекоммуникационной сети Интернет

1. <http://elibrary.ru/defaultx.asp>
2. <http://elib.cspu.ru/xmlui/>
3. <http://www.iprbookshop.ru>

Учебное издание

**Баландина Ирина Давидовна
Орлова Ирина Александровна**

**СТРАНОВЕДЕНИЕ И ЛИНГВОСТРАНОВЕДЕНИЕ
ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНИИ И США**

Учебное пособие

ISBN 978-5-9916-0172-6

Работа рекомендована РИС ЮУрГГПУ
Протокол 27 от 2022 г.

Издательство ЮУрГГПУ
454080, г. Челябинск, пр. Ленина, 69

Редактор Л.Н. Корнилова
Технический редактор Т.Н. Никитенко

Подписано в печать 20.04.2023
Формат 70×90/16. Тираж 100 экз.
Объем 7,3 уч.-изд. л. (17,4 усл. печ. л.)
Заказ

Отпечатано с готового оригинал-макета в типографии ЮУрГГПУ
454080, г. Челябинск, пр. Ленина, 69