

И.Д. БАЛАНДИНА

**СЕВЕРНАЯ АМЕРИКА:
ЛИНГВОСТРАНОВЕДЕНИЕ**

УЧЕБНОЕ ПОСОБИЕ

Челябинск

2023

I.D. BALANDINA

**NORTH AMERICA:
COUNTRY STRUDY**

TUTORIAL

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

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«South Ural State University of Education and Humanities»

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Учебное пособие предназначено для студентов высших учебных заведений разных уровней, направления 44.03.05 – Педагогическое образование (с двумя профилями подготовки), изучающих курс «Страноведение и лингвострановедение США».

Пособие содержит избранные лекции, 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 США, Канады и других англоговорящих стран.

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

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Учебное пособие предназначено для более успешного овладения английским языком, 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, а также избранные лекции по истории и географии США и Канады.

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.

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 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?

6. 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.

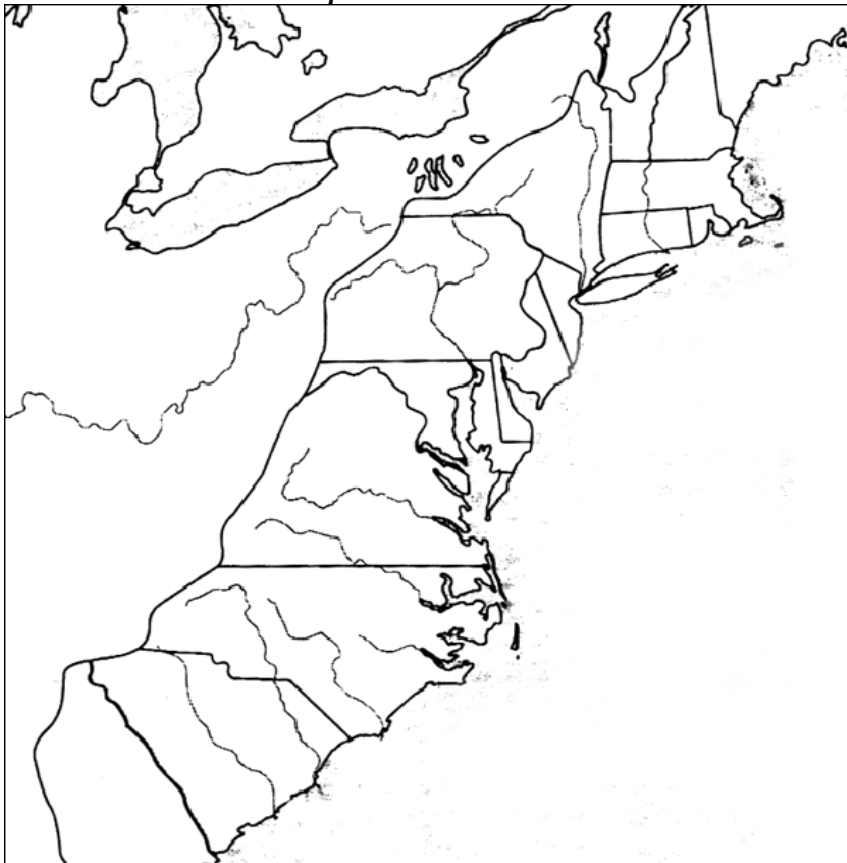


Figure 2 - Mark the main battles of the American Revolution

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

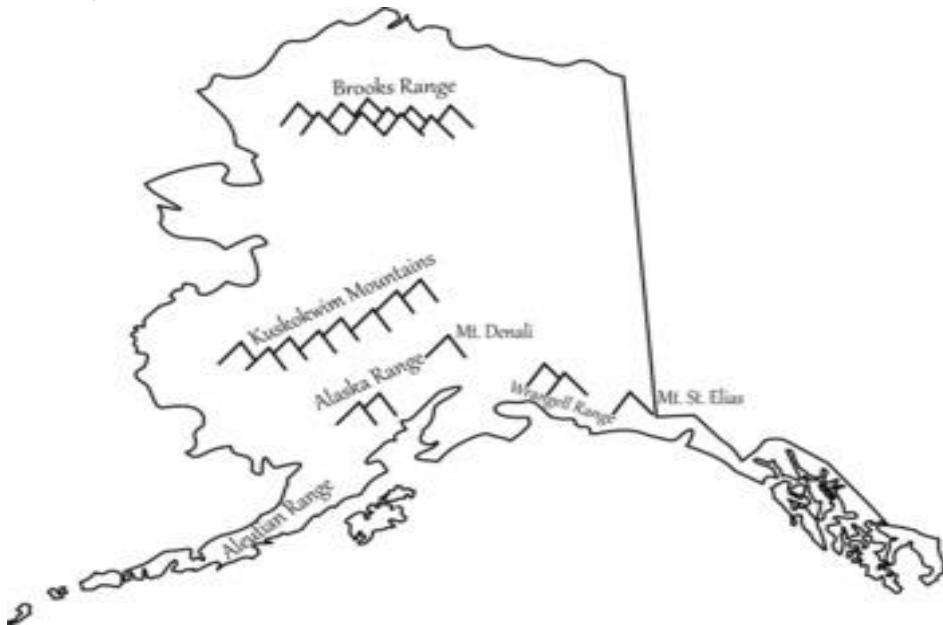


Figure 4 - The map of Alaska

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 blanks.

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
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?

AFRICAN AMERICANS

A. African Americans (also referred to as Black Americans and Afro-Americans) are an ethnic group consisting of Americans with partial or total ancestry from any of the black racial groups of Africa. The term "African American" generally denotes descendants of enslaved Africans who are from the United States. While some Black immigrants or their children may also come to identify as African-American, the majority of first generation immigrants do not, preferring to identify with their nation of origin

B. African Americans constitute the third largest racial ethnic group in the U.S. after White Americans and Hispanic and Latino Americans. Most African Americans are descendants of enslaved people within the boundaries of the present United States. On average, African Americans are of West/Central African with some European descent; some also have Native American and other ancestry

C. African American history began in the 16th century, with Africans from West Africa being sold to European slave traders

and transported across the Atlantic to the Thirteen Colonies. After arriving in the Americas, they were sold as slaves to European colonists and put to work on plantations, particularly in the southern colonies. A few were able to achieve freedom through manumission or escape and founded independent communities before and during the American Revolution. After the United States was founded in 1783, most Black people continued to be enslaved, being most concentrated in the American South, with four million enslaved only liberated during and at the end of the Civil War in 1865.

D. During Reconstruction, they gained citizenship and the right to vote; due to the widespread policy and ideology of White supremacy, they were largely treated as second-class citizens and found themselves soon disenfranchised in the South. These circumstances changed due to participation in the military conflicts of the United States, substantial migration out of the South, the elimination of legal racial segregation, and the civil rights movement which sought political and social freedom. However, racism against African Americans remains a problem into the 21st century. In 2008, Barack Obama became the first African American to be elected president of the United States.

E. African American culture has a significant influence on worldwide culture, making numerous contributions to visual arts, literature, the English language, philosophy, politics, cuisine, sports, and music. The African American contribution to popular music is so profound that virtually all American music, such as jazz, gospel, blues, disco, hip hop, R&B, soul rap and rock have their origins at least partially or entirely among African Americans.

I. Match the passage (A-E) and the title (1-6). You won't need one of the titles.

1. Beginnings of African American History (C)
2. Cultural influence on the world system (E)

3. Ethnos (A)
4. Religious significance in the world (-)
5. Percentage compared to neighboring countries (B)
6. Political question (D)

II. *True, False, Not Stated.*

1. African Americans are called Black Americans (1)
2. African Americans make up the fourth largest racial ethnic group in the US (2)
3. African American history began in 1486 (2)
4. African American culture specializes in writing books (3)

III. *Give synonyms to the words from the text.*

Seller (trader), occasion (circumstances), countless (numerous), truly (virtually), common (widespread), liberation (manumission), freelance (independent)

IV. *Answer questions and confirm in parts from the text.*

1. Who does the African-American group consist of?
2. What racial part are African Americans?
3. When did the history of African Americans begin? How did it happen?
4. In which areas has African-American culture contributed a significant part? What are these spheres?

THE MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR

A. The Mexican-American War, also known in the United States as the Mexican War and in Mexico as the United States intervention in Mexico (Intervención estadounidense en México), was an invasion of Mexico by the United States Army from 1846 to

1848. It followed the 1845 American annexation of Texas, which Mexico still considered its territory. Mexico refused to recognize the Treaties of Velasco, because they were signed by President Antonio López de Santa Anna while he was captured by the Texian Army during the 1836 Texas Revolution. The Republic of Texas was de facto an independent country, but most of its Anglo-American citizens who had moved from the United States to Texas after 1822 wanted to be annexed by the United States.

B. Sectional politics over slavery in the United States were preventing annexation because Texas, formerly a slavery-free territory under Mexican rule, would have been admitted as a slave state, upsetting the balance of power between Northern free states and Southern slave states. In the 1844 United States presidential election, Democrat James K. Polk was elected on a platform of expanding U.S. territory to Oregon, California (also a Mexican territory), and Texas by any means, with the 1845 annexation of Texas furthering that goal. However, the boundary between Texas and Mexico was disputed, with the Republic of Texas and the U.S. asserting it to be the Rio Grande and Mexico claiming it to be the more-northern Nueces River. Polk sent a diplomatic mission to Mexico in an attempt to buy the disputed territory, together with California and everything in-between for \$25 million (equal to \$785,178,571 today), an offer the Mexican government refused. Polk then sent a group of 80 soldiers across the disputed territory to the Rio Grande, ignoring Mexican demands to withdraw. Mexican forces interpreted this as an attack and repelled the U.S. forces on April 25, 1846, a move which Polk used to convince the Congress of the United States to declare war.

C. Beyond the disputed area of Texas, U.S. forces quickly occupied the regional capital of Santa Fe de Nuevo México along the upper Rio Grande. U.S. forces also moved against the province of Alta California and then turned south. The Pacific Squadron of

the U.S. Navy blockaded the Pacific coast in the lower Baja California Territory.

D. Although Mexico was defeated on the battlefield, negotiating peace was a politically fraught issue. Some Mexican factions refused to consider any recognition of its loss of territory. Although Polk formally relieved his peace envoy, Nicholas Trist, of his post as negotiator, Trist ignored the order and successfully concluded the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. It ended the war, and Mexico recognized the cession of present-day Texas, California, Nevada, and Utah as well as parts of present-day Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Wyoming. The U.S. agreed to pay \$15 million for the physical damage of the war and assumed \$3.25 million of debt already owed by the Mexican government to U.S. citizens. Mexico relinquished its claims on Texas and accepted the Rio Grande as its northern border with the United States, a loss of 55% of its territory.

E. The victory and territorial expansion Polk envisioned inspired patriotism among some sections of the United States, but the war and treaty drew fierce criticism for the casualties, monetary cost, and heavy-handedness. The question of how to treat the new acquisitions intensified the debate over slavery in the United States. Although the Wilmot Proviso that explicitly forbade the extension of slavery into conquered Mexican territory was not adopted by Congress, debates about it heightened sectional tensions. Some scholars see the Mexican–American War as leading to the American Civil War. Many officers who had trained at West Point gained experience in the war in Mexico and later played prominent leadership roles during the Civil War.

I. Match the passage (A–E) and the title (1–6). You won't need one of the titles.

1. Division of territory during the war

2. The solution of the political issue and material losses
3. Timeline of the Mexican-American War
4. Naval conquests of American troops
5. Material losses
6. Good skill of officers helped in the Civil War (E)

II. *True, False, Not Stated.*

1. The Mexican-American War lasted from 1846 to 1848
2. The conclusion of the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo put an end to the war
3. More than 1 million people died in the war
4. The officers got a good experience, which was not useful to them later

III. *Give synonyms to the words from the text.*

Invasion (intervention), freelance (independent), effort (attempt), injury (damage), purchase (acquisitions), management (leadership)

IV. *Answer questions and confirm in parts from the text.*

1. What were the dates of the Mexican-American War?
2. How much did the US pay for material damage?
3. Which treaty ended the war? Who signed it?
4. Where did the officers' experience come in handy later?

WASHINGTON, THE CAPITAL

A. Washington, D.C., formally the District of Columbia and commonly called Washington or D.C., is the capital city of the United States. The city is located on the east bank of the Potomac

River, which forms its southwestern border with Virginia, and borders Maryland to its north and east. The city was named for George Washington, a Founding Father, commanding general of the Continental Army in the American Revolutionary War, and the first president of the United States, and the district is named for Columbia, the female personification of the nation.

B. Washington, D.C. represents the southern point of the Northeast megalopolis, one of the nation's largest and most influential cultural, political, and economic regions that runs along its northeastern coast from Boston in the north to Washington, D.C. in the south and includes New York City, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. As the seat of the U.S. federal government and several international organizations, the city is an important world political capital. It is the eighth-most visited city in the U.S. with over two million visitors as of 2019.

C. The U.S. constitution provides for a federal district under the exclusive jurisdiction of the U.S. Congress. Washington, D.C. is not a part of any U.S. state and is not one itself. The Residence Act, adopted on July 16, 1790, approved the creation of the capital district along the Potomac River. The city was founded in 1791, and Congress held its first session there in 1800. The city originally had smaller boundaries than it does now and was intended to be separate from the District of Columbia, while still being within it.

D. In 1801, the territory, formerly part of Maryland and Virginia and including the settlements of Georgetown and Alexandria, was officially recognized as the federal district. In 1846, Congress returned the land originally ceded by Virginia, including the city of Alexandria; in 1871, it created a single municipal government for the remaining portion of the district that only lasted for three years for a variety of reasons, including

budgetary constraints. There have been several unsuccessful efforts to make the city into a state since the 1880s; a statehood bill passed the House of Representatives in 2021 but was not adopted by the U.S. Senate.

E. The city is divided into quadrants, which are centered around the Capitol and include 131 neighborhoods. As of the 2020 census, the city had a population of 689,545, making it the 23rd-most populous city in the U.S., third-most populous city in the Southeast behind Jacksonville and Charlotte, and third-most populous city in the Mid-Atlantic after New York City and Philadelphia. Commuters from the city's Maryland and Virginia suburbs raise the city's daytime population to more than one million during the workweek. The Washington metropolitan area, which includes parts of Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia, is the country's sixth-largest metropolitan area with a 2020 population of 6.3 million residents.

I. Match the passage (A–E) and the title (1–6). You won't need one of the titles.

1. Legislative branch
2. Geographical location of Washington
3. Washington Bills
4. Cultural heritage
5. Population
6. Influential among others

II. True, False, Not Stated.

1. The U.S. constitution provides for a federal district under the exclusive jurisdiction of the U.S. Congress.

2. The city was founded in 1641, and Congress held its first session there in 1800.
3. The city was named for George Washington, a Founding Father.
4. Many nations have lived in Washington.

III. Give synonyms to the words from the text.

Impersonation (personification), urban (municipal), region (area), unlucky (unsuccessful), diversity (variety), association (organizations)

IV. Answer questions and confirm in parts from the text.

1. What does the US Constitution provide for?
2. What has the Residence law approved? When was it accepted?
3. What was the population according to 2020 ?
4. What were the attempts to turn the city into a state?

SYSTEM OF SCHOOL EDUCATION

A. Private schools are free to determine their own curriculum and staffing policies, with voluntary accreditation available through independent regional accreditation authorities, although some state regulation can apply.

B. By state law, education is compulsory over an age range starting between five and eight and ending somewhere between ages sixteen and eighteen, depending on the state. This requirement can be satisfied in public or state-certified private schools, or an approved home school program. In 2013, about 87% of school-age children (those below higher education) attended state-funded public schools, about 10% attended tuition and foundation-funded private schools, and roughly 3% were home-

schooled. Compulsory education is divided into three levels: elementary school, middle or junior high school, and high school.

C. Numerous publicly and privately administered colleges and universities offer a wide variety in post-secondary education. Post-secondary education is divided into college, as the first tertiary degree, and graduate school. Higher education includes public research universities, private liberal arts colleges, historically black colleges and universities, community colleges, for-profit colleges, and many other kinds and combinations of institutions. College enrollment rates in the United States have increased over the long term. At the same time, student loan debt has also risen to \$1.5 trillion.

D. The large majority of the world's top universities, as listed by various ranking organizations, are in the United States, including 19 of the top 25, and the most prestigious – the Harvard University, and the country placed first in the annual U.S. News & World Report Best Countries for Education rankings. The U.S. has by far the most Nobel Prize winners in history, with 403 (having won 406 awards).

E. In 2010, the United States had a higher combined per-pupil spending for primary, secondary, and post-secondary education than any other OECD country (which overlaps with almost all of the countries designated as being developed by the International Monetary Fund and the United Nations) and the U.S. education sector consumed a greater percentage of the U.S. gross domestic product (GDP) than the average OECD country. In 2014, the country spent 6.2% of its GDP on all levels of education—1.0 percentage points above the OECD average of 5.2%. In 2018, primary and secondary per-pupil spending in the United States was 34 percent higher than the OECD average (ranking 5th of 36 countries reporting data), post-secondary per-pupil spending was double the OECD average (ranking 2nd), and

the U.S. education sector consumed 6 percent of the U.S. GDP (ranking 6th).

F. In 2014, the Economist Intelligence Unit rated U.S. education as 14th best in the world. The Programme for International Student Assessment coordinated by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) currently ranks the overall knowledge and skills of American 15-year-olds as 19th in the world in reading literacy, mathematics, and science with the average American student scoring 495, compared with the OECD Average of 488. In 2017, 46.4 % of Americans aged 25 to 64 attained some form of post-secondary education. 48 % of Americans aged 25 to 34 attained some form of tertiary education, about 4 % above the OECD average of 44%. 35 % of Americans aged 25 and over have achieved a bachelor's degree or higher.

I. Match the passage (A–E) and the title (1–6). You won't need one of the titles.

1. The difference between private schools and ordinary ones
2. The world's leading university
3. Educational programs of schools
4. Education expenses
5. Division of school by age
6. Cultural activities of the school
7. Post-secondary education

II. True, False, Not Stated.

1. In 2013, about 10% attended tuition and foundation-funded private schools.
2. Numerous public and private colleges and universities do not offer a wide range of post-secondary education.

3. In 2014, the Economist Intelligence Unit rated U.S. education as 14th best in the world.

4. Most of the population would like to attend private schools, but do not have the opportunity.

III. Give synonyms to the words from the text.

Define (determine), freelance (independent), mandatory (compulsory), receipt (enrollment), demand (requirement)

IV. Answer questions and confirm in parts from the text.

1. How many percent of school-age children attended public schools in 2013?

2. What is the most prestigious university?

3. In what year did the Economist Intelligence Unit rate American education as the 14th best in the world?

4. At what age is education mandatory under state law?

MAIN BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY

First of all, the United States continues to sustain its position as one of the world's most powerful and largest economies. As per the latest 2023 estimate, the US GDP of \$25.35 trillion is the largest nominal GDP in the world, which accounts for about a quarter of the world's nominal GDP. The United States also has the most technologically powerful and innovative economy in the world.

USA is a highly industrialized country with various branches of heavy industry prevailing, namely the mining, metallurgical, automobile and chemical industries as well as engineering. Many branches of light industry are also developed,

among them are the textile, clothing, food and woodworking industries.

By Purchasing Power Parity, the US holds more than 16% of the gross world product and is considered to be the second-largest in the world, just behind the People's Republic of China. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic at the beginning of March 2020, the US economy suffered major setbacks because of the shutting down of significant sections of the country's economy.

The United States is rich in natural resources the main being iron ore, coal and oil. The nation produces more than 100 million tons of iron a year. Four fifths of the ore mined in the USA comes from the Great Lakes region. Though a great deal of the ore has been used up, its resources have not been exhausted, most of the coal mined in the USA is used by power plants to produce electricity. Coal is also used in the chemical industry for the manufacture of plastics and other synthetics. The production, processing and marketing of such oil products as petrol (called "gasoline" or "gas" in the USA) make up one of America's largest industries. The basic metals and minerals mined in the United States are zinc, copper and silver.

There are two branches of agriculture in the United States. They are crop production and animal husbandry. Some of the main crops grown in the USA are wheat, maize, cotton, tobacco and fruit. Cattle breeding and pig raising make up an important branch of America's agriculture.

Motor industry heart - area of Detroit (the country northeast). High technologies are most developed in a so-called Silicon Valley (California), Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, New

York. Also New York – one of the world centres of light industry, the fashion industry.

New industries are created as new discoveries are made in physics, chemistry and other sciences. Atomic energy, for example, has created a wide range of new industries. Electronics has become a major industry. Great emphasis is being made on the war industry.

I. Ask the questions.

- What was the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the USA economy?
- What natural resources is the United States rich in?
- What is the main use of coal in the USA?
- Where is the heart of the motor industry in the USA?
- Where are high technologies most developed in the USA?
- What new industries have been created by discoveries in physics and chemistry?

II. True/false.

- The United States has a weak and outdated economy.
- The US economy didn't suffer any setbacks due to COVID-19.
- Most of the coal mined in the US is used for home heating.
- Animal husbandry is an important branch of American agriculture.
- New discoveries in science can lead to the creation of new industries in the US.

III. Complete the sentences with words from the text.

- Four fifths of the ore mined in the USA comes from...

- Coal is also used in ... for the manufacture of plastics and other synthetics
- By Purchasing Power Parity, the US holds more than 16% of the gross world product and is considered to be ...-largest in the world, just behind ...

IV. Write out the sentence from the text with the words given below:

Electricity, resources, the ore, exhausted, coal, the USA

THE BRITISH – AMERICAN WAR (1812–1814)

The British-American War (1812–1814) was a military conflict that occurred between the United States of America and Great Britain. It began due to a variety of reasons including Britain's seizure of American ships, its attempt to restrict American trade and its support for Native American tribes who were fighting against American expansion.

The war began on June 18, 1812, when the United States declared war on Great Britain. The American forces were poorly trained and equipped, and they faced a formidable enemy in Great Britain. However, they were determined to defend their nation's rights and honor, and this gave them a fighting chance.

The first year of the war was a series of defeats for the Americans. The British blockaded American ports and attacked American ships, weakening the American economy. However, the Americans scored some victories on land, including the Battle of Lake Erie in September 1813, which secured control of the Great Lakes.

The war turned in favor of the Americans in 1814, when they successfully repelled a British invasion of the United States.

This victory was followed by the Battle of Baltimore, where American troops repelled a British assault on Fort McHenry, inspiring Francis Scott Key to write "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The Treaty of Ghent, signed on December 24, 1814, ended the war. It returned all territories to their pre-war borders and prohibited the practice of impressment, where British forces had been taking American sailors and forcing them into service in the British Navy.

The British-American War had far-reaching effects. One immediate consequence was the strengthening of American national pride and identity. It also led to a sense of unity among Americans as they fought to defend their nation's sovereignty. The war also increased American industrialization as the embargo and blockade forced Americans to produce their own goods.

Overall, the British-American War was a significant event in American history. While it was not a clear victory for either side, it helped to shape the identity of the United States as a nation and cemented its place on the world stage.

I. Answer the questions.

- What were the reasons for the British-American War?
- When did the war begin and what happened during the first year?
- What was the turning point in the war for the Americans?
- When and how did the war end?
- What were some of the consequences of the war for the United States?
- Was there a clear victory for either side in the war?
- How did the war shape the identity of the United States as a nation?

II. True/false.

- The British-American War began due to Britain's attempt to restrict American trade and support for Native American tribes.
- The American forces were well-trained and equipped when the war began.
- American ports were not blockaded during the first year of the war.
- The Battle of Lake Erie secured control of the Atlantic Ocean.
- The Americans successfully repelled a British invasion of the United States in 1814.
- Francis Scott Key wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner" after the Battle of Baltimore.
- The Treaty of Ghent ended the war in 1812.
- The practice of impressment was prohibited by the Treaty of Ghent.
- The British-American War had no significant effects on American history.
- The war helped to shape the identity of the United States as a nation.

III. Complete the sentences with words from the text.

- The British blockaded American ports and attacked American ships, weakening ...
- However, the Americans scored some victories on ..., including ... in September 1813, which secured control of the Great Lakes
- ... was the strengthening of American national pride and identity

IV. Write out the sentence from the text with the words given below.

Own goods, American, industrialization, embargo.

NEW ORLEANS

New Orleans: A City of Culture, History, and Diversity.

New Orleans, also known as "The Big Easy," is a vibrant, colorful, and unique city located in the southern state of Louisiana, USA. It is famous for its vibrant music scene, delicious food, and its rich cultural history, making it a popular destination for tourists from all over the world.

One of the most popular aspects of New Orleans is its music scene. The city is the birthplace of jazz, which originated in the early 20th century from African American communities in the city. Today, visitors can enjoy live music in many venues, from street performers in the French Quarter to world-renowned jazz clubs like Preservation Hall.

Another key aspect of the city's culture is its unique cuisine. New Orleans is famous for its creole and Cajun dishes like gumbo, jambalaya, and beignets. Visitors should not miss the chance to try some of the city's signature dishes at iconic restaurants such as Commander's Palace and Cafe du Monde.

New Orleans is also known for its rich history. The city was founded in 1718 by the French explorer Jean-Baptiste Le Moyne de Bienville and was named after Philippe II, Duke of Orléans. It has a long and complex history, especially with regards to its role in slavery, the American Civil War, and Hurricane Katrina in 2005.

Despite the challenges the city has faced, it remains a place of diversity and inclusiveness. New Orleans is home to a

vibrant LGBTQ+ community, and the annual Mardi Gras celebration is famous for its spectacular parades and costumes. Visitors can also learn more about the city's African American history at destinations like the Whitney Plantation and the Backstreet Cultural Museum.

To experience all the city has to offer, visitors should explore neighborhoods like the French Quarter, the Garden District, and the Bywater. The French Quarter is particularly famous for its colorful architecture, street performers, and lively atmosphere.

Overall, New Orleans is a city that truly has something for everyone. Whether you're interested in music, food, history, or just want to experience a unique and vibrant city, New Orleans is definitely worth a visit.

I. Ask the questions.

- What is New Orleans known for?
- What is unique about the city's music scene?
- What are some signature dishes visitors should try in New Orleans?
- What is the history of New Orleans and how has it influenced the city?
- What makes New Orleans a diverse and inclusive city?

II. True/false.

- New Orleans is located in Texas.
- Jazz originated in New Orleans.
- Visitors can only enjoy live music in jazz clubs.
- New Orleans is famous for its Italian cuisine.

- The city was named after a French duke.
- Mardi Gras celebrations are known for their spectacular costumes.

- Visitors should only explore the French Quarter.
- New Orleans has a diverse and inclusive community.

III. Complete the sentences with words from the text.

- One of the most popular aspects of New Orleans ...
- New Orleans is famous for its ... and ... dishes like gumbo, jambalaya, and beignets.
 - Visitors can also learn more about the city's African American history at destinations like the ... and ...
 - New Orleans, also known as "The Big Easy," is a vibrant, colorful, and unique city located in ...

IV. Write out the sentence from the text with the words given below.

Long, history, regards, slavery, Hurricane Katrina, complex.

RELIGION AND RELIGIONS GROUPS

Religion has always been an important part of American culture and history. It is a diverse and complex topic, ranging from Christianity and Judaism to Islam and Hinduism, among others. The majority of Americans are Christians, with Protestantism and Catholicism being the two largest branches. However, there are also a significant number of non-Christian religions present in the country.

One characteristic of religion in America is the freedom of religion, which is guaranteed by the First Amendment to the U.S.

Constitution. Religious diversity is celebrated, and people are free to practice their own faith without fear of persecution.

There are also numerous religious groups and organizations throughout the country, ranging from small, local congregations to large, influential national organizations. These groups play an important role in the daily lives of their members, providing a sense of community, support, and guidance.

Some religious groups in America have been the subject of controversy and scrutiny, particularly those that have been accused of engaging in extremist or harmful practices. The most prominent examples include Scientology, the Westboro Baptist Church, and the Branch Davidians, among others.

Despite the controversies and differences in beliefs, religions in America have played an important role in shaping the country's cultural and moral values. They have influenced politics and social issues, helped to inspire social movements, and provided comfort and guidance to millions of people.

I. Ask the questions.

- What is the majority religion in America?
- What guarantees freedom of religion in the US?
- What role do religious groups play in the lives of their members?
- Name some controversial religious groups in America.

II. True/False.

- Religion has never been a part of American culture and history.
- There is only one religion practiced in America.

- Christianity and Judaism are the only religions practiced in America.

- The majority of Americans practice Catholicism.
- Religious diversity is celebrated in America.
- People are not allowed to practice their own faith in America.

- There are no religious groups or organizations in America.
- Religious groups in America do not provide support to their members.

- There have never been any controversies surrounding religious groups in America.

- Religions in America have not had an impact on cultural and moral values.

III. Complete the sentences with words from the text.

- ... are Christians, with Protestantism and Catholicism being the two largest branches.

- Religious diversity is celebrated, and people are ... to practice their own faith without ...

- ... religions in America have played an important role in shaping ... and moral values

IV. Write out the sentence from the text with the words given below.

Local, religious, organizations, the country, small, congregations.

WORKSHEETS ON THE HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF CANADA

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE COUNTRY

1. Complete the missing information

Canada is the second largest country in the world. Its territory stretches from the _____ Ocean to the _____ Ocean. Along with the capital – _____, the largest metropolitan areas are M_____, Calgary, W_____ and Toronto.

The population of this large country is _____ million people. In the country, two languages have an official status – English and French. English is the dominant language in all provinces with the exception of _____.

It is here that such attractions as _____ Falls and the _____ Mountains are

It is a technologically advanced and industrialized state. Canada has a diversified economy based on plentiful natural resources and trade. The country's factories manufacture a variety of products, from jet planes and ocean-going ships to paper. A lot of wheat is grown in Canada. Canada manages to create a good economic level and maintain it at the expense of the oil industry and t_____ processing.

CANADA ACT

Canada Act, also called **Constitution Act of 1982**, Canada's constitution approved by the British Parliament on March 25, 1982, and proclaimed by Queen Elizabeth II on April 17,

1982, making Canada wholly independent. The document contains the original statute that established the Canadian Confederation in 1867 (the British North America Act), the amendments made to it by the British Parliament over the years, and new material resulting from negotiations between the federal and provincial governments between 1980 and 1982.

The new constitution represented a compromise between Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's vision of "one Canada with two official languages" and the particular concerns of the provinces. A novel part of the document was the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. This set down 34 rights to be observed across Canada, ranging from freedom of religion to linguistic and educational rights based on the test of numbers. Many of the rights could be overridden by a "notwithstanding clause," which allowed both the federal Parliament and the provincial legislatures to set aside guarantees in the Charter. Designed to preserve parliamentary supremacy, a basic political principle in Canada, "notwithstanding clauses" would have to be renewed every five years to remain in force. Thus the Charter of Rights was not fully entrenched in the Canadian constitution as the Bill of Rights was in that of the United States.

The Canada Act also contained a formula for its amendment in Canada, a subject that had defeated attempts to gain agreement on a new constitution as far back as 1927. Under the formula, resolutions of the Canadian Parliament, accompanied by the concurrence of two-thirds of the provinces (7) representing at least 50 percent of the country's population, would be sufficient to approve a constitutional amendment. Other sections of the act recognized the aboriginal and treaty rights of native peoples, strengthened the provinces' jurisdiction over their natural

resources, and committed the central government to provide public services of reasonable quality across Canada by ensuring revenue (equalization) payments to the provinces.

The constitutional changes having been extensively discussed in Canada since their presentation in 1980, and their mode of procedure having secured judicial endorsement in 1981, there was little opposition when they came before the British Parliament early in 1982. All major British parties supported them, although some members of Parliament felt that native rights were inadequately protected. Queen Elizabeth II gave royal assent to the Canada Act on March 29, 115 years to the day after Queen Victoria, her great-great-grandmother, had approved the federation act of 1867. Thus the last legal tie with Great Britain was severed, and Canada became a fully sovereign state.

Although the people of Quebec were deeply divided over the merits of the new constitution, the Quebec government—strongly separatist—went ahead with its opposition to the changes. The Quebec government took its case to the courts, but the Quebec Court of Appeal, on April 7, 1982, held that Quebec did not possess a veto over constitutional change, even if it affected provincial jurisdiction. Again, on September 8, the Superior Court of Quebec held that sections of Quebec's controversial language law, Bill 101, were unconstitutional because they conflicted with the new Charter of Rights. Bill 101 required English-speaking Canadian parents educated outside Quebec to send their children to French schools if they moved to Quebec. The Charter of Rights, on the other hand, guarantees minority language education in all provinces for children of Canadian citizens where numbers warrant the establishment of

schools. Quebec's claim to a constitutional veto was decisively rejected by the Supreme Court of Canada, 9-0, on Dec. 6, 1982.

I. Fill in the gaps.

endorsement, statute, constitution, independent, native, defeated, procedure, central, allowed, superior, appeal, bill, negotiations, reasonable, rights, english-speaking, provincial, parliamentary, veto, divided, guarantees, approved, constitutional, opposition, quebec, legislatures, recognized, religion

Canada Act, also called ____ (1) Act of 1982, Canada's constitution ____ (2) by the British Parliament on March 25, 1982, and proclaimed by Queen Elizabeth II on April 17, 1982, making Canada wholly ____ (3). The document contains the original ____ (4) that established the Canadian Confederation in 1867 (the British North America Act), the amendments made to it by the British Parliament over the years, and new material resulting from ____ (5) between the federal and ____ (6) governments between 1980 and 1982.

The new constitution represented a compromise between Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's vision of "one Canada with two official languages" and the particular concerns of the provinces. A novel part of the document was the Charter of ____ (7) and Freedoms. This set down 34 rights to be observed across Canada, ranging from freedom of ____ (8) to linguistic and educational rights based on the test of numbers. Many of the rights could be overridden by a "notwithstanding clause," which ____ (9) both the federal Parliament and the provincial ____ (10) to set aside guarantees in the Charter. Designed to preserve ____ (11) supremacy, a basic political principle in Canada,

“notwithstanding clauses” would have to be renewed every five years to remain in force. Thus the Charter of Rights was not fully entrenched in the Canadian ____ (12) as the ____ (13) of Rights was in that of the United States.

The Canada Act also contained a formula for its amendment in Canada, a subject that had ____ (14) attempts to gain agreement on a new constitution as far back as 1927. Under the formula, resolutions of the Canadian Parliament, accompanied by the concurrence of two-thirds of the provinces (7) representing at least 50 percent of the country’s population, would be sufficient to approve a constitutional amendment. Other sections of the act ____ (15) the aboriginal and treaty rights of ____ (16) peoples, strengthened the provinces’ jurisdiction over their natural resources, and committed the ____ (17) government to provide public services of ____ (18) quality across Canada by ensuring revenue (equalization) payments to the provinces.

The ____ (19) changes having been extensively discussed in Canada since their presentation in 1980, and their mode of ____ (20) having secured judicial ____ (21) in 1981, there was little ____ (22) when they came before the British Parliament early in 1982. All major British parties supported them, although some members of Parliament felt that native rights were inadequately protected. Queen Elizabeth II gave royal assent to the Canada Act on March 29, 115 years to the day after Queen Victoria, her great-great-grandmother, had approved the federation act of 1867. Thus the last legal tie with Great Britain was severed, and Canada became a fully sovereign state.

Although the people of Quebec were deeply ____ (23) over the merits of the new constitution, the ____ (24) government—strongly separatist—went ahead with its opposition to the

changes. The Quebec government took its case to the courts, but the Quebec Court of ____ (25), on April 7, 1982, held that Quebec did not possess a veto over constitutional change, even if it affected provincial jurisdiction. Again, on September 8, the ____ (26) Court of Quebec held that sections of Quebec's controversial language law, Bill 101, were unconstitutional because they conflicted with the new Charter of Rights. Bill 101 required ____ (27) Canadian parents educated outside Quebec to send their children to French schools if they moved to Quebec. The Charter of Rights, on the other hand, ____ (28) minority language education in all provinces for children of Canadian citizens where numbers warrant the establishment of schools. Quebec's claim to a constitutional ____ (29) was decisively rejected by the Supreme Court of Canada, 9-0, on Dec. 6, 1982.

II. Choose the correct answer.

1. When was the Canada Act proclaimed by Queen Elizabeth II?

- a) March 25, 1982
- b) April 17, 1982
- c) December 6, 1982
- d) September 8, 1982

2. What is the Canada Act?

a) A document that established the Canadian Confederation in 1867

b) A document that contains the original statute that established the Canadian Confederation in 1867, amendments made to it by the British Parliament over the years, and new material resulting from negotiations between the federal and provincial governments between 1980 and 1982

c) A document that set down 34 rights to be observed across Canada

d) A document that recognized the aboriginal and treaty rights of native peoples

3. What is the Charter of Rights and Freedoms?

a) A document that established the Canadian Confederation in 1867

b) A document that contains the original statute that established the Canadian Confederation in 1867, amendments made to it by the British Parliament over the years, and new material resulting from negotiations between the federal and provincial governments between 1980 and 1982

c) A document that set down 34 rights to be observed across Canada

d) A document that recognized the aboriginal and treaty rights of native peoples

4. What is the "notwithstanding clause"?

a) A clause that allowed both the federal Parliament and the provincial legislatures to set aside guarantees in the Charter of Rights and Freedoms

b) A clause that set down 34 rights to be observed across Canada

c) A clause that recognized the aboriginal and treaty rights of native peoples

d) A clause that contained a formula for its amendment in Canada

5. What is the formula for amending the Canada Act in Canada?

a) Resolutions of the Canadian Parliament, accompanied by the concurrence of two-thirds of the provinces (7) representing at

least 50 percent of the country's population, would be sufficient to approve a constitutional amendment

b) The federal Parliament and the provincial legislatures can set aside guarantees in the Charter of Rights and Freedoms

c) The central government provides public services of reasonable quality across Canada by ensuring revenue (equalization) payments to the provinces

d) The Canada Act recognized the aboriginal and treaty rights of native peoples

6. What was the reaction of the people of Quebec to the new constitution?

a) They were deeply divided over the merits of the new constitution

b) They supported the new constitution

c) They opposed the new constitution

d) They did not care about the new constitution

7. What did the Quebec government do in response to the changes in the constitution?

a) They supported the changes

b) They took their case to the courts

c) They ignored the changes

d) They celebrated the changes

8. What did the Quebec Court of Appeal hold on April 7, 1982?

a) Quebec possessed a veto over constitutional change

b) Quebec did not possess a veto over constitutional change

c) Quebec had the power to make constitutional changes

d) Quebec had no say in constitutional changes

9. What did the Superior Court of Quebec hold on September 8, 1982?

a) Sections of Quebec's controversial language law, Bill 101, were unconstitutional because they conflicted with the new Charter of Rights

b) Sections of Quebec's controversial language law, Bill 101, were constitutional

c) Quebec's controversial language law, Bill 101, was repealed

d) Quebec's controversial language law, Bill 101, was amended

10. How did the Supreme Court of Canada respond to Quebec's claim to a constitutional veto?

a) They supported Quebec's claim

b) They rejected Quebec's claim

c) They ignored Quebec's claim

d) They were divided on Quebec's claim

III. Answer the questions.

1. What is the Canada Act, and when was it proclaimed?

2. What does the Canada Act contain, and how did it come about?

3. What was Pierre Elliott Trudeau's vision for Canada, and how was it reflected in the new constitution?

4. What is the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, and what rights does it guarantee?

5. How can the "notwithstanding clause" be used to override guarantees in the Charter of Rights and Freedoms?

6. How is the process for amending the Canadian constitution outlined in the Canada Act?

7. What other provisions are included in the Canada Act, and what do they aim to achieve?

8. Was there opposition to the constitutional changes in Canada, and if so, from whom?

9. What was Quebec's position on the changes, and how did the courts respond to their objections?

10. When did Canada become a fully sovereign state, and what significance does this have?

FLAG OF CANADA

The establishment of the Canadian federation in 1867 was not accompanied by the creation of a special flag for the country. The imperial Union Jack and other British flags were considered sufficient, although a coat of arms (in the form of a heraldic shield) was granted by Queen Victoria in 1868. The Canadian shield was composed of the arms of the four original provinces—Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. In 1892 this shield became a badge on the British Red Ensign, which served as a special civil ensign (later called the Canadian Red Ensign) for Canadian vessels. On land, that defaced ensign was used, without authorization, as an unofficial national flag combining Canadian patriotism and loyalty to Britain. Perhaps in imitation of the stars added to the United States flag whenever a new state joined the Union, Canadians routinely added official provincial shields to the arms of Canada. Flags with those shields were often decorated as well with the imperial crown, a wreath of maple leaves, and/or a beaver. The Union Jack continued to fly on land.

A major change in symbols took place in 1921, when Canada was granted a distinctive new coat of arms; it quartered the symbols of England, Scotland, Ireland, and France with three green maple leaves on a silver background. That shield replaced the 1868 original in Canadian ensigns three years later. In 1957 a

revised artistic version incorporated red maple leaves instead of green “to show the maturity of the country.”

Agitation for a distinctive Canadian flag increased following World War II. While the Canadian Red Ensign was recognized for use on government buildings and as a national flag abroad, many felt that it did not properly identify the distinctive local culture and traditions. Heated debate took place in 1964 following the promise of Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson that Canada would acquire its own national flag prior to the centennial of confederation in 1967. Months of public and parliamentary debate resulted in approval (December 1964) of the new Maple Leaf Flag, which became official by royal proclamation on February 15, 1965, and is now broadly supported by the Canadian population. The maple leaf had been a national symbol since at least 1868, and its red colour has been described as a symbol of Canadian sacrifice during World War I. Pearson’s original flag proposal showed three red maple leaves on a white field with narrow blue vertical stripes at either end. Several individuals have been credited with suggestions that resulted in the final design, which broadened the stripes and changed them to red to emphasize the national colours (red and white). A single maple leaf gave a distinctive and easily recognizable central symbol.

Tasks

I. Fill in the gaps.

recognized, beaver, patriotism, culture, debate, imperial, decorated, provinces, suggestions, imitation, minister, confederation, stripes, served, leaf, distinctive, Victoria, increased, union, federation, maple

The establishment of the Canadian ____ (1) in 1867 was not accompanied by the creation of a special flag for the country. The imperial ____ (2) Jack and other British flags were considered sufficient, although a coat of arms (in the form of a heraldic shield) was granted by Queen ____ (3) in 1868. The Canadian shield was composed of the arms of the four original ____ (4) – Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. In 1892 this shield became a badge on the British Red Ensign, which ____ (5) as a special civil ensign (later called the Canadian Red Ensign) for Canadian vessels. On land, that defaced ensign was used, without authorization, as an unofficial national flag combining Canadian ____ (6) and loyalty to Britain. Perhaps in ____ (7) of the stars added to the United States flag whenever a new state joined the Union, Canadians routinely added official provincial shields to the arms of Canada. Flags with those shields were often ____ (8) as well with the ____ (9) crown, a wreath of maple leaves, and/or a ____ (10). The Union Jack continued to fly on land.

A major change in symbols took place in 1921, when Canada was granted a ____ (11) new coat of arms; it quartered the symbols of England, Scotland, Ireland, and France with three green maple leaves on a silver background. That shield replaced the 1868 original in Canadian ensigns three years later. In 1957 a revised artistic version incorporated red ____ (12) leaves instead of green “to show the maturity of the country.”

Agitation for a distinctive Canadian flag ____ (13) following World War II. While the Canadian Red Ensign was ____ (14) for use on government buildings and as a national flag abroad, many felt that it did not properly identify the distinctive local ____ (15) and traditions. Heated ____ (16) took place in 1964 following the promise of Prime ____ (17)

Lester B. Pearson that Canada would acquire its own national flag prior to the centennial of ____ (18) in 1967. Months of public and parliamentary debate resulted in approval (December 1964) of the new Maple Leaf Flag, which became official by royal proclamation on February 15, 1965, and is now broadly supported by the Canadian population. The maple ____ (19) had been a national symbol since at least 1868, and its red colour has been described as a symbol of Canadian sacrifice during World War I. Pearson's original flag proposal showed three red maple leaves on a white field with narrow blue vertical stripes at either end. Several individuals have been credited with ____ (20) that resulted in the final design, which broadened the ____ (21) and changed them to red to emphasize the national colours (red and white). A single maple leaf gave a distinctive and easily recognizable central symbol.

II. Choose the correct variant.

1. When was the Canadian federation established?
 - a) 1868
 - b) 1892
 - c) 1921
 - d) 1967
2. What was the Canadian shield composed of?
 - a) The arms of the four original provinces
 - b) The Union Jack and other British flags
 - c) A coat of arms granted by Queen Victoria
 - d) The symbols of England, Scotland, Ireland, and France
3. What was the British Red Ensign used for?
 - a) A special civil ensign for Canadian vessels
 - b) A national flag for Canada

- c) A badge for the Canadian shield
 - d) A symbol of Canadian patriotism
4. What did Canadians add to the arms of Canada on their flags?
- a) Official provincial shields
 - b) Stars
 - c) The imperial crown
 - d) A beaver
5. When did Canada acquire a distinctive new coat of arms?
- a) 1868
 - b) 1892
 - c) 1921
 - d) 1957
6. What did the new coat of arms quarter?
- a) The symbols of England, Scotland, Ireland, and France
 - b) The arms of the four original provinces
 - c) The maple leaf
 - d) The Union Jack
7. Why was there agitation for a distinctive Canadian flag?
- a) The Canadian Red Ensign was not recognized for use on government buildings
 - b) It did not properly identify the distinctive local culture and traditions
 - c) The Union Jack continued to fly on land
 - d) The maple leaf was not a national symbol
8. When did the Maple Leaf Flag become official?
- a) December 1964
 - b) February 15, 1965
 - c) 1868
 - d) 1957

9. What was the original design proposal for the Maple Leaf Flag?

a) Three red maple leaves on a white field with narrow blue vertical stripes at either end

b) A single maple leaf on a red field with narrow white vertical stripes at either end

c) A red maple leaf on a white field with narrow green vertical stripes at either end

d) Three white maple leaves on a red field with narrow blue vertical stripes at either end

10. What was the reason for changing the original design proposal?

a) To emphasize the national colours (red and white)

b) To show the maturity of the country

c) To broaden the stripes

d) To make it more easily recognizable

III. Answer the questions to the text.

1. Why was there no special flag for Canada when the federation was established in 1867?

2. What was the Canadian shield, and how did it become a badge on the British Red Ensign?

3. How did Canadians use flags with provincial shields to show their patriotism and loyalty to Britain?

4. When did Canada receive a distinctive new coat of arms, and what symbols did it incorporate?

5. Why did many Canadians feel that the Canadian Red Ensign did not properly identify their local culture and traditions?

6. Who promised that Canada would acquire its own national flag prior to the centennial of confederation in 1967?

7. What was the original design proposal for the Maple Leaf Flag, and how did it change before becoming official?

8. What is the significance of the maple leaf as a national symbol in Canada?

9. What role did public and parliamentary debate play in the creation of the Maple Leaf Flag?

10. How has the Maple Leaf Flag been received by the Canadian population?

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA. PARTIES AND OPPOSITION

Political parties

Political parties are organizations that unite around an ideology and seek to gain political office in order to develop their views and policies in law. They are the base upon which the business of the legislature is organized and conducted. Elections are fought and successful candidates find their seats in the legislature on a party basis, and it is through parties that the Upper and Lower House and their committees conduct business. On rare occasions, independent candidates – who are not affiliated with a given party – win a seat in the Commons or are appointed to the Senate.

Opposition

Opposition in the House of Commons is meant to ensure respect for dissenting points of view, with Members of Parliament sitting opposite the government, acting as its watchdogs. The Official Opposition is usually the largest opposition party in the House of Commons. However, if two opposition parties hold the

same number of seats, the Speaker of the House of Commons designates which party becomes the Official Opposition. Along with the Official Opposition, other opposition parties (those with at least 12 seats) receive special parliamentary funding in order to facilitate research for the purpose of encouraging opposition, criticism, and debate. Opposition members also facilitate the existence (in the case of the Official Opposition) of a “government in waiting.”

The Leader of the Opposition is a formal office of Parliament. The leader can come from either the Senate or the House of Commons but usually comes from the Commons, where he or she sits directly opposite the prime minister (two swords’ length away). The Leader of the Opposition commands the same salary as a Cabinet minister and has the privilege of always asking the first question in Question Period. The Leader of the Opposition must be consulted, by law, before certain decisions are made by government.

Parliamentary procedure

A normal parliamentary session is divided into sitting days and adjournment periods. The prorogation of Parliament brings an end to a particular session. When Parliament reconvenes, the new session begins with a Speech from the Throne, which announces the government’s legislative program for the session. Dissolution, which marks the end of a Parliament, can occur anytime within the 5-year period and is invoked by the governor general on the advice of the prime minister. Dissolution involves an election and the formation of a newly elected Parliament.

Parliamentary privilege ensures that Parliament shall not only be unconstrained in what it can debate but that the individual legislators shall enjoy complete freedom of speech. The

written rules of Parliament guarantee the rights of opposition parties to criticize without fear of retribution by the governing party. Privilege also protects legislators from slander for anything said in the chambers and committees.

Committees

Parliament has many committees, which perform functions that cannot be adequately accomplished in debate or during Question Period. Much of the day-to-day work of both the Senate and the House of Commons takes place in standing or special committees. There are six types of committees in total. The work carried out by committees helps inform parliamentarians on issues of concern to the electorate. They often collect information that is valuable to public debate. Committees interact with citizens, bringing their voice directly to elected representatives. While Question Period in Parliament receives full media attention, the valuable work in committees tends to go unreported; however, most of it is recorded by Parliament and available to the public.

Tasks

I. Fill in the gaps.

issues, elected, opposition, representatives, leader, lower, protects, committees, privilege, attention, legislature, dissolution, facilitate, respect, official, accomplished, candidates, organizations, cabinet, reconvenes, commons, legislators, seats, parliamentary
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Political parties

Political parties are ____ (1) that unite around an ideology and seek to gain political office in order to develop their views and policies in law. They are the base upon which the business of the ____ (2) is organized and conducted. Elections are fought and successful candidates find their seats in the legislature on a party

basis, and it is through parties that the Upper and ____ (3) House and their committees conduct business. On rare occasions, independent ____ (4) – who are not affiliated with a given party – win a seat in the Commons or are appointed to the Senate.

Opposition

Opposition in the House of Commons is meant to ensure ____ (5) for dissenting points of view, with Members of Parliament sitting opposite the government, acting as its watchdogs. The Official Opposition is usually the largest opposition party in the House of Commons. However, if two opposition parties hold the same number of ____ (6), the Speaker of the House of Commons designates which party becomes the ____ (7) Opposition. Along with the Official Opposition, other opposition parties (those with at least 12 seats) receive special parliamentary funding in order to ____ (8) research for the purpose of encouraging opposition, criticism, and debate. Opposition members also facilitate the existence (in the case of the Official Opposition) of a “government in waiting.”

The ____ (9) of the Opposition is a formal office of Parliament. The leader can come from either the Senate or the House of ____ (10) but usually comes from the Commons, where he or she sits directly opposite the prime minister (two swords’ length away). The Leader of the Opposition commands the same salary as a ____ (11) minister and has the privilege of always asking the first question in Question Period. The Leader of the Opposition must be consulted, by law, before certain decisions are made by government.

Parliamentary procedure

A normal ____ (12) session is divided into sitting days and adjournment periods. The prorogation of Parliament brings an

end to a particular session. When Parliament ____ (13), the new session begins with a Speech from the Throne, which announces the government's legislative program for the session. ____ (14), which marks the end of a Parliament, can occur anytime within the 5-year period and is invoked by the governor general on the advice of the prime minister. Dissolution involves an election and the formation of a newly ____ (15) Parliament.

Parliamentary ____ (16) ensures that Parliament shall not only be unconstrained in what it can debate but that the individual ____ (17) shall enjoy complete freedom of speech. The written rules of Parliament guarantee the rights of ____ (18) parties to criticize without fear of retribution by the governing party. Privilege also ____ (19) legislators from slander for anything said in the chambers and committees.

Committees

Parliament has many ____ (20), which perform functions that cannot be adequately ____ (21) in debate or during Question Period. Much of the day-to-day work of both the Senate and the House of Commons takes place in standing or special committees. There are six types of committees in total. The work carried out by committees helps inform parliamentarians on ____ (22) of concern to the electorate. They often collect information that is valuable to public debate. Committees interact with citizens, bringing their voice directly to elected ____ (23). While Question Period in Parliament receives full media ____ (24), the valuable work in committees tends to go unreported; however, most of it is recorded by Parliament and available to the public.

II. Choose the correct answer.

1. What are political parties?

- a) Organizations that seek to gain political office
 - b) Organizations that seek to gain financial benefits
 - c) Organizations that seek to gain social media attention
 - d) Organizations that seek to gain fame
2. How do successful candidates find their seats in the legislature?
- a) On a party basis
 - b) By winning an independent seat
 - c) By being appointed by the Senate
 - d) By being appointed by the Speaker of the House
3. What is the purpose of opposition in the House of Commons?
- a) To ensure respect for dissenting points of view
 - b) To ensure respect for the government's views
 - c) To ensure respect for the Speaker's views
 - d) To ensure respect for the opposition party's views
4. Who usually becomes the Official Opposition in the House of Commons?
- a) The largest opposition party
 - b) The smallest opposition party
 - c) The party with the most independent seats
 - d) The party with the most appointed seats
5. What is the purpose of special parliamentary funding for opposition parties?
- a) To facilitate research for the purpose of encouraging opposition, criticism, and debate
 - b) To facilitate research for the purpose of encouraging the government's views
 - c) To facilitate research for the purpose of encouraging the Speaker's views

d) To facilitate research for the purpose of encouraging the opposition party's views

6. What is the Leader of the Opposition?

- a) A formal office of Parliament
- b) A formal office of the Senate
- c) A formal office of the House of Commons
- d) A formal office of the governing party

7. What is the privilege of the Leader of the Opposition?

- a) Always asking the first question in Question Period
- b) Always answering the first question in Question Period
- c) Always moderating the first question in Question Period
- d) Always ignoring the first question in Question Period

8. What is the purpose of prorogation of Parliament?

- a) To bring an end to a particular session
- b) To bring an end to a particular committee
- c) To bring an end to a particular party
- d) To bring an end to a particular leader

9. What is the purpose of parliamentary privilege?

a) To ensure complete freedom of speech for individual legislators

b) To ensure complete freedom of speech for the governing party

c) To ensure complete freedom of speech for the Speaker

d) To ensure complete freedom of speech for the opposition party

10. What is the purpose of parliamentary committees?

a) To perform functions that cannot be adequately accomplished in debate or during Question Period

b) To perform functions that can be adequately accomplished in debate or during Question Period

c) To perform functions that can only be accomplished by the Speaker

d) To perform functions that can only be accomplished by the governing party

III. Answer the questions.

1. What are political parties and what is their purpose?
2. How do elections work in relation to political parties?
3. What is the role of opposition in the House of Commons, and how is the Official Opposition determined?
4. What is the Leader of the Opposition, and what privileges does this position hold?
5. What is parliamentary privilege, and how does it protect legislators?
6. What is the purpose of committees in Parliament, and how many types of committees are there?
7. Why is the work carried out by committees important for public debate and citizen representation?
8. What is prorogation, and when does dissolution occur?

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA. EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Parliament refers to three institutions: the Crown, the Senate, and the House of Commons. This parliamentary system flows from the Westminster tradition in Britain, which is a blend of parliamentary democracy and constitutional monarchy. Within the Canadian system, each institution (Crown, Senate, Commons) must agree with a given law before it is enacted. While

the government of the day acts in the name of the Crown – which is largely a symbolic and ceremonial institution – it derives its authority from the Canadian people who elected it and is therefore a “representative” government.

Parliament has two branches, the executive and the legislative.

Executive branch

Executive authority in Parliament belongs to the Crown (i.e., the King or Queen) and is carried out by the governor general on his or her behalf, the prime minister, and the Cabinet. The governor general is appointed by the monarch on the recommendation of the prime minister and acts on the advice of the prime minister and Cabinet. Legislation passed by the Senate and House of Commons must receive Royal Assent from the governor general before passing into law.

Crown

The Crown is the collectivity of executive powers exercised by or in the name of the sovereign – the head of state who reigns by hereditary right, as opposed to the elected head of government. Such powers stem from rights and privileges known as prerogative powers. In 1947, all of the sovereign’s powers and authorities in Canada were delegated federally to the governor general and provincially to lieutenant-governors. According to the House of Commons Procedure and Practice, the Constitution reserves certain powers for the Crown:

all bills approved by the House and Senate require the Governor General’s Royal Assent to become law;

the holders of many important offices are appointed by the Governor in Council; and

in theory, it is the Governor General who chooses the Prime Minister, although convention requires that his or her choice be the

leader of the party that can command a majority of votes in the House of Commons.

Prime minister

The prime minister is the head of the federal government and usually the leader of the largest party in the House of Commons that is able to maintain the confidence (or support) of Parliament. The prime minister's main parliamentary duties include, but are not limited to, naming senators, directing the Cabinet (the seat of government), and consulting with the governor general.

Cabinet

The Cabinet is the committee of ministers that holds executive power. The Cabinet is chaired by the prime minister, and its ministers are most often elected politicians drawn from the party holding the most seats in the House of Commons—though unelected persons and senators may also be appointed to the Cabinet.

The capacity of the Cabinet to exert leverage on party members guarantees that the government's business will be protected from opposition votes. However, this power is often criticized and is thought to undermine Parliament's duty to hold government responsible by way of the confidence convention, which holds the executive to account.

I. Fill in the gaps.

refers, belongs, capacity, duties, chooses, democracy, stem, account, law, monarch, governor, politicians, committee, executive, branches, representative, undermine, leader, responsible, agree, protected, westminster, chaired, requires, assent, head, lieutenant-governors, holders, crown, authorities, senators, reigns, cabinet, hereditary, ceremonial, reserves

Parliament ____ (1) to three institutions: the ____ (2), the Senate, and the House of Commons. This parliamentary system flows from the ____ (3) tradition in Britain, which is a blend of parliamentary ____ (4) and constitutional monarchy. Within the Canadian system, each institution (Crown, Senate, Commons) must ____ (5) with a given law before it is enacted. While the government of the day acts in the name of the Crown—which is largely a symbolic and ____ (6) institution—it derives its authority from the Canadian people who elected it and is therefore a “ ____ (7)” government.

Parliament has two ____ (8), the executive and the legislative.

Executive authority in Parliament ____ (9) to the Crown (i.e., the King or Queen) and is carried out by the governor general on his or her behalf, the prime minister, and the ____ (10). The ____ (11) general is appointed by the ____ (12) on the recommendation of the prime minister and acts on the advice of the prime minister and Cabinet. Legislation passed by the Senate and House of Commons must receive Royal Assent from the governor general before passing into ____ (13).

The Crown is the collectivity of ____ (14) powers exercised by or in the name of the sovereign—the head of state who ____ (15) by ____ (16) right, as opposed to the elected head of government. Such powers ____ (17) from rights and privileges known as prerogative powers. In 1947, all of the sovereign’s powers and ____ (18) in Canada were delegated federally to the governor general and provincially to ____ (19). According to the House of Commons Procedure and Practice, the Constitution ____ (20) certain powers for the Crown:

all bills approved by the House and Senate require the Governor General's Royal _____(21) to become law;

the _____(22) of many important offices are appointed by the Governor in Council;

it is the Governor General who _____(23) the Prime Minister, although convention _____(24) that his or her choice be the _____(25) of the party that can command a majority of votes in the House of Commons.

The prime minister is the _____(26) of the federal government and usually the leader of the largest party in the House of Commons that is able to maintain the confidence (or support) of Parliament. The prime minister's main parliamentary _____(27) include, but are not limited to, naming senators, directing the Cabinet (the seat of government), and consulting with the governor general.

Cabinet

The Cabinet is the _____(28) of ministers that holds executive power. The Cabinet is _____(29) by the prime minister, and its ministers are most often elected _____(30) drawn from the party holding the most seats in the House of Commons—though unelected persons and _____(31) may also be appointed to the Cabinet.

The _____(32) of the Cabinet to exert leverage on party members guarantees that the government's business will be _____(33) from opposition votes. However, this power is often criticized and is thought to _____(34) Parliament's duty to hold government _____(35) by way of the confidence convention, which holds the executive to _____(36).

II. Choose the correct variant.

1. What are the three institutions that make up the Canadian Parliament?

- a) The Crown, the Senate, and the House of Commons
- b) The Prime Minister, the Cabinet, and the Governor General
- c) The Queen, the Senate, and the House of Commons
- d) The Legislative Branch, the Executive Branch, and the Judicial Branch

2. What is the origin of the Canadian parliamentary system?

- a) The American tradition
- b) The French tradition
- c) The Westminster tradition in Britain
- d) The Roman tradition

3. What is the role of the Crown in the Canadian parliamentary system?

- a) To hold executive power
- b) To act as a symbolic and ceremonial institution
- c) To choose the Prime Minister
- d) To appoint senators

4. Who carries out the executive authority in Parliament on behalf of the Crown?

- a) The Prime Minister
- b) The Cabinet
- c) The Governor General
- d) The Senate

5. What is the main duty of the Prime Minister in the Canadian parliamentary system?

- a) To name senators
- b) To hold executive power
- c) To chair the Cabinet

- d) To maintain the confidence of Parliament
6. What is the Cabinet?
- a) The committee of ministers that holds executive power
 - b) The legislative branch of the Canadian government
 - c) The judicial branch of the Canadian government
 - d) The committee that approves bills before they become law
7. Who chairs the Cabinet?
- a) The Governor General
 - b) The Prime Minister
 - c) The leader of the opposition party
 - d) The Speaker of the House of Commons
8. What is the role of the Governor General in the Canadian parliamentary system?
- a) To hold executive power
 - b) To act as a symbolic and ceremonial institution
 - c) To choose the Prime Minister
 - d) To maintain the confidence of Parliament
9. What is the process for a law to be enacted in Canada?
- a) The Crown, Senate, and Commons must all agree on it
 - b) The Prime Minister and Cabinet must approve it
 - c) The Senate and Commons must approve it
 - d) The Governor General must approve it
10. What is the criticism of the Cabinet's power in the Canadian parliamentary system?
- a) It undermines Parliament's duty to hold government responsible
 - b) It gives too much power to the opposition party
 - c) It allows the Prime Minister to act without consulting Parliament
 - d) It makes it difficult for the government to pass laws.

III. Answer the questions.

Questions:

1. What are the three institutions that make up Parliament in Canada?
2. Where does the parliamentary system in Canada come from, and what is it a blend of?
3. How does a law get enacted within the Canadian parliamentary system?
4. Who holds executive authority in Parliament, and how is this authority carried out?
5. What is the Crown, and who exercises its powers in Canada?
6. What are some of the powers reserved for the Crown according to the Constitution?
7. Who is the head of the federal government in Canada, and what are their main duties?
8. What is the Cabinet, and who chairs it?
9. How are ministers appointed to the Cabinet, and what is their role?
10. Why is the power of the Cabinet often criticized, and what convention does it undermine?

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA. LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Canada's legislature is a bicameral institution, meaning that it has two separate branches, or chambers: the House of Commons and the Senate. When new laws are proposed, they are debated and subjected to votes in both the Lower House

(Commons) and Upper House (Senate). A bill must be adopted in identical form by both houses before it can receive Royal Assent and pass into law.

House of Commons

The House of Commons has 338 members, or Members of Parliament (MPs), the elected representatives of federal electoral districts. MPs can serve infinite mandates in the Lower House, so long as they are reelected.

Between the Senate and the House of Commons, the House of Commons has become the more important chamber, not least because the government of the day stands or falls on its support. Only the Commons can introduce bills on taxation and spending. But as with all bills, the Senate must pass them also. The Senate, despite its power to say no to Commons legislation, rarely obstructs the Commons because the Senate is not itself an elected body.

According to House of Commons procedure, “the Prime Minister and the Cabinet are able to exercise authority only with the consent and approval (‘confidence’) of a majority of the Members of the House of Commons.” For instance, in a minority Parliament, the party that forms government does not hold the majority of votes required to completely ensure its approval. It must therefore earn its approval from members of other parties and independents.

The House of Commons’ capacity to act as the great debating forum for the nation is one of its strengths. According to constitutional requirement, Parliament (as well as each provincial legislature) meets at least once a year. Between 1867 and 1940, the annual sessions lasted on average four months; now they normally run a full year, with three long adjournments.

No more than five years should elapse between elections for a new legislature—only a war, invasion, or insurrection can interfere with this guarantee. In 2007, Parliament passed a law that set a fixed election date. Under this law, the federal election is held on the third Monday in October in the fourth year following the last election. Elections can occur more frequently, namely in minority government situations and during wartime.

Senate

The Senate has 105 members, or senators, who are appointed and hold their seat until age 75, at which point they must retire. Its purpose is to consider and revise legislation (acting as a committee of “sober second thought”), investigate national issues, and provide the regions of Canada an equal voice in Parliament.

The bicameral nature of Parliament was a necessary inducement to bring provinces of varying size and power and with widely different regional concerns into Confederation in 1867. However necessary to the original union, the Senate, a nonelective body, has been constantly subjected to cries for its abolition or reform.

Speakers

The Speaker of the House of Commons and Speaker of the Senate are two important figures who preside over their chambers and enforce procedure and discipline in a nonpartisan manner. The Senate Speaker is appointed by the governor general on the recommendation of the prime minister. The House Speaker was at one time appointed by the prime minister but is now elected by Members of Parliament by secret ballot. Any member can be a

speaker of their own house, though it tends to be a government member in each case.

Tasks

I. Fill in the gaps.

constitutional, wartime, spending, obstructs, consider, speaker, procedure, federal, insurrection, royal, members, bicameral, introduce, government, minority, chamber, upper, provinces, authority, prime, elections, appointed, capacity, recommendation, following, mandates, regional, enforce, approval, annual, commons, legislature

Canada's ____ (1) is a bicameral institution, meaning that it has two separate branches, or chambers: the House of Commons and the Senate. When new laws are proposed, they are debated and subjected to votes in both the Lower House (____ (2)) and ____ (3) House (Senate). A bill must be adopted in identical form by both houses before it can receive ____ (4) Assent and pass into law.

House of Commons

The House of Commons has 338 ____ (5), or Members of Parliament (MPs), the elected representatives of ____ (6) electoral districts. MPs can serve infinite ____ (7) in the Lower House, so long as they are reelected.

Between the Senate and the House of Commons, the House of Commons has become the more important ____ (8), not least because the government of the day stands or falls on its support. Only the Commons can ____ (9) bills on taxation and ____ (10). But as with all bills, the Senate must pass them also. The Senate, despite its power to say no to Commons legislation, rarely

____(11) the Commons because the Senate is not itself an elected body.

According to House of Commons ____ (12), “the Prime Minister and the Cabinet are able to exercise ____ (13) only with the consent and approval (‘confidence’) of a majority of the Members of the House of Commons.” For instance, in a ____ (14) Parliament, the party that forms government does not hold the majority of votes required to completely ensure its ____ (15). It must therefore earn its approval from members of other parties and independents.

The House of Commons’ ____ (16) to act as the great debating forum for the nation is one of its strengths. According to ____ (17) requirement, Parliament (as well as each provincial legislature) meets at least once a year. Between 1867 and 1940, the ____ (18) sessions lasted on average four months; now they normally run a full year, with three long adjournments.

No more than five years should elapse between ____ (19) for a new legislature—only a war, invasion, or ____ (20) can interfere with this guarantee. In 2007, Parliament passed a law that set a fixed election date. Under this law, the ____ (21) election is held on the third Monday in October in the fourth year ____ (22) the last election. Elections can occur more frequently, namely in ____ (23) government situations and during ____ (24).

Senate

The Senate has 105 members, or senators, who are ____ (25) and hold their seat until age 75, at which point they must retire. Its purpose is to ____ (26) and revise legislation (acting as a committee of “sober second thought”), investigate

national issues, and provide the regions of Canada an equal voice in Parliament.

The ____ (27) nature of Parliament was a necessary inducement to bring ____ (28) of varying size and power and with widely different ____ (29) concerns into Confederation in 1867. However necessary to the original union, the Senate, a nonelective body, has been constantly subjected to cries for its abolition or reform.

Speakers

The ____ (30) of the House of Commons and Speaker of the Senate are two important figures who preside over their chambers and ____ (31) procedure and discipline in a nonpartisan manner. The Senate Speaker is appointed by the governor general on the ____ (32) of the prime minister. The House Speaker was at one time appointed by the ____ (33) minister but is now elected by Members of Parliament by secret ballot. Any member can be a speaker of their own house, though it tends to be a ____ (34) member in each case.

1. Choose the correct answer.

Questions:

1. What is Canada's legislature?
 - a) A unicameral institution
 - b) A bicameral institution
 - c) A tricameral institution
 - d) A quadricameral institution
2. What are the two separate branches of Canada's legislature?
 - a) House of Commons and House of Lords

- b) House of Representatives and Senate
 - c) House of Commons and Senate
 - d) House of Commons and Congress
3. What is the purpose of the Senate?
- a) To consider and revise legislation
 - b) To introduce bills on taxation and spending
 - c) To act as the great debating forum for the nation
 - d) To hold the majority of votes required to ensure government approval
4. How many members does the House of Commons have?
- a) 105
 - b) 338
 - c) 435
 - d) 650
5. Who are the elected representatives of federal electoral districts in the House of Commons?
- a) Senators
 - b) Members of Parliament (MPs)
 - c) Speakers
 - d) Cabinet members
6. What is the role of the Speaker of the House of Commons and Speaker of the Senate?
- a) To introduce bills on taxation and spending
 - b) To consider and revise legislation
 - c) To preside over their chambers and enforce procedure and discipline in a nonpartisan manner
 - d) To investigate national issues
7. How long can senators hold their seat in the Senate?
- a) Until they retire
 - b) Until they are reelected

- c) For an infinite number of mandates
 - d) For a fixed term of five years
8. What is the constitutional requirement for Parliament to meet?
- a) Once every four years
 - b) Once every year
 - c) Once every six months
 - d) Once every ten years
9. What is the fixed election date for federal elections in Canada?
- a) The first Monday in October
 - b) The second Monday in October
 - c) The third Monday in October
 - d) The fourth Monday in October
10. Why has the Senate been constantly subjected to cries for its abolition or reform?
- a) Because it is an elected body
 - b) Because it rarely obstructs the Commons
 - c) Because it is a nonelective body
 - d) Because it holds the majority of votes required to ensure government approval

2. Answer the questions.

1. What is a bicameral institution, and how does it relate to Canada's legislature?
2. How many members are in the House of Commons, and what is their role in the legislative process?
3. Why has the House of Commons become the more important chamber in recent years?
4. What is required for a bill to become law in Canada?

5. What is the Senate's role in the legislative process, and how does it differ from that of the House of Commons?

6. How are senators appointed, and how long do they hold their seats?

7. What is the purpose of the Speaker of the House of Commons and the Speaker of the Senate, and how are they chosen?

8. Why has there been debate over the future of the Senate in Canadian politics?

9. What is the constitutional requirement for Parliament to meet, and how has this changed over time?

10. How often are federal elections held in Canada, and under what circumstances can they occur more frequently?

WORKSHEETS ON CULTURE AND ART OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

THEATRE 1

I. Translate from Russian into English:

Авансцена, сценография, катарсис, конференсье, капелъ-динер, амшлуа, 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?
 - a) Vladimir Mayakovsky
 - b) The Burlyuk brothers
 - c) Elena Guro
4. The most influential association of the Futurists was considered to be:
 - a) Ego-futurists
 - b) Guile
 - c) Centrifuge

5. How long did futurism last in Russia?

- a) 10 years b) 20 years c) 30 years

6. Which of these movements existed?

- a) Cubo-futurism
b) Tetrafuturism
c) 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
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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 independents 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

SELECTED LECTURES

GEOGRAPHY & HISTORY OF CANADA



Canada has ten provinces and three territories. It also has six time zones!

Its capital city is Ottawa. Ottawa is in the province of Ontario. It has a population of 36 million people. This is small compared to other countries. It is also small considering its large size!

Over 80 % of the population live near the United States border. The Canadian and US border is the largest border in the world. Over 30 % of the country is forest. And Canada has 10 % of

the world's forests! Canada also has more lake area than any other country in the world.

Canada is a very young country. Canada only became a country in 1867. The country celebrated its 150th birthday in July 2017. July 1st is Canada Day. People all across the country celebrate by wearing red and white. Red and white are the national colors shown on its flag.

Canada was first discovered by the French explorer, Jacques Cartier in 1534. However, people had been living in Canada long before that. Indigenous people had been living in North America for centuries. Indigenous people still live in Canada today.

Canada's national animal is a beaver! And it has two national languages, both English and French. However, only two provinces are officially French speaking, Quebec and New Brunswick.

Canada is still strongly tied to the country of England. Like Australia, Canada celebrates the King of England as their King too!

MAPLE SYRUP

When many people think of Canada, they think of maple syrup. Did you know that the Canadian province of Quebec is responsible for 70 % of the world's maple syrup? Maple syrup is a delicious sweet and runny sauce used commonly on pancakes, waffles, french toast and oatmeal.

Historically, indigenous people started producing maple syrup. When Europeans first came to Canada and met these indigenous people, they adopted some of their practices, including how to make maple syrup.



In July 2013, there was a maple syrup robbery. A group of thieves stole \$18 million worth of maple syrup! Can you believe that? They took 3,000 tons of maple syrup from a warehouse in Quebec. The man in charge was fined nearly \$10 million and is facing 9 years in prison.

Maple syrup robbery is a serious crime in Canada! Maple syrup is worth more than oil!

SOME MORE FUN FACTS

The name "Canada" is actually a mistake. Remember Jacques Cartier, the explorer who discovered Canada? Well, he spoke with indigenous people when he found Canada. They spoke a different language, and their word for "village" was "kanata" or "canada." Cartier thought that this word was the name of where he was. From this, the country of "Canada" was born!



Do you know the Netherlands? It is a country in Europe. Well, the Netherlands and Canada have a very good relationship. In fact, the Netherlands commonly gives Canada a gift each year of thousands of tulip flowers. In 1943, a princess from the Netherlands was in Ottawa and about to give birth to her daughter. But according to their laws, if the baby was born outside of the Netherlands, she would not be a citizen of the country. So Ottawa turned the princess' hospital room into official

international ground. This means that the hospital room was now "international" territory and not just Canadian. The baby could be a citizen of the Netherlands. Because of this, Canada and the Netherlands are very good friends.

FROM SEA TO SEA



Canada is the second largest country (Russia is the largest). But has fewer people than many others countries. Canada is a very cold place with long winters. In the northern islands it is often cold even in summer. Stephen Leacock, a famous Canadian humorist once wrote that life in Canada consisted of preparing for winter, enduring winter and recovering from winter.

Canada is surrounded by three oceans – the Pacific, the Atlantic and the Arctic. It has the longest coastline in the world: 243,000 kilometers. No wonder the country's motto is 'from sea to sea'. The latest big craze in Canada is whale-watching. Special boats go out into the ocean – at the right place and at the right

time – and you have a 99 % chance of seeing whales! Nearly one-fourth of all the fresh water in the world is in Canada. Canada has more lakes than any other country. Many of the lakes were created by glaciers. There are lots of rivers in Canada too.

Forests cover almost half of Canada’s territory. There are 42 national parks in Canada. They were created to protect the forests, animals and plants.

CANADIAN CITIES



Ottawa, the capital of Canada, is one of the country’s most attractive cities. It’s the public face of Canada for many people so the city has been kept lovely and welcoming. It has many parks, museums, art galleries, and universities. Some of Ottawa’s historic buildings go back to the early 1800s.

Quebec is both the oldest and the largest of Canada’s ten provinces. Quebec City, the capital of Quebec province, is the

oldest city of Quebec City is Montreal, the largest city in the province.

The first European to visit the area was Jacques Cartier of France. In 1534 he landed at the site of a Huron Indian village. 70 years later, the French settled in the area. Today, eight out of every ten people in Quebec are of French origin. The French language they speak is unique. In many ways, it's like 17th-century French! Montreal is unlike any others city in Canada. It has an atmosphere all of its own. It's a friendly, romantic place where couples kiss on the street and strangers talk to each other! The oldest part of the city, Old Montreal, dates from the 1700s.

FLORIDA



Florida is the southernmost state on the US **mainland**. It is a **peninsula** that borders on Georgia and Alabama in the north, the Atlantic Ocean in the east and the Gulf of Mexico in the west.

The state has a land area of about 140,000 square kilometres and more than 10,000 square kilometres of water **surface**.

Florida lies in the coastal plains – a flat country that stretches along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. In the middle of Florida you can find flat **plains, rolling hills** and thousands of lakes.

Florida has a warm, sunny climate. Summer temperatures get as high as an **average** 28 °C. Winters are mild and the temperature **hardly drops** below 20 °C. Rainfall **occurs** mostly between May and October. Florida also lies in the heart of hurricane country. Many tropical storms hit the state each year. They develop over the Caribbean Sea and bring strong winds and rainfall to the American coast. Some of them, like Hurricane Andrew in 1992, hit the coast with **immense** power and **destroy** houses and bridges. They **cause** billions of dollars in **damage** and leave many people homeless.

Florida's capital is Tallahassee, a small town of about 250,000 in the northern part of the country. Jacksonville is the largest city. It is an important **seaport** and the centre of **economy** in northern Florida. Miami is the second largest city and famous for its sandy beaches. Tourists come here the whole year round. Orlando, in the middle of Florida, **offers** tourists the biggest **amusement centres** and **theme parks** in the United States. Other important cities are Tampa and St. Petersburg.

Florida has many **businesses**. Large companies **manufacture** computers and electronic **goods**. Thousands of people work at Kennedy Space Centre, the heart of America's **space** industry. The biggest **deposits** of **phosphate rock** are found in Florida. It is **mined** to make **fertilizers**.

The strong **growth** of the state has **caused** many problems. Three million new **residents** come to Florida every year, but not all of them find work. They all come with the same dream –to **share** the **beauty** and live in the Sunshine State.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS



The Rocky Mountains are part of the longest mountain range in the world. They run down the western part of North America, from Alaska to Mexico and continue as the Andes Mountains in South America.

The Rocky Mountains are almost 5,000 km long and, in the central part of the USA, almost 500 km wide. The mountains are made up of many separate ranges. The highest peak is Mt. Elbert, which reaches 4,400 metres. In between the ranges are valleys and large basins. The Rocky Mountains are quite young, created between 70 million and 40 million years ago. Before this happened great oceans covered the region and built up hundreds of metres

of sediments. Many rivers, including the Columbia, Yukon and Colorado wind their paths through the Rockies.

The Rocky Mountains separate the flow of rivers in America. Some of them take a short steep route to the west and flow into the Pacific, some flow to the east into the Gulf of Mexico and Mississippi River.

The climate can turn out to be very cold and Arctic in the northern parts, but warm and desert-like towards the south. In middle heights there are many forests with aspen, pine and fir trees. Higher up you can find hemlock and spruce. Sagebrush can be found in the valleys.

The Rocky Mountains are home of different kinds of animals. Sheep, goats, mountain lions and grizzly bears are common in these regions. The bald eagle, America's symbol, flies in the skies.

Native Americans came to the Rocky Mountains region from Asia via the Bering Strait, which was frozen during the Ice Age. The first European settlers arrived in the south-western parts of the mountains in the 16th century. Trappers, hunters and traders explored the region throughout the early period. For hundreds of years Europeans and Native Americans fought over land. Many Native Americans now live on reservations that were created in the region.

Millions of tourists visit the Rocky Mountains region from all over the world each year. They visit Yellowstone and other national parks during the summer months and go to famous skiing resorts, like Aspen or Vale in the winter.

*AMERICA'S AMISH ARE FORCED TO CHANGE
THEIR LIFESTYLE*



The Amish are the fastest growing religious group in the United States. By 2050, there will be about 1 million Amish living in the country. Over half of all Amish settlements currently in the US were founded after 1990. Today, there are about a quarter of a million Amish living in the US and Canada. One of the reasons for such a rapid growth is that the Amish have the highest birth rates in the country. They raise their children strictly according to religious values, and their family traditions are not broken.

However, as their traditional farmland is getting scarcer more and more of them are forced to change the way they live and adopt to a new lifestyle.

Especially the younger Amish are leaving their traditional home states in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana and are moving

west where land is still abundant. Some think that living in crowded areas disrupts their way of life and the values they keep. Parents are afraid that young Amish teenagers will integrate with non-Amish and get into more contact with drugs or alcohol.

Today, more and more Amish are looking for alternative ways of making a living. Raising cows and sheep is simply no longer enough to survive. They are starting to open up small businesses, like producing furniture. Some have even started [internet](#)-based shops, a far cry from the typical Amish traditions. More than half of all Amish earn money from work outside agriculture. Though they still drive horses and buggies at home they use modern technology like cell phones and computers at work.

Many have become very successful and their businesses are booming. Studies show that they work harder than others and that the rate of failure is much lower than with non Amish companies.

Amish teenagers, who must leave school after eighth grade, are forced to look for work outside agriculture. Normally this means more income for the family, but it also represents a breach of culture and traditions.

THE GREAT DEPRESSION

The Great Depression was the biggest economic crisis in history. It started in the United States in 1929 and lasted for about a decade. It led to poverty, hunger and unemployment all over the world.

The decade after World War I was called the “Roaring Twenties”. It was a time of rebuilding after a great war. Many European countries didn’t have enough money. They had to pay a

lot back to the USA because the Americans helped to win the war. Above all, Germany was weak because it had lost the war.



At the same time industries started producing many goods. People bought new inventions, like automobiles, radios and other household goods, but the normal worker didn't have more money than before. Consumers had to take out loans so that they could buy the things that they didn't have the money for.

Many people also bought stocks. For a few years the value of stocks went up quickly. This made people invest even more money because they thought they would become rich very quickly. However, in September 1929 stock prices began to fall and on October 29, 1929 they completely collapsed. This day is known as Black Tuesday, the day the stock market crashed. After this day stocks were worth very little, sometimes even nothing at all.

Many Americans lost all the money they had. Banks collapsed too because the people who had borrowed money were not able to pay it back.

Factories and companies had to close because a large part of the population could not buy goods any more. They had to send most of their workers home. By 1932 about 13 million Americans, one fourth of all workers, were out of work. Those who kept their jobs had to work for little pay.

In 1932 the Americans elected a new president, Franklin D. Roosevelt, a Democrat. He created a new programme to help America and called it The New Deal. The government started creating jobs and brought many people back to work.

The end of the depression came with the beginning of World War II. After the attack on Pearl Harbour in 1941, America entered the war. This ended the Great Depression in the USA.

THEATRE AT THE AGE OF SHAKESPEAR



The theatre in Shakespeare's time was much different than it is today. Authors wrote plays for the masses, especially those who couldn't read or write.

The theatre changed a lot during Shakespeare's lifetime. The authorities didn't like it and didn't allow acting in the city itself. They thought it had a bad influence on people and kept them from going to church. Queen Elizabeth, on the other hand, loved acting and helped the theatre become popular.

Shakespeare's theatre was full of life. People did not sit all the time and it was not quiet during the performance. The audience could walk around, eat and drink during the play. They cheered, booed and sometimes even threw objects at the actors.

Theatres were open arenas or playhouses that had room for up to three thousand people. They were structures made mainly of wood. There was no heating and actors got wet when it rained. The stage was higher and there was an open pit in front of it where most of the people could stand in. Richer people and noblemen sat in the gallery. There was almost no scenery because the dialogue was the most important part of the play. Colourful and well-designed costumes were very important and told the people about the status of a character. Women never performed in plays, so young boys played female characters. The performances took place in the afternoon because it was too dark at night.

Plays were organized by acting companies. They performed about 6 different plays each week because they needed money to survive. They had almost no time for rehearsals.

The company belonged to shareholders and managers. They were responsible for everything and got most of the money when the company was successful. Actors worked for the managers and after some time became a permanent member of the company.

Lord Chamberlain's Men and the *Admiral's Men* were the two most important companies in London at that time. Among the most famous theatres during were *the Globe*, *the Swan* and *the Fortune*.

THE HISTORY AND EVOLUTION OF THE HARRY POTTER MOVIE FRANCHISE



Harry Potter is a name that is instantly recognized across the world. In fact, there are very few fictional characters as famous as this one and he is at the center of one of the world's largest and most successful franchises. It is this titular character who is central to the series of books written by J.K. Rowling that was then adapted for the screen. This series also led to the production of a wide variety of merchandise and has even inspired theme parks dedicated to the stories. Furthermore, the wizarding concept was the inspiration behind a series of spin-off books and films. It is rare for a series of books to lead to such a large and successful franchise and for them to capture the imagination of both adults

and children alike. Here is how it all began and how Harry Potter developed into the global franchise it has become today.

How It All Began

Surprisingly, it all began in Scotland. Author J.K. Rowling's marriage had ended, and she returned to Scotland with her young daughter. She was forced to sign on for welfare benefits to support herself and her child. At that time, she was also diagnosed with clinical depression.

The writer was determined to make a better life for herself and her daughter and she began to write. She used some of her own experiences as inspiration for character's and themes in the book she was writing. The dementors describe how her depression made her feel like all happiness was sucked from her soul.

Rowling has said that she had the basic concept of the storyline in her head as soon as she started writing and then just added in the details as she went along. She soon had the first book in the series completed. This was titled 'Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone'. She began sending out copies of her manuscript to publishers but faced one rejection after another. Using witches and wizards as the central characters in a storyline wasn't a new idea and the publishers didn't think her book would attract too much attention.

Editor Barry Cunningham from Bloomsbury thought differently and gave her an advance of £1,500 for the first book. Rowling was also awarded £8,000 by the Scottish Arts Council so that she could continue to write. The book was finally published

in June 1997 and this was the start of an amazing journey for both J.K. Rowling and Harry Potter.

The Series of books

Following the success of the first book, J.K. Rowling set about writing the rest of the series. In total, there are seven books in the series and the way they develop is rather unusual. In other book series, the themes, style, and reading age tend to remain the same. Rowling took a different approach with her books. She wanted the books to grow with the characters and with the original readers of the series, who were probably a similar age to the lead characters when the book was first published. This meant that the storylines became darker, the writing style took on a maturity, the details became more complex.

The second book in the series was published in June 1998, just a year after the first book. 'Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets' won the Smarties Prize, just like the first book had. Next came 'Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban' in December 1999. For the third time, Rowling was the recipient of the Smarties Prize for this book. When the fourth book in the series 'Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire' was released in July 2000, she withdrew it from contention for the Smarties Prize to allow other writers and their books to have the opportunity of winning this accolade.

It was a full three years before fans could read the next installment of the Harry Potter series as the fifth book, 'Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix', was not released until 2003. This was followed by 'Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince' in July 2005. Within just 24 hours, the book had sold nine million copies, which broke all standing book sales records at that time. This book won the Book of the Year at the British Book Awards in 2006.

The final literary installment of the series was 'Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows'. This book was released on July 21, 2007. This book broke the records of its predecessor as it sold 11 million copies in the first day of its release and became the best-selling book of all-time.

The Film Franchise

It was quite early on in the story of the Harry Potter franchise that it was decided that the books would be adapted into films. The success of the first and second book attracted the attention of Warner Bros. who decided that the storylines were perfect for film adaptations and that the whole series was likely to become a huge success. The production company bought the film rights to the first two books in October 1998, which was just months after the second book had been released. It was reported that they paid a seven-figure sum for these rights.

There are more films in the series than there are books. There are just seven books as these each cover one school year and Harry Potter is a student at Hogwarts for seven years. However, there are eight films. That is because there was so much material in the final book that to contain the storyline to seven films would have resulted in editing out huge chunks of the storyline. It was decided to split the final book into two parts and create a series of eight films.

The first film was released on November 16, 2001, and was directed by Chris Columbus. The film starred Daniel Radcliffe, Rupert Grint, and Emma Watson, playing the roles of Harry, Ron, and Hermione respectively. These actors played the main characters for the full series of films.

Chris Columbus also directed the second film, 'Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets', which was released on November 15, 2002. The third installment of the series was directed by Alfonso Cuarón and this was released on June 4, 2004. Mike Newell was

the director of the fourth film, 'Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire', which was released on November 18, 2005.

Fans then had quite a wait for the fifth installment of the film series as 'Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix' was not released until July 11, 2007. This was directed by David Yates. The last book was divided into two parts, both of which were directed by David Yates. 'Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows: Part 1' was released on November 19, 2010, while 'Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows: Part 2' was released on July 15, 2011.

The final installment was the most commercially successful and is one of the few films to have broken the one-billion-dollar barrier. It grossed \$1,341,511,219 at the worldwide box office.

Rowling had stipulated that she wanted the film shot in Britain and that they should only cast British actors in the roles. The author also had some creative control over the films as she was allowed to review the scripts before filming began and was a producer for the final two films. The total box office figure for all eight films in the series is \$7,723,431,572.

Best Shots

Snape's Memories

Deathly Hallows Part 2

After witnessing Snape's death, Harry magically enters the memories of his Potions Master and learns the truth behind Snape's "betrayal." This twist revealed new complexities to both Harry (and audiences) about the brooding professor, how his love for Lily Potter motivated his every action, even after her death. After watching this heartwrenching scene, fans will never hear the word "always" the same way again.

SNAPE KILLS DUMBLEDORE

Half-Blood Prince

Although the lead up to Dumbledore's death lasts only four minutes, it's chock-full of details that solve a puzzle in the final films. After feeling sure Snape would save Dumbledore, Harry's shocked when the Potions Master murders the beloved headmaster, robbing Harry of his mentor and Hogwarts of its protector.

HERMIONE PUNCHES MALFOY

Prisoner of Azkaban

For two years, Hermione had endured and ignored Malfoy's snide remarks on her heritage, but watching the bully and his cronies gloat over Buckbeak's execution was too much for her. Hermione snaps and delivers her best right jab to Malfoy's face, the perfect punctuation to her satisfying insult of calling him a "foul, evil, loathsome little cockroach."

RON AS KEEPER IN THE SNOW (HARRY POTTER AND THE ORDER OF THE PHOENIX)

In another weather heavy game, we were able to see a match take place in a beautiful snowy setting for a change. The pitch looked stunning as the two teams faced off in the wintry weather. The players perform some impressive moves during this game as we follow them around on their brooms. To make it even more interesting, we see Ron in action as the Gryffindor keeper for the first time and he's rather good! It's great seeing the moves he uses to protect the hoops as the opposing team tries all different plays to get the quaffle past him.

CHRISTMAS IN GODRIC'S HOLLOW – HARRY POTTER AND THE DEATHLY HALLOWS – PART 1

In what is quite possibly the bleakest Harry Potter film of them all, J.K. Rowling and director David Yates still managed to squeeze in an utterly heartbreaking and incredibly beautiful Christmas moment!

HARRY & RON OPENING PRESENTS – HARRY POTTER AND THE PHILOSOPHER'S STONE

When it comes to memorable Christmas scenes in the *Harry Potter* series, there are none more impactful, charming, or poignant than Harry and Ron's first Christmas at Hogwarts!

Waking to find Ron already tearing into his presents, Harry is dumbfounded to learn that he has also received a number of Christmas gifts, which probably didn't happen very often when he was living with the horrid Dursley's!

SILENT FILMS IN THE UK



A **silent film** is a film with no synchronized recorded sound (and in particular, no audible dialogue). In silent films for entertainment, the plot may be conveyed by the use of title cards, written indications of the plot and key dialogue lines. The idea of combining motion pictures with recorded sound is nearly as old as film itself, but because of the technical challenges involved, the introduction of synchronized dialogue became practical only in the late 1920s with the perfection of the Audion amplifier tube and the advent of the Vitaphone system.

The term "silent film" is something of a misnomer, as these films were almost always accompanied by live sounds. During the silent era that existed from the mid-1890s to the late 1920s, a pianist, theater organist – or even, in large cities, a small orchestra – would often play music to accompany the films. Pianists and organists would play either from sheet music, or improvisation. Sometimes a person would even narrate the intertitle cards for the audience. Though at the time the technology to synchronize sound with the video did not exist, music was seen as an essential part of the viewing experience. The term is also frequently used to describe sound-era films that have a recorded music-only soundtrack without dialogue, such as *City Lights* and *The Artist*.

The term *silent film* is a retronym – a term created to retroactively distinguish something. Early sound films, starting with *The Jazz Singer* in 1927, were variously referred to as the "talkies," "sound films," or "talking pictures." Within a decade, the widespread production of silent films for popular entertainment had ceased, and the industry had moved fully into the sound era, in which movies were accompanied by synchronized sound recordings of spoken dialogue, music and sound effects.

Most early motion pictures are considered lost because the nitrate film used in that era was extremely unstable and flammable. Additionally, many films were deliberately destroyed because they had negligible continuing financial value in this era. It has often been claimed that around 75 percent of silent films have been lost, though these estimates may be inaccurate due to a lack of numerical data.

Elements and beginnings (1895-1936)

The earliest precursors to film began with image projection through the use of a device known as the magic lantern, which utilized a glass lens, a shutter, and a persistent light source (such as a powerful lantern) to project images from glass slides onto a wall. These slides were originally hand-painted, but, after the advent of photography in the 19th century, still photographs were sometimes used. Thus the invention of a practical photography apparatus preceded cinema by only fifty years.

The next significant step toward the invention of cinema was the development of an understanding of image movement. Simulations of movement date as far back as to 1828 - only four years after Paul Roget discovered the phenomenon he called "Persistence of Vision." Roget showed that when a series of still images is shown at a considerable speed in front of a viewer's eye, the images merge into one registered image that appears to show movement. This is an optical illusion, since the image is not actually moving. This experience was further demonstrated through Roget's introduction of the thaumatrope, a device that spun at a fairly high speed a disk with an image on its surface.

The invention of film allowed for true motion pictures rather than optical illusions. The film which consisted of flexible

and transparent celluloid could record split second pictures. Developed by Étienne-Jules Marey, he was one of the first to experiment with film. In 1882, Marey was experimenting humans and animals in motion and developed a camera that could take 12 photographs per second of animals or humans in motion.

The three features necessary for motion pictures to work were "a camera with sufficiently high shutter speed, a filmstrip capable of taking multiple exposures swiftly, and means of projecting the developed images on a screen." The first projected proto-movie was made by Eadweard Muybridge between 1877 and 1880. Muybridge set up a row of cameras along a racetrack and timed image exposures to capture the many stages of a horse's gallop. The oldest surviving film (of the genre called "pictorial realism") was created by Louis Le Prince in 1888. It was a two-second film of people walking in "Oakwood streets" garden, titled *Roundhay Garden Scene*. The development of American inventor Thomas Edison's Kinetograph, a photographic device that captured sequential images, and his Kinetoscope, a device for viewing those images, allowed for the creation and exhibition of short films. Edison also made a business of selling Kinetograph and Kinetoscope equipment, which laid the foundation for widespread film production.

Due to Edison's lack of securing an international patent on his film inventions, similar devices were "invented" around the world. In France, for example, Auguste and Louis Lumière created the Cinématographe, which proved to be a more portable and practical device than both of Edison's as it combined a camera, film processor, and projector in one unit. In contrast to Edison's "peepshow"-style kinetoscope, which only one person could watch through a viewer, the cinematograph allowed simultaneous

viewing by multiple people. Their first film, *Sortie de l'usine Lumière de Lyon*, shot in 1894, is considered the first true motion picture. The invention of celluloid film, which was strong and flexible, greatly facilitated the making of motion pictures (although the celluloid was highly flammable and decayed quickly). This film was 35 mm wide and was pulled using four sprocket holes, which became the industry standard (see 35 mm film). This doomed the cinematograph, which only worked with film with a single sprocket hole.

FIRST ATTEMPTS OF SOUND FILMS IN THE UK



In November 1928, *The Terror* came to Britain's cinemas, and things would never be quite the same again. The *Jazz Singer* had ushered in the era of sound cinema with a few scenes of synchronised dialogue and music, but *The Terror*, a murder mystery set in an English country house, was the real deal: the first continuous "all-talkie" to show in Europe. Many of the London critics loathed it, labelling it "so bad that it is almost suicidal". In the *Observer*, CA Lejeune approached the trouble

with talkies head on: "We may deplore limitations of language for the hitherto universal cinema," she wrote in her review. "We may dread the invasion of more sound into an already rowdy world." But she knew that resistance was useless. "A new chapter of film evolution is beginning ... I cannot think that, once having heard the voice, we shall ever be satisfied with the dumb figures of our favourites again."

Here you can see the poster of this movie.

At the 18th British silent film festival, which was held in Leicester earlier this month, we had the chance to experience the turmoil of the coming of sound for ourselves. A broad strip of the weekend's programme was devoted to Britain's response to the US invasion of talking pictures - from faltering experiments to the first sound successes.

The advent of the talkies was gradual. Sound films had been around since 1926, thanks to sound-on-disc technology (using a device such as a phonograph to play music in sync with a film) rather than optical sound (which combined audio and visual information in one film strip). But sound was used mostly for music, effects or short sequences of dialogue. Continuous talking features were another matter. New equipment, studios and methods were required to make such films and cinemas needed new speakers and projectors to show them. When *The Terror* opened in London, British studios had a slate of silent films already made or in production, and at that point only one cinema in the city - the Piccadilly on Denman Street - was wired for sound. It had just been bought by US studio Warner Bros.

The "talker wave" quickly became an British-American conflict. The rush to accommodate the new innovation was combined with efforts to stop it from leading to a glut of American

films and electronics in British cinemas. The Cinematograph Films Act of 1927 aimed to protect the UK industry with a quota system, and it soon became imperative that Britain should make its own talkies to compete with US imports. As a stopgap, silent movies were retrofitted with dialogue sequences to perk them up. (These were called “goat-gland” pictures in a reference to a notorious treatment for male impotence.) But there was increasing pressure on the British film industry to produce its own full-length sound features, and the first studio to do so would win all the glory.

The “year of the big upheaval” was 1929. British studios scrambled to assemble soundstages, proofed against the cacophony of silent film production; cinemas dithered over whether to invest in speaker systems (and if so, which system to buy); film-makers grappled with the difficulties of using a new method of production; actors fretted about how their voices “recorded”; musicians across the UK faced the imminent loss of their livelihood; and cinema audiences attempted to make sense of a new – and struggling – form of entertainment.

Now let’s take a concrete example of a movie:

Blackmail (1929)

Alfred Hitchcock directed Britain’s first homemade talkie, which remains one of his greatest films. This dark, London-set thriller was to be a silent film with sound scenes inserted, but the ambitious young director shot two complete versions instead. Both are excellent films. Despite the limitations of the technology and the cast and crew’s inexperience, the talkie *Blackmail* boasts pacey dialogue and sophisticated sound design, such as when repeated mentions of the word “knife” weigh heavy on our heroine’s conscience. One less impressive technique was the

dubbing of star Anny Ondra's Czech accent with the plummy tones of Joan Barry. The dubbing was performed live, with Ondra mouthing her lines on set and Barry projecting her voice from a few feet away off-camera. Remarkably, it works. And Ondra's awkward voice test reveals why Hitchcock thought it necessary.

Now I want you to watch a scene from the silent version of *Blackmail*.

CHARLES CHAPLIN



1. Childhood

Charles Spencer Chaplin was born in London, England, on April 16th, 1889. His father was a versatile vocalist and actor; and

his mother, known under the stage name of Lily Harley, was an attractive actress and singer.

Charlie was thrown on his own resources before he reached the age of ten as the early death of his father and the subsequent illness of his mother made it necessary for Charlie and his brother, Sydney, to fend for themselves.

Having inherited natural talents from their parents, the youngsters took to the stage as the best opportunity for a career. Charlie made his professional debut as a member of a juvenile group called "The Eight Lancashire Lads" and rapidly won popular favour as an outstanding tap dancer.

2. Beginning of his career

When he was about twelve, he got his first chance to act in a legitimate stage show, and appeared as "Billy" the page boy. At the close of this engagement, Charlie started a career as a comedian in vaudeville, which eventually took him to the United States in 1910 as a featured player with the Fred Karno Repertoire Company.

He scored an immediate hit with American audiences, particularly with his characterization in a sketch entitled "A Night in an English Music Hall". When the Fred Karno troupe returned to the United States in the fall of 1912 for a repeat tour, Chaplin was offered a motion picture contract.

His entrance in the cinema world took place that month when he joined Mack Sennett and the Keystone Film Company. His initial salary was \$150 a week, but his overnight success on the

screen spurred other producers to start negotiations for his services.

At the completion of his Sennett contract, Chaplin moved on to the Essanay Company (1915) at a large increase.

The following year Charlie was even more in demand and signed with the Mutual Film Corporation for a much larger sum to make 12 two-reel comedies. These include "The Floorwalker", "The Fireman", "The Vagabond", "One A.M." (a production in which he was the only character for the entire two reels with the exception of the entrance of a cab driver in the opening scene), "The Count", "The Pawnshop", "Behind the Screen", "The Rink", "Easy Street" (heralded as his greatest production up to that time), "The Cure", "The Immigrant" and "The Adventurer".

3. Gaining independence

When his contract with Mutual expired in 1917, Chaplin decided to become an independent producer in a desire for more freedom and greater leisure in making his movies. To that end, he busied himself with the construction of his own studios. This plant was situated in the heart of the residential section of Hollywood at La Brea Avenue.

Early in 1918, Chaplin entered into an agreement with First National Exhibitors' Circuit, a new organization specially formed to exploit his pictures. His first film under this new deal was "A Dog's Life".

In April 1919, Chaplin joined with Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks and D.W. Griffith to found the United Artists Corporation.

4. The Kid (1921)

Early in 1921, he came out with a six-reel masterpiece: *The Kid*, in which he introduced to the screen one of the greatest child actors the world has ever known – Jackie Coogan.

Under his arrangement with U.A., Chaplin made eight pictures, each of feature length, in the following order: *A Woman of Paris* (1923), *The Gold Rush* (1925), *The Circus* (1928), *City Lights* (1931), *Modern Times* (1936), *The Great Dictator* (1940), *Monsieur Verdoux* (1947), *Limelight* (1952), *A King in New York* (1957).

5. A Woman of Paris (1923)

A Woman of Paris was a courageous step in the career of Charles Chaplin. After seventy films in which he himself had appeared in every scene, he now directed a picture in which he merely walked on for a few seconds as an unbilled and unrecognisable extra – a porter at a railroad station. Until this time, every film had been a comedy. *A Woman of Paris* was a romantic drama.

6. The Gold Rush (1925)

Chaplin generally strove to separate his work from his private life; but in this case the two became inextricably and

painfully mixed. Searching for a new leading lady, he rediscovered Lillita MacMurray, whom he had employed, as a pretty 12-year-old, in *The Kid*. Still not yet sixteen, Lillita was put under contract and re-named Lita Grey.

7. The Circus (1928)

The *Circus* won Charles Chaplin his first Academy Award – it was still not yet called the ‘Oscar’ – he was given it at the first presentations ceremony, in 1929.

8. City Lights (1931)

City Lights proved to be the hardest and longest undertaking of Chaplin’s career. By the time it was completed he had spent two years and eight months on the work, with almost 190 days of actual shooting.

Chaplin boldly solved the problem by ignoring speech, and making *City Lights* in the way he had always worked before, as a silent film. However he astounded the press and the public by composing the entire score for *City Lights*.

The premieres were among the most brilliant the cinema had ever seen. In Los Angeles, Chaplin’s guest was Albert Einstein; while in London Bernard Shaw sat beside him. *City Lights* was a critical triumph.

9. Modern Times (1936)

Chaplin was acutely preoccupied with the social and economic problems of this new age. In *Modern Times* Chaplin set out to transform his observations and anxieties into comedy. The little Tramp is now one of the millions coping with the problems of the 1930s, which are not so very different from anxieties of the 21st century – poverty, unemployment, strikes and strike breakers, political intolerance, economic inequalities, the tyranny of the machine, narcotics.

10. The Great Dictator (1940)

When writing *The Great Dictator* in 1939, Chaplin was as famous worldwide as Hitler, and his Tramp character wore the same moustache. He decided to pit his celebrity and humour against the dictator's own celebrity and evil. Chaplin's aim is obvious, and the film ends with a now famous and humanitarian speech made by the barber, speaking Chaplin's own words.

11. Last Years

Chaplin's versatility extended to writing, music and sports. He was also a composer, having written and published many songs. Charles Chaplin was one of the rare comedians who not only financed and produced all his films but was the author, actor, director and soundtrack composer of them as well.

He died on Christmas day 1977, survived by eight children from his last marriage with Oona O'Neill, and one son from his short marriage to Lita Grey.

UK FILM AWARDS



There are many UK film awards. The three most famous of them are:

1. British Academy Film Awards

The British Academy of Film and Television Arts or BAFTA Film Awards are presented in an annual award show hosted by the British Academy of Film and Television Arts (BAFTA) to honour the best British and international contributions to film. The ceremonies were initially held at the flagship Odeon cinema in Leicester Square in London, before being held at the Royal Opera House from 2008 to 2016. Since 2017, the ceremony has been held at the Royal Albert Hall in London.

History of BAFTA

The British Academy of Film and Television Arts (BAFTA) was founded in 1947 as The British Film Academy, by David Lean, Alexander Korda, Carol Reed, Charles Laughton, Roger Manvell and others. In 1958, the Academy merged with The Guild of Television Producers and Directors to form The Society of Film and Television, which eventually became The British Academy of Film and Television Arts in 1976.

The stated charitable purpose of BAFTA is to "support, develop and promote the art forms of the moving image, by identifying and rewarding excellence, inspiring practitioners, and benefiting the public". In addition to high-profile awards ceremonies, BAFTA runs a year-round programme of educational events, including film screenings and tribute evenings. BAFTA is supported by a membership of about 6,000 people from the film, television, and video game industries.

The Academy's awards are in the form of a theatrical mask designed by American sculptor Mitzi Cunliffe, in response to a commission from the Guild of Television Producers in 1955.

The ceremony previously took place in April or May, but since 2001 it has been held in February in order to precede the Academy Awards. Most of the awards are open to all nationalities, though there are awards for Outstanding British Film and Outstanding Debut by a British Writer, Producer or Director. Only UK films are eligible for the categories of The British Short Film and British Short Animation awards.

The Awards ceremony is delayed broadcast on British television the same evening, and across the world. The first

broadcast was on the BBC in 1956. It has been broadcast in colour since 1970. In the United States it is shown on BBC America.

During each annual ceremony, BAFTA pauses in memoriam to pay tribute to those in the industry who have died over the past 12 months, showcasing a montage of images accompanied by music.

Location

The award ceremony is held in London. From 2000 to 2007, the ceremonies took place at the flagship Odeon cinema in Leicester Square. Between 2008 and 2016, the ceremonies took place at the Royal Opera House. The 70th Awards in 2017, and subsequent ceremonies, were held at the Royal Albert Hall.

2. National Film Awards UK

The national Film Academy (NFA) was founded in 1999 and went on to launch the National Film Awards UK in 2015 as an annual awards ceremony celebrating the achievements of established and independent film makers, actors, actresses, casting directors, production companies and crew who make up the motion picture industry. The National Film Awards is scheduled to produce four award ceremonies annually in the United Kingdom, United States, South America, Africa and Australia. All nominations and voting for the NFA are submitted and voted for by movie fans, which is similar to the now defunct award ceremony, the Daily Mail National Film Awards, that was held between 1946–1951.

National Film Academy has as its core mission to support, develop, promote and celebrate the achievements of the motion picture industry worldwide.

The ceremony takes place annually in March. The awards are mostly open to all nationalities but all nominees or films must be based in the country of origin except the Best Foreign Film category.

3. Daily Mail National Film Awards

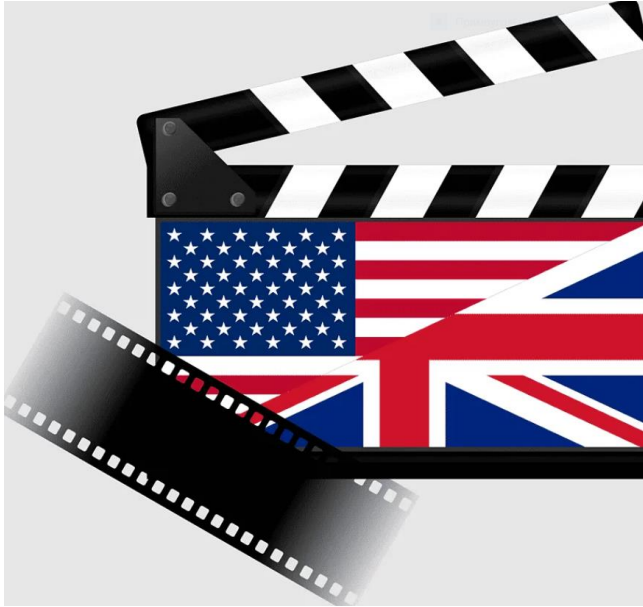
The National Film Awards (AKA Daily Mail National Film Awards, Daily Mail Film Awards, British Film Oscars, Britain's Oscars, Silver Star) were the first ever national film awards held in Britain. They were sponsored by the Daily Mail newspaper with readers voting at cinemas across the country, for best Actor, Actress and Film. The inaugural event was held at the Dorchester Hotel, London in 1946.

The first awards were awarded to James Mason and Margaret Lockwood for most outstanding British actor and actress during the war years.

The award is seen as the predecessor to the British Film Academy Awards (later BAFTA) which, although it began in 1947, did not give best actor/actress awards until 1952 and the inspiration behind the National Film Awards UK which is voted on by movie fans and commenced its award ceremonies in 2015.

The awards ran from 1946 to 1951. It was always held at the Dorchester Hotel in London and was hosted by Lord and Lady Rothermere. It was held in conjunction with the Daily Mail National Film Festival held in Leicester Square, London.

CONTEMPORARY MOVIES IN THE UK



[Contemporary film](#) is film that is produced today by artists are living in the 21 century. Contemporary art in general gives us the opportunity to reflect on our society and issues relevent to ourself and the world around us.

The British film industry has had a fantastic decade, becoming a bigger fixture in the blockbuster movie arena than it has ever had before: the number of Hollywood productions with set-pieces or even large portions of the film shot in the UK has grown considerably in the last few years. Aside from the occasional blockbuster, British cinema is still best known for its

robust dramas and comedies, with a few action flicks and documentaries thrown in for good measure.

British films are pure class. There's just something about them that stands out from the glitzy, overhyped world of Hollywood. Even though America has given us some of the biggest blockbusters till date, the lesser explored genre of British cinema holds some real masterpieces that we sadly missed out on. Of course, some of them went on to gain global recognition. The same can't be said about the rest.

Some of the best British films.

1. Trainspotting (1996)

Director: Danny Boyle

This iconic movie about hardcore drug addiction revolves around a boy who tries his best to quit substance abuse but keeps getting dragged back in by his influential friends.

2. This is England (2006)

Director: Shane Meadows

This legendary British gem follows a boy who becomes very friendly with a gang of skinheads after losing his father. They soon become like family, only to be pushed to the edge.

3. 24 Hour Party People (2002)

Director: Michael Winterbottom

Tony is a bored TV anchor who wants to do something worthy. When he sees a rock band at a concert, he gets them on air. That makes him one of the most sought-after artist managers of all time.

4. Kingsman: The Secret Service (2015)

Director: Matthew Vaughn

A stylish action masterpiece that awed the world, this blockbuster features the Kingsmen, a secret spy organisation with a great legacy, and a boy's entry into that legendary world.

5. High-Rise (2015)

Directors: Ben Wheatley, Benjamin Taylor

A doctor moves into a luxurious condo in a high-class skyscraper and joins the elites by doing so. But as time goes by, problems like power cuts begin, throwing everyone into utter madness.

6. Hunger (2008)

Director: Steve McQueen

In this historical drama, a convict called Bobby Sands leads other inmates in a North Ireland prison to begin a hunger strike that went down in history books as one of the most controversial.

7. The King's Speech (2010)

Director: Tom Hooper

King George VI had a very bad and known case of stammer. The inspiring movie takes us on his journey to getting better and regaining pride with the help of a fine, determined therapist.

8. Four Weddings and a Funeral (1994)

Director: Mike Newell

This perfect romantic comedy sees a shy young man go from one wedding to another with his friends, meeting a

lovely woman along the way. He doesn't get her till fate makes it happen.

9. In Bruges (2008)

Director: Martin McDonagh

Two hitmen find themselves stranded in Belgium after a job they were assigned together goes wrong. As they're figuring out what to do next, they get a call from their boss, who asks one of them to kill the other. This task tests the extremes of survival and their mutual bond.

10. Brooklyn (2015)

Director: John Crowley

Eilis, an Irish immigrant, moves to Brooklyn to make a life of her own. Despite leaving behind a lover, she falls for an Italian man. Soon, self-doubt and rumours start killing her days, one at a time.

On 26 July 2010 it was announced that the UK Film Council, which was the main body responsible for the development of promotion of British cinema during the 2000s, would be abolished, with many of the abolished body's functions being taken over by the British Film Institute. Actors and professionals, including James McAvoy, Emily Blunt, Pete Postlethwaite, Damian Lewis, Timothy Spall, Daniel Barber and Ian Holm, campaigned against the Council's abolition. The move also led American actor and director Clint Eastwood (who had filmed *Hereafter* in London) to write to the British Chancellor of the Exchequer George Osborne in August 2010 to protest the decision to close the Council. Eastwood warned Osborne that the closure could result in fewer foreign production companies choosing to work in the UK.

At the closure of the UK Film Council on 31 March 2011, The Guardian reported that "The UKFC's entire annual budget was a reported £3m, while the cost of closing it down and restructuring is estimated to have been almost four times that amount." One of the UKFC's last films, *The King's Speech*, is estimated to have cost \$15m to make and grossed \$235m, besides winning several Academy Awards. UKFC invested \$1.6m for a 34 % share of net profits, a valuable stake that will pass to the British Film Institute.

In April 2011, The Peel Group acquired a controlling 71 % interest in The Pinewood Studios Group (the owner of Pinewood Studios and Shepperton Studios) for £96 million. In June 2012, Warner opened the re-developed Leavesden studio for business. The most commercially successful British directors in recent years are Paul Greengrass, Mike Newell, Christopher Nolan, Ridley Scott and David Yates.

The British Film Commission has played a crucial role in attracting the biggest and best international studios to produce their films here, so we must incentivize UK producers to chase new markets both here and overseas.

The film industry remains an important earner for the British economy. According to a UK Film Council press release of 20 January 2011, £1.115 billion was spent on UK film production during 2010. A 2014 survey suggested that British-made films were generally more highly rated than Hollywood productions, especially when considering low-budget UK productions.

In the 1970s and 1980s, British studios established a reputation for great special effects in films such as *Superman* (1978), *Alien* (1979), and *Batman* (1989). Some of this reputation was founded on the core of talent brought together for the filming

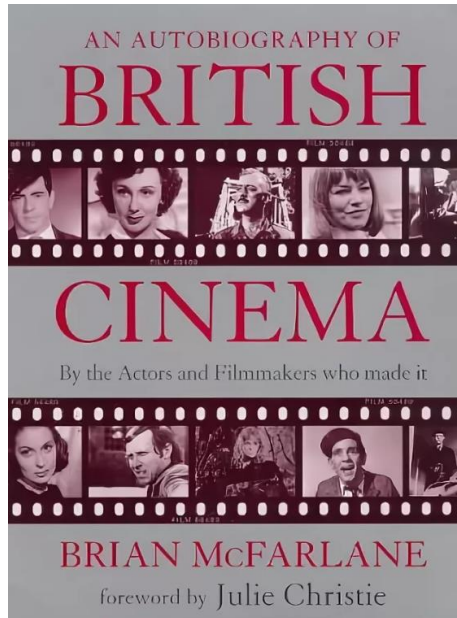
of 2001: A Space Odyssey (1968) who subsequently worked together on series and feature films for Gerry Anderson. Thanks to the Bristol-based Aardman Animations, the UK is still recognised as a world leader in the use of stop-motion animation.

British special effects technicians and production designers are known for creating visual effects at a far lower cost than their counterparts in the US, as seen in Time Bandits (1981) and Brazil (1985). This reputation has continued through the 1990s and into the 21st century with films such as the James Bond series, Gladiator (2000) and the Harry Potter franchise.

From the 1990s to the present day, there has been a progressive movement from traditional film opticals to an integrated digital film environment, with special effects, cutting, colour grading, and other post-production tasks all sharing the same all-digital infrastructure. The London-based visual effects company Framestore, with Tim Webber the visual effects supervisor, have worked on some of the most technically and artistically challenging projects, including, The Dark Knight (2008) and Gravity (2013), with new techniques involved in Gravity realized by Webber and the Framestore team taking three years to complete.

The availability of high-speed internet has made the British film industry capable of working closely with U.S. studios as part of globally distributed productions. As of 2005, this trend is expected to continue with moves towards (currently experimental) digital distribution and projection as mainstream technologies. The British film This is Not a Love Song (2003) was the first to be streamed live on the Internet at the same time as its cinema premiere.

BRITISH CINEMA OVER THE CENTURY



Britain has always been at the forefront of filmmaking in the world perhaps second only to the US in its range, quantity and scope of films produced. With stars like Lawrence Olivier, Charlie Chaplin (yes, he was born in London), Alec Guinness, Michael Caine, Peter Sellers and Ewan McGregor amongst many others, and directors of the calibre of Alexander McKendrik, Derek Jarman, Alfred Hitchcock (yes, also born in London), the Boulting Brothers, to name just some, Britain is justifiably proud of its home-grown talent.

A Potted History of the Early Years of British Film

The French Lumière brothers are credited with inventing cinema in 1892, by projecting a lantern through celluloid movie reels. They brought their touring show to London in 1896.

The first actual British film is said to be 'Incident at Clovelly Cottage' made in 1896 by Robert Paul and Birt Acres, who built and ran their own movie camera. From then on, the film Industry was born in Britain, with help from American financiers, eager to capitalise on British industry, design and ingenuity. In 1914, during the First World War, 25 % of the films shown in Britain were British. This was partly due to an increase in war reporting and footage from the war.

Alfred Hitchcock's 'Blackmail' in 1929 is credited with being Britain's first talking picture. From this point on, between the wars, British film grew and developed its range. The advent of social documentaries came with the work of John Grierson, and then Humphrey Jennings amongst others, studios were created (often supported by American financing), and stars were born.

The post-war British Film Industry

The classical stage actor, Lawrence Olivier made his wonderful 'Henry V' in 1944 as his contribution to raising the morale of Britain. Using Shakespeare's highly moral writing of the character of the British King, with his address to his troops on the eve of Agincourt, Olivier boosted both the country and the film industry with this epic, filmed in Technicolor.

He then followed this up with his unique cinematic version of 'Hamlet' in 1948. This is a dark, heavily shortened version of the play, filmed in black and white. It is full of Olivier's legendary stagecraft - death-defying jumps and falls. A great visual treat and legacy of a brilliant actor-director.

Post-war, the British film industry was led by the Rank Organisation, founded by J. Arthur Rank. Rank ran many of the British studios, and financed many of the films of this era. Some of the other film highlights of the post-war years were:

- 'Brief Encounter' (1945) and 'Dickens's 'Great Expectations' (1946), both by David Lean
- 'The Third Man' (1949) : the Carol Reed mystery
- 'The Dam Busters' (1954) and 'Reach for the Sky' (1956): post-war epics of wartime glory

BEGINNING OF THE AMERICAN CINEMA



The second recorded instance of photographs capturing and reproducing motion was a series of photographs of a running horse by Eadweard Muybridge, which he captured in Palo Alto, California, using a set of still cameras placed in a row. Muybridge's accomplishment led inventors everywhere to attempt to make similar devices that would capture such motion. In the United States, Thomas Edison was among the first to produce such a device, the *kinetoscope*, whose heavy-handed

patent enforcement caused early filmmakers to look for alternatives.

In the earliest days of the American film industry, New York played a role. The Kaufman Astoria Studios in Queens, built during the silent film era, was used by the Marx Brothers and W.C. Fields. Chelsea, Manhattan was also frequently used. Mary Pickford, an Academy Award winning actress, shot some of her early films in this area. Other major centers of film production also included Chicago, Florida, California, and Cuba.

The film patents wars of the early 20th century led to the spread of film companies across the U.S. Many worked with equipment for which they did not own the rights, and thus filming in New York could be dangerous; it was close to Edison's Company headquarters, and to agents the company set out to seize cameras. By 1912, most major film companies had set up production facilities in Southern California near or in Los Angeles because of the location's proximity to Mexico, as well as the region's favorable year-round weather.

Rise of Hollywood

In early 1910, director D.W. Griffith was sent by the Biograph Company to the west coast with his acting troupe, consisting of actors Blanche Sweet, Lillian Gish, Mary Pickford, Lionel Barrymore, and others. They started filming on a vacant lot near Georgia Street in downtown Los Angeles. While there, the company decided to explore new territories, traveling several miles north to Hollywood, a little village that was friendly and enjoyed the movie company filming there. Griffith then filmed the first movie ever shot in Hollywood, *In Old California*, a Biograph melodrama about California in the 19th

century, when it belonged to Mexico. Biograph stayed there for months and made several films before returning to New York. After hearing about Biograph's success in Hollywood, in 1913 many movie-makers headed west to avoid the fees imposed by Thomas Edison, who owned patents on the movie-making process.^[4] In Los Angeles, California, the studios and Hollywood grew. Before World War I, movies were made in several U.S. cities, but filmmakers gravitated to southern California as the industry developed. They were attracted by the mild climate and reliable sunlight, which made it possible to film movies outdoors year-round, and by the varied scenery that was available. There are several starting points for cinema (particularly American cinema), but it was Griffith's controversial 1915 epic *Birth of a Nation* that pioneered the worldwide filming vocabulary that still dominates celluloid to this day.

In the early 20th century, when the medium was new, many Jewish immigrants found employment in the U.S. film industry. They were able to make their mark in a brand-new business: the exhibition of short films in storefront theaters called nickelodeons, after their admission price of a nickel (five cents). Within a few years, ambitious men like Samuel Goldwyn, William Fox, Carl Laemmle, Adolph Zukor, Louis B. Mayer, and the Warner Brothers (Harry, Albert, Samuel, and Jack) had switched to the production side of the business. Soon they were the heads of a new kind of enterprise: the movie studio. (It is worth noting that the US had at least one female director, producer and studio head in these early years, Alice Guy-Blaché.) They also set the stage for the industry's internationalism; the industry is often accused of Amero-centric provincialism.

Other moviemakers arrived from Europe after World War I: directors like Ernst Lubitsch, Alfred Hitchcock, Fritz Lang, and Jean Renoir; and actors like Rudolph Valentino, Marlene Dietrich, Ronald Colman, and Charles Boyer. They joined a homegrown supply of actors – lured west from the New York City stage after the introduction of sound films – to form one of the 20th century’s most remarkable growth industries. At motion pictures’ height of popularity in the **mid-1940s**, the studios were cranking out a total of about 400 movies a year, seen by an audience of 90 million Americans per week

Sound also became widely used in Hollywood in the late 1920s. After *The Jazz Singer*, the first film with synchronized voices, was successfully released as a Vitaphone talkie in 1927, Hollywood film companies would respond to Warner Bros. and begin to use Vitaphone sound – which Warner Bros. owned until 1928 – in future films. By May 1928, Electrical Research Product Incorporated (ERPI), a subsidiary of the Western Electric company, gained a monopoly over film sound distribution. A side effect of the “talkies” was that many actors who had made their careers in silent films suddenly found themselves out of work, as they often had bad voices or could not remember their lines. Meanwhile, in 1922, US politician Will H. Hays left politics and formed the movie studio boss organization known as the Motion Pictures Distributors Association of America (MPDAA). The organization became the Motion Picture Association of America after Hays retired in 1945.

In the early times of talkies, American studios found that their sound productions were rejected in foreign-language markets and even among speakers of other dialects of English. The synchronization technology was still too primitive for dubbing.

One of the solutions was creating parallel foreign-language versions of Hollywood films. Around 1930, the American companies opened a studio in Joinville-le-Pont, France, where the same sets and wardrobe and even mass scenes were used for different time-sharing crews. Also, foreign unemployed actors, playwrights and winners of photogenia contests were chosen and brought to Hollywood, where they shot parallel versions of the English-language films. These parallel versions had a lower budget, were shot at night and were directed by second-line American directors who did not speak the foreign language. The Spanish-language crews included people like Luis Buñuel, Enrique Jardiel Poncela, Xavier Cugat and Edgar Neville. The productions were not very successful in their intended markets, due to the following reasons:

- The lower budgets were apparent.
- Many theater actors had no previous experience in cinema.
- The original movies were often second-rate themselves, since studios expected that the top productions would sell by themselves.
- The mix of foreign accents (Castilian, Mexican, and Chilean for example in the Spanish case) was odd for the audiences.
- Some markets lacked sound-equipped theaters.

In spite of this, some productions like the Spanish version of *Dracula* compare favorably with the original. By the mid-1930s, synchronization had advanced enough for dubbing to become usual.

FAMOUS ACTORS



[Hugh Laurie](#) is an actor, writer, comedian as well as musician famous for his role as Dr House as a protagonist in the tv series "House".

Birthdate: 11 June 1959 at Oxford, England

His acting career began when he and other comedian Stephen Fry are together in the Blackadder and Jeeves and Wooster from 1987 until 1999. He also starred in 2004 as Dr. House in which he received various awards form Emmy and Golden Globe nominations

Kate Beckinsale is an English actress who made raves because of her beauty and acting talent. She was famous first in the television series "Emma" -- the title role. She was also great in the movie "Much Ado About Nothing"

Birthdate: 26 July 1973 at London, England, UK

Filmography:

In 2001, she starred in the movie Pearl Harbor opposite Ben Affleck and she became more famous since then. She also starred in **these films**: Underworld (2003), The Avatar (2004), and Van Helsing (2004). In 2008, she earned a Critics Choice Award nomination for her performance in "Nothing but the Truth"

Dame Judith Olivia "Judi" Dench is an award winning stage and tv/film actress. She is also regarded as one of the greatest British actress and she won the following **awards**: BAFTAs, 7 Laurence Olivier Awards, 2 Screen Actors Guild Awards, 2 Golden Globe Awards, and one Academy award. She also won a Tony award. She started her career in 1957 in stage plays and in several Shakespearean plays. She became more famous in he role in the musical movie "Cabaret" in 1968.

Birthdate: 9 December 1934 at York, Yorkshire, England, UK

In the 80s and 90s she is active in television and stage plays and she was able to established herself as one of the best performer in stage plays appearing at National Theater Company and Shakespeare Royal Company. She also appeared in the tv series "As Time Goes By" a romantic comedy.

She appeared in James Bond movie as M and she appeared in movies **like**: Mrs Brown (1997), and has since been acclaimed for her work in such films as Shakespeare in Love(1998), Chocolat (2000), iris (2001), Mrs Henderson Presents (2005) and Notes on Scandal(2006), and the television production The Last of Blonde Bombshell (2001).

Jude Law is a controversial famous British actor, director and film producer who began his acting career with the National Youth Music Theater and starred his debut acting in television in 1989. In 2000 he won a Best Supporting Actor BAFTA Award for

his work in the film. In 2003, he was nominated for the Academy Award for Best Actor for his performance in another Minghella film – Cold Mountain.

Birthdate: 29 December 1972

He was one of the top ten most bankable movie stars in Hollywood in 2006 and in 2007, he received an Honorary Cesar and he was named a Chevalier of the Ordre de Artes et des Letres by the government of France.

Emma Watson is an English actress/model who played Hermione in the Harry Potter Film series when she was just nine years old. She played six series in that film alongside Radcliffe and Rupert Grint. Emma Watson's role on the Harry Potterseries has earned her several awards. She started her modeling career for Burberry's Autumn/Winter campaign in 2009.

Birthdate: 15 April 1990

Kate Winslet is an English actress/singer an is highly commended for her acting talent, She has been nominated for her various roles in several movies in which she appeared. She just won the Best actress in 2008 at Oscars for the movie "The Reader" She has won awards from the Screen Actors Guild, BAFTA, and the Hollywood Foreign Press Association among others, and has been nominated for an Emmy for tv acting.

Birthdate: 5 October 1975 in Reading, Berkshire, England, UK

She began acting in appearing in television in 1991 in British tv and she debut in film in 1994 in the movie Heavenly Creatures. She also appeared in the movies Sense and Sensibility and Titanic.

Helena Bonham Carter is an English actress and started her career appearing in the movie A pattern of Roses and Lady Jane.

She was well acclaimed in her role in the movie A Room With View - Maria Singer - in the movies Fight Club, Bellatrix Lestrange in the series of Harry Potter the movie. She was nominated in Oscar for her role as Kate Croy in The Wings of the Dove - her Golden Globe for he performance as Mrs Lovett in Sweeney **Todd**: The Demon Barber of Fleet Street.

Birthdate: 26 May 1966

Dame Maggie Smith is a film, tv and stage actress and started her career in 1952 and it is amazing that after 58 years she is till performing, She won many awards including Emmy and Tony Award. She appeared in the series "The Harry Potter" movie.

Birthdate: 28 December 1934

Christian Bale

A child star at 13 in Steven Spielberg's soaring war story 'Empire of the Sun', Christian Bale's career seemed to be petering out before he was perfectly cast as the preening, murderous anti-hero of 'American Psycho'. The lead role in Christopher Nolan's 'Dark Knight' trilogy has made him a huge international star.

Years active: 1980s to now

Key films: 'Empire of the Sun', 'American Psycho', 'Batman Begins'

Michael Caine

Arguably London's most famous son, Bermondsey-born Caine's career exploded in the '60s when he became the face of working class Britain in the likes of 'Zulu' and 'Alfie'. In his middle years he seemed to swerve towards cheeky-chappie self-parody, before his work with director Christopher Nolan secured a remarkable late-in-life comeback.

Years active: 1950s to now

Key films: 'Zulu', 'Get Carter', 'The Dark Knight

Jason Statham

Ah, The Stath. Equally adored and mocked for his one-facial-expression action-man antics in the likes of 'The Transporter' and 'Crank', the Mockney bruiser has turned it around with memorable roles in 'Hummingbird' and 'Fast & Furious 7', and he even tries his hand at comedy in 2015's 'Spy'.

Years active: 1990s to now

Key films: 'The Transporter', 'Lock, Stock and Two Smoking Barrels', 'Fast & Furious 7'

BRITISH FILMMAKERS



Guy Ritchie

In 1968 Richie was born in Hatfield, Hertfordshire just outside of London. He's dyslexic and was kicked out of school for

possible drug use, skipping classes and/or entertaining a girl privately in his room.

In the 90s he directed adverts. In 1995 he made the short "The hard Case" which impressed investors such as musician Sting and producer Mathew Vaughn to make his first feature, "Lock, Stock and Two smoking Barrels". He became successful and married pop star, Madonna. His second feature, "Snatch", used a song of hers on the soundtrack and was another successful movie. In 2000 he was arrested for assault and bodily harm.

His third feature, a 2002 remake of the 1974 film "Swept Away" was a disaster. It starred his wife and was a romantic film unlike the gun slinging British crime films he had become known for. He eventually bounced back and became known for the high budgeted Sherlock Holms films. He also wrote a graphic novel, "Gamekeeper" which Warner brothers currently owns the film rights to. In 2008 his Marriage to Madonna came to an end. They owned a London pub which he took over and eventually sold it. No matter what happens he never gives up and continues to make films even after he directs some flops.

His films mostly show the underworld of gangsters. Although he's trained in Karate, Judo and Jiu Jitsu, the violence shown mostly consists of bats, fists and guns. He is very stylised and his advertisement work and love for comic books are apparent in his fast pace editing style.

Notable Films:

Lock, Stock and Two smoking Barrels (1998)

Snatch (2000)

Revolver (2005)

RocknRolla (2008)

Sherlock Holmes (2009)

Edgar WrightI

In 1974 Wright was born in Poole, Dorset but grew up in Somerset. As a child Edgar received a Super 8 camera and made short films with friends. He later won a Video-8 camcorder in a competition from the TV show "Going Live!". Most of these shorts were comedies such as "Dead Right", which was a 1993 "Dirty Harry" parody and would go on to influence "Hot Fuzz".

In 1994 Wright made his first feature, "A Fistful of Fingers". The film was a spaghetti western parody and the title was taken from one of the greatest spaghetti western films, "A Fistful of Dollars" (1964). Although it had very little success, comedy actors Matt Lucas and David Walliams saw the film on the Sky satellite channel Sky Movies and hired Wright to direct their TV show, "Mash and Peas" for the Paramount Comedy channel. During this time Wright also worked on several comedy shows for the BBC.

In 1996 Wright first directed actors Simon Pegg and Jessica Stevenson on the Paramount comedy TV show "Asylum". In 1998 Pegg and Stevenson asked Wright to direct the TV show "Spaced" for Channel Four. It was the first time Wright would direct actor Nick Frost.

In 2003 he directed his second feature film, "Shaun of the Dead". "Shaun of the dead" was a zombie comedy and just as "A fistful of fingers" did, Wright took the name from one of the most famous zombie films, "Dawn of the Dead" (1978). "Shaun of the dead" would end up to be the first film in "The Three Flavours of Cornetto trilogy". Another parody title from "The Three Colours trilogy".

Each of the films from the Cornetto trilogy starred Simon Pegg and Nick Frost. The Second film in the trilogy, "Hot Fuzz", stopped the tradition of the parody title. It would be seven years until the third film would be released. In that time Wright contributed a fake trailer for Quentin Tarantino and Robert Rodriguez's "Grindhouse", titled "Don't!". The trailer featured cameos from both Simon Pegg and Nick Frost. By this time the two actors had become known for working with each other and directed by Wright. Although the two are in different films they did come together as duo for "Paul" (2011), which was not directed by Wright.

In 2010, Wright made his leap into the world of comic book films with the comedy "Scott Pilgrim Vs. the World". A hit among fans, which suffered at the box office. Even so, Wright continued his career and was considered to direct the forth Mission impossible film.

Wright also would go on to co-write "The Adventures of Tintin: Secret of the Unicorn" (2011) directed by Steven Spielberg, produced by Peter Jackson and co-starred Pegg and Frost. Wright would also help on "Star Trek Into Darkness" (2013) directed by J.J. Abrams and co-starring Pegg. He also made cameos in "Son of Rambow" (2007) and "The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy" (2005), both directed by Garth Jennings.

Eventually came time for the third in the cornetto trilogy. Since, Wright has had another go at comic book films with the Ant-Man but left due to creative differences. Some rumours suggest films with potentially a less comedic style than Wright is known for. These possible upcoming projects include the remake of the British Godzilla rip-off "Gorgo" (1961), "Them" based on

the book by Jon Ronson and “The Night Stalker” based on the 80s television series.

Wrights style has certainly been British comedy and well done genera parodies. One influential film to Wrights comedy stylings is the 1981 film “An American Werewolf in London”. Wright seems to not only direct comic dialogue well but practical comedy, taking influence from director Sam Raimi.

Notable films:

Scott Pilgrim vs. the World (2010)

Hot Fuzz (2007)

Shaun of the Dead (2004)

The World’s End (2013)

Steve Mcqueen

In 1969 Mcqueen was born in London. He has dyslexia and a lazy eye. As a possible result of institutional racism, Mcqueen was thought to be best suited for a career in manual labour by his secondary school teachers. Defeating the odds, Mcqueen went on to study art at several colleges and before long, in 1993 Mcqueen started expressing himself using the medium of short film as well as painting.

Inspired by artists such as Andy Warhol, Mcqueen continues to work in short films. With success he now also directs features. He became an Officer of the Order of the British Empire in 2000 and later in 2002 became a Commander of the order of the British Empire. In 2006 he went to Iraq as an official war artist.

Steve Mcqueen makes art house films about controversial emotions. His first film “Hunger” dramatised the controversial hunger strike by the provisional Irish Republican Army activist:

Bobby Sands. The film doesn't take a side or comment on the troubles but instead shows the emotions involved in prison riots from both sides and the emotions around Bobby Sands determination to starve himself for his cause. The film's scenes felt structured around lengthy shots of emotion rather than a typical story pace.

"12 years a slave" was a more traditionally structured Story, as it was adapted from a novel of memoirs by Solomon Northup. However McQueen still directed with the ideas that the theme and emotions were universal and not necessarily specific to slavery in the United States of that time.

With a subject such as slavery it was stereotypically destined for the Oscars. Many viewers had been able to resonate with the feeling of being stuck in a terrible situation and some with stories of discrimination and the way it affected personalities. McQueen sarcastically clapped when his screenwriter won an award as he felt there should have been shared credit. When it was his turn to take to the stage, his dedication and acceptance speech had a lot to say of his character.

2014 Academy Awards acceptance speech: "Everyone deserves not just to survive, but to live. This is the most important legacy of Soloman Northup. I dedicate this award to all the people who have endured slavery and the 21 million people who still suffer slavery today."

Notable Films:

12 Years a Slave (2013)

Shame (2011)

Hunger (2008)

Christopher Nolan

In 1970 Nolan was born in London. As a child, Christopher aspired to one day become a great filmmaker as he used his fathers Super 8mm film camera to record stories acted out by action figures. This eventually lead him to The University College London where he moved up to 16mm and learned editing and expanded his craft of story telling.

After graduating Nolan found himself directing corporate and industrial films for a living. He didn't give up hope and made a few short films before eventually making his first feature "Following" (1998) on a tight budget of roughly three thousand pounds. "Following" led Nolan to "Memento", which became a hit and earned four times its original budget. With this accomplishment Christopher Nolan's career skyrocketed.

Nolan's films are dark in tone and thrilling. What sets his big budget studio backed films apart from typical blockbusters is the influence they take from art films. The themes are more fantasy than everyday scenarios. Without too much confusion, Nolan tackles the difficult task of creating a non-linear order of events in most of his films.

Notable Films:

Memento (2000)

The Dark Knight (2008)

Inception (2010)

The Prestige (2006)

Interstellar (2014)

AMERICAN MOVIE INDUSTRY IN 1950–2000



As the 1960s progressed, American studios returned to financially supporting British films, especially those that capitalised on the "swinging London" image propagated by Time magazine in 1966. Films like *Darling*, *The Knack ...and How to Get It* (both 1965), *Alfie* and *Georgy Girl* (both 1966), all explored this phenomenon. *Blowup* (also 1966), and later *Women in Love* (1969), showed female and then male full-frontal nudity on screen in mainstream British films for the first time.

At the same time, film producers Harry Saltzman and Albert R. Broccoli combined sex with exotic locations, casual violence and self-referential humour in the phenomenally successful James Bond series with Sean Connery in the leading role. The first film *Dr. No* (1962) was a sleeper hit in the UK and the second, *From Russia with Love* (1963), a hit worldwide. By the time of the third film, *Goldfinger* (1964), the series had become a global phenomenon, reaching its commercial peak with *Thunderball* the following year. The series' success led to

a spy film boom with many Bond imitations. Bond co-producer Saltzman also instigated a rival series of more realistic spy films based on the novels of Len Deighton. Michael Caine starred as bespectacled spy Harry Palmer in *The Ipcress File* (1965), and two sequels in the next few years. Other more downbeat espionage films were adapted from John le Carré novels, such as *The Spy Who Came in from the Cold* (1965) and *The Deadly Affair* (1966).

American studios cut back on British productions, and in many cases withdrew from financing them altogether. Films financed by American interests were still being made, including Billy Wilder's *The Private Life of Sherlock Holmes* (1970), but for a time funds became hard to come by.

More relaxed censorship also brought several controversial films, including Nicolas Roeg and Donald Cammell's *Performance*, Ken Russell's *The Devils* (1971), Sam Peckinpah's *Straw Dogs* (1971), and Stanley Kubrick's *A Clockwork Orange* (1971) starring Malcolm McDowell as the leader of a gang of thugs in a dystopian future Britain.

Other films during the early 1970s included the Edwardian drama *The Go-Between* (1971), which won the Palme d'Or at the Cannes Film Festival, Nicolas Roeg's Venice-set supernatural thriller *Don't Look Now* (1973) and Mike Hodges' gangster drama *Get Carter* (1971) starring Michael Caine. Alfred Hitchcock returned to Britain to shoot *Frenzy* (1972). Other productions such as Richard Attenborough's *Young Winston* (1972) and *A Bridge Too Far* (1977) met with mixed commercial success. The British horror film cycle associated with Hammer Film Productions, Amicus and Tigon drew to a close, despite attempts by Hammer to spice up the formula with added nudity and gore. Although some attempts were made to broaden the range of British horror films, such as with *The Wicker Man* (1973), these films made little impact at the box office. In 1976, British Lion, who produced *The Wicker Man*, were finally absorbed into the film division of EMI,

who had taken over ABPC in 1969. The duopoly in British cinema exhibition, via Rank and now EMI, continued.

In 1980, only 31 British films were made, a 50% decline from the previous year and the lowest number since 1914, and production fell again in 1981 to 24 films.^[6] The industry suffered further blows from falling cinema attendances, which reached a record low of 54 million in 1984, and the elimination of the 1957 Eady Levy, a tax concession, in the same year. The concession had made it possible for an overseas based film company to write off a large amount of its production costs by filming in the UK – this was what attracted a succession of big-budget American productions to British studios in the 1970s. These factors led to significant changes in the industry, with the profitability of British films now "increasingly reliant on secondary markets such as video and television, and Channel 4 ... [became] a crucial part of the funding equation."

With the removal of the levy, multiplex cinemas were introduced to the United Kingdom with the opening of a ten-screen cinema by AMC Cinemas at The Point in Milton Keynes in 1985 and the number of screens in the UK increased by around 500 over the decade leading to increased attendances of almost 100 million by the end of the decade.^{[53][54]}

The 1980s soon saw a renewed optimism, led by smaller independent production companies such as Goldcrest, HandMade Films and Merchant Ivory Productions.

Compared to the 1980s, investment in film production rose dramatically. In 1989, annual investment was a meagre £104 million. By 1996, this figure had soared to £741 million.^[59] Nevertheless, the dependence on finance from television broadcasters such as the BBC and Channel 4 meant that budgets were often low and indigenous production was very fragmented: the film industry mostly relied on Hollywood inward investment. According to critic Neil Watson, it was hoped that the £90 million

apportioned by the new National Lottery into three franchises (The Film Consortium, Pathe Pictures, and DNA) would fill the gap, but "corporate and equity finance for the UK film production industry continues to be thin on the ground and most production companies operating in the sector remain hopelessly under-capitalised."

These problems were mostly compensated by PolyGram Filmed Entertainment, a film studio whose British subsidiary Working Title Films released a Richard Curtis-scripted comedy *Four Weddings and a Funeral* (1994). It grossed \$244 million worldwide and introduced Hugh Grant to global fame, led to renewed interest and investment in British films, and set a pattern for British-set romantic comedies, including *Sliding Doors* (1998) and *Notting Hill* (1999). Other Working Titles films included *Bean* (1997), *Elizabeth* (1998) and *Captain Corelli's Mandolin* (2001). PFE was eventually sold and merged with Universal Pictures in 1999, the hopes and expectations of "building a British-based company which could compete with Hollywood in its home market [had] eventually collapsed."

Tax incentives allowed American producers to increasingly invest in UK-based film production throughout the 1990s, including films such as *Interview with the Vampire* (1994),

Mission: Impossible (1996), *Saving Private Ryan* (1998), *Star Wars: Episode I - The Phantom Menace* (1999) and *The Mummy* (1999). Miramax also distributed Neil Jordan's acclaimed thriller *The Crying Game* (1992), which was generally ignored on its initial release in the UK, but was a considerable success in the United States. The same company also enjoyed some success releasing the BBC period drama *Enchanted April* (1992) and *The Wings of the Dove* (1997).

*TOP 10 BRITISH FILMS OF THE BEGINNING
OF THE 21 CENTURY*



10. This is England (2006)

Shane Meadows's semi-autobiographical *This is England* is probably not very well known in the States. It's the story of a young boy (fantastically played by the young Thomas Turgoose) who joins a group of skinheads in 1983. This was of course during the Thatcher years that were rife with unemployment and misery. It's a touching story of youth and the desire to be accepted, but it's far from cutesy. Similar to the character of Derek in *American*

History X (1998), there is the uncomfortable viewing of watching an impressionable young boy in a group of White Supremacists. Yet, if anything, it possesses a near-perfect balance in its displays of both gentleness and violence, all filmed in a gritty, realist style. The ending is also one of my favourites in British cinema. If you want an honest, accurate depiction of Thatcher's Britain without the ballet dancing, then this is it! The strong accents have been said to be pretty tricky for non-Brits, though.

9. Harry Brown (2009)

I could not possibly write about British films without including the legend of British cinema himself, Sir Michael Caine. Just like This is England, Daniel Barber's film Harry Brown gives a very honest and brutal portrayal of Britain, except now it is 2009, and we're focusing on a gang of youths that terrorise an estate. If you haven't heard the term "chavs" before, it might help in your understanding of the film! Harry Brown, played by Caine, misses the moment of his wife's death because he is too afraid to take a shortcut to the hospital. This shortcut is an underpass, where the local youths hang out, do drugs, etc. His close friend is then murdered by the gang and Brown decides to take on the role of vigilante. Think Gran Torino but set in a council estate in South London. His transformation from fragile, elderly man to avenger is very subtle and believable. The script also stays away from the typical, cheesy one-liners of a vigilante film, instead opting for a couple of witty quips such as "you failed to maintain your weapon, son" when a youth's gun jams. Even when the film literally descends into a riot, it never feels as if we've descended into a farce. Harry Brown also features a good performance from

British solo artist Plan B, a young man with a bright future ahead of him across all media. His song “End Credits” literally plays over the end credits, so nobody can accuse him of not being to the point. It’s a bit depressing but a good film all the same.

8. Wallace and Gromit: The Curse of the Were-Rabbit (2005)

It’s been a long time coming, but the first ever feature-length film of these two claymation stars is well worth it! How can you not appreciate the time and effort put into this film, as each frame involves tweaking the Plasticine models ever-so-slightly? I know I personally would go mad after 10 minutes of tweaking. As well as being the rightful 78th Academy Award winner for Best Animated Feature Film, it’s the highest-grossing film on my Top 10 list (\$393,000,000). There’s just no getting away from Wallace and Gromit. They’re pretty much a British institution, and if they could be knighted for their contributions to film and television, they probably would be! Wallace and Gromit are characters that appeal to both young and old audiences and hold a special place in our nation’s heart, due to the cheeky yet sentimental way that creators Nick Park and Steve Box represent the rural Brits. Lisa Schwarzbaum from Entertainment Weekly called this film a “cheeky pip-pip and hip-hip-hooray for the British virtues of decency, class consciousness, and well-tended garden vegetables!” Couldn’t have said it better myself. Not only is it a great animated family film in its own right, but it also dared to compete against the emergence of CGI animation...and came out a winner! I’m not normally a fan of family films but this one just couldn’t be ignored. Cracking!

7. The Queen (2006)

If you don't want a depiction of grimy, working-class England, riots and carrots then you might want to try this one instead. Following the death of Princess Diana in 1997, the Royal Family was criticised for its lack of response. They reportedly refused to fully acknowledge the death since Diana was no longer a member of The Royal Family. Tony Blair had also just come into power, full of hope and enthusiasm. Considering his years that followed, one almost forgets the Blair that once was. This film gives a very satisfying yet somewhat fictional account of these events. The performances are central to the film's critical and commercial success, with Helen Mirren walking away with the Best Actress Oscar and Michael Sheen reprising his role as Tony Blair in *The Special Relationship* (2010), not to mention his earlier Blair performance in the television film *The Deal* (2003). In *The Queen*, Sheen actually makes Blair appear very favourably. His big smile and boundless energy didn't seem false, but in fact, incredibly sincere. Mirren also gave her audience a very rare opportunity indeed, to see the Queen in a way that the public would never see her. Always regarded more as a figurehead, it was pleasing to see a personal side that was likely to be near to the truth. The moment between her and the stag is just beautiful. Overall, the film is relatively unbiased, and I think any viewer of any political standing would find it enjoyable. And quite human.

6. Slumdog Millionaire (2008)

This film was simply unavoidable in 2008. It was so unavoidable and there was so much hype that I couldn't help but be ever so slightly disappointed. Yet I find that is always the way

when a film is raved about for so long (this happened with Fargo and my complete indifference to it devastated me.) I don't really need to tell you about it as I'm sure you're already aware of its success - Academy Award Winning Best Picture, not bad! Another triumph for acclaimed British director Mr. Boyle, "Slumdog Millionaire" takes us out of Britain and into the slums of Mumbai, yet it is a British film nonetheless: Simon Beaufoy writes, Pathe Pictures presents, and Dev Patel stars. Dev is in fact a well-known actor in the UK and would have helped to pull in the younger audiences with his role in the UK television programme "Skins," which I hear has found its way to the States, much to the horror of parents and teachers alike. Based on the novel "Q & A" by Vikas Swarup, "Slumdog Millionaire" tells the story of a young man from the slums who appears on the Indian version of "Who Wants to Be a Millionaire?" Beaufoy triumphs by telling this story in such a wonderfully-constructed, non-linear fashion. It won 8 out of the 10 awards for which it was nominated at the 81st Academy Awards, including Best Adapted Screenplay. The soundtrack, the editing, the cinematography, the story itself; it's unavoidably wonderful...if you managed to ignore the insane amounts of hype! A must-see!

5. The King's Speech (2010)

It's a bit too soon for me to thoughtfully place this in my list so I thought number 5 was the most suitable. It may be early days, but I have no doubt that this film will remain in people's memories for years to come. One of the things that surprised me was just how funny it was! The last thing I expected from this film was comedy, and yet the funny moments do actually work! I am going to make an official plea to the Weinstein Company: please,

please do not censor this film for its US release! When King George VI (Colin Firth) declares, "timing is not my strong suit", he could not be further from the truth. Firth and Rush are absolute masters of their craft and work together wonderfully. Helena Bonham-Carter also surprises as the Queen Mother, far removed from her usual, eccentric roles. Many people have dismissed *The King's Speech* as pro-monarchy propaganda, which is a shame because this is a fantastic film no matter what your opinions are of the monarchy. I'm not about to run down the street with a massive "God Save the Queen" banner, but I know a good film when I see one. Nominated for an astonishing 12 Academy Awards this year, the critics cannot be wrong! And I'm never wrong so... that's sorted.

4. 28 Days Later (2002)

If there is one man that deserves to be on this list twice because he makes consistently great British films, it's Danny Boyle. So I'm going to talk about him some more. Well-known as the director of *Trainspotting* (1996) and, more recently, *127 Hours* (2010), his films often revolve around dark and realistic situations that are also somehow uplifting and positive. An oxymoron in film form, if you will. The simultaneously-optimistic and pessimistic nature of his films reflect the disposition of the British people and their, as comedian Bill Bailey put it, "wistful melancholy." Yes, we might all look miserable, and it might always be raining, but we're smiling inside...really, we are! *28 Days Later* is, without doubt, one of the best zombie films to have emerged in recent years. The dark, gritty shots of deserted London are remarkable (and one really must appreciate how difficult they were to film! Bringing London traffic to a standstill is

one mean feat!) and Cillian Murphy's performance has now made him a star in Hollywood. What's more, these zombies run! How brilliant! And, subsequently, how absolutely terrifying! Also, Boyle finds time in the chaos to insert some non-cheesy comedy as well as a few delightful, tender moments. Following on from the success of *28 Weeks Later* (2007), a third film, *28 Months Later*, is rumoured to be in the pipeline. *Zombielicious!*

3. An Education (2009)

An Education is based on an autobiographical essay by British journalist Lynn Barber and her real-life affair as a schoolgirl with an older man. Adapted for the screen by acclaimed British novelist Nick Hornby, *An Education* is another example of what I discussed earlier: a wonderful film that centres on a great story, characters and dialogue. It has a very authentic and unpretentious quality to it, with the recreation of 1960s Middlesex one of its most wonderful features. This is also a film where the "twists" are in fact given to us more as "revelations." Everything is revealed at a nice pace without becoming a melodrama. More importantly, this film's effortless and simplicity is all the more driven home by the leading lady's stunning performance. Given that this was her first major feature film, Carey Mulligan is undoubtedly one to watch. She's a 24-year-old playing a 16-year-old who acts like a 24-year-old...and is more than convincing! *An Education* delivers a wonderfully complex character and an equally satisfying film.

2. In Bruges (2008)

In Bruges is one of my favourite films, and here's why. No voice can deliver fantastically-written, horribly-dark and yet

totally hilarious lines of dialogue better than that belonging to an Irishman. I could listen to comedians Ed Byrne and Dara O'Briain day! The film also made me really, really want to go to Bruges! The cast is minimal, the location is somewhat of a hidden treasure, and the dialogue is superb in both its sharp wit and silliness. I cannot express enough how much I wish there were more films like this. No 3D, no special effects, just brilliant storytelling. A must-read for any screenwriter who loves black comedies. Also, many critics have declared that Colin Farrell should be in more films like these; he seems more comfortable playing a loveable Irish rogue. It turns out that he is a brilliant comic actor and a very subtle one; I must point out the moment when he asks his dinner date "Do I look like I shoot people?" and she fires back with "No. Just Children." It's a fleeting moment, but the expression on his face is just priceless. The humour is never too over-the-top but is definitely edgy. Beware if you're easily offended. Finally, to top it all off, everybody's favourite cameo-whore Ralph Fiennes is in it too. Nicely done, Ralph. Nicely done!

1. Shaun of the Dead (2004)

I know what you're thinking..."another zombie film? Really?"...well yes, actually! But this film is so much more than "just another zombie film". It's absolutely hilarious - the epitome of what British comedy is today. The film even squeezes in a romantic subplot. Therefore, what we get is a Zom-Rom-Com! Very rarely does such a clash of genres work so well. Directed by Edgar Wright, most likely to be known for his recent film *Scott Pilgrim vs. The World* (2010), *Shaun of the Dead* features appearances from virtually every single British comedian worth knowing today, such as Dylan Moran, Tamsin Greig, and Matt

Lucas. The title roles belong to Simon Pegg and Nick Frost, who rightly found fame in the 1999-2001 Wright-directed television series *Spaced* (If you like *Shaun of the Dead*, watch this you must!) This film is so good, that even Tarantino and George A. Romero are fans, with Romero going on to offer the guys cameos in his later film *Land of the Dead* (2005). Featuring such wonderful lines as “Can I get...any of you cunts...a drink?” this is one of those films that will have people yelling quotes at each other for days after. As is typical for Wright’s films, there are also countless pop-culture references that aren’t too obvious but aren’t deliberately trying to be obscure (Sorry, Q.T.) They are, like the film itself, simply brilliant. *Cornetto*, anyone?

ANIMATED FILMS



Animation is an artistic impulse that long predates the movies. History’s first recorded animator is Pygmalion of Greek

and Roman mythology, a sculptor who created a figure of a woman so perfect that he fell in love with her and begged Venus to bring her to life. Some of the same sense of magic, mystery, and transgression still adheres to contemporary film animation, which has made it a primary vehicle for exploring the overwhelming, often bewildering emotions of childhood—feelings once dealt with by folktales.

Early History

The theory of the animated cartoon preceded the invention of the cinema by half a century. One of the first commercially successful devices, invented by the Belgian **Joseph Plateau** in 1832, was the **phenakistoscope**, a spinning cardboard disk that created the illusion of movement when viewed in a mirror. In 1834 **William George Horner** invented the **zoetrope**, a rotating drum lined by a band of pictures that could be changed. The Frenchman **Émile Reynaud** in 1876 adapted the principle into a form that could be projected before a theatrical audience. Reynaud became not only animation's first entrepreneur but the first artist to give personality and warmth to his animated characters.

With the invention of sprocket-driven film stock, animation was poised for a great leap forward. Although “firsts” of any kind are never easy to establish, the first film-based animator appears to be **J. Stuart Blackton**, whose **Humorous Phases of Funny Faces** in 1906 launched a successful series of animated films for New York's pioneering **Vitagraph Company**.

In France, **Émile Cohl** was developing a form of animation similar to Blackton's, though Cohl used relatively crude stick figures.

The one great exception among these early illustrators-turned-animators was **Winsor McCay**, whose elegant, surreal *Little Nemo in Slumberland* and *Dream of the Rarebit Fiend* remain pinnacles of comic-strip art. McCay created a hand-coloured short film of *Little Nemo* for use during his vaudeville act in 1911, but it was ***Gertie the Dinosaur***, created for McCay's 1914 tour, that transformed the art.

McCay made several other extraordinary films, but it was left to Pat Sullivan to extend McCay's discoveries. An Australian-born cartoonist who opened a studio in New York City, Sullivan recognized the great talent of a young animator named **Otto Messmer**, one of whose casually invented **characters**—a wily black cat named **Felix** – was made into the star of a series of immensely popular one-reelers. Designed by Messmer for maximum flexibility and facial expressiveness, the round-headed, big-eyed Felix quickly became the standard model for cartoon characters: a rubber ball on legs who required a minimum of effort to draw and could be kept in constant motion.

Walt Disney

This lesson did not go unremarked by the young Walt Disney, then working at his Laugh-O-gram Films studio in Kansas City, Missouri. His first major character, **Oswald the Lucky Rabbit**, was a straightforward appropriation of Felix; when he lost the rights to the character in a dispute with his distributor, Disney simply modified Oswald's ears and produced **Mickey Mouse**.

Far more revolutionary was Disney's decision to create a cartoon with the novelty of synchronized sound. **Steamboat**

Willie (1928), Mickey's third film, took the country by storm. Later, Disney would add carefully synchronized music, three-strip Technicolor, and the illusion of depth with his multiplane camera. With each step, Disney seemed to come closer to a perfect naturalism, a painterly realism that suggested academic paintings of the 19th century. Disney's resident technical wizard was his childhood friend **Ub Iwerks**.

For Disney, the final step was **Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs (1937)**. Although not the first animated feature, it was the first to use up-to-the-minute techniques and the first to receive a wide, Hollywood-style release. Instead of amusing his audience with talking mice and singing cows, Disney was determined to give them as profound a dramatic experience as the medium would allow; he reached into his own troubled childhood to interpret this rich fable of parental abandonment, sibling rivalry, and the onrush of adult passion.

With his increasing insistence on photographic realism in films such as *Pinocchio* (1940), *Fantasia* (1940), *Dumbo* (1941), and *Bambi* (1942), Disney perversely seemed to be trying to put himself out of business by imitating life too well. That was not the temptation followed by Disney's chief rivals in the 1930s, all of whom came to specialize in their own kind of stylized mayhem.

The Fleischer Brothers

Max and Dave Fleischer had become successful New York animators while Disney was still living in Kansas City, Missouri. The Fleischers invented the rotoscoping process in which a strip of live-action footage can be traced and redrawn as a cartoon. The

Fleischers exploited this technique in their pioneering series **Out of the Inkwell (1919–29)**.

Their extremely urban, overcrowded, sexually suggestive, and frequently nightmarish **work – featuring** the curvaceous torch singer **Betty Boop** and her two oddly infantile colleagues, **Bimbo the Dog and Koko the Clown – charts** a twisty route through the American subconscious of the 1920s and '30s, before collapsing into Disneyesque cuteness. The studio's mainstay remained the relatively impersonal **Popeye series**. The spinach-loving sailor was introduced as a supporting player in the Betty Boop cartoon Popeye the Sailor (1933) and quickly ascended to stardom, surviving through 105 episodes until 1942, when the Fleischer studio collapsed and rights to the character passed to Famous Studios.

“Termite Terrace”

The studio was founded by three Disney veterans, Rudolph Ising, Hugh Harmon, and Friz Freleng, but didn't discover its identity until Tex Avery joined the team as a director. Together they brought a new kind of speed and snappiness to the Warners product, beginning with **Gold Diggers of '49 (1936)**. The team was in place to create a new kind of cartoon character: cynical, wisecracking, and often violent, who, refined through a series of cartoons, finally emerged as Bugs Bunny. Other characters arrived, including Daffy Duck, Porky Pig, Tweety and Sylvester, Pepe LePew, Foghorn Leghorn, Road Runner, and Wile E. Coyote.

Contemporary Developments

U.S. television animation, pioneered in the 1950s by William Hanna and Joseph Barbera was for years synonymous with primitive techniques and careless writing. But with the debut of **The Simpsons** in 1989, TV animation became home to a kind of mordant social commentary or outright absurdism that was too pointedly aggressive for live-action realism. When Mike Judge's *Beavis and Butt-Head* debuted on the MTV network in 1993, the rock-music cable channel discovered that cartoons could push the limits of censorship in ways no live-action television productions could. Following Judge's success in 1997 were Trey Parker and Matt Stone with **South Park** cutout animation style that would have looked primitive in 1906. The spiritual father of the new television animation is Jay Ward, whose **Rocky and His Friends**, first broadcast in 1959, turned the threadbare television style into a vehicle for absurdist humour and adult satire.

As digital imaging techniques continue to improve in quality and affordability, it becomes increasingly difficult to draw a clear line between live action and animation. Films such as *The Matrix* (1999), *Star Wars: Episode One* (1999), and *Gladiator* (2000), incorporate backgrounds, action sequences, and even major characters conceived by illustrators and brought to life by technology. Such techniques are no less creations of the animator's art than were Gertie, Betty Boop, and Bugs Bunny.

CINEMA OF CANADA



The cinema of Canada or Canadian cinema refers to the filmmaking industry in Canada. Canada is home to several film studios centres, primarily located in its three largest metropolitan centres: Toronto, Ontario, Montreal, Quebec, and Vancouver, British Columbia. Industries and communities tend to be regional and niche in nature. Approximately 1,000 Anglophone-Canadian and 600 Francophone-Canadian feature-length films have been produced, or partially produced, by the Canadian film industry since 1911.

Notable filmmakers from English Canada include James Cameron, David Cronenberg, Guy Maddin, Atom Egoyan, Patricia Rozema, Sarah Polley, Deepa Mehta, Thom Fitzgerald, John Greyson, Clement Virgo, Allan King, Michael McGowan, and Michael Snow. Notable filmmakers from French Canada include Claude Jutra, Gilles Carle, Denys Arcand, Jean Beaudin, Robert Lepage, Denis Villeneuve, Jean-Marc Vallée, Léa Pool, Xavier Dolan, Philippe Falardeau, and Michel Brault.

The cinema of English-speaking Canada is heavily intertwined with the cinema of the neighboring United States: though there is a distinctly Canadian cinematic tradition, there are also Canadian films that have no obvious Canadian identity (examples include *Porky's* and *Meatballs*), Canadian-American co-productions filmed in Canada (including *My Big Fat Greek Wedding* and the *Saw* series); American films filmed in Canada (including the *Night at the Museum* and *Final Destination* films, among hundreds of others); and American films with Canadian directors and/or actors. Canadian directors who are best known for their American-produced films include Norman Jewison, Jason Reitman, Paul Haggis, and James Cameron; Cameron, in particular, wrote and directed the second and third highest-grossing films of all time, *Avatar* and *Titanic*, respectively.

Canadian actors who achieved success in Hollywood include Mary Pickford, Norma Shearer, Christopher Plummer, Donald Sutherland, Michael J. Fox, Keanu Reeves, Jim Carrey, Ryan Gosling, Rachel McAdams, Ryan Reynolds, and Seth Rogen among hundreds of others.

History

The first films that was shot in Canada were made at Niagara Falls, by Frenchmen Auguste and Louis Lumière in June 1896 and Edison Studios in December 1896. James Freer is recognized as the first Canadian filmmaker. A farmer from Manitoba, his documentaries were shown as early as 1897 and were toured across England, under the title *Ten Years in Manitoba*, in an effort to promote immigration to Manitoba.

The first fiction film, *Hiawatha, the Messiah of the Ojibway*, was made in 1903 by Joe Rosenthal. The first Canadian feature film, *Evangeline*, was produced by the Canadian Bioscope Company in 1913 and shot in Nova Scotia.

In 1917, the province of Ontario established the Ontario Motion Picture Bureau, "to carry out educational work for farmers, school children, factory workers, and other classes." The Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau followed suit in 1918. The British Columbia Patriotic and Educational Picture Service, which produced and distributed short films about British Columbia in an attempt to counteract "Americanism" in Hollywood films, operated from 1920 to 1923.

The Cinematograph Films Act 1927 established a quota of films that had to be shown in British cinemas that would be shot in Great Britain as well as nations in the British Empire that stimulated Canadian film production. However the Cinematograph Films Act 1938 mollified the British film industry by specifying only films made by and shot in Great Britain would be included in the quota, an act that severely reduced Canadian film production.

In 1938, the Government of Canada invited John Grierson, a British film critic and film-maker, to study the state of the government's film production and this led to the National Film Act of 1939 and the establishment of the National Film Board of Canada, an agency of the Canadian government. In part, it was founded to create propaganda in support of the Second World War, and the National Film Act of 1950 gave it the mandate "to interpret Canada to Canadians and to other nations." In the late 1950s, Québécois filmmakers at the NFB and the NFB Candid Eye

series of films pioneered the documentary processes that became known as "direct cinema" or cinema vérité.

Federal government measures as early as 1954, and through the 1960s and 1970s, aimed to foster the development of a feature film industry in Canada; in 1968 the Canadian Film Development Corporation was established (later to become Telefilm Canada) and an effort to stimulate domestic production through tax shelters peaked in the late 1970s.

CLASSICAL HOLLYWOOD



Classical Hollywood cinema is a term used in film criticism to describe both a narrative and visual style of film-making which became characteristic of American cinema between the 1910s (rapidly after World War I) and the 1960s. It eventually became the most powerful and pervasive style of film-making worldwide.

Similar or associated terms include classical Hollywood narrative, the Golden Age of Hollywood, Old Hollywood, and classical continuity.

1913 was a particularly fruitful year for the medium, as pioneering directors from several countries produced masterpieces such as *The Mothering Heart* (D. W. Griffith), *Ingeborg Holm* (Victor Sjöström), and *L'enfant de Paris* (Léonce Perret) that set new standards for film as a form of storytelling. It was also the year when Yevgeni Bauer (the first true film artist, according to Georges Sadoul) started his short, but prolific, career.

In the world generally and America specifically, the influence of Griffith on film-making was unmatched. Equally influential were his actors in adapting their performances to the new medium. Lillian Gish, the star of *The Mothering Heart*, is particularly noted for her influence on screen performance techniques. Griffith's 1915 epic *The Birth of a Nation* was groundbreaking for film as a means of storytelling - a masterpiece of literary narrative with numerous innovative visual techniques. The film initiated so many advances in American cinema that it was rendered obsolete within a few years. Though 1913 was a global landmark for filmmaking, 1917 was primarily an American one; the era of "classical Hollywood cinema" is distinguished by a narrative and visual style which would begin to dominate the film medium in America by 1917.

Classical Hollywood cinema in the sound era (late 1920s-1960s)

The beginning of the sound era itself is ambiguously defined. To some, it began with *The Jazz Singer*, which was released in 1927 and increased box-office profits for films, as

sound was introduced to feature films. To others, the era began in 1929, when the silent age had definitively ended. Most Hollywood pictures from the late 1920s to 1960s adhered closely to a genre – Western, slapstick comedy, musical, animated cartoon, and biopic (biographical picture) – and the same creative teams often worked on films made by the same studio. For instance, Cedric Gibbons and Herbert Stothart always worked on MGM films; Alfred Newman worked at 20th Century Fox for twenty years; Cecil B. DeMille's films were almost all made at Paramount Pictures; and director Henry King's films were mostly made for Twentieth Century Fox. Similarly, actors were mostly contract players. Film historians and critics note that it took about a decade for films to adapt to sound and return to the level of artistic quality of the silents, which it did in the late 1930s.

Many great works of cinema that emerged from this period were of highly regimented film-making. One reason this was possible is that, with so many films being made, not every one had to be a big hit. A studio could gamble on a medium-budget feature with a good script and relatively unknown actors: *Citizen Kane*, directed by Orson Welles and regarded by some as the greatest film of all time, fits that description. In other cases, strong-willed directors like Howard Hawks, Alfred Hitchcock, and Frank Capra battled the studios in order to achieve their artistic visions. The apogee of the studio system may have been the year 1939, which saw the release of such classics as *The Wizard of Oz*, *Gone with the Wind*, *The Hunchback of Notre Dame*, *Stagecoach*, *Mr. Smith Goes to Washington*, *Destry Rides Again*, *Young Mr. Lincoln*, *Wuthering Heights*, *Only Angels Have Wings*,

Ninotchka, Beau Geste, Babes in Arms, Gunga Din, Goodbye, Mr. Chips, and The Roaring Twenties.

Style

The visual-narrative style of classical Hollywood cinema as elaborated by David Bordwell, was heavily influenced by the ideas of the Renaissance and its resurgence of mankind as the focal point. It is distinguished at three general levels: devices, systems, and the relations of systems.

Devices

The devices most inherent to classical Hollywood cinema are those of continuity editing. This includes the 180-degree rule, one of the major visual-spatial elements of continuity editing. The 180-degree rule keeps with the "photographed play" style by creating an imaginary 180-degree axis between the viewer and the shot, allowing viewers to clearly orient themselves within the position and direction of action in a scene. According to the 30-degree rule, cuts in the angle that the scene is viewed from must be significant enough for the viewer to understand the purpose of a change in perspective. Cuts that do not adhere to the 30-degree rule, known as jump cuts, are disruptive to the illusion of temporal continuity between shots. The 180-degree and 30-degree rules are elementary guidelines in film-making that preceded the official start of the classical era by over a decade, as seen in the pioneering 1902 French film *A Trip to the Moon*. Cutting techniques in classical continuity editing serve to help establish or maintain continuity, as in the cross cut, which establishes the concurrence of action in different locations. Jump cuts are allowed

in the form of the axial cut, which does not change the angle of shooting at all, but has the clear purpose of showing a perspective closer or farther from the subject, and therefore does not interfere with temporal continuity.

Systems

Narrative logic

Classical narration progresses always through psychological motivation, i.e., by the will of a human character and its struggle with obstacles towards a defined goal. This narrative element is commonly composed of a primary narrative (e.g. a romance) intertwined with a secondary narrative or narratives. This narrative is structured with an unmistakable beginning, middle and end, and generally there is a distinct resolution. Utilizing actors, events, causal effects, main points, and secondary points are basic characteristics of this type of narrative. The characters in classical Hollywood cinema have clearly definable traits, are active, and very goal oriented. They are causal agents motivated by psychological rather than social concerns. The narrative is a chain of cause and effect with the characters being the causal agents - in classical style, events do not occur randomly.

Cinematic time

Time in classical Hollywood is continuous, linear, and uniform, since non-linearity calls attention to the illusory workings of the medium. The only permissible manipulation of time in this format is the flashback. It is mostly used to introduce a memory sequence of a character, e. g., *Casablanca*.

Cinematic space

The greatest rule of classical continuity regarding space is object permanence: the viewer must believe that the scene exists outside the shot of the cinematic frame to maintain the picture's realism. The treatment of space in classical Hollywood strives to overcome or conceal the two-dimensionality of film ("invisible style") and is strongly centered upon the human body. The majority of shots in a classical film focus on gestures or facial expressions (medium-long and medium shots). André Bazin once compared classical film to a photographed play in that the events seem to exist objectively and that cameras only give us the best view of the whole play.

This treatment of space consists of four main aspects: centering, balancing, frontality, and depth. Persons or objects of significance are mostly in the center part of the picture frame and never out of focus. Balancing refers to the visual composition, i. e., characters are evenly distributed throughout the frame. The action is subtly addressed towards the spectator (frontality) and set, lighting (mostly three-point lighting, especially high-key lighting), and costumes are designed to separate foreground from the background (depth).

Criticism

This style of cinema is not without its critics, ranging from the lack of realism which resulted in a more post-WWII realistic cinema to feminist theories on the male gaze in these classic movies, to note two examples.

GENRES OF MUSIC IN THE USA



“Good” music means something different to everyone these days, and this is highlighted by the growing number of genres and sub-genres that circulate in both mainstream and underground circles.

Most of these genres have evolved over the years due to several cultural and societal influences, and this is why every region of the world has its own particular “flavour” when it comes to music, from the Latin music of Mexico, to the Goan trance music of Southern India.

What Are The Main Genres Of American Music?

Each genre has its own favoured instruments that operate in particular scales or modes, a certain style of vocals (or lack thereof), and a definite rhythmical pattern behind the beats. An experienced music lover will be able to tell the difference in genres simply by listening to a song, but, from time to time, a new permutation will always surface, eschewing convention.

Blues

What began as the Mississippi Delta Blues quickly became the biggest and most influential American music genre there is. Adopted by the African-American population from traditional African music, blues became a medium of expressing agony through slow moving rhythms and emotional, and sometimes tragicomic lyrical situations. The genre attained massive commercial success when artists from Chicago created a variant called Chicago blues. You'll find the influence of blues on other genres such as jazz, gospel, RnB, and hip hop.

Jazz

This genre of music evolved in the early 20th century. The early artists were all African-Americans. It has also lead to the birth of many genres in its time, but jazz music is primarily associated with the use of blue notes, performed on instruments like the saxophone and the massive double bass. The boundaries and scope of jazz is something that has lead to various debates in the music community, and the fact is that no one has yet settled for an accurate description that accurately encompasses the entire genre.

Rock n' Roll

Rock music started hitting the streets in the 1950's, and it evolved as a subset of rock and roll, rhythm and blues, classical and folk music that had been around since the 1940's. The primary focus in rock is on the electric guitar, and the many solos that can be created with it. The bass guitar and drums are also highly in focus here, and, for some time, even synthesizers were the rage (and they're coming back!). Today, we relate any music that is slightly 'heavy' with it, and this has also led to the combination of rock with other various sub-genres.

From rock, we get the birth of folk rock, classic rock, punk rock, blues rock, jazz rock, soft rock, heavy metal, hard rock, alt rock, and prog rock.

Rock is something that is omnipresent in all cultural references today, and it is no secret that we associate rock musicians with a rebellious lifestyle, incessant substance abuse, tremendous fan bases all around the world, and an ever present sense of self-destruction. Back when rock started, it was decidedly more light-hearted and fun, with only a slight edge.

Country Music

Country music is certainly one of the oldest forms of commercial music. It originated in the 1920's in southern parts of the United States, and it has slowly spread to all parts of the world. It is also known as country & western music, and has been embraced by countless artists, including The King himself, Elvis Presley.

The defining characteristic of early country music was an acoustic guitar, with just the vocals of the singer to accompany it.

In this way, it is similar to blues music, however, a different group of Americans were responsible for creating it – those who lived south of the Mason-Dixon line.

These days, country music expresses itself as rock, as pop, or even dance music, but the original version of country music was much simpler and expressed the feelings of those in the south.

Folk Music

Also called “roots” music, folk music is both similar to country and blues, in that it has historically found its origins in the lower social classes of people in society. That said, folk music has always had a revolutionary streak, as it has typically been used as a means of protest, telling stories, and providing political commentary.

Instrumentally, folk music can be said to be similar to both country and blues, with the primary instrument of folk music often being an acoustic guitar (mouth harp can also frequently be heard). However, folk music is not limited to simply just guitar, and there are other specifically instruments which often turn up in folk songs, such as banjos, jugs, spoons, and the accordion.

In more recent times, folk music has been embraced by anyone who appreciates what the genre stands for. For instance, when Bob Dylan hit the scene in the early 1960's, he fancied himself a folk singer like his hero Woody Guthrie, but Dylan didn't come from poverty, as you might expect a true folkster to be. By the time Woodstock rolled around in '69, folk music was practically mainstream, but no less affecting.

Today, folk music can even refer to a sort of throwback to this hippy movement in the '60's. For example, if you hear mild mannered acoustic music where a male and female are singing "la la la" or "whoa, whoa, whoa" in harmony, you could try to call that folk music, but, by its original meaning, it clearly is not.

Hip Hop and Rap

Relatively new to the growing list of American musical genres is hip hop, or rap music. The primary focus here with hip hop is on hard beats and DJ scratching, as well as a type of rhythmic spoken word put overtop. Also, synthetic sounds are a big part of hip hop music, as well as samples, which involves clips from other recordings re-purposed to create new artistic expressions.

Although hip hop evolved out of the urban ghettos of the United States in the 1970's, today it has come to symbolize success and has spread far into mainstream culture, not just in the U.S.A., but all around the world. Hip hop has become a multi-billion dollar industry.

Pop Music

Pop music is perhaps the most confusing of any genre, because it really isn't a genre at all. Pop is short for popular, and referring to music with popular appeal. Thus, pop music can refer to any song from any genre, so long as it is popular. There is, however, a conflicting idea that "pop" is a genre, and has its own characteristics. For our purposes today, we will go with the former definition.

As it refers to popular music, pop music usually is considered to be offensive to some hipster music fans, who revile anything enjoyed by the masses. This is almost a fair assessment of pop music, since it often strives to appeal to broadest group of people possible, in order to sell the most records possible. This is generally done by targeting teenagers, who are the most impressionable fans out there (except for pre-teens, children, and babies).

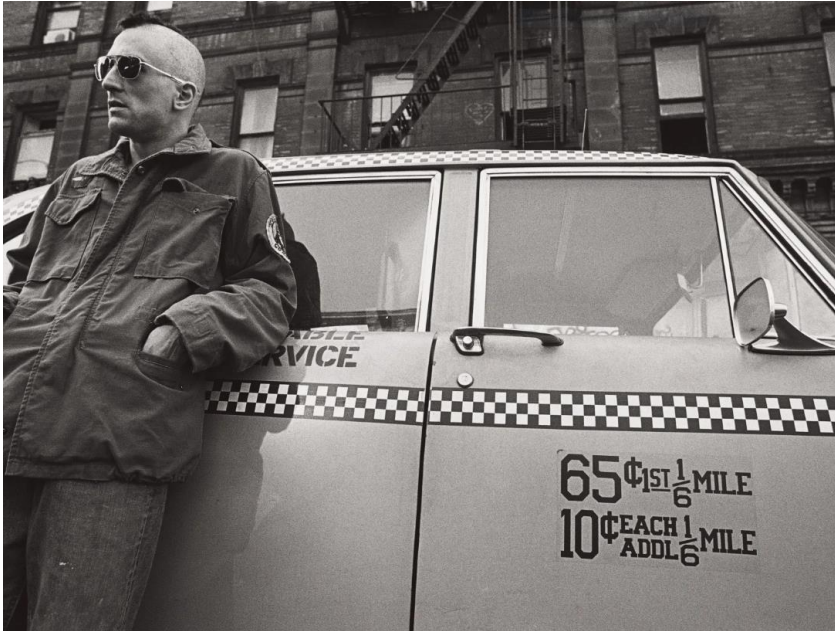
Of course, it is possible for well crafted music to be “pop” music, but the basic premise of pop music is that it is meant to please the most people possible. As such, it is frequently about everyone’s favourite topic – sex, whether it be directly mentioned or implied.

Pop music isn’t just about sex. In fact, sometimes it can be about violence as well. Actually, whatever it is about, it doesn’t matter. Pop music is the only genre where the characteristics of the music itself is secondary to its popularity. Imagine if there were a genre of music called “rich”, where the only quality the music needed to have was being written by rich people. How obnoxious...

Conclusion

There are, of course, more genres of music out there. Many of them are sub-genres of the genres we’ve already mentioned, such as soul, gospel, funk, zydeco...the list is practically endless.

*CINEMA OF THE SECOND HALF
OF THE 20TH CENTURY OF THE USA*



New Hollywood and post-classical cinema (1960s-1980s)

Steven Spielberg is considered one of the pioneers of the New Hollywood era and one of the most popular directors and producers in film history. He is also one of the co-founders of DreamWorks Studios.

Post-classical cinema is the changing methods of storytelling in the New Hollywood. It has been argued that new approaches to drama and characterization played upon audience expectations acquired in the classical period: chronology may be scrambled, storylines may feature "twist endings", and lines between the antagonist and protagonist may be blurred. The roots of post-

classical storytelling may be seen in film noir, in *Rebel Without a Cause* (1955), and in Hitchcock's storyline-shattering *Psycho*.

The New Hollywood is the emergence of a new generation of film school-trained directors who had absorbed the techniques developed in Europe in the 1960s as a result of the French New Wave after the American Revolution; the 1967 film *Bonnie and Clyde* marked the beginning of American cinema rebounding as well, as a new generation of films would afterwards gain success at the box offices as well. Filmmakers like Francis Ford Coppola, Steven Spielberg, George Lucas, Brian De Palma, Stanley Kubrick, Martin Scorsese, Roman Polanski, and William Friedkin came to produce fare that paid homage to the history of film and developed upon existing genres and techniques. Inaugurated by the 1969 release of Andy Warhol's *Blue Movie*, the phenomenon of adult erotic films being publicly discussed by celebrities (like Johnny Carson and Bob Hope), and taken seriously by critics (like Roger Ebert), a development referred to, by Ralph Blumenthal of *The New York Times*, as "porno chic", and later known as the Golden Age of Porn, began, for the first time, in modern American culture. According to award-winning author Toni Bentley, Radley Metzger's 1976 film *The Opening of Misty Beethoven*, based on the play *Pygmalion* by George Bernard Shaw (and its derivative, *My Fair Lady*), and due to attaining a mainstream level in storyline and sets, is considered the "crown jewel" of this 'Golden Age'.

In the 1970s, the films of New Hollywood filmmakers were often both critically acclaimed and commercially successful. While the early New Hollywood films like *Bonnie and Clyde* and *Easy Rider* had been relatively low-budget affairs with amoral heroes and increased sexuality and violence, the enormous success

enjoyed by Friedkin with *The Exorcist*, Spielberg with *Jaws*, Coppola with *The Godfather* and *Apocalypse Now*, Scorsese with *Taxi Driver*, Kubrick with *2001: A Space Odyssey*, Polanski with *Chinatown*, and Lucas with *American Graffiti* and *Star Wars*, respectively helped to give rise to the modern "blockbuster", and induced studios to focus ever more heavily on trying to produce enormous hits.

The increasing indulgence of these young directors did not help, often they'd go overschedule, and overbudget, thus bankrupting themselves or the studio. The three most famous examples of this are Coppola's *Apocalypse Now* and *One From The Heart* and particularly Michael Cimino's *Heaven's Gate*, which single-handedly bankrupted United Artists. However, *Apocalypse Now* eventually made its money back and gained widespread recognition as a masterpiece, winning the *Palme d'Or* at Cannes.

Rise of the home video market (1980s–1990s)

The 1980s and 1990s saw another significant development. The full acceptance of home video by studios opened a vast new business to exploit. Films which may have performed poorly in their theatrical run were now able to find success in the video market. It also saw the first generation of filmmakers with access to videotapes emerge. Directors such as Quentin Tarantino and Paul Thomas Anderson had been able to view thousands of films and produced films with vast numbers of references and connections to previous works. Tarantino has had a number of collaborations with director Robert Rodriguez. Rodriguez directed the 1992 action film *El Mariachi*, which was a commercial success after grossing \$2 million against a budget of \$7,000.

This, along with the explosion of independent film and ever-decreasing costs for filmmaking, changed the landscape of American movie-making once again and led a renaissance of filmmaking among Hollywood's lower and middle-classes – those without access to studio financial resources. With the rise of the DVD in the 21st century, DVDs have quickly become even more profitable to studios and have led to an explosion of packaging extra scenes, extended versions, and commentary tracks with the films.

FOREIGN FILM-MAKERS IN HOLLYWOOD



Alfred Hitchcock

Films: *Psycho*; *Rear Window*; *Vertigo*; *North by Northwest*; *Dial M for Murder*

Alfred Hitchcock was born in Essex, England. He studied engineering and started writing short stories while he was working in an electrical cable company. Very soon he got involved

in the cinema industry and directed his first film - an unaccomplished project - in 1922, at the age of 23. He met success with his first thriller "The Lodger" and in 1930 he started working with Gaumont - British.

Progressively, he was dedicated to thrillers, a genre he would serve better than anybody, and developed his own style. He used his shots and montages so that the spectator could catch the thoughts of the protagonists, used famous landmarks as a backdrop for suspense, and was characterized by his humor.

Though some of his more than 60 films are in high positions on many lists - he has five films among the 250 most highly voted on IMDb, more than any other director's movies - none of them received an Oscar for Best Picture or Best Director.

F.W. Murnau

Films: *Sunrise; City Girl; Faust*

The ultimate master of the silent era cinema was born in Westphalia in 1888. Since his adolescence, he read the works of Nietzsche, Schopenhauer, Ibsen and Shakespeare, and later he studied in Berlin next to theater director Max Reinhart. After surviving seven crashes as an Air Force pilot in World War I, he returned to Berlin and became one of the pillars in the expressionist movement in cinema, with his "Nosferatu" considered among the masterpieces.

In his film "Der Letzte Mann," he plays with his camera according to the Kammerspiele theory in an effort to 'see' with the eyes of the protagonist, leaving expressionist elements in the background. The movie was a great success in America and thus he obtained a contract with Fox.

His first film in U.S., "Sunrise: A Song of Two Humans," won the first Best Picture Oscar and is considered by many as the best silent movie ever. According to Dave Kehr, "The miracle of Murnau's mise-en-scene is to fill the simple plot and characters with complex, piercing emotions, all evoked visually through a dense style that embraces not only spectacular expressionism but a subtle and delicate naturalism."

After two sound films that were not well received, he traveled to Bora Bora with documentarist Robert Flaherty to shoot his last masterpiece "Tabu - A Story from the Southern Seas." One week before its opening, Murnau died in a car accident.

Roman Polanski

Films: *The Tenant*; *The Ghost Writer*; *Carnage*; *Tess*

Roman Polanski's childhood could be the script of a movie about the Holocaust. He was born in Paris but his parents, a Jewish father and a Russian mother, decided in 1936 to move to Krakow, Poland. When Nazi forces occupied Krakow, the family was confined in the ghetto. His parents were soon transferred to concentration camps; his mother perished in Auschwitz, whereas Roman managed to escape from the ghetto and roam around Poland under a false identity. Many of his memories of that period are tracked down in his masterpiece "The Pianist."

After the war, Polanski studied cinema in Poland and was an apprentice of Andrzej Wajda. His first feature, "Knife in the Water," was not well received by the state's cinema academy, as it didn't refer to any social problem and "encouraged adultery." It had, though, an international success that helped Polanski move to London to continue his career as director.

After seven years and three feature movies, Polanski was invited to the United States. This country offered him the opportunity to release two masterpieces in two different genres; "Rosemary's Baby," an existential horror movie, and "Chinatown," one of the finest noir movies ever, plunged him into grief when some lunatic assassins slaughtered his wife and finally accused him of the sexual abuse of a minor. He underwent psychiatric evaluation and, one day before sentencing, he left for France, where he still lives today, making great movies. American authorities had requested his issue so that he can stand trial, but to date he has not gone back.

Ang Lee

Films: *Sense and Sensibility*; *The Ice Storm*; *The Wedding Banquet*; *Eat Drink Man Woman*

Ang Lee was born in Taiwan and went to the U.S. in 1979 to study theater at the University of Illinois, and then cinema at the Tisch School of Fine Arts of New York University. Spike Lee was his classmate and Ang Lee worked on his crew for his thesis film. He then went back to Taiwan and released a series of movies that made him globally known and gave him several wins and nominations in international festivals. That was the time to go back to United States.

Lee soon became one of the most successful directors worldwide. He has his own very special way to tell beautiful stories in a suburb cinematographically mode, and he makes low-key great movies. He feels comfortable with every kind of topic - Victorian England, the American West, the Chinese dynasties, family dramas, comics, myths - and he knows very well how to address global audiences.

Being the first Asian to win an Oscar for Best Director (“Brokeback Mountain” and “Life of Pi”) and the one of only two directors to have ever earned two Golden Lions at the Venice International Film Festival (“Brokeback Mountain” and “Lust, Caution”), he managed to establish a universal cinema language and release the most ambitious non-English speaking blockbuster, “Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon”, a film that conquered Hollywood with 10 Oscar nominations and four awards.

James Cameron

Films: *Avatar*; *Terminator 2: Judgment Day*; *Titanic*; *True Lies*

James Cameron, who was born in Canada and moved to California since he was 17, is the blockbuster persona of the 20th century. Trained to do everything in a movie, from screenwriting to editing and special effects, he knew how to release the megapics Hollywood so badly needed at the end of last century. He realized soon enough that action was the key to a movie’s success.

His first blockbuster, “The Terminator,” followed a complex futuristic idea, and offered scenes of inventive pursuits and shoot-outs. Mastering the idea of sequels, he gave a military dimension to “Aliens,” while “Abyss” is like “Close Encounters of the Third Kind” with floods of adrenaline.

His “Titanic” is the absolute romance, combining the story of a doomed love with high technology gadgets and an hour full of action, suspense and impressive visual effects that managed to bring older people back in theaters and reassure Hollywood’s faith in epic movies.

“Avatar” stands at the top of the box office movies of all time list. It’s a feast of creative visual effects, the crown in cinema technology of the 21st century. Furthermore, it is a denouncement

of the destruction of the Amazon and the role played by scientists and big corporations and a gesture of solidarity toward indigenous populations threatened with extinction. It is exactly the virtual place where commercial success meets the political and social cinema of auteurs.

CINEMA IN AUSTRALIA



The Cinema of Australia had its beginnings with the 1906 production of *The Story of the Kelly Gang*, the earliest feature film ever made. Since then, Australian crews have produced many films, a number of which have received international recognition. Many actors and filmmakers started their careers in Australian films, many of whom have acquired international reputations, and a number of whom have found greater financial benefits in careers in larger film-producing centres, such as in the United States.

The first public screenings of films in Australia took place in October 1896, within a year of the world's first screening in Paris by Lumière brothers. The first Australian exhibition took

place at the Athenaeum Hall in Collins Street, Melbourne, to provide alternative entertainment for the dance-hall patrons. Commercially successful Australian films have included: *Crocodile Dundee*, Baz Luhrmann's *Moulin Rouge*, and Chris Noonan's *Babe*. Other award-winning productions include *Picnic at Hanging Rock*, *Gallipoli*, *The Tracker*, *Shine* and *Ten Canoes*.

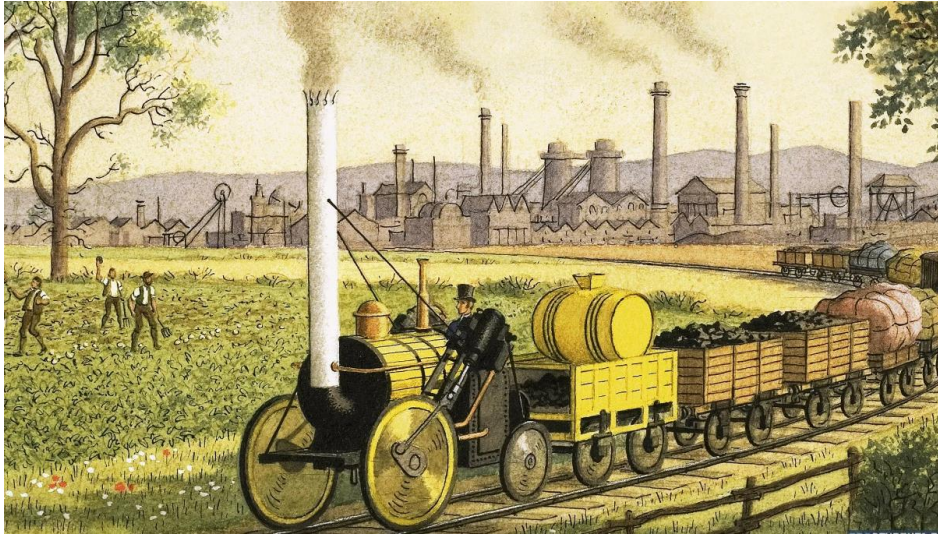
Cinema in Australia is subject to censorship, called classification, though films may be refused classification, resulting in them being effectively banned.

The Australian film industry continues to produce a reasonable number of films each year, but in common with other English-speaking countries, Australia has often found it difficult to compete with the American film industry, the latter helped by having a much larger home market. The most successful Australian actors and filmmakers are easily lured by Hollywood and rarely return to the domestic film industry.

Since Rupert Murdoch, the head of Fox Studios and an Australian, moved the new Fox studios to Sydney, some US producers have chosen to film at Fox's state of the art facilities, as production costs in Sydney are well below US costs. Studios established in Australia, like Fox Studios Australia and Warner Roadshow Studios, host large international productions like *The Matrix* and *Star Wars II* and *III*.

The South Australian Film Corporation continues to produce quality films, and Adelaide has been chosen as the location for films such as *Hotel Mumbai* (2019) and *Escape from Pretoria* (2020). James Wan's reboot of video game franchise *Mortal Kombat* (2021) as a feature film will be the largest film production in the state's history.

AMERICAN INDUSTRIALIZATION



Industrialization is defined by the movement from primarily agrarian labor toward urbanized, mass-producing industrial labor. This transformation corresponds with rising marginal productivity and rising real wages, albeit not consistently or equally.

According to the 1790 U.S. Census, more than 90 % of all American laborers worked in farming. The productivity—and corresponding real wages—of farm labor was very low. Factory jobs tended to offer wage rates that were several times higher than farm rates. Workers eagerly moved from low-paying, hard labor in the sun to relatively high-paying, hard labor in industrial factories.

By 1890, the number of non-farm workers had overtaken the number of farmers in the U.S. This trend continued into the

20th century. Farmers made up just 2.6% of the U.S. labor force in 1990.

Corporations and Capital

The U.S. industrial revolution primarily began through textile mills in New England. The three early mills were the Beverly Cotton Manufactory (1787), the Slater Mill (1790), and the Waltham Mill (1813).

In 1813, the Boston Manufacturing Company became the first integrated U.S. corporate textile factory. For the first time, investors could contribute to the development of new buildings, new machines, and new profits in manufacturing.

Corporations became the dominant manufacturing business model by the mid-1840s. Wages rose as labor became more productive. For example, young unmarried women in New England were earning factory wages three times the rate of domestic maids.

Higher productivity translated to higher standards of living, a greater demand for other goods, and increased capital investment.

Improved technology increased farm output as well, dropping farm product prices and allowing workers to move into other industries. Railroads, steamships, and the telegraph increased communication and transportation speeds as well.

The Embargo Act of 1807 and the War of 1812

During the Napoleonic Wars in Europe, Britain and France were at war with each other and the United States was neutral. France, and then soon Britain, declared that any neutral countries were prohibited from trading with them. On top of this, French warships started seizing U.S. warships, and Britain soon followed.

Britain also demanded that all ships check at British ports before trading with any other country. British ships also started boarding American ships and drafting soldiers into their navy.

The United States had enough and passed the Embargo Act of 1807, preventing any trade with foreign nations, in the hopes to economically hurt France and Britain. This backfired as France and Britain's economy did not suffer but the U.S. economy did. However, it turned the U.S. economy inward, causing the nation to create and rely on its own goods, spurring the industrial revolution of the nation.

The War of 1812 with Britain resulted in an entire blockade of the U.S. eastern coastline, which brought all trade to a halt. Again, Americans were forced to turn inward. And after the war the country learned a lesson to reduce its reliance on foreign goods and begin manufacturing heavily itself, seeking economic independence. It was also a catalyst to the industrial revolution in the country.

John Marshall and Property Rights

In market economies, private producers want to be able to keep the fruits of their labor. Moreover, retained profits can be reinvested into a company for expansion, research, and development.

Several landmark Supreme Court cases in the early 19th century protected private property from government seizure. Chief Justice John Marshall issued opinions in *Fletcher v. Peck* (1810) and *Trustees of Dartmouth College v. Woodward* (1819) that established limits on government seizures and contractual arrangements.

Savings and Loans

Workers and businesses alike exhibited very high savings rates after 1870.⁸ Real interest rates declined, propelling a huge rise in loans. Farmers also saw rising land values and could mortgage their land to invest in capital goods. Prices dropped, and real wages rose very quickly between 1880 and 1894,⁹ further improving the standard of living.

Introduction: The Industrial Revolution

The Industrial Revolution was a global phenomenon marked by the transition to new manufacturing processes in the period from about 1760 to 1840. The Industrial Revolution began in the United Kingdom, and mechanized textile production spread from Great Britain to continental Europe and the United States in the early nineteenth century. During this Revolution, changes in agriculture, manufacturing, mining, transportation, and technology profoundly affected social and economic conditions in the United States.

New Innovations

Though the United States borrowed significantly from Europe's technological advancements during the Industrial Revolution, several great American inventions emerged at the turn of the nineteenth century that greatly affected manufacturing, communications, transportation, and commercial agriculture.

Advances in Technology

In the 1780s, Oliver Evans invented an automated flour mill that eventually displaced traditional gristmills. Evans's system for handling bulk material became widely used in flour mills and breweries during the nineteenth century and is among the

innovations credited with the development of the assembly line. By the turn of the century, Evans also had developed one of the first high-pressure steam engines and began establishing a network of machine workshops to manufacture and repair these popular inventions. In 1793, Eli Whitney developed a machine to separate the seeds of short-fibered cotton from the fibers. The resulting cotton gin generated huge profits for slave-holding cotton planters in the South. In the early 1830s, Cyrus McCormick's horse-drawn mechanical reaper allowed farmers in the West to harvest great quantities of wheat, leading to great crop surpluses.

Reliance on horse power for machinery in the United States soon gave way to water power; this resulted in a concentration of industrialization developing in New England and the rest of the northeastern United States, where fast-moving rivers were located. The great number of rivers and streams along the Atlantic seaboard provided optimal sites for mills and the infrastructure required for early industrialization.

Between 1800 and 1820, additional industrial tools emerged that rapidly increased the quality and efficiency of manufacturing. In the first two decades of the 1800s, the development of all-metal machine tools and interchangeable parts facilitated the manufacture of new production machines for many industries. Steam power fueled by coal, wide utilization of water wheels, and powered machinery became common features of the manufacturing industry.

Improved Transportation

During this period, domestic trade also expanded with the introduction of canals, improved roads, and railways. In 1807, Robert Fulton built the first commercial steamboat, which operated between New York City and Albany. With the proliferation of new canal routes in the 1820s and 1830s, steamboat

technology was crucial to domestic freight shipments in the United States.

Subsistence farming declined, and more consumer goods arrived on the market. The transition away from an agricultural-based economy toward machine-based manufacturing led to a great influx of population from the countryside, causing towns and cities to swell in population.

Communication

The communications revolution that began in this period served to connect communities and transform business. In 1836, Samuel F. B. Morse and Alfred Vail developed the American version of the electrical telegraph system, which allowed messages to be transmitted through wires over long distances via pulses of electric current. Messages were transcribed using the signaling alphabet known as "Morse code."

Effects of the Industrial Revolution

The Industrial Revolution marked a major turning point in history. During this period, the average income and population began to exhibit unprecedented, sustained growth. In the two centuries following the 1800s, the world's average per capita income increased more than tenfold, while the world's population increased more than sixfold.

The profound economic changes sweeping the United States led to equally important social and cultural transformations. The formation of distinct classes, especially in the rapidly industrializing North, was one of the most striking developments. The unequal distribution of newly created wealth spurred new divisions along class lines. Each class had its own specific culture and views on the issue of slavery. The elite lived and socialized apart from members of the growing middle class. The middle class valued work, consumption, and education and dedicated their energies to maintaining or advancing their social status. Wage workers formed their own society in industrial cities and mill

villages, though lack of money and long working hours effectively prevented the working class from consuming the fruits of their labor, educating their children, or advancing up the economic ladder.

THE APPEARANCE OF HOLLYWOOD



Hollywood is a neighborhood located in Los Angeles, California, that is also synonymous with the glamour, money and power of the entertainment industry. As the show-business capital of the world, Hollywood is home to many famous television and movie studios and record companies. Yet despite its glitzy status, Hollywood has humble roots: It began as a small agricultural community and evolved into a diverse, thriving metropolis where stars are born and dreams come true — for a lucky few.

Hollywood's Humble Origins

In 1853, a small adobe hut was all that existed where Hollywood stands today. But over the next two decades, the area became a **thriving agricultural community called Cahuenga Valley**.

When politician and real estate developer **Harvey Henry Wilcox** and his second wife Daeida moved to Los Angeles from Topeka, Kansas in 1883, he purchased 150 acres of land west of Hollywood and attempted to try his hand at ranching.

His efforts didn't go well, however, so in 1887, he filed plans with the Los Angeles County Recorder's office to subdivide the land. Soon, **Prospect Avenue and upscale homes sprung up**.

H.J. Whitley

By the turn of the century, Hollywood had a post office, markets, a hotel, a livery and even a streetcar. In 1902, banker and real estate mogul **H.J. Whitley**, also known as the "**Father of Hollywood**," stepped in.

Whitley opened the Hollywood Hotel—now the site of the Dolby theater, which hosts the annual Oscars ceremony—and developed Ocean View Tract, an upscale residential neighborhood. He also helped finance the building of a bank and was integral to bringing electricity to the area.

Hollywood incorporated in 1903 and merged with Los Angeles in 1910. At that time, Prospect Avenue became the now-famous **Hollywood Boulevard**.

How Hollywood got its name is disputed. According to one story, after Harvey and Daeida Wilcox learned there was an Ohio town called Hollywood, she named their ranch the same

and the name stuck. Another story states H.J. Whitley came up with the name while honeymooning in the area in 1886.

Hollywood Film Studios

The first film completed in Hollywood was **1908's *The Count of Monte Cristo***, although production of the film began in Chicago. The first film made entirely in Hollywood was **a short film in 1910 titled *In Old California***.

By 1911, the first movie studio appeared **on Sunset Boulevard**. **By 1915**, many major motion-picture companies had relocated to Hollywood from the East Coast.

Hollywood was an ideal place to produce movies since filmmakers couldn't be sued there for infringing on motion picture film patents held by Thomas Edison and his Motion Picture Patents Company. It also had warm, predictably sunny weather and diverse terrain perfect for movie backdrops.

Hollywood film industry is fascinating with his paintings. It creates the image of an ideal life. Involves in illusions and tears from the gray everyday life. The very history and **development of American cinema** is full of unexpected plots and turns.

What started the movie: the birth

Originally, the center of *American cinema* was New York. But the rainy and ever overcast weather did not allow to engage in normal shooting of films. The quality of the material was then directly dependent on sunlight.

In the city, then there were small film studios, for which it was too expensive to rent premises for their whims.

The situation was further aggravated by the fact that in 1909 *Thomas Edison* tried to monopolize this industry. He created

his kinotrest, which included the largest film companies and film suppliers.

Edison tried to control all the filmmakers. He imposed a tribute to filmmakers who had to pay a round sum for the right to make and show films. In the end, this scared away many directors who were not part of the monopoly. The latter tried to sue Edison. As a result, fled to the west coast of the United States.

Recall that *Thomas Edison* was an American inventor who became the ancestor of the film industry, having designed the kinetoscope.

The Edison affair existed until 1913. As a result of litigation, the company was closed due to a violation of antitrust laws. But thanks to him, *European cinema* did not affect the distinctive American style, since Edison had removed competitors.

The first Hollywood film and the era of silent films

In the suburbs of Los Angeles is the village of Hollywood. For *filmmakers* of the time, this was the perfect place to shoot. Here the sun was shining almost all year round, roughly speaking, it was a paradise – mountains, forests, deserts. One could easily embody any idea.

Since the land in this area was sold at a ridiculous price, a grandiose construction started here. *The popularity of Hollywood* can be explained by the fact that the movie business is aimed at the mass audience. Here, the producers ruled the ball, who set goals and planned the budget, and the directors faded into the background.

Born a *system of movie stars* who studied acting in the walls of film companies. They drew the image, and if the actor liked the public, it was shot more often. The beginning of the era

of the capital of the *American cinema* can be considered a mute western "Indian husband", which was shot in 1914. Cinemas grew while mushrooms after the rain and every year the number just grew. The entrance to them was very cheap. This led to the fact that small film companies began to go broke. To replace them, began to appear large film industry.

The pioneer in silent movies can be considered *David Griffith*. He was one of the most talented directors in the country and his students and followers also achieved a lot of success in this field.

Griffith made a significant contribution to the *history of American cinema* – for 5 years of work, he made about 500 films.

The appearance of film studios and the first sound film

By 20 years of the 20th century, Hollywood secured the title of the center of the *American film industry*. The first of the major studios appeared Universal Studios, then Paramount Pictures. All the famous Warner Brothers, appeared only in 1923. And a little after that, the no less famous to date film studios Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer and Columbia Pictures are created.

The first film with sound can be considered "*Jazz Singer*", which was filmed in 1927. People immediately lost interest in silent films. Even the beginning of the Great Depression did not exclude lovers of high-quality motion pictures.

After the release of the film, the film company Warner Brothers, which released the film, took a leading position.

The Golden Age of Hollywood

This period begins exactly after the release of the film "Jazz Singer". Hollywood has already decided what is interesting to its

audience. Major film companies continued to shoot comedies, westerns and melodramas.

Movie stars could also dictate their own terms and choose films for participation. Now, on a par with film producers, they moved and changed the film industry.

Soon cartoons entered the arena. In 1937, *Walt Disney* released *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*. The picture brought great fees. The release of cinema has become massive, and the artistic value was nothing compared with the profits. The highest grossing film in the history of cinema of that time can be considered the film "*Gone With the Wind*", shot in 1939.

New Hollywood and what now

Since the beginning of the 60s, interest and attention to cinema began to fall. People are no longer interested in traditional genres and sample films. Even large companies fell under the threat of ruin.

Then it was decided to call young directors to make a touch of freshness in the familiar pictures, inspiration was taken from European copyright cinema.

However, in the 70s it became clear that the experiments failed and did not bring the necessary fees, and Hollywood returned to its traditional paintings.

Currently, Hollywood still holds the highest ratings in the world. This is due in large part to the fact that the films are aimed at the mass audience. The history and development of American cinema is very interesting. So, just Hollywood gave the world the lion's share of motion pictures that many people remember after years.

It was here that the stars were born, which are worshiped and which will be remembered for a long time. Cinema, which plunges into the world of illusions and dreams, separates from the gray reality.

The company *American Butler* will help organize a tour of Hollywood, show the main attractions.

ATLANTIC CITY



Atlantic City, resort city, southeastern New Jersey, U.S., on the Atlantic Ocean.

The area was inhabited by Delaware Indians before English settlers arrived in the late 1670s. Development of the island as a summer resort was first envisioned by physician Jonathan Pitney, who arrived about 1820 and wanted to establish a health resort.

Atlantic City's mild winter climate, tempered by the Gulf Stream, made it a popular resort. Its famous Boardwalk, and other innovations enhancing the resort's reputation included the rolling chair (1884), in which guests were wheeled about, and saltwater taffy. Amusement piers, jutting from the Boardwalk into the ocean, brought a carnival atmosphere.

Atlantic City's resort trade declined in the decades following World War II. In hopes of reviving the city's stagnating economy, gambling was legalized in Atlantic City in 1976. The development of gambling resorts provided an influx of jobs and money, but much of Atlantic City beyond the Boardwalk remained poor.

1) Atlantic City Boardwalk is an area by the seaside in New Jersey that's home to many theme parks and other popular attractions on its piers. Steel Pier is the most visited theme park, presenting an appealing variety of entertainment. The boardwalk is also known for its many unique shops, casinos, hotels, nightclubs, resorts, and recreational beach activities.

The famous Atlantic City Boardwalk was made even more famous after inspiring the board game Monopoly. Construction of the oceanfront walkway began in 1870 to get sand out of hotels, and it has since become an icon itself

2) Atlantic City's Chicken Bone Beach is a bit of New Jersey history that the city is likely not proud of.

Chicken Bone Beach was named for the unfounded claim that the shore was littered with the discarded chicken bones left behind by African Americans on this “blacks only beach” in the early to mid-1900s.

3) Steel Pier extends 1,000 feet into the Atlantic by the Atlantic City Boardwalk and is home to the city's oldest theme park. Begun in 1898, Steel Pier has been called the “Showplace of the Nation,” “An Amusement City at Sea,” and “A Holiday in Itself,” having hosted an array of concerts and exhibits over the decades.

Over the years, Steel Pier has changed ownership several times and survived a destructive fire. It's been seen in films, referenced in music, and was the setting for a Broadway musical of the same name.

4) Absecon Lighthouse is New Jersey's tallest lighthouse, standing at 171 feet, and it's a designated historic site in Atlantic City. One of the oldest lighthouses in the country, it's still open for public viewing. It takes 228 steps to reach the top of the lighthouse.

5) You can't visit Atlantic City without trying your luck in one of the many casinos. One of the best is The Borgata, the ritzy heart of the hotel of the same name. Here you'll find thousands of slot machines and hundreds of roulette and blackjack tables.

HOLIDAYS



People in every culture celebrate different holidays. There are a lot of holidays in the United States. American holidays are strikingly different in origin and show surprising similarities in the manner of their celebration.

Some interesting facts

Although the word «holiday» literally means «holy day», most American holidays are not religious. Because the nation blessed with rich ethnic heritage it is possible to trace some of the American holidays to diverse cultural sources and traditions, but all holidays have taken on a distinctively American flavor.

In the United States, the word «holiday» is a synonymous to «celebration».

Public holidays with paid time off is generally defined to occur on a day that is within the employee's work week. Holidays were typically observed on days that have significance for various sectors of American society.

Most holidays are commonly observed with paid time off, however, many other holiday celebrations come without time off.

I will talk you about some American holidays in autumn and summer. Let's talk about *Labor Day* (First Monday of September).

Labor Day is a national legal holiday that is over 100 years old. It grew out of a celebration and parade in honor of the working class by the Knights of Labor in 1882 in New York. It has come to be recognized in the USA not only as a celebration of the working class, but even more so as the unofficial end of the summer season.

Veteran's Day (The 11th of November)

Veteran's Day is an American holiday honoring military veterans. It is celebrated on the anniversary of the signing of the Armistice that ended World War I. This holiday is largely intended to thank living veterans for their service and bravery.

Thanksgiving Day (Fourth Thursday of November).

Thanksgiving Day is the most beautiful holiday. Americans get together with their families and they say thanks for all the good things they have in their lives. On this day Americans cook turkey, pumpkin pies and a corn.

Halloween (The 31st of October)

Halloween is an unofficial holiday. It is the day or evening before All Saint's Day; Halloween customs date back to a time when people believed in devils, witches, ghosts. They thought that these evil spirits could do all kind of damage to property but

now people do not believe in evil spirits. They just have a nice holiday. Children dress up as witches and ghosts and go out into the streets to beg sweets. They go from house to house and say: «Trick of treat! » which means «Give me a sweet or I'll play a trick on you».

And some holidays that are celebrated in summer.

Father's Day (The 3rd Sunday of June)

This day is set aside to celebrate fathers. The USA is one of the few countries in the world that has an official day of which fathers are honored by their children. The origins of this holiday is not clear. Some people say that it began with a church service in West Virginia in 1908. Others say that the first Father's Day ceremony was held in Washington.

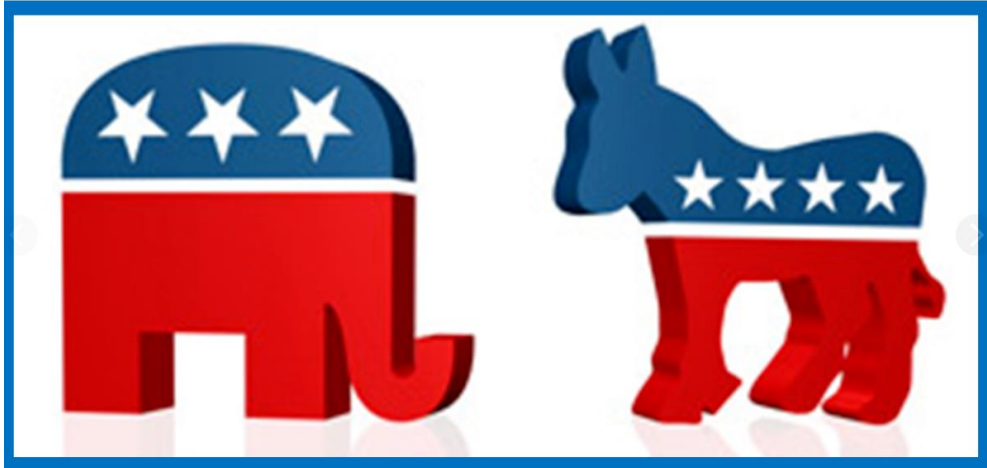
Flag Day (The 14th of June)

Flag Day is a day for all the Americans to celebrate and show their respect for the American flag, its designers and makers. The flag is representative of the independence and unity as a nation, one nation, under God. It was at the lead of every battle fought by Americans. The flag has a proud and glorious history. Many people have died, protecting it.

Independence Day (The 4th of July)

On July 2nd, 1776, the Continental Congress voted in favor of independence, and two days later delegates from the 13 colonies adopted the Declaration of Independence, a historic document drafted by Thomas Jefferson. From 1776 to the present day, July 4th has been celebrated as the birth of American independence. It is the birthday of the United States of America. Founded July 4th 1776, with the signing of the Declaration of Independence. It is an important federal holiday. Many Americans celebrate this day with fireworks, parades and barbecues.

TWO-PARTY SYSTEM IN THE USA



Two-party system is a political system in which the electorate gives its votes largely to only two major parties and in which one or the other party can win a majority in the legislature. The US is the classic example of a nation with a two-party system. Within each major party in the United States, the Republicans and the Democrats, many factions are struggling for power. The presence of divergent interests under a single party canopy masks a process of struggle and compromise that under a multiparty system is out in the open.

Major influences favourable to the two-party system are the use of single-member districts for the election of representatives, the presidential system, and the absence of proportional representation. In the United States members of the national representative assemblies are chosen from single-member districts, and the candidate polling the largest number of votes is the winner. Such an electoral system compels a party to strive for a majority of the

votes in a district or other electoral area. Usually only two fairly evenly matched parties may successfully compete for office in a single-member district. Parties do not thrive under the certainty of defeat. A third party may have a substantial popular following and yet capture few seats in the representative body. With, for instance, 20 percent of the popular vote spread evenly over an entire country, such a party would not win a single seat.

In addition to the single-member-district system, in the United States the presidential system induces parties to seek majority support. No fractional party can elect its presidential candidate, and third parties in national politics have proved to be protest movements more than serious electoral enterprises.

The two-party system is said to promote governmental stability because a single party can win a majority in the parliament and govern. In a multiparty country, on the other hand, the formation of a government depends on the maintenance of a coalition of parties with enough total strength to form a parliamentary majority.

To appeal for the support of a majority of voters, a party must present a program sympathetic to the desires of most of the politically active elements of the population. This enables the party, if expedient, to resist demands that it commit itself without reservation to the policies urged by any particular extremist element. In effect, the party is a coalition for the purpose of campaigning for office. In With two major parties of similar views and of approximately equal strength competing for control of a government, it is possible for governmental control to alternate between the parties without shifts in policy so radical as to incite minorities to resistance.

AMERICAN DREAM. AMERICAN CHARACTER



What Is the American Dream?

The American dream is the belief that anyone, regardless of where they were born or what class they were born into, can attain their own version of success in a society in which upward mobility is possible for everyone.

The American dream is believed to be achieved through sacrifice, risk-taking, and hard work, rather than by chance.

Understanding the American Dream

The term was coined by writer and historian James Truslow Adams in his best-selling 1931 book *Epic of America*. He described it as "that dream of a land in which life should be better

and richer and fuller for everyone, with opportunity for each according to ability or achievement."

Adams went on to explain, "It is a difficult dream for the European upper classes to interpret adequately, and too many of us ourselves have grown weary and mistrustful of it. It is not a dream of motorcars and high wages merely, but a dream of social order in which each man and woman shall be able to attain to the fullest stature of which they are innately capable, and be recognized by others for what they are, regardless of the fortuitous circumstances of birth or position."

The idea of the American dream has much deeper roots. Its tenets can be found in the Declaration of Independence, which states: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness."

In a society based on these principles, an individual can live life to its fullest as they define it. America also grew mostly as a nation of immigrants who created a nation where becoming an American—and passing that citizenship to your children—didn't require being the child of an American.

Advantages and Disadvantages of the American Dream

Advantages

Achieving the American dream requires political and economic freedom, as well as rules of law and private property rights. Without them, individuals cannot make the choices that will permit them to attain success, nor can they have confidence

that their achievements will not be taken away from them through arbitrary force.

The American dream promises freedom and equality. It offers the freedom to make both the large and small decisions that affect one's life, the freedom to aspire to bigger and better things and the possibility of achieving them, the freedom to accumulate wealth, the opportunity to lead a dignified life, and the freedom to live in accordance with one's values—even if those values are not widely held or accepted.

The books of post-Civil War writer Horatio Alger, in which impoverished but hardworking teenage boys rise to success through pluck, determination, and good fortune, came to personify realizing the Dream.

Disadvantages

Termining it a "dream" also carries with it the notion that these ideals aren't necessarily what has played out in the lives of many actual Americans and those who hope to become Americans. The criticism that reality falls short of the American dream is at least as old as the idea itself. The spread of settlers into Native American lands, slavery, the limitation of the vote (originally) to white male landowners, and a long list of other injustices and challenges have undermined the realization of the dream for many who live in the United States.

As income inequality has increased substantially since the 1970s, the American dream has begun to seem less attainable for those who aren't already affluent or born into affluence. According to U.S. Census family income data, real family income

began to grow much more among the top income group than among other segments of American society.

These realities, however, do not diminish the luster of the American dream as an ideal and a beacon to all nations.

Special Considerations

In her book *Spreading the American Dream: American Economic and Cultural Expansion, 1890–1945*, sociologist Emily S. Rosenberg identifies five components of the American dream that have shown up in countries around the world. These include the following:

- The belief that other nations should replicate America's development

 - Faith in a free market economy

 - Support for free trade agreements and foreign direct investment

 - Promotion of a free flow of information and culture

 - Acceptance of government protection of private enterprise

The American dream was aided by a number of factors that gave the United States a competitive advantage over other countries. For starters, it is relatively isolated geographically, compared to many other countries, and enjoys a temperate climate. It has a culturally diverse population that businesses use to foster innovation in a global landscape. Abundant natural resources—including oil, arable land, and long coastlines—generate food and income for the country and its residents.

What Is the Original American Dream?

The phrase “American dream” was often used by Progressive-era reformers of the 1900s. Rather than exalting the pursuit of wealth, they sought to tame monopoly capitalism and protect workers and communities from robber barons.

This concept was popularized by writer and historian James Truslow Adams in his best-selling 1931 book *Epic of America*.

He described it as "that dream of a land in which life should be better and richer and fuller for everyone, with opportunity for each according to ability or achievement."

What Are Examples of the American Dream?

Examples of the American Dream include owning your own house, starting a family, and having a stable job or owning your own business.

Is the American Dream Still Achievable?

It's widely debated if the American Dream is still achievable, and what that achievement even entails. Indeed, today, many people wonder if they can keep up with rising housing costs and interest payments on loans needed to purchase things like homes and cars. Moreover, American's need to save for their own retirement and pay large out-of-pocket costs for healthcare and higher education, which can leave families saddled with high-interest.

How Has the American Dream Changed?

Over time, the American dream has shifted from an ethos of equality and solidarity to one of individualistic competition to succeed materialistically, fueled by consumption. In the 1990s and early 2000s, mortgage company Fannie Mae began promulgating the notion that buying a home was a cornerstone of the American Dream, and use the term prominently in ads selling home loans.

This ideology led to the housing boom and ultimate bubble that popped ultimately, leading to the 2008–09 financial crisis.

The Bottom Line

The concept of the American dream is still one of the most uniquely "American" ideals – the ultimate idea that any individual should be able to pursue their dreams and build the life they want if they put in the hard work. This motivating drive influences the economy with entrepreneurship and individual ambition, infusing a romantic notion to anyone trying to be successful in the United States. Though the definition of the American Dream has changed to mean different things to different generations, it's undoubtedly part of the American ethos, and always will be. It is hard to crawl back from.

AMERICAN MONEY



Many people today don't often use coins or paper money anymore, preferring instead the convenience of a credit card, debit card, or even a smartphone. But the history of currency in the United States is actually (surprisingly) very fascinating.

1. Continental Currency (1775–1790)

To finance the Revolutionary War, the Continental Congress issued paper money, backed by the “anticipation” of tax revenues. It was the first federally issued paper money. Without solid backing and easily counterfeited, the Continental currency notes quickly became devalued, giving rise to the phrase “not

worth a Continental.” Continental currency depreciated rapidly, becoming practically worthless by the end of the war.

2. Silver Coins (1792–1863)

Congress passed the first Coinage Act in 1792 giving the United States Mint responsibility for creating coins for public use. Silver coin is usually 90 % silver with the remaining 10 % of copper for strength. The law directed money to be made from copper, silver, and gold. Today, these coins (quarters and dimes) are comprised of 75 % copper and 25 % nickel alloy.

3. Gold Coins (1795–Present)

In 1795, the first official gold coins were minted in the United States. When gold was discovered in California in 1948, two new denominations were struck, the gold dollar and the double eagle. Popular among collectors, modern gold coins are used primarily for investment purposes.

4. Texas Dollar (1837–1840)

The Republic of Texas first issued paper money in 1837. This currency was called “Star Money” for the small star on the face of the bill. The Star Money was not face value currency, but rather interest-bearing notes (similar to a Treasury Bill) that circulated by being endorsed over to the next payee. In 1838, Texas issued change notes with elaborate designs on the front and blank backs. The so-called Texas “Redbacks” were issued in 1839 with the name coming from the reddish color of the back of the bills.

5. State Bank Notes (1837–1863)

Vintage Value Investing

Issued by state-chartered, private banks, State Bank Notes became the dominant form of currency after 1836. With more than 7,000 varieties of color and design, they were easily counterfeited, causing confusion and circulation problems. No federal regulations regarding banking existed, creating what is referred to as the Free Banking Era. Because of the public's lack of trust in the banking industry, there were widespread bank failures during this time as the public removed their funds from the banks. Eventually, Congress levied a tax on State Bank Notes that decreased their value, until they were eventually phased out of circulation.

6. Confederate Currency (1861–1864)

During the Civil War, the Confederacy printed and issued notes from the Treasury of its newly formed government. The Confederate States of America dollar was first issued just before the outbreak of the Civil War. It was not backed by tangible assets, but simply by a promise to pay the bearer after the war. As the war began to tilt against the Confederates, confidence in the currency diminished, and inflation followed. By the end of 1864, the currency was practically worthless.

7. Fractional Currency (1862–1872)

Fractional currency, also referred to as “paper coins” and “shinplasters” (as the quality of the paper was so poor that with a bit of starch it could be used to make paper mache-like plasters to be used to treat wounded legs), was introduced by the United States government following the outbreak of the Civil War. These

fractional notes were in use between 1862 and 1876, and issued in 3-, 5-, 10-, 15-, 25-, and 50-cent denominations. Fractional currency was used to provide change at a time when people were hoarding gold and silver.

8. Demand Notes (1861–1917)

To finance the Civil War, the U.S. Treasury issued paper money for the first time in the form of non-interest bearing notes, popularly called “greenbacks” due to the distinctive green ink. The U.S. government placed demand notes into circulation and used them to pay salaries and expenses incurred during the Civil War.

9. National Bank Notes

Backed by United States bonds, these notes were issued by national banks and chartered by the United States government. State banks issued their own notes prior to the Civil War, but in 1863, the National Banking Act established a system of national banks. The new banks issued these national bank notes with federal oversight. This currency was sometimes called “hometown” notes, due to the wide range of towns and cities that issued them.

More than 7,600 banks were in existence as of January 1, 1929. National bank notes were discontinued in 1935; however, they can still be redeemed at their face value at the Department of the Treasury.

10. Gold Certificates (1865–1933)

First authorized by the United States government, gold certificates were first printed in 1865, backed by gold coin and

bullion deposits. These were first for the exclusive use as transactions between banks. In 1882, a general-circulation gold certificate was issued. A gold certificate was a document that showed ownership of gold, without people having to store the actual gold. At a rate of \$20.67 per troy ounce established by the Coinage Act of 1834, these gold certificates were used as actual currency, redeemable for goods and services. The Gold Reserve Act of 1933 required the surrender of all gold certificates, rendering them obsolete. However, it is legal to collect them today as restrictions were removed in 1964.

11. Silver Certificates (1878–1963)

The Coinage Act of 1873 caused standard silver dollars to stop being produced. The Treasury printed out promissory notes on paper that were legal tender redeemable in silver dollars. These were silver certificates, printed from 1878 to 1963 and were backed by silver bullion purchased by the U.S. Treasury. Redemption for silver ended on June 24, 1968, with millions of unredeemed silver certificates still in circulation.

12. Federal Reserve Bank Notes (1913–1935)

Federal Reserve Bank Notes were first authorized by Congress in 1913 when the Federal Reserve System was established. These notes were obligations of the specific Federal Reserve Banks named on the face of the note. Issuance was discontinued in 1935. Federal Reserve Bank Notes differ from Federal Reserve Notes in that they are backed by one of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks, rather than by all collectively. They were backed in a similar way to national bank notes, using U.S. bonds, but by Federal Reserve Banks instead of chartered national

banks. Federal Reserve Bank Notes are no longer issued. The only U.S. bank notes still in production are Federal Reserve Notes.

13. Federal Reserve Notes (1913 – Present)

Federal Reserve Notes were introduced with the Federal Reserve Act of 1913 to help promote a central banking system. Federal Reserve Notes comprise more than 99 % of today's paper currency, and are currently issued in denominations of \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, and \$100. Before 1945, Federal Reserve Notes were also printed in denominations up to \$10,000, but the larger bills were retired in 1969 due to the lack of demand. The Federal Reserve does not print currency or mint coins. It acts as a holding facility and distributor for the Bureau of Engraving & Printing and the United States Mint.

Things you may not know about American money

1. Foreign coins were once acceptable legal tender in the United States.

Before gold and silver were discovered in the West in the mid-1800s, the United States lacked a sufficient quantity of precious metals for minting coins. Thus, a 1793 law permitted Spanish dollars and other foreign coins to be part of the American monetary system. Foreign coins were not banned as legal tender until 1857.

2. Your house may literally have been built with old money.

When dollar bills are taken out of circulation or become worn, they are shredded by Federal Reserve banks. In some cases, the federal government has sold the shredded currency to companies that can recycle it and use it for the production of building materials such as roofing shingles or insulation. (The

Bureau of Engraving and Printing also sells small souvenir bags of shredded currency that was destroyed during the printing process.)

3. The highest-denomination note ever printed was worth \$100,000.

The largest bill ever produced by the U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing was the \$100,000 gold certificate. The currency notes were printed between December 18, 1934, and January 9, 1935, with the portrait of President Woodrow Wilson on the front. Don't ask your bank teller for a \$100,000 bill, though. The notes were never circulated to the public and were used solely for transactions among Federal Reserve banks.

AMERICAN FOOD



The first thing that comes to mind when you think of “American food” are classics like burgers, fried chicken, hot dogs and pancakes. Like many things, American food also has influences from elsewhere – German, British, Italian, French. These are only some of the cultures that have contributed to the

food that is now considered typically American. Here's our roundup of popular American foods that you will find across the country.

1) Macaroni and cheese (or Mac n Cheese)

It is considered the ultimate comfort food that can be eaten entirely on its own or as a tasty side to a whole host of other dishes. It is commonly bought as a frozen ready meal in grocery stores that can be prepared in no time at all, which is part of the reason for its popularity.

2) Fortune cookies

The main symbol of great American cookies is the fortune cookie. It was born in China but certainly it was also invented in California in the early 1900s. Now you can find buttery sweet crescents in cafes all over the world.

3) Popcorn

Native Americans in New Mexico discovered corn could be popped – way back in 3600 B.C.

Americans currently consume about 14 billion liters of popcorn a year; that's 43 liters per man, woman, and child.

4) Cheeseburger

The classic cheeseburger was born in California the late 1920s when a young chef at The Rite Spot accidentally burned a burger and slapped on some cheese to cover his blunder.

5) Apple pie

Food critic John Mariani dates the appearance of apple pies in the United States to 1780, long after they were popular in England. Apples aren't even native to the continent; the Pilgrims brought seeds. The pie council's John Lehndorff explains: "When you say that something is 'as American as apple pie,' what you're

really saying is that the item came to this country from elsewhere and was transformed into a distinctly American experience."

6) Blueberry cobbler

The pie got its start with early oven-less colonists who came up with the no-crust-on-the-bottom fruit dish that could cook in a pan or pot over a fire. Cobblers become doubly American when made with blueberries, which are native to North America.

7) Buffalo Wings

How can a food with a US state in the name not be included in the list? Buffalo sauce is quite distinctive in flavor and act as a popular bar snack or appetizer across the country. Buffalo wings have experienced some success outside of the USA, particularly in Europe, but consumption is nowhere near the levels of America where it is considered a real authentic American food.

8) Hot Dogs

Nothing complements a summer cookout or a baseball game better than an all-American hot dog. Although the creation is credited to the German Charles Feltman, who used buns to serve German sausage to save on plates, it was Polish immigrant Nathan Handwerker's hot dog stand Nathan's on Coney Island that turned the hot dog into a national icon. There are regional variations of it - for example, New York-style with ketchup and relish and Chicago-style served on a poppy seed bun with absolutely no ketchup.

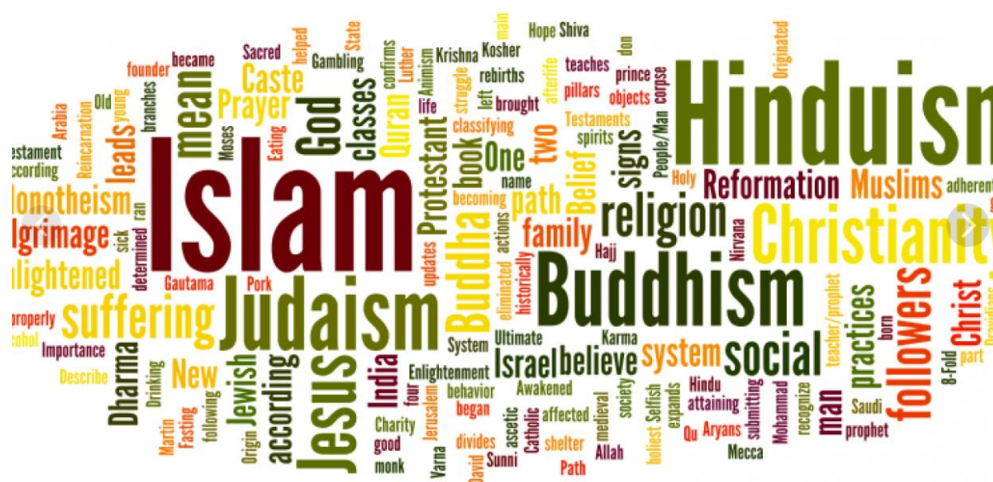
9) Gator Kebabs

These are a delicacy in Southern US states such as Florida and Louisiana where Alligators are more prevalent. The meat of the gators are cut into chunks, skewered and grilled on a barbecue.

10) Clam chowder

It is originated on the East Coast of America and is now enjoyed throughout the country as a hearty traditional meal. Clam chowder is relatively unique to the USA since it isn't a recipe popular anywhere else in the world. Apparently most popular on Fridays when Catholics abstain from eating meat, clam chowder is readily available in restaurants throughout the US. The two most well-known types of clam chowder are "red" and "white", the main differences being whether they are made from tomatoes or milk.

RELIGION AND RELIGIOUS GROUPS



Basic information

About 90 % of the US population considers themselves believers. America, among the developed world countries, is the leader in the number of religiously minded citizens.

A distinctive feature of American religion is differentiation. In America, in recent years, a large number of new religious trends have been formed in already functioning religious structures. Based on this, it is difficult to say which religion is the main one in the USA.

Strict adherence to established customs is not in fashion today, but, nevertheless, a small percentage of the local population is doing everything to preserve the memory of history. This part of the citizens is considered to be followers of the Inca religion, which once inhabited the lands of North America.

History of Religion in the USA

The process of forming the country's religion is filled with various events. Traditionally, America was considered a Protestant country. After Christopher Columbus made the discovery of the New World, emigrants from all over the world rushed here. Migrants from the UK, persecuted by the Anglican Church, settled in the north-east of the country. They opposed the imposition of Catholicism. The settlers created strictly limited religious orders in the new territories. Entertainment of any kind was considered a great sin.

Over time, many Protestant movements were created in the USA. This was facilitated by the fact that emigrants who arrived from different countries tried to instill their traditions and customs in the new land, because they were convinced that it did not belong to anyone.

North America was inhabited by Indians who came here from Asia, settling first in Alaska, and later moving to America.

In the second half of the 17th century, the US population was divided into black slaves and white people, who were the majority (approximately 98 % of the total number of US residents). All of them professed the Protestant faith.

Emigrants from Spain rushed to South America, who instilled the Catholic faith in the Indians. Based on this, the majority of Latin Americans are Catholics.

States census does not contain questions about one's religious affiliation. However, various institutions have conducted surveys to determine the religious demographic of the country.

Christianity

This religion has been the most prevalent and influential in American society since its introduction during the colonial period. For instance, while non-Christian religious groups are growing, they represent less than 6 % of the population. However, it is important to note that Christianity in America is incredibly diverse. Of the 70,6 % of Americans who affiliate with Christianity, 46,6 % identify with a Protestant denomination, 20,8 % identify as Catholic, 1,6 % identify with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 0,8 % as Jehovah's Witness, 0,5 % identify as Orthodox and 0,4 % identify with some other kind of Christianity. Protestant denominations are further categorized among those who identify with an 'Evangelical' tradition (25,4 %), 'Mainline' tradition (14,7 %) or 'African-American' tradition (6,5 %).

Islam

The Pew Research Center (2017) estimates there are roughly 3,45 million Muslims of all ages living in the United States, making up about 1,1 % of the total population. Of those who identify as Muslim, approximately 55 % identify as Sunni, 16 % identify as Shi'ite and 14 % do not identify with a specific denomination of Islam. Religion plays a prominent role in the daily lives of most Muslims in America. For example, 69 % of Muslims pray at least once a day and 64 % consider religion to be very important in their life. Mosques in America often act as community centers, allowing Muslims to meet outside of worship contexts for social and cultural occasions.

Buddhism

The Buddhist population in the United States is also relatively small, with 0,7 % of the population identifying as Buddhist. America's Buddhist communities include a range of ethnic or racial backgrounds, including white (44 %), Asian (33 %), Latino (12 %), other or mixed (8 %) and African American (3 %). However, it is common for individual Buddhist temples and meditation groups to be composed of a single ethnic group.

SELF-CHECK TESTS

PART 1. 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
- b) lake Michigan
- c) 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 astronau

TECT 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 Memorial_____ .
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 neighborhoods 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 2. 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 painting
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. 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 Korea.
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 2. 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 ZEELAND

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

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 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 2. 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

Продолжение Part 2

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	Рэгги
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.

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