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ФГБОУ ВО «Красноярский государственный аграрный университет»

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COUNTRY STUDY: GREAT BRITAIN

Рекомендовано учебно-методическим советом федерального государственного бюджетного образовательного учреждения высшего образования «Красноярский государственный аграрный университет» для внутривузовского использования в качестве учебно-методического пособия для обучающихся по направлениям подготовки 38.03.02 «Менеджмент», 38.03.03 «Управление персоналом»

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Издание представляет собой комплекс учебного и методического материала по страноведению для аудиторной работы студентов, блок контрольных заданий для самопроверки. Приложение содержит тексты для обсуждения.

Предназначено для аудиторной работы студентов направлений подготовки 38.03.02 «Менеджмент», 38.03.03 «Управление персоналом».

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Пособие представляет собой комплекс учебного и методического материала, включающий программу обучения для аудиторной работы студентов по направлениям подготовки 38.03.02 «Международный менеджмент», 38.03.03 «Управление персоналом» и блок контрольных заданий, охватывающий основные разделы курса по «Страноведению (английский язык)», модуль 1 «Великобритания». Подбор заданий проведен на базе современных методик, позволяющих объемно осуществлять входной и поэтапный контроль знаний студентов за весь период обучения.

Издание ставит своей целью помочь студентам неязыковых факультетов университета сформировать цельное представление об истории и культуре страны изучаемого языка как средстве межкультурного общения в глобальном масштабе. Коммуникативный подход к изучению иностранных языков требует кардинальных изменений в содержании и методах преподавания. В частности, студенты должны получить дополнительную информацию о реалиях стран изучаемого языка, культуре и истории страны, нравах, обычаях народа, среде существования и менталитете носителей языка и обусловленных этими факторами особенностях их мировоззрения. Достижение коммуникативной компетентности позволит им свободно общаться с представителями других культур и знакомить иностранцев с высокой духовностью и богатым историческим наследием России.

Учебно-методическое пособие разработано в соответствии с рабочей программой по учебной дисциплине «Страноведение (английский язык)» для 3-го курса направлений 38.03.02 «Международный менеджмент», 38.03.03 «Управление персоналом».

Unit 1

HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Vocabulary

Verbs and verb combinations

to invade	вторгаться, захватывать
to settle	основать, поселиться
to defend	оборонять, защищать
to resist	противостоять, отбиваться
to give up	бросать, отказываться

Nouns

BC (Before Christ)	до нашей эры
tribe	племя, клан
pagan	язычник
priest	священник
Christianity	Христианство
kingdom	королевство
tribute	дань, оброк, подношение
king	король
jewelry	драгоценности
treaty	соглашение, договор, пакт
noble	дворянин
the Tudor Period	Эпоха Тьюдоров
abolition	отмена, упразднение, уничтожение, ликвидация, аннулирование
EEC	ЕЭС, Европейское экономическое сообщество

Adjectives

fierce	яростный, свирепый
brave	храбрый
elaborate	искусно сделанный

Exercise 1.1 Read the words and translate them.

Celts, Romans, Anglo-Saxons, Vikings, Druids, Gaul, the Tudors, Red Rose, White Rose.

Exercise 1.2 Read the title of the text and define the main idea of the text.

Text
History of Great Britain

Britain has not been invaded since the Normans came from France in 1066, but it was invaded many times before that. The invaders included Celts, Romans, Anglo-Saxons and Vikings. Between the sixth and the third century BC, the British Isles were invaded by Celtic tribes who settled in southern England. They originally came from central Europe. Their culture goes back to about 1200 BC. Between 500 and 250 BC, they were the most powerful people north of Alps. Originally they were pagan, with priests known as Druids. They later converted to Christianity. It was Celtic missionaries who spread the Christian religion through Scotland and Northern England.

In 383 the Roman legions began to leave Britain to fight in Gaul (France) against the Barbarian tribes who were invading the Roman Empire. By 407 there were not enough Roman soldiers to defend Britons from Picts and Scots, fierce tribes from the North. The British chiefs asked Anglo-Saxon soldiers to come from Germany to help them. Anglo-Saxons were strong and well trained, they defeated Picts and Scots, but when afterwards Britons asked to do it and stayed. After about one hundred and fifty years of fighting Britons had either been forced to Wales or had become slaves. Anglo-Saxons founded a lot of kingdoms: Kent, Essex, Wessex, Mercia, Northumbria. In 789 more than three hundred years after the Anglo-Saxons had settled in Britain, the Vikings began to attack the British Isles. They came from Norway, Sweden and Denmark. The winters there were long and cold and soil was poor, so Britain was a rich prize for them. They made a big army. The Anglo-Saxon kingdoms could not resist the Vikings, and soon only the kingdom of Wessex remained free of them – the King of Wessex was Alfred the Great. King Alfred the Great was one of the first kings of England. He was a great and kind king. He did so much that was good for the people of England that people called him Alfred the Good. In the time of Alfred the Great not many men or women

could read or write. Alfred could read and write well. He wanted his people to have schools where they could learn to read and write. While he was king, many people went to school for the first time their lives. Alfred was a brave man as well as a good one. While he was king, the Danes came in their boats to England and fought their way up the rivers. They wanted to live in England and make it their own country. Alfred and his people fought hard because they did not want to give up their country to the Danes. King Alfred and the Vikings made a treaty. They agreed that the Vikings would live in an area called the Danelaw, where they could follow their traditions and obey their law. So the Vikings settled in England and mixed with Anglo-Saxons. The process was not very painful as these two nations were very much alike and had similar languages.

But more and more Vikings were coming from the continent and by 1020 King Sweyn of Denmark became the first Danish King of England.

The Danes returned again and again to attack England. The English people had to pay tribute. But the Danes wanted to rule over the country and after many battles took the crown from the English. They held it for twenty-four years. Three Danish kings, one after the other, ruled over England. One of these kings – Canute was at the same time king of England, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. The rule of Danish kings over England came to an end soon after Canute's death in 1035.

Now the Normans began to attack the coasts of England from Normandy (France). In 1066 the Normans won the victory and William, Duke of Normandy, was crowned king of England and called William the Conqueror. The invaders burnt houses and killed people. The land was taken from the English and given to the Normans. The invaders spoke French, and it was the language of the upper classes and the government. English was the language of the lower classes.

The time between William the Conqueror's invasion in 1066 and the first Tudor king in 1485 is called the Middle Ages. During the Middle Ages the King and the nobles lived in castles they built as headquarters for ruling the country and for attacking each other.

King John got on very badly with the nobles, so they rebelled and forced him to sign Magna Carta in 1215. Magna Carta is Latin for Great Charter. Magna Carta said that even the king had to obey the law.

During the Middle Ages there were also fierce contests for the English crown. In 1455 civil wars later called the Wars of the Roses began. A white rose was the badge of the Yorkists, and their opponents the Lancastrians came to be symbolised by a red rose. Both sides' leaders

were descended from King Edward III, and both sides said their candidate should be king. Most English nobles took one side or the other. The wars ended in 1485 when the Yorkist King Richard III was defeated at the Battle of Bosworth, and the Welshman Henry VII, the first of the Tudors, came to the throne of England.

The period between 1485 and 1603 is known as the Tudor Period. It was a turning point in English history. England became one of the leading powers. The two famous rulers of the House of Tudor were Henry VIII and Elisabeth I. Henry VIII is remembered in history as one of the most powerful kings of England. He changed the face of England, passing the Acts of Union with Wales (1536-1543), and became the first ruler to declare himself king of both Wales and Ireland. In 1533, Henry VIII divorced Catherine of Aragon to remarry Anne Boleyn, causing the Pope to excommunicate him from the church. As a result, Henry proclaimed himself head of the Church of England. He dissolved all the monasteries in the country (1536-1540) and nationalized them, becoming immensely rich in the process.

It was also under Henry VIII that England started exploring the globe and trading outside Europe, although this would only develop to colonial proportions under his daughters, Mary I and especially Elizabeth I.

The first 40 years of the 17th century can be characterized as a period of growing conflict between the King and parliament, representing the interests of the bourgeoisie. The conflict led to the civil war in 1640 which resulted in the abolition of the monarchy and in Cromwell's military rule in the middle of the century. This period ended in the Glorious Revolution which marked the end of the English bourgeois revolution.

In the period of 1688 to 1760 England definitely took the lead in European commerce. During the Industrial Revolution (1760-1850) Britain became the first industrial power in the world, "the workshop of the world." The Anglo-French rivalry for world domination that had started in the previous period continued and culminated in the Napoleonic Wars (1803-1815).

The Victorian era that comprised the second half of the 19th century (1837-1901), called after Queen Victoria, was a period in which Britain became the strongest world power: besides being the greatest financial and commercial power, the greatest sea power and the greatest colonial power. It was the era of the greatest colonial expansion.

Queen Victoria died in 1901 and her son Edward VII became king, inaugurating the Edwardian Era, which was characterised by great and ostentatious displays of wealth in contrast to the somber Victorian Era.

With the advent of the 20th century, things such as motion pictures, automobiles, and aero planes were coming into use. The new century was characterised by a feeling of great optimism.

The 20th century is a period of the decline of Britain as a world power a period of crises of the two world wars, from which Britain emerged as a victor, but greatly weakened. It is characterized by the disintegration of Britain's colonial empire and the effort to adjust Britain to the new situation by joining the other developed capitalist countries of Western Europe in EEC.

Exercise 1.3 Answer the questions.

1. How do you describe the Victorian Era in the history of Great Britain?
2. When did the Wars of the Roses begin?
3. When was the Tudor Period?
4. How can the 20th century be characterized?
5. What did Magna Carta say?

Exercise 1.4 Agree or disagree with the following sentences according to the information from the text.

1. In 1533 Henry VII proclaimed himself the head of the Church of England.
2. The first 40 years of the 17th century can be characterized as a period of growing conflict between the King and parliament, representing the interests of the bourgeoisie.
3. Magna Carta said that even the king had to obey the law.
4. During the Middle Ages the King and the nobles lived in apartments they built as headquarters for ruling the country and for attacking each other.
5. In 1020 King Sweyn of Denmark became the first Danish King of England.

Exercise 1.5 Match the parts of the sentences and translate them.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. In the time of Alfred the Great not many men or women could ... | a) known as Druids; |
| 2. Celtic tribes were pagan, with priests ... | b) excommunicate him from the church; |
| 3. In 1066 the Normans won the victory and William, Duke of Normandy, was crowned king of England and ... | c) the previous period continued and culminated in the Napoleonic Wars; |
| 4. In 1533, Henry VIII divorced Catherine of Aragon to remarry Anne Boleyn, causing the Pope to ... | d) called William the Conqueror; |
| 5. The Anglo-French rivalry for world domination which had started in ... | e) read or write. |

Exercise 1.6 Complete the following sentences.

1. The 20th century is a period of the decline of Britain as a world power, a period of crises of the two world wars, from which
2. The invaders included Celts,
3. By 407 there were not enough Roman soldiers to defend
4. King Alfred the Great was one
5. Now the Normans began to attack the coasts of

Exercise 1.7 Translate the following sentences into English.

1. В Средние века была ожесточенная борьба за английскую корону.
2. Король Альфред заключил договор с викингами.
3. Генрих VIII вошел в историю как один из самых могущественных королей Англии.
4. Первые 40 лет XVII века можно охарактеризовать как период обострения конфликта между королем и парламентом, который представлял интересы буржуазии.
5. Викторианская эпоха была эпохой величайшей колониальной экспансии.

Exercise 1.8 Put the correct word.

1. It was also under ... that England started exploring the globe and trading outside Europe, although this would only develop to colonial proportions under his daughters, ... and especially Elizabeth I.
2. A ... rose was the badge of the Yorkists, and their opponents the Lancastrians came to be symbolised by a ... rose.
3. King John, got on very badly with the nobles, so they rebelled and forced him to sign ... in 1215.
4. The conflict led to the civil war in 1640 which resulted in the abolition of the ... and in Cromwell's military rule in the middle of the century.
5. During the ... Revolution Britain became the first industrial power in the world

Exercise 1.9 Make a presentation of any period in the history of Great Britain and present it to the class.

Exercise 1.10 Choose the best answer.

1. What historical event occurred in 1066?
 - a) Magna Carta was signed.
 - b) The Wars of the Roses began.
 - c) The rule of Danish kings over England came to an end.
 - d) The Normans won the victory and William the Conqueror was crowned king of England.
2. In which year did the Victorian era begin?
 - a) 1066.
 - b) 1485.
 - c) 1837.
 - d) 1923.
3. Who changed the face of England, passing the Acts of Union with Wales (1536-1543), and became the first ruler to declare himself king of both Wales and Ireland?
 - a) William the Conqueror.
 - b) Henry VIII.
 - c) Henry VII.
 - d) King John.

4. When did the Wars of the Roses begin?
 - a) 1435.
 - b) 1445.
 - c) 1455.
 - d) 1465.
5. When did the Vikings begin to attack the British Isles?
 - a) 500.
 - b) 383.
 - c) 407.
 - d) 789.
6. Who was one of the first kings of England?
 - a) King Arthur.
 - b) King Alfred the Great.
 - c) William the Conqueror.
 - d) King Sweyn of Denmark.
7. What king signed Magna Carta in 1215?
 - a) King John.
 - b) King Alfred the Great.
 - c) William the Conqueror.
 - d) King Sweyn of Denmark.
8. When did industrial revolution occur?
 - a) 1760.
 - b) 1706.
 - c) 1803.
 - d) 1900.
9. The time between William the Conqueror's invasion in 1066 and the first Tudor king in 1485 is called:
 - a) the Middle Ages.
 - b) Victorian Era.
 - c) Tudor Period.
 - d) Gold Age.
10. When did Queen Victoria die?
 - a) 1910.
 - b) 1900.
 - c) 1901.
 - d) 1902.

Unit 2

GENERAL INFORMATION OF GREAT BRITAIN

Vocabulary

Verbs and verb combinations

to occupy	занимать, оккупировать
to be surrounded by	быть окруженным
to be washed by	омываться
to be separated from	быть отделенным от
to merge	слиться, объединиться
to represent	представлять

Nouns

island	остров
mainland	основная территория
coastline	побережье
waterway	судоходное русло
banner	знамя
sovereignty	суверенность
tongue	язык
claw	коготь
jewel	драгоценность
badge	кокарда, значок
bravery	храбрость
logo	символика, фирменный знак
area	площадь
population	население
eve	канун, вечер
foe	недруг, недоброжелатель
Northern Ireland	Северная Ирландия
Wales	Уэльс
England	Англия
Scotland	Шотландия
capital	столица
United Kingdom	Соединенное Королевство
queen	королева
estuary	устье реки

Adjectives

desolate	пустынный, запустелый
wild	дикий
extensive	просторный, обширный
vast	обширный, огромный
temperate	умеренный
plentiful	обильный, изобильный
prevailing	преобладающий
majority	большинство

Exercise 2.1 Read the words and translate them.

Continental Europe, Ireland, the United Kingdom, west, east, north, south, British nation, English, Scots, Welsh, Irish, Cambrian Mountains, port, Eurasia, Thames River.

Exercise 2.2 Read the title of the text and define the main idea of the text.

Text

Great Britain, general information

Great Britain is an island lying to the northwest of Continental Europe. It is the ninth largest island in the world, and the largest in Europe. It occupies an area of 243 809 sq. km. Ireland is to its west, and Great Britain is surrounded by over 1000 smaller islands and islets (picture 1).

The official name of this country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The UK is divided into four parts: England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. The capital of the country is London. English is the official language. The population of the UK is over 64 million people. The British nation consists of the English, the Scots, the Welsh and the Irish. There are many people of all colours and races in the United Kingdom.

The currency of Great Britain is the pound sterling, its symbol is “£”, always written before the amount. Informally, a pound is sometimes called a “quid”, so £20 might be expressed as “twenty quid”. There are 100 pence in a pound.

The one-pound coin has four different designs: an English one, a Scottish one, a Northern Irish one and a Welsh one (on which the inscription on the side is in Welsh; on all the others it is in Latin).

In Scotland, banknotes with a Scottish design are issued. These notes are perfectly legal in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, but banks and shops are not obliged to accept them if they do not want to and nobody has the right to demand change in Scottish notes.

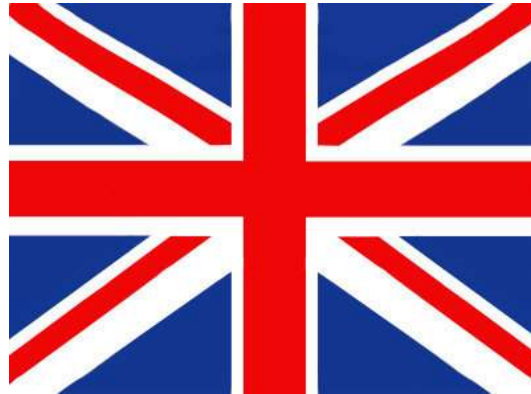


Picture 1 – Great Britain

The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary system of governance. Its capital city is an important global city and financial centre with an urban population of 10.310.000, the fourth-largest in Europe and second-largest in the European Union. The current monarch – since 6 February 1952 – is Queen Elizabeth II.

The British flag is called “Union Jack”. It is a fine expression of unity as well as diversity. The British flag incorporates the national symbols of three distinct countries, England, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The flag is also known by another name, this too, emphasizing the idea of union: the “Union flag”, perhaps a less common term but a little more precise. Recent devolution that gave Scotland its own Parliament and Wales its own Assembly has also emphasized the importance of individual national identities within the union without affecting the essential unity of Great Britain. On the contrary, it has strengthened it. Recognition of, and respect for national identities are an essential ingredients for effective union. The Union Jack symbolizes all this: respect for individuality within a closely knit community.

The “Union Jack” or “Union Flag” is a composite design made up of three different national symbols: St. George’s Cross, the flag of England; St. Andrew’s Cross, the flag of Scotland; St. Patrick’s Cross, the flag of Ireland (picture 2).



Picture 2 – British flag – Union Jack

Great Britain is washed by the waters of the Atlantic Ocean. Great Britain is separated from Belgium and Holland by the North Sea, and from Ireland – by the Irish Sea. There are wild desolate mountains in the northern Highlands of Scotland. The Pennine Range in northern England and Cambrian Mountains in Wales are much lower. Most of the rivers flow into the North Sea. The Thames is the deepest of the British rivers. The British call the Thames “the Father of London”. The Thames is a little over 200 miles. Some of the British greatest ports are situated in the estuaries of the Thames, Mersey, Trent, Tyne, Clyde and Bristol Avon.

Great Britain is not very rich in mineral resources; it has some deposits of coal and iron ore and vast deposits of oil and gas.

The United Kingdom has a temperate climate, with plentiful rainfall all year round. The prevailing wind is from the south-west and bears frequent spells of mild and wet weather from the Atlantic Ocean, although the eastern parts are mostly sheltered from this wind since the majority of the rain falls over the western regions the eastern parts are therefore the driest. The British climate has three main features: it is mild, humid and changeable. Therefore it is natural for the people to use the comparison “as changeable as the weather” of a person who often changes his mood or opinion about something. The weather is the favorite topic of conversation in Britain. Rainfall is more or less even throughout the year. In the mountains there is heavier rainfall than in the plains of the south and east. The driest period is from March to June and the wettest months are from October to January.

The insular geographical position of Great Britain promotes the development of shipbuilding, different trading contacts with other countries. It has also allowed the country to stay independent for quite a long period of time.

It is very important to view four parts of the United Kingdom:

England

Capital	London
Largest city	London
Population	53.012.456
Area	130.395 sq. km
Patron Saint	St. George

England is part of the United Kingdom. It is situated to the west of Eurasia and has an extensive coastline.

England makes extensive use of its inland waterways, such as its rivers. The Thames River, Mersey River and Tyne River are particularly important as they have formal ports in London, Liverpool and Newcastle respectively. When the tide is high, ships can travel along these rivers and into the ports. The Thames River is also the country's longest at 346 kilometres in length.

England enjoys many national symbols, which are used extensively in political, social, cultural and even religious spheres, to represent this diverse land. These include:

Flag

The flag of England is represented by a red cross on a white background. This is known as St. George's Cross and has its origins in the Crusades (12th and 13th centuries), when soldiers were identified by this red-coloured cross on their white tunics. St. George was claimed to be the Patron Saint of England at the time, so the cross became associated with him (picture 3).



Picture 3 – St. George's Cross

The Tudor Rose

The Tudor Rose, also known as the Rose of England, was adopted as a symbol of peace and merges a white rose (representing the Yorkists) and a red rose (representing the Lancastrians). During the War of the Roses, these two sides fought over the control of the royal house.

The Banner of the Royal Arms



Picture 4 – The Banner of the Royal Arms

It is the official English banner of arms and represents the sovereignty of the rulers of England. It comprises three horizontally positioned gold lions, which face the observer. Each has a blue tongue and blue claws and is set against a deep red background (picture 4).

St Edward's Crown

This is one of the senior British Crown Jewels. It is the official coronation crown and is used in the coronation of English, British, and Commonwealth monarchs. It is also used as an image on various items, such as coats of arms and badges (picture 5).



Picture 5 – St. Edward's Crown

The Lion

Because the lion is symbolic of bravery, it was frequently used to depict the courageous warriors of medieval England. Today, it remains the

national animal of the country and is used extensively in sports, team names, logos, icons, and so on.

Culture

One of the largest art festivals is held in Birmingham and is called Artsfest. The artistic talents being showcased range from classical music and song to traditional dancing and stand-up comedy. This festival is usually held in September.

Theatre is another very important part of the English culture and is, in fact, one of the reasons people visit the country. Theatrical shows, such as Cats, The Lion King and The Phantom of the Opera, are modern reflections of the ancient Shakespearean productions that once graced the English stages. Today, shows in London remain one of England's primary tourist attractions.

England has been the birthplace of a number of incredible musical artists too. Music remains a very important part of this country's culture. Styles range from the orchestral genius of Manchester, Birmingham and Bournemouth to timeless favourites like Blur, Oasis, David Bowie, The Rolling Stones, Pink Floyd, The Beatles, Coldplay and Lily Allen. The Birmingham International Jazz Festival continues to lure music enthusiasts to come and witness the world's greatest jazz artists.

Scotland

Capital	Edinburgh
Area	78772 sq. km
Population	5.2 million
Official Language	English, Gaelic, Scots
Saint patron	St. Andrew
National symbols	Thistle

Scotland is a part of the United Kingdom (UK) and occupies the northern third of Great Britain. Scotland's mainland shares a border with England to the south. It is home to almost 800 small islands, including the northern isles of Shetland and Orkney, the Hebrides, Arran and Skye.

Scottish people have a worldwide reputation for warmth and friendliness. Whether it is the millions of visitors who travel to Scotland every year or the thousands who come to live permanently, so many talk of a genuine friendliness and a welcoming hospitality. Scottish people are proud of their nationality but they also have a long tradition of welcoming new people and cultures. Historically, Scotland has appreciated the benefits of embracing different cultures.

Today, Scotland is a richly diverse country with dozens of different cultures living in harmony. Tolerance, equality of opportunity and social justice are important principles of Scottish people and communities.

Traditions

Scotland has been handing down its traditions for close to a thousand years now, since the earliest days of the clans in the 12th century. However, Scottish traditions are not something sterile under glass and steel in a cold museum. They are vibrant, living things, constantly growing and evolving, and every generation adds the thumbprint of its own particular Scottish culture to the whole.

The traditional Burns' supper, Hogmanay and St. Andrew's day celebrations are still very much a part of Scottish culture but the Scots are now joined on these special days by Scots at heart across the globe. "Auld Lang Syne", a traditional Scottish song first written down by Burns.

Wales

Capital	Cardiff
Population	3.074.067
Area	20722 sq. km
Official languages	English, Welsh
Patron Saint	St. David
National Anthem	Hen Wladfy Nhadau (Land of my fathers)

Wales is situated to the west of England and is around 256 km long and 96 km wide.

National symbols

According to legend on the eve of the battle against the Saxons St. David advised the Britons to wear leeks in their caps so as to easily distinguish friend from foe. This helped to secure a great victory. Today Welsh people around the world wear leeks on St. David's Day. It is also a surviving tradition that soldiers in the Welsh regiments eat a raw leek on St. David's Day.

National flag is the Red Dragon (picture 6). It was granted official status in 1959, but the dragon itself has been associated with Wales for centuries. Some say it is the oldest national flag still in use, and that it was used by King Arthur and other ancient Celtic leaders.



Picture 6 – Welsh flag – Red Dragon

The harp is regarded as the national instrument of Wales. By the end of the 18th century, the triple harp was widely known as the Welsh harp on account of its popularity in Wales. The harp has been used through the ages as an accompaniment to folk-singing and dancing and as a solo instrument (picture 7).



Picture 7 – The harp

Lovespoons

The giving and receiving of lovespoons between lovers, friends and family is a Welsh custom that dates back to the 17th century.

Traditionally a lovespoon was made from wooden and carved by a young man. He presented the lovespoon to the woman he loved as a token of his affection (picture 8).



Picture 8 – Lovespoons

The earliest surviving Welsh lovespoon dates back to 1667 and is kept at St. Fagans Museum of Welsh life, but the custom was widespread before that date.

Today lovespoons are popular. They are used to celebrate many occasions such as births, christenings, weddings, anniversaries and

retirement. Visitors to Wales often take home a lovespoon with them to have something uniquely Welsh to remind them of their visit.

A lovespoon is usually decorated with certain symbols, with each symbol having certain significance and meaning.

Northern Ireland

Capital	Belfast
Population	1.86 million
Area	14,121 sq. km
Official languages	English, Irish and Ulster Scots
Patron Saint	St. Patrick

Northern Ireland is composed of 26 districts, derived from the boroughs of Belfast and Londonderry and the counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, and Tyrone. Together they are commonly called Ulster, though the territory does not include the entire ancient province of Ulster.

Symbols

Red Hand of Ulster

The Red Hand of Ulster is the official seal of the O'Neill family. The Red Hand has represented the province of Ulster since the time of the Gaelic aristocracy (picture 9).



Picture 9 – Red Hand of Ulster

Shamrock

The shamrock was used by St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland, to illustrate the Holy Trinity (picture 10).



Picture 10 – Shamrock

Harp

The harp has been associated with Ireland for hundreds of years. Gaelic chieftains employed harpist to entertain them and their guests. In the 1600s it was the symbol of Irishness adopted by Owen Roe O'Neill in his war against English conquest.

The history of Northern Ireland can be traced back to the 17th century, when the English finally succeeded in subduing the island after successfully putting down a number of rebellions. Much land, especially in the north, was subsequently colonized by Scottish and English Protestants, setting Ulster somewhat apart from the rest of Ireland, which was predominantly Catholic.

Political separation of Northern Ireland from the rest of Ireland did not come until the early 20th century, when Protestants and Catholics divided into two warring camps over the issue of Irish home rule.

Most Irish Catholics desired complete independence from Britain, but Irish Protestants feared living in a country ruled by a Catholic majority.

In an attempt to pacify both factions, the British passed in 1920 the Government of Ireland Act, which divided Ireland into two separate political entities, each with some powers of self-government. The Act was accepted by Ulster Protestants and rejected by southern Catholics, who continued to demand total independence for a unified Ireland.

Exercise 2.3 Answer the questions.

1. What is the official name of the country?
2. Where is Great Britain situated?
3. What is the name of the British flag?
4. What is the capital of Great Britain?
5. What are the three main features in British climate?
6. What is the flag of England?
7. What flower is the national symbol of England?
8. What is the reputation of Scottish people?

9. What is the capital of Scotland?
10. What is the national instrument of Wales?
11. What is the capital of Wales?
12. What are the national symbols of Northern Ireland?

Exercise 2.4 Agree or disagree with the following sentences according to the information from the text.

1. The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary system of governance.
2. St. Andrew's Crown is one of the senior British Crown Jewels.
3. England makes extensive use of its inland waterways, such as its lakes.
4. The official name of this country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
5. The capital of Great Britain is Washington.
6. The United Kingdom has a dry climate.
7. Scottish people are proud of their nationality but they do not have a long tradition of welcoming new people and cultures.
8. Wales is situated to the east of England.
9. Lovespoons are popular in Scotland.
10. Northern Ireland is composed of twenty-six districts.

Exercise 2.5 Match the parts of the sentences and translate them.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. It is the ninth largest island in the world, | a) who often changes his mood or opinion about something; |
| 2. There are many people of all colours ... | b) the development of shipbuilding, different trading contacts with other countries; |
| 3. The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy ... | c) and the largest in Europe; |
| 4. Therefore it is natural for the people to use the comparison "as changeable as the weather" of a person ... | d) and races in the United Kingdom; |
| 5. The insular geographical position of Great Britain promotes ... | e) with a parliamentary system of governance; |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 6. The River, Mersey River and Tyne River are particularly important as ... | f) the official seal of the O'Neill Family; |
| 7. The Red Hand of Ulster is ... | g) important principles of Scottish people and communities; |
| 8. Visitors to Wales often take home a lovespoon with them to ... | h) they have formal ports in London, Liverpool and Newcastle respectively; |
| 9. Tolerance, equality of opportunity and social justice are ... | i) have something uniquely Welsh to remind them of their visit. |
| 10. The shamrock was used by St. Patrick, | j) the patron saint of Ireland, to illustrate the Holy Trinity. |

Exercise 2.6 Complete the following sentences.

1. Great Britain is an island lying to
2. The British nation consists of the English,
3. Because the lion is symbolic of bravery, it was...
4. The U.K. is divided into four parts:
5. ... is the official language.
6. St. Edward's Crown is also used as an image on various items, such as...
7. Rainfall is more or ... the year.
8. During the War of the Roses, ...
9. Most Irish Catholics desired complete independence from Britain, but
10. Today Welsh people around the world wear leeks

Exercise 2.7 Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Соединенное Королевство состоит из 4 главных стран: Англии, Шотландии, Уэльса и Северной Ирландии.
2. Лондон – столица Великобритании, финансовый центр страны, а также важный город мира.
3. Флаг Англии считается одним из национальных символов страны.
4. Английский язык – официальный язык в Великобритании.

5. Великобритания отделена от Бельгии и Голландии Северным морем, а от Ирландии – Ирландским морем.
6. Театр – очень важная часть английской культуры.
7. Темза – самая глубокая река в Соединенном Королевстве.
8. Арфа использовалась на протяжении веков в качестве аккомпанемента к народному пению и танцам.
9. Шотландцы – яркие, живые люди, постоянно открывающие что-то новое, и каждое поколение оставляет свой след в шотландской культуре.
10. Политическое отделение Северной Ирландии от остальной части Ирландии произошло в начале двадцатого века.

Exercise 2.8 Put the correct word.

1. The current monarch is Queen
2. The Birmingham International Jazz Festival continuous to lure music ... to come and witness the world's greatest jazz
3. The population of the U.K. is 64 511 000
4. Great Britain is washed by the waters of the ... Ocean.
5. Most of the rivers flow into the ... Sea.
6. The driest period is from March to ... and the wettest months are from ... to January.
7. Most Irish ... desired complete independence from Britain, but Irish ... feared living in a country ruled by a ... majority.
8. According to legend on the ... of the battle against the Saxons St. David advised the Britons to wear ... in their caps so as to easily distinguish friend from
9. The traditional Burn's supper, Hogmanay and St. Andrew's day celebrations are still very much a part of ... culture.
10. Scotland is a part of the and occupies the northern third of Great Britain.

Exercise 2.9 Make a presentation of Great Britain and present it to the class.

Exercise 2.10 Choose the best answer.

1. The official name of Great Britain is:
a) England;

- b) Scotland;
 - c) Wales;
 - d) The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
2. Great Britain is not very rich:
 - a) in mineral resources;
 - b) water;
 - c) fruits;
 - d) rains.
 3. The current monarch is:
 - a) King James II;
 - b) Queen Elizabeth II;
 - c) David Cameron;
 - d) Queen Elizabeth I.
 4. The British call the Thames:
 - a) “the Mother of London”;
 - b) “the Father of England”;
 - c) “the Father of the U.K.”;
 - d) “the Father of London”.
 5. The insular geographical position of Great Britain promotes the development:
 - a) of opening banks;
 - b) rowing plants;
 - c) shipbuilding, different trading contacts with other countries;
 - d) insurance.
 6. What is the official language of Great Britain?
 - a) Welsh.
 - b) Scottish.
 - c) English.
 - d) Irish.
 7. What is the currency of Great Britain?
 - a) Dollar.
 - b) Euro.
 - c) Pound sterling.
 - d) Ruble.
 8. What is the favorite topic of conversation in Britain?
 - a) Weather.
 - b) Money.

- c) Politics.
 - d) Royal Family.
9. What features does British climate have?
- a) Mild, humid and changeable.
 - b) Mild, dry and changeable.
 - c) Rainy, humid and changeable.
 - d) Rainy, dry and changeable.
10. The driest period is:
- a) from March to June;
 - b) from October to January;
 - c) from January to March;
 - d) from June to October.
11. What is the capital of England?
- a) London.
 - b) Belfast.
 - c) Edinburgh.
 - d) Dublin.
12. Who is the patron saint of England?
- a) St. Patrick.
 - b) St. George.
 - c) St. Andrew.
 - d) St. David.
13. What is the national flower of England?
- a) White rose.
 - b) Daffodil.
 - c) Thistle.
 - d) Red rose.
14. What is the national animal of England?
- a) Bear.
 - b) Dragon.
 - c) Cat.
 - d) Lion.
15. What is the national flower of Scotland?
- a) White rose.
 - b) Daffodil.
 - c) Thistle.
 - d) Red rose.
16. What is the capital of Scotland?
- a) London.

- b) Belfast.
 - c) Edinburgh.
 - d) Dublin.
17. Who is the patron saint of Wales?
- a) St. Patrick.
 - b) St. George.
 - c) St. Andrew.
 - d) St. David.
18. What is the capital of Wales?
- a) London.
 - b) Belfast.
 - c) Edinburgh.
 - d) Dublin.
19. What is the capital of Northern Ireland?
- a) Cardiff .
 - b) Belfast.
 - c) Edinburgh.
 - d) Dublin.
20. Who is the patron saint of Northern Ireland?
- a) St. Patrick.
 - b) St. George.
 - c) St. Andrew.
 - d) St. David.

Unit 3 LONDON

Vocabulary

Verbs and verb combinations

to derive from	быть производным от
to be based on	основываться на
to be situated	располагаться

Nouns

foundation	основание
etymology	этимология, происхождение
troop	отряд
significance	значение, важность
sword	щит
helmet	шлем, верхняя часть
dragon	дракон
wings	крылья
plague	чума

Adjectives

preceding	предшествующий
financial	финансовый
approximately	приблизительно
gules	красный
terrible	ужасный, внушающий страх

Exercise 3.1 Read the words and translate them.

Roman Emperor Claudius, commerce, St George's Cross, terrible plague, Piccadilly Circus, Westminster Abbey, red sword.

Exercise 3.2 Read the title of the text and define the main idea of the text.

Text London

London is the capital of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the country of England. London is the largest city in the British Isles.

The name derives from an old Latin word “Londinium”. There are four versions of the etymology of this word. One of them, that it is derived from the Roman name, which translates as “furious”. On the other – from the Latin word “lond”, which means “wild, forested place”. It is believed that the name was given to the city of words of Celtic origin “llyn” – “lake” and “dun” – “strengthening”, as in the Celtic period this town was called “llyndid”.

The foundations of the city were laid in 43 A.D., during the time of British invasion in the lands of the Roman Emperor Claudius with his troops. Soon Londinium became one of the largest centers of Roman Britain and to 100 A.D. became its capital. Once in the V century the Romans finally left this territory, are to be settled by Britons. In XI century the town survived the capture of the Vikings, in the 13th century was the occupation of French troops, in the 14th and 17th centuries was the terrible plague, and in 1666 occurred the Great Fire of London. In the 16-18th centuries London became a major centre of industry and commerce of global significance.

Flag of London

The Flag of the City of London is based on the Flag of England, having a centred red St. George’s Cross on a white background, with the red sword in the upper hoist canton (the top left quarter) containing a red sword. The sword is believed to represent the sword that beheaded Saint Paul who is the patron saint of the city (picture 11).



Picture 11 – Flag of London

This flag does not represent Greater London (which does not have its own flag, aside from the flag of the former Greater London Council), only the historical centre of the City of London which covers approximately 1 square mile (2.6 sq. km).

Coat of arms of London, the capital of Great Britain

The London coat of arms consists of a shield on which the arms are displayed, a crest displayed on a helmet above the shield, dragons on either side and a motto displayed on a scroll beneath the arms. At the bottom of the emblem there is a motto “DOMINE DIRIGE NOS” meaning God guides us (picture 12).

Arms: Argent a cross gules, in the first quarter a sword in pale point upwards of the last.

Crest: On a wreath argent and gules a dragon’s sinister wing argent charged on the underside with a cross throughout gules.

Dragons: On either side a dragon argent charged on the undersides of the wings with a cross throughout gules.



Picture 12 – Coat of Arms of London

Population of London: over 8.5 million people.

Area: 1 706 sq.km.

London is considered the center of economic, political and cultural life of the Kingdom. There are four parts in London: West End, East End, the City and Westminster.

The City is the oldest part of London, its financial and business centre. The heart of the City is the Stock Exchange.

Westminster is the most important part of the capital. It is the administrative centre.

West End is full of the big shops, hotels, museums, art galleries, theatres and concert halls. Piccadilly Circus is the heart of London's West End. In the West End there are wide streets with beautiful houses and many parks, gardens and squares.

East End is an industrial district of the capital. Most of the plants and factories are situated there.

The most famous sights of the British capital include St Paul's Cathedral, the fortress of the tower of London, Westminster Abbey, Palace of Westminster complex with a clock tower, etc. The English are proud of Trafalgar Square, which was named so in memory of the victory at the battle. There in 1805 the English fleet defeated the fleet of France and Spain.

There are many museums in London: the British Museum, the Natural History Museum, the Science Museum. The British Museum is the biggest museum in London. It is famous for its library – one of the richest in the world.

There are many beautiful parks in London: St James's Park, Green Park, Hyde Park, and Kensington Gardens are linked together and form above 300 hectares of parkland in the heart of London

The city is located on the Prime Meridian, which is often called Greenwich. It is connected with the name of a district of London that crosses this Meridian.

Exercise 3.3 Answer the questions.

1. What are the parts of London?
2. What is the population of London?
3. What is East End?
4. What is the heart of London's West End?
5. What is the most important part of the capital?
6. When was London founded?
7. What parks are there in London?
8. What does the London coat of arms consist of?
9. When did the Great Fire of London occur?
10. What is the oldest part of London?

Exercise 3.4 Agree or disagree with the following sentences according to the information from the text.

1. Piccadilly Circus is the heart of London's East End.
2. There are three parts in London: West End, East End and the City.

3. At the bottom of the emblem there is a motto "IN GOD WE TRUST".
4. The Flag of the City of London is based on the Flag of England.
5. The foundations of the city were laid in 43 A.D., during the time of British invasion in the lands of the Roman Emperor Claudius with his troops.

Exercise 3.5 Match the parts of the sentences and translate them.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. The sword always faces upwards, when the flag is held on its side as a banner, the sword would be printed to face hoist ... | a) the fleet of France and Spain; |
| 2. There in 1805 the English fleet defeated ... | b) and the country of England; |
| 3. However, it may be the existence of this large place of a more ... | c) dragons on either side and a motto displayed on a scroll beneath the arms; |
| 4. The London coat of arms consists of a shield on which the arms are displayed, a crest displayed on a helmet above the shield, ... | d) and would be located on the left as it is hanging down; |
| 5. London is the capital of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ... | e) ancient settlement, founded in the preceding period. |

Exercise 3.6 Complete the following sentences.

1. Most of the plants and factories are ...
2. The heart of the City is ...
3. London is considered the center of economic, political ...
4. This flag does not represent Greater London ...
5. The sword is believed to represent the sword that beheaded Saint Paul ...

Exercise 3.7 Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Название города Лондон происходит от старого латинского слова «Лондиниум».

2. Лондиниум стал столицей к 100 г. н.э.
3. В XI веке Лондон пережил захват викингов.
4. Лондон считается центром экономической, политической и культурной жизни Королевства.
5. В Западной части города есть широкие улицы с красивыми домами, много парков, садов и скверов.

Exercise 3.8 Put the correct word.

1. The English are proud of ..., which was named so in memory of the victory at the battle.
2. ... is the biggest museum in London.
3. The city is located on ..., which is often called Greenwich.
4. The sword is believed to represent the sword that beheaded ... who is the patron saint of the city.
5. London is the largest city in the ... Isles.

Exercise 3.9 Make a presentation about places of interest of London and present it to the class.

Exercise 3.10 Choose the best answer.

1. London consists of ... parts:
 - a) five;
 - b) four;
 - c) three;
 - d) two.
2. What is the oldest part of London?
 - a) West End.
 - b) Soho.
 - c) The City.
 - d) East End.
3. London was founded:
 - a) in 100 A.D.;
 - b) 43 B.C.;
 - c) 43 A.D.;
 - d) 42 A.D.
4. What was in the 14th and 17th centuries in London?
 - a) Great Fire.
 - b) Great War.

- c) Terrible plague.
- d) Invasion of Vikings.
- 5. ... is the administrative centre:
 - a) the City;
 - b) Westminster;
 - c) St. Paul's Cathedral;
 - d) Trafalgar Square.
- 6. ... is full of the big shops, hotels, museums, art galleries, theatres and concert halls:
 - a) the City;
 - b) East End;
 - c) Westminster;
 - d) West End.
- 7. ... is an industrial district of the capital:
 - a) the City;
 - b) East End;
 - c) Westminster;
 - d) West End.
- 8. There in ... the English fleet defeated the fleet of France and Spain:
 - a) 1705;
 - b) 1850;
 - c) 1805;
 - d) 1508.
- 9. What is the biggest museum in London?
 - a) The Natural History Museum.
 - b) The Science Museum.
 - c) The Tussaud's Museum.
 - d) The British Museum.
- 10. ... is financial and business centre of London:
 - a) The City;
 - b) East End;
 - c) Westminster;
 - d) West End.

Unit 4

POLITICAL SYSTEM OF GREAT BRITAIN

Vocabulary

Verbs and verb combinations

to be uncoded	быть некодифицированным, незашифрованным
to make up	устанавливать, создавать
to be crowned	быть коронованным
to dismiss	распускать
to appoint	назначать
to summon	созывать
to prorogue	назначать перерыв
to issue	издавать
to withdraw	отзывать, отводить
to comprise	составлять
to be presided over	быть под руководством

Nouns

convention	соглашение, договор
statute	законодательный акт
authority	власть
monarch	монарх
sovereign	правитель
bills	проекты законов

Adjectives

constitutional	конституционный
senior	старший, вышестоящий, высокопоставленный
legislative	законодательный
executive	исполнительный
hereditary	наследуемый
judiciary	судебный

Exercise 4.1 Read the words and translate them.

British Empire, Royal Assent to bills, Armed Forces, Queen's Council, Prerogative of mercy, Royal Charter, Her Majesty's Government, Government Departments, Supreme Court.

Exercise 4.2 Read the title of the text and define the main idea of the text.

Text

Political system of Great Britain

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a constitutional monarchy. Britain does not have a written constitution. The constitution of the United Kingdom is uncoded, being made up of constitutional conventions and statutes. This system of government, known as the Westminster system, has been adopted by other countries, especially those that were formerly parts of the British Empire.

Parliament is the most important authority in Britain. The monarch serves formally as a head of state. The power is hereditary, not elective. The Queen or King reigns but does not rule. The present Sovereign is Queen Elizabeth II (picture 13). She was crowned in Westminster Abbey in 1952. The Queen's residence in London is Buckingham Palace.



Picture13 – Queen Elizabeth II

According to the uncodified constitution of the United Kingdom, the monarch has the following powers:

- The power to dismiss and appoint a Prime Minister.
- The power to dismiss and appoint other ministers.
- The power to summon, prorogue and dissolve Parliament.
- The power to grant or refuse Royal Assent to bills (making them valid and law).
- The power to commission officers in the Armed Forces.
- The power to command the Armed Forces of the United Kingdom.
- The power to appoint members to the Queen's Council.
- The power to issue and withdraw passports.
- The power to grant Prerogative of mercy (though Capital Punishment is abolished, this power is still used to remedy errors in sentence calculation).
- The power to grant honours.
- The power to create corporations via Royal Charter.

There are three branches in the UK political system: executive, legislative, judicial.

Executive power is exercised by Her Majesty's Government, on behalf of and by the consent of the Monarch, as well as by the devolved Governments of Scotland and Wales, and the Northern Ireland Executive.

The monarch appoints a Prime Minister as the head of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, guided by the strict convention that the Prime Minister should be the member of the House of Commons most likely to be able to form a Government with the support of that House. In practice, this means that the leader of the political party with an absolute majority of seats in the House of Commons is chosen to be the Prime Minister. If no party has an absolute majority, the leader of the largest party is given the first opportunity to form a coalition. The Prime Minister then selects the other Ministers, which make up the Government and act as political heads of the various Government Departments. About twenty of the most senior government ministers make up the Cabinet and approximately 100 ministers in total comprise the government. In accordance with constitutional convention, all ministers within the government are either Members of Parliament or peers in the House of Lords (picture 14).



Picture 14 – House of Lords

At present, the Prime Minister is Theresa May, who is the leader of the Conservative Party.



Picture 15 – House of Commons

Legislative power is vested in the two chambers of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, the House of Commons and the House of Lords, as

well as in the Scottish parliament and Welsh and Northern Ireland assemblies.

There is no fixed number of members in the House of Lords, but currently there are 826 members – many more than in the House of Commons. Many seats are hereditary. The House of Lords is presided over by the Lord Chancellor. The House of Lords has no real power.

The House of Commons has 650 members. They are elected by a general election (secret ballot). General elections are held every five years. All citizens aged 18 have the right to vote. The functions of the House of Commons are legislation and scrutiny of government activities.

The House of Commons is presided over by the speaker. It's in the House of Commons that new bills are introduced and debated (picture 15)

The judiciary body is independent of both the legislative and the executive ones. The highest court is the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom.

The United Kingdom political system is a multi-party system. There are few political parties in Britain. The main ones are: the Conservative Party, the Labour Party.

Exercise 4.3 Answer the questions.

1. What is the most important authority in Britain?
2. Who reigns but does not rule?
3. Who is the present Sovereign in the UK?
4. Who is the present Prime Minister in the UK?
5. How many branches are in the UK political system? What are they?
6. What chambers does British Parliament consist of?
7. What are the chambers?
8. What chamber does not have real power?
9. How many members are there in each chamber?
10. What are the main political parties in Britain?

Exercise 4.4 Agree or disagree with the following sentences according to the information from the text.

1. Parliament is the most important authority in Britain.
2. The constitution of the United Kingdom is codified.
3. The present Sovereign is Queen Elizabeth I.

4. The monarch appoints a Prime Minister as the head of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.
5. At present, the Prime Minister is David Cameron.

Exercise 4.5 Match the parts of the sentences and translate them.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. There is no fixed number of members in the House of Lords, but ... | a) the legislative and the executive ones; |
| 2. The judiciary body is independent of both ... | b) presided over by the speaker; |
| 3. The House of Commons has ... | c) presided over by the Lord Chancellor; |
| 4. The House of Lords is ... | d) currently there are 826 members – many more than in the House of Commons; |
| 5. The House of Commons is | e) 650 members. |

Exercise 4.6 Complete the following sentences.

1. The monarch serves formally as ...
2. This system of government, known as the Westminster system, ...
3. The Queen's residence in London is ...
4. Executive power is exercised by ...
5. The Prime Minister then selects the other ...

Exercise 4.7 Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Около 20 самых высокопоставленных министров Правительства входят в Кабинет министров, а около 100 министров составляют Правительство.
2. Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии является конституционной монархией.
3. Монарх формально выступает в качестве главы государства.
4. Монарх назначает премьер-министра главой Правительства Ее Величества в Соединенном Королевстве.

5. В соответствии с конституционной Конвенцией все министры в правительстве или являются членами парламента, или пэрами в палате лордов.

Exercise 4.8 Put the correct word.

1. At present, the Prime Minister is
2. There is no fixed number of members in the House of Lords, but currently there are ... members – many more than in the House of Commons.
3. The House of Lords is presided over by
4. The functions of the House of Commons are ... and ... of government activities.
5. .. is independent of both the legislative and the executive bodies.

Exercise 4.9 Make a presentation about the political system of Great Britain and present it to the class.

Exercise 4.10 Choose the best answer.

1. The UK is:
 - a) a constitutional monarchy;
 - b) a republic;
 - c) a federation;
 - d) a parliamentary monarchy.
2. Who is the Head of the State in the UK?
 - a) Prime Minister.
 - b) President.
 - c) King or Queen.
 - d) Parliament.
3. Who is the Head of the Government in the UK?
 - a) Prime Minister.
 - b) President.
 - c) King or Queen.
 - d) Parliament.
4. The Parliament consists of ... Houses:
 - a) 2;
 - b) 3;

- c) 4;
- d) 5.
- 5. The House of Commons has ... members:
 - a) 826;
 - b) 650;
 - c) 560;
 - d) 628.
- 6. Who presides over the House of Lords?
 - a) The speaker.
 - b) The senior lord.
 - c) The Lord Chancellor.
 - d) The Queen.
- 7. Who presides over the House of Commons?
 - a) The speaker.
 - b) The senior lord.
 - c) The Lord Chancellor.
 - d) The Queen.
- 8. At present, the Prime Minister is:
 - a) Gordon Brown;
 - b) David Cameron;
 - c) Tony Blair;
 - d) Theresa May.
- 9. Who appoints a Prime Minister as the head of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom?
 - a) Theresa May.
 - b) The Lord Chancellor.
 - c) The Queen or King.
 - d) The President.
- 10. Who has the power to command the Armed Forces of the United Kingdom?
 - a) The speaker.
 - b) The prime minister.
 - c) The Lord Chancellor.
 - d) The Queen.

Unit 5 EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

Vocabulary

Verbs and verb combinations

to be split	быть разделенным
to be acceptable	быть приемлемым
to offer	предлагать
to carry out	выполнить, осуществить
to merit	заслужить, быть достойным
to be gained	быть полученным, быть приобретенным
to be renowned	быть известным
to include	включать, содержать, охватывать

Nouns

feature	черта, свойство, характеристика
full-time education	дневная форма обучения, очное образование
undergraduate programme	основная программа высшего образования, программа бакалавриата
bachelor's degree	степень бакалавра
higher national diploma(HND)	государственный диплом о высшем образовании
Postgraduate	аспирантура, послевузовское образование
master's degree	степень магистра
PhD (Doctor of Philosophy)	доктор наук (любых)
Requirement	требование
General Certificate of Education Advanced-level (GCE A level)	свидетельство о среднем образовании продвинутого уровня
General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE)	аттестат о среднем образовании

International Baccalaureate	Международный бакалавриат (Программа «Международный бакалавриат» была разработана в Швейцарии в 1968 году и с тех пор получила широкое распространение в мире. Это идеальная модель предуниверситетского образования, единого для всех стран)
MA (Master of Arts)	магистр гуманитарных наук
MS (Master of Science)	магистр технических наук
MBA (Master of Business Administration)	магистр управления предприятием
lectures	лекции
tutorials	консультации, практические занятия
seminars	семинары
research	исследование
thesis	диссертация
dissertation	диссертация
doctoral degree	докторская степень
defense	защита
ordinary degree	диплом без отличия
honours degree	диплом бакалавра с отличием
foundation degree	базовая степень
part-time education	вечернее образование, учеба без отрыва от работы
establishment	заведение

Adjectives

compulsory	обязательный для выполнения
free of charge	на безвозмездной основе, бесплатный
entry	вступительный
vocational	профессионально-технический
relevant	важный, имеющий отношение
standalone	отдельный, независимый, обособленный
upon completion	по окончании, по завершении
modular	модульный
personalized	индивидуальный

Exercise 5.1 Read the words and translate them.

Higher education, Undergraduate programmes, higher national diplomas, Postgraduate programmes, arts and science subjects.

Exercise 5.2 Read the title of the text and define the main idea of the text.

Text
Education in Great Britain

The basic features of the British educational system are the same as they are anywhere else in Europe: full-time education is compulsory up to the middle teenage years; the academic year begins at the end of summer; compulsory education is free of charge, but parents may spend money on educating their children privately if they want to.

There are three stages, with children moving from the first stage (primary) to the second stage (secondary) at around the age of eleven or twelve. The third (tertiary) stage is “further” education at university or college.

UK higher education is split into two levels:

1. Undergraduate programmes include bachelors’ degrees, foundation degrees, higher national diplomas (HNDs) and more.
2. Postgraduate programmes include masters’ degrees, PhDs, doctorates and more. Usually, you need an undergraduate qualification to enter a postgraduate programme.

Institutions determine their own admissions policies and the minimum entry requirements for each programme. For bachelor’s degrees, the minimum entry requirement is usually two or three General Certificate of Education Advanced-level (GCE A level) passes, as well as a minimum number of General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) passes at grade C or above. These remain the most common form of entry qualification held by young entrants to higher education. A wide range of other qualifications is acceptable for entry. They include the International Baccalaureate and some vocational options such as GCE A levels in applied subjects.

UK universities and colleges offer thousands of excellent courses, leading to qualifications that are respected by employers and academics worldwide.

At undergraduate level the main qualifications offered are:

1. Bachelor's or undergraduate degree is an academic study designed to help you gain a thorough understanding of a subject. Full-time, this normally takes three years to complete (four in some cases). There are different titles of degree, such as: Bachelor of Arts (BA), Bachelor of Science (BSc), Bachelor of Education (BEd) and Bachelor of Engineering (BEng).

Degrees are classified as either Ordinary or Honours – this can vary between universities and colleges. Generally an “ordinary” or “unclassified” degree may be awarded if a student has completed a full degree course but hasn't obtained the total required passes sufficient to merit a third-class honours degree. In Scotland, an “ordinary” degree is usually a three-year full-time course, whereas an “honours” degree is usually a four-year full-time course.

2. Foundation degree: The equivalent of the first two years of an honours degree, this may be studied full-time or part-time, and consists of academic study integrated with relevant work-based learning undertaken with an employer. It may be studied as a standalone qualification or upon completion, you may progress to the final year of an honours degree.

3. Diploma of Higher Education: Two year, full-time DipHE courses are normally equivalent to the first two years of a degree and can often be used for entry to the third year of a related degree course. They can be academic, but are mainly linked to a particular job or profession such as nursing and social work.

4. Certificate of Higher Education: Focuses on either a particular job or profession, or academic study. Equivalent to the first year of a full honours degree, they are the most basic level of qualification that can be gained in higher education and show that you are capable of studying successfully at university level. You can use a CertHE to gain confidence to study successfully at university level, change careers or progress your current career, or to achieve a foundation degree, DipHE or full honours degree through additional study.

5. Higher National Diploma (HND): A two-year course which, if completed with high grades, can lead to the third year of a degree.

A great number of courses are taught at Master degree level. The title of the degree may change depending on the subject studied. The most common are MA (Master of Arts), MS (Master of Science), MBA (Master of Business Administration) and others. These courses normally last for a full calendar year and include coursework (lectures, seminars, tutorials).

The postgraduate student may be asked to complete a project or carry out research work in order to produce thesis or dissertation. If you wish to study for a doctorate, the master's degree will be an entry requirement in most universities and colleges. Doctoral degrees are awarded for original research, followed by a presentation and defense of a thesis. People can take PhD (Doctor of Philosophy) degree in both arts and science subjects. A doctorate can take four years or more to complete.

Most higher education courses have a "modular" structure. This means that you can build a personalised course by choosing modules or units of study from different subject areas.

The UK is internationally renowned for the excellence of its universities and other higher education establishments, which include the world-famous Oxford (12th century) and Cambridge (13th century) universities (collectively referred to as Oxbridge).

Exercise 5.3 Answer the questions.

1. What are the stages in the UK education?
2. What are two levels in UK higher education?
3. What is the minimum entry requirement for bachelor's degrees?
4. What are the main qualifications, which offered at undergraduate level?
5. What is Foundation degree?

Exercise 5.4 Agree or disagree with the following sentences according to the information from the text.

1. The basic features of the British educational system are the same as they are anywhere else in Europe: part-time education is compulsory up to the middle teenage years.
2. UK higher education is split into four levels.
3. UK universities and colleges offer thousands of excellent courses, leading to qualifications that are respected by employers and academics worldwide.
4. The most common are MA (Master of Arts), MS (Master of Science), MBA (Master of Business Administration) and others.
5. A doctorate can take three years or more to complete.

Exercise 5.5 Match the parts of the sentences and translate them.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Institutions determine their own admissions policies and ... | a) the first two years of a degree and can often be used for entry to the third year of a related degree course; |
| 2. A wide range of other qualifications is ... | b) Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Education and Bachelor of Engineering; |
| 3. There are different titles of degree, such as: | c) acceptable for entry; |
| 4. The postgraduate student may be ... | d) the minimum entry requirements for each programme; |
| 5. Two year, full-time DipHE courses are normally equivalent to ... | e) asked to complete a project or carry out research work in order to produce thesis or dissertation. |

Exercise 5.6 Complete the following sentences.

1. A great number of courses are taught
2. Bachelor's or undergraduate degree is an academic
3. UK universities and colleges offer thousands of excellent courses,
4. If you wish to study for a doctorate,
5. Certificate of Higher Education: Focuses

Exercise 5.7 Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Основные особенности Британской системы образования – такие же, как и в Европе.
2. Существует три ступени образования в Великобритании.
3. Британские университеты и колледжи предлагают тысячи отличных курсов, которые дают квалификации, признаваемые работодателями и учеными во всем мире.
4. Существует несколько разновидностей степени магистра: магистр гуманитарных наук, магистр технических наук, магистр управления предприятием.
5. Докторские степени присуждаются за оригинальные исследования после представления и защиты диссертации.

Exercise 5.8 Put the correct word.

1. People can take PhD (Doctor of Philosophy) degree in both ... and ... subjects.
2. There are three stages, with children moving from the first stage (...) to the second stage (...) at around the age of eleven or twelve.
3. The third (...) stage is “...” education at university or college.
4. For bachelor’s degrees, the minimum entry requirement is usually two or three General ... of Education Advanced-level passes, as well as a minimum number of General Certificate of Secondary ... passes at grade C or above.
5. The UK is internationally renowned for the excellence of its universities and other higher education establishments, which include the world-famous ... and ... universities.

Exercise 5.9 Make a presentation about any UK University and present it to the class.

Exercise 5.10 Choose the best answer.

1. What are the stages in the UK system of education?
 - a) Primary, secondary, tertiary.
 - b) Primary, twice, tertiary.
 - c) Primary, twice, third.
 - d) Primary, secondary, third.
2. UK higher education is split into ... levels:
 - a) four;
 - b) three;
 - c) two;
 - d) five.
3. What are the most famous universities in the UK?
 - a) Cambridge and Harvard.
 - b) Cambridge and Oxford.
 - c) Cambroadway and Oxfield.
 - d) Oxford and Harvard.
4. What does MBA stand for?
 - a) Master in Building and Architecture.
 - b) Master in Business Administration.
 - c) Master in Building Administration.

- d) Master in Building and Another.
- 5. What does GCSE stand for?
 - a) General Certificate of Education Advanced-level.
 - b) General Certificate of Super Education.
 - c) General Certificate of Second Education.
 - d) General Certificate of Secondary Education.
- 6. What do you need to defense if you want to get PhD degree?
 - a) A diploma.
 - b) Your mother.
 - c) A dissertation / thesis.
 - d) A certificate.
- 7. Degrees are classified as either ... – this can vary between universities and colleges:
 - a) ordinary or unclassified;
 - b) ordinary or horns;
 - c) ordinary or honours;
 - d) ordinary or classified.
- 8. What structure do most higher education courses have?
 - a) Modal.
 - b) Model.
 - c) Modular.
 - d) Modern.
- 9. What can you use to gain confidence to study successfully at university level, change careers or progress your current career, or to achieve a foundation degree, DipHE or full honours degree through additional study?
 - a) A CERTHE.
 - b) A DIPHE.
 - c) A HND.
 - d) A DipH.
- 10. What do undergraduate programmes include?
 - a) Masters' degrees, PHDs, doctorates and more.
 - b) Bachelors' degrees, foundation degrees, higher national diplomas and more.
 - c) Bachelors' degrees, foundation degrees, masters' degrees and more.
 - d) Foundation degrees, masters' degrees and more.

Unit 6

ECONOMY AND TRANSPORTATION OF GREAT BRITAIN

Vocabulary

Verbs and verb combinations

to be mechanized	быть механизированным
to achieve	достигать, добиваться
to correspond to	соответствовать
to be toll free	быть беспошлинным

Nouns

economy	экономика
gross domestic product	валовой внутренний продукт
parity	равенство, паритет
meadow	луг
pasture	пастбище
labor force	рабочая сила
wheat	пшеница
barley	ячмень
rapeseed	рапс
sugar beet	сахарная свекла
cattle	скот
crops	зерновые культуры
poultry	сельскохозяйственная птица
cod	треска
haddock	пикша
shellfish	моллюск
mackerel	скумбрия
whiting	мерланга
trout	форель
salmon	лосось
bulk	основная масса, большое количество
conurbation	конурбация, большой город с пригородами, городская агломерация
coal mines	угольные шахты
oil refining	переработка нефти

Adjectives

industrial	промышленный
arable	обрабатываемый, пахотный
suitable	подходящий, пригодный
dairy	молочный
sizable	объемистый, значительных размеров
foremost	передовой, главный
superb	великолепный, богатый, роскошный

Exercise 6.1 Read the words and translate them.

West Midlands, the European Union, Southport, Saint Helens, the Merseyside conurbation, metropolitan districts, the Channel Tunnel.

Exercise 6.2 Read the title of the text and define the main idea of the text.

Text

Economy and transportation of Great Britain

Great Britain is highly developed industrial country. The economy of the United Kingdom is the fifth-largest national economy in the world measured by nominal gross domestic product (GDP) and ninth-largest in the world measured by purchasing power parity, comprising 4 percent of world GDP. It is the second-largest in the European Union by both metrics.

About 25 percent of Britain's land is arable, and almost half is suitable for meadows and pastures. Its agriculture is highly mechanized and extremely productive; about 2 percent of the labor force produces 60 percent of the country's food needs. Barley, wheat, rapeseed, potatoes, sugar beets, fruits, and vegetables are the main crops. The widespread dairy industry produces milk, eggs, and cheese. Beef cattle and large numbers of sheep, as well as poultry and pigs, are raised throughout much of the country. There is also a sizable fishing industry, with cod, haddock, mackerel, whiting, trout, salmon, and shellfish making up the bulk of the catch.

Great Britain is one of the world's leading industrialized nations. It has achieved this position despite the lack of most raw materials needed for industry. It must also import 40 percent of its food supplies. Thus, its

prosperity has been dependent upon the export of manufactured goods in exchange for raw materials and foodstuffs. Within the manufacturing sector, the largest industries include machine tools; electric power, automation, and railroad equipment; ships; aircraft; motor vehicles and parts; electronic and communications equipment; metals; chemicals; coal; petroleum; paper and printing; food processing; textiles; and clothing.

The main industrial and commercial areas are the great conurbations, where about one third of the country's population lives. The administrative and financial center and most important port is Greater London, which also has various manufacturing industries. London is Europe's foremost financial city. Metal goods, vehicles, aircraft, synthetic fibers, and electronic equipment are made in the West Midlands conurbation, which with the addition of Coventry roughly corresponds to the former metropolitan county of West Midlands. The industrial Black Country and the city of Birmingham are in the West Midlands. Greater Manchester has cotton and synthetic textiles, coal, and chemical industries and is a transportation and warehousing center. Liverpool, Britain's second port, along with Southport and Saint Helens are part of the Merseyside conurbation. Leeds, Bradford, and the neighboring metropolitan districts are Britain's main center of woolen, worsted, and other textile production. The Tyneside-Wearside region, with Newcastle upon Tyne as its center and Sunderland as a main city, has coal mines and steel, electrical engineering, chemical, and shipbuilding and repair industries.

The South Wales conurbation, with the ports of Swansea, Cardiff, and Newport, was historically a center of coal mining and steel manufacturing; coal mining has declined sharply, however, in many parts of the region. Current important industries also include oil refining, metals production (lead, zinc, nickel, aluminum), synthetic fibers, and electronics. In Scotland, the region around the River Clyde, including Glasgow, is noted for shipbuilding, marine engineering, and printing as well as textile, food, and chemicals production. The Belfast area in Northern Ireland is a shipbuilding, textile, and food products center.

Transportation in the UK

UK transportation is one of the best and oldest one; it has a very rich history behind it. Transportation by different means in UK started in 1800s and the countries that were once ruled by Britain also have the traces of their superb transport forms around Asia and Europe. Transport in Britain is very high-tech and at the peak of its scientific invention. The UK has an integrated transport system of airports, seaports, rail and road.

Britain is one of the few countries in Europe where double-decker buses (i.e. with two floors) are a common sight. Although single-deckers have also been in use since the 1960s, London still has more than 3000 double-deckers in operation. In their original form, they were “hop-on, hop-off” buses. That is, there were no doors, just an opening at the back to the outside. There was a conductor who walked around collecting fares while the bus was moving. However, most buses these days, including double-deckers, have separate doors for getting on and off and no conductor (fares are paid to the driver).

The famous London Underground, known as “the tube”, is feeling the effects of its age (it was first opened in 1863). It is now one of the dirtiest and least efficient of all such systems in European cities.

However, it is still heavily used because it provides excellent connections with the main line train stations and with the suburbs surrounding the city.

Another symbol of London is the distinctive black taxi (in fact, they are not all black these days, nor are they confined to London).

The UK has some of the largest and busiest international airports in Europe.

Leading international airports include:

- London Heathrow;
- London Gatwick;
- Manchester;
- Birmingham International;
- London Stansted;
- Glasgow;
- Edinburgh;
- Cardiff;
- Belfast International.

The UK has a network of 417,000 kilometres of roads, including 3,600 kilometres of motorways. The majority are toll free.

The road network provides for easy access to major cities both within the UK and in mainland Europe.

The rail network provides links nationwide and to Europe through the Eurostar connection and the Channel Tunnel.

Sea transport may be a good option if you need to transport large volumes of goods cheaply. There are a total of 100 active ports in the UK, handling over 550 million tonnes of freight each year.

Exercise 6.3 Answer the questions.

1. What is the place of the economy of the United Kingdom in the world measured by GDP?
2. What are the main crops in the United Kingdom?
3. What are the largest industries within the manufacturing sector in the UK?
4. What are the main industrial and commercial areas?
5. What are the largest and busiest international airports in the UK?

Exercise 6.4 Agree or disagree with the following sentences according to the information from the text.

1. Transport in Britain is very high-tech and at the peak of its scientific invention.
2. The Belfast area in Northern Ireland is a shipbuilding, textile, and food products centre.
3. Sea transport may be a good option if you need to transport large volumes of goods expensively.
4. The administrative and financial center and most important port is Liverpool, which also has various manufacturing industries.
5. About 27 percent of Britain's land is arable, and almost half is suitable for meadows and pastures.

Exercise 6.5 Match the parts of the sentences and translate them.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. The widespread dairy industry produces milk, ... | a) shipbuilding, textile, and food products center; |
| 2. The road network provides for easy access to major cities both within ... | b) the UK and in mainland Europe; |
| 3. The Belfast area in Northern Ireland is ... | c) eggs, and cheese; |
| 4. The Tyneside-Wearside region, with Newcastle upon Tyne as its center and Sunderland as a main city, has ... | d) in the West Midlands; |
| 5. The industrial Black Country and the city of Birmingham are ... | e) coal mines and steel, electrical engineering, chemical, and shipbuilding and repair industries. |

Exercise 6.6 Complete the following sentences.

1. Great Britain is highly developed
2. The UK has an integrated transport system of
3. In Scotland, the region around the River Clyde, including Glasgow, is noted for shipbuilding,
4. Great Britain must also import 40
5. The administrative and financial center and most important port is ...

Exercise 6.7 Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Транспорт в Великобритании — очень высокотехнологичный и находится на пике научного изобретения.
2. В Великобритании есть в общей сложности 100 активных портов, обслуживающих свыше 550 миллионов тонн грузов каждый год.
3. Нынешние важные отрасли промышленности включают в себя переработку нефти, производство металлов (свинец, цинк, никель, алюминий), синтетического волокна и электроники.
4. В большом Манчестере выпускают хлопчатобумажные и синтетические ткани, здесь работают предприятия угольной и химической промышленности, это центр транспортировки и складирования.
5. Ячмень, пшеница, рапс, картофель, сахарная свекла, фрукты и овощи — основные культуры.

Exercise 6.8 Put the correct word.

1. Transportation by different means in UK started in ... and the countries that were once ruled by Britain also have the traces of their superb transport forms around ... and Europe.
2. Its agriculture is ... mechanized and extremely ...; about 2 percent of the labor force produces ... percent of the country's food needs.
3. Great Britain has achieved this position despite the lack of most ... needed for industry.
4. The rail network provides links nationwide and to ... through the ... connection and the ... Tunnel.

5. UK transportation is one of the ... and ... one; it has a very ... history behind it.

Exercise 6.9 Make a presentation of Great Britain economy and transportation and present it to the class.

Exercise 6.10 Choose the best answer.

1. The administrative and financial center and most important port is:
 - a) Greater Manchester;
 - b) Liverpool;
 - c) Greater London;
 - d) Manchester.
2. What is made in the West Midlands conurbation?
 - a) Metal goods, vehicles, aircraft, synthetic fibers, and electronic equipment.
 - b) Milk, eggs, and cheese.
 - c) Wheat, rapeseed, potatoes, sugar beets, fruits.
 - d) Metal, milk, wheat.
3. What are the main industrial and commercial areas?
 - a) Scotland and Wales.
 - b) Black Country and the city of Birmingham.
 - c) The great conurbations, where about one third of the country's population lives.
 - d) Scotland and Black Country.
4. What region has coal mines and steel, electrical engineering, chemical, and shipbuilding and repair industries?
 - a) The South Wales conurbation.
 - b) The Tyneside-Wearside region.
 - c) Glasgow.
 - d) The region around the River Clyde, including Glasgow.
5. When did transportation by different means in UK start?
 - a) In 1800s.
 - b) In 1700s.
 - c) In 1900s.
 - d) In 2000s.
6. What network does provide for easy access to major cities both within the UK and in mainland Europe?
 - a) Rail network.

- b) Road network.
 - c) Sea network.
 - d) Train network.
7. What is transportation and warehousing center?
- a) Greater London.
 - b) Belfast.
 - c) Greater Manchester.
 - d) Glasgow.
8. About 25 percent of Britain's land is:
- a) virgin;
 - b) steppe;
 - c) arable;
 - d) hills.
9. There is also a sizable..., with cod, haddock, mackerel, whiting, trout, salmon, and shellfish making up the bulk of the catch:
- a) timber conversional industry;
 - b) dairy industry;
 - c) hard industry;
 - d) fishing industry.
10. In Scotland, the region around the River Clyde, including Glasgow, is noted:
- a) for coal mining and steel manufacturing;
 - b) woolen, worsted, and other textile production;
 - c) textile production;
 - d) shipbuilding, marine engineering, and printing as well as textile, food, and chemicals production.

Unit 7

CULTURE OF GREAT BRITAIN

Vocabulary

Verbs and verb combinations

to be influenced	быть под влиянием
to consider	рассматривать
to defy	пренебрегать
to delineate	изображать, описывать
to reflect	отражать
to contain	содержать, вмещать

Nouns

generation	поколение
grace	грация, изящество
insight	проницательность
genre	жанр
plot	сюжет
exhibition	выставка
display	показ, выставка, демонстрация
portrayal	изображение, описание, портрет, образ

Adjectives

distinct	ясный, четкий
vivid	яркий, живой
nonetheless	тем не менее, все-таки
expatriate	эмигрировавший
chamber	камерный
worldwide	всемирно известный
comprehensive	всеобъемлющий, полный, обширный
permanent	постоянный, неизменный
adjoining	прилегающий, соседний, граничащий

Exercise 7.1 Read the words and translate them.

Christian religious life, the Victorian era, the English National theatre, the Royal Shakespeare Company, the Natural History Museum, the Science Museum, British heritage, the Royal Academy.

Exercise 7.2 Read the title of the text and define the main idea of the text.

Text
Culture of Great Britain

The culture of the United Kingdom is influenced by its history, its predominantly Christian religious life, and its composition of four countries – England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland – each of them has distinct customs, cultures.

British literature, music, art, theatre, cinema, television and education are important aspects of British culture.

Britain's literary history is world class. One of the best known English playwrights was William Shakespeare. He drew ideas for his tragedies and comedies from the history of England and ancient Rome. Many experts consider Shakespeare the greatest writer and the greatest playwright in English language. William Shakespeare wrote 37 plays.

Robert Burns represents the generation of Romantic writers. In his poems he described with love and understanding the simple life he knew. Although the great novelist Jane Austen wrote during the romantic era, her work defies classification. With insight, grace, and irony she delineated human relationships within the context of English country life. Sir Walter Scott, Scottish nationalist and romantic, made the genre of the historical novel widely popular.

The Victorian era was the great age of the English novel – realistic, thickly plotted, crowded with characters, and long. The novels of Charles Dickens, full to overflowing with drama, humor, and an endless variety of vivid characters and plot complications, nonetheless spare nothing in their portrayal of what urban life was like for all classes. Sisters Bronte wrote great novels.

Virginia Woolf was a leading modernist writer of the 20th century. Some of the most exciting work of the period came in the theatre, notably the plays of John Osborne, Harold Pinter, Tom Stoppard, Caryl Churchill, and Arnold Wesker. Among the best postwar British authors were the Welsh

poet Dylan Thomas and the Irish expatriate novelist and playwright Samuel Beckett.

The theatre has always been very strong in Britain. Its centre is London, where successful plays can sometimes run without a break for many years. There are famous theatres: the English National theatre, the Royal Shakespeare Company and Covent Garden. The interest in classical music is reflected in the large audiences at orchestral concerts and at performances of opera, ballet and chamber music. Regular seasons of opera and ballet are given at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, and London.

Britain is more famous for pop music than it is for classical composers or jazz musicians. Names such as The Beatles, the Rolling Stones, Led Zeppelin, Pink Floyd, Elton John, George Michael and The Spice Girls are known worldwide.

There are about 1000 museums and art galleries open to the public. The most comprehensive collections of objects of artistic, scientific, historical and general interest are contained in the national museums and art galleries in London.

The major museums in London are the British Museum, the Victoria and Albert Museum, which houses the world's largest display of the decorative arts, the Natural History Museum and the Science Museum. There are numerous other small, specialist museums in London and throughout the rest of the country, usually with an emphasis on history and British "heritage".

Art galleries in London which house permanent collections include the National Gallery, the adjoining National Portrait Gallery, and nation's gallery of British art from 1500 to the present day. These galleries also hold special temporary exhibitions. The Hayward Gallery and the Royal Academy put on a series of shows, some of which are extremely popular. The Royal Academy is famous for its annual Summer Exhibition. Outside London, there is the Burrell Collection near Glasgow and the Tate Galleries in Liverpool and St. Ives. Most major towns and cities have their own museums and art galleries.

Culture is a part of everybody's life (fashion, theatre, film, TV, radio, music). People need culture. They need go to the theatre, they need some various form of dressing.

Exercise 7.3 Answer the questions.

1. What are the musicians and bands, which are known worldwide?
2. Who was one of the best known English playwrights in Great Britain?
3. Who represents the generation of Romantic writers?
4. Who was a leading modernist writer of the 20th century?
5. What are famous theatres in London?

Exercise 7.4 Agree or disagree with the following sentences according to the information from the text.

1. There are about 1000 museums and art galleries open to the public.
2. Sisters Bronte wrote great poems.
3. The major museums in London are the British Museum, the Royal Opera House Covent Garden, which houses the world's largest display of the decorative arts, the Natural History Museum and the Science Museum.
4. Art galleries in London which house permanent collections include the National Gallery, the adjoining National Portrait Gallery, nation's gallery of British art from 1509 to the present day.
5. People need culture.

Exercise 7.5 Match the parts of the sentences and translate them.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. The Hayward Gallery and the Royal Academy ... | a) the Welsh poet Dylan Thomas and the Irish expatriate novelist and playwright Samuel Beckett; |
| 2. There are numerous other small, specialist museums in London and throughout the rest ... | b) its predominantly Christian religious life, and its composition of four countries – England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland – each of them has distinct customs, cultures; |
| 3. Although the great novelist Jane Austen wrote during the romantic era, ... | c) of the country, usually with an emphasis on history and British “heritage”; |

4. Among the best postwar British authors were ... d) her work defies classification;

5. The culture of the United Kingdom is influenced by the its history, ... e) put on a series of shows, some of which are extremely popular.

Exercise 7.6 Complete the following sentences.

1. The interest in classical music is reflected
2. With insight, grace, and irony Jane Austen delineated human relationships within
3. The novels of Charles Dickens, full to overflowing with
4. Britain is more famous for pop music than
5. The major museums in London are

Exercise 7.7 Translate the following sentences into English.

1. На территории остальной части страны работает множество небольших, специализированных музеев, изучающих историю и английское наследие.
2. Существует около тысячи музеев и художественных галерей, открытых для публики.
3. Британская литература, музыка, искусство, театр, кино, телевидение и образование являются важными аспектами британской культуры.
4. Вильям Шекспир написал тридцать семь пьес.
5. Сэр Вальтер Скотт, шотландский националист и романтик, сделал популярным жанр исторического романа.

Exercise 7.8 Put the correct word.

1. The Victorian era was the great age of the English ... – realistic, thickly plotted, crowded with ..., and long.
2. Robert ... represents the generation of Romantic writers.
3. Some of the most ... work of the period came in the ..., notably the plays of John Osborne, Harold Pinter, Tom Stoppard, Storey, and Arnold Wesker.
4. Regular seasons of ... and ... are given at the Royal Opera House Covent Garden.

5. He drew ideas for his ... and ... from the history of England and ancient Rome.

Exercise 7.9 Make a presentation of any famous person in the UK and present it to the class.

Exercise 7.10 Choose the best answer.

1. Who was one of the best known English playwrights?
 - a) R. Burns.
 - b) Sisters Bronte.
 - c) W. Shakespeare.
 - d) W. Scott.
2. Who represents the generation of Romantic writers?
 - a) R. Burns.
 - b) Sisters Bronte.
 - c) W. Shakespeare.
 - d) W. Scott.
3. Who was Scottish nationalist and romantic and made the genre of the historical novel widely popular?
 - a) R. Burns.
 - b) W. Shakespeare.
 - c) W. Scott.
 - d) Sisters Bronte.
4. Who was a leading modernist writer of the 20th century?
 - a) Virginia Woolf.
 - b) Jane Austen.
 - c) Samuel Beckett.
 - d) Sisters Bronte.
5. Where can successful plays sometimes run without a break for many years?
 - a) Liverpool.
 - b) Glasgow.
 - c) London.
 - d) Manchester.
6. Regular seasons of opera and ballet are given:
 - a) at the English National theatre;
 - b) the Royal Opera House;
 - c) Covent Garden;

- d) the Royal Shakespeare Company.
- 7. What institution is famous for its annual Summer Exhibition?
 - a) The National Gallery.
 - b) The National Portrait Gallery.
 - c) The Royal Academy.
 - d) Covent Garden.
- 8. What names of musicians are known worldwide?
 - a) The Beatles, the Rolling Stones, Pink Floyd, etc.
 - b) Pink Floyd, Elton John, Michael Jackson, etc.
 - c) George Michael, The Spice Girls, the Destiny's Child, etc.
 - d) Pink Floyd, Elton John, Madonna, etc.
- 9. What period in the history of Great Britain was the great age of the English novel – realistic, thickly plotted, crowded with characters, and long?
 - a) The Romantic era.
 - b) The Augustan age.
 - c) The Victorian era.
 - d) The Tudor era.
- 10. ...is a part of everybody's life:
 - a) food;
 - b) art;
 - c) culture;
 - d) cinema.

Unit 8

TRADITIONS AND CUSTOMS OF GREAT BRITAIN

Vocabulary

Verbs and verb combinations

to keep up	поддерживать, не нарушать
to be featured	демонстрироваться
to participate	участвовать
to pin	прикалывать
to loathe	испытывать отвращение
to exist	Существовать

Nouns

contribution	пожертвование, взнос, вклад
observance	обряд, обычай, ритуал
supper	ужин
pudding	пудинг
midnight	полночь
church	церковь
daffodil	желтый нарцисс
leek	лук-порей
patron	покровитель
mother-in-law	свекровь, теща
father-in-law	свекор, тесть
resurrection	воскресение, возрождение
crucifixion	Распятие на кресте
anniversary	годовщина
Lent	Великий пост
Ash Wednesday	среда на страстной неделе
gift	подарок
day off	выходной
prevention	предотвращение, предупреждение
sacrifice	жертва
turkey	индейка
Cornish pasty	слоеный пирог с кусочками мяса, картошки и моркови
Toad-in-the-hole	бифштекс, запеченный в тесте
stomach	желудок

eel	угорь (мурена)
poached egg	яйцо-пашот
scrambled egg	яичница-болтунья
roly-poly	рулет с джемом или изюмом
toffee	молочная тянучка

Adjectives

public	общественный
minced	рубленный
quintessential	основной, наиболее существенный
sticky	густой, тягучий
prolonged	длительный, затянувшийся

Exercise 8.1 Read the words and translate them.

Christmas, Ash Wednesday, Easter, pancakes, Englishmen, Dutch and Portuguese traders, Shepherd's pie, Cottage pie, haggis.

Exercise 8.2 Read the title of the text and define the main idea of the text.

Text

Traditions and customs of Great Britain

Every nation and every country has its own customs and traditions. In Britain traditions play more important part in the life of the people than in some other countries. They are proud of their traditions and carefully keep them up.

Britain is full of culture and traditions which have been around for hundreds of years. British customs and traditions are famous all over the world. When people of Britain they often think of people drinking tea, eating fish and chips and wearing bowler hats, but there is more to Britain than just those things.

There are some holidays a year and national festivals throughout the country.

31 December – 1 January. New Year's Eve is celebrated by loud and happy groups of families and friends. Food and drink are featured and,

at the stroke of midnight, the parties cheer loudly and make toasts in honour of the New Year.

25 January. Burns Night is celebrated in Scotland. The day also celebrates Burns' contribution to Scottish culture. Burns Night is an observance but it is not a bank holiday in the United Kingdom. Many people and organizations hold a Burns supper on or around Burns Night. Formal events include toasts and readings of pieces written by Robert Burns.

February. Pancake (Shrove) Tuesday is the day before Ash Wednesday. It is a time for people to eat pancakes or participate in pancake races. Shrove Tuesday is not a bank holiday in the United Kingdom.

Many Christian churches in the United Kingdom observe Ash Wednesday as the first day of Lent. It is the day after Pancake (Shrove) Tuesday.

14 February. Many people send Valentine's Day cards, gifts or text messages to their partner or somebody for whom they have romantic feelings. St. Valentine's Day is not a public holiday in the UK.

1 March is St. David's Day in Wales. Many people pin a daffodil or leek to their clothes and some, especially children, wear traditional costumes. St. David is the patron saint of Wales.

6 March. Mother's Day, or Mothering Sunday, is now a day to honor mothers and other mother figures, such as grandmothers, stepmothers and mothers-in-law. Many people make a special effort to visit their mother. They take cards and gifts to her and may treat her to brunch, lunch or high tea in a cafe, restaurant or hotel. People who cannot visit their mother usually send gifts or cards to her.

17 March. St. Patrick's Day is a national holiday in Ireland. This day commemorates one of its patron saints, St. Patrick. It is a bank holiday in Northern Ireland.

25 March. Good Friday commemorates the crucifixion of Jesus Christ and is a public holiday in the United Kingdom. Many Catholics do not eat meat on Good Friday. This means that, in some areas, it is common to eat fish on this day. Hot cross buns are traditionally eaten by Christians in the UK on Good Friday.

March – April. Easter, one of the oldest Christian traditions, is the celebration of the last week of Jesus' life, his death, and his resurrection. Easter Sunday is rich in traditional foods. Breakfast consists of boiled eggs

and the exchanging of Easter gifts and cards. Roast lamb with mint sauce is served as the main meal for Easter Sunday.

23 April. St George's Day in England remembers St George, England's patron saint.

May. The first Monday of May is a bank holiday in the United Kingdom. It is called May Day in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. It is known as the Early May Bank Holiday in Scotland. It is celebrated as the start of the summer season.

The spring bank holiday, also known as the late May bank holiday, is a time for people in the United Kingdom to have a day off work or school. It falls on the last Monday of May.

June. Father's Day is held on the third Sunday of June in the United Kingdom. It is a day to honor fathers and father figures, such as grandfathers and fathers-in-law. Many people make a special effort to visit their fathers or to send them a card or gifts.

5 November. Guy Fawkes' Night, or Bonfire Night, commemorates the prevention of a plot to blow up the Houses of Parliament in London in 1605. Guy Fawkes' Day is not a public holiday.

13 November. Remembrance Day in the United Kingdom (UK) honors the heroic efforts, achievements and sacrifices that were made in past wars.

30 November. St Andrew's Day is a bank holiday in Scotland.

25 December. Christmas Day is a holiday that traditionally celebrates Jesus Christ's birth. People usually give presents this day. Traditional English dinner on Christmas is turkey and pudding.

26 December. For many people Boxing Day is a time to recover from the excesses of Christmas Day and an opportunity to spend time with family, friends, and neighbors. Some people choose to go for a walk in the countryside, while others flock to the post-Christmas sales that often begin on Boxing Day. Some people even spend part of the night and early morning queuing to get into the stores when the best bargains are still available.

English food

The UK is a big place, so naturally you will find a selection of food items that people seem to either love or loathe.

British food has traditionally been based on beef, lamb, pork, chicken and fish and generally served with potatoes and one other vegetable. The most common and typical foods eaten in Britain include the sandwich, fish and chips, pies like the Cornish pasty, trifle and roasts dinners. Some of

our main dishes have strange names like Bubble and Squeak and Toad-in-the-Hole.

The staple foods of Britain are meat, fish, potatoes, flour, butter and eggs. Many of their dishes are based on these foods.

Roast beef is still the national culinary pride. It is called a “joint”, and is served at midday on Sunday with roasted potatoes, Yorkshire pudding, two vegetables, a good strong horseradish, gravy, and mustard.

Haggis

Made predominantly from sheep’s heart, liver, lungs, and oats, then stuffed in a sheep’s stomach; whilst it may not sound appetising, haggis is a firm favourite for many Scots.

Jellied eels originated primarily in London’s east end. Chopped eels are boiled in stock, then left to cool to form a jelly. The dish is typically served in pubs, and eaten with vinegar and pepper.

A **Mars bar** is a popular chocolate bar that the Scottish are famously known for covering in batter and deep-frying. This delicacy is typically sold in chip shops.

Black pudding. Whilst at first glance, this may look like chocolate, black pudding (sometimes referred to as blood pudding or blood sausage) is made from pigs blood and fat – another Scottish favourite (picture 16.)



Picture 16 – Black pudding

Another traditional dish is a typical British **fry-up**: eggs (scrambled, poached, omelettes, sunny side up), bacon, sausages (also known as bangers), mushrooms, fried tomatoes, and baked beans.

Eleveneses is a morning snack taken around 11am – it typically consists of a cup of tea or coffee with some biscuits or cake.

Fish and chips are a mainstay of British cuisine. Cod, haddock, and or plaice are dipped in batter then deep-fried and then served with chips. Mushy or green peas and tartar sauce often accompany this dish.

Bacon (also referred to as rashers in the UK) is a hugely popular food item in UK households and cafes. It is king of the breakfast meats,

thus a staple part of the full English breakfast. Unlike Americans, the British traditionally use back bacon which has a larger surface area of meat than the more fatty US side bacon. As well as breakfast, bacon is much-loved in bacon sandwiches (colloquially known as bacon butties).

Shepherd's pie or Cottage pie. Neither Shepherd's pie or Cottage pie are "pies" in the traditional sense (pastries with a lid). They are essentially identical dishes: minced meat cooked with vegetables and topped with mashed potato. The difference lies in the meat that is used; minced lamb in the shepherd's pie, and minced beef in a cottage pie (picture 17)



Picture17 – Shepherd's pie or Cottage pie

The British love their desserts also known as puddings.

A well-known food item eaten in the UK is pancakes. Although not traditionally British, pancakes are very popular in the UK. Bakewell tarts, roly-poly puddings, trifles, Battenbergs, Victoria sponges, rice puddings, bread and butter pudding, English crumpets, sticky toffee puddings – these are just some of the fantastic British desserts to try.

Tea is the most quintessential of English drinks. It was not until the middle 17th century that beverage first appeared in England. The use of tea spread slowly from its Asian homeland and reached Europe around 1560. Dutch and Portuguese traders imported tea to Europe with regular shipments by 1610. In the early 1800s Anna, 7th Duchess of Bedford, launched the idea of having tea in the late afternoon. Afternoon tea is said to have originated with one person.

People from around the world often wonder why the English always drink milk with their tea. The answer is that in the 17th and 18th centuries the china cups tea was served in were so delicate they would crack from the heat of the tea. Milk was added to cool the liquid and stop the cups from cracking. That is why, even today, many English people add milk to their cups before adding the tea.

Pubs

The most well-known tradition is a pub. The British pub (short for “public house”) is unique. This is not just because it is different in character from bars or cafes in other countries. It is also because it is different from any other public place in Britain itself. The pub is the only indoor place where the average person can comfortably meet others, even strangers, and get into prolonged conversation with them. As with so many other aspects of British life, pubs have become a bit less distinctive in the last few decades. They used to serve almost nothing but beer and spirits. These days, you can get wine, coffee and some hot food at most of them as well. This has helped to widen their appeal. At one time, it was unusual for women to go to pubs.

Exercise 8.3 Answer the questions.

1. What does Good Friday commemorate?
2. Who is England’s patron saint?
3. What dish is made of sheep’s heart, liver, lungs, and oats, then stuffed in a sheep’s stomach?
4. What do people do in pubs?
5. Why do Englishmen drink milk with their tea?

Exercise 8.4 Agree or disagree with the following sentences according to the information from the text.

1. The pub is the only outdoor place where the average person can comfortably meet others, even strangers, and get into prolonged conversation with them.
2. English people add milk to their cups before adding the tea.
3. St. George is a patron of Scotland.
4. The most common and typical foods eaten in Britain include the sandwich, fish and chips, pies like the Cornish pasty, trifle and roasts dinners.
5. A Mars bar is a popular chocolate bar that the Welsh are famously known for covering in batter and deep-frying.

Exercise 8.5 Match the parts of the sentences and translate them.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. The UK is a big place, so naturally you will ... | a) a mainstay of British cuisine; |
| 2. Traditional English dinner on Christmas is ... | b) Christians in the UK on Good Friday; |
| 3. Hot cross buns are traditionally eaten by ... | c) well-known food item eaten in the UK; |
| 4. Fish and chips are ... | d) find a selection of food items that people seem to either love or loathe; |
| 5. Pancakes are ... | e) turkey and pudding. |
| | f) |

Exercise 8.6 Complete the following sentences.

1. Pubs used to serve almost nothing but
2. Unlike Americans, the British traditionally use back bacon
3. Tea is the most quintessential
4. The spring bank holiday, also known as the late May bank holiday, is
5. Many Catholics do not eat meat on

Exercise 8.7 Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Британские обычаи и традиции известны во всем мире.
2. В день святого Давида люди прикалывают желтый нарцисс или лук-порей к одежде и надевают традиционные валлийские костюмы.
3. Заливные угри обычно подают в пабах, их едят с уксусом и перцем.
4. Бекон является очень популярным продуктом питания в домах и кафе Великобритании.
5. Чай – наиболее типичный английский напиток.

Exercise 8.8 Put the correct word.

1. The staple foods of Britain are ..., fish, potatoes, ..., butter and ...
2. Some people choose to go for a walk in the ..., while others flock to the post-Christmas ... that often begin on Boxing Day.

3. Roast lamb with mint ... is served as the main meal for Easter
4. The pub is the only indoor place where the average person can comfortably ... others, even strangers, and ... into prolonged conversation with them.
5. Milk was added to ... the liquid and ... the cups from cracking.

Exercise 8.9 Make a presentation about traditions of Great Britain and present it to the class.

Exercise 8.10 Choose the best answer.

1. What holiday is celebrated by loud and happy groups of families and friends?
 - a) Easter.
 - b) New Year.
 - c) May Day.
 - d) Mother's day.
2. What day is the day before Ash Wednesday?
 - a) St. Valentine's Day.
 - b) Mother's day.
 - c) May Day.
 - d) Pancake (Shrove) Tuesday.
3. Who is patron saint of Wales?
 - a) St. Patrick.
 - b) St. Andrew.
 - c) St. David.
 - d) St. George.
4. Who is patron saint of Northern Ireland?
 - a) St. Patrick.
 - b) St. David.
 - c) St. Andrew.
 - d) St. George.
5. Who is patron saint of England?
 - a) St. Patrick.
 - b) St. David.
 - c) St. Andrew.
 - d) St. George.
6. What is one of the oldest Christian traditions, the celebration of the last week of Jesus' life, his death, and his resurrection?

- a) Good Friday.
- b) Easter.
- c) Christmas.
- d) New Year.

7. What day is held on the third Sunday of June in the United Kingdom?

- a) Father's Day.
- b) Mother's Day.
- c) Guy Fawkes' Night.
- d) Easter.

8. What dish is still the national culinary pride in England?

- a) Haggis.
- b) Jellied eels.
- c) Stew.
- d) Roast beef.

9. What is a name of a morning snack taken around 11 a.m.?

- a) Elevenses.
- b) Traditional English Breakfast.
- c) Fish and chips.
- d) Jellied eels.

10. What is the only indoor place where the average person can comfortably meet others, even strangers, and get into prolonged conversation with them?

- a) Café.
- b) Bar.
- c) Pub.
- d) Restaurant.

FINAL TEST GREAT BRITAIN

*There are 20 questions. After each question, there are four answers.
You should choose one to each question.*

Time: 30 minutes.

1. What are the parts of Great Britain?
 - a) England, Britain, Scotland, Wales.
 - b) England, Scotland, Wales, London.
 - c) Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, England.
 - d) Northern Ireland, England, Scotland, Liverpool.
2. How is the English flag called?
 - a) Union Flag.
 - b) Stars and Stripes.
 - c) Bad Bill.
 - d) Union Jack.
3. What is the Home of the Queen?
 - a) Buckingham Palace.
 - b) The White House.
 - c) Westminster Abbey.
 - d) Oxford.
4. What part of the country does Loch Ness Monster live?
 - a) Northern Ireland.
 - b) America.
 - c) Scotland.
 - d) England.
5. What is the capital of Great Britain?
 - a) Washington.
 - b) Cambridge.
 - c) London.
 - d) New York.
6. The longest river in the UK is:
 - a) the Thames;
 - b) the Severn;
 - c) the Mississippi;
 - d) the Clyde.
7. The English Channel separates Great Britain:
 - a) from Sweden;

- b) France;
 - c) the Netherlands;
 - d) Russia.
8. The capital of Wales is:
- a) Cardiff;
 - b) Manchester;
 - c) Edinburgh;
 - d) Birmingham.
9. The current British monarch is:
- a) Prince Albert;
 - b) Prince Charles;
 - c) Queen Elisabeth II;
 - d) Queen Elisabeth I.
10. Stonehenge is:
- a) a city;
 - b) pub;
 - c) place for religious rituals;
 - d) theatre.
11. The head of the country is:
- a) prime-minister;
 - b) king or queen;
 - c) Parliament;
 - d) Lords.
12. The UK is separated from the continent:
- a) by the Irish Sea;
 - b) the Atlantic Ocean;
 - c) the Mediterranean Sea;
 - d) the English Channel.
13. The national bird of the UK is:
- a) a sparrow;
 - b) a robin;
 - c) emu;
 - d) a starling.
14. What is the emblem of England?
- a) Shamrock.
 - b) Daffodil.
 - c) Red rose.
 - d) Chamomile.

15. The capital of Scotland is:
 - a) Edinburgh;
 - b) Cardiff;
 - c) Birmingham;
 - d) Manchester.
16. What is the capital of Northern Ireland?
 - a) Edinburg.
 - b) Dublin.
 - c) Cardiff .
 - d) Belfast.
17. What is the state system of the United Kingdom (the UK)?
 - a) Constitutional monarchy.
 - b) Limited monarchy.
 - c) Democracy.
 - d) A parliamentary republic.
18. What is the emblem of Scotland?
 - a) Daffodil.
 - b) Thistle.
 - c) Red rose.
 - d) Shamrock.
19. What chambers does the British Parliament consist of?
 - a) The Senate and the House of Representatives.
 - b) The House of Lords and the House of Commons.
 - c) The Cabinet of Ministers and the Shadow Cabinet.
 - d) The Speaker and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.
20. Where is Nelson's Column situated?
 - a) In Red Square.
 - b) In Piccadilly Circus.
 - c) In Trafalgar Square.
 - d) In Parliament Square.

VOCABULARY

Unit 1 History of Great Britain

to invade	вторгаться, захватывать
to settle	основать, поселиться
to defend	оборонять, защищать
to resist	противостоять, отбиваться
to give up	бросать, отказываться
BC (Before Christ)	до нашей эры
tribe	племя, клан
pagan	язычник
priest	священник
Christianity	христианство
kingdom	королевство
tribute	дань, оброк, подношение
king	король
jewelry	драгоценности
treaty	соглашение, договор, пакт
noble	дворянин
the Tudor Period	Эпоха Тьюдоров
abolition	отмена, упразднение, уничтожение, ликвидация, аннулирование
EEC	ЕЭС, Европейское экономическое сообщество
fierce	яростный, свирепый
brave	храбрый
elaborate	искусно сделанный

Unit 2 General information of Great Britain

to occupy	занимать, оккупировать
to be surrounded by	быть окруженным
to be washed by	омываться
to be separated from	быть отделенным от
to merge	слиться, объединиться
to represent	представлять
island	остров

mainland	основная территория
coastline	побережье
waterway	судоходное русло
banner	знамя
sovereignty	суверенность
tongue	язык
claw	коготь
jewel	драгоценность
badge	кокарда, значок
bravery	храбрость
logo	символика, фирменный знак
area	площадь
population	население
eve	канун, вечер
foe	недруг, недоброжелатель
Northern Ireland	Северная Ирландия
Wales	Уэльс
England	Англия
Scotland	Шотландия
capital	столица
United Kingdom	Соединенное Королевство
queen	королева
estuary	устье реки
desolate	пустынный, запустелый
wild	дикий
extensive	просторный, обширный
vast	обширный, огромный
temperate	умеренный
plentiful	обильный, изобильный
prevailing	преобладающий
majority	большинство

Unit 3 London

to derive from	быть производным от
to be based on	основываться на
to be situated	располагаться
foundation	основание
etymology	этимология, происхождение

troop	отряд
significance	значение, важность
sword	щит
helmet	шлем, верхняя часть
dragon	дракон
wings	крылья
plague	чума
preceding	предшествующий
financial	финансовый
approximately	приблизительно
gules	красный
terrible	ужасный, внушающий страх

Unit 4 Political system of Great Britain

to be uncoded	быть не кодифицированным, не зашифрованным
to make up	устраивать, создавать
to be crowned	быть коронованным
to dismiss	распускать
to appoint	назначать
to summon	созывать
to prorogue	назначать перерыв
to issue	издавать
to withdraw	отзывать, отводить
to comprise	составлять
to be presided over	быть под руководством
convention	соглашение, договор
statute	законодательный акт
authority	власть
monarch	монарх
sovereign	правитель
bills	проекты законов
constitutional	конституционный
senior	старший, вышестоящий, высокопоставленный
legislative	законодательный
executive	исполнительный
hereditary	наследуемый
judiciary	судебный

Unit 5 Education in Great Britain

to be split	быть разделенным
to be acceptable	быть приемлемым
to offer	предлагать
to carry out	выполнить, осуществить
to merit	заслужить, быть достойным
to be gained	быть полученным, быть приобретенным
to be renowned	быть известным
to include	включать, содержать, охватывать
feature	черта, свойство, характеристика
full-time education	дневная форма обучения, очное образование
undergraduate	основная программа высшего образования,
programme	программа бакалавриата
bachelor's degree	степень бакалавра
higher national diploma(HND)	государственный диплом о высшем образовании
Postgraduate	аспирантура, послевузовское образование
master's degree	степень магистра
PhD (Doctor of Philosophy)	доктор наук (любых)
requirement	требование
General Certificate of Education Advanced-level (GCE A level)	свидетельство о среднем образовании продвинутого уровня
General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE)	аттестат о среднем образовании
International Baccalaureate	Международный бакалавриат
MA (Master of Arts)	магистр гуманитарных наук
MS (Master of Science)	магистр технических наук
MBA (Master of Business Administration)	магистр управления предприятием
lectures	лекции
tutorials	консультации, практические занятия
seminars	семинары
research	исследование

thesis	диссертация
dissertation	диссертация
doctoral degree	докторская степень
defense	защита
ordinary degree	диплом без отличия
honours degree	диплом бакалавра с отличием
foundation degree	базовая степень
part-time education	вечернее образование, учеба без отрыва от работы
establishment	заведение
compulsory	обязательный для выполнения
free of charge	на безвозмездной основе, бесплатный
entry	вступительный
vocational	профессионально-технический
relevant	важный, имеющий отношение
standalone	отдельный, независимый, обособленный
upon completion	по окончании, по завершении
modular	модульный
personalised	индивидуальный

Unit 6 Economy and transportation of Great Britain

to be mechanized	быть механизированным
to achieve	достигать, добиваться
to correspond to	соответствовать
to be toll free	быть беспошлинным
economy	экономика
gross domestic product	валовой внутренний продукт
parity	равенство, паритет
meadow	луг
pasture	пастбище
labor force	рабочая сила
wheat	пшеница
barley	ячмень
rapeseed	рапс
sugar beet	сахарная свекла
cattle	скот
crops	зерновые культуры
poultry	сельскохозяйственная птица

cod	треска
haddock	пикша
shellfish	моллюск
mackerel	скумбрия
whiting	мерланга
trout	форель
salmon	лосось
bulk	основная масса, большое количество
conurbation	конурбация, большой город с пригородами, городская агломерация
coal mines	угольные шахты
oil refining	переработка нефти
industrial	промышленный
arable	обрабатываемый, пахотный
suitable	подходящий, пригодный
dairy	молочный
sizable	объемистый, значительных размеров
foremost	передовой, главный
superb	великолепный, богатый, роскошный

Unit 7 Culture of Great Britain

to be influenced	быть под влиянием
to consider	рассматривать
to defy	пренебрегать
to delineate	изображать, описывать
to reflect	отражать
to contain	содержать, вмещать
generation	поколение
grace	грация, изящество
insight	проницательность
genre	жанр
plot	сюжет
exhibition	выставка
display	показ, выставка, демонстрация
portrayal	изображение, описание, портрет, образ
distinct	ясный, четкий
vivid	яркий, живой
nonetheless	тем не менее, все-таки

expatriate	эмигрировавший
chamber	камерный
worldwide	всемирно известный
comprehensive	всеобъемлющий, полный, обширный
permanent	постоянный, неизменный
adjoining	прилегающий, соседний, граничащий

Unit 8 Traditions and customs of Great Britain

to keep up	поддерживать, не нарушать
to be featured	демонстрироваться
to participate	участвовать
to pin	прикалывать
to loathe	испытывать отвращение
to exist	существовать
contribution	пожертвование, взнос, вклад
observance	обряд, обычай, ритуал
supper	ужин
pudding	пудинг
midnight	полночь
church	церковь
daffodil	желтый нарцисс
leek	лук-порей
patron	покровитель
mother-in-law	свекровь, теща
father-in-law	свекор, тесть
resurrection	воскресение, возрождение
crucifixion	распятие на кресте
anniversary	годовщина
Lent	Великий пост
Ash Wednesday	среда на страстной неделе
gift	подарок
day off	выходной
prevention	предотвращение, предупреждение
sacrifice	жертва
turkey	индейка
Cornish pasty	слоеный пирог с кусочками мяса, картошки и моркови
Toad-in-the-Hole	бифштекс, запеченный в тесте

stomach	желудок
eel	угорь (мурена)
poached egg	яйцо-пашот
scrambled egg	яичница-болтунья
roly-poly	рулет с джемом или изюмом
toffee	молочная тянучка
public	общественный
minced	рубленный
quintessential	основной, наиболее существенный
sticky	густой, тягучий
prolonged	длительный, затянувшийся

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Учебно-методическое пособие «Страноведение: Великобритания» представляет собой курс об основных исторических и культурных событиях страны изучаемого языка от древнейших времен до наших дней. Представлен краткий исторический материал с необходимым минимумом фактологической и лексической информации для приобретения студентами социально-культурной компетенции. Степень освоения теоретического материала проверяется контрольными вопросами и тестовыми заданиями. Изучение теоретического материала рекомендуется начать с освоения необходимого лексико-терминологического минимума.

Разработанное учебно-методическое пособие является вполне допустимым для использования в учебном процессе при изучении курса «Страноведение (английский язык)». Также оно может быть использовано для самостоятельной подготовки в качестве источника справочной информации или как средство проверки имеющихся знаний по теме «Страноведение: Великобритания», а также для дальнейшего совершенствования полученных знаний по теме «Великобритания».

После основного курса помещен словарь основной лексики. Обучающиеся должны стремиться их усвоить, для того чтобы в дальнейшем их использовать в собственной речи.

В результате изучения данного курса обучающиеся получают практические навыки иностранного языка, а также способность владения лингвострановедческой компетенцией, умение ориентироваться по карте Великобритании, осваивать необходимую терминологию, а также узнают языковые и культурные особенности народа Великобритании.

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APPENDIX

Part I. Culture Focus

Exercise 1. Read the text and try to understand.

Charles Dickens at 200

Charles Dickens was an English author, born on 7 February 1812. He is widely regarded as the greatest author of the Victorian period, but he was also a philanthropist and social commentator, and through his writing, drew attention to the gap between the rich and the poor in Victorian society. Dickens is the author of over a dozen major novels, as well as many short stories and some plays. Most of his novels were serialized in weekly journals or magazines, a format that he himself helped to popularize, and he would often change the storyline in response to popular opinion as each chapter was published.

2012 marked 200 years since Charles Dickens' birth, and many celebrations took place to commemorate the occasion. Events such 24-hour readathons (sponsored events that promote reading and literacy) and special performances of his works have taken place around the world. It is a measure of his success that his novels have never gone out of print in nearly 200 years.

Today, titles such as *Oliver Twist* and *Great Expectations* are staples on any secondary school reading list, and Dickens is still high on the list of top 100-selling authors of the century in terms of volume. In the last century, over 180 films have been made of his works, featuring A-listers such as Gwyneth Paltrow, Helena Bonham Carter and Ralph Fiennes. How is it that, 200 years after his birth, the material that Dickens wrote remains so popular? What is it that enables an author to transcend generations in this way?

Perhaps it is to do with the characters in the novels and the things they can teach us about ourselves as individuals. The stories do not rely on situations or a particular era, but on the interpretation of human nature and the intrigue woven into the plot. By often portraying the best and worst sides of human nature, the reader becomes more self-aware. Perhaps this does mean that Dickens continues to influence us, even today.

Exercise 2. Answer the questions.

1. Are there any writers in your country who have, like Charles Dickens in Britain, had a lasting impact on society? Does their work continue to be relevant to twenty-first century life?

2. Do the invention of the internet, and the availability of electronic mobile reading devices, have an effect on people's reading habits? Do you think we will continue to read works by authors like Dickens for the next 200 years?

Exercise 3. Read the words from the text and translate them.

dozen
serialize
out of print
staple
A-lister
transcend

Part II. Sport

Exercise 1. Fill in the gaps in this text with the words from the list below.

Midway between England and Ireland lies the Isle of Man. Far back in prehistory, when sea travel was much easier than land travel, it was at the centre of a (1)_____ stone-age world. But for the last two millennia, it has been a largely (2)_____ lump of rock in the Irish Sea. It has just 72,000 inhabitants – except, that is, for two weeks each year in early summer, when the population of the island increases by over 50%. At the same time, it plays host to around 13,000 temporarily (3)_____ motorcycles. It is the time of the (4)_____ TT ('tourist trophy') races, when the Isle of Man becomes the centre of the motorbike racing world.

There are road signs all over the island in French, German, and Italian, reminding bikers to drive on the left. But in general, the police take a (5)_____ attitude to the invasion, allowing (6)_____ bikers, at the prospect of a complete lack of any speed limit outside built-up areas, to indulge their fantasies.

The first ever TT race was won at an (7)_____ speed of 61 kph. But things these days are a little different. The (8)_____ record for the 60-kilometre lap is around 200 kph. The course is not a specially made one. It is just 9_____ streets passing houses, shops, and fields. As you see, the TT races are not exactly 10_____. An average of two and a half people die there every year. But the danger seems to be part of the attraction, because every year the numbers of competitors grow.

The list of words:

annual

excited

imported

present

safety-conscious

average

ignored

ordinary

relaxed

thriving

Exercise 2. Now answer these questions.

1. About how many people visit the Isle of Man for the TT races?
2. Are the TT races dangerous? What is done about safety during the time of the TT races?

Exercise 3. Discuss the points.

1. In general, and especially to watch, sports such as football, rugby, and cricket are more popular than sports such as athletics, cycling, golf, or tennis in Britain. Why do you think this is?
2. In the 1970s, the manager of Liverpool football club once said: 'Football is not a matter of life and death to me – it's more important than that'. What do you think he meant? Is his comment typical of the British attitude to sport?
3. Would you say that sport has the same public importance in your country as it has in Britain? Does it play the same kind of role?
4. A big problem for cricket is that it cannot be played during or immediately after rain because the grass is too wet. To solve this problem,

somebody once suggested that, instead of grass, cricket should be played on plastic surfaces, so that play could begin again as soon as the rain had stopped. English cricket enthusiasts were horrified at this idea. One member of the MCC (Marylebone Cricket Club, the organization which partly controls the game in England) commented “The man must have been drunk when he thought of it”. How do you explain this extreme reaction?

Part III. Geography

Exercise 1. Fill in the gaps in this text with the words from the list below.

It is part of English folklore that the north and south of the country are irredeemably different from each other. The north is full of poor but (1)_____ workers; the south is full of rich softies who live on the (2)_____ of the northerners. In the south of England all the men wear bowler hats and suits and carry (3)_____ on the train to work in (4)_____ every day. In the north, they all wear workman’s overalls and cycle to work in the local (5)_____ carrying (6)_____. In the south, they are (7)_____, but a bit soft and hypocritical. In the north they are (8)_____ and hard, suspicious of strangers but actually very friendly.

These two stereotypes are well-known in England. But they cannot be completely true.

After all, most of the (9)_____ in the north has closed down. In any case, people in Britain (10)_____ a lot in their lifetimes, so that lots of the people in the south of England must be northerners and vice-versa.

Nevertheless, it is true that (11)_____ cost much more in the south than they do in the north. But even here the picture is complicated.

Ten of the (12)_____ areas in the country are actually in . . . London.

The list of words:

briefcases

heavy industry

move around

poorest

the city

honest

plain speaking
sandwiches
factory
houses
polite
sweat

Exercise 2. Match 1-8 with a-h.

- 1) a popular London tourist attraction;
- 2) the structure used to protect London from flooding;
- 3) the area where the Houses of Parliament are located;
- 4) the financial centre of London;
- 5) the main area for entertainment and shopping;
- 6) the traditional home of Cockneys;
- 7) the area into which modern London is expanding;
- 8) the south-east of England.

- a) the Home Counties;
- b) the East End;
- c) the Tower of London;
- d) the Thames Estuary;
- e) the Thames Barrier;
- f) the West End;
- g) the City;
- h) Westminster.

Exercise 3. Discuss the points.

1. How is the pattern of human settlement in your country different from that in Britain?
2. In modern times, London is expanding towards the east. Can you see any problems with expanding in this particular direction?
3. People sometimes say that London is not at all typical of the rest of Britain. Do you think this is true? Does the capital city of your country stand in the same relation to the rest of the country as London does to Britain?
4. Are the stereotypes of the north and south of England and their inhabitants similar to the images of the north and south of your country?

5. In the short “tour” of the regions of Britain in chapter 3 of Britain, some sections are longer than others. This is partly because some regions have “higher profiles” than others – that is, more is known or imagined about them than others. Which are the regions of Britain that seem to have the higher profiles? What do their reputations consist of?

6. If you had to live in Britain but could choose anywhere in the country, which part would you choose? Why? Is this the same part you would choose to visit for a holiday?

Part IV. The arts

Exercise 1. Fill in the gaps in this text with one of the words from the list below.

In 1974, Stanley Middleton won the Booker Prize for his novel Holiday. He went on to become one of the country’s most highly (1)_____ novelists. V.S. Naipaul is even more revered. Born in Trinidad but resident in Britain since 1950, he also won the Booker Prize (in 1971) for his novel In A Free State, and in 2001 was (2)_____ the Nobel Prize for Literature.

Unfortunately, it seems that the works which won them those prizes in the 1970s are, in the twenty-first century, not even good enough to find a publisher. In 2006, The Sunday Times newspaper (3)_____ an experiment. It (4)_____ out the first chapters of the two novels, (5)_____ only the names of the authors and the main characters, and sent them to twenty publishers and twenty literary agents. Only half of these even (6)_____ to reply. Of those who did, there was just one mild expression of interest in Middleton’s novel, but none at all in Naipaul’s.

That no agent or publisher (7)_____ the widely-acclaimed quality of the latter’s writing is (8)_____ enough. What is even more startling is that not one of them (9)_____ the writing as Naipaul’s. The experiment drew attention to charges that the British publishing industry is no longer capable of (10)_____ new literary talent and has become (11)_____ with celebrity publishing. There is undoubtedly some truth in these allegations. Part of the problem, though, is simply the volume of manuscripts (12)_____ by agents these days. Creative writing courses are (13)_____ and increasing numbers of people are (14)_____ authors.

As one agent put it “it would be a foolish person who (15)_____ they read every sentence” of everything that is sent to them.

The list of words:

appreciated

booming

conducted

received

spotting

aspiring

bothered

obsessed

recognized

startling

awarded

changing

pretended

respected

typed

Exercise 2. Answer the questions according to the text.

1. What was the experiment mentioned in the text?
2. How did the publishers and agents react to the manuscripts they received?
3. Why, according to the writer, did these famous texts not interest publishers or agents?

Exercise 3. Discuss the points.

1. Which areas of the arts seem to be particularly appreciated and valued in Britain and which seem to be ignored or undervalued? In what ways does the appreciation of the different aspects of the arts vary in your country?
2. What evidence can you find to support the perception that Britain is a 'verbal' culture rather than a visual one? Which kind would you say the culture of your country is?
3. The British are generally very conscious of the distinction between high arts or 'culture' and 'light entertainment'. In which area of the arts have they succeeded in establishing a widely accepted and approved compromise which appeals to a broad range of people from different social backgrounds and with varying levels of education?

Part V. Religion

Exercise 1. Fill in the gaps in this text with the words and phrases from the list below.

In the 2001 census on religion in the UK, almost (1)_____ of the population ticked the ‘Christian’ box. The census did not ask about different Christian denominations, but other survey evidence indicates that (2)_____ of those who see themselves as Christian are (3)_____. This group appears to be nearly (4)_____ as numerous as either (5)_____ or (6)_____, the two next most common denominations. After Christians, the 2001 census and other evidence shows that the next most numerous religion in Britain is (7)_____. Muslims account for a little less than (8)_____ of the population but are between (9)_____ as numerous as the followers of (10)_____ single world religion.

The numbers for all non-Christian religions, however, were dwarfed in the 2001 census by those who described themselves as having (11)_____, who accounted for almost (12)_____ of the population.

The list of words:

three per cent

any other

independent Christians

three quarters

about half

a quarter

Islam

three times

Anglicans

Catholics

no religion

two and three times

Exercise 2. Read this text and answer the questions below.

One of the new questions in the 2001 census of Great Britain was about religion. On the form, there were tick-boxes for Christian, Buddhist, Hindu, Jewish, Muslim, Sikh, and “none”. Then there was a space “any other religion”. And more than 390,000 people wrote “Jedi” in it, a reference to the belief system at the heart of the Star Wars film series.

These answers followed an internet campaign which claimed that if enough people wrote “Jedi” on their form, it would become a fully recognized and legal religion. This is wrong. It is not up to the Office of National Statistics (ONS) in Britain, which organizes the census, or the government itself, to recognize, or refuse to recognize, a religion.

You might think the people at the ONS would have been unhappy about this trivialization of an official activity. And indeed, when they analyzed the responses to the religion question, they did not count ‘Jedi’ among the ‘any other religion’ category but rather in the ‘none’ one. Nevertheless, they were actually quite happy about it. Director of reporting and analysis at the ONS, John Pullinger said: “The ‘Jedi’ campaign may have worked in favour of the census. Census agencies worldwide report difficulties encouraging those in their late teens and twenties to complete their forms. We suspect that the “Jedi” response was most common in precisely this age group.”

1. Why wasn’t there a tick-box for “Jedi” on the census form?
2. How did the people at the ONS react to the ‘Jedi’ answers? Why? How seriously did they take these answers? Why do you think so many people answered ‘Jedi’ to the religion question?
3. Why do you think the 2001 census was the first time a question on religion had been asked?

Exercise 3. Discuss the points.

1. How does the relation between religion and politics differ in your country from Britain?
2. Why do religious groups in Britain today sometimes clash with the government?
3. It could be argued the charismatic churches are surprisingly un-British in their approach to religion. In contrast, it could be said that the New Age movement fits quite comfortably into the traditional British approach. Do you agree?

COUNTRY STUDY: GREAT BRITAIN

Учебно-методическое пособие

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