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Иркутский областной художественный колледж им. И. Л. Копылова

Учебное пособие
по учебной дисциплине ОД. 01.01 Английский язык
для изучения раздела
«Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной
Ирландии»

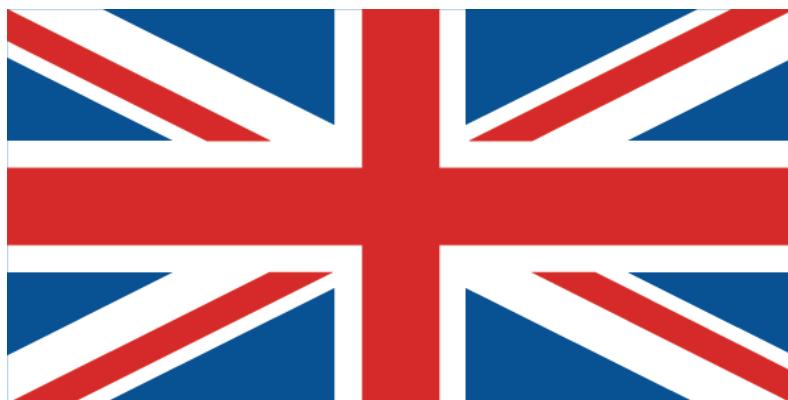
для студентов специальностей:

54.02.05 Живопись (по видам), вид: станковая живопись;

54.02.01 Дизайн (по отраслям) в культуре и искусстве;

54.02.02 Декоративно-прикладное искусство и народные промыслы (по видам), вид: художественная керамика;

54.02.02 Декоративно-прикладное искусство и народные промыслы (по видам), вид: художественная роспись ткани



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Председатель цикловой комиссии

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ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА

Целями учебной дисциплины «Английский язык» являются:

- обучение практическому владению разговорно-бытовой речью и деловым языком специальности для активного применения как в повседневной, так и в профессиональной деятельности;
- повышение исходного уровня владения иностранным языком, достигнутого на предыдущей ступени образования, и овладения студентами необходимым и достаточным уровнем коммуникативной компетенции
- развитие когнитивных и исследовательских умений, расширение кругозора и повышение информационной культуры студентов;
- расширение словарного запаса и формирование терминологического аппарата на иностранном языке в пределах профессиональной сферы.
- формирование и развитие всех компонентов коммуникативной компетенции: лингвистической, социолингвистической, дискурсивной, социокультурной, социальной, стратегической и предметной;
- воспитание личности, способной и желающей участвовать в общении на межкультурном уровне;

Пособие четко структурировано, состоит из тем:

Учебно-методическое пособие включает в себя десять тематических разделов (Steps), в каждый из которых входят тексты, раскрывающие наиболее интересные факты географии, образования, культуры Соединенного Королевства Великобритании и Северной Ирландии; сведения о достопримечательностях, народных традициях, языковых реалиях страны изучаемого языка. В конце каждой тематически обозначенной части даны вопросы для контроля знаний и задания, содействующие расширению словарного запаса, развитию навыков устной речи на английском языке.

Базовые тексты дополняются заданиями на отработку лексического материала и диалогами. Каждый раздел содержит соответствующие упражнения – направленные на работу над произносительными навыками, на понимание текста, на словообразование, а также упражнения на подготовленную речь (с использованием речевых образцов и информации из текста) и свободное говорение на базе материала урока. Так же, представлены тексты, предназначенные для ознакомительного, поискового чтения или реферирования, в зависимости от специфики текста.

STEP I

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1. Read the quotes and try to describe the meaning of them:

1. “If you talk to a man in a language he understands, that goes to his head. If you talk to him in his own language, that goes to his heart.” - Nelson Mandela
2. “One language sets you in a corridor for life. Two languages open every door along the way.” - Frank Smith
3. “To have another language is to possess a second soul.” – Charlemagne
4. “Language is the road map of a culture. It tells you where its people come from and where they are going.” - Rita Mae Brown
5. “England and America are two countries separated by the same language.” - George Bernard Shaw

2. Read and translate the words, pay attention on the pronunciation:

branch	отделение, ветвь
broadcasting company	телекомпания
business deal	сделка
competition	конкурс
domination	господство
majority	большинство
audience	аудитория
population	население
native	родной
scientific	научный
to conduct	проводить
to develop	развивать
to exceed	превышать
to outnumber	превышать число
to remain uncatalogued	оставаться незарегистрированным
to transmit	передавать

3. Read and translate the text below:

Of the 2,700 languages spoken in the world today, only English is a truly global

language. English is more widely spoken and written than any other language has ever been. It has become the language of the planet.

Of all the world's languages, English is the richest in vocabulary, containing some 500,000 standard words (listed in the Oxford English Dictionary) and another half million technical and scientific terms **remain uncatalogued**.

English is part of the Germanic **branch** of the Indo-European family of languages. It is spoken as a **native** language by around 377 million and as a second language by around 375 million speakers in the world. Speakers of English as a second language will soon **outnumber** those who speak it as a first language.

Around 750 million people are believed to speak English as a foreign language. English has an official or a special status in 75 countries with a total **population** of over 2 billion.

Modern English is the dominant language or in some instances even the required international language of communications, science, business, aviation, entertainment, radio and diplomacy.

The **domination** of the English language globally is **undeniable**. English is the language of computer technology, media and Internet. As English was used to **develop** communication, technology, programming, software, etc, it dominates the web. 70% of all information stored electronically is in English.

Seventy-five percent of the world's mail, its telexes and cables are written in English. It is the language of technology from Silicon Valley to Shanghai with ninety percent of the world's electronically stored information in English. As a point of fact, the **majority** of the 50 million Internet users communicate through the medium of English. Likewise, more than half of the **scientific** and technical journals and periodicals published **worldwide** are printed in English.

In Europe, where there are as many different languages as there are countries, nearly a half of all **business deals** is **conducted** in English. English is the language of sports and glamour: the official language of the Olympics and the Miss Universe **competition**. English is the official voice of the air and of the sea. Finally, five of the largest **broadcasting companies** in the world (CBS, NBC, ABC, BBC and CBC) **transmit** in English to **audiences** that **exceed** one hundred million people.

4. Answer the questions giving below:

1. Why is English a global language?
2. How can you explain the domination of English?
3. How is English connected with technology?
4. Why is a half of all business deals conducted in English?

5. Why is English the official voice of the air and of the sea?

5. Make up the general and special questions for the following statements:

1. Modern English is the dominant language.
2. Around 750 million people speak English as a foreign language.

6. Make up the sentences:

1. in, 75 countries, English, to have, status, special, a;
2. to become, language, the, of, planet, English.

7. Match the phrases and make up the sentences using these phrases:

broadcasting	users
scientific	technology
official	terms
technical	language
computer	journals
Internet	companies
to conduct	English
to remain	a special status
to speak	communication
to have	uncatalogued
to develop	business deals

8. Read and translate some interesting facts about English language:

- There were only 30,000 words in Old English. Modern English has the largest vocabulary in the world — more than 600,000 words.
- There are about 60,000 words in common use.
- About 450-500 words are added to the English vocabulary every year.
- 70 per cent of the English vocabulary are loan words and only 30 per cent of the words are native.
- There are words from 120 languages in English, including Russian.
- The most frequently used words in written English are: the, of, and, to, a, in, that, is, I, it, for and as.
- The most frequently used word in conversation is I.

- The longest word in the English language is: Pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanoconiosis (a lung disease). Also “antidisestablishmentarianism” and “supercalifragilisticexpialidocious.”
- The commonest letter is "e".
- More words begin with the letter "s" than any other.
- The most overworked word in English is the word set. It has 126 verbal uses and 58 noun uses.
- The newest letters added to the English alphabet are "j" and "v", which are of post-Shakespearean use.
- The largest English-language dictionary is the 20-volume Oxford English Dictionary, with 21,728 pages.
- The commonest English name is Smith. There are about 800,00 people called Smith in England and Wales, and about 1,700,000 in the USA.

(from Speak Out, abridged)

- There is no word in the English language that rhymes with month, orange, silver or purple.
- ‘Queueing’ is the only word with five consecutive vowels (five vowels in a row).
- ‘Pronunciation’ is the word which is most mispronounced in the English language!*

***Pronunciation |prə,nʌnsɪ'eɪʃ(ə)n|**

STEP II

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND: GENERAL INFORMATION

“This royal throne of kings, this scattered isle,
This earth of majesty, this seat of Mars,
This other Eden, demi-paradise,
This fortress built by Nature for herself
Against infection and the hand of war,
This happy breed of men, this little world,
This precious stone set in the silver sea.”

— William Shakespeare

1. Read and translate the words, pay attention on the pronunciation:

band	группа
Celtic	кельтский
Cornish	корнуоллский
county	графство, округ
Irish Gaelic	ирландский
mainland	материк, большой остров
mild	мягкий
Scottish Gaelic	шотландский
the English Channel	пролив Ла Манш
Welsh	валлийский, уэльский
to be divided	быть разделенным
to be made up of	состоять из
to be surrounded	быть окруженным
to originate	возникать, брать начало

2. Read and translate the text below:

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a country in Western Europe. It is **surrounded** by the North Sea, **the English Channel** and the Atlantic Ocean. Great Britain, now sometimes called simply Britain, is the geographical name for the largest island in the British Isles, and includes the

mainland nations of England, Wales and Scotland. In total it is estimated that the UK is made up of around 1,098 small islands.

The United Kingdom **is made up of** four “parts”: the nations of England, Scotland and Wales, and the province of Northern Ireland. All four “home nations” have historically been **divided** into **counties**.

The primary language spoken in the UK is English. Other languages include the **Celtic** languages: **Welsh, Scottish Gaelic, Cornish and Irish Gaelic**.

The climate of the British Isles is **mild**. It is never too hot in summer or too cold in winter.

The United Kingdom contains two of the world’s most famous universities, the University of Cambridge and the University of Oxford, and has produced many great scientists and engineers, including Isaac Newton and Charles Darwin.

Many people believe that a great number of important sports **originated** in the United Kingdom, including: football (soccer), golf, boxing, rugby, and billiards.

British playwright William Shakespeare is the most famous writer in the world; other well-known writers include the Bronte sisters (Charlotte, Emily and Anne), Jane Austen, Agatha Christie, and Charles Dickens. Important poets include Lord Byron, Robert Burns, and Thomas Hardy.

The UK and the USA were two countries in which rock and roll developed. The UK was the home country for some of the most famous **bands**, including The Beatles, The Rolling Stones, The Led Zeppelin, and many others.

3. Answer the questions giving below:

1. Where is the UK situated?
2. What parts is the UK made up of?
3. What is the primary language spoken in the UK?
4. What British writers do you know?
5. What are the most famous universities in the UK?

4. Make up the general and special questions for the following statements:

1. Many people believe that a great number of important sports originated in the United Kingdom.
2. In the UK it is never too hot in summer or too cold in winter.

5. Make up the sentences:

1. spoken, the, language, in, UK, is, English, primary, the;
2. a, the, Kingdom, of, Britain, Northern, is, in, Western, Great, Europe, United, Ireland, and, country;
3. famous, world, British, the, William, is, most, writer, in, Shakespeare, the, playwright;
4. mild, Isles, climate, of, British, is, the, the;
5. small, the, up, made, UK, is, of, 1098, islands, around.

6. Match the phrases and make up the sentences using these phrases:

Scottish	of Oxford
the English	Ireland
famous	name
mainland	Channel
great scientists	universities
geographical	Gaelic
Northern	nations
the University	and engineers
to be surrounded	playwright
to be made	in the UK
to originate	by seas
to be a famous	into counties
to be divided	up of islands

7. Insert a suitable word from the box:

Subdivided, chief, political parties, wooden, best-known, suburbs, the Cheviot Hills, Ireland, commercial, occupies.

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ... the territory of the British Isles.
2. The island of Great Britain is ... into two main regions – Lowland Britain and Highland Britain.
3. The ... rivers of Great Britain are: the Severn, the Thames and the Avon.
4. England is separated from Scotland by the
5. The UK is a name which was introduced in 1801 when Great Britain became united with
6. The British parliamentary system depends on
7. More than 10 million people live in London and its

8. The City is ... and business center.
9. The ... streets here are Whitehall and Downing Street.
10. During the Fire all ... houses were smashed to the ground.

BRITISH STUDIES QUIZ

Test your knowledge

1. Choose the correct answer for each question.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. The capital of Northern Ireland is | c) coffee |
| a) Dublin | 6. The mysterious Loch Ness Monster is from |
| b) Cardiff | a) Wales |
| c) Belfast | b) Iceland |
| 2. The British flag is often called | c) Scotland |
| a) the Union Jack | 7. The Beatles started their career in |
| b) the Stars and Stripes | a) London |
| c) the Maple Leaf | b) Liverpool |
| 3. The national currency of the UK is | c) Birmingham |
| a) the euro | 8. The kilt is |
| b) the dollar | a) a shirt |
| c) the pound | b) a skirt |
| 4. The most popular sport in Britain is | c) a pair of trousers |
| a) ice hockey | 9. British football fans |
| b) baseball | a) are the most indifferent fans in the world. |
| c) football | b) are very reserved. |
| 5. Britain's national drink is | c) have a very bad reputation in Europe for their behaviour. |
| a) tea | |
| b) Coca-Cola | |

2. True or false:

1. Welsh is an official language in Wales.
2. The BBC stands for “Best British Culture”.
3. A mile is longer than a kilometre.
4. Elizabeth II has two birthdays.
5. In Britain, black cats are believed to bring bad luck.
6. Shakespeare was born in Stratford-upon-Avon.

STEP III
THE NATIONAL SYMBOLS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM
OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

1. Read and translate the words, pay attention on the pronunciation:

house of Lancaster	дом Ланкастеров
the War of the Red and White Rose	война Красной и Белой Розы
throne	трон
to argue for	сражаться за
a wild plant	дикорастущее растение
bare feet	босоногий
enemy	враг
howls of pain	вопли боли
Scandinavians	скандинавы
thistle	чертополох
thorns of the thistle	шипы чертополоха
Christian saint	Христианский святой
daffodil	нарцисс
revered	почитаемый
leek	лук-порей
patron saint of Wales	покровитель Уэльса
Holy Trinity	Святая Троица
sport team	спортивная команда
shamrock	клевер (трилистник)

2. Read and translate the text using a dictionary if necessary:

***The flag of the United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland***

The flag of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a combination of more flags. It is known as *Union Jack* although it is often stated that the Union Flag should only be described as the "Union Jack" when flown in the bows of a warship.

There is also the theory that the name *Union Jack* came from King James, whose name is "Jacobus" in Latin, and "Jacob" in Hebrew.

The parts of the flag

St George's Cross (England)

In 1194 A.D., Richard I of England introduced the Cross of St. George, a red cross on a white ground, as the national flag of England until James I succeeded to the throne in 1603.

St Andrew's Cross (Scotland)

St Andrew, brother of the Holy Petrus, converted Asian people to Christianity. He was executed on an askew cross. His body was brought to Scotland. In the 11th century St Andrew was claimed to be the only patron saint of Scotland. Since the 14th century Scottish troops have been carrying a white cross on a dark ground. In the 17th century the dark ground became blue.

St Patrick's Cross (Ireland)

St Patrick, the Irish patron saint lived from about 385-461 A.D.. His original name was Maewyn. He grew up in Wales. Later he was taken away to Ireland. 6 years later he flew to France and lived in a monastery for 12 years. He became a priest there and took over the name "Patrick".

He went to Ireland as a bishop. St. Patrick built monasteries, churches and schools there. He became very popular. The origin of the flag goes back to 17th March (St. Patrick's Day). Since the 17th century people wear a cross made of paper on this day.

The Red Dragon on the white and green fields (Wales)

As the national flag of Wales, the red dragon appears to have regained popularity in the early part of the twentieth century, when it was used for the 1911 Caernarfon Investiture of Edward, Prince of Wales. It wasn't until 1959 however, that it became officially recognized as the national flag of the principality. The flag of Wales is not included into the UK national flag.

The form of the flag of the United Kingdom



The first Union Flag was formed in 1606 (union with Scotland).



After the Act of Union (1801), the St Patrick's Cross was inserted into the existing flag of Great Britain (a flag composed of the English St George's Cross and the Scottish St Andrew's Cross) as a symbol of Ireland.

National Anthem

The title of the British National Anthem is “*God Save the Queen*” (in fact the final words of the verse). In the reign of a king the word “Queen” changes King. It has been accepted as the British national anthem since 1745, adopted in early 1800s.

British floral symbols

The national tree of the UK is an OAK

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has four historic parts: England with its capital in London, Scotland with its capital in Edinburgh, Wales with its capital in Cardiff and Northern Ireland with its capital in Belfast.

England

The floral symbol of England is the RED ROSE. Earlier, it decorated the arms of the House of Lancaster. The Lancastrians argued for the throne of England with the Yorkists whose arms had a white rose. The war for the throne between the Lancastrians and the Yorkists became known in the history of the country as the War of the Red and White Rose. It lasted 30 years (1455 — 1485). When the Lancastrians won the war, their arms of the Red Rose became the symbol of the whole England.

Scotland

The Scottish symbol is a wild plant, called the THISTLE. At one point, the Scandinavians planned to attack a Scottish village. But since the Scots knew they were coming, they started to prepare for war. Late at night, the Scandinavians came in their bare feet so as to not awaken the Scottish warriors in the village. But the thorns of the thistle hurt their bare feet. Their howls of pain pierced the silence and the Scots awoke to fight the enemy.

Wales

The Welsh symbol is a vegetable called the LEEK (or, on occasion, the flower, the daffodil). The patron saint of Wales, David, ate only leeks and bread. In memory of this Christian saint, the leek became the symbol of Wales. Daffodils which burst into flames by the 1st of March celebrate the revered Welsh saint.

Northern Ireland

The Irish symbol is another wild plant called the SHAMROCK. This plant helped St Patrick explain to the people of his country what the Holy Trinity is. The historic colors of the parts are: England, WHITE, Scotland, BLUE, Wales, RED, Northern Ireland, GREEN. Sport teams of the nations wear these colors.

3. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the title of the British national Anthem?
2. What is the popular name of the British national flag?
3. What is the National tree of the UK?

4. Find the English equivalents of the following word combinations in the text.

1. герб дома Ланкастеров;
2. война за престол между Ланкастерами и Йорками;
3. война Алой и Белой розы;
4. дикое растение – чертополох;
5. скандинавы решили напасть на шотландскую деревню;
6. скандинавы босиком прокрались в шотландскую деревню;
7. шотландские воины;
8. колючки чертополоха вонзались в босые ступни;
9. вопли пронзили тишину;
10. эмблема Уэльса - лук (или иногда нарцисс);
11. эмблема Ирландии – клевер.

5. Answer the following questions. Use the information you have read in the text:

1. What four historic parts does the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland consist of?
2. What are their capitals?
3. What is England's floral symbol?
4. Why did the War of the Red and White Roses start?
5. Who won the war?
6. Why did the red rose become the symbol for the whole of England in 1485?
7. What is the Scottish symbol?
8. How did this plant once save the country?
9. What is the floral symbol for Wales?
10. Why is the leek the Welsh floral symbol?
11. Who is St David?
12. When do the Welsh celebrate their patron saint day?
13. What is the Irish floral symbol?
14. Who is the Irish national saint?

STEP IV

COMPOSITION OF THE COUNTRY

1. Read and translate the words, pay attention on the pronunciation:

to consist	состоять, заключаться, складываться
to make up	составлять, возмещать, наверстать, восполнять, создавать
rocky	скалистый, каменистый, скальный, каменный
resemble	походить, напоминать, похожий, подобный
coast	побережье, берег
evidence	доказательство, свидетельство, подтверждение
shallow	неглубокий, мелководный
to separate	отделять, разделять
melt	таяние
level	уровень
rise	рост, повышение
to rise	повышаться, возрастать
shelf	шельф, отмель
surround	окружать, окружить, опоясывать
wide	дикий
narrow	узкий
profitable	благоприятный
gulf	морской залив
bay	бухта
harbour	гавань, порт
peninsula	полуостров
cape	мыс, кейптаун
to submerge	погружать, затоплять
advantage	преимущество, польза, выгода, достоинство
to spoil	портить, испортить, добыча

2. Read and translate the text using a dictionary if necessary:

The territory of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is historically divided into four parts:

- 1) England; 2) Scotland; 3) Wales; 4) Northern Ireland.

England

Of the four countries which make up the United Kingdom, England is the largest. It occupies an area of 131,8 thousand sq. km. England borders on Scotland in the north. In the east it is washed by the North Sea.

In the south it is separated from the continent by the English Channel. In the west it borders on Wales and is washed by the Bristol Channel and by the Irish Sea.

The highest part of England is in the west, from where the land gradually slopes down to the east.

The Atlantic Ocean washes the rocky and broken west coast of England, Wales and Scotland and is gradually wearing it away, leaving caves and sandy beaches. On the east coast the land is low and sandy.

The rivers flowing to the east and emptying into the North Sea form deep estuaries well protected from the sea. The greatest port of the country London is conveniently situated in the Thames estuary.

As concerns the relief, England can be divided into Northern England mostly taken up by the low Pennine Mountains, the Central Plain, lowland South east England, and hilly South-west England.

Scotland

Scotland is the most northern of the country that constitute the United Kingdom. It occupies an area 78,8 thousand sq. km.

Scotland is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the north and west and by the North Sea in the east. The coastline of Scotland is greatly indented. Geographically the territory of Scotland can be divided into three regions: the Northern Highlands, the Central Lowlands and the Southern Uplands. The Highlands are the highest mountains in the British Isles. Their average height does not exceed 157 m above sea level, though some peaks are much higher, rising over a thousand meters. Ben Nevis, the highest peak in the British Isles, reaches the height of 1343 m.

The Lowlands are the cradle of the Scottish nation. They are densely populated. The Southern Uplands seldom rise over 579 m above sea level. It is one of the most sparsely populated districts in Great Britain.

Wales

Wales is a peninsula washed by the sea on three sides: the Bristol Channel in the south, the St. George's Channel in the west, and the Irish Sea in the north. Its territory is 20,8 thousand sq. km.

Geographically Wales may be considered part of highland Britain, the Cumbrian Mountains occupying most of the land. It is an area of high mountains, deep valleys, waterfalls and lakes.

Wales is a region of heavy rainfall brought by the prevailing west winds from the Atlantic Ocean. The valleys are sheltered by the high mountains from cold east winds. The climate is rather mild. Wales has never been densely populated. The Welsh have kept their own language, but English is spoken in town as well.

Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland occupies the north-eastern part of Ireland, which is separated from the island of Great Britain by the North Channel. In the south-west Northern Ireland borders on the Irish Republic (Eire).

Almost all the area of Northern Ireland is a plain of volcanic origin, the largest lake of the British Isles, Lough Neagh.

The greatly indented coastline of Northern Ireland is abundant in rocks and cliffs. Northern Ireland has a typical oceanic climate with mild damp winters (the mean temperature in January is +4, +5) and cool rainy summers (the mean temperature in July is +14, +15).

Forests are rather scarce, moors and meadows prevail. Northern Ireland is mostly an agrarian district. On small farms they grow crops, especially oats, vegetables and potatoes. Large areas are taken up by meadows, where cattle graze. On the river banks and on the coasts the population is engaged in fishing.

3. Answer the following questions:

1. What parts of the UK do you know?
2. What are main characteristics of England?
3. What are main characteristics of Scotland?
4. What are main characteristics Wales?
5. What are main characteristics Northern Ireland?
6. What is the capital of England (Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland)?
7. Is Ben Nevis the highest peak in the British Isles?
8. What is the most northern part of the country?
9. What regions the territory of Scotland can be divided?
10. Is Northern Ireland mostly an agrarian district?

4. Match the words to their definitions:

1) bay	a) piece of land surrounded by water;
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2) cape	b) natural elevation on the earth's surface;
3) channel	c) part of the sea or of a large lake, enclosed by a wide continent curve of the shore;
4) continent	d) large body of salt water, more or less enclosed by land;
5) harbour	e) narrow passage of water connecting two seas or two island large bodies of water;
6) hill	f) natural stream of water flowing to a sea or to a lake;
7) island	g) great body of water that surrounds the land masses of the ocean earth;
8) cane	h) mass of very high land going on to a peak;
9) ocean	i) one of the main land masses;
10) mountain	j) high point of land going out into the sea;
11) peninsula	k) stretch of water joining two seas;
12) river	l) place of shelter for ships;
13) sea	m) area of land almost surrounded by water and projecting far into the sea;
14) strait	n) rather a large area of water enclosed by land.

5. Fill the gaps in the sentences:

mild / chief rivers / main / industrial / changeable / patron saint / lakes / fogs / English

The 1) _____ of Great Britain are the Severn and the Thames. 2) _____ in Great Britain. The climate of Great Britain is 3) _____. The weather is 4) _____. The cloudiness is rather dense; fogs along the coast often hide the sun. The 5) _____ of London have a worldwide reputation.

The 6) _____ nationalities are: English, Scottish, Welsh and Irish. Everyone in Britain speaks 7) _____. Great Britain is a highly-developed 8) _____ country. The flag of the United Kingdom is made of three crosses. Every country has a 9) _____.

6. Prove whether the following statements are true or false using the information from the text:

1. The word England is often used when people want to name the state situated on the British Isles and they are right. (true or false)
2. The British Isles comprise only two large islands. (true or false)
3. The UK is situated on the continent of Europe. (true or false)
4. There is much evidence that the British Isles were the part of the continent. (true or false)
5. The geographical situation of Great Britain is very advantageous. (true or false)
6. The British Isles are known for their greatly indented coastline. (true or false)

7. There is a fairly wide network of rivers in the British Isles. (true or false)
8. The Lake District is situated in the South of England. (true or false)
9. The British climate is very severe. (true or false)

BRITISH STUDIES QUIZ

Test your knowledge

1. *The UK is separated from Ireland by*

- a. the Irish sea
- b. the English Channel
- c. the North sea

2. *Pas de Calais is the French name for*

- a. the English Channel
- b. the Strait of Dover
- c. the Irish sea

3. *On the British Isles there are*

- a. two states
- b. three states
- c. four states

4. *The patron saint of England is*

- a. St. Patrick
- b. St. George
- c. St. David

5. *The flower symbolizing England is*

- a. thistle
- b. daffodil
- c. rose

6. *Snowdon is*

- a. the highest mountain
- b. the deepest lake
- c. the largest city

7. *The capital of Wales is*

- a. Belfast
- b. Cardiff
- c. Edinburgh

8. *Symbols of England are*

- a. thistle, St. Andrew's Cross and the blue colour
- b. daffodil, the Dragon and the red colour
- c. rose, St. George's Cross and the white colour

9. *Ulster is*

- a. the name of an ancient kingdom
- b. the Catholic part of Northern Ireland
- c. a part of Highlands

10. *The highest peak in Great Britain is*

- a. Snowdon in Wales
- b. Scafell Pike in England
- c. Ben Nevis in Scotland

STEP V
CLIMATE AND WEATHER IN GREAT BRITAIN

1. Read the following English proverbs and try to find Russian equivalent:

- We never know the worth of water till the well is dry.
- A smooth sea never made a skillful mariner.
- Make hay while the sun shines.
- When it rains it pours.
- Still waters run deep.

2. Guess the meaning of these words:

1. the Continent ['kontinənt]
2. tendency ['tendənsi]
3. smog [smog]
4. accident ['æksidənt]
5. aspect ['æspekt]

3. Study the following words and expressions:

mild [maɪld]	мягкий
temperate ['temprɪt]	умеренный
due to ['dju: tu:]	благодаря, вследствие
influence ['infljuəns]	влияние
changeable	изменчивый, неустойчивый
nasty ['na:sti]	мерзкий, противный
comparison [kəm'pærɪsn]	сравнение
mood [mu:d]	настроение
opinion [ə'pinjən]	мнение
remark [ri'ma:k]	замечание
to go abroad [ə'bro:d]	поехать за границу
damp	влажный, сырой
fire [faɪə]	камин
to look forward [fo:wəd] to	с нетерпением ждать
fog	туман
extremely [iks'tri:mli]	чрезвычайно

4. Read and translate the text using a dictionary if necessary:

The climate in Great Britain is mild and temperate due to the influence of the Gulf Stream.

The British often say: «Other countries have a climate; in England we have weather». The weather in Britain is very changeable. A fine morning can change into a wet afternoon and evening. And a nasty morning can change to a fine afternoon. That's why it is natural for the British to use the comparison «as changeable as the weather» of a person who often changes his mood or opinion about something.

The British also say that they have three variants of weather: when it rains in the morning, when it rains in the afternoon or when it rains all day long.

The weather is the favourite conversational topic in England. When two Englishmen meet, their first words will be «How do you do?» or «How are you?» And after the reply «Very well, thank you; how are you?» the next remark is almost certain to be about the weather. When they go abroad the British often surprise people of other nationalities by this tendency to talk about the weather, a topic of conversation that other people do not find so interesting.

The best time of the year in Britain is spring (of course, it rains in spring too). The two worst months in Britain are January and February. They are cold, damp and unpleasant. The best place in the world then is at home by the big fire.

Summer months are rather cold and there can be a lot of rainy days. So, most people, who look forward to summer holidays, plan to go abroad for the summer — to France, Spain or some other place on the Continent.

The most unpleasant aspect of British weather is fog and smog. This is extremely bad in big cities and especially in London.

The fog spreads everywhere, it is in the streets and it creeps into the houses. Cars move along slowly, but still street accidents are frequent in the fog. People cannot see each other. They creep along the houses touching them with their hands not to lose their way or not to be run over by a car.

5. Answer the following questions:

1. Why is the climate in Britain mild?
2. What comparison do the British use when they want to describe a person whose mood and opinion changes very often?
3. How often does it rain in Britain?
4. What is the best time of the year in Britain?
5. When do the British prefer to stay at home by the big fire?
6. How do the British spend their short British summer?
7. What do you know about London fogs?
8. Where do you get the weather forecast ([*'fo:ka:st*] прогноз погоды) from? Do you always

believe it?

9.What is the weather like in Russia in winter (summer, autumn, spring)?

6. Give English equivalents to the following expressions:

Поехать за границу

Уличные происшествия

Переменчивая погода

Заблудиться

Излюбленная тема для разговора

7. Match the words with their definitions:

1. to creep	open out (something) so as to extend its surface area, width, or length
2. frequent	irregular; inconstant
3. to spread	crawling, or moving close to the ground
4. changeable	slightly wet
5. comparison	a temporary state of mind or feeling
6. damp	a view or judgment formed about something, not necessarily based on fact or knowledge
7. opinion	occurring or done many times at short intervals
8. mood	an examination of two or more objects with the view of discovering the resemblances or differences

8. Translate from Russian into English:

1. Погода в Великобритании очень переменчивая.
2. Погода – это излюбленная тема для разговора в Англии.
3. Летние месяцы в Великобритании достаточно холодные с множеством дождливых дней.
4. Многие англичане, с нетерпением ожидающие летних каникул, предпочитают отдохнуть летом за границей.
5. Туман в Англии распространяется повсюду.

9. Check yourself. Complete the following sentences:

1. The climate in Great Britain is ...
2. The British often say ... The British also say ...
3. ... is the favorite conversational topic in England.

4. When they go abroad the British often surprise people of other nationalities by ...
5. The best time of the year in Britain is ...
6. The two worst months in Britain are ...
7. The best place in the world in January and February is ...
8. Summer months are ...
9. The most unpleasant aspect of British weather is ...

STEP VI

THE POLITICAL SYSTEM OF GREAT BRITAIN

1. Study the following words and expressions:

have power	иметь власть
to make laws	издавать законы
rule	руководить, управлять
reign	царствовать, править
government	правительство, управление
encourage	поддерживать, одобрять

to warn	предостерегать
chamber	палата
the House of Commons	Палата Общин
the House of Lords	Палата Лордов
hereditary	передаваемый по наследству
to elect	избирать
bill	законопроект

2. Read and translate the text using a dictionary if necessary:

Great Britain is a parliamentary monarchy. It means that there is a Queen (or King) and the Parliament. The Queen has almost no power in the country. Her powers are limited by the Parliament. Laws are made by the Parliament. The Queen is only a formal ruler: she reigns but does not rule. In fact everything that she does is done on the active of her ministers, who are responsible for the royal acts. Thus, most of her functions are symbolic. The United Kingdom is governed by the Government in the name of the Queen. But the Queen has all information, has the right to encourage and the right to warn. The Queen's residence in London is Buckingham Palace. Besides, she has some homes in England and Scotland.

The British Parliament consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. There are more than 1000 members in the House of Lords. Many seats are hereditary. The House of Commons has 635 members. They are elected by a general election (secret ballot). Any member may introduce a Bill and ask permission to bring it to the House for the first reading. After the third time reading the Bill goes to the House of Lords. If the Lords agree to a Bill, it will be placed before the Queen for signature. Then it becomes a law. The government is headed by the Prime Minister, who is the leader of the party that has won the election. In Great Britain there are three main political parties: the Conservatives, the Labour Party and the Liberals.

3. Answer the following questions:

1. What does a parliamentary monarchy mean?
2. What is the function of the Queen?
3. What rights does the Queen have?
4. What is the Queen's residence in London?
5. What chambers does the Parliament consist of?
6. How does a bill become a law?

7. Who is the head of the Government?
8. What are the main political parties in Britain?

4. Fill in the table using the information from the text:

THE POLITICAL BODY	THE ROLES OF THE POLITICAL BODY

5. Read and translate the text using a dictionary if necessary:

PARLIAMENT

Parliament, Britain's legislature, comprises the House of Commons, the House of Lords and the Queen in her constitutional role. The House of Commons has 659 elected Members of Parliament (MPs), each representing a local constituency.

The House of Lords is made up of 1,185 hereditary and life peers and peeresses (Lords Temporal); the two archbishops (of Canterbury and York) and 24 most senior bishops of the Church of England (Lords Spiritual)

The centre of parliamentary power is the House of Commons. The chief officer of the House of Commons is the Speaker, who is elected by the MPs to preside over the House.

Main functions of Parliament are:

- To pass laws regulating the life of the community;
- To make available finance for the needs of the community (taxation), to appropriate the funds necessary for the services of the state (supply);
- Criticism and control of the government in office.

Public Bills can be introduced by any member of either House (with the exception of Bills concerning money). A Bill must undergo six stages before it becomes a law:

- First Reading, an introduction of a Bill in its printed form;
- Second reading, a debate on its general merits or principles followed by a vote;
- Committee Stage, examination clause by clause, amendments made must not go against the principles of the second reading;
- Report Stage, during it previous amendments may be altered and additional amendments may be suggested and incorporated;
- Third Reading, the Bill is to be reviewed in its final form. The Bill is sent to the House of Lords for the same procedure;
- Royal Assent, once passed through both Houses the Bill receives Royal Assent (the Queen gives her assent) and it then becomes law and is called the Act of Parliament.

POLITICAL PARTY SYSTEM

The political party system is an essential element in the working of the constitution. Although the parties are not registered or formally recognised in law, in practice most candidates in elections, and almost all winning candidates belong to one of the main parties. A number of smaller parties are also represented in Parliament.

Major Political Parties:

- **C** *Conservative Party*. One of the two largest political parties of Britain and the major right-wing party.
- **Lab** *Labour Party*. It was founded by the Trades Union Congress in 1900. It claims to represent the interests of the working class (i.e. Labour) as against the interests of the employers.
- **LD** *Liberal Democrats*. Till 1987 there had been the Alliance of the SDP and Liberal party. In March 1988 those two parties merged into one and formed the Social and Liberal Democratic party. In 1989 Social Democrats decided to regain as a political party.
- **SNP** *Scottish National Party*. Scotland's largest nationalist party, advocating the separation of Scotland from the United Kingdom in order to safeguard the country's cultural and economic life. The party was founded in 1928.
- **PC** *Plaid Cymru*. A Welsh nationalist party founded in 1925 and campaigning for the separation of Wales from the UK in order to preserve the country's culture, language and economic life [Welsh for party of Wales].
- **UUP** *Ulster Unionist Party*. A political party, which has been active in Northern Ireland for many years. Most of its supporters are Protestants who wish Ulster to remain part of the UK. The Party has regularly been represented among the Northern Ireland MPs in the House of Commons.
- **SF** *Sinn Fein*. The Irish republican movement, which campaigned for the economic and political separation of Ireland from Great Britain. Today it is the political wing of the Provisional IRA, and wants Northern Ireland to become part of the Republic of Ireland, by using force if necessary.

6. Complete the following sentences:

1. Parliament, Britain's legislature, comprises ...
2. The centre of parliamentary power is ...
3. The chief officer of the House of Commons is ...

4. Main function of Parliament is to pass laws regulating the life
5. Main function of Parliament is to make available finance for the needs of ..., to appropriate the funds necessary for the services of the ...

7. Combine the parties with their features and functions:

a) Conservative Party	1) The Party has regularly been represented among the Northern Ireland MPs in the House of Commons
b) Labour Party	2) It claims to represent the interests of the working class (i.e. Labour) as against the interests of the employers
c) Liberal Democrats	3) Scotland's largest nationalist party, advocating the separation of Scotland from the United Kingdom in order to safeguard the country's cultural and economic life
d) Scottish National Party	4) A Welsh nationalist party founded in 1925
e) Plaid Cymru	5) In 1989 Social Democrats decided to regain as a political party.
f) Ulster Unionist Party	6) The Irish republican movement, which campaigned for the economic and political separation of Ireland from Great Britain.
g) Sinn Fein	7) One of the two largest political parties of Britain and the major right-wing party.

STEP VII
THE EDUCATION OF GREAT BRITAIN

He is lifeless that is faultless.
- English proverb

1. Study the following words and expressions:

Grammar school	средняя школа (классическая школа для детей от 11 до 18 лет, отобранных по результатам экзаменов; даёт право поступления в ВУЗ; программа предусматривает изучение классических языков) [первонач. школа латинской грамматики (в Англии)], среднее звено в государственном образовании)
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Technical school	техническое училище, техникум Vocational school / tradeschool- профессионально-техническое училище
Secondary Modern school	средняя современная школа (в Великобритании, для детей от 11 до 16 лет)
Comprehensive school	общеобразовательная школа; единая, комплексная школа.
Public school	государственная школа
Preparatory school	подготовительная школа. Также, частная начальная школа (для детей от 6 до 13 лет; готовит к поступлению в престижную среднюю школу).
General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE)	аттестат об общем среднем образовании; экзамен на получение аттестата об общем среднем образовании.
General Certificate of Education (GCE)	свидетельство о базовом образовании.
Ordinary Level (O-Level)	экзамен по программе средней школы 1 уровня сложности (сдавался по окончании 5 класса; в 1988 г. его заменил экзамен на получение аттестата об общем среднем образовании).
Advanced Level (A-level)	экзамен по программе средней школы 2 уровня сложности (сдаётся в Великобритании по окончании 6 класса (2-х последних лет учебы); результаты этого экзамена учитываются при поступлении в университет).

2. Read and translate the text using a dictionary if necessary:

British education helps to develop fully the abilities of individuals, for their own benefit and of society as a whole. Compulsory schooling takes place between the ages of 5 and 16, but some pupils remain at school for 2 years more, to prepare for further higher education. Post-school education is organized flexibly, to provide a wide range of opportunities for academic and vocational education and to continue studying through out life.

Administration of state schools is decentralized. The department of education and science is responsible for national education policy, but it doesn't run any schools, it doesn't employ teachers, or prescribe curricular (programme) or textbooks. All schools are given a considerable amount of freedom. According to the law only one subject is compulsory. That is religious instruction.

Children receive preschool education under the age of 5 in nursery schools or in infant's

classes in primary schools.

Most pupils receive free education funded from public funds and the small proportions attend wholly independent schools. Most independent schools are single-sex, but the number of mixed schools is growing.

Education within the maintained schools system usually comprises two stages: primary and secondary education. Primary schools are subdivided into infant schools (ages 5 - 7) and junior schools (ages 7 - 11).

Infant schools are informal and children are encouraged to read, write and make use of numbers and develop the creative abilities. Primary children do all their work with the same class teacher except for PT and music.

The junior stage lasts for 4 years. Children have set periods of arithmetic, reading, composition, history, geography, nature study and others. At this stage of schooling pupils were often placed in A, B, C and D streams according their abilities. The most able children were put in the A stream, the least able in the D stream. Till recently most junior school children had to take the 11-plus examination. It usually consisted of an arithmetic paper and an intelligence test. According to the results of the exam children were sent to Grammar, Technical or Secondary modern schools. So called comprehensive schools began to appear after World War II. They are mixed schools which can provide education for over 1000 pupils. Ideally they provide all the courses given in Grammar, Technical and Secondary modern schools.

By the law all children must receive full-time education between the ages of 5 and 16. Formally each child can remain in school for further 2 or 3 years and continue his studies in the sixth form up to the age of 18 or 19. The course is usually subdivided into the lower 6 and the upper 6. The curriculum is narrowed to 5 subjects of which a pupil can choose 2 or 3.

The main examinations for secondary school pupils are general certificate of education (the GCE) exam and general certificate of secondary education (the GCSE) exam. The GCSE exam is held at two levels: Ordinary level (O-level) and Advanced level (A-level). Candidates sit for O-level papers at 15 - 16 years at the end of the 5th form. A-level is usually taken at the end of the 6th form. The GCSE level exam is taken after 5 years of secondary education by the pupils who are of average abilities for their age.

3. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the age of compulsory education in Great Britain?
2. Administration of state schools is decentralized. What does it mean?
3. Where can children receive preschool education?

4. Is secondary education in Great Britain free of charge?
5. What are the peculiarities of private schools?
6. What stages does education within the maintained schools system usually comprise?
7. What exam do junior schoolchildren have to take to transfer to secondary school?
8. What types of secondary schools do you know? What is the difference between them?
9. What is the sixth form?
10. What are the main examinations for secondary school pupils?

4. Decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space:

There is usually one important (1) ... missing from most school (2)

Very few students are (3) ... how to organize their learning, and how to (4) ... the best use of their time. Let's take some simple (5) Do you know how to (6) ... up words in a dictionary, and do you understand all the (7) ... the dictionary contains? Can you (8) ... notes quickly, and can you understand them (9) ...? For some reasons, many schools give learners no (10) ... with these matters. Teachers ask students to (11) pages from books, or tell them to write ten pages, but don't explain (12) ... to do it. Learning by (13) ... can be useful, but it is more important to have a genuine (14) ... of a subject. You can (15) ... a lot of time memorizing books, without understanding anything about the subject!

1	a) theme	b) book	c) subject	d) mark
2	a) agendas	b) timetables	c) terms	d) organizations
3	a) taught	b) learnt	c) educated	d) graduated
4	a) take	b) give	c) get	d) make
5	a) sentences	b) results	c) rules	d) examples
6	a) find	b) look	c) research	d) get
7	a) information	b) advice	c) subjects	d) themes
8	a) do	b) send	c) make	d) revise
9	a) after	b) afterwards	c) lastly	d) at last
10	a) teaching	b) ability	c) instruction	d) help
11	a) concentrate	b) remind	c) forget	d) memorize
12	a) how	b) what	c) why	d) it
13	a) the way	b) heart	c) now	d) law
14	a) information	b) success	c) understanding	d) attention
15	a) pass	b) waste	c) tell	d) use

5. Complete each sentence with a form of do, make or take:

1. Have you Exercise 3 yet?
2. I can't come this afternoon. I am an English exam.
3. Jack has very well this term.
4. I am afraid that you haven't any progress.
5. Sue didn't know the answer, so she a guess.
6. You all look tired. Let's a break.
7. This is a good composition, but you have a lot of errors.
8. I think you should yourself more seriously.
9. The teacher gave a lecture, and the class notes.
10. Paul finds math difficult, but he his best.

6. Read the dialogue and say what it is about:

Christophe: Well, you've explained your educational system, Harry, with its three layers - primary, secondary and university. But tell me, who pays for all this?

Harry: The nation. That's to say, the people - we -us! We pay through our local rates and central taxes.

Hans: Oh, then I'm beginning to understand the burden... on the back of poor John Bull!

Harry: That's it. Nearly all education is free, just as most of the health service is. But of course "free" is a misnomer: for we pay for most of it through our rates and taxes or by contributions.

Christophe: And would you say all this "free" business is good for the country? Free education for example?

Harry: Well, it does give a poor boy practically the same chance as a rich one. And if better schools and better teachers can make better citizens all the money spent will have been worth, while.

Hans: Yes - but do you get better citizens?

Harry: Not yet. I'm not sure when we shall. There seems to be a weakness somewhere. But our kids and youngsters don't always put their back into study as yours do. I wish we could think of some way to restore initiative and hard study.

Hans: Perhaps your young folk go too much to dances and pictures? Or they are sport fans.

Harry: Maybe. But it isn't safe to generalize really. For many do study hard.

Christophe: Oh, yes, that's true... It has been very interesting. We are certainly learning a lot. Good night!

Hans: Yes, Hurry, we are grateful to you. Good night!

STEP VIII

SPORTS IN GREAT BRITAIN

1. Study the following words and expressions:

cricket ['krikɪt]	крикет (английская национальная спортивная игра, отдаленно напоминает русскую лапту)
behaviour [bi'heɪvɪə]	поведение
to consider [kən'sidə]	считать, рассматривать
unfair [ʌnfɪə]	нечестный, несправедливый
to attract [ə'trækt] attention	привлекать внимание
crowd [kraʊd]	толпа
association [ə,səusi'eisn]	футбол (по названию англ. Футбольной ассоциации,

football	разработавшей правила совр. футбола); разг. soccer ['sokə]
football ground	футбольное поле
fan	болельщик
amateur ['æmətə]	любительский
rugby ['rʌgbɪ] football	регби (разновидность футбола; по наз. средней школы «Rugby», где в 1823г. впервые стали играть в эту игру)
next to football	на следующем месте после футбола
chief [tʃi:f]	главный, основной
spectacular [spek'tekjulə]	зрелищный
racing	бега (конские, собачьи и пр.)
boat-race	гребные гонки
tournament ['tuənəmənt]	турнир
innumerable [i'nju:mərəbl]	бесчисленный
degree [di'gri:]	степень, уровень
skill	умение
to toboggan [tə'bogən]	кататься на санях, санках.
Wembley ['wemblɪ]	стадион Уэмбли в Лондоне
the Derby ['da:bi]	Дерби (ежегодные скачки лошадей на ипподроме «Epsom Downs» близ Лондона; по имени графа Дерби)
Wimbledon ['wimbldən]	Уимблдон (предместье Лондона, в котором находится Всеанглийский теннисный и крикетный клуб).

2. Read and translate the text using a dictionary if necessary:

The British are known to be great sports-lovers, so when they are neither playing, nor watching games, they like to talk about them. Many of the games we play now have come from Britain.

One of the most British games is cricket. It is often played in schools, colleges, universities and by club teams all over the country. Summer isn't summer without cricket. To many Englishmen cricket is both a game and a standard of behaviour. When they consider anything unfair, they sometimes say: «That isn't cricket».

But as almost everywhere else in the world, the game which attracts the greatest attention is Association football, or soccer. Every Saturday from late August till the beginning of May, large crowds of people support their favourite sides in football grounds. True fans will travel from one end of the country to the other to see their team play. There are plenty of professional

and amateur soccer clubs all over Britain. International football matches and the Cup Finals take place at Wembley.

Rugby football is also very popular, but it is played mainly by amateurs. Next to football, the chief spectator sport in British life is horse-racing. A lot of people are interested in the races and risk money on the horse which they think will win. The Derby is perhaps the most famous single sporting event in the whole world.

Britain is also famous for motor-car racing, dog-racing, boat-racing, and even races for donkeys. The famous boat-race between the teams of Oxford and Cambridge attracts large crowds of people.

A great number of people play and watch tennis. Tennis tournaments at Wimbledon are known all over the world. The innumerable tennis courts of Britain are occupied by people between the ages of 16 and 60 who show every degree of skill —from practically helpless to the extremely able.

The British also like to play golf, baseball, hockey, grass-hockey. Various forms of athletics, such as running, jumping, swimming, boxing are also popular. You can sometimes hear that there are no winter sports in England. Of course the English weather is not always cold enough to ski, skate, or toboggan, but winter is a good season for hunting and fishing.

Indeed, sport in one form or another is an essential part of daily life in Britain.

3. Answer the following questions:

1. What do the British do when they are neither playing, nor watching games?
2. What kind of sport is especially associated with Britain?
3. What is cricket for an Englishman?
4. What is the most popular game in the world?
5. Where do the Cup Finals take place?
6. Is rugby played by professionals?
7. What kinds of racing are popular in Britain?
8. What do you know about Wimbledon?
9. What other games do the British play?
10. What winter sports are popular in Britain?

4. Match the words or phrases with their definitions:

1. cricket	engaging or engaged in without payment; nonprofessional.
2. toboggan	rowing races between different teams
3. tournament	not based on or behaving according to the principles of equality and justice

4. rugby football	fast contact sport played on an ice rink between two teams of six skaters
5. boat-race	a team game played with an oval ball that may be kicked, carried, and passed from hand to hand.
6. ice hockey	a series of contests between a number of competitors, who compete for an overall prize.
7. unfair	a long narrow sled used for the sport of coasting downhill over snow or ice
8. amateur	an open-air game played on a large grass field with ball, bats, and two wickets, between teams of eleven players

5. Translate from Russian into English:

1. Многие спортивные игры родом из Британии.
2. Самая британская игра – это крокет.
3. Настоящие фанаты будут ездить с одного конца страны на другой, чтобы увидеть игру своей любимой команды.
4. Регби также очень популярно, хотя в нее играют в основном любители.
5. Теннисные турниры, проходящие в Уимблдоне, известны во всем мире.
6. Британцы также любят играть в гольф, хоккей, волейбол, хоккей на траве.
7. Конечно английская погода не достаточно холодная для катания на лыжах, коньках, санках, но зима хорошее время для рыбалки и охоты.

6. Check yourself. Complete the following sentences:

1. The British are known to be...
2. ... is both a game and a standard of behaviour.
3. True fans will travel from one end...
4. Rugby football is also very popular...
5. The famous boat-race between the teams...
6. Tennis tournaments at Wimbledon...
7. The innumerable tennis courts of Britain are occupied by...
8. The British also like to play...

7. Complete the table with the opposites of the words given:

professional	people
team	people
sport	winter

person	amateur
summer	single

8. Give English equivalents to these expressions:

Любительский _____

Бега _____

Поведение _____

Турнир _____

Чрезвычайно _____

Играть в гольф (хоккей) _____

Зрелищный вид спорта _____

Умение _____

9. Discuss in pairs British sport clubs and famous sportsmen. Find additional information and tell the class about your favorite British sportsman.

STEP IX

LONDON

1. Study the following words and expressions:

The City	Сити
Westminster	Вестминстер
The West End	Вестэнд
The East End	Истэнд
the Tower of London	Тауэр
St. Paul's Cathedral	Собор святого Павла

The Houses of Parliament	Здания Парламента
Buckingham Palace	Букингемский дворец
Westminster Abbey	Вестминстерское Аббатство
Trafalgar Square	Трафальгарская площадь
The National Gallery	Национальная галерея
The British Museum	Британский музей
capital	столица
to found	основывать
surrounded	окруженный
crowned	коронованный
Westminster Abbey	Вестминстерское аббатство
theatreland	район театров
paradise	рай
ancient	древний

2. Read and translate the text using a dictionary if necessary:

THE HISTORY OF LONDON

As well as being the capital of England, London is the capital of the United Kingdom. London was founded by the Romans in 43 A.D. and was called Londinium. In 61 A.D. the town was burnt down and when it was rebuilt by the Romans it was surrounded by a wall. That area within the wall is now called the City of London. It is London's commercial and business centre. It contains the Bank of England, the Stock Exchange and the head offices of numerous companies and corporations. Here is situated the Tower of London. The Tower was built by William the Conqueror who conquered England in 1066. He was crowned at Westminster Abbey. Now most of the Government buildings are located there.

During the Tudor period (16th century) London became an important economic and financial centre. The Londoners of the Elizabethan period built the first theatres. Nowadays the theatre land is stretched around Piccadilly Circus. Not far from it one can see the British Museum and the Covent Garden Opera House.

During the Victorian period (19th century) London was one of the most important centres of the Industrial Revolution and the centre of the British Empire.

Today London is a great political centre, a great commercial centre, a paradise for theatre-goers and tourists, but it is also a very quiet place with its parks and its ancient buildings, museums and libraries.

3. Answer the questions:

1. What is the capital of England and the United Kingdom?
2. Who was the founder of London?
3. How did the Romans call London?
4. What is the City?
5. When and whom was the Tower built by?
6. Where are the Government buildings situated?
7. When were the first theatres built?
8. What was London like during the Victorian period (19th century)?
9. What is London like today?

4. Translate the following sentences into English:

- 1) Территория, окруженнная стеной, сейчас называется Сити.
- 2) Он был построен Вильгельмом Завоевателем, завоевавшим Англию в 1066 году, коронованным в Вестминстерском аббатстве.
- 3) Лондон является столицей Англии и одновременно столицей Великобритании.
- 4) Лондон был основан римлянами в 43-м году н. э. и назывался Лондиниум.
- 5) Во время викторианского периода (XIX век) Лондон был одним из наиболее важных центров промышленной революции и центром Британской империи.
- 6) Лондонцы периода правления Елизаветы построили первые театры.
- 7) Сейчас район театров расположен вокруг Пикадилли. Недалеко отсюда можно увидеть Британский музей и Королевский Придворный оперный театр.
- 8) Сейчас Лондон — важный политический центр, большой коммерческий центр, рай для театралов и туристов, но это также и тихое место с прекрасными парками, древними сооружениями, музеями и библиотеками.

5. Read and translate the text using a dictionary if necessary:

SIGHTS OF LONDON

London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, cultural and commercial centre. London is one of the largest cities in the world. Its population is more than 8 million.

London is a very old city. It was founded in the first century A.D. by the Romans. Traditionally London is divided into several parts: the City, Westminster, the West End and the East End. They are very different from each other.

The heart of London is the City – its commercial and business centre. There are many banks, offices and firms there. Few people live in the City. But over a million come to work here.

Two famous historic buildings are located in the City – the Tower of London and St Paul's Cathedral. The Tower of London was built in the 11th century. It was used as a fortress, a royal residence and a prison. Now it is a museum of armour.

A twenty minutes' walk from the Tower will take you to another historic building – St Paul's Cathedral. It was built in the 17th century by the famous architect Sir Christopher Wren.

Westminster is the centre of government. Here we can see the Houses of Parliament with the famous clock "Big Ben" on one of the towers. All government offices are in Whitehall. The official residence of the Queen is Buckingham Palace. The residence of Prime Minister is at 10 Downing Street.

Opposite the Houses of Parliament stands Westminster Abbey. It is the place where all the coronations of the British monarchs take place. Many famous people are also buried in Westminster Abbey including statesmen, musicians and writers.

The West End is the richest and the most beautiful part of London. It is the symbol of wealth and luxury. There are the best shops, hotels, restaurants, houses and lovely gardens there. It includes Trafalgar Square, the main shopping areas of Oxford Street.

Trafalgar Square was built in the last century to commemorate the Battle of Trafalgar. Admiral Lord Nelson's statue stands on top of a column in the middle of Trafalgar Square. The square makes a good place for people to meet. Behind Nelson's column is the National Gallery, an art gallery in which you can find many old masters. Not far away from the National Gallery is the British Museum. It contains a priceless collection of ancient manuscripts, coins, sculptures. It is famous for its library – one of the richest in the world.

The East End is an industrial district of London. It is famous as the centre of the clothing industry.

6. Find the English equivalents of the words:

1. разделен на несколько частей;
2. знаменитые исторические здания;
3. Крепость;
4. королевская резиденция;

5. музей оружия;
6. центр правительства;
7. башня;
8. место, где проходят коронации монархов;
9. символ богатство и роскоши;
10. Ознаменовывать;
11. художественная галерея;
12. содержать бесценную коллекцию;
13. древние рукописи;
14. промышленный район;
15. текстильная промышленность

7. Choose the correct answer:

1. London is divided into ...

- a. two parts
- b. three parts
- c. four parts
- d. five parts

2. The commercial and business centre of London is ...

- a. Westminster
- b. the East End
- c. the West End
- d. the City

3. The famous historic buildings of the City are ...

- a. the British museum
- b. Big Ben
- c. the Tower of London
- d. St Paul's Cathedral

4. Nowadays the Tower of London is a...

- a. prison
- b. museum of armour
- c. royal residence

d. church

5. Westminster is the centre of ...

- a. shopping
- b. industry
- c. tourism
- d. government

6. In Westminster you can see ...

- a. the Houses of Parliament
- b. Trafalgar Square
- c. Buckingham Palace
- d. Big Ben

7. Westminster Abbey is the place where ...

- a. the British Parliament seat
- b. tourists buy souvenirs
- c. coronations of the monarchs take place
- d. people celebrate Christmas

8. The West End is ...

- a. industrial part of London
- b. historical part of London
- c. the richest part of London
- d. the most beautiful part of London

9. In the middle of Trafalgar there is ...

- a. column
- b. column with a statue of Admiral Nelson
- c. museum
- d. gallery

10. You can find collections of ancient manuscripts, coins and sculptures in...

- a. the National Gallery
- b. the British Museum

- c. St Paul's Cathedral
- d. the Tate Gallery

8. Translate the following sentences:

- 1.Лондон – большой порт и важный торговый, промышленный и культурный центр страны.
2. Римляне дали Лондону его первое название.
- 3.Развитие большинства отраслей промышленности связано с обеспечением потребностей населения столицы.
4. Лондон – важный международный центр авиалиний.
- 5.Тауэр Лондона, бывшая резиденция английских королей, была основана Вильгельмом Завоевателем.
6. Три четверти Лондона было уничтожено Великим Пожаром в 1666 году.
7. В Лондоне находятся более 30 музеев, около 40 театров, работает одна из крупнейших в мире библиотека Британского музея.

9. Read, translate and reproduce the dialogues:

Dialogue 1.

- I think we'll get off the bus near the circus ...
- Do you mean to invite me to a circus show? I'd love to see it in London.
- Oh, no. I mean Piccadilly Circus. It's just a square.
- I see. Why is it called that? Is it round, or what?
- Well? It isn't exactly round. As a matter of fact any open space where a number of streets meet can be called a circus. You can come across them all over England. But when a Londoner speaks of the Circus he means Piccadilly Circus.

Dialogue 2.

- I suppose you've been to Covent Garden?
- Covent Garden? I'm afraid not. I have only been to Green Park, Regent's Park and Kensington Gardens.
- Dear me! Don't you know what Covent Garden is?
- I certainly do. It's the Royal Opera House. I was just pulling your leg. (дурачить, разыгрывать).

Dialogue 3.

- While seeing the Tower of London, have you noticed several ravens in the courtyard?
- Oh, yes, I have, there were some.
- There's a belief that the British Empire will come to an end when those ravens leave the Tower.
- Well, but as far as I know the British Empire does not exist anymore, though the ravens are still there.
- That's right. Their wings are clipped. (to clip – подрезать).

Dialogue 4.

- Why, it's No 10 Downing Street!
- Exactly so. Here the Prime Minister of Britain lives.
- And where's the residence of the Queen?
- The London residence of the British Kings is Buckingham Palace. When the Queen is in residence the Royal Standard is flown at the mast-head. (флагшток)

Dialogue 5:

- Which are the most notable picture galleries in London?
- Well, the National Gallery, to begin with, then comes the National Portrait Gallery, then the Tate Gallery.
- Yes, but what about the British Museum? I've heard a lot of it.
- Oh surely, you ought to go there, but the British Museum is not a museum of Fine Arts. In the first place it's a museum of history, archaeology and ethnography. It's also one of the largest libraries in the world.

STEP X

ENGLISH WRITERS

1. Study the following words and expressions:

behind - the - scenes	закулисный
to amount to so little	так мало значить
to take up smth	браться за что-либо
‘The Drapier’s Letters’	“Письма суконщика”

‘A Modest Proposal’	“Скромное предложение”
make-believe	выдумка
‘A Tale of Tub’	“Сказка о бочке”
on the surface	на первый взгляд
to wage war	вести войну
false pride	ложная гордость

2. Read and translate the text using a dictionary if necessary:

JONATHAN SWIFT

Swift, Jonathan (1667-1745), an English author, wrote Gulliver’s Travels (1726), a masterpiece of comic literature. Swift is called a great satirist because of his ability to ridicule customs, ideas, and actions he considered silly or harmful. His satire is often bitter, but it is also delightfully concerned about the welfare of the Irish and the behavior of the English toward Ireland. Swift was a Protestant churchman who became a hero in Roman Catholic Ireland.

Swift was born in Dublin on Nov. 30, 1667. His parents were of English birth. Swift graduated from Trinity College in Dublin, and moved to England in 1688 or 1689. He was secretary to the distinguished statesman Sir William Temple from 1689 until 1699, with some interruptions. In 1695, Swift became a minister in the Anglican Church of Ireland.

While working for Temple, Swift met a young girl named Esther Johnson, whom he called Stella. He and Stella became lifelong friends, and Swift wrote long letters to her during his busiest days. The letters were published after Swift’s death as the Journal to Stella.

Temple died in 1699, and in 1700 Swift became pastor of a small parish in Laracor, Ireland. He visited England often between 1701 and 1710, conducting church business and winning influential friends at the highest levels of government. His skill as a writer became widely known.

In 1710, Swift became a powerful supporter of the new Tory Government of Great Britain. Through his many articles and pamphlets that were written in defense of Tory policies, Swift became one of the most effective behind-the-scenes spokespersons of any British administration.

Queen Anne recognized Swift’s work in 1713 when she made him dean (head clergyman) of St. Patrick’s Cathedral in Dublin. Swift would have preferred a church position in England. The queen died in 1714, and George I became king. The Wig Party won control of the government that year. These changes ended the political power of Swift and his friends in England.

Swift spent the rest of his life - more than 30 years – as a dean of St. Patrick’s. In many ways, these years were disappointing. Swift was disheartened because his political efforts had amounted to so little. He also missed his friends in England, especially the poets Alexander Pope and John Gay. However, he served in Ireland energetically by taking up the cause of the Irish against abuses he saw in British rule. It was as dean that Swift wrote Gulliver’s Travels and the satiric pamphlet that increased his fame, The Drapier’s Letters and A Modest Proposal. Swift’s health declined in his last years and finally his mind failed. He died on Oct. 19, 1745. He left his money to start a hospital for mentally ill.

3. Choose the right word from the text:

- 1) Swift was deeply _____ about the welfare and behaviour of the people of his time.
 - A worried
 - B concerned
 - C disturbed
- 2) Swift graduated _____ Trinity College in Dublin.
 - A from
 - B into
 - C out of
- 3) In 1700 Swift became _____ of a small parish in Laracor.
 - A clergyman
 - B priest
 - C pastor
- 4) Queen Anne _____ Swift’s political work in 1713.
 - A recognized
 - B noticed
 - C marked
- 5) The Whig Party won _____ of the government that year.
 - A power
 - B control
 - C elections

4. Fill in the missing words from the text:

- 1) Swift, Jonathan, an English author, wrote Gulliver’s Travels, a _____ of comic literature.
- 2) His parents were of English _____.

- 3) While working for Temple, Swift met a young girl _____ Esther Johnson, whom he _____ Stella.
- 4) He _____ his money to start a hospital for the mentally ill.

5. Read the text A again and complete the following sentences:

- 1) Swift was deeply concerned about _____
- 2) In 1695 Swift became _____
- 3) While working for Temple, _____
- 4) The Whig Party won _____
- 5) However he served in Ireland energetically by _____
- 6) He left his money to start _____

6. Read and translate the text using a dictionary if necessary:

OSCAR WILDE

Though Oscar Wilde is known today primarily as a playwright and as the author of *The Picture of Dorian Gray* (1891) - his only novel - he also wrote poetry, fairy tales, essays and criticism, all of which express his aesthetic approach to life and art. Indeed, he was the most popular spokesman in the late XIXth century advocating the doctrine of aestheticism, which insisted that art should be primarily politics, religion, science, bourgeois morality.

Oscar Wilde (Fingal O'Flahertie Wills) was born in Dublin on October 16, 1854 to parents who were prominent in Ireland's social life. His father (William Ralph Wills) was a leading ear and eye surgeon who had founded a hospital a year before Wilde's birth and who had received the appointment of Surgeon Oculist in Ordinary to the Queen, and honorary position especially created for him in recognition of his international reputation. Wilde's mother (Francesca Elgee Wilde), nine years younger than her husband, was known in literary and political circles as "Speranza", a name she adopted in the 1840s to give hope to Irish nationalists and activists in the woman's rights movement.

Wilde received an education appropriate to his station in life. When he was ten, he was sent to Portora Royal School (founded by King Charles II) in Enniskillen, Ulster. In October 1871, he entered Trinity College in Dublin, where he distinguished himself by winning various prizes and medals, particularly for his learning in the classics. In June 1874, he won a scholarship, the classical Demyship, to Magdalen College, Oxford University, after completing his third year at Trinity College. At Oxford, Wilde developed the manner of poseur and was widely recognized by his fellow students as a brilliant talker.

On May 29, 1884 he married Constance Lloyd. She came from a respectable family in Ireland. They had two children - Cyril and Vyvyan. Probably, his happy life inspired him to write stories for children. The Happy Prince and Other Tales was published in 1888, A House of Pomegranates - in 1891-1892.

In October 1900, following his trip to Rome, Wilde was ill with an ear infection that developed into encephalitis. On October 10, he underwent an operation. Thus, he died on 10 November at the age of forty-six. His tomb, sculptured by Sir Jacob Epstein, is in Père-Lachaise Cemetery, Paris.

7. Find in the text the English for:

драматург, подход, оратор, учение, утверждать, известный, назначение, почетный, общественное положение, выдающийся, получить стипендию, вдохновить, позер, уважаемый, вдохновить, перенести операцию.

8. Fill the gaps with one of the words or word combinations given below in an appropriate form:

To found, to be ill, to be prominent, to distinguish, an appointment, to develop, station in life, to inspire.

- 1) Oscar Wilde was born in Dublin to parents who _____ in Ireland's social life.
- 2) His father _____ a hospital a year before Wilde's birth.
- 3) He had received _____ of Surgeon Oculist in Ordinary.
- 4) Wilde received an education appropriate to his _____ .
- 5) In Trinity college he _____ himself by winning various prizes and medals.
- 6) At Oxford Wilde _____ the manner of poseur.
- 7) His happy family life _____ him to write stories for children.
- 8) In October 1900 Wilde _____ with an ear infection.

9. Read the text again and complete the following sentences:

- 1) Though Oscar Wilde is known as a playwright he also wrote_____
- 2) He was the most popular spokesman in the late XIXth century advocating_____
- 3) Oscar Wilde was born in_____
- 4) His father was a leading ear and eye surgeon who_____
- 5) Wilde's mother was known as_____
- 6) Wild received an education appropriate_____
- 7) In October 1871 he entered_____

- 8) At Oxford Wilde developed the manner of _____
- 9) She came from a _____
- 10) His happy family life inspired him _____
- 11) In October 1900, Wilde was ill with _____

10. Answer the following questions:

- 1) What Oscar Wilde is famous for?
- 2) What did he write?
- 3) What did he advocate?
- 4) When and where was Oscar Wilde born?
- 5) Which family did he come from?
- 6) Which education did he get?
- 7) How did he study?
- 8) Which manner did he develop at Oxford?
- 9) Who did Oscar Wilde marry to?
- 10) Which family did his wife come from?
- 11) What inspired him to write stories for children?
- 12) What did Oscar Wilde die of?

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