

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ, МОЛОДІ ТА СПОРТУ УКРАЇНИ
ДЕРЖАВНИЙ ВИЩИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ЗАКЛАД
«ДОНЕЦЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ТЕХНІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»
АВТОМОБІЛЬНО-ДОРОЖНІЙ ІНСТИТУТ

«ЗАТВЕРДЖУЮ»
Директор АДІ ДВНЗ «ДонНТУ»
М. М. Чальцев
27.09.2012 р.

Кафедра «Іноземні мови»

**МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ
З ДИСЦИПЛІНИ «АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА»
ЗА ТЕМОЮ «КРАЇНОЗНАВСТВО» (ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТІВ
1-ГО КУРСУ ВСІХ НАПРЯМІВ ПІДГОТОВКИ)**

21/66-2012-11

«РЕКОМЕНДОВАНО»
Навчально-методична комісія
факультету
«Автомобільні дороги та
аеродроми»
Протокол № 7
від 21.03.2012 р.

«РЕКОМЕНДОВАНО»
Кафедра
«Іноземні мови»
Протокол № 6
від 23.02.2012 р.

УДК 539.41.(07)

Методичні вказівки з дисципліни «Англійська мова» за темою «Країнознавство» (для студентів 1-го курсу всіх напрямів підготовки) [Електронний ресурс] / укладачі: Т. В. Мудра, К. А. Петров. – Електрон. дані. – Горлівка: ДВНЗ «ДонНТУ» АДІ, 2012. – 1 електрон. опт. диск (CD-R): 12 см. – Систем. вимоги: Pentium; 32 Mb RAM; WINDOWS 98/2000/NT/XP; MS Word 97–2000. – Назва з титул. екрану.

Методичні вказівки містять систематизоване викладання навчальної дисципліни «Англійська мова», що складається з навчальних текстів, системи дотекстових та післятекстових завдань, лексичних вправ.

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Автомобільно-дорожній інститут, 2012

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1 THE DAWN OF BRITISH HISTORY

1.1 The Celts

Celt	кельт
B.C. = before Christ = before our era	
A.D. = anno Domini (Lat.) = our era	
Iberian	ібер
tribe	рід, плем 'я
Briton	британець; <i>іст.</i> бритт
clan	клан
to invade	вторгатися
acquainted with	обізнаний з
copper	мідь
tin	олово
iron	залізо
herd	стадо
common	спільний
sword	меч
spear	спис
to worship	поклонятися

About 3000 years B.C. many parts of Europe, including the British Isles, were inhabited by a people called Iberians who are still found in the North of Spain (later they were mixed with the Celts).

During the period from the 6th to the 3rd century B.C. a people called the Celt spread all over Europe from the east to the west. More than one Celtic tribe invaded Britain. From time to time these tribes were attacked and overcome by other Celtic tribes from the continent. Tribes of Scots crossed over to Ireland and settled there. Later the Scots returned to the larger island and in time the name of Scotland was given to the country. Powerful Celtic tribes, the Britons, held most of the country, and the southern half of the island was named Britain after them.

The Celts had no towns, they lived in villages. They were acquainted with the use of copper, tin, and iron. They kept large herds of cattle and sheep and cultivated crops. The Celtic tribes of the Britons, who inhabited the south-eastern parts of the island, made their houses of wood while the other Celts made them of skins.

Some of the Celtic tribes were quite large and fighting was common among them. In times of war the Celts wore skins and painted their faces. They were armed with swords and spears.

The Celts worshipped Nature. They lived under a primitive system. They worked collectively in clans or family communities, they owned common property and were all-equal. In the last centuries B.C. and the first centuries A.D. the Celts were in a period of transition from a primitive communal society to a class society.

Questions:

1. What do you know about the Iberians?
2. What do you know about the occupations of the Celts, their arms, and their social system?
3. Describe a Celt attacking the enemy.
4. Prove that the Celts were at a higher stage of social development than the Iberians.
5. Why did the primitive people have to live collectively?

1.2 The Roman Conquest of Britain

Roman	римський
conquest	завоювання
to conquer	завойовувати
Gaul	галл
slave	раб
Julius Caesar	Юлій Цезарь
to reach	досягати
the Channel	Ла-Манш
in spite of	незважаючи на
courage	хоробрість, відвага
to drive	проганяти
dweller	житель
warrior	воїн
inequality	нерівність
nobility	родова знать
barbaric	варварський, первісний

In the first century A.D. the Romans who ruled all of the civilized world at that time conquered Britain. Two thousand years ago the Celts were living in tribes. Roman society differed greatly from that of the Celts. It was a slave society divided into antagonistic classes, slaves and slave-owners. One of the last countries to be conquered by Rome was France. The war against the Gauls, who were Celtic tribes, lasted for eight years. In the course of his campaigns Caesar reached the Channel. In 55 B.C. the Roman army of 10,000 men crossed the Channel and invaded Britain. The Celts fought bravely for their independence, but they were not strong enough, in spite of their courage, to drive the Romans off. Although Julius Caesar came to Britain twice in the course of two years, he was not able to conquer it. In 43 A.D. the Roman army invaded Britain and conquered the South-East. Other parts of the country were taken from time to time during the next 40 years. Straight roads were built for the legions to march quickly. They can still be found in Britain today.

The civilized Romans were city dwellers and they began to build towns, splendid villages (York, Gloucester, Lincoln, London). The Roman towns were

military stations surrounded by walls for defense, which were guarded by the Roman warriors. Among the Celts inequality began to grow – the tribal chiefs and nobility became richer than other members of the tribe. The noble Celts adopted the mode of life of their conquerors. They lived in rich houses and dressed like Romans.

In the 3rd–4th centuries the power of the Roman Empire gradually weakened. Early in the 5th century (407) the Roman legions were recalled from Britain to defend the central provinces from the attacks of the Barbaric and Germanic tribes.

Questions:

1. How did the way of life in the Roman Empire differ from the life of the Celts in the 1st century A.D.?
2. What were the main differences between the slave-owning system and the primitive communal social system?
3. By what means did the Romans secure their position in Britain?
4. How did the Roman way of life influence the life of the Celts?

1.3 The Anglo-Saxon Conquest of Britain

legion	леґіон
to remain	залишатися
to migrate	переселяться
the Jutes	юти
fiercely	запекло
to merge	злитися
engaged	зайнятий
cultivating	обробка
arable	орний
plough	плуг
arable-farming	землеробство
medieval	середньовічний

After the Roman legions left Britain the Celts remained independent but not for long. From the middle of the 5th century they had to defend the country against the attacks of the Germanic tribes from the continent. In the 5th century the first Jutes and then other Germanic tribes, the Saxons and the Angles, began to migrate to Britain. In 449 the Jutes landed in Kent and that was the beginning of the conquest. The British natives fought fiercely against the invaders and it took more than a hundred and fifty years for the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes to conquer the country. The new conquerors brought about changes. They disliked towns preferring to live in small villages. They destroyed the Roman towns and villages. The roads were broken. The Jutes, the Saxons and the Angles were closely alike in speech and customs and they gradually merged into one people. They called the

Celts «welsh» which mean «foreigners» as they did not understand the Celtic language. The Anglo-Saxon villages were small. Nearly all the villages were engaged in cultivating the land. Corn was grown on the arable land that is ploughed land. They used the two-field system (the land was given a rest every second year). The plough was made of wood covered with iron. Besides arable farming, they continued cattle breeding, hunting and fishing. There was very little trading at that time. Roads were very poor. This natural economy predominated in Britain in early medieval times. By the beginning of the 9th century changes had taken place in Anglo-Saxon society. Rich landowners were given great power over the peasants. The king's warriors and officials held more land and they ruled the country.

Questions:

1. When did the Germanic tribes (the Anglo-Saxons) invade Britain?
2. Where did the Germanic tribes come from?
3. What changes did the new conquerors bring to Britain?
4. What was the fate of the Celts?
5. Describe the Anglo-Saxon village.
6. What were the customary methods of cultivating the land?

1.4 Establishment of the Kingdom of England

branch	гілка
the Danes	датчани
well armed	добре озброєний
dagger	кинжал
battleaxe	бойова сокира
bow	лук
raid	набіг
thus	так
further	далі
to drive	виганяти
trader	торговець
skilful	вправний
earldom	графство
clergy	духовенство
throne	трон

For centuries a struggle went on between the little Anglo-Saxon kingdoms. At the end of the 8th century another branch of the Germanic people began to attack Britain. The Danes were of the same Germanic race as the Anglo-Saxons themselves. The Danes still lived in tribes. They were well armed with swords, spears, daggers, battleaxes and bows. In 793 the Danes carried out their first raids in Britain. Thus began the fourth conquest of Britain. They burnt churches and

monasteries. Their raids were successful because the Kingdom of England had neither a regular army nor a fleet in the North Sea to meet them.

In the 10th century under the rule of Alfred the Great the Saxon monarchy was further consolidated and won several victories over the Danes. The Danes were not driven out of the country, but they were made subjects of Wessex. They were not very much different from the Anglo-Saxons among whom they lived because they were also of Germanic origin. The Danes influenced the development of the country greatly. They were good sailors and traders. They were skilful shipbuilders. The whole country formed the United Kingdom. At the beginning of the 11th century England was conquered by the Danes once more – The Danish king Canute (1017–1035) became king of Denmark, Norway and England. He made England the center. But he was often away from England in his kingdom of Denmark and so he divided the country into four parts called earldoms. They were Wessex, Mercia, Northumbria and East Anglia. The earls ruled over great territories and became very powerful. The clergy grew more powerful. After the death of Canute an Anglo-Saxon king came to the throne (1042) and the line of Danish kings came to an end.

Questions:

1. Why was the unification of Anglo-Saxon kingdoms into one kingdom in the 9th century necessary?
2. How did the Danish settlers in England influence the development of the country in the 10th–11th centuries?
3. How was the United Kingdom of England governed in the 10th–11th centuries?
4. How did the Danish king Canute secure his power in England?

1.5 The Norman Conquest of England

invasion	вторгнення
descendant	нащадок
duke	герцог
to subdue	підкоряти
crown	корона
uprising	повстання
fierce	жорстокий
crop	врожай
to land	висаджуватися (на берег)

Four different people invaded England. First came the Celts in the 6th century B.C., then the Romans in the 1st century A.D. They were followed by the Anglo-Saxons in the 5th century. After them came the Danes at the end of the 8th century. In the 13th century England was invaded by the Normans. This was the 5th and the last invasion of England.

Many changes came about in the life of the Normans and the Danes after the 9th century. By the 11th century the Danes had finally settled down as subjects of the English kings. As time went on they gradually mixed with the Anglo-Saxons among whom they lived. But the Normans who had settled down in France lived among the French people, who were a different people, with different manners, customs and languages. These descendants of the Northmen who settled in northern France in the 9th century became the new conquerors of England, in 1066 William, the Duke of Normandy, began to gather an army to invade Britain. William wanted the English throne. He began preparations for a new war to fight for the Crown. Many big sailing-boats were built to carry the army across the Channel. William landed in the South of England and the battle between the Normans and Anglo-Saxons took place on the 14th of October 1066 at a little village in the neighborhood of the town, now called Hastings. The victory at Hastings was only the beginning of the conquest. It took several years for William and his barons to subdue the whole of England. Thus the Norman Duke became the king of England – William I or William the Conqueror. He ruled England for 21 years (1066–1087). There were several uprisings in the North and William, who was a fierce man, ruined Anglo-Saxon villages, cottages, killed many people, destroyed crops and orchards.

Questions:

1. What was there in common between the Danish and Norman raids on the countries of Western Europe in the 9th century?
2. What was the reason and the pretext for the Norman invasion?
3. What facts prove that the Norman army was greatly superior to the Anglo-Saxon army?

2 THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND CULTURE FORMATION

Gaelic	гельський
Manx	мова жителів острова Мен
Cornish	корнуольський, корнійський
antiquity	давній світ
intended	що призначається
to resemble	мати схожість
Sanskrit	санскрит
Dutch	голландський
extinct	що вийшов з ужитку
Gothic	готський
Viking	вікінг

2.1 Languages of the British Isles

It may surprise you to know that until a few centuries ago there were many natives of what we call the British Isles who did not speak English. The Western land of Wales spoke Welsh, in the farthest north and the islands of Scotland the language was Gaelic and a similar language Irish Gaelic was spoken in Ireland, Manx was the language of the Isle of Man, and Cornish that of the south-western top of Britain.

We are not talking about dialects (localized versions of a language) which often contain alternative words or phrases for certain things, but which are forms of English. Welsh Gaelic, Manx and Cornish are complete languages with their own grammar, poetry and stories – all that we call culture.

2.2 The History of the English language

We may speak of English as having its beginning with the conquest and settlement of a large part of the island of Britain by the Germanic tribes from the European continent in the mid-fifth century, although the earliest written documents belong to the seventh century. Of course these people did not, upon their arrival in England, suddenly begin to speak new language, intended for the occasion. The history of English goes back much further. English is one of a family of languages called Indo-European. The languages of this family, which includes most of the modern European languages, as well as such important languages of antiquity as Latin, Greek and Sanskrit, all resemble each other in a number of ways, particularly in vocabulary. One needs no training in the fine points of philology to see that the similarities between forms like the English «father», German «Vater», Latin «pater», Greek «pater» and Sanskrit «pitr», all of which have the same meaning, are not likely to be the result of an accident.

Within the Indo-European family of languages there are several subfamilies,

consisting of languages especially closely related. English belongs to the Germanic branch of Indo-European and is a close relative of such languages as German, Dutch, the Scandinavian languages and the now extinct Gothic.

2.3 Invasion

What makes the Scottish, Welsh, English and Northern Irish different from each other?

About 2,000 years ago the British Isles were inhabited by the Celts who originally came from continental Europe. During 1,000 years there were many invasions. The Romans came from Italy in 43 A.D. and, in calling the country «Britannia», gave Britain its name. The Angles and Saxons came from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands in the 5th century and England got its name from this invasion (Angle – lends).

The Vikings arrived from Denmark and Norway throughout the 9th century and in 1066 the Normans invaded from France.

This invasion drove the Celts into what are now Wales and Scotland, and they remained, of course, in Ireland.

The English, on the other hand, are the descendants of all the invaders, but are more Anglo-Saxons than anything else.

These various origins explain many of the differences found between England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland – differences in education, religion and the legal systems, but most obviously, in language.

Questions:

1. Why didn't many natives of what we call the British Isles speak English until a few centuries ago?
2. What family does the English language belong to?
3. How did it happen that Scottish, English and Northern Irish differ from each other?
4. What's the difference between the dialect and the language?
5. What makes the Scottish, Welsh, English and Northern Irish different from each other?

2.4 Three Major Periods in the Evolution of English

addition	поповнення, додавання
to compound	сполучати
eventually	зрештою
extension	поширення
borrowing	запозичення
to derive	походити; одержувати
acquisitiveness	накопичення
opportunity	сприятлива обставина

We can distinguish three major periods in the evolution of English. The 1st, called Old English (OE), covers the period from the beginnings of the language to about 1100; the 2nd, Middle English (ME), from 1100 to 1500, and Modern English from 1500 to the present.

During the Old English period, most additions to the English vocabulary were based on native English words. Old words were given new meanings, new words were formed by the addition of prefixes or suffixes, or by compounding. Of foreign languages the most influential was Latin. The Scandinavians also influenced the language of English during the Old English period. From the 8th century, Scandinavians had raided and eventually settled in England, especially in the north and the east. This prolonged if unfriendly contact had a considerable and varied influence on the English vocabulary.

The Middle English period was marked by a great extension of foreign influence on English. The Norman Conquest in 1066 brought England under French rule. The English language, though it did not die, was for a time of only secondary importance. French became the language of the upper classes in England. The variety of French they spoke is now called Anglo – French. The lower classes continued to speak English but many English words were borrowed from French.

Modern English had a period of even wider borrowing. English still derives much of its learned vocabulary from Latin and Greek. English has also borrowed words from nearly all the languages of Europe. And with the modern period of linguistic acquisitiveness English has found opportunities even farther afield. From the period of the Renaissance voyages of discovery through the days when the sun never set upon the British Empire and up to the present, a steady stream of new words has flowed into the language to match the new objects and experiences which English speakers have encountered all over the world.

I. Old English – the beginning of the language to about 1100.

Additions to the language were based on native English words.

Latin – the most influential of foreign languages.

Scandinavian influence on the English vocabulary.

II. Middle English – 1100–1500.

Great extension of foreign influence.

1066 – The Norman Conquest.

English for a time of only secondary importance.

French borrowings.

III. Modern English – from 1500 to the present.

A period of even wider borrowing. Borrowings from nearly all the languages of Europe.

Questions:

1. What major periods in the evolution of English can we distinguish? What period of time do they cover?

2. What was the way of the language formation during the Old English period?

3. What was the reason for the great extension of foreign influence on English in the Middle English Period?

4. Why was the Modern English period a period of even wider borrowings?

2.5 The Influence of the invasion by the Germanic Tribes on the English Language

incomprehensible	незбагнений
horde	орда
to force	примушувати
to retreat	відступати
to venture	ризикувати
pagan	язичник
to guess	здогадуватися
ancient	стародавній
origin	походження
trace	риса, слід

The Germanic tribes who settled in Britain in the fifth century spoke the very closely related Germanic tongues of their continental homelands. From these developed the English language. In fact, the words English and England are derived from the name of one of these early Germanic peoples, the Angles. English had been spoken in England, changing gradually as languages must, until the earliest written records of English language are all but incomprehensible to the speaker of Modern English without special training.

* * *

As soon as the Britons were left to themselves, they had very little peace for many years. Searovers came sailing in ships from other countries, and the Britons were always busy trying to defend themselves. Among these invaders were some Germanic tribes called Angles, Saxons and Jutes (who lived in the northern and central parts of Europe). They spoke different dialects of the West Germanic language from which modern English developed. A wild and fearless race, they came in hordes from over the North Sea and, try as they might, the Britons could never drive them away. And many a battle was fought by the Britons until at last they were forced to retreat to the west of Britain: to Wales, Cornwall and Strathclyde. Those who ventured to stay became the slaves of the invaders and were forced to adopt many of their customs and learn to speak their languages.

* * *

The Angles, Saxons and Jutes were pagans, that is to say, they believed in many gods. The gods of the Anglo – Saxons were: Tu or Tuesco – god of Darkness, Woden – god of War, Thor – The Thunderer, and Freia – goddess of Prosperity. When people learned to divide up time into weeks and the week into seven days, they gave the days the names of their gods. It is not hard to guess that Sunday is the

day of the Sun, Monday – the day of the Moon, Tuesday – the day of the god Tiesco, Wednesday – Woden's day, Thursday – Thor's day, Friday – Freia's day, and Saturday – Saturn's day (Saturn was the god of Time worshiped by ancient Romans).

Questions:

1. What is the origin of the words «English» and «England»?
2. What was the reason for the necessity for the Britons to adopt the Germanic tribe's customs and learn to speak their language?
3. What traces of writing can be found in early Britain?
4. What were the relations between the English and the French after 1066?

2.6 The Anglo-Saxon Dialects

Kent	Кент
Sussex	Суссекс
Essex	Ессекс
Wessex	Уессекс
Mercia	Мерсія
Northumbria	Нортумберія
Northumbrian	Нортумберлендський
consequences	наслідки
supremacy	панування
to extend	розширювати
domain	володіння
stronghold	фортеця
existence	існування
inscription	рунічний надпис

Britain became divided into seven kingdoms: Kent, Sussex, Essex, Wessex, Mercia, East Anglia, Northumbria which were constantly at war with one another. Four dialects were spoken in these seven kingdoms:

1) the Northumbrian dialect was spoken by the Angles who lived to the north of the river Humber, in the north-east of England; 2) the Mercian dialect was spoken by the Angles who lived between the river Humber and the Thames; 3) the West-Saxon dialect, or Wessex, was spoken by the Saxons who lived to the south of the Thames; 4) and the fourth a minor dialect. Kentish was the language of the Jutes; the language of Scotland, Ireland and Wales remained Celtic.

The 7th century was the century of Northumbrian supremacy. The king of Northumbria Edwin extended his domain to the river Forth and built his stronghold there, which he called Edinburgh. He was an early convert to Christianity and very soon Northumbria became a cultural center. It was here that Ceaddmon, the first Anglo-Saxon poet, created his religious poem in Anglo-Saxon.

The Angles, Saxons and Jutes fought with one another for supreme power: they nevertheless became one nation in the course of a few centuries. The first king to rule over all of them was Egbert, king of Wessex. He was made king at the beginning of the 9th century. Most of the works and documents in Old English that are in existence today rewritten in the Wessex dialect of Anglo-Saxon.

* * *

By the time the Angles and Saxons conquered Britain, they had already had letters of their own called «runes» which they carved on stone and wood, but they had no written literature yet, and the stories and poems they made up had to be memorized. Those were brought to Britain, and runic inscriptions made in Britain are still in existence.

The conquest of England by the Norman's began in 1066 with the battle at Hastings, where the English fought against the Norman's. The conquest was complete in 1071.

Who were those Norman's who conquered England? They were Vikings or «Northmen», men from the North. Some 150 years before the conquest of England they came to a part of France, opposite England, the part which we now call Normandy. There they adopted the French language of their new home in France. They became French.

What did the Norman Conquest do to England? It gave England French kings and nobles. The Normans also brought with them the French language. After the Norman Conquest there were three languages in England. There was Latin, the language of Church and the language in that all learned men wrote and spoke the kings wrote their laws in Latin for some time after the Conquest. Then there was French, the language which the kings and nobles spoke and which many people wrote. Finally, there was the English language, which remained the language of the masses. Some men knew all these languages, many knew two, but most of the people knew only one. There were some people who understood the French language though they could not speak it. Rich people who owned land – the landowners, often knew French and Latin. But poor people, the peasants, did not understand French and Latin. They understood only English.

In time, however, came the general use of the English language. About 1350 English became the language of law.

But the English language when it came into general use was not quite the same as it used to be before the Conquest. The grammar remained, but many words came into English from the French language.

Questions:

1. What do you know about the Anglo-Saxon dialects?
2. Who was the first king to rule over the Angles, Saxons and Jutes?
3. Who were the Normans who conquered England?
4. What did the Norman Conquest do to England?

3 FROM THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

3.1 The Great Charter (1215) and Parliament

the Great Charter	Велика Хартія
parliament	парламент
power	влада, сила
church	церква
to refuse	відмовлятися
to revolt	повставати
to sign	підписувати
right	право
serf	кріпак
oppression	пригноблення
to limit	обмежити
council	рада
to dominate	домінувати, переважати

The Middle Ages in England was a period of feudal wars, a period of struggle for power between the kings and the Church, between kings and powerful barons. The kings took large sums of money from the barons for the wars in Europe. Those who refused to give money were arrested.

In 1215 the barons revolted and soon had a large army against the king. King John stood alone. He had to sign the Great Charter (Magna Crater), a document where the rights of the Englishmen were written down. Of course, the Great Charter did not mean freedom for the masses of the people who at that time were serfs. But later on, in the 17th and 19th centuries, when the English people revolted against oppression, they took the Great Charter as the banner of the revolution.

The Great Charter limited the power of the king. A council of twenty five barons was organized to control the king. That was the beginning of the English Parliament. At first it was dominated by the great barons, but at the end of the 13th century the English Parliament was divided into the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

Questions

1. Why did the barons revolt against the king?
2. Did the Great Charter bring freedom to the masses of the English people?
3. How did the Great Charter limit the power of the king?
4. When was the English Parliament divided into the House of Lords and the House of Commons?

3.2 The Peasants' Revolt of 1381

tax	ПОДАТОК
one shilling a head	ПО ШИЛІНГУ З ГОЛОВИ
collector	ЗБИРАЧ
supporter	ПРИХИЛЬНИК
the Tower of London	Тауер
thus	ТАКИМ ЧИНОМ

The war with France lasted for more than a hundred years (1337–1453). The people of England had to pay for the war. In 1381 a tax of one shilling a head was taken by the government from every man or woman above fifteen years of age. The peasants did not want to pay the tax. In some villages they attacked and killed tax collectors. Then they gathered in two large armies and went to London, the city which after the Norman Conquest became the capital of England.

In London the peasants had many supporters. They helped the peasants to enter the city. The peasants surrounded the Tower of London where the king lived at that time. Watt Tyler, one of the leaders of the revolt, was sent to speak to the king, but the king's soldiers killed him.

The peasants then left London, but on the way home they were attacked by the king's soldiers. Hundreds of peasants were killed. Thus the king put an end to the revolt. But the peasants' revolt of 1381 was an important event in the history of England. It showed that a serf wanted to be a free peasant farmer.

Questions:

1. Why did the English peasants revolt?
2. Who was sent to speak to the king?
3. In what way did the king put an end to the revolt?

3.3 The Rise of England in the 16th Century

rise	ПІДЙОМ
rural	СІЛЬСЬКИЙ
trade	ТОРГІВЛЯ
decline	ЗАНЕПАД
feudalism	ФЕОДАЛІЗМ
discovery	ВІДКРИТТЯ
wealth	ДОБРОБУТ

During the Middle Ages England was more rural than, for example, France. Its towns were smaller and far away from the centers of the world trade. In the 16th century they began to grow and England became one of the most powerful countries in the world.

One of the most important factors was the early decline of feudalism and the rise of capitalism. At that time English farmers began to grow a lot of sheep for

wool. Those peasants who had to leave their villages found work in the growing textile industry in the towns. The English woolen cloth was exported to many European countries.

To develop trade with other countries England built ships. After the great geographical discoveries, big ships were sent not only to Europe, but also to India and America. The growing trade brought wealth to the new capitalists in England.

England also built fast ships for the war with Spain. At that time Spain had the largest and strongest fleet in the world. In 1588 England won a great victory over the Spanish fleet and became one of the greatest sea powers in the world.

Questions:

1. Why did the towns begin to grow?
2. What did England export to other countries?
3. How did England become one of the greatest sea powers in the world?

3.4 The English Bourgeois Revolution (1640–1660)

bourgeois	буржуазний
bourgeoisie	буржуазія
to dismiss	розпустити
to oppose	ставати проти, чинити опір
to execute	страчувати
to disappoint	розчаровувати
protector	протектор (титул Олівера Кромвеля)

With the development of capitalism, the English bourgeoisie was becoming richer and wanted to have a say in the government. The first 40 years of the 17th century was a period of growing conflict between the King and the Parliament, representing the interests of the bourgeoisie.

King Charles I was at war with Spain and France and wanted money for it. The Parliament refused to give the money. Then the king dismissed the Parliament and for more than ten years ruled England without it.

When the Parliament opened again in 1640, it opposed the king. Both sides began to prepare openly for war. The king and his soldiers were in Oxford. The soldiers of the Parliament with Oliver Cromwell at their head were in London. The Parliament won a victory in the civil war, which lasted several (twelve) years.

In 1649, King Charles I was executed as an enemy of his country, and England was proclaimed a republic with Oliver Cromwell at its head. O. Cromwell became the Protector of the new republic – but the people were disappointed with the results of the revolution. Two years after Cromwell's death (1658), the monarchy was restored. The government was too weak and the new Parliament decided to have a king. In 1660 Charles II was proclaimed king of England. The English Revolution ended in a compromise between the bourgeoisie and the monarchy.

Questions:

1. Why was the Parliament in conflict with the king?
2. Who was the leader of the English Revolution?
3. When was England proclaimed a republic?
4. How did the English Revolution end?

3.5 The Industrial Revolution(1760s–1850s)

workshop	майстерня
machinery	машини
invention	винахід
to smelt	виплавляти
metallurgy	металургія
purpose	ціль, мета
steam engine	паровий двигун
threshing machine	молотарка

In the period between 1760s and 1850s Britain became the first industrial country in the world, «the workshop of the world». It was the period of the growth of large factories using new machinery.

Early industrialization in Britain was connected with many important technical inventions, which were made at that time. The people learned to use coal for smelting iron. That was a very important factor for the development of modern metallurgy. Iron was used for various purposes: the first iron bridge was built in 1779 and first iron ship in 1790.

As you know, the machines in the first factories were driven by waterpower. In 1764 James Watt invented the steam engine and twenty years later steam engines were used in the first factories of textile industry. The steam engine could drive various machines, carry goods and people more quickly and more cheaply. In 1807 Robert Fulton (an American) constructed the first steamship, and the first steam locomotive was constructed by George Stephenson in England in 1814. The Liverpool and Manchester Railway was opened in 1825.

Technical progress was also made in agriculture. For example, the invention of the threshing machine not only made the fanner's work easier and quicker, but also «freed» a large number of people for work in industry.

This period in Britain's history is sometimes called the Industrial Revolution.

Questions:

1. What important inventions were made in the period between 1760s and 1850s?
2. How is this period sometimes called in Britain's history?

3.6 The Chartist Movement (1857–1848)

Chartist	чаргіст
to appear	з'являтися
to toil	працювати
trade union	профспілка
petition	петиція
charter	хартія, грамота; статут
the People's Charter	програма чартистів
to demand	вимагати
to reject	відхиляти

With the development of industrial capitalism, the industrial proletariat appeared in Britain by the end of the 18th century.

The Industrial Revolution and the wars for colonies did not make the working people of Britain rich. The new machines left many workers and peasants out of work. Thousands of people immigrated to the United States, Canada, later to Australia, New Zealand. Those who had work toiled for 14 or 16 hours a day. Children began to work at six or eight years of age and worked for 12 hours a day.

The industrial workers began to organize trade unions and to fight for their interests and rights.

In 1837, the London Working Men's Association prepared a petition and called it the People's Charter. The workers demanded social and political reforms. The Charter was sent to other industrial towns in Britain. The workers held meetings and demonstrations and signed the Charter. The Charter was also read in Parliament, but the members of Parliament rejected it. There were battles in the streets, strikes all over the country. Many workers were arrested and sent to prison.

Chartism was the first working class political movement in Britain and in the world.

Questions:

1. How long did the workers have to work in the 19th century?
2. How did they fight for their interests and rights?
3. What did they demand in the People's Charter?
4. How can you characterize the Chartist movement?

3.7 The Rise and Fall of the British Empire

raw materials	сировина
self-governing	самоврядний
dominion	домініон
governor	губернатор, правитель
to intensify	посилювати

In the 17th century Britain had a large fleet and established its first overseas colonies. Its ships carried the products of the British industries all over the world and brought back food and raw materials.

Large territories in India, Australia, America and Africa became parts of the British Empire. Britain sent soldiers and clerks to these overseas lands to look after its property. Many people from Britain moved to these lands to live there. Some colonies were self-governing or dominions, such as Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Others like India and Africa were ruled by governors from Britain. The English language became an official language of these countries. At one time the British Empire covered one fifth of the earth and had one quarter of the world's population.

At the end of the 19th century Britain began to lose industrial supremacy to the United States and Germany. The capitalists exported money to different countries, where labor and raw materials were cheap, but at home industry and agriculture were not progressing. The peoples of the colonial countries began to struggle for independence.

The major events of the 20th century intensified national liberation movement in India, Burma and Pakistan. After the Second World War these and many other countries in Africa became independent.

Questions:

1. When did Britain become a colonial power?
2. What countries once were parts of the British Empire?
3. How' large was the British Empire?
4. Which British colonies became independent after World War II?

4 GREAT BRITAIN TODAY

4.1 General Facts about the British Isles

plain	рівнина
navigable	судоплавний
loch	озеро
due	обумовлений
urban	міський
mild	м'який, помірний

The British Isles consist of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and more than 5,000 smaller islands.

The British Isles are divided into two independent states: the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland (the Irish Republic).

Britain or Great Britain is England, Scotland and Wales. Northern Ireland is sometimes called the province of Ulster. It also belongs to Great Britain.

The Republic of Ireland is southern Ireland. It is independent and has its own government in Dublin, the capital of the republic.

London is the capital of the United Kingdom or Britain. Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland, Cardiff of Wales and Belfast of Northern Ireland.

Great Britain can be divided into two parts: lowland Britain and highland Britain. Lowland Britain is in the south-east and highland Britain is in the northwest. The Highlands of Scotland are the highest mountains in the British Isles. The highest peak in the Highlands is Ben Nevis (1,343 m) Snowdon is the highest mountain in Wales. Lowland Britain is a rich plain. There are many hills there, but they are never higher than 300 m.

British rivers are not very long but they are deep. Big ships can enter ports at some distance from the coast. In the south of England the Thames (336 km) is navigable for big ships as far as the city of London. Lakes are found in the Lake District in England and in the Highlands of Scotland, where they are called lochs. Loch Ness, which is one of the largest lakes in Scotland, is famous for the «Loch Ness monster». In Great Britain there are about 4,000 km of navigable canals.

Woods make up only about 8 percent of the territory of Britain. At one time oak forests covered the greater part of lowland Britain, but there are only a few oak forests left.

Britain is very rich in coal. Natural gas and oil have been discovered in the British sector of the North Sea.

Britain has mild winters, not very hot summers and a lot of rain all the year round. The mild climate is due to the warm Gulf Stream flowing from the Gulf of Mexico to Western Europe.

The population of the United Kingdom in 1990 was more than 57,411

million. About 20 percent of the British people are rural dwellers, but only 10 per cent really live in the country. About 40 per cent of the British people live in urban areas, whose centres are the cities of London, Glasgow, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Bradford and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Questions:

1. How many independent states are there on the British Isles?
2. What is the capital of Scotland?
3. What is the highest peak in the Highlands of Scotland?
4. How long is the River Thames?
5. What is the name of the lake in Scotland, which is famous for its monster?
6. Is there any oak forest in Britain?
7. Why are winters mild in Britain?
8. What is the population of the United Kingdom?
9. What cities do you know in Britain?

4.2 London, the Capital

gradually	поступово
silent	мовчазний
royal	королівський
fortress	фортеця
raven	ворон
chimes	дзвони, куранти
chimney	димар
to scatter	розкидати

London is the capital of the United Kingdom. It is one of the largest cities in the world. More than 8 million people live in Greater London.

London was first built on two low hills on the banks of the Thames. After the Romans left Britain in the 5th century, London became an important place, it was a great trading center. In the 11th century William the Conqueror made London his capital. The Great Fire of London in 1666 destroyed many wooden houses and dirty streets. Gradually London began to grow. The villages around it grew. They became towns. The towns grew into a large area of houses, shops and factories, which now form Greater London.

The oldest part of London is the City. It is the business center of London. During the day it is full of people, but at the end of the day the people go home and the City becomes silent and almost empty.

By the Thames is the Tower of London, one of the oldest and most famous buildings in Britain. It used to be a royal palace, a fortress and a prison. Now it is open for visitors. It is an old tradition to keep ravens in the Tower. Charles II said in 1631 that if the ravens ever left the Tower, it would mean the end of England. A special guard is kept to give them food and look after them.

The Houses of Parliament are in the part of London called the City of Westminster. They stand on the north side of the Thames. Here you can listen to the chimes of Big Ben, one of the biggest bells in the world. If you stand beside the Houses of Parliament you can look down the street called Whitehall. Here are the main government offices. Near Whitehall is a narrow street called Downing Street. The Prime Minister lives at № 10 Downing Street. The Queen lives in Buckingham Palace, but there are other royal palaces in London too.

The architecture of London streets is a mixture of old and new. The buildings are of different height and styles. On the roofs you will see a lot of chimney pots. The view of the great historic buildings is the most beautiful if it is seen from a bridge. There are fifteen bridges over the River Thames.

London has more theatres and concert halls, more picture galleries and museums, than any other city in Britain. The British Museum, for instance, has a wonderful art collection. It is also one of the most famous and important libraries in the world. The National Gallery, which is in the very center of London, houses the works by almost all the greatest European painters. The Tate Gallery has two sections: the British school from the 18th century, and modern foreign schools (since 1850).

London is also Britain's largest port, a national and international, commercial and financial centre and a major industrial area.

London does not at first look like an industrial city. Industry has moved out of London, especially during the last twenty years. Factories are scattered in the older city districts, where they are often surrounded by streets of small houses. Factories built 40 or 50 years ago are about 16 kilometers from the centre of the city.

Questions:

1. What is the population of Greater London?
2. When did London become the capital of England?
3. What is the oldest part of London?
4. What is one of the oldest and most famous buildings in London?
5. Where does the Queen live?
6. How can you characterise the architecture of London?
7. What is the British Museum famous for?
8. What can you see in the National Gallery and the Tate Gallery in London?
9. Does London look like an industrial city?

4.3 British Government

hereditary	спадковий
constituency	виборчий округ
vote	ГОЛОС
responsible	ВІДПОВІДАЛЬНИЙ
environment	ДОВКІЛЛЯ
merely	ПРОСТО, ТІЛЬКИ

to suggest	пропонувати
to sign	підписувати
unfair	несправедливий

The government in Britain is divided into three sections, the elected House of Commons, the non-elected House of Lords and the hereditary monarch.

The UK is divided into 650 areas called constituencies. Each constituency elects one person to represent them in the House of Commons. These people or candidates can be any British person except for a few cases. The candidate usually represents a political party for example the Conservative (Tory) Party, Labour, Liberal, Green (Ecology) or Nationalist parties. The candidate with the most votes, even if it is less than 50 %, represents their constituency as the Member of Parliament (MP) for the period of time up until the next general election, anything up to five years later.

If one party has 326 or more seats then they form the government, the leader of the party becomes the Prime Minister and he or she chooses 20 members of their party to form the cabinet. Each member of the cabinet is responsible for one area of the government, for example, the minister for the environment, the minister for health or the Chancellor of the Exchequer (finance).

These ministers are responsible for their department in the civil service who are the people who tell ministers any information they need to know and any decisions which need to be made. The civil service workers do not work for a particular political party but represent the government no matter which party it is formed from. Most civil service workers have been privately educated and attended Oxbridge universities.

The House of Lords has around two to three hundred active members. They are not paid for their political work but merely debate a decision taken in parliament and suggest any changes to a bill, which they consider necessary before sending it to the monarch to be signed. The monarch can refuse to sign a bill as they see fit but has not done so for over two hundred years.

Along with the national government, there is also a local government system for each of the 55 administrative regions known as counties. This local government is responsible for the roads, schools, hospitals and so on for their own county.

Some people in Britain think that the election system is unfair and should be changed but neither the Conservative nor the Labour parties (the two largest) have any wish to change the system at the moment.

Questions:

1. How many people are elected as Members of Parliament in the House of Commons?
2. What happens to a bill which has been passed in the Commons?
3. Who is the Prime Minister?
4. The Queen is paid four million pounds a year, do you think this is too much? Why?

4.4 Religion Today

established church	державна церква
to intervene	втручатися
to prevent	запобігати
to relax	відпочивати

The Church of England or the Anglican Church is still the established church in England. The British king or Queen is still the head of the Church. However there are many other churches to which people belong:

E.g. Roman Catholic (six million), Methodists (1,150,000), Congregationalists (372,000), Baptists (338,000) and other smaller groups.

In Scotland the Presbyterian Church is well established and is separate from the Church of England. It is based on a strict form of Protestantism, which was taught by the French reformer, Calvin, and brought to Scotland by John Knox.

There is complete religious freedom in Britain but this doesn't stop people coming into religious conflict. This problem is particularly pronounced in Northern Ireland. Twenty five years ago the arguments between the Catholics and Protestants became so intense, that the police and the army have had to intervene to prevent a war between the two religions.

Britain's immigrants have also brought with them their own religions, which they continue to practice. There are Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs from the Indian subcontinent, Rastafarians (Pastas) from the West India and the largest group of Jews living in Europe.

In spite of the great variety of religions in Britain less than 5 % of people go to Church on Sundays. Most people use Sunday as a time to relax.

Questions:

1. What are the main religions in the UK?
2. From where does Presbyterianism, Catholicism, Muslimism and Sikhism come?
3. What is the most popular religion in your country?

4.5 Holidays in the UK

emergency services	аварійні служби
significance	значення
buffet meal	легка їда
fireworks	фейерверк
buttonhole	петелька

There are two different types of holidays in the UK, bank holidays and celebration days. The first type, bank holidays are national holidays and in general people don't work on these days. However if someone works for the emergency

services or in a shop, which is open on those days, then sometimes they will work. The second type, known, as celebration days are normal working days that have a special significance.

31st December. New Year's Eve – this is a special celebration when people gather together with friends or family and welcome in the New Year. Many people will go to a party on this evening and will eat a buffet meal and toast the New Year. At midnight people switch on the T.V. or the radio to hear Big Ben chime in the new year. Everybody will hold hands and sing Auld Lang Syne, a poem by Robert Burns.

Some families will also have fireworks at midnight. This day is especially popular in Scotland where it is called Hogmannay. This day usually continues until the early hours.

Auld Lang Syne

Should 'auld acquaintance be forgot,
And never brought to mind,
Should 'auld acquaintance be forgot,
For the sake of auld lang syne,
For auld lang syne my dear,
For auld lang syne,
We'll drink a cup of kindness in,
For the sake of auld lang syne.
And gie's a hand my trusty friend,
And gie's a hand of thine,
We'll drink a cup of kindness in,
For the sake of auld lang syne.

1st January. New Year's Day – this is a bank holiday and is spent continuing the celebration of the previous day. It is also an opportunity to go for a walk to see friends and wish them «Happy New Year!»

1st March. St. David's Day – this is a special celebration for St. David, the patron saint of Wales. On this day many patriotic Welshmen wear a leek or a daffodil in their buttonholes as a celebration.

13th March. Mothering Sunday – the date of this celebration changes each year to keep it as Sunday. This is a day of rest for mothers. Children will often make breakfast-in-bed for their mothers and spend the day doing good jobs in the house. Most children are grateful that this is only one day in the year!

Questions:

1. What is the difference between celebrations and bank holiday?
2. Why do people watch TV or listen to the radio on 31st December?
3. What flower is the national emblem of Wales?
4. What do you do to help your mother on Mother's Day?

* * *

to fast	поститися
resurrection	воскресіння
sinnel cake	великодній кекс
to sunbathe	приймати сонячні ванни
candyfloss	цукрова вата (карамель)
stick of rock	довга цукерка
sales	розпродаж
carnival	карнавал
ribbon	стрічка
apex	верхівка
to weave	ткати, сплітати
to sport a red rose	хизуватися розою

17th March. St Patrick's Day – this is a special day for St. Patrick the patron saint of Ireland. It is a bank holiday in Ireland but not Great Britain. On this day Irishmen wear shamrocks in their buttonholes. The shamrock was St. Patrick's demonstration of the trinity to the Irish.

1st April. Good Friday – this is the Friday before Easter and has a different date each year. It is a Christian holiday celebrating Christ's return from fasting in the desert. It is a bank holiday and many people spend the day travelling to visit friends or relatives for the weekend.

3rd April. Easter Sunday – this is the second Sunday after the first new moon in spring. The traditional emblem of Easter is the egg, a symbol of re-birth and Christ's resurrection from the grave. Children receive chocolate eggs very often and sometimes the eggs are hidden in the garden for the children to find. Many people go to church on Easter Sunday to celebrate. Many families bake a specially decorated «sinnel» cake to be eaten on this day.

4th April. Easter Monday – this is a bank holiday and a very popular time for families to visit the seaside. The roads are very busy in the morning. If the weather is good then the seaside towns at Brighton, Margate and Blackpool in particular are crowded with tourists. The beaches are full of people sunbathing and eating candyfloss or sticks of rock.

23rd April. St. George's Day – this is the national day of St. George, the patron saint of England. On this day many people sport a red rose on their jackets. It is not an official bank holiday.

2nd May. May Day – the first Monday in May is always a bank holiday. Many towns have a colourful carnival in the streets on May Day. Special dancers known as Morris dancers, dressed in brightly decorated costumes, wave their sticks and dance special routines accompanied by bell ringing. In the centre of many towns and villages a may pole is erected which has coloured ribbons draped from its apex. Children dance around the pole weaving the ribbons into a pattern. The day is spent as a celebration of the end of winter.

30th May. Spring Bank Holiday – the last Monday in May is a holiday,

which is often the first day of the sales in the shops. Many people go out bargain hunting on this day. Others visit their families or friends and this is a popular day to visit the seaside.

19th June. Fathers' Day – although fathers' day is not taken as seriously as Mothering Sunday, many fathers will wake up to cards or presents on this day, served with breakfast in bed.

Questions:

1. What does the egg symbolise at Easter time?
2. Where do people often go on Easter time?
3. What happens in the streets of towns on May Day?
4. How do people celebrate the Spring Bank holiday?

* * *

thistle	чертополох, будяк
stocking	різдвяна панчоха
to be fasting and merry making	бенкетувати та веселитися
alms-box	коробка для милостині
be financially disadvantaged	бути у фінансовій скруті

29th August. Summer Bank Holiday – the last Monday in August has always been the most busy of the holidays on the roads. As the weather in Britain is often very good in August, many people travel to the seaside or to the mountains or the forest on this day. It is a day for being out of doors with your family and for celebrating summer.

24th September. Grand parents' Day – this is not a bank holiday but is a special day when grandparents receive gifts from their grand children and possibly great-grand children.

30th November. St. Andrew's Day – although this is not a bank holiday it is a day of celebration for Scottish people all over the world. Often they wear a thistle on this day, as this is the national emblem of Scotland, St. Andrew is the saint patron of Scotland.

24th December. Christmas Eve – this is not a bank holiday but it is the beginning of Christmas week. In the evening many families will have a party and the children will put stockings at the ends of their beds in the hope that Father Christmas will visit during the night.

25th December. Christmas Day – without doubt the most popular holiday of the year. It is an official bank holiday and most people will travel to be with their families for this day. A special meal is eaten in the afternoon. In the morning many people go to church and later exchange gifts with members of their family. At 3.00 the Queen gives a special Christmas broadcast on TV and radio. The evening is often spent feasting and merry making.

26th December. Boxing Day – also a bank holiday, this is a day for visiting friends and for watching sports matches. It is generally much quieter than Christmas Day. The origin of the name is said to be from alms-boxes which collected money or gifts from people and where distributed on this day.

Questions:

1. Where is the Summer Bank holiday often spent?
2. Why is it popular to go to the seaside in August?
3. What do you do on Christmas day?
4. Do you think that making alms-boxes for people who are financially disadvantaged is a good idea? Why?

4.6 The Holiday of Christmas

to reveal	відкриватися
Advent	пришестя
tinsel	дощик, блискітки
bauble	дрібничка
frantically	нестямно
to wrap	загортати
parsnip	пастернак
to soak	просочувати
hence	отже, отож
Epiphany	хрещення
Frankincense	ладан, пахощі
Myrrh	мірріс

Christmas season. This season begins usually around six weeks before Christmas Day. It starts in earnest on 1st December with the beginning of Advent. This is the time of year in the Christian calendar when we count down the days to Jesus' birth. Many families carry on this tradition by having a calendar with 24 doors on it. One for each day of December up until Christmas Eve. Each day a door is opened and a picture is revealed, sometimes a chocolate is also behind the door. Another tradition is an Advent candle. It is marked with the numbers one to twenty four and each day a section is burned away.

Families often buy Christmas trees around a month before Christmas and it is decorated with tinsel, garlands, baubles, small decorations, sweets, coloured lights or candles. This is also the time of year when people start to send Christmas cards to one another.

Christmas Eve. This day is not a national holiday, although many people will usually take time off from work. Often the day is spent frantically shopping for last minute presents or hurriedly wrapping children's gifts.

In the evening many families stay at home, playing games or perhaps watching television. Many families go to church for midnight mess, this is a simple service which starts at midnight and is a symbol of the world waiting for the birth of Jesus.

The last thing to do before going to bed on Christmas eve is to hang up your stocking at the end of your bed and to leave a «mince pie» and a glass of sherry on the table for Father Christmas to eat when he comes visiting!

Christmas Day. This day always starts early. Children get out of bed quickly

and look to see if Father Christmas has been. If they are lucky they will find many gifts in their stockings. Oranges, nuts, sweets, small toys etc. They will also look under the tree where they may find the presents, which they hope that Santa brought with him the night before.

Also there are many goodies to be prepared in the kitchen for Christmas dinner. Most families spend the morning unwrapping presents, which are covered with coloured paper, before going to church for a family service. Even people who are not religious go to church on Christmas day, as it is a tradition.

After the church service, the families return home to an enormous Christmas dinner. This meal usually consists of a large goose or piece of beef, which is roasted in the oven with Brussels sprouts, peas, carrots, parsnips, roast potatoes and mashed potatoes. This meal is usually followed by Christmas pudding, a rich dark plum pudding. The meal usually lasts many hours and often it is accompanied by fine wine and the pulling of crackers.

After Christmas dinner families generally watch the Queen's speech on television. This is always at 3.00 o'clock on BBC 1.

At teatime not a lot is eaten, but the specialities for tea are mince pies – made from sweet mincemeat, a mixture of dry fruits, followed by Christmas Cake. This is a rich fruitcake, which is soaked with wine undecorated with lettering or pictures. The evening is mostly spent relaxing and playing games.

Boxing Day. The original of the name «Boxing Day» has two possibilities, the first is that this is the day that 'alms boxes', these are boxes in which people place money or gifts of food, are distributed to old people or to poor people.

The second proposal is that this is a day for sport, either horses racing, football matches or boxing, hence the name. At any event this is a day for visiting friends or relatives and celebrating with them. Along with Christmas Day this is a national holiday.

The twelve days of Christmas. The Christmas holiday is said to last for twelve days and on the Twelfth Day, 6th January, the tree and the decorations must be removed from the streets and houses. This day is called Epiphany and is said to be the day that the three wise men brought presents of Gold Frankincense and Myrrh to the baby Jesus.

Merry Christmas!

Chorus:

We wish you a Merry Christmas
 We wish you a Merry Christmas
 We wish you a Merry Christmas
 And a Happy New Year!

Glad tidings we bring
 To you and your kin
 We wish you a Merry Christmas
 And a Happy New Year!

Chorus

We want some figgy pudding
 We want some figgy pudding
 We want some figgy pudding
 To bring Christmas cheer.

Chorus

Questions:

1. What is the season before Christmas called?
2. How are houses in Britain decorated at Christmas?
3. What does Christmas dinner consist of?
4. Who can be seen and heard all over Britain at 3 o'clock Christmas day?
5. What presents did Jesus Christ receive from the three wise men at Epiphany?

4.7 The Cities of the UK

densely populated	густонаселений
county	графство, адміністративний округ
harsh terrain	сувора місцевість
inclement	суворий
employment	робота
marine and aero engines	корабельні та авіаційні двигуни
hosiery	трикотаж
The Pond	Понд, океан
memorabilia	пам'ятні речі
Mancunian	манчестерський
cutlery	ножеві вироби
wool	шерсть
steeped in history	переповнений історичними пам'ятниками
oil and gas fields	нафтові та газові родовища
hovercraft	корабель на повітряній подушці
tunnel	тунель
cobble	булижник
tarmac	гудроноване шосе
berth	стапель, верф

The total land area of Britain is 240,940 sq.km. and it has a population exceeding 55 million. Most of the population lives in the cities of the UK. The most densely populated region is the Southeast of England, London and the Home Counties of Surrey, West and East Sussex, Kent and Berkshire, also Essex to the north of London. The least densely populated region is the Highlands of Scotland; this is due to the harsh terrain and inclement weather.

The largest and most important city in Britain is, without a doubt, London. It has an average population of nearly eight million.

Birmingham is Britain's «second city»; its population is over a million. Thirty years ago it was one of the most important coal and metal mining centres. It is the heart of an area known as «black county», a name thought to derive from the industrial pollution of this time.

Birmingham is in the county of West Midlands and along with Coventry (40 km away) is an important centre of manufacturing industry especially the motor car factory, which dominate the area's economy and employment.

Glasgow in the county of Strathclyde in Scotland is situated on the Clyde River, which flows into the Atlantic. Today Glasgow's leading industries are shipbuilding, iron and steel working, marine and aero engines. The city also produces a variety of cottons, woollen carpets and hosiery.

Liverpool is situated on the rivers Mersey and Pee in the county of Merseyside. It has a population of three quarters of a million. It is an important import and export centre for international trade, especially to the other side of the Pond. It is also an important centre for flour milling and sugar refining. Across the Mersey from Liverpool is the town of Birkenhead, famous for its shipbuilding. Liverpool was the home of Britain's most famous export. The Beatles and many items of memorabilia can be found in the museums and shops of the city.

Manchester, situated in Greater Manchester, has a population of slightly more than Liverpool but is geographically less important as it stands on the Irwell, a tributary of the Mersey. Its main industries are electrical and heavy engineering. Many years ago the cotton industry was vital to Mancunian life and employed nearly third of the city's workforce, today however modern technology means those fewer and fewer workers are needed.

Sheffield, situated in South Yorkshire, is still today the centre of the famous English cutlery industry and is important steel working area. Its population is around six hundred thousand. Sheffield also has many new industries.

Leeds, with a population of over half million is a large industrial centre situated in West Yorkshire. It is well known for its wool and clothing factories and its engineering plants. It is also a centre for aerospace and motor vehicle engineering. Edinburgh with a population of only half a million is not as large as Glasgow but it is the capital of Scotland. It is situated on the Forth and is home to the famous bridge of the same name. The major employment areas of the city are in government administration and tourism. It is a town steeped in history and is architecturally very important. The Forth Bridge linking Edinburgh to the north takes one year to paint. So when the painters get to the end they have to start again from the beginning!

Other important towns and cities include: Newcastle upon Tyne, a large centre for shipping and shipbuilding, other heavy engineering plants and ferry port to Scandinavia.

Aberdeen in Scotland is the link town from the mainland to the Brent, Forties and other oil and gas fields in the North Sea.

Dover often called the gateway to Europe. It is one of the busiest ports in the world linking Britain to France by ferry, hovercraft, Seacat. Jetfoil and the newly completed tunnel under the English Channel. It is quicker to travel from Dover to Paris than it is to travel from Dover to Birmingham.

In Northern Ireland the largest city is Belfast, this is a large centre for shipbuilding and is a heavy engineering region. The port has dominated life in Belfast for many years, Belfast contains the world's biggest ship building berth at the Harland and Woulf company yard. Nearly two thirds of the population of Northern Ireland live in Belfast. The trouble started in 1968 by the Catholic terrorists has now largely been wiped out through political means but evidence of violence used by the terrorists can still be seen in the streets of the council estate where most of the trouble occurred.

Guildford is a small city in Surrey; it is situated fifty kilometres from London and is a University town. Its history dates back many hundreds of years and the high street, which is a steep hill, still has its cobbles and has not been tarmaced.

Questions:

1. Describe the main sorts of work to be found in Britain's second city.
2. What is the geographical position of Glasgow?
3. For what reasons is the city of Liverpool famous?
4. Which city is home to the British cutlery industry?
5. What is the name of the river at Edinburgh?
6. Where can one take a ferry to Denmark from?
7. How many different ways can one get from Dover to Calais?
8. Where is the largest shipping berth in the world?

4.8 Stratford-on-Avon

Stratford-on-Avon	Стратфорд-на-Эйвоне
to occur	мати місце, траплятися
gentle	спокійний
thatch	солом'яний (дах)
successful	успішний
probably	напевно, очевидно
to pull down	зносити (будівлю)
to bury	ховати
bust	бюст
leather	шкіра
to pour	наливати

April 23 is Shakespeare's birthday and is also the day he died. Both events occurred at Stratford-on-Avon, a small town in the centre of England. There are no mountains or deep valleys near Stratford, but there are beautiful woods, green fields, a quiet gentle river – the winding Avon – and lovely houses, black and white with thatched roofs.

The first place visitors go to in Stratford is Shakespeare's birthplace, a small house with small rooms in the centre of the town. Here they can see the very room where Shakespeare was born. Some people who had visited the house had written their names on the walls. It seems a wrong thing to do, but among the names are Walter Scott, Dickens and Thackeray.

In one room there is a little wooden desk, the very desk that Shakespeare sat at when he went to the grammar school in Stratford. Behind the house, there is a garden. Here the visitors can see all the flowers, trees and plants that are mentioned in Shakespeare's plays.

When Shakespeare became successful in London, he bought the biggest house in Stratford, a house called New Place. Here he probably wrote his last plays and here he died. But there is nothing left of it but a few bricks and the garden. The man, who owned it, Mr. Castrell was so angry that so many people came to see the house that he pulled it down.

Then the visitors go to the church where Shakespeare is buried. There is a bust of Shakespeare that was made by a Dutch sculptor who lived near Shakespeare «Globe» Theatre and must have seen Shakespeare many times.

You can also go across the field, about a mile out of Stratford, to Anne Hathaway's Cottage. Anne Hathaway was the woman whom Shakespeare married, and the cottage is just as it was in Shakespeare's time. There are the old chairs by the fireplace, where Shakespeare must have sat, the plates from which he probably ate his dinner, and a leather bottle out of which Anne poured beer for him.

Then the visitors can have a look at the Royal Shakespeare Theatre, a big modern building. They say that it is the best stage in England.

Questions:

1. When is Shakespeare's birthday?
2. What is Stratford-on-Avon famous for?
3. What can you see in Shakespeare's birthplace?
4. Where did Shakespeare write his last plays?
5. Where was Shakespeare buried?

4.9 Kent: the Garden of England

peninsula	півострів
to separate	розділяти
cliff	скеля
to retreat	відступати
beaten army	розбите військо
to feed	годувати; пасти
mutton	баранина
snowlike blossom	білосніжне цвітіння
hop	хміль
to dry	сушити

Kent is a peninsula in the south-east corner of England. You can find it on the map. Kent is the nearest English country to the Continent. Only thirty five kilometers of water separate it from France. On a clear day it is possible to see the white cliffs across the English Channel. The Romans, led by Julius Caesar, first landed in Kent. Today it is the land first seen by most visitors from Europe, and it is the country best known to them, as they pass through it on their way to London.

No place in Kent is far from the sea. Slowly the waves wash away the coast of Kent, in some places as much as three feet a year. In other places the sea has retreated like a beaten army.

The low hills running east and west are called the North Downs. They are covered with short grass, which feeds thousands of sheep. Kent gives the English people wool and mutton.

Kent is usually called the Garden of England. Lots of vegetables, fruit and flowers grown in the gardens of Kent – are taken to London. Kent is famous for apples and plums, but especially for cherries. In early spring you can see miles of cherry trees in snowline blossom.

Autumn is the time to visit hop gardens in Kent. The hop farmer has much work to do all the year round, but when the harvest time comes, he has more work than he and his family can do by themselves. Each September thousands of men and women, boys and girls are busy gathering the fruit of the hop plant. The hops are gathered into large baskets and taken to be dried.

Questions:

1. Where is Kent?
2. How far is Kent from France?
3. What does Kent give to the English people?
4. Why is Kent called the Garden of England?
5. What are people busy with in Kent in autumn?

4.10 The Education System

authority	влада, орган управління
nursery	дитсадок
primary	початковий
secondary	середній
tertiary	третинний, <i>тут</i> вищий
available	доступний
compulsory	обов'язковий
comprehensive	загальноосвітній; всебічний
choice	вибір
ability	здібність
private	приватний
to claim	твердити

boarding school	школа-інтернат
unacceptable	небажаний
subsequent	наступний
shared	один, спільний

Education in Britain is provided by the local education authority (L. E. A.). It is financed by both the national and local government bodies. It is divided into four categories: nursery, primary, secondary and tertiary.

Nursery education (less than 5 years old). Children do not have to go to school until they are five years old but there is some free nursery school education before that age. However there are not enough places for all the children. Sometimes parents form their own play groups for children, which meet two or three times a week.

Primary education. At five, all children go to infant school and stay there till they are seven. Then they go to junior school where pupils learn to read, write, and to do arithmetic, these three subjects are known as the three R's. They also sing, draw and play games.

Secondary education. Since 1944, education has been available free of charge to all British children. It is compulsory for all children to go to school until the age of sixteen.

In 1965 the government, introduced a new system of comprehensive education. Nearly all children attend their local comprehensive school. Classes are arranged so that pupils of similar academic levels are kept together. Often classes are called streams, for example top stream maths or middle stream French.

Today parents often have a choice of local schools, some specializing in science, others in arts or social science.

At the age of 16, most pupils take some public examinations called G.C.S.E.'s (General Certificates of Secondary Education). Pupils get between 3 and 11 of these examinations depending on their level of ability. Generally pupils take at least English language, English literature, mathematics, a foreign language and a pure science.

Some schools have «six forms» for pupil's aged 16–18; here it is possible to study three or four subjects at «A» (advanced) level. Most students who study «A» levels do so in order to enter university when they are eighteen, if a school doesn't have a sixth form then students can attend a special sixth form colleges or technical colleges to study a specialized subject or «A» level subjects.

Private schools. Parents who don't wish their children to attend government schools can pay for their children to attend private schools (sometimes called public or grammar schools). Some people claim that private education is of better quality than state education as most students from private schools go to university when they leave school, however many university students come from state schools. About forty percent of the private schools are boarding schools where students live

at school for nine months of the year, they can go home for the holidays if they want though! Private schools cost from 3,000 to 20,000 per year.

In Britain the school year is divided into three terms of around twelve weeks each. The year runs from September till July. Each term usually has a one week half term holiday in the middle. The timetable usually starts at 8.30 in the morning and finishes at 3.30 p.m. with a morning break and a lunch break.

At many schools it is compulsory to wear a uniform; often this consists of dark shoes, dark trousers or skirt, a white shirt, school tie and the school blazer with the school badge on the pocket. Many schools also have a discipline system to punish low standards of work or unacceptable behaviour and a commendation system to praise high standards of work.

University or tertiary education. After completing «A» level exam, many British students attend universities. Often a student will attend a university many kilometers from their family home. In their first year they may live in Halls of Residence and in subsequent years they will often live with their friends in a shared house. Students study one subject but often take one or two shorter courses in associated subjects. For example a Physics student may take a maths or computing course as well.

First year students are nicknamed «freshers» as they are fresh from home and must often learn to cook for themselves and handle their own finances. British students enjoy independent lives at Uni. They are free to pursue their own studies and «Bachelor's» degree.

Questions:

1. When do children begin to attend school in Britain?
2. What school do they attend at the age of 5? (of 7?)
3. How much does it cost to go to school in Britain?
4. How are classes arranged at comprehensive schools?
5. What sort of exams do pupils take at the age of 16 years?
6. Describe the school year in Britain.
7. Do pupils in the UK wear uniforms?
8. How many subjects do 18 years old students usually take?
9. What are first year students at university nicknamed?
10. Where do university students in Britain live?
11. How many subjects do students study at university?

4.11 Lake District National Park

anxious	занепокоєний, стурбований
property	власність
wind/water mill	вітряний/водяний млин
ice age	льодовий період
reservoir	резервуар

beneath	нижче
surface	поверхня
hiking	піший туризм
climbing	альпінізм

The National Trust is a charity founded nearly 100 years ago by three people who were anxious that the natural beauty of the British countryside was not to be spoiled by the increasing industrialization of the country. Today the Trust owns around 2,400 sq. km. of land, it is the third largest landowner in the country. Its property includes famous gardens, villages, wind- and watermills, lakes and mountains, abbeys and ancient ruins.

The Lake District is the largest national park in England, one quarter of the land is owned by the national trust, with a large part of the rest owned by the Forestry commission. As the name suggests, this region of Cumbria is dominated by its lakes. The lakes and the mountains that surround them were formed millions of years ago in the ice age. The largest lake is Windermere; this is often used for sailing, water skiing and other sports. The deepest lake, thought to be the oldest, is Wastewater, over 60 m deep. One fairly new «lake» is Haweswater reservoir. This is a man made lake, which was created by flooding a valley. However the valley contained a village and there are many stories of village life continuing under the lake. On stormy nights, the story goes it is still possible to hear the church bell ringing beneath the surface.

The English lakes is a popular area for outdoor activities; such as hiking, camping, climbing and water sports. It is more popular for families to visit in the summer and the only real industry in die region is tourism. One can spend hours in the towns of Windermere, Ambleside, Penrith or Keswick just looking at the clothes made from Lakeland wool, sweets from Lakeland farms or drink the special Lakeland beer, brewed by Marstons. The only three mountains in England are all found in the Lake District, they are Scafell Pike (977 m), Helvellyn (949 m) and Skiddaw (931 m). They can each be climbed easily in a day and very little specialist equipment is needed. If the weather is fine, one can see almost to the coast of Ireland from the summits.

Questions:

1. What do you think is the aim of the National Trust?
2. Do you have a National Trust in your country?
3. Why is it important to save areas of outstanding national beauty?
4. In your opinion, why do people like to walk up high mountains?

4.12 National Parks of England

bay	затока (бухта)
unfarmable	непридатний для фермерства
to strand	сісти на машину
ancient	давній, стародавній

outcrop	оголення порід
Derbyshire	Дербішир
the Pennines	Пенніни
hazard	перешкода
amount	кількість

The UK contains a wide variety of national parks, all of which have different names. Much of the area of the parks is owned by either the National Trust or the Forestry commission.

In the south-west of England, Dartmoor is the largest of three parks, its area is over 2,500 sq.km. and as the name suggests it is a moor. This means that there are vast stretches of very wet ground or bays, which are unfarmable. There are villages around Dartmoor Park and the famous Princeton Prison near the center. Some of the land in the north is occasionally used for military exercises but generally it's frequented by only campers or sheep. The weather changes very quickly over the moor and many people have died after being stranded in the fog. Hidden throughout the moor are small or medium sized «post boxes» these boxes contain a stamp and a visitor's book. If you are lucky enough to find one then you may write your name in the book. Over the last 50 years over 5,000 of these boxes have been hidden and discovered. Also in the south-west are Exmoor and Bodmin moor, they are both similar to Dartmoor but much smaller and with less ancient history, for it is thought that thousands of years ago Druids worshipped on these moors, amongst large granite outcrops or Tors.

In the heart of the country lies the Peak District national park. This lies mainly in Derbyshire. With its individual looking red stone, this region is very popular with climbers trying different «routes». It is a popular region for midlanders to go on a Sunday afternoon and many of the rocks or stones have ancient stories to tell. The hills in this area are not very high so it is popular with the young and old alike.

In the north of England, close to the Lake District Park, is the Pennines. These hills run down the center of England from Scotland to South Yorkshire. They are sometimes known as the «Backbone of England»

The hills rise from the rolling countryside into some stark looking peaks. However the hills look foreboding only and are really a pleasant Place to spend summer afternoons. In the winter however there is often a lot of snow in this area and roads across the hills are cut off from time to time; the other main weather hazard in this area is the amount of rain that falls all year round.

Questions:

1. What are the three largest parks in the southwest of England?
2. How different are they?
3. What is the Peak District national park known for?
4. What lies close to the Lake District Park?

4.13 Art and Culture

public	народ, публіка
period	період, епоха
oil painting	олійне малярство
spectrum	спектр
contemporary	сучасний
to thrive	процвітати
metropolis	столиця, метрополія
artefact	артефакт, залишки матеріальної культури стародавньої людини
sarcophagus	саркофаг
mummy	мумія
dinosaur	динозавр
grizzly bear	ведмідь грізлі
butterfly	метелик
bison	бізон
interactive	взаємодіючий
earthquake simulator	модель землетрусу
crystal skull	кришталевий череп
puppet	маріонетка
myriad	міриади, безліч

Art galleries. It is in London that the most impressive galleries in Britain can be found. Without doubt the most famous of them is the National Gallery. This fine building is situated in Trafalgar Square. It is open all year round to the public and houses collections of all styles covering a wide range of periods and subjects. It is famed for its oil paintings by artists from the British and European Schools of art.

The Tate gallery is found on the North Embankment. It was founded by Sir Henry Tate and houses many contemporary as well as classic works from the whole spectrum of the world of art.

Museums. Most medium to large sized towns and cities in Britain have got at least one museum, small cities such as Guilford in Surrey, the museum may be no larger than a normal house but in London the buildings are often very impressive. The local museums usually cover the local history and culture of the region they serve. The Guilford museum tells of how Guilford has grown over the centuries on the banks of the river Wey and the changes from a small market village into the thriving city in the heart of Surrey today.

The most famous museums in London are to be found in the west of the metropolis at South Kensington. The British Museum is found here. It is one of the most famous museums in the world. There are rooms devoted to Roman history with ancient artifacts, to Egyptian times with sarcophagi and mummies exhibited.

For a time it also housed the Elgin – marbles.

The British Museum also has the British Library, this is thought to be the largest library in the world. It was started as a place to keep private collections of manuscripts and books in 1753. Today it tries to keep a copy of every book published, not only in Britain but all over the world. It has nearly ten million books.

The Museum of Natural History houses many exhibits both on display and in its numerous stores. It has life size reproductions of dinosaurs and a blue whale, which has a giant room to itself. It has display cabinets containing millions of examples of life from the animal and plant world from grasses to grizzly bears and from butterflies to bison's.

The Science Museum in London tells us of the world history of science. The origins of chemistry, biology and physics. The story of electricity, the first telephone and TV's, cars, planes and trains. It has many models on display and many of the displays are interactive so that children, or even adults, can play with them and learn about science.

The Victoria and Albert Museum was founded by Queen Victoria's husband Albert to promote fashion in Victorian times. It now displays furniture, costume and other effects throughout the periods of British history.

Other museums in London include the Imperial War Museum, not in South Kensington, which tells of all the battles and wars which have involved Britain It has many treasures donated by families of war veterans, such as diaries and ration books, as well as examples of military technology. The Geographical Museum: with exhibits mainly of interest to geographers, including an earthquake simulator. The Museum of Mankind: telling the story of human evolution and housing one of only two pure crystal skulls in the world. Finally for this list, though there are other museums not mentioned here, is the Toy Museum. This small building which is often difficult to find, is a treasure trove of toys from the whole world, it has 18th century puppets and snide dolls alike along with a myriad of other examples of children's play things through the centuries.

Questions:

1. What sort of art can be found in the National Gallery?
2. What museums are there in your town?
3. Which London museum would you most like to visit and why?

4.14 TV in Britain

pastime	проведення часу; розвага
license	дозвіл
variation	варіант
weather	прогноз погоди
yoghurt	йогурт
«sticky-back plastic»	клейкий пластик

Nearly all families in Britain have at least one television set or TV. It is the most popular pastime in the evenings to watch TV with all the family.

There are four normal channels on British TV. These are BBC 1, BBC 2, ITV and Channel 4. Each year a license must be bought for each house that has a TV, the license costs around 20 for a B&W TV and nearly 100 for a colour TV. Special equipment is used to make sure everybody has a license.

The two BBC channels are national. They are founded by the government but are non-political. BBC 1 shows a variety of programmes including comedies, documentaries, dramas, arts, soap operas and, of course, films. BBC 2 shows mainly documentaries and repeated programmes. It is also used for educational programmes for schools and the Open University. ITV or independent TV is divided into a number of regions. They have some regional variations but generally show programmes similar to BBC 1. The names of the regions are generally derived from geographical situations, e. g. southwest TV. Channel 4 shows many arts programmes along with those aimed at the 15 – 30 age group. Both ITV and Channel 4 are independent and rely on money generated from advertisements which occur each 20 minutes and last for around 2–3 minutes.

The content of the programmes is monitored by an independent authority who determine whether a programme is suitable or not. For example: films, which are not suitable for children, must only be shown after 9 o'clock. The authority also calculates how many people watch each programme. These ratings are published each week. The most popular series at the moment are soap operas. These include «Coronation Street» filmed in Manchester and «East Enders» filmed in London.

Nowadays private companies will also supply one's house with satellite or cable TV. These systems are expensive but they have over 25 channels of sport, news, films etc. They suffer from a lot of American influence.

The news is always a popular item to watch each evening, the 9 p. m. o'clock news on BBC 1 or the 10 p. m. o'clock news on ITV. The national and international news is usually followed by the weather forecast and local news items.

In the afternoons, between 3 and 5.30 special programmes are shown for children, dramas, cartoons and school soap operas along with Blue Peter, a programme which has been showing children how to make things from yogurt pots and «sticky-back plastic» for many years.

In the morning «Breakfast TV» shows news and current affairs.

Questions:

1. Describe the differences between the four British TV channels.
2. What do the channels in your country show?
3. Do you think that anybody should be able to watch any film?
4. What is your favorite TV programme and why?

4.15 Sport in Britain

to draw	грати внічию
trophy	приз
avid	жадаючий
fan	фан, болільник
bowls	гра в кульки
croquet	крокет
lacrosse	лакросс
hurling	ірландський трав'яний хокей
curling	керлінг
pot-hole	вибоїна
to involve	включати
rugged	нерівний

As the climate in Britain is favorable, sport can be played all year round; both indoor and out!

The most popular sport is football, which is played at all, levels, from children playing in the streets or parks, right up to top international players. Many people play for local clubs or for teams from their work places; however Saturday is the big day for the professionals to play. Some of the stadia, such as Old Trafford (Manchester), Goodison Park (Everton) and Highbury (Arsenal) are massive and hold between 60 and 100 thousand people. These are always packed on Saturdays.

Over eighty professional teams play each week. The best teams are arranged in leagues of 20 at a time. Each team plays all the others both at home and away. They score points if they win or draw. At the end of the season, which runs from autumn through to spring, the team with the most points wins the league cup. The other major football trophy is the F.A. cup, which is won, in a knockout competition. Most school children, and even some parents, are avid fans of their favorite team.

Cricket is played for six months from spring to the autumn. Although this is a national game, it is not as popular as football. The rules are very complicated, indeed most Britain people are not aware of them all. The idea of the game is quite simple. One team sends people to the wicket (in the center of a field), with bats, the other team bowls (a special throw) the ball to them to get them «out». A popular cry on the pitch is «Ouzatt» ['auzst] which means is the batter in or out. There is an organized league in the summer between the best counties in the country and international games are played between England, India, Sri Lanka, West India, Australia and New Zealand each summer.

There are two types of rugby in Britain. They both originated at Rugby school a famous public school in the city of the same name. Rugby union is the game that many school children learn. It has 15 players on each side and is nonprofessional.

The game at Rugby League is professional with teams all over the country competing for the league trophy, Wigan, St. Helens, Leeds, Widnes and Warrington are some of the most famous teams in the League.

As well as having English, Scottish, Welsh and Irish teams, there is also a Union team for Britain, called the British Lions.

These are the most popular sports in Britain; however Britain people play many other sports, including hockey, ice hockey, bowls, croquet; which is played on a lawn by knocking balls through metal hoops. Lacrosse, a French game is similar to hockey. Hurling, an Irish game played also in Scotland, which is also similar to hockey.

Curling a winter sport in Scotland when men throw heavy pucks along special sheets of ice. Tennis is very popular in the summer both indoors and out. The most famous tennis competition in the world is held at Wimbledon in South London each summer.

British people also enjoy many unusual sports such as walking, climbing, parachuting, canoeing, pot-holing and BASE jumping; this involves jumping from high buildings or bridges or antennae with the aid of a parachute.

Scotland is said to be the home of British golf as there are many beautiful courses along the rugged coastline. St. Andrew's is perhaps the most famous golf course in the world.

Questions:

1. What are the most popular sports in your country?
2. What sports are played in winter at British schools?
3. Why is sport an important part of school life?

4.16 Entertainment

movie	<i>розм. кінофільм</i>
revival	<i>відродження</i>
mainstream films	<i>фільми, в яких грають популярні актори</i>
celebrity	<i>знаменитість</i>
whodunit	<i>детективний роман</i>
musical	<i>мюзикл, музикальна комедія</i>

The most popular form of national entertainment, without a doubt, is the cinema. In recent years it has become more and more popular to go with family or friends to watch a movie. The reason for this revival is partly due to the lack of films shown on television and partly due to a new generation of cinemas.

Many years ago, most towns had at least one theatre, which had been converted into a cinema, often called «the Odeon» or the «Cannon». However many of these have become unprofitable and have closed. The new generation of cinemas, owned by the large film companies have up to ten or twelve screens and

show around ten films, three times a day, seven days a week. The tickets are often reasonably priced and so these new cinemas are proving very popular. These cinemas often show artistic as well as mainstream films.

In London, the area around Leicester Square is famous for its large cinemas. New films are often showed in London first before the rest of the country. Tickets in London are very expensive but this cinema is popular with celebrities.

Most of the famous theatres in Britain are also to be found in London. However, even small villages often have a village hall, which is used to show plays or pantomimes.

One of the original London theatres was the Globe, this was an open air theatre giving 5 performances a week. However, it was destroyed in 1666.

Today most of the famous theatres are to be found in the area of Dairy Lane in West London. It is possible to see a great variety of performances including comedies, tragedies. However, one of the most famous sorts of production are musicals especially those of Andrew Lloyd–Webber, his musical career started in the '70's with «Jesus Christ Superstar» and «Evita» and continued up to the '80's and '90's with «Cats» and «Joseph». The songs for his musicals are often very emotional and the plays are often animated. The most famous animation was the performance of a story about trains «Starlight Express» in which all the actors wore roller skates.

Some plays are so popular that they appear for many years, for example A. Christie's «Mousetrap» at St. Martin's theatre which has been showing for over thirty years. London theatres often play host to visiting orchestras and ballet companies as well as famous opera singers.

Questions:

1. Why do you think large cinemas with many films are more popular than small local ones?
2. What sort of plays can be seen In London?
3. What is more popular in your country, the cinema or the theatre?

4.17 Pubs' n' dabs

historical roots	історичні корені
quiz	жарт; вікторина
prize	приз
to frequent	відвідувати часто
trainers	кросівки
bouncer	викидайло
trouble	ускладнення
publician	власник бара

The pub is a British institution; in many towns there are more public houses than churches. Many of the pubs have historical roots as taverns or inns which were

like roadside hotels many years ago, where people could rest and change their horses, hence the popular names «The Coach Inn» or «Travelers Rest».

Most pubs have two separate bars, one for standing at a counter and drinking and one with tables and chairs. The bar itself is a wooden counter. The staff stands on one side with the taps for beer and bottles of spirits and liqueur's, the customers stand on the other. The pub is a very popular place for people to meet; most pubs are open all day and people visit at lunchtime, in the afternoon or in the evening.

Pubs are popular with young and old, managers and laborers and students. The law in Britain is such that 16/17s year old can only drink beer with a meal and people of age 18 can order any drinks they like. All the pubs have names.

Many pubs today have a special room for playing pool, a machine for playing music and other events to attract more visitors. For example, many pubs hold discos or quiz evenings, at which people often win prizes.

Traditional English beer is Porter, stout or bitter, it is very dark beer and very tasty. It is made in almost every region of Britain and there are many regional variations.

Pubs in England and Wales usually close at 11 o'clock in the evening so at 10.50, all over the country, bells can be heard with the classic shout of «last orders ladies and gentleman, please». Pubs in Scotland close a little later.

Clubs or nightclubs are becoming more and more popular in Britain today. Nearly all large towns have at least one club and London has very many, some of them very famous and frequented by famous stars.

The clubs usually open at 8 or 9 o'clock in the evening and stay busy until at least 2 a.m. or sometimes until 6 or 7 o'clock in the morning.

Inside the clubs are usually 2 or 3 bar areas and the same number of dancing areas. The dance floors are usually wooden and above them is hundreds of colored flashing lights.

The clubs play very loud music of many different styles, Some are techno clubs, some dance, some house and even heavy metal. Very often men must wear smart clothes to the clubs. No jeans are allowed or trainers. A familiar sight at the doors of clubs is «bouncers» large man in black suit whose job it is to stop any trouble.

Questions:

1. Why do you think pubs are so popular?
2. What different methods do publicans use to attract customers?
3. For what different reasons do people go to nightclubs?
4. Is there a connection between illegal drugs and nightclubs?

ЕЛЕКТРОННЕ НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНЕ ВИДАННЯ

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**МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ
З ДИСЦИПЛІНИ «АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА»
ЗА ТЕМОЮ «КРАЇНОЗНАВСТВО» (ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТІВ
1-ГО КУРСУ ВСІХ НАПРЯМІВ ПІДГОТОВКИ)**

Підписано до випуску 27.09.2012 р. Гарнітура Times New.
Умов. друк. арк. 3,0. Зам. № 282.

Державний вищий навчальний заклад
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Редакційно-видавничий відділ

Свідоцтво про внесення до Державного реєстру видавців, виготовників і розповсюджувачів
видавничої продукції ДК № 2982 від 21.09.2007 р.