

**Завдання з англійської мови
для формування соціокультурної
та комунікативної компетентності**
Методичні вказівки для студентів
всіх напрямків підготовки



Міністерство освіти і науки України
Вінницький національний технічний університет

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Методичні вказівки містять тексти і завдання з англійської мови з країнознавчої тематики для студентів 2 і 3 курсів, які сприяють формуванню соціокультурної та комунікативної компетентності студентів технічного ВНЗ.

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THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND



BRITAIN AND THE BRITISH

EXERCISE 1

Study the words from the text about Great Britain:

annoying	дратівливо, прикро
to rank	займати місце
mild and temperate	м'який і помірний
the average range of temperature	середній діапазон температур
inland	в середині країни
occasionally	іноді
rare	рідкісний
landscape	ландшафт, пейзаж
marked contrasts	помітні відмінності
on the coasts	на узбережжі
arable	орний
pasture and grazing	пасовиська
trade	торгівля
provide	являти собою
raw materials	сировина
in return	в обмін, в свою чергу
unit of currency	одиниця валюти
pound sterling	фунт стерлінгів

EXERCISE 2

Read the text with general information about Great Britain and say if the following statements about the country are true or false:

1. Only people from Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland are called British.

2. The average temperature in summer is 30 degrees Celsius all over Great Britain.
3. There are mountains, hills, valleys, fields and coasts in Great Britain.
4. Britain has no Parliament, as it has a monarch.
5. Agriculture is the main sphere of activity of Britain.
6. £ is the symbol for a euro.

Great Britain

Many foreigners say “England” and “English” when they mean “Britain” and “British”. This is very annoying for the 5 million people who live in Scotland, the 2,8 million in Wales and 1,5 million in Northern Ireland who are certainly not English. (46 million people live in England.) However, the people from Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and England are all British.

Britain is one of the world’s smallest countries with area of some 244,100 square kilometers; with some 56 million people, it ranks about 14th in terms of population.

The climate is generally mild and temperate. The average range of temperatures between winter and summer is the greatest inland, in the eastern part of the country. During a normal summer temperature occasionally rises above 30 degrees C in the south; winter temperatures below -10 degrees C are rare. January and February are usually the coldest months, July and August – the warmest.

The landscape is rich and varied, sometimes showing marked contrasts within short distances, particularly on the coasts. Most of the land is agricultural, of which over one third is arable, where various crops are grown, and the rest is covered with pasture and grazing. Woodlands cover about 8 per cent of the country.

Britain is a parliamentary democracy with a Constitutional monarch, Queen Elizabeth II, as the head of the State.

Britain lives by industry and trade. Its 56 million people provide one of the world’s biggest markets for food and raw materials. In return, British manufactured goods of every kind are sent all over the world.

EXERCISE 3

Discuss the following questions:

1. What do you think of the geographical position of Great Britain?
2. Why is the climate of the country generally mild and temperate?
3. Why does Great Britain live mostly by industry and by trade?
4. Can you indicate any other country which has the geographical position like Britain?

EXERCISE 4

Read the text about the state structure of Great Britain. Use these words to complete the sentences:

leader, hereditary, judicial, powers, monarchy, legislative, directing, elected, chairman, executive.

Great Britain is (1) _____, but the monarchy of Great Britain is not absolute, it is constitutional. It means that the (2) _____ of the Queen Elizabeth II are limited by Parliament. The Queen reigns but she does not rule.

Parliament is a higher (3) _____ organ where British laws are made. It consists of two houses: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The House of Lords is a (4) _____ Chamber. There are over 1,000 members in the House of Lords. The Chairman of the House of Lords is Lord Chancellor.

The members of the House of Commons are (5) _____ by secret ballot for a period of five years. They belong to different political parties. In the House of Commons there are 635 members. The Speaker is the (6) _____ at all the debates in the House of Commons. His duty is to keep order. He is elected by all the members of the House of Commons.

The (7) _____ power belongs to the Government, that is, the Prime Minister and the Cabinet. They are responsible for initiating and (8) _____ the national policy. The Prime Minister is usually the (9) _____ of the party that has won the elections. The defeated party becomes the Official Opposition with its own leader and "Shadow Cabinet".

The (10) _____ branch is represented by the Supreme Court.










EXERCISE 5

Read the text about national symbols of the UK and fill in the table:

	England	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland
Flag				
Patron Saint				
Flower				

National Symbols of the UK

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the political name of the country which consists of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The national symbols of the UK are a unique combination of the symbols of its constituent parts.

	<p>The United Kingdom flag is commonly known as Union Jack. It was officially adopted on January 1, 1801. The flag is actually a composite of England's St. George's Cross , St. Andrew's Cross of Scotland , and the St. Patrick's Cross of Ireland  (diagonal x-shaped red cross on the white field). The Welsh flag,  called the Welsh dragon, represents a red dragon on a white and green background.</p>
	<p>Each country in Britain has its own patron saint and floral emblem: the national flower of England is the  rose. The flower has been adopted as England's emblem since the time of the Wars of the Roses – civil wars (1455 - 1485) between the royal house of Lancaster (whose emblem was a red rose) and the royal house of York (whose emblem was a white rose). The national flower of Scotland is the  thistle, a prickly-leaved purple flower which was first used in the 15th century as a symbol of defense. The daffodil  is the national flower of Wales, and is worn on St. David's Day each 1 March. The leek  is also a national emblem of Wales. According to legend, Saint David ordered his Welsh soldiers to identify themselves by wearing the vegetable on their helmets in an ancient battle against the Saxons. The national flower of Northern Ireland is the  shamrock. The legend says, this three-leaved plant was chosen by St. Patrick to illustrate the Christian doctrine of the Trinity (the God Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit) to the Irish.</p>

EXERCISE 5

Read the article and say:

- what currency you would take with you travelling to Great Britain;
- compare British pound sterling with Ukrainian hryvnia (what similarities and differences are there between the two currencies):

Let's talk about money

Britain's unit of currency is the Great British Pound (sterling) – GBP. The symbol for the pound sterling is £.

British money is based on the decimal system – there are one hundred pence to each pound. Coins have the values of 1p, 2p, 5p, 10p, 20p, 50p, £1 and £2. Notes have the values of £5, £10, £20 and £50. Scottish £1 notes are still in circulation in Scotland. The Channel Islands and the Isle of Man have some different coins and notes from the mainland but the monetary system is the same.

EXERCISE 6

Practice the substitution dialogues in pairs:

1.

— In what part of the United Kingdom is *Manchester* situated?

— As far as I know, it's in *England*.

(*Glasgow, Liverpool, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Belfast, Leeds; central part of England, Scotland, Wales, Cornwall, Northern Ireland*)

2.

— What's the city of Liverpool known (famous) for?

— That city (town) is known as *the largest port on the Western coast*.

(*Newcastle, Oxford, Brighton, Leeds, Manchester, Sheffield, Glasgow, Hull; a large industrial centre, a centre of shipbuilding, the biggest centre of the textile (coal-mining) industry, a university centre, a famous (fashionable) seaside resort*)

3.

— What do you think I must see in London as a first choice?

— I believe you should begin with *the British Museum*, however short your stay in London is.

(*Westminster Abbey, the House of Parliament, St. Paul's Cathedral, the Tower, Hyde Park, Trafalgar Square, Piccadilly Circus*)

EXERCISE 7

Disagree with the statements avoiding a simple negation:

Model: - *The British Prime minister lives in Buckingham Palace.*

- *No, I don't think that's correct (exact, logical, etc.). Buckingham Palace is the London residence of the English kings.*

1. The members of the House of Lords are elected by the people.
2. Leeds is the former capital of Britain.
3. The population of Great Britain is about eight million.
4. Manchester is a sea-port in Scotland.
5. The English Channel separates the British Isles from Scandinavia.
6. The main items of British exports are oranges, bananas and wheat.
7. Britain imports coal, steel and aircraft.
8. Britain has never joined the European Economic Community.

EXERCISE 8

Complete the sentences with the words:

fifty-six, rarely, British, rich and varied, democracy, hardly ever, monarch, food and raw materials, manufactured goods, the capital, possible, unit of currency, British Parliament, Northern Ireland, the British Isles, the largest cities

1. The official name for the country whose language we study is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. In everyday use, however, the word "Britain" is quite
2. It is correct to call people who live in Britain ".....".
3. million people live in Britain.
4. The UK is situated on
5. Great Britain consists of four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and
6. London is of the country.
7. Edinburgh, Manchester, Cardiff, Belfast, Liverpool are
8. Tourists like to travel to Britain not only because of its cities, but also because of its landscape, as it is
9. It is very hot in summer in Britain and it freezes below 10 degrees Celsius.
10. The state system of the country may be defined as parliamentary with a Constitutional
11. consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons.
12. Britain is a highly developed industrial country and it exports
13. Britain has to import
14. The pound sterling is Britain's

EXERCISE 9

Presentation

Step 1: Imagine you are going to present the UK at the international congress. Create a computer presentation about the country. Be sure to mention British landscapes, national symbols, the cities/places of interest worth visiting.

Step 2: Watch presentations of your group mates and estimate them according to the following form:

Criteria of estimation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
proper change of slides								
logical sequence of idea expression								
spelling and grammar								
single language style								
relevance of photo, video, audio								
individual conclusions, explanations								
creative non-standard attitude to the task								
fluency of oral speech								
awareness of the material								

Step 3: Discuss the presentations and give the general estimation.

EXERCISE 10

Speak about Great Britain using Exercises 2, 4, 5, 8.

1. London used to be called Londinium during the Roman Invasion, Ludenwic in Saxon times and Ludenburg during the kingdom of Alfred the Great.
2. French was the official language for about 300 years.
3. About 25% of Londoners were born outside of the UK and can speak over 300 different languages.

SOCIAL TRENDS

EXERCISE 1

Study the words of the following text about character and habits of British people:

to regard	вважати
familiar things	знайомі речі
in affection and reverence	з любов'ю і повагою
the land of law and order	земля закону і порядку
common sense	здоровий глузд
notorious	загальновідомий
hardly ever	майже ніколи
except	крім
snobbery	снобізм
common	поширений
advertisers	рекламодавці
prudent and careful	розсудливі і точні
assigned	призначений
closing hours	години закриття
individualistic pursuits	індивідуалістичні заняття

EXERCISE 2

Read the text about character and habits of British people and answer the following questions:

1. Why do some British people tend to regard their own community as the centre of the world?
2. What is the attitude of British people to their monarchy?
3. How do you understand the British snobbery?
4. Can you give examples of British people's prudentness and carefulness?
5. What is the most popular leisure time for most English people?

The British people as they are

Great Britain is an island on the outer edge of the European continent, and its geographical situation has produced a certain insular spirit among its inhabitants, who tend, a little more than other people, to regard their own community as the centre of the world.

Englishmen tend to be rather conservative, they love familiar things. This conservatism, on a national scale, may be illustrated by the public attitude to the monarchy, an institution which is held in affection and reverence by nearly all English people.

Britain is supposed to be the land of law and order.

The Britons are practical and realistic; they are infatuated with common sense. They are not misled by romantic delusions.

The English sense and feeling for privacy is notorious. England is the land of brick fences and stone walls, of hedges, of thick draperies at all the windows, and reluctant introductions, but nothing is stable now. English people rarely shake hands except when being introduced to someone for the first time. They hardly ever shake hands with their friends except seeing them after a long interval or saying good-bye before a long journey.

Snobbery is not so common in England today as it was about 100 hundred years ago. It still exists, however, and advertisers know how to use it in order to sell their goods.

The British people are prudent and careful about almost everything. Their lawns are closely cropped, their flower beds primly cultivated, and their trees neatly pruned. Everything is orderly. Drinks are carefully measured, seats in a cinema are carefully assigned (even if the theatre is empty you are required to sit in the seat assigned to you), closing hours rigorously observed.

Much leisure time is spent in individualistic pursuits, of which the most popular is gardening.

The British people are the world's greatest tea drinkers.

EXERCISE 3

Think of negative and positive features of character of the British people and complete the sentences:

1. British people have their own peculiarities of national character. From the negative point of view, they are said to be..... .

2. The features of character of the British people which I like best are

EXERCISE 4

Visit <http://italkshop.in.ua/national-character-british/>. Read the article «Как рассказать о национальном характере англичан?» and render it in English.

EXERCISE 5

Read the text and complete the gaps with the words:

are changing, are dying, are getting, are recycling, are spending, are working, is getting, is going, is improving, is rising

Social Trends

Britons are healthier and richer than ever before. Life in Britain (a) But people are not happier as a result. The Office of National Statistics publishes

figures on health, wealth and life satisfaction in their report 'Social Trends'. The latest report indicates:

- The population (b) richer – on average people are now twice as wealthy as 30 years ago.
- People (c) more of their money on free time and leisure.
- People (d) longer, and the population is getting older. Fewer people (e) from heart disease and stroke.
- Life is improving? But the satisfaction of Britons with their standing of living is no higher than in the last century.
- Partnerships (f) People live together? But there are fewer marriages, and more children are born outside marriage.
- More people are living in flats, not houses. The number of people who live on their own (g), domestic energy consumption (h) up as a result.
- More women (i) The differences between men and women (j) smaller.
- Households (k) more of their rubbish, but people still find it difficult to live more ecologically.

EXERCISE 6

Work with a partner or your teacher. Discuss the questions below:

1. Are the social trends described the same in your own country?
2. How is your country different from Britain? What other social trends are there?
3. What are the trends in other areas like business, technology or fashion?

EXERCISE 7

A company wants to make business investments in your country. It needs information about the social conditions. Use Ex. 5 as a model to write a short report.

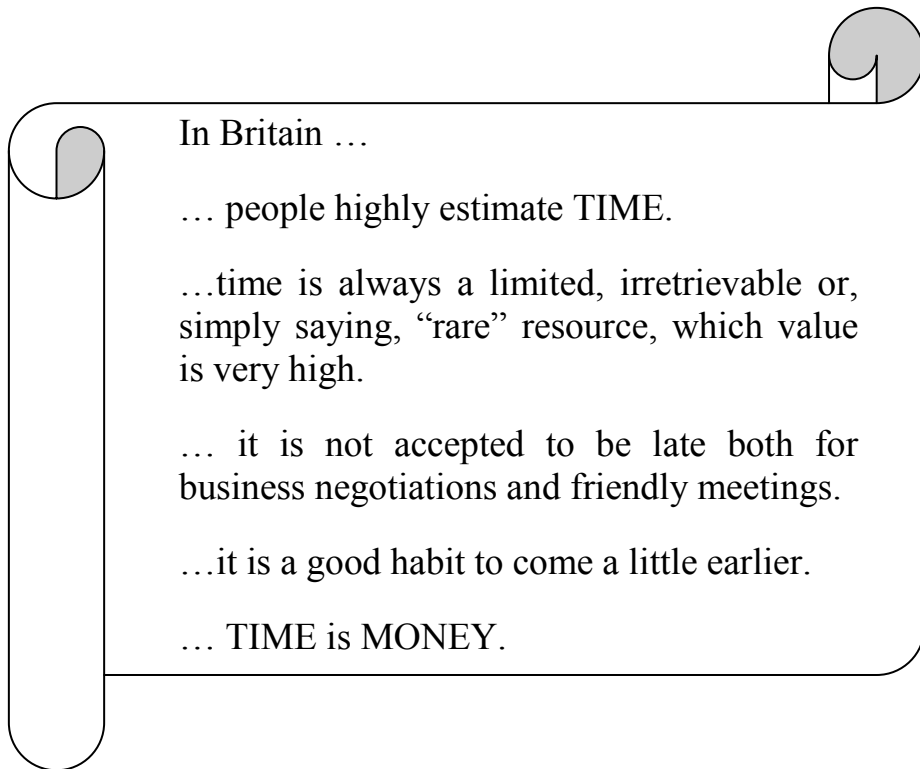
EXERCISE 8

Visit <http://italkshop.in.ua/british-live/>. Read the article «Как живут британцы?» and render it in English.

EXERCISE 9

Project:

You are invited to take part in the TV program "The Travellers' Club". Your task is to tell something really exciting about your short stay in GB.



EXERCISE 11

Visit <http://projectbritain.com/behaviour.html#rules>. Read about acceptable behaviour in England and the rest of Britain.

HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN

EXERCISE 1

Study the words about history of Britain:

to invade	захоплювати
to found	засновувати
to defend	захищати
tribe	плем'я
to conquer	завойовувати
matrimonial difficulties	подружні труднощі
split	розкол

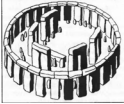
EXERCISE 2

Read the text about early periods of British history:

Prehistoric Britain

The first men and women came to Britain over two and a half million years ago. They were hunters and gatherers of food who used simple stone tools and weapons.

Which fact in the chart is the most amazing for you?

BC	Britain
500,000	People migrate to Britain from Europe.
6500	The land bridge joining Britain to Europe is flooded as the sea level rises. Britain becomes an Island.
3000	New Stone Age begins: farming people arrive from Europe.
2000	Stonehenge is completed. 
500	The Celtic people arrive from Central Europe. The Celts were farmers and lived in small village groups in the centre of their arable fields. They were also warlike people and fought against the people of Britain and other Celtic tribes.

Roman Britain

The Romans were the first to invade Britain and came to the British Isles nearly 2000 years ago. They changed the country. The Roman Empire made its mark on Britain, and even today, the ruins of Roman buildings, forts, roads, and baths can be found all over Britain.

Britain was part of the **Roman Empire** for almost 400 years!

By the time the Roman armies left around 410 AD, they had established medical practice, laid the basis of administration and law and created great

public buildings and roads. Many English words are derived from the Latin language of the Romans.

Do you think the Romans' influence on Britain was more positive or negative?

43	Romans invade the British Isles and Britain becomes part of the Roman Empire
50	London is Founded
401-410	The Romans leave Britain: Anglo- Saxons migrants begin to settle on the British Isles

Anglo-Saxon Britain

The Roman army left Britain about AD 410. When they had gone there was no strong army to defend Britain, and tribes called the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes (the **Anglo-Saxons**) came from the European continent (Germany, Denmark and Holland) and invaded the country.

450-750	Invasion of the Anglo-Saxons. Britain is divided up into the Seven Kingdoms of Northumbria, East Anglia, Mercia, Wessex, Essex, Sussex and Kent.
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The Anglo-Saxons ruled most of Britain but never conquered Cornwall in the south-west, Wales in the west or Scotland in the north. They divided the country into kingdoms.

Missionaries from the Roman Empire spread Christianity across southern Britain.

Viking Britain

The Viking Age in Britain began about 1,200 years ago in the 8th century AD and lasted for 300 years.

Over a thousand Old Norse words became part of English; numerous places in the East and North-east of England have Danish names, and many English personal names are of Scandinavian origin. Besides many common words have Scandinavian roots: *to go, to come, to sit, to listen, to eat, same, get, give, etc.*

Compare the British and the Ukrainian history. Do you know when Vikings came to our lands? Have you ever heard such names as Askold and Rurik? What do you know about them?

866-877	The Invasion of the Great Danish (Viking) Army.
1055	Westminster Abbey is constructed.

The Middle Ages – Medieval Britain (Normans)

The Middle Ages in Britain cover a huge period. They take us from the shock of the **Norman Conquest**, which began in 1066, to the devastating Black Death of 1348, the Hundred Years' War with France and the War of the Roses, which finally ended in 1485.

The **Normans** built impressive castles, imposed a feudal system and carried out a census of the country.

The Middle Ages were a period of massive social change, international conflict, terrible natural disaster, climate change, rebellion, resistance and renaissance.

Look through the chart and try to remember any film or any book about the events from the Middle Ages in Britain.

1066	The Battle of Stamford Bridge: Saxons get victory over invading Vikings
1066	The Battle of Hastings: The invading Normans defeat the Saxons. William of Normandy becomes King of England. The Norman Conquest has begun.
1078	The construction of the Tower of London starts.
1167	Oxford University is founded.
1170	Population of London exceeds 30,000 .
1215	The Magna Carta (Great Charter) was signed between the barons of and King John. It reduced the power of the monarch and laid up the basis of the Parliament. It became the basis of English citizen rights.
1282-1283	King Edward conquers Wales .
1296	King Edward invades Scotland and takes the Stone of Destiny (the Coronation Stone) from Scone to Westminster.
1337-1453	Hundred Years' War with France.
1455	Civil War (The War of the Roses) starts.

EXERCISE 3

Learn the words about history of Great Britain:

to defeat

Gunpowder Plot

Great Fire of London

Glorious Revolution

steam engines

executed

conquest

to proclaim

small pox

steam locomotive

Great Potato Famine

перемогти

Пороховий заколот
Велика пожежа у Лондоні
Славетна Револуція
паровий двигун
страчений

підкорення
проголосити
віспа
паровоз
Великий картопляний голод

EXERCISE 4

Read the text and answer the questions:

Tudor Britain

The Tudors were a Welsh-English family that ruled England from 1485 to 1603 – one of the most exciting periods of British history. Henry VIII's matrimonial difficulties led to the split with Catholicism. Henry made himself head of the Church of England.

Which event of Tudor period do you consider the most important?

1485	The War of the Roses ends at the Battle of Bosworth. Henry VII is crowned as a king.
1534	Henry VIII forms the “ Church of England ”.
1536	Act of Union joins England and Wales.
1558	Elizabeth I begins her 45 year reign.
1570	Sir Francis Drake starts for his first voyage to the West Indies.
1588	The English defeat the Spanish Armada .
1591	First performance of a play by William Shakespeare .
1600	East India Company is formed. Population of Britain is just over 4 million.

Stuart Britain

The Stuarts had ruled Scotland since 1371, but James VI of Scotland was the first Stuart king of England. The Stuart era experienced many changes: the **Gunpowder Plot**, civil and foreign wars, a regicide, a republic, the great plague, the **Great Fire of London** and the **Glorious Revolution**. This was the era of **Shakespeare, Wren, Galileo, Newton** to name but a few. The era saw the settlement of the Americas, trade with the Spice Islands, the birth of steam engines, microscopes, coffee houses and newspapers.

How many years was Britain without a monarch? Was it a difficult or easy life for the British people in Stuart period?

1603	James VI of Scotland becomes James I of England uniting the two kingdoms.
1624-1630	War with Spain.
1626-1629	War with France.
1629	Parliament is dissolved by King Charles.
1642-1651	Civil War.
1649	King Charles is executed.
1649-1650	Cromwell's conquest of Ireland.
1650-1652	Cromwell's conquest of Scotland.
1652	Tea arrives in Britain.
1653	Cromwell is proclaimed Lord Protector.
1660	Monarchy is restored under King Charles II.
1664-1665	The Great Plague breaks out and up to 100,000 people die in London.
1666	Great Fire of London.
1689	English Bill of Rights is written. From now on England's monarchs would rule in partnership with Parliament.
1707	Act of Union between Scotland and England. The Scottish parliament was dissolved and England and Scotland became one country.

Georgian Britain

In 1714 the British throne passed to a German family, the Hanoverians. It was a time of immense social change in Britain, with the beginnings of the **Industrial Revolution** which began the process of intensifying class divisions. As rural towns and villages declined and work became scarce there was a huge increase in **emigration** to Canada, the North American colonies (which became the United States during the period) and other parts of the **British Empire**.

Look through the chart. Can you give some examples of British expansion throughout the world?

1714	George of Hanover, (Germany) succeeds Queen Anne to the Throne.
1776	America declares independence from Britain.
1780	Industrial Revolution begins.
1783	Steam powered cotton mill is invented by Sir Richard Arkwright.
1788	First convict ships are sent to Australia .
1796	Edward Jenner invents a vaccination against small pox .
1800	Act of Union with Ireland is signed.
1804	Richard Trevithick builds the first steam locomotive .
1825	World's first railway opens between Stockton and Darlington.
1834	The Poor Law sets up workhouses, where people without homes or jobs could live in return for doing unpaid work.

Victorian Britain

The Victorians lived over one hundred and fifty years ago during the reign of Queen Victoria (1837 to 1901) and it was a time of enormous change in this country. In 1837 most people lived in villages and worked on the land; by 1901, most lived in towns and worked in offices, shops and factories.

Which of the events in Victorian era became the most significant for the whole humanity?

1837	Queen Victoria becomes Queen at the age of 18.
1842	Mines Act ends child labour.
1854-1856	Britain defeats Russia in the Crimean War .
1854	A cholera epidemic leads to demands for a clean water supply and sewage systems in big cities.
1863	London Underground is opened. The Football Association is founded.
1868	Joseph Lister discovers disinfectant.
1868	The last public hanging is held.

1870	Education Act means school for everyone.
1876	Alexander Bell invents the telephone . Primary education is made compulsory.
1877	The first public electric lighting appears in London.
1883	First electric railway begins functioning.

EXERCISE 5

Learn the words about late modern British history:

depleted	збіднений
dismantling	розвал
prosperous	процвітаючий
permanent members	постійний член
founding member	член-засновник
to pursue	продовжувати

EXERCISE 6

Read the text, study the chart and answer the question.

Modern Britain

At its peak, the British Empire stretched over one-fourth of the earth's surface. The first half of the 20th century saw the UK's strength seriously depleted in two World Wars. The second half witnessed the dismantling of the Empire and the UK rebuilding itself into a modern and prosperous European nation. As one of five permanent members of the UN Security Council, a founding member of NATO, and of the Commonwealth, the UK pursues a global approach to foreign policy.

How many wars did Britain survive in the 20th century?

1902	Britain defeats Dutch settlers in Boer War in South Africa.
1902	The first old age pension is introduced.
1914-1918	First World War . Compulsory military service and food rationing is introduced.
1920	Republic of Ireland gains independence.
1937	Sir Frank Whittle invents the Jet Engine .
1939-1945	The Second World War .
1952	Elizabeth II becomes Queen.

1973	Britain joins the European Community .
1979	Margaret Thatcher becomes Britain's first woman prime minister.
1982	Falklands War
1991	Gulf War
1991	Sir Tim Berners-Lee invents the World Wide Web .
1994	Channel Tunnel links Britain back to the European continent.
2003	The Second Gulf War
2003-2010	Invasion of Iraq . Despite huge anti-war marches held in London and Glasgow forty-six thousand British troops, one-third of the total strength of the Army's land forces, were deployed to assist with the invasion of Iraq.
2011	Gender equality in the British royal succession was introduced, ending the male-preference primogeniture that was mandated by the 1701 Act of Settlement. The amendment also ended the ban on the monarch marrying a Catholic.

EXERCISE 7

Answer the following questions in writing:

1. Name all the epochs of the British history.
2. Which events can be called key events in the history of Great Britain? In what way have they influenced the life and development of the country?

EXERCISE 8

Complete the sentences with the words:

was invaded, million, Normans, British Parliament, power and territories, invasions, interesting, Germany, prosperity, have survived, powerful, prosperous, founded, Vikings, the basis of monarchy, the rights, colonial expansion

1. Great Britain has a very long and history.
2. The first people lived on the territory of Britain more than 2 years ago.
3. Nearly 2000 years ago (43 AD) Great Britain by the Romans. Britain was part of the Roman Empire for almost 400 years.
4. It were the Romans who London (Londinium as they called it) in 50 AD.
5. There were a lot of in the history of Great Britain.
6. In the 5th century the Angles, Saxons and Jutes came from

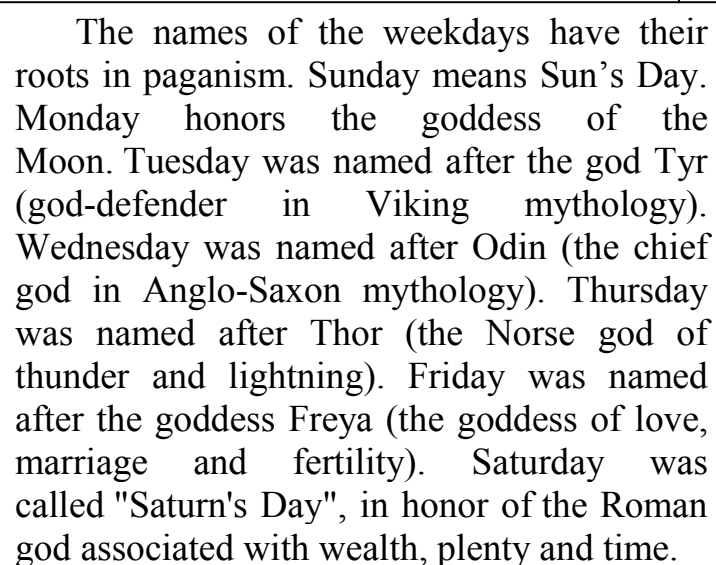
7. The arrived from Denmark and Norway throughout the 9th century.
8. In 1066 the British Isles were invaded by the
9. The Normans laid , imposed a feudal system and built many structures which till our days (Westminster Abbey, the Tower of London, Oxford University).
10. In 1215 the document known as Magna Carter (the Great Charter) was issued. It defined of Englishmen and laid the foundation of the
11. During its history, Great Britain has had a lot of wars. These were the wars for
12. The 17th century was the period of the great Large territories in India, Australia, America and Africa became dependent on the British Empire.
13. In the 19th century Great Britain was a very..... state with the developed industry and numerous colonies throughout the world.
14. At the period of its the British Empire covered one quarter of the Earth and had one quarter of the world's population.
15. In the 20th century Great Britain became less powerful because of two World Wars. But it is a very..... country which still plays an important role in the international policy.

EXERCISE 9 “Quiz”.

The group is divided into two teams. Each team makes up questions to the text they have read and writes them down on a piece of paper. Then the teams exchange their questions and answer them. The team that answers more questions correctly wins.

EXERCISE 10

Speak about history of Great Britain on the basis of exercises 2, 4, 6, 7 or 8.



The names of the weekdays have their roots in paganism. Sunday means Sun's Day. Monday honors the goddess of the Moon. Tuesday was named after the god Tyr (god-defender in Viking mythology). Wednesday was named after Odin (the chief god in Anglo-Saxon mythology). Thursday was named after Thor (the Norse god of thunder and lightning). Friday was named after the goddess Freya (the goddess of love, marriage and fertility). Saturday was called "Saturn's Day", in honor of the Roman god associated with wealth, plenty and time.

OUTSTANDING PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN

EXERCISE 1

Here is a list of some prominent people of the United Kingdom. Try to remember (or guess) in what sphere of life they have succeeded. Fill in the table.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| - William Shakespeare | - Joan Rowling |
| - Isaac Newton | - James Watt |
| - Elizabeth II | - Freddie Mercury |
| - Sir Paul McCartney | - Sir Francis Drake |
| - Margaret Thatcher | - Charles Dickens |
| - Sir Winston Churchill | - Sir Alexander Fleming |
| - Michael Faraday | - Captain James Cook |
| - Charles Darwin | - John Lennon |
| - Lord Byron | - Princess Diana |
| - Robbie Williams | - Daniel Craig |
| - Charles Babbage | - David Beckham |

Literature	
Exploration	
Music and entertainment	
Social and political life	
Science	
Sports	

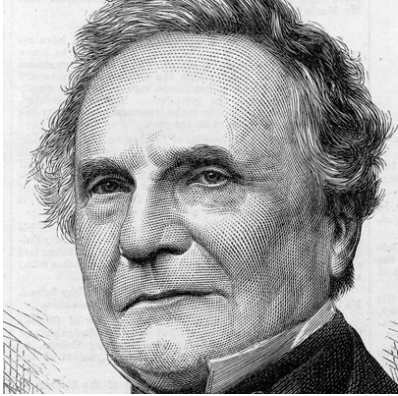
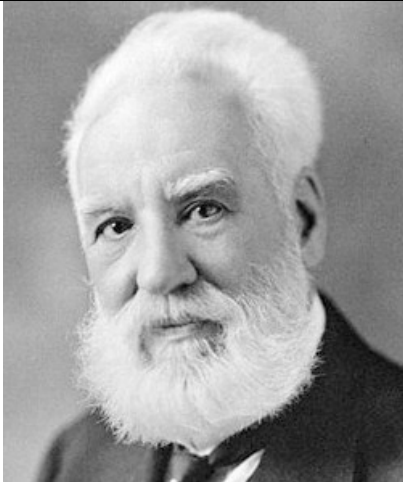

EXERCISE 2

Study the words from the text about prominent British people:

hydrofoil boat	човен на підводних крилах
metal detector	металошукач
deaf	глухий
to rally	об'єднувати
difference engine	різницева машина
groundwork	основа
current	чинний

EXERCISE 3

Look through the quick facts about British prominent people and be ready to speak about them:

QUICK FACTS	
	<p>NAME: Charles Babbage OCCUPATION: Mathematician, inventor BIRTH DATE: December 26, 1791 DEATH DATE: October 18, 1871 EDUCATION: Cambridge PLACE OF BIRTH: London, England PLACE OF DEATH: London, England BEST KNOWN FOR: Often called “The Father of Computing,” Babbage developed mechanical Calculating Engines, Difference Engines, and Analytical Engines, which laid the groundwork for more complex future designs.</p>
	<p>NAME: Alexander Graham Bell OCCUPATION: Educator, linguist, inventor, scientist BIRTH DATE: March 03, 1847 DEATH DATE: August 02, 1922 EDUCATION: Edinburgh University, University College in London PLACE OF BIRTH: Edinburgh, Scotland PLACE OF DEATH: Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, Canada BEST KNOWN FOR: Alexander Graham Bell was one of the primary inventors of the telephone, did important work in communication for the deaf and held more than 18 patents, including a hydrofoil boat and a metal detector.</p>
	<p>NAME: Winston Churchill OCCUPATION: Prime Minister, Journalist BIRTH DATE: November 30, 1874 DEATH DATE: January 24, 1965 EDUCATION: St. George's School, Brunswick School, Harrow School, Royal Military College (Academy) at Sandhurst PLACE OF BIRTH: Blenheim Palace, Woodstock, England PLACE OF DEATH: Hyde Park Gate, London, England NICKNAME: Winnie BEST KNOWN FOR: As prime minister, Sir Winston Churchill rallied the British people during WWII, and led his country to victory.</p>



NAME: David Cameron
OCCUPATION: Prime Minister
BIRTH DATE: October, 09, 1966
EDUCATION: Eton College, Oxford
PLACE OF BIRTH: London, England, United Kingdom
ZODIAC SIGN: Libra
BEST KNOWN FOR: a leader of Britain's Conservative Party, British current Prime Minister (since 2010).



NAME: Daniel Craig
OCCUPATION: Film Actor, Theater Actor
BIRTH DATE: March 02, 1968
EDUCATION: Guildhall School of Music and Drama
PLACE OF BIRTH: Chester, United Kingdom
ZODIAC SIGN: Pisces
BEST KNOWN FOR: Daniel Craig is an English actor who has played a wide variety of roles (Love Is The Devil; Lara Croft: Tomb Raider) but is best known for playing the most recent incarnation of James Bond (Skyfall).

EXERCISE 4

Answer the questions in writing:

1. What other citizens of the UK can be considered prominent? What have they done for the benefit of Great Britain and the world?
2. What great discoveries did Britain contribute to science? Would you give any famous names?
3. Do you know any research of British scientists in your field of knowledge?

EXERCISE 5

Winston Churchill was not just a great politician, he was also a great orator. Read some of Winston Churchill's quotes and comment on the one you like in writing:

1. We make a living by what we get, but we make a life by what we give.
2. If you are going to go through hell, keep going.
3. A pessimist sees the difficulty in every opportunity; an optimist sees the opportunity in every difficulty.
4. A lie gets halfway around the world before the truth has a chance to get its pants on.

EXERCISE 6

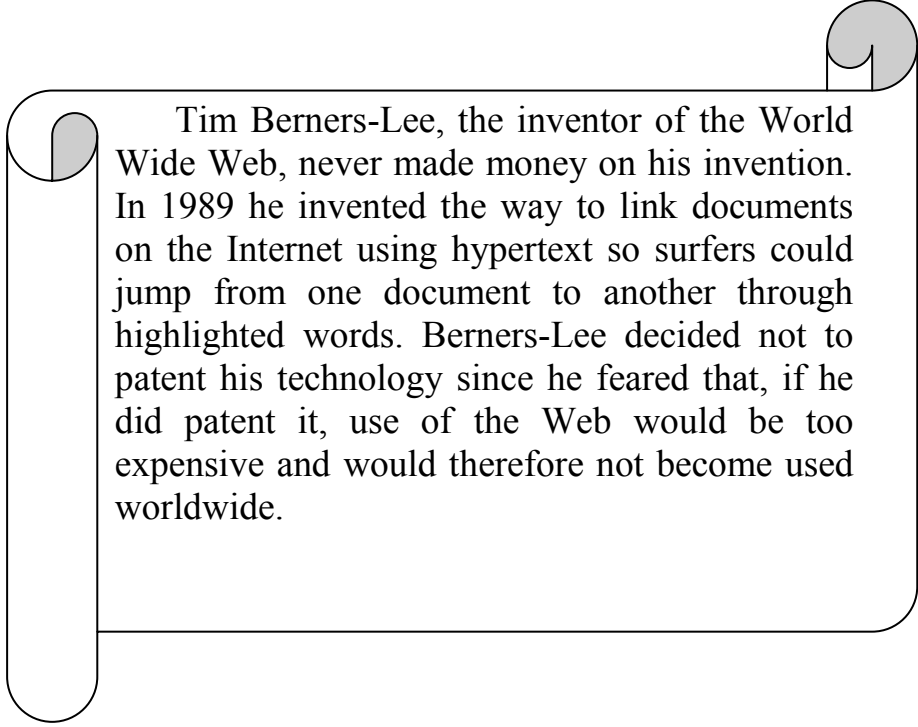
Make up riddles. The students prepare some riddles about prominent British people.

Model: Riddle: This great person developed Calculating Engine.

Answer: Charles Babbage.

EXERCISE 7

Visit the site <http://www.biography.com/people/groups/british> and prepare a report about the British people you consider prominent.



Tim Berners-Lee, the inventor of the World Wide Web, never made money on his invention. In 1989 he invented the way to link documents on the Internet using hypertext so surfers could jump from one document to another through highlighted words. Berners-Lee decided not to patent his technology since he feared that, if he did patent it, use of the Web would be too expensive and would therefore not become used worldwide.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



GET TO KNOW AMERICA

EXERCISE 1

Study the words from the text about the USA:

moderate climate	помірний клімат
to extend	простягатися
tributary	притока
deposits	поклади
non-ferrous metals	кольорові метали
legislative branch	законодавча гілка
executive branch	виконавча гілка
judicial branch	судова гілка
commander-in-chief	головнокомандувач
to elect	обирати
elections	вибори
leap year	високосний рік
House of Representatives	Палата Представників
to adopt a Constitution	прийняти Конституцію
court	суд
law	закон
to represent	представляти
coat of arms	герб
motto	девіз

EXERCISE 2

Read and translate the text, use the given words to complete the sentences:

varied, landscape, consists of, rivers, covers, contain, situated, borders, population, mountains, washed, extend.

Geographical Position

The US (1) _____ 50 states and (2) _____ 9.6 million square kilometers making it the third largest country in the world. The country's size means that its climate and (3) _____ are very (4) _____. The (5) _____ is more than 315 million people. Being (6) _____ in the central part of the North American Continent, it also includes Alaska in the north and Hawaii in the Pacific Ocean. It (7) _____ on Canada and on Mexico and is (8) _____ by the Pacific Ocean in the west, by the Gulf of Mexico in the south and by the Arctic Ocean in the north.

The highest (9) _____ in the USA are the Cordilleras which run along the western coast and include the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada. Across the eastern part of the country from north to south the Appalachian Mountains (10) _____. They are rather low but rich in deposits of mineral resources such as oil and gas, coal, iron, gold, silver, non-ferrous metals.

The largest (11) _____ of the USA are the Mississippi with its tributary Missouri, the Rio Grande, the Yukon, the Columbia and the Colorado. The Great Lakes (Huron, Ontario, Michigan, Erie, Superior) are situated in the north-east of the country on the border with Canada. They (12) _____ 21% of the world's surface fresh water supply.

EXERCISE 3

Read the text about the state system of the USA and compare it with the Ukrainian one. Fill in the following table:

	The USA	Ukraine
Type	Federal republic	
Number of constituent parts		
The head of the state		
Elections		
Parliament		
Parliamentary Elections		
Constitution		

State Structure

The USA is a federal republic made up of 50 states and the District of Columbia where the capital of the country, Washington, is situated. American Constitution is the oldest written national constitution in use. It was adopted in 1789 and has been amended only 26 times since then.

The President is the head of the State. He is also Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the USA. The President and Vice-President are elected for a term of four years. No person can be elected to the office of President more than twice. The presidential elections are held in two stages: first electors are chosen in their respective states, and these elect the President and Vice-President. Presidential elections take place on the first Monday after the first Tuesday in November of a leap year.

All legislative powers are centred in Congress which consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Members of the House of Representatives (435 persons) are chosen every second year. Senators (100 persons) are elected for a term of six years, two senators from each state. Capitol is the place where members of the Senate and the House of Representatives meet.

Every state has its own constitution and legislative and executive bodies. There is an elected governor at the head of each state. States enjoy independence in their domestic affairs, including financial matters. However, state laws and actions of the state authorities must not conflict with the Constitution of the USA.

EXERCISE 4

Complete the following dialogues in writing:

1.

- Hello! I haven't seen you for ages. Where have you been?
- I visited the United States of America.
- Oh, really? How did it happen you go there?
- I I spent there.
-

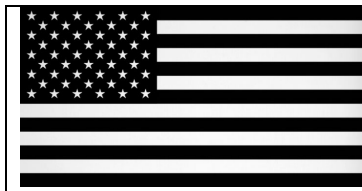
2.

- If you had a chance to visit an English-speaking country, which one would you go to?
- As for me, I'd like to visit the USA.
- Why have you chosen this country?
- ... But the main reason is that ... Besides, I'd like to ...
-

EXERCISE 5

Study the pictures of American symbols and read an article about them:

National Symbols



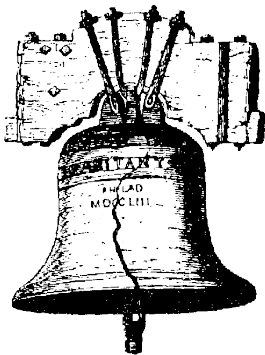
The American Flag consists of 13 red and white stripes which represent the first 13 states that formed the country and 50 stars, each for every state of the country. The design of the American flag was approved on the 14th of June, 1777. Today Americans celebrate June, 14 as Flag Day.



The Bald Eagle has been the national bird of the United States of America since 1782. It is used as a symbol of strength and bravery.



The coat of arms of the US is used as the Great Seal. It represents an eagle with wings outspread, holding a bundle of rods – the symbol of administering – in the left claw and an olive twig – the emblem of love – in the right claw. The motto on the coat of arms is “E Pluribus Unum” (“one out of many”).



The Liberty Bell is one of America’s most enduring symbols of freedom. It was rung on July, 4 in 1776 to celebrate Congress’s adoption of the Declaration of Independence. It is rung only on special occasions now. It is kept in Philadelphia and attracts thousands of visitors every year.



The Statue of Liberty was given to the United States by the people of France in 1884 as a symbol of friendship between the two nations. The statue stands on a large concrete pedestal and rises over 150 feet high. A spiral staircase brings visitors up from the base of the statue to the crown. Windows in the crown give people an unforgettable view of the harbour.

EXERCISE 6

Reread the articles about the United States of America and say if the following statements are true or false:

1. The United States of America is a federal republic of 40 states.
2. There are no high mountains and long rivers in the USA.
3. The Great Lakes are the largest group of freshwater lakes on the Earth.
4. The law-making body of the American government is called the Congress.
5. Presidential elections in the USA are held every five years.
6. American Constitution is the oldest written national constitution in use.
7. American Flag consists of 15 red and white stripes and 40 stars.
8. Owl is the national bird of the United States of America.
9. The Liberty Bell was rung on July, 4 in 1776 to celebrate Congress's adoption of the Constitution.
10. The Statue of Liberty was presented to the United States by the people of Great Britain in 1884.

EXERCISE 7

Answer the following questions in writing:

1. What peculiarities can be found in the geographical position of the USA?
2. Give brief characteristics of the state system of the US?
3. What does the Statue of Liberty symbolise? Whose gift is this?
4. Why was bald eagle chosen as a national symbol of the country?
5. When did the Liberty Bell ring for the first time? Where can you find it?
6. Why is the American flag called Stars and Stripes?
7. How do you understand the motto on the coat of arms "E Pluribus Unum" ("one out of many")?
8. Have you ever visited the USA? If yes, what part of the country have you been to?
9. Would you like to visit the USA? If yes, what part of the country would you like to visit and why?
10. Would you like to live in the United States? Give your arguments.
11. What major differences / similarities are there between Ukraine and the United States of America?

EXERCISE 8

Complete the following sentences and be ready to speak about the USA:

1. The United States of America is ...
2. The population of the country is ...
3. The USA is situated in ...
4. It is washed by ... in the east, ... in the west, ... in the south, ... in the north.
5. The USA borders on ...
6. The highest mountains in the USA are ... and ...
7. ... are the Mississippi with its tributary Missouri, the Yukon, the Columbia and the Colorado.

8. The USA is a highly developed ... and ... country.
9. It has ... of oil and gas, coal, iron, gold, silver, non-ferrous metals.
10. ... New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Dallas, Huston, Philadelphia.
11. The President is ... and ... of the country.
12. American Parliament is called ... , it consists of ... and ...
13. States enjoy ... in their domestic affairs.
14. Each state has its own ... and ...
15. American Constitution is ...
16. The American flag consists of ... which represent first 13 states and 50 stars, each for ...
17. The national symbols of the country include ...

EXERCISE 10

Guess game. Read the tasks and try to find the correct solutions:

1. This waterfall is situated in two neighbouring countries. Its right part is in one country and its left is in the other. What river is it on? What countries does it belong to?
2. The word "HOMES" helps American schoolchildren to learn the names of the Great Lakes. Try to guess how.
3. The most popular letter in the names of the American states is "M". Name at least 3 states beginning with this letter.
4. Choose one of the following states: Alaska, California, Florida, Texas, Hawaii, Maryland. Let your group mates guess what state it is after you describe it focusing on: a) the state it borders on; b) if it has one common border with at least one state; c) the scenery typical of the area; d) the most important cities, rivers, lakes, mountains, etc.

EXERCISE 11

Projects

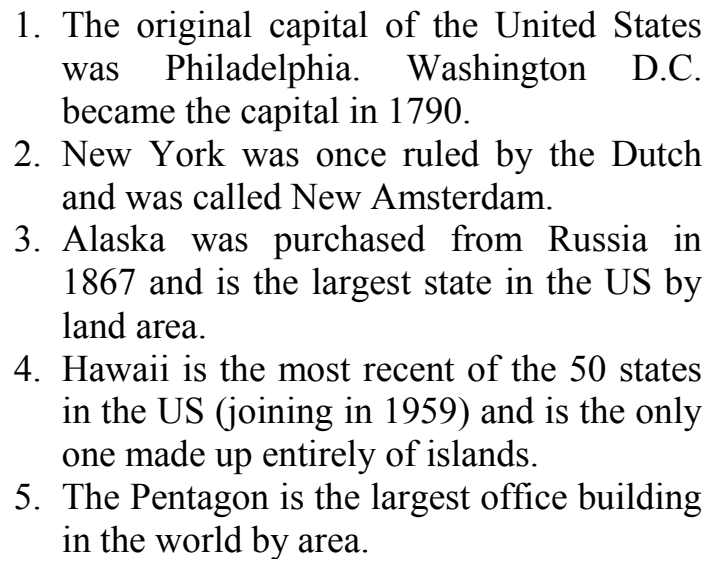
1. You have just returned from a week's trip to Great Lakes district and write to your family to share your impressions with them. Dwell on:

- where this place is;
- how you can get there;
- what's special about this place;
- what impressed you most of all.

2. Your elder brother has decided to immigrate to the USA. Your mother is very upset, but your father considers it to be a good career opportunity for him.

Write an essay on pros and cons of it in which:

- state the problem;
- write about the pros of living and working in the US;
- write about the cons of living and working in the US;
- give your own opinion.

- 
1. The original capital of the United States was Philadelphia. Washington D.C. became the capital in 1790.
 2. New York was once ruled by the Dutch and was called New Amsterdam.
 3. Alaska was purchased from Russia in 1867 and is the largest state in the US by land area.
 4. Hawaii is the most recent of the 50 states in the US (joining in 1959) and is the only one made up entirely of islands.
 5. The Pentagon is the largest office building in the world by area.

AMERICANS AS THEY ARE

EXERCISE 1

Study the following words:

trait (of character)	риси характеру
value	цінність, цінувати
open-hearted	відкритий
straightforward	прямий, чесний
cheerful	веселий, бадьорий
tough	витривалий, стійкий
confident	впевнений
self-reliant	той, хто покладається на себе
solution	рішення
competition	конкуренція
to compete	конкурувати, змагатися
reward	нагорода
persistent	наполегливий
to succeed	досягати успіху
to take smth. for granted	приймати за належне
tension	напруження
gadget	пристрій

EXERCISE 2

Read and translate the text, insert the missed sentences:

- A. Self-reliance is the second trait and moral value supposed to be obligatory to a true American.
- B. The Americans can be characterized as open-hearted, straightforward, cheerful, relaxed and tough.
- C. Moving about from place to place is such a common practice that most Americans take it for granted that they may live in four or five places during their lifetime.
- D. 60% of the Americans believe that competition and the desire to win is healthy and desirable.
- E. Most Americans are sure that every problem has a solution: a difficult problem can be solved at once; an impossible one may take a little longer.
- F. “God helps those who help themselves”, says the proverb.
- G. They are proud of their country, its history and symbols.

American Way of Life

America is a friendly country. (1) _____. You can easily spot Americans abroad by their confident manners which come from their sense of individual freedom – their first value and belief.

America is a nation of risk-takers. The first Americans left the known of the Old World for the unknown of the New. They lived a hard life and they had to be tough and self-reliant. (2) _____.

The first immigrants often faced difficult problems which needed new solutions. So they soon learned to experiment that led to another American trait, a sense of optimism. (3) _____.

Competition is the fourth American value. (4) _____. People who compete successively are honored and called ‘winners’; those who do not like to compete and are failures are dishonest and called ‘losers’.

The fifth national value is material wealth. Most Americans believe that wealth is a reward for hard work and that it is possible to have a good standard of living if a person works hard. (5) _____. And of course they believe in the American dream “from rags to riches”. Americans are optimistic and persistent. “If at first you don’t succeed, try again” is their favorite saying.

Americans are always on the move. (6) _____. American people love speed.

The sense of humor is highly valued in America. Humor is a great reliever of tension.

Americans are patriots. (7) _____. National holidays such as Thanksgiving and Independence Day greatly contribute to this feeling.

Americans love children, animals, gadgets, mother, work, excitement, noise, nature, television, shows, comedy, buying, fast motion sports, the flag, Christ, jazz, shapely women and muscular men, crowds, beefsteak, coffee, ice-cream, do-it-yourself things. There is, of course, no typical American but a certain stereotype does exist.

EXERCISE 3

Answer the following questions in writing:

1. Do you agree with the above mentioned characteristics and values of the Americans? If no, which of the features are not true to life? In what way would you describe a typical American?
2. Have you ever visited the USA or communicated with American people? Tell about your experience.
3. Is the American dream “from rags to riches” still alive?

4. Would you like to visit in the USA? What do you expect from this country?
5. Are there any common features between the Ukrainians and the Americans? What are the differences between these two nations?

EXERCISE 4

Compare the Americans with the Ukrainians. Fill in the table with characteristics typical of these two nations. Use the following words:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>open-hearted</i> - <i>straightforward</i> - <i>patient</i> - <i>cheerful</i> - <i>reserved</i> - <i>tough</i> - <i>confident</i> - <i>hospitable</i> - <i>self-reliant</i> - <i>persistent</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>energetic</i> - <i>reliable</i> - <i>kind</i> - <i>greedy</i> - <i>optimistic</i> - <i>pessimistic</i> - <i>hard-working</i> - <i>industrious</i> - <i>ambitious</i> - <i>lazy</i> |
|--|--|

American people	Ukrainian people
Open-hearted	Hospitable

EXERCISE 5

Read the text about American English:

How the Americans Speak

There are some differences in vocabulary, pronunciation and spelling between American and British English. Americans tend to simplify the spelling of the words so that they would be written the way they are pronounced.

Study the following table and see the differences between British English and American English:

American vs. British Spelling Differences			
Quick Reference Chart			
ENSE vs. ENCE		ER vs. RE	
American	British	American	British
defense	defence	center	centre
license	licence	liter	litre
practise	practice	meter	metre
		theater	theatre
		OR vs. OUR	
American	British	American	British
color	colour	favorite	favourite
neighbor	neighbour		
Common Words		ED vs. T	
American	British	American	British
jewelry	jewellery	dreamed	dreamt
pajamas	pyjamas	learned	learnt
plow	plough	burned	burnt
program	programme		
mom	mum		
mustache	moustache		
specialty	speciality		
tire	tyre		
whiskey	whisky		
		K vs. QUE	
American	British	American	British
bank	banque	check	cheque
checker	chequer		
		IZE vs. ISE	
American	British	American	British
analyze	analyse	criticize	criticise
recognize	recognise		
		LL vs. L	
American	British	American	British
enrollment	enrolment	fulfill	fulfil
skillful	skilful		
		OG vs. OGUE	
American	British	American	British
analog	analogue	catalog	catalogue
dialog	dialogue		

Created by The English Test®: <http://www.masterstudies.com/English-test/>

EXERCISE 6

Match the words and choose British equivalents for the American words:

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. elevator | a) petrol |
| 2. gas | b) film |
| 3. vacation | c) lift |
| 4. movie | d) flat |
| 5. mail | e) underground |
| 6. apartment | f) holiday |
| 7. candy | g) autumn |
| 8. drugstore | h) sweets |
| 9. fall | i) chemist's |
| 10. subway | j) post |

EXERCISE 7

Look through the following words and phrases and fill in the table:

American English	British English

A) Which words are spelled in American English and which in British English?

Color, favourite, theatre, center, criticize, recognize, dialogue, catalog, license, practice.

B) Which of the following sentences are typical of American English and which of British English?

1. He was born 3/27/1981. / He was born on 27/3/1981.
2. Almost everyone has a telephone and a fridge these days. / Most everyone has a telephone and a refrigerator these days.
3. You must come visit me real soon. / You must come and visit me really soon.
4. Have you got any brothers or sisters? / Do you have any siblings?

EXERCISE 8

Read the text about the American dollar:

American currency

The American dollar is the world currency. It is used for trade between countries all over the world.

The word “dollar” comes from a coin used 400 years ago. This silver coin was named “taler” and was used in Bohemia (Czech Republic). The talers travelled to the Netherlands where the word became “daler”. The English borrowed the Dutch word “daler” and by the 18th century they began spelling it “dollar”. The dollar was currency of Germany and Spain for over two centuries before it became American. In 1782 Thomas Jefferson proposed that the Spanish dollar be the unit of currency, thus helping the Americans to become independent from the British pound sterling. The \$ sign was designed in 1788 by Oliver Pollock, a New Orleans businessman, using a combination of Spanish money symbols.

Each dollar is made up of 100 cents. There are coins of 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents. Americans usually call coins by names, so 25 cents is a quarter, 10 cents is a dime and 5 cents is a nickel. Bills are all the same size and colour – green. People sometimes call them “bucks”.

EXERCISE 9

Decide if these sentences are true or false. Correct the false ones:

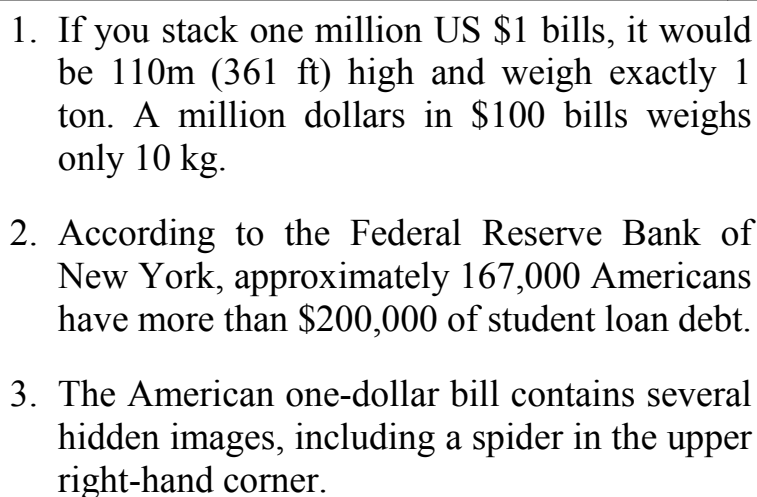
1. American people do not like to take risks.
2. Americans can be characterized as reserved and dull people.
3. American people are very competitive.
4. Americans don't care about material wealth.
5. American citizens are proud of their country.

6. American English doesn't differ from British English.
7. Americans tend to write the words the way they are pronounced.
8. The American dollar is of Czech origin.
9. The introduction of dollar as American currency in 1782 helped the USA to become independent from British pound sterling.
10. American dollars are sometimes called buckets.

EXERCISE 10

Projects

1. Imagine that you are a native American and you are to introduce the USA to a group of Ukrainian students. Write your speech in which:
 - describe the most characteristic features of the Americans;
 - dwell on some of their customs and traditions;
 - invite your Ukrainian friends to visit the USA, give your reasons.
2. Imagine that you are living and studying in the USA. Write an e-mail (at least 100 words) to your friend in Ukraine describing some differences you have noticed. Include:
 - people (friendlier/not as friendly, better/worse sense of humor, etc.);
 - interaction between people (more/less reserved, more/less formal);
 - way of life;
 - daily routine, etc.

- 
1. If you stack one million US \$1 bills, it would be 110m (361 ft) high and weigh exactly 1 ton. A million dollars in \$100 bills weighs only 10 kg.
 2. According to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, approximately 167,000 Americans have more than \$200,000 of student loan debt.
 3. The American one-dollar bill contains several hidden images, including a spider in the upper right-hand corner.

GLORIOUS EVENTS OF THE AMERICAN HISTORY

EXERCISE 1

Look at the following groups of words and try to explain in what way they are connected with the USA and its history:

- Asia, Vikings;
- Christopher Columbus, Bahama Islands;
- Spaniards, Portuguese, Dutch, French, English, Jamestown;
- War of Independence, George Washington;
- Confederation, Northern states, Southern states, Civil War;
- Great Depression, Roosevelt;
- Silicon Valley, IBM, Microsoft, technology.

EXERCISE 2

Study the words from the text about the history of the USA:

first inhabitants	перші жителі
permanent settlement	постійне поселення
to establish a colony	заснувати колонію
the British rule	британське правління
the War of Independence	війна за незалежність
to separate	відділяти
to abolish slavery	скасувати рабство
to defeat	потерпіти поразку
indivisible states	неподільні штати
the stock market crash	крах фондової біржі
economic decline (stagnation)	економічний занепад
unemployment	безробіття
due to the efforts	завдяки зусиллям
to regain prosperity	відновити процвітання

EXERCISE 3

Read and translate the text:

Glorious Events of the American History

The USA has long and unique history. The first inhabitants are believed to have arrived at the territory of the modern USA as early as 20,000 years ago from Asia, followed by the Vikings in the 10th–11th centuries. In 1492 Christopher Columbus landed on one of the Bahama Islands. Since then the history of the “New World” has begun.

The first permanent European settlement was founded in 1565 in Florida by the Spaniards. It was followed by Portuguese, Dutch, and French settlements. The first English colony was established in 1607 at Jamestown. By 1733 European settlers occupied 13 colonies along the Atlantic coast.

The colonies didn't want to remain under the British rule. Conflicts between American colonies and Great Britain led to the War of Independence which began in 1775. On the 4th of July 1776 the colonies proclaimed their independence from Great Britain. The new state was called the United States of America. Since then the 4th of July is celebrated as Independence Day.

In 1783 George Washington became the first president of the new republic. In 1787 the Constitution of the United States was adopted. Dollar became America's official currency in 1792.

During the 18th–19th centuries the United States of America largely expanded its territory. In 1803 it bought Louisiana from France. This purchase doubled the territory of the country. In 1846 as the result of the war with Mexico the states of California and New Mexico became the part of the country. In 1867 Alaska was bought from Russia.

At the beginning of 1861 seven Southern states separated from the country and founded the Confederate States of America (Confederation). That was the beginning of the Civil War between the industrial North and the agricultural South where slavery flourished. The Civil War lasted 4 years and the Confederates were defeated. The results of the war were the abolishing of slavery and the establishment of “indivisible union of indivisible states”.

After the war the time of the fast development of economics of the country began. The industry was flourishing, more and more people from all over the world came in search of good life to the States. But the stock market crash of 1929 caused a long economic decline called the Great Depression. National income dropped by more than a half, there was economic stagnation and great unemployment. Due to the efforts undertaken by President Roosevelt the crises was overcome and the country regained its prosperity.

Over its history, the United States has been part of several wars, overcome natural disasters like hurricanes and earthquakes, and traveled to space. Each of these events is of great importance to the country, it forms its history and shapes the future.

EXERCISE 4

Decide if the following statements are true or false, correct the false ones:

1. Christopher Columbus was the first European explorer who landed in America.
2. English colonists founded their first settlement in Florida.
3. There were no conflicts between the American colonies and the British Empire.
4. On the 4th of July 1776 the colonies proclaimed their independence from Great Britain.

5. Abraham Lincoln became the first president of the USA.
6. Slavery was the basis of the economy in the Northern states.
7. The Civil War was the war between the industrial North and the agricultural South.
8. The Civil War helped the United States to remain one country.
9. It was President Roosevelt who helped the country to overcome the Great Depression.

EXERCISE 5

Match the dates with the historical events:

- | | |
|---------|--|
| a) 1607 | 1. The War of Independence began. |
| b) 1775 | 2. The United States acquired 828,000 square miles of land in the Louisiana territory. |
| c) 1776 | 3. George Washington became the first president of the USA. |
| d) 1783 | 4. The Declaration of Independence was proclaimed. |
| e) 1787 | 5. A stock market crash led to the beginning of the Great Depression, which lasted for or ten years. |
| f) 1803 | 6. British colonists founded the Jamestown colony. |
| g) 1861 | 7. The Constitution of the country was adopted. |
| h) 1929 | 8. The Civil War between the North and the South broke out. |

EXERCISE 6

Answer the following questions in writing:

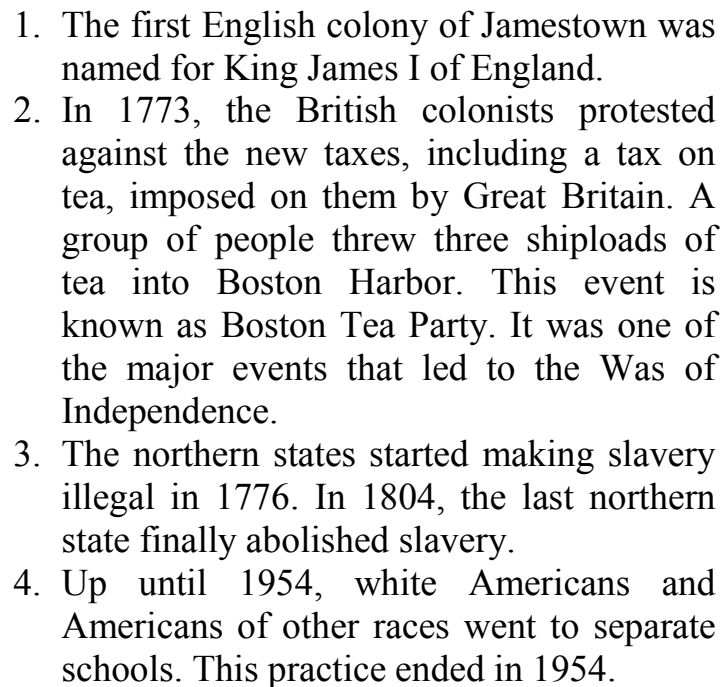
1. Are you interested in the history of your country and other countries? Why?
2. What do you think the knowledge of the past can give to modern people?
3. What were the reasons of British people to immigrate to what is now the USA?
4. What do you think were the key events in the process of the United States formation?
5. What American leaders influenced the life of the country most of all?
6. Are there any common features between American and Ukrainian history? If yes, what similarities have you noticed?

EXERCISE 7

Complete the following sentences and prepare a report about American history.

1. The first inhabitants arrived at the territory of the modern USA
2. In 1492 Christopher Columbus

3. The first European settlement was founded in
4. By 1733 there were along the Atlantic coast.
5. Conflicts between American colonies and Great Britain led
6. the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed.
7. became the first president of the republic.
8. In 1787 was adopted.
9. In 1861 began. Its results were the abolishing of slavery and the establishment of “indivisible union of indivisible states”.
10. During the 19th century the territory of the country expanded greatly. It joined
11. The stock market crash of 1929 caused
12. Nowadays the United States of America is

- 
1. The first English colony of Jamestown was named for King James I of England.
 2. In 1773, the British colonists protested against the new taxes, including a tax on tea, imposed on them by Great Britain. A group of people threw three shiploads of tea into Boston Harbor. This event is known as Boston Tea Party. It was one of the major events that led to the War of Independence.
 3. The northern states started making slavery illegal in 1776. In 1804, the last northern state finally abolished slavery.
 4. Up until 1954, white Americans and Americans of other races went to separate schools. This practice ended in 1954.

GREAT NAMES OF AMERICAN SCIENCE

EXERCISE 1

Here is a list of some great Americans. Try to remember (or guess) in what sphere of life they have succeeded. Fill in the table:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — <i>Abraham Lincoln</i> — <i>Arnold Schwarzenegger</i> — <i>Barack Obama</i> — <i>Benjamin Franklin</i> — <i>Bill Gates</i> — <i>Elvis Presley</i> — <i>Ernest Hemingway</i> — <i>Frank Sinatra</i> — <i>Franklin Roosevelt</i> — <i>George Washington</i> — <i>Henry Ford</i> — <i>Jack Kilby</i> — <i>John Bardeen</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — <i>John F. Kenned,</i> — <i>Mark Twain</i> — <i>Mel Gibson</i> — <i>Muhammad Ali</i> — <i>Neil Armstrong</i> — <i>Steve Jobs</i> — <i>Stephen King</i> — <i>Steven Spielberg</i> — <i>Thomas Edison</i> — <i>Thomas Jefferson</i> — <i>Tom Hanks</i> — <i>Walt Disney</i> — <i>Wright Brothers</i> |
|---|--|

Literature	
Entertainment	
Music	
Social and political life	
Science	
Sports	

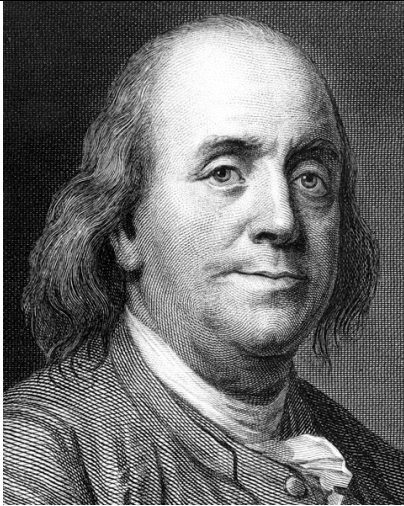
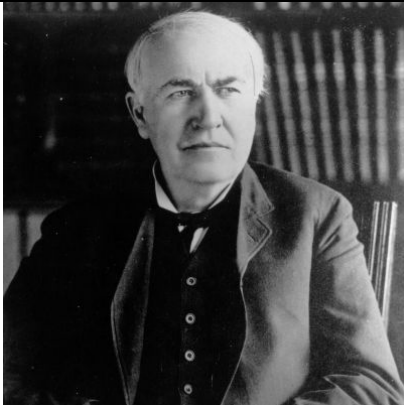
EXERCISE 2

Study the words from the text about prominent American scientists:

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| bifocal eyeglasses | біфокальні окуляри |
| lightning rod | громовідвід |
| heating stove | пічка |
| light bulb | лампочка |
| lantern | ліхтар |
| chandelier | люстра |
| meter | лічильник |
| superconductivity | надпровідність |
| integrated circuit | інтегральна схема |
| software | програмне забезпечення |
| charitable project | благодійний проект |

EXERCISE 3

Look through the quick facts about American prominent people and be ready to speak about them:

Quick Facts	
	<p>NAME: Benjamin Franklin OCCUPATION: Inventor, political leader, scientist, writer BIRTH DATE: January 17, 1706 DEATH DATE: April 17, 1790 EDUCATION: Boston Latin School PLACE OF BIRTH: Boston, Massachusetts PLACE OF DEATH: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania BEST KNOWN FOR: Benjamin Franklin is best known as one of the Founding Fathers who drafted the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. INVENTIONS: bifocal eyeglasses, the lightning rod, a heating stove</p>
	<p>NAME: Thomas Alva Edison OCCUPATION: Entrepreneur, inventor BIRTH DATE: February 11, 1847 DEATH DATE: October 18, 1931 EDUCATION: The Cooper Union PLACE OF BIRTH: Milan, Ohio PLACE OF DEATH: West Orange, New Jersey BEST KNOWN FOR: Thomas Edison became the first to project a motion picture in 1896. A savvy businessman, he held more than a 1,000 patents for his inventions. PATENTS: Thomas Edison created the electric light bulb, the telephone, the phonograph. He also patented electromagnetic brake, electrical current converter, electrical meter, alkaline battery, electric lantern and electric chandelier, electrical welding apparatus and many others. He built the world's first electric power plant. His spheres of interest were rather diverse. He was equally interested in using cement for building, extraction of rubber from plants and process of making composite metals.</p>



NAME: John Bardeen
OCCUPATION: Educator, inventor, physicist
BIRTH DATE: May 23, 1908
DEATH DATE: January 30, 1991
EDUCATION: University of Wisconsin, Princeton University
PLACE OF BIRTH: Madison, Wisconsin
PLACE OF DEATH: Boston, Massachusetts
BEST KNOWN FOR: John Bardeen was co-winner of the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1956 for inventing the transistor (together with W. Shockley and W. Brattain) and in 1972 for the BCS theory of superconductivity (together with L.N. Cooper and J.R. Schrieffer).



NAME: Jack Kilby
OCCUPATION: Engineer, inventor
BIRTH DATE: November 08, 1923
DEATH DATE: June 20, 2005
EDUCATION: University of Illinois, University of Wisconsin
PLACE OF BIRTH: Jefferson City, Missouri
PLACE OF DEATH: Dallas, Texas
BEST KNOWN FOR: Jack Kilby was an electrical engineer who invented the integrated circuit and microchip that revolutionized electronics and especially computers by making these devices much smaller, lighter and less expensive. Kilby held a total of 60 patents; his other inventions included the portable calculator and the thermal printer.



NAME: Steve Jobs
OCCUPATION: Entrepreneur, inventor
BIRTH DATE: February 24, 1955
DEATH DATE: October 05, 2011
EDUCATION: Reed College, Homestead High School
PLACE OF BIRTH: San Francisco, California
PLACE OF DEATH: Palo Alto, California
BEST KNOWN FOR: Steve Jobs was an American businessman and inventor who played a key role in the success of Apple computers and the development of revolutionary new technology

	<p>such as the iPod, iPad and MacBook. Steve Jobs co-invented the Apple I and Apple II computers together with Steve Wozniak (main designer). In 1984 he co-invented the Apple Macintosh computer, the first successful home computer with a mouse-driven graphical user.</p>
	<p>NAME: Bill Gates FULL NAME: William Henry Gates III OCCUPATION: Entrepreneur BIRTH DATE: October 28, 1955 (Age: 57) EDUCATION: Lakeside School, Harvard College PLACE OF BIRTH: Seattle, Washington BEST KNOWN FOR: Entrepreneur Bill Gates founded the world's largest software business, Microsoft, with Paul Allen, and subsequently became one of the richest men in the world. In recent years he has retired from working full time at Microsoft, instead he has concentrated on working at charitable projects.</p>

EXERCISE 4

Answer the questions in writing:

1. By whom were Apple computers developed?
2. What is the value of integrated circuit invented by Jack Kilby?
3. Why is the theory of conventional superconductivity called the BCS theory?
4. What are the main Thomas Edison's inventions?
5. Why is Benjamin Franklin considered one of the leading Founding Fathers of the USA? What else is he famous for?
6. Who developed Microsoft Windows technology?
7. What other great American scientists and inventors do you know? What part did they play in the process of formation of the US?

EXERCISE 5

Make up riddles. The students prepare some riddles about great Americans.

Model: Riddle: This American scientist founded the Microsoft Corporation.

Answer: Bill Gates.

EXERCISE 6

Visit the site <http://www.biography.com/people/groups> and prepare a report about the American people you consider prominent.

EXERCISE 7

In terms of basic science achievements, nations are usually judged by the number of Nobel Prizes won by their scientists. Characterise the American science achievements in the 20-21 centuries from this point of view. Use the phrases:

<i>According to the</i>	<i>відповідно до</i>
<i>Regarding / concerning</i>	<i>щодо, стосовно, відносно</i>
<i>Needless to say</i>	<i>не потрібно говорити</i>
<i>In short / brief; to put it briefly</i>	<i>коротко кажучи</i>
<i>For example / for instance</i>	<i>наприклад</i>
<i>As a result</i>	<i>як результат, в результаті</i>
<i>The cause of / the reason for</i>	<i>причина</i>
<i>I think / believe / consider / guess that</i>	<i>я вважаю</i>
<i>As a matter of fact / in fact / actually</i>	<i>фактично</i>

United States Nobel Prize Winners

(39% of world total, 48% of world total in the sciences, medicine, and economics)

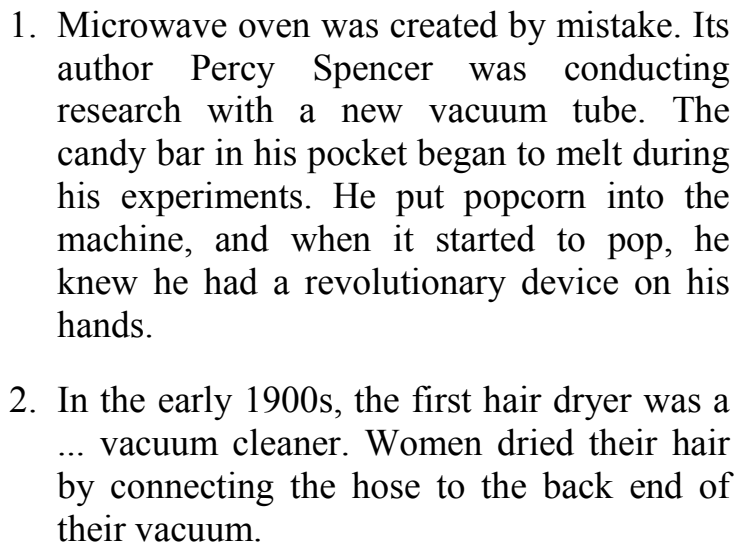
The following table contains a list of US Nobel Prize winners up to 2012. There have been a total of 330 such awards to 328 individuals (John Bardeen having won twice in physics and Linus Pauling having won once each in chemistry and peace).

PHYSIOLOGY OR MEDICINE	95 awards
PHYSICS	88 awards
CHEMISTRY	64 awards
ECONOMIC SCIENCES	51 awards
PEACE	21 awards
LITERATURE	11 awards

EXERCISE 8

Express your opinion to the following items in writing:

1. The great American inventor Thomas Edison said, "Genius is one per cent inspiration and ninety-nine per cent perspiration." What do you think he meant?
2. If you could meet any historical figure, who would you like to meet and what would you like to talk about with this person?

- 
1. Microwave oven was created by mistake. Its author Percy Spencer was conducting research with a new vacuum tube. The candy bar in his pocket began to melt during his experiments. He put popcorn into the machine, and when it started to pop, he knew he had a revolutionary device on his hands.
 2. In the early 1900s, the first hair dryer was a ... vacuum cleaner. Women dried their hair by connecting the hose to the back end of their vacuum.

Appendix:

1. Map of the USA:



2. Map of the UK:



Основна література:

1. English Topics: Найкращі 1000 усних тем з паралельним перекладом для учнів 5-11 класів та абітурієнтів. Ч. I. / [укл. О. П. Фіщенко, Г. В. Ярцева та ін.]. – 3-тє вид., випр. і доп. – Х. : Веста, 2009. – 640 с.
2. Вигран О. Ф. Знайомтеся: Сполучені Штати Америки. Пробн. підруч. для 11 кл. спец. серед. загальноосвітн. шк. з поглибл. вивчен. англ. мови / Вигран О. Ф. ; за ред. О. М. Константинової. – К. : Форум, 2002. – 304 с. іл.
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Додаткова література:

5. Гужва Т. Н. Английские разговорные темы: для абитуриентов и учащихся средних школ, лицеев и колледжей / Гужва Т. Н. – Киев : Тандем, 1996. – 192 с.
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