

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
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GREAT BRITAIN

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Основная цель пособия – формирование навыков чтения, перевода и реферирования как оригинальной, так и адаптированной англоязычной литературы по страноведению, а также умения вести беседу на английском языке.

Пособие имеет четкую структуру: состоит из 8 тематических разделов, включающих предтекстовые лексико-грамматические комментарии и послетекстовые упражнения, направленные на развитие устной речи. Раздел дополнительного чтения содержит тексты страноведческого характера с набором вопросов, ответы на которые предполагают раскрытие и творческое осмысление проблемы. Не исключено использование отдельных текстов из данного раздела и для совершенствования навыков перевода.

Предназначено для студентов I–II курсов дневного отделения гуманитарных специальностей.

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I. GEOGRAPHY OF GREAT BRITAIN. GREAT BRITAIN. PHYSICAL FEATURES

Ex.1. Practice the pronunciation of these words and give their Russian equivalents:

- | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|
| • comprise | • district | • coast |
| • region | • crown | • mountain |
| • area | • island | • river |
| • unit | • mainland | • climate |
| • county | • chain | • currency |
| • pound | • royal | • origin |
| • anthem | • shield | • accent |
| • cross | • harp | • dialect |
| • flag | • motto | |
| • saint | • emblem | |

Ex.2. Memorize the following:

- ✓ to comprise= объединять
- ✓ to be used to= использоваться для
- ✓ to be called= называться
- ✓ to constitute= составлять
- ✓ to be fringed by= быть окруженным
- ✓ to be known as= быть известным как
- ✓ to consist of= состоять
- ✓ to be based on = быть основанным на
- ✓ to be established= быть закрепленным
- ✓ to be made up of= состоять из
- ✓ to depict= изображать
- ✓ to be supported by= поддерживаться
- ✓ to stand on = располагаться на
- ✓ to develop from= развиться из
- ✓ to influence= повлиять
- ✓ to be accepted = считаться
- ✓ to be taught to= преподавать

Ex.3. Read and translate the following text consulting the Notes that follow:

Notes:

- ✓ The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland= Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии
- ✓ "Dependencies"= зависимые области
- ✓ Crown= королевская власть
- ✓ the Isle of Man= остров Мэн
- ✓ the Channel Islands= Нормандские острова
- ✓ Gibraltar= Гибралтар
- ✓ Hong Kong= Гон Конг
- ✓ Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans= Атлантический, Индийский и Тихий океаны
- ✓ the European Community= европейское сообщество, крупнейшая организация, объединяющая 12 стран Западной Европы
- ✓ the British Isles= Британские острова
- ✓ the Irish Republic= Ирландская республика
- ✓ the Hebrides= Гебридские острова
- ✓ The Orkney and Shetland Islands= Оркнейские острова (Шотландия) и Шетландские острова(Шотландия)
- ✓ administrative ties= административные связи
- ✓ self-governing= самоуправляющийся, автономный
- ✓ high land= высокогорье
- ✓ Scotland, Wales and Cumbria= Шотландия, Уэльс и Камбрия
- ✓ the Pennines= Пеннины
- ✓ mild and temperate= мягкий и умеренный
- ✓ the Union Jack= государственный флаг Соединенного Королевства
- ✓ coat-of-arms= герб
- ✓ "Honi soit qui mal y pense"= лат."позор тому, кто плохо думает об этом"
- ✓ the Irish harp= ирландская лира
- ✓ the Ribbon of the Order of the Garter= лента ордена Подвязки, высшего ордена Соединенного Королевства. Учрежден королем Эдуардом III в 1348г.
- ✓ a Scottish unicorn= единорог
- ✓ the thistle=чертополох
- ✓ the shamrock= трилистник
- ✓ Anglo-Saxon= общее название древнегерманских племен- англов, саксов, ютов и фризов, завоевавших в 5-6вв. Британию и образовавших в 7-10вв. одну народность
- ✓ Germanic language= общегерманский язык

- ✓ the invading peoples= иностранные захватчики
- ✓ easily recognizable= легко узнаваемый
- ✓ occasionally= время от времени

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland comprises the four countries of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The word "region" is used to any of these four large areas of the country. The chief regional administrative units are called "counties" in England and Wales, regions in Scotland, and "districts" in Northern Ireland.

In addition there are "Dependencies" of the Crown, namely, the Isle of Man, the Channel Islands and remnants of the Empire such as Gibraltar and several islands and groups of islands in the Atlantic, Caribbean, Indian and Pacific Oceans. The United Kingdom is one of the 12 member states of the European Community.

The British Isles consist of two large islands, *Great Britain* (comprising England, Wales and Scotland) and *Ireland* (comprising the Irish Republic and Northern Ireland). Western Scotland is fringed by the large island chain known as the Hebrides and to the north east of the Scottish mainland are the Orkney and Shetland Islands. All these have administrative ties with the mainland, but the Isle of Man in the Irish Sea and the Channel Islands between Great Britain and France are self-governing, and are the part of the United Kingdom.

With an area of some 242000 sq. km, Britain is just under 1000 km from the south coast to the north of Scotland and just under 800km across in the widest part.

The main areas of high land are in Scotland, Wales and Cumbria. In the centre of England there is a range of hills called the Pennines. The highest mountains are in Scotland and Wales : Ben Nevis is 1343 m and Snowdon is 1085m. The longest rivers are the Severn (354km) and the River Thames (346km).

The climate is generally mild and temperate.

The currency of the country is pound, consists of 100 pence.

The anthem is based on a 17th century song. The British national anthem was established in 1745, making it the oldest in the world.

The flag of the United Kingdom, known as the Union Jack, is made up of three crosses. The upright red is the cross of St George, the patron saint of England. The white diagonal cross is the cross of St Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland. The red diagonal cross is the cross of St Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland. St Davis is the patron saint of Wales.

Since 1837 the royal coat-of-arms has depicted a shield with three English lions, the Scottish lions and the Irish harp, surrounded by the Ribbon of the Order of the Garter with its motto "Honi soit qui mal y pense" (shame on him who thinks evil of it). The shield is supported by an English lion and a Scottish uni-

corn, standing on a field with the emblem of England (the rose), Scotland (the thistle) and Ireland (the shamrock); below this is the royal motto "Dien et mon droit" (God and my right).

The English language developed from Anglo-Saxon and is a Germanic language. However, all the invading peoples, particularly the Norman French, influenced the English language and you can find many words in English which are French in origin. Nowadays all Welsh, Scottish and Irish people speak English (even if they speak their own language well), but all the countries have their own special accents and dialects, and their people are easily recognizable as soon as they speak. Occasionally, people from the four countries in the United Kingdom have difficulty in understanding one another because of their different accents. A Southern English accent is generally accepted to be the most easily understood, and is the accent usually taught to foreigners.

Ex. 4. Give English equivalents for the Russian phrases:

- ✓ объединять четыре страны
- ✓ региональная административная единица
- ✓ графство
- ✓ группа островов
- ✓ страны-члены европейского сообщества
- ✓ окруженный большой островной грядой
- ✓ материк
- ✓ административные связи
- ✓ высокогорье
- ✓ гряда возвышенностей
- ✓ мягкий и умеренный климат
- ✓ валюта страны
- ✓ гимн
- ✓ флаг, состоящий из трех крестов
- ✓ святой-покровитель
- ✓ королевский щит
- ✓ окруженный лентой ордена Подвязки
- ✓ девиз и эмблема Англии
- ✓ общегерманский язык
- ✓ повлиять на английский язык
- ✓ иноземные захватчики
- ✓ по своему происхождению
- ✓ особый акцент и диалект
- ✓ наиболее понятный
- ✓ обучать иностранцев

Ex.5. Complete the following sentences using the text:

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland comprises...
2. The chief regional administrative units are called...
3. Western Scotland is fringed by...
4. The flag of the United Kingdom...
5. The English language developed from...
6. A Southern English accent is generally accepted to be...

Ex.6. Use the following words to complete the sentences:

Counties, dialect, currency, oceans, administrative, self-governing, mountains, climate, anthem, flag, crosses, shield, motto, influenced, accent, foreigners, mainland, islands

1. The _____ of the country is pound, which consists of 100 pence.
2. The chief regional administrative units are called _____ in England and Wales, regions in Scotland, and "districts" in Northern Ireland.
3. All the countries have their own special _____-and _____.
4. All these territories have _____ties with the _____, but the Isle of Man in the Irish Sea and the Channel Islands between Great Britain and France are _____, and are not part of the United Kingdom.
5. There are "Dependencies" of the Crown, namely, the Isle of Man, the Channel Islands and remnants of the Empire such as Gibraltar and several _____ and groups of islands in the Atlantic, Caribbean, Indian and Pacific _____.
6. The highest _____ are in Scotland and Wales : Ben Nevis is 1343 m and Snowdon is 1085m.
7. The British national _____ was established in 1745, making it the oldest in the world.
8. The _____ of the United Kingdom, known as the Union Jack, is made up of three _____.
9. The _____ is supported by an English lion and a Scottish unicorn, standing on a field with the _____ of England (the rose), Scotland (the thistle) and Ireland (the shamrock); below this is the royal _____ "Dien et mon droit".
10. All the invading peoples, particularly the Norman French, _____ the English language.
11. A Southern English accent is generally accepted to be the most easily understood, and is the accent usually taught to _____.

12. Western Scotland is fringed by the large island chain known as the Hebrides and to the north east of the Scottish _____ are the Orkney and Shetland Islands.

Ex.7. Translate into English:

1. Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии состоит из 4 стран: Англии, Уэльса, Шотландии и Северной Ирландии.
2. Основные региональные административные единицы называются графствами.
3. Соединенное Королевство является одним из 12 членов Европейского Сообщества.
4. Британия составляет большую часть Британских островов.
5. Западная Шотландия окружена большой островной грядой под названием Гебридские острова.
6. Остров Мэн и Нормандские острова в основном автономны и являются частью Соединенного Королевства.
7. Большая часть высокогорных районов расположена в Шотландии, Уэльсе и Камбрии.
8. Самые длинные реки- Северн и Темза.
9. Климат преимущественно мягкий и умеренный.
10. Валютой страны является фунт, состоящий из 100 пенсов.
11. Гимн основан на песне 17 века и является старейшим в мире.
12. Флаг Соединенного Королевства состоит из 3 крестов.
13. С 1837г. Королевский герб изображает щит с 3 английскими львами, шотландскими львами и ирландской лирой, окруженной лентой ордена Подвязки с девизом "Позор тому, кто плохо думает об этом".
14. Эмблема Англии- роза, Шотландии- чертополох, Ирландии- трилистник.
15. Все иноземные захватчики влияли на английский язык и можно обнаружить много слов в английском языке, имеющих французское происхождение.
16. Все страны имеют особые акценты и диалекты.
17. Жители четырех стран Соединенного Королевства испытывают трудности в понимании друг друга из-за разных акцентов.
18. Южно-английский акцент является наиболее понятным и именно его используют при обучении иностранцев.

The British Climate

Ex.1. Practice the pronunciation of these words and give their Russian equivalents:

- | | | |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| • weather | • equable | • landscape |
| • joke | • prevailing | • frequently |
| • climate | • wind | • foggy |
| • ocean | • current | • umbrella |
| • insular | • shore | • coast |
| • moister | • shower | • heat-wave |

Ex.2. Memorize the following:

- ✓ it seems almost too good to last= погода настолько хороша, что,наверное, скоро испортится
- ✓ to count on smth.= рассчитывать на что-л.
- ✓ to be surrounded by smth.= быть окруженным чем-л.
- ✓ to determine smth.= обуславливать что-л.
- ✓ to flow along the shores= омывать побережье
- ✓ to be followed by smth.= сопровождаться чем-л.
- ✓ to melt= таять
- ✓ to be frozen= замерзать
- ✓ to differ sharply= резко отличаться
- ✓ to be found in flower= цвести
- ✓ to afford smth.= позволить что-л.
- ✓ in order to be sure= чтобы быть уверенным
- ✓ to convince= убедить
- ✓ to be covered= быть покрытым
- ✓ to suffer from= страдать от
- ✓ to get around to smth.= вернуться к чему-л.
- ✓ to interfere= перемежаться
- ✓ to strike up a conversation= завести разговор

Ex.3. Read and translate the following text consulting the Notes that follow:

Notes:

- ✓ temperature belt= климатический пояс
- ✓ prevailing winds= доминирующие ветра
- ✓ The Gulf Stream Current= течение Гольфстрим
- ✓ It is hard to say= трудно сказать
- ✓ the sudden changes that occur= внезапно появляющиеся изменения
- ✓ damp and foggy= влажный и туманный
- ✓ throughout the year= в течение года
- ✓ it is wise= мудро
- ✓ mac= плащ, дождевая накидка
- ✓ The Crimea=Крым
- ✓ The Black Sea= Черное море
- ✓ heat-wave= необычайно жаркая погода
- ✓ a thick blanket of fog= густой туман
- ✓ standstill= пробка на дороге
- ✓ lungs= легкие
- ✓ bronchitis= бронхит
- ✓ asthma= астма
- ✓ at the barber's= в парикмахерской

When two Englishmen meet, their first words will be "How do you do?" or "How are you?" And after the reply "Very well, thank you. How are you?" the next remark is almost certain to be about weather. "It's a lovely morning, isn't it?" and the other person will reply "Yes, it's wonderful weather we are having. I hope it will keep fine, it seems almost too good to last."

There are many jokes about the English climate. One of them is that there is no climate in England, only weather. And it is true there is no time of the year when we can really count on its being fine or rainy, warm or cold.

The British Isles which are surrounded by the ocean have an insular climate. The climate is moister and more equable than that of Central Europe. The three things that chiefly determine the climate of England are:

1. the position of the island in the temperature belt;
2. the fact that the prevailing winds blow from the west and south-west;

3. the warm current- The Gulf Stream- that flows along the western shores of England.

The climate is mild. It is hard to say that England has typical weather because of the sudden changes that occur- showers from what was only a few hours ago a clear blue sky; sunshine that makes you want to take off most of your clothes followed by winds that set you wishing for two more overcoats.

What is the weather like in England in winter? It is not so cold as in Russia. The temperature seldom falls below 3-4 degrees. The usual temperature is about zero. The landscape doesn't change very much in winter. The grass remains green all the year round. The air is frequently damp and foggy. It often rains and it seldom snows. The snow usually melts very quickly. The English ports are ice-free and the rivers are not frozen throughout the year.

The seasons do not differ too sharply from one another. Spring comes slowly in England and it grows warmer gradually. It is a very beautiful season, however, the weather is changeable and even if the sky is blue, without a single cloud in the morning, it is always wise to take an umbrella or a mac. Because of the climate England is a land of gardens and flowers. Indeed, they have flowers all the year round. Roses, for example, can be found in flower from spring until December.

Planning summer holidays is not easy and, in fact, they can never be sure of getting a really sunny holiday in England. Though they have so many lovely beaches all round the coast, numbers of people, if they can afford it, go as far as the Crimea and the Black Sea in order to be sure to get the sun and the warm sea.

If the temperature goes above 23 or 25 degrees, they call it a heat-wave, because it is above the usual average temperature for their summers.

The English people find it difficult to convince foreigners that England is not most of the year covered with a thick blanket of fog. It is true that they do have some fog but only seldom there is such a thick fog that all the traffic comes to a standstill. These thick fogs are very bad for the lungs and can kill people who suffer from bronchitis and asthma.

In England they always have the weather to talk about. So, whenever you strike up a conversation in England- maybe at the barber's, in the street or on a train journey, you inevitably get around to two subjects- the weather and the sport, which often interfere with one another and which are as much part of English life as bacon and eggs, roastbeef and the Houses of Parliament.

Ex. 4. Give English equivalents for the Russian phrases:

- ✓ островной влажный климат
- ✓ положение острова в климатическом поясе

- ✓ западное побережье Англии
- ✓ температура ниже 3-4 градусов
- ✓ влажный воздух
- ✓ переменчивая погода
- ✓ захватить с собой зонт или плащ
- ✓ планирование летнего отпуска
- ✓ пляжи вдоль всего побережья
- ✓ убедить иностранцев
- ✓ густой туман
- ✓ страдать от бронхита и астмы
- ✓ завести разговор

Ex.5. Complete the following sentences using the text:

1. The British Isles which are surrounded by...
2. The three things that chiefly determine the climate of England are...
3. It is hard to say that England has typical weather because of...
4. Spring is a very beautiful season, however...
5. Planning summer holidays is not easy and...
6. If the temperature goes above 23 or 25 degrees,...
7. The English people find it difficult to convince foreigners that...
8. These thick fogs are very bad for...
9. Whenever you strike up a conversation in England...

Ex.6. Use the following words to complete the sentences:

jokes , determine , showers , frozen , sunshine , changeable , umbrella , gardens , beaches , heat-wave , fog , standstill , conversation . weather

1. There are three things that chiefly _____ the climate of England.
2. There are many _____ about the English climate.
3. It is a very beautiful season, however, the weather is _____ and even if the sky is blue, without a single cloud in the morning, it is always wise to take an _____ or a mac.
4. It is hard to say that England has typical weather because of the sudden changes that occur- _____ from what was only a few hours ago a clear blue sky; _____ that makes you want to take off most of your clothes.
5. The English ports are ice-free and the rivers are not _____ throughout the year.
6. Because of the climate England is a land of _____ and flowers.

7. They have so many lovely _____ all round the coast.

8. If the temperature goes above 23 or 25 degrees, they call it a _____, because it is above the usual average temperature for their summers.

9. The English people find it difficult to convince foreigners that England is not most of the year covered with a thick blanket of _____

10. It is true that they do have some fog but only seldom there is such a thick fog that all the traffic comes to a _____.

11. Whenever you strike up a _____ in England- maybe at the barber's, in the street or on a train journey, you inevitably get around to two subjects- the _____ and the sport.

Ex.7. Translate into English:

1. Британские острова, окруженные океаном, имеют островной климат.
2. Существует три фактора, которые влияют на климат Англии: положение острова в климатическом поясе, западные и юго-западные ветра и теплое течение Гольфстрим.
3. Температура зимой редко опускается ниже 3-4 градусов.
4. Дождь идет часто, а снег- редко.
5. Реки не замерзают весь год.
6. Времена года не сильно отличаются друг от друга.
7. Погода весной переменчива, и даже если на голубом небе нет ни единого облака утром, всегда разумно захватить с собой зонт или плащ.
8. Розы цветут с весны до декабря.
9. Англичанам трудно бывает убедить иностранцев, что Англия не весь год находится во власти тумана. Туман действительно бывает, но редко из-за очень густого тумана на дорогах образуются пробки.
10. Каждый раз начиная разговор в Англии вы неизбежно будете обращаться к погоде и спорту, которые часто обсуждаются вместе.

Ex.8. Get ready to speak on the topic: "The British Climate".

II. HISTORICAL OUTLINE. ANCIENT BRITAIN

Ex.1. Practice the pronunciation of these words and word combinations and give their Russian equivalents:

- | | | |
|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| • ancient | • jewellery | • ritual |
| • empire | • megalithic | • temple |
| • fortify | • priest | • tribe |
| • invade | • protect | • tribute |

Ex.2. Read the text consulting the Notes which follow:

Notes:

- ✓ Stonehenge= Стоунхендж, одно из крупнейших мегалитических сооружений, состоящее из концентрических кругов камней, окруженных валом и рвом. Имело культовое значение и относится к эпохе бронзы.
- ✓ Megalithic monuments=мегалиты, сооружения культового характера из огромных камней, относящиеся к 3-2 тысячелетию до н.э. Известны в различных странах, особенно распространены в Западной Европе. Встречаются также на Кавказе, в Крыму и в Сибири.

The early inhabitants of Great Britain were the Iberians. This race is supposed to have inhabited the land between 3000 and 2000 BC. Soon after 2000 BC a new race of Alpine people came from the east of Europe. The two peoples were closely related in culture. The ancient people left behind impressive monuments. Stonehenge in Southern England, is one of the many megalithic monuments. Most megalithic monuments are a mystery to the modern world. They were probably used to observe the movements of the sun, moon and stars. They may have been used as an observatory and a temple.

Soon after 700 BC Britain was invaded by the Celts. The people were skilled metalworkers who made iron tools, weapons, and fine jewellery. They raised sheep and cattle and grew crops. The Celts lived in tribes. Each tribe was ruled by its chieftain or king. Druids were very important members of a tribe. They acted as priests, lawgivers, and royal advisers. They were skilled in making medicines. The Celts had no written language and they passed on their laws, rituals, and legends by words of mouth.

From the third century BC, the Romans began to build their empire. By the second century AD, the Romans controlled most of western Europe, the near East, and northern Africa.

In 55 BC the Romans with Julius Caesar at the head invaded the British Isles and forced the population to pay tribute. The Romans kept their armies in Britain and had the country under control. They built walls to protect their camps. Even now you can see the Roman walls in Britain. Here is the well-known Hadrian's Wall, the Wall of Antoninus and others.

The Romans built roads to get from one place to another quickly. In some parts of the country these roads form the basis of road communication today. The Roman roads can be recognized today because they run straight from point to point. They are usually made of chalk or small stones. The towns were fortified. Most British towns with names ending with "chester" were, in Roman times, fortified camps.

The Romans made a large and rich town, and named it Londinium. It was on the river Thames, where London is today. It became the capital city.

The Romans left the country only in the second half of the fifth century. They had to take back their armies to protect the empire from the enemies on the continent.

Ex.3. Find in the text the English equivalents for:

- ✓ предполагают, что этот народ населял эту землю
- ✓ вскоре после
- ✓ эти древние люди оставили после себя
- ✓ возможно их использовали для наблюдения за движением планет
- ✓ искусный
- ✓ они выращивали овец и крупный рогатый скот
- ✓ кельты жили племенами
- ✓ кельты не имели письменности
- ✓ они передавали легенды
- ✓ силой заставили население платить дань
- ✓ быстро добраться из одного места в другое
- ✓ римские дороги можно узнать
- ✓ пришлось вывести свои армии
- ✓ защищать империю от врагов

Ex.4. Answer the following questions:

1. Who were the first inhabitants of Great Britain?
2. What did the ancient people leave behind them?
3. What are the megalithic monuments supposed to have been used for?
4. What kind of people were the Celts?
5. What have you learnt about the Roman invasion?

- Ex.5. Give a summary of the text. Use introductory phrases like:
The text is concerned with the explanation of...
It gives a detailed (brief) description of...
The author explains...
In conclusion I'd like to mention that...

The Anglo-Saxon Period (the middle of the 5th century- 1066)

- Ex.1. Practice the pronunciation of these words and word combinations and give their Russian equivalents:

- | | | |
|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| • withdrawal | • kingdom | • successor |
| • invader | • peace | • conquest |
| • invasion | • empire | • transition |
| • landing | • brother-in law | • exile |
| • occupy | | |
| • settlement | • claim | |

- Ex.2. Memorize the following:

- ✓ to conquer= завоевать
- ✓ to settle down= обосноваться
- ✓ to be occupied= зд. быть заселенным
- ✓ to be united= быть объединенным
- ✓ to be regarded= считаться
- ✓ to force smb. out= вытеснить кого-л.
- ✓ to be divided into= быть разделенным на

- Ex.3. Read the text consulting the Notes which follow:

Notes:

- ✓ The Angles, Saxons, Jutes= древнегерманские племена англов, саксов и ютов
- ✓ Elbe= р. Эльба (протекает на территории Чехословакии и Германии)
- ✓ Denmark= Дания
- ✓ Rhineland= бассейн р.Рейн
- ✓ The Celts= племя кельтов
- ✓ The Isle of Wight= остров Уайт
- ✓ The Danes= датчане
- ✓ The Northmen= Vikings= уроженцы или жители Северной Европы, норманны, викинги

- ✓ Edward the Confessor= Эдуард Исповедник
- ✓ Tribal/ feudal organization= племенная/ феодальная форма соц. устройства
- ✓ to be incapable of doing smth.= быть не в состоянии что-л. сделать
- ✓ to be restored= быть восстановленным
- ✓ to be driven into exile= быть изгнанным
- ✓ to be nominated= назначаться
- ✓ to be characterized= характеризоваться

In the middle of the 5th century, some 50 years after the withdrawal of the Roman legions, three Germanic tribes- the Angles, Saxons and Jutes- invaded Britain from the Continent. The Angles and Saxons came from the North German coast around the mouth of the Elbe, from the country bordering on Denmark. The Jutes came probably from the lower Rhineland. The invaders conquered the Celts and drove them to the west of the country (Wales) and to the north (Scotland).

The beginning of the Anglo-Saxon invasions is said to have been the landing in Kent by two Jutes, Hengist and Horsa, in 449. The Jutes settled down in Kent, Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, the Angles occupied the northern, central and eastern part of England, the Saxons occupied the south. The largest part of the country was occupied by the Angles, after whom the country was called England.

From the 8th century the Anglo-Saxons had to face Scandinavian invaders- the Danes and the Northmen, sometimes referred to as the Vikings- who succeeded in occupying parts of Britain and making permanent settlements there. England under the rule of Anglo-Saxons was first divided into seven kingdoms: Wessex, Sussex, Essex and Kent in the south, East Anglia in the east, Northumbria in the north, and Mercia in the central part of England. All these kingdoms were united in 829 by Egbert, King of Wessex, who is generally regarded as the first king of England.

The best-known among the Saxon kings was Alfred the Great (871-901), who stopped the Danish advance, forced the Danes out of Wessex and made peace with them. England was then divided into the Saxon part and the Danish part.

The Scandinavian invasions continued till the 11th century. In the early 11th century the Danish king Canute conquered the whole of England and for 25 years England was part of Canute's Scandinavian Empire. Canute died in 1035; his sons were incapable of holding the empire together and in 1042 the old Saxon line was restored without opposition. For the next 24 years England was ruled by Edward the Confessor, who had been brought up in Normandy be-

cause his father had taken refuge there when he had been driven into exile by the Danes. When Edward the Confessor died in 1066, he left no heirs, and the Witan chose Edward the Confessor's brother-in-law, Harold, as King. But William, Duke of Normandy, claimed that he had been nominated by Edward as successor and that Harold had promised to support his claim. William therefore decided to obtain the Crown by conquest.

The Anglo-Saxon period can be characterized as a period of transition from a tribal to a feudal organization of society.

Ex.4. Find in the text the English equivalents for:

- ✓ исток р. Эльба
- ✓ страна, граничащая с Данией
- ✓ прибытие в Кент
- ✓ столкнуться со скандинавскими завоевателями
- ✓ преуспеть в захвате земель
- ✓ постоянные поселения
- ✓ центральная часть Англии
- ✓ наиболее известный
- ✓ заключить мир
- ✓ найти убежище
- ✓ выполнить просьбу
- ✓ получить Корону путем завоевания
- ✓ период перехода от племенного к феодальному общественному строю

Ex.5. Complete the following sentences using the text:

1. In the middle of the 5th century the Angles, Saxons and Jutes...
2. The Angles and Saxons came from...
3. The Jutes came probably from...
4. The beginning of the Anglo-Saxon invasions is said to have been...
5. England under the rule of Anglo-Saxons was first divided into...
6. The best-known among the Saxon kings was...
7. The Anglo-Saxon period can be characterized as...

The Period of Feudalism (1066-15th century)

Ex.1. Read and translate the text with the dictionary:

In this period the modern English nation and language came into being. It was a period of struggle for power between kings and between powerful nobles, a period of frequent wars, bloodshed and suffering.

In 1066 William, Duke of Normandy, invaded England and defeated the Saxon king, Harold, at the Battle of Hastings. He was proclaimed King of England and became known as William the Conqueror.

The 12th century was a period of subjugation of the Saxon-speaking people by the French-speaking Norman nobility. The struggle for power between the King and the Church resulted in the murder of Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1170. Becket was canonized and Canterbury became a popular place of pilgrimage until the Reformation in the 16th century.

The most important events in 1215 were the granting of Magna Carta Libertatum and the summoning of the first House of Commons. In 1215 King John was forced by his barons to sign Magna Carta, which limited the absolute power of the king in favour of the barons. Later, as feudalism declined, the Charter acquired new meaning and importance and came to be regarded as the cornerstone of democratic rights and civil liberties, the guarantee of personal and political freedom of every Englishman. It is often looked upon as the oldest written constitutional document.

In 1265 Simon de Montfort summoned a parliament of his supporters. It was, in fact, the first House of Commons. The next step which gave the Parliament its modern form was taken by Edward I, who summoned what is known as the Model Parliament in 1295. These developments were the outcome of the changing class structure of England. Parliament was no longer a purely feudal body.

Feudalism in England began to disintegrate in the 14th century, but by the end of the 15th century serfdom had practically ceased to exist.

Ex.2. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the period of feudalism noted for?
2. Why was William, Duke of Normandy, nicknamed "William the Conqueror"?
3. What is the oldest written constitutional document of England?
4. When did feudalism in England begin to decline?

The Tudor Period (1485-1603)

Ex.1. Read the text consulting the Notes which follow:

Notes:

- ✓ turning point= перелом, кризис, решающий момент
- ✓ the Middle Ages= средние века
- ✓ the Mediterranean= Средиземноморье
- ✓ a sea route= морской путь

- ✓ decline of feudalism= закат феодализма
- ✓ rise of industry= расцвет промышленности
- ✓ bourgeoisie= класс буржуазии
- ✓ the Reformation= период Реформации
- ✓ the Spanish Armada= «Непобедимая Армада», флот, находящийся на службе Испании
- ✓ the Renaissance= эпоха Ренессанса

This period may be characterized as a turning point in English history. While in the Middle Ages England was a small unimportant country, far away from the centre of the world trade, which was concentrated in the Mediterranean area, in the Tudor period it became one of the leading world powers.

There were several factors that contributed to the rise of England as a world power in the 16th century:

1. The great geographical discoveries (America, a sea route to India), which improved England's geographical position in the world.
2. The progressive character of its socio-economic and political system resulting from the following factors: a) the early decline of feudalism and the rise of industry and trade; b) the co-operation between the monarchy and the new class – the bourgeoisie- based on the fact that their interests were temporarily identical; c) the Reformation, which eliminated the conservative influence of the Roman Catholic Church.
3. The defeat of the Spanish Armada, which made England a great sea power. The new way of life was also reflected in culture, and the Tudor period may be characterized as the age of the Renaissance. One of its characteristic features in England was the development of the drama. The two famous rulers of the House of Tudor were Henry VIII and Elizabeth I.

Ex.2. Find in the text the English equivalents for:

- ✓ мировая торговля
- ✓ ведущая мировая держава
- ✓ несколько факторов
- ✓ географические открытия
- ✓ географическое положение
- ✓ социально-экономическая и политическая система
- ✓ закат феодализма
- ✓ взаимодействие монархии и буржуазии
- ✓ уничтожить консервативное влияние
- ✓ великая морская держава
- ✓ период Ренессанса

Ex.3. Give a summary of the text. Use introductory phrases like:

The text is concerned with the explanation of...

It gives a detailed (brief) description of...

The author explains...

In conclusion I'd like to mention that...

Ex.1. Read and translate the texts with the dictionary:

Henry VIII (1509-1547)

Henry VIII (he had six wives) carried out the Reformation in 1534. Using the Pope's refusal to grant him a divorce from his first wife , Catherine of Aragon, as a pretext, he broke away from the Roman Catholic Church and founded the Church of England, of which he proclaimed himself the head. The dissolution of the monasteries and the confiscation of their lands increased the King's wealth and influence. The Reformation deprived the Pope of the power to interfere in England's affairs and increased the King's political and economic power; it was a necessary step in the creation of the absolute monarchy.

Elizabeth I (1558-1603)

Henry VIII's daughter, Elizabeth I, was a popular monarch. She realized the value of trade and encouraged trading expeditions which were often combined with piracy (e.g. those undertaken by Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir Francis Drake). She had shares in trading companies. Under her rule the merchants grew wealthy and supported the monarchy. The alliance between the monarchy and the bourgeoisie found its expression in an anti-Spanish foreign policy.

The Spanish Armada- a powerful fleet which Philip II of Spain had built for the purpose of conquering England- was completely destroyed by the English in 1588. It was a great victory. The year 1588 marked the end of Spain as the world's greatest sea power and the rise of England as one of the world's leading powers.

The Elizabethan Age produced the world's greatest playwright, William Shakespeare (1564-1616). Elizabethan half-timbered houses, a typical architectural feature of the Elizabethan era, can still be seen in many English towns and villages.

Ex.2. Answer the following questions:

1. What was the main source of Henry VIII's wealth and influence?
2. Did Elizabeth I encourage trading activity?
3. What was the year 1588 noted for?

The Stuarts and the English Revolution (1603-1688)

Ex.1. Practice the pronunciation of these words and word combinations and give their Russian equivalents:

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| • conflict | • revolution | • expansion |
| • war | • opposition | • establishment |
| • military | • arrival | • colony |
| • search | • bloodshed | |
| • compromise | • aristocracy | |

Ex.2. Read the text consulting the Notes which follow:

Notes:

- ✓ The Civil War= гражданская война
- ✓ Oliver Cromwell= Оливер Кромвель, английский политический и военный который возглавил гражданскую войну в 1640г.
- ✓ Coup d'etat= политический переворот
- ✓ William of Orange= Вильгельм Оранский, король Британии и Ирландии с 1689 по 1702гг., известен также как Вильгельм III.
- ✓ James II= Яков II, король Англии с 1685 г. по 1688г.
- ✓ The Glorious Revolution= «Славная революция», период в британской истории с 1688г. по 1689г.
- ✓ The Bill of Rights= Билль о Правах (1689), акт парламента, который ограничил власть монархии в пользу парламента
- ✓ The Whigs= Виги, британская политическая партия в 18-19 вв., позже ставшая либеральной партией
- ✓ The Tories= Тори, британская консервативная партия

The first 40 years of the 17th century can be characterized as a period of growing conflict between the King and Parliament, representing the interests of the bourgeoisie. This conflict led to the Civil War in the 1640s, which resulted in the abolition of the monarchy and in Cromwell's military rule in the middle of the century. But in 1660 the monarchy was restored and the next 18 years can be characterized as a period of search for a compromise between the bourgeoisie and the monarchy. This compromise was finally reached as a result of the Glorious Revolution, which marked the end of the English bourgeois revolution.

In 1685 Charles II died and was succeeded by his brother, James II, whose second wife was a Catholic. When James II attempted to restore Catholicism and absolute monarchy, parliamentary leaders decided to depose him and offer the crown to William of Orange (a Dutch Protestant Prince) and his wife

Mary, James II's eldest daughter. When William landed in England in 1688, there was no opposition to his arrival, and James II, deserted by his supporters, escaped abroad. William and Mary were proclaimed king and queen as William III and Mary II. The English called these events the Glorious Revolution, but it was not really a revolution, because the masses did not take part in it. It was, in fact, a coup d'état arranged by parliamentary leaders and accomplished without any bloodshed.

The Glorious Revolution was followed in 1689 by the Bill of Rights, an act of Parliament which limited the power of the King and strengthened that of Parliament. It meant the final victory of constitutional monarchy in Britain.

The Glorious Revolution was mainly the work of the Whigs, but the Tories did not oppose it; it was a compromise between the bourgeoisie and the landed aristocracy. The political form of this compromise was the constitutional monarchy. Since 1688 there have been no revolutionary changes in the British system of government.

The 17th century was also a period of territorial expansion and the establishment of the first overseas colonies, especially in North America.

Ex.3. Find in the text the English equivalents for:

- ✓ назревающий конфликт
- ✓ отмена монархии
- ✓ «Славная революция»
- ✓ поиск компромисса
- ✓ буржуазная революция
- ✓ ознаменовать окончание революции
- ✓ абсолютная монархия
- ✓ политический переворот
- ✓ не сопровождавшийся кровопролитием
- ✓ ограничить власть короля
- ✓ победа конституционной монархии
- ✓ земельная аристократия
- ✓ революционные изменения
- ✓ территориальное расширение
- ✓ образование заморских колоний

Ex.4. Answer the following questions:

1. How can you characterize the first 40 years of the 17th century?
2. What was the reason for the Civil War in the 1640s?
3. What events did the English call the Glorious revolution?

The Industrial Revolution (1760-1850s)

Ex.1 Read and translate the text with the dictionary:

In this period Britain became the first industrial power in the world. The Anglo-French rivalry for world domination, which had started in the previous period, continued and culminated in the Napoleonic Wars (1803-1815). The years of most intensive industrialization fall into the period of these wars. It is sometimes said that Britain entered the Napoleonic Wars as an agricultural country and emerged as an industrial country. When Napoleon was defeated at Waterloo in 1815, the British came out of the war ready to consolidate a world monopoly for the products of their factories and begin a period of progress.

There were several reasons why industrialization in Britain took place earlier than in other countries:

1. early decline of feudalism, the growth of strong bourgeoisie, which carried out its successful revolution in the 17th century;
2. colonial expansion, resulting in the accumulation of capital and increased demand for goods;
3. important inventions which made possible technical progress in industry and the development of transport;
4. technical improvements in agriculture;
5. abundant resources of coal and iron ore as a necessary raw material base.

These revolutionary economic changes were naturally accompanied by social and political changes, the most important being the emergence of a new class- the severely exploited working class- as a political force.

The period of Industrial Revolution laid the foundations of the classical British school of political economy in the works of Adam Smith and David Ricardo. They argued for free trade, free enterprise, economic liberalism. Ricardo worked out the principles of bourgeois economic policies and analyzed laws governing the system of production.

Ex.2. Summarize the text. Add introductory phrases like:

The text acquaints us with...

It gives a detailed description of...

The text gives the following reasons...

The Victorian Era (the second half of the 19th century)

Ex.1. Practice the pronunciation of these words and word combinations and give their Russian equivalents:

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| • financial | • area | • independent |
| • commercial | • possession | • reign |
| • expansion | • foundation | • inequality |

- wealth
- poverty
- slum
- prejudice
- generosity
- meanness
- permanent

Ex.2. Read the text consulting the Notes which follow:

Notes:

- ✓ The Victorian Age= эпоха королевы Виктории (1837-1901гг.)
- ✓ The Conservatives= консервативная партия в Великобритании
- ✓ The Liberals= либеральная партия в Великобритании
- ✓ Victoria's reign= эпоха правления королевы Виктории (1837-1901гг.)

The Victorian age, called after Queen Victoria (1837-1901), can be characterized as a period in which Britain became the strongest world power: besides being the greatest industrial power it was also the greatest financial and commercial power, the greatest sea power and the greatest colonial power. The Victorian era was the age of the greatest colonial expansion, especially in Africa. From 1860 to 1889 the area of Britain's colonial possessions increased nearly five times.

The new economic and social structure was reflected in the new grouping within the existing two parties, the Conservatives and the Liberals, and finally in the foundation of an independent party of the working class.

The end of Victoria's reign was marked by Britain's war in South Africa (1899-1902).

The Victorian age was a period of great social inequalities and contrasts: there was wealth and poverty, construction of impressive places and slums, religious prejudice and scientific progress, generosity and meanness. It was also a period of change: reforms were carried out in education, hospital and nursing services. Many things that have become a permanent feature of everyday life in present-day Britain and, in fact, in the whole modern world, originated in Victorian England: the use of postage stamps, the underground railway, detective fiction (Sherlock Holmes stories), the modern form of popular sports such as football and tennis.

Ex.3. Find in the text the English equivalents for:

- ✓ Викторианская эпо́ха
- ✓ сильнейшая мировая держава
- ✓ финансовая и коммерческая держава
- ✓ величайшая морская держава
- ✓ расширение колоний
- ✓ колониальные владения

- ✓ две существующие партии
- ✓ независимая партия рабочего класса
- ✓ социальное неравенство
- ✓ богатство и бедность
- ✓ впечатляющие здания и трущобы
- ✓ религиозные предрассудки
- ✓ научный прогресс
- ✓ щедрость и скупость
- ✓ неотъемлемая черта повседневной жизни
- ✓ почтовые марки
- ✓ детективные рассказы
- ✓ популярные виды спорта

Ex.4. Work in pairs. Discuss the following questions:

1. How can you characterize the Victorian Era?
2. What were the three existing political parties at that period?
3. What features of present-day Britain originated in Victorian England?

The 20th century

Ex.1. Practice the pronunciation of these words and word combinations and give their Russian equivalents:

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------|----------------|
| • decline | • alliance | • stature |
| • disintegration | • troops | • superiority |
| • subsequent | • submarine | • battle |
| • adjust | • auspice | • contribution |
| • challenge | • invasion | • inflation |
| • division | • campaign | |

Ex.2. Memorize the following:

- ✓ to emerge as a victor= выйти победителем
- ✓ the disintegration of colonial empire= распад колониальной империи
- ✓ subsequent efforts= последующие усилия
- ✓ to adjust to smth.= приспособиться, адаптироваться к чему-л.
- ✓ to maintain= зд. воспользоваться, использовать в своих целях
- ✓ to meet the challenge= принять вызов
- ✓ undisputed control= непререкаемый контроль
- ✓ to be estimated= быть подсчитанным
- ✓ under auspices= под покровительством
- ✓ to administer colonies= управлять колониями
- ✓ more inspiring stature= более яркая фигура
- ✓ anti-facist coalition= анти-фашистская коалиция

- ✓ to overrun= захватить
- ✓ the air battle= боевые действия авиации
- ✓ to abandon the plan= отказаться от плана
- ✓ to go down in history= войти в историю
- ✓ due to the fact that= благодаря тому факту, что...

Ex.3. Read the texts consulting the Notes which follow:

Notes:

- ✓ The Labour Party= лейбористская партия в Великобритании
- ✓ The European Economic Community= Европейское Экономическое Сообщество (ЕЭС)
- ✓ The Allies= Антанта, тройственное соглашение, блок Англии, Франции и России (страны-члены антифашистской коалиции во 2-ой мировой войне)
- ✓ The League of Nations= Лига наций, международная организация, образованная после 1-ой мировой войны, которая в 1946г. была преобразована в ООН.
- ✓ The English Channel= Ла-Манш
- ✓ mandate= мандат, предписание, сфера полномочий, право управления
- ✓ the British Dominions= Британские доминионы (владения): Австралия, Канада и Новая Зеландия
- ✓ The British Expeditionary Force= британские экспедиционные войска
- ✓ Dunkirk= г. Дюнкерк (Франция)

The 20th century can be characterized as a period of the decline of Britain as a world power, a period of crises, of the two world wars, from which Britain emerged as a victor but greatly weakened. This century saw the growth of the Labour Party, which became one of the two main political parties. The post-World War II is characterized by the disintegration of Britain's colonial empire and the subsequent efforts of British governments to adjust themselves to the new situation by joining the other developed countries of western Europe in the European Economic Community.

World War I (1914-1918)

The First World War, originally called the Great War, was a war between Germany, Austria, Hungary, Turkey, Bulgaria and the Allies (Britain, France, Russia, Japan, Italy, the USA). The war was caused by ambitions of the aggressive Germany, determined to maintain Britain's privileged position in the world. To meet the German challenge, which aimed at a new territorial division of the world, Britain had formed an alliance with France and Russia.

The British fought side by side with their French allies on the western front. The war at sea was also of great importance; Britain's undisputed control of the seas was challenged mainly by German submarines. In the Middle East British troops defeated the Turks in Palestine and Iraq.

Casualties on all fronts were estimated at nearly nine million dead and almost one million of them were British.

One of the results of the war was the establishment of the League of Nations in 1920. Under its auspices Britain gained "Mandates" to administer most of Germany's African colonies and large areas freed from Turkish rule (Iraq, Transjordan, Palestine). British Dominions also gained Mandates, the most important being the Union of South Africa's Mandate over German South West Africa (now Namibia).

World War II

After Germany's invasion of Norway and Britain's failure in campaign in April, 1940, the British realized that the war could not be waged successfully by the discredited Chamberlain. Britain needed a new, different leader, a man of more inspiring stature. Therefore in May, 1940, Chamberlain was replaced by Winston Churchill, who led Britain through the difficult years of war until final victory of the anti-fascist coalition in 1945.

When Churchill became Prime Minister, he gave the British people confidence in eventual victory.

The first important military operation under Churchill's leadership was the evacuation of the British Expeditionary Force from the beaches of Dunkirk, which saved the British troops in France from complete disaster.

The most crucial period of the war for Britain was the period from June 1940 to June 1941 when it fought the Germans alone. The Germans had overrun the whole of central and western Europe, and Britain stood alone in danger of invasion. The air battle that followed has gone down in history as the Battle of Britain (July 10- September 17, 1940). The Germans failed to win air superiority over the English Channel, which made Hitler abandon his plan of invading Britain.

The British won a few victories over the Italians in Africa, but in general, the situation in the first half of 1941 looked grim for Britain.

In the next phases of the war the decisive role was played by the Soviet Union because the decisive battles were fought on the Eastern Front. Britain made a contribution to the common cause by its operations at sea and in the air.

In World War II 393,000 British people lost their lives.

After the war Britain decided to join the European Economic Community due to the fact that Britain's economy in the second half of the 20th century was char-

acterized by a slow rate of growth and a high rate of inflation. This decision was accepted by the majority of the people but there are still many opponents of Britain's membership of the EEC both among the people and among politicians.

Ex.4 Find in the text the English equivalents for:

- ✓ период спада/ кризиса
- ✓ распад колониальной империи
- ✓ последующие усилия британского правительства
- ✓ присоединение к развитым странам
- ✓ образование Лиги Наций
- ✓ вторжение немецких войск
- ✓ уверенность в окончательной победе
- ✓ сокрушительное поражение
- ✓ под угрозой вторжения
- ✓ выглядеть мрачно
- ✓ решающие сражения
- ✓ вклад в достижение общей цели
- ✓ низкий темп развития
- ✓ высокий уровень инфляции
- ✓ членство в ЕЭС

Ex.5 Get ready to speak on the topic: "Britain in the 20th Century".

III. LANGUAGE. THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Ex.1. Practice the pronunciation of these words and give their Russian equivalents:

- | | | |
|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| • language | • science | • compound |
| • imagination | • characteristic | • derivative |
| • tongue | • inflection | • admission |
| • growth | • flexibility | • technology |
| • settlement | • adjective | • process |
| • bilingual | • preposition | • absurd |
| • purpose | • vocabulary | • proposition |

Ex.2. Memorize the following:

- ✓ to require= требовать
- ✓ to be unknown= быть неизвестным

- ✓ to be assisted by smth.= сопровождаться чем-л.
- ✓ to be forced to use= быть вынужденным использовать
- ✓ to do without smth.= обойтись без чего-л.
- ✓ to make smth. possible= сделать что-л. возможным
- ✓ to be simplified= быть упрощенным
- ✓ to operate= выполнять функции
- ✓ to mention= упоминать
- ✓ to contribute= сделать вклад
- ✓ to reverse= повернуть вспять
- ✓ to resist= сопротивляться
- ✓ to continue= продолжаться
- ✓ to die out= вымирать

Ex.3. Read and translate the following text consulting the Notes that follow:

Notes:

- ✓ a relatively recent thing= сравнительно недавно возникшее явление
- ✓ establishment as a mother tongue= становление в качестве родного языка
- ✓ present standing= современный статус
- ✓ native language= родной язык
- ✓ as a matter of fact= в действительности
- ✓ incredibly enough= весьма удивительно
- ✓ besides= кроме того
- ✓ simplicity of form= простота формы
- ✓ singular/ plural= единственное/ множественное число
- ✓ part of speech= часть речи
- ✓ openness of vocabulary= открытость лексического состава
- ✓ free admission= свободный доступ
- ✓ creation of compounds and derivatives= образование сложных слов и производных
- ✓ no doubt= вне всякого сомнения
- ✓ purists= пуристы, борцы за чистоту языка

The English language is considered to be one of the most wide spread languages all over the world. It is spoken in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in the United States of America, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India and in the south of Africa. Today, when English is one of the major languages in the world, it requires an effort of imagination to realize that this is a relatively recent thing- that in Shakespear's time, for example, only a few million people spoke English and the language was not thought to be very important by the other nations of Europe and was unknown for the rest of the world.

English has become a world language because of its establishment as a mother tongue outside England, in all the continents of the world. This exporting of English began in the 17th century, with the first settlements in North America. Above all, it is the great growth of population in the United States, assisted by massive immigration in the 19th and 20th centuries, that has given the language its present standing in the world.

People who speak English fall into one of the three groups:

- 1) to the first group belong those who have learnt it as their native language;
- 2) then come those people who have learnt it as a second language in a society that is mainly bilingual;
- 3) and to the third group belong those who are forced to use it for a practical purpose- administrative, professional and educational. As a matter of fact, one person in seven of the world's entire population belongs to one of those three groups. Incredibly enough, 75% (per cent) of the world's mail and 65% of the world's telephone calls are in English.

And besides, English has long become the international language of science, business, sport and culture. Many people are beginning to realize now that wishing to become a professional in any branch of science they can't do without learning English.

Thus, English must have some basic characteristics which made its spreading all over the world possible. Firstly, it is the simplicity of form. Old English, like modern French, German, Russian, and Greek, had many inflections to show singular and plural, tense, person, etc, but over the centuries words have been simplified. Verbs now have very few inflections and adjectives do not change according to the nouns. Another characteristic of the English language is its flexibility. As a result of the loss of inflections, English has become, over the past five centuries, a very flexible language. Without inflections the same word can operate as many different parts of speech. Many nouns and verbs have the same form, for example, SWIM, DRINK, WALK, KISS, LOOK and SMILE. We can talk about WATER to drink and TO WATER flowers; TIME to go and TO TIME a

race; a PAPER to read and TO PAPER a room. Adjectives can be used as verbs. We WARM our hands in front of a fire; if clothes are DIRTIED they need to be CLEANED and DRIED. Prepositions too are flexible. A 60-year-old man is NEARING retirement, we can talk about a ROUND of golf, cards and drinks.

Another characteristic to mention is openness of vocabulary. This involves free admission of words from other languages and easy creation of compounds and derivatives. Most world languages have contributed some words to English at some time, and the process is now being reversed. Purists of the French, Russian and Japanese languages are resisting the arrival of English words in their vocabulary.

So now geographically, English is the most widespread on the Earth, second only to Chinese in the number of people who speak it. It is now the language of science, business, technology, aviation and sport. This spreading of English will, no doubt, continue, although the proposition that all other languages will die out is absurd.

Ex. 4. Give English equivalents for the Russian phrases:

- ✓ сравнительно недавно возникшее явление
- ✓ становление в качестве родного языка
- ✓ первые поселения
- ✓ рост численности населения
- ✓ сопровождаемый масштабной иммиграцией
- ✓ современный мировой статус
- ✓ двуязычное общество
- ✓ использовать с практической целью
- ✓ международный язык науки
- ✓ невозможно обойтись без изучения языка
- ✓ основные характеристики
- ✓ простота формы
- ✓ окончания единственного и множественного числа
- ✓ слова были упрощены
- ✓ гибкость языка
- ✓ потеря окончаний
- ✓ функционировать как различные части речи
- ✓ свободное заимствование слов
- ✓ образование сложных слов и производных
- ✓ сопротивляться распространению английских слов
- ✓ самый распространенный язык на Земле

Ex.5. Complete the following sentences using the text:

1. English has become a world language...
2. Many people are beginning to realize now...
3. Another characteristic of the English language is...
4. Another characteristic to mention is...
5. So now geographically...
6. This spreading of English will, no doubt, continue,...

Ex.6. Use the following words to complete the sentences:

Major, mother tongue, settlement, standing, practical, characteristics, parts of speech

1. English has become a world language because of its establishment as a _____ outside England, in all the continents of the world.
2. Today, when English is one of the _____ languages in the world, it requires an effort of imagination to realize that this is a relatively recent thing.
3. It is the great growth of population in the United States, assisted by massive immigration in the 19th and 20th centuries, that has given the language its present _____ in the world.
4. This exporting of English began in the 17th century, with the first _____ in North America.
5. English must have some basic _____ which made its spreading all over the world possible.
6. To the third group belong those who are forced to use it for a practical _____ - administrative, professional and educational.
7. Without inflections the same word can operate as many different _____.

Ex.7. Translate into English:

1. Во времена Шекспира лишь несколько миллионов человек разговаривали на английском языке.
2. Английский язык стал международным языком после его становления в качестве родного языка за пределами Англии.

3. Именно стремительный рост численности населения в США способствовал становлению современного статуса английского языка в мире.
4. 65% всех мировых телефонных переговоров осуществляются на английском языке.
5. Английский язык давно стал международным языком науки, бизнеса, спорта, технологий и авиации.
6. Многие начинают понимать, что для того, чтобы стать профессионалом в какой-л. научной области, необходимо выучить английский язык.
7. Сейчас глаголы имеют очень мало окончаний, а прилагательные не согласуются с существительными.
8. В результате утраты окончаний английский стал за последние 500 лет очень гибким языком.
9. Многие глаголы и существительные звучат одинаково.
10. Прилагательные можно использовать вместо глаголов.
11. Бесспорно, процесс распространения английского языка будет продолжаться, хотя предположение о том, что все остальные языки прекратят свое существование, абсурдно.

Ex.8. Get ready to speak on the topic: "The English Language".

Pidgin

Ex.1. Practice the pronunciation of the words and give their Russian equivalents:

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------------|
| • pidgin | • bearer | • circumstance |
| • term | • community | • simplification |
| • speech | • tongue | • pronoun |
| • jargon | • creole | • gender |
| • facilitate | • expansion | • case |
| • means | • slave | • mood |
| • native | • background | • tense |
| • grammar | • initial | • voice |
| • vocabulary | • comprehension | • adjective |

Ex.2. Memorize the following:

- ✓ to be applied to= применяться
- ✓ to grow out of= произойти от
- ✓ to be used in= использоваться в
- ✓ to be termed= называться
- ✓ to be delimited= подразделяться
- ✓ to be described= описываться
- ✓ to define= определять
- ✓ to distinguish from= отличать от
- ✓ to eliminate=устранять
- ✓ to be called= называться
- ✓ to give up= отказаться
- ✓ to be based on= основываться на
- ✓ to lead to= привести к
- ✓ to be valued= оцениваться
- ✓ to be asserted= утверждаться
- ✓ to extend to= охватывать, простирается до

Ex.3. Read and translate the text paying attention to the notes that follow:

Notes:

- ✓ pidgin=гибридный язык с искажением морфологического и фонетического облика слов
- ✓ bastard jargon= грубый жаргон
- ✓ mongrel lingos= смешанный язык
- ✓ to facilitate discussion= поддерживать обсуждение
- ✓ lingua franca= общепринятый язык
- ✓ creole=креольский язык
- ✓ mother tongue= родной язык
- ✓ expansion= продвижение
- ✓ the Barbary coast=берберийское побережье
- ✓ non-intimate contact= поверхностное общение
- ✓ differentiation of the fine shade of meaning= различие в малейших оттенках значения
- ✓ under special circumstances= при определенных обстоятельствах
- ✓ number, gender, case, person, tense, mood, voice= число, пол, падеж, лицо, время, склонение, залог
- ✓ devoid of grammar=лишенный грамматики
- ✓ pronoun, adjective, verb= местоимение, прилагательное, глагол

Pidgin is a term applied to a number of varieties of speech which have grown out of English and other languages, and which have been used in various

parts of the world since the 17th century. These languages are often termed as "bastard jargons"; but in fact they are languages like any others, and can be accurately delimited and described. Before doing so, however, it is necessary, in order to facilitate discussion, to define three terms clearly:

Lingua franca, pidgin and creole. When a language is used as a means of communication between people having no other language in common, e.g. French in the 19th century diplomacy, it is a lingua franca (written with lower-case initials to distinguish it from original Lingua Franca). A lingua franca which is native to none of those using it, and with a sharply reduced grammar and vocabulary, is called a pidgin. (Defining pidgin thus eliminates both the broken English of, say, a beginning learner, and the skilful but non-native use of English in such countries as India.) When a whole speech community gives up its former language and comes to use a pidgin as its mother tongue, the pidgin has become a creole language.

During the expansion of Europe since the Middle Ages a number of pidgins and creoles have arisen on the basis of various European languages. The first known pidgin was the Lingua Franca of the Barbary coast, based chiefly on Italian. When Englishmen first came into contact with North American Indians in the 17th century, other varieties of pidgin English grew up as a result of English commercial contacts in China (where the word "pidgin" is said to have originated from the English word "busiress") and slave-trading activities in West Africa. The establishment of plantation economics in the Carribean area, with large groups of Negro slaves from different language backgrounds in West Africa, led to the development of a number of pidgins based on English, Spanish and Portuguese.

Pidgin languages grow out of the initial, non-intimate contacts between speakers of different languages, when quick comprehension is more highly valued than correctness in grammatical usage of the differentiation of fine shades of meaning. As contacts grow closer, normally one group learns the other's language more fully and pidgins survive the stages of initial contact only under special circumstances.

The simplification which characterized pidgin extends to all aspects of linguistic structure (sounds, forms, constructions), as well as vocabulary. Grammatical categories, such as number, gender, case, person, tense, mood, voice are almost wholly absent from pidgin and creole languages, as well as from other languages of the world. Pidgin is not, however, "devoid of grammar", as is often asserted. Melanesian pidgin, for example, has three inflected parts of speech: pronouns, adjectives and verbs.

Ex.4. Give the Russian equivalents to the following phrases:

- ✓ разные части света
- ✓ чтобы поддержать обсуждение
- ✓ дать определение трем терминам
- ✓ средства общения
- ✓ сильно сокращенный объем грамматики и лексический состав
- ✓ профессиональное использование
- ✓ родной язык
- ✓ на основе различных европейских языков
- ✓ торговые связи
- ✓ торговля рабами
- ✓ бытовое общение
- ✓ быстрое понимание
- ✓ правильность грамматического употребления
- ✓ разграничение малейших оттенков значения
- ✓ при определенных обстоятельствах
- ✓ лингвистическая структура
- ✓ грамматические категории числа, рода, лица, времени, наклонения и залога
- ✓ части речи, имеющие окончания
- ✓ местоимения, прилагательные и глаголы

Ex.6. Complete the following sentences:

1. Pidgin is a term applied to...
2. When a language is used as a means of communication between people having no other language in common, it is...
3. Pidgin languages grow out of...
4. The simplification which characterized pidgin extends to...

Ex.7. Translate into Russian:

1. Гибридный язык - это термин, применяемый к различным видам речи, появившийся из английского и других языков.
2. Фактически эти языки ничем не отличаются от других языков.
3. Необходимо дать определение трем терминам.
4. Во время расширения Европы с периода средних веков появились несколько гибридных и креольских языков на основе различных европейских языков.
5. По мере того, как контакты становятся теснее, обычно одна национальность учит язык другой.
6. Упрощение, которое характеризует гибридный язык, касается всех аспектов лингвистической структуры (звуков, форм и конструкций).

7. Грамматические категории практически полностью отсутствуют в гибридном и креольском языках, равно как и в других языках мира.

Ex.8 Give verbs corresponding to the following nouns. Guess the meaning of the nouns:

Discussion, leader, expansion, contact, activity, establishment, development, comprehension, correctness, usage, differentiation, simplification

Ex.9 Give nouns corresponding to the following verbs:

To term, to limit, to facilitate, to use, to call, to base, to contact

IV. POLITICAL STRUCTURE. UK POLITICAL SYSTEM

Ex.1. Practice the pronunciation of the words and give their Russian equivalents:

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| • government | • custom |
| • unitary | • landmark |
| • constitution | • monarch |
| • charter | • amendment |
| • law | • session |
| • court | • majority |

Ex.2. Memorize the following:

- ✓ to rest upon smth.= базироваться на чем-л.
- ✓ to derive from= брать начало
- ✓ to gain acceptance= получить признание
- ✓ to advance the concept= способствовать продвижению идеи
- ✓ court decision= решение суда
- ✓ to hold a session= проводить сессию (Парламента)
- ✓ majority vote= большинство голосов (полученных на выборах)
- ✓ to remove a provision= убрать статью (в законе)

Ex.3. Read and translate the following text consulting the Notes that follow:

Notes:

- ✓ Unwritten constitution= неписаная конституция
- ✓ Magna Carta= Великая хартия вольностей 1215г.
- ✓ The Petition of Rights= Петиция о Правах 1628г.

- ✓ The Bill of Rights= Билль о Правах 1689г.
- ✓ Common law= общее право
- ✓ The Conventions of the Constitution= конституционные конвенции

British government is democratic government. It is unitary and parliamentary in form and rests upon an unwritten constitution.

The Unwritten Constitution

It is not strictly true to say that the British constitution is unwritten. Parts of the constitution can, indeed, be found in books and charters. But there is no single document that constitutes the British constitution- as there is, say, a Constitution of the United States.

The British constitution has both a written and an unwritten part. The written part includes historic charters, significant laws (or acts of Parliament), and innumerable court decisions. The unwritten part derives from customs and usages- practices that have gained acceptance over time. We call the written parts the law of the constitution and the unwritten parts the conventions of the constitution.

The Law of the Constitution.

Many historic documents figure in Britain's written constitution. Perhaps the best known is the Magna Carta of 1215. Others include the Petition Of Right of 1628 and the Bill of Rights of 1689. Each of those documents was a landmark in the centuries-long struggle to limit the powers of the English monarch and advance the concept of due process of law.

Certain acts of Parliament also form a basic part of the British constitution. One example of these is the Representation of People Act of 1969. That act lowered the voting age in all British elections from 21 to 18. Finally, court decisions are another part of the law of constitution. Centuries of court decisions have created a body of legal rules covering nearly every aspect of human conduct. Such decisions make up the common law.

The Conventions of the Constitution.

The truly unwritten part of the British constitution consists of the customs and practices of British politics. For example, no document says that Parliament must hold a new session each year. It just does. There are no written rules giving the lower house of Parliament the power to choose and dismiss a Prime Minister. That central feature of British government developed over hundreds of years and is now a matter of custom.

Continuity and Change.

With its open-ended constitution, Britain has a flexible set of rules that is always evolving and open to change. A majority vote in Parliament can easily remove an old provision of the constitution or add a new one. The flexibility of

this system can be very useful. But there is always the danger of ill-considered and hasty action that might fundamentally alter the people's rights, without the delays and safeguards that a system would impose.

Ex.4. Give English equivalents for the Russian phrases:

- ✓ конституционный закон
- ✓ конституционная конвенция
- ✓ характерная черта многовековой борьбы
- ✓ официальная поправка к конституции
- ✓ правила, распространяющиеся на все сферы человеческого поведения
- ✓ предоставлять полномочия для избрания и снятия с поста премьер-министра
- ✓ гибкий свод законов
- ✓ необдуманное и поспешное решение

Ex.5. Find pairs of synonyms:

1. significant a) feature
2. landmark b) fire
3. dismiss c) conventional
4. choose d) tradition
5. remove e) select
6. custom f) delete
7. unwritten g) important

Ex.6. Complete the following sentences using the text:

1. The British constitution has... parts.
2. The written part includes...
3. The unwritten part derives from...
4. With its open-ended constitution, Britain has a flexible set of...
5. But there is always the danger of...

Ex.7. Find the answers to the following questions in the text:

1. In what sense does Britain have an "unwritten" constitution?
2. Describe the law of the constitution and the conventions of the constitution.
3. Can the constitution of Britain be considered as a "flexible" one?

Ex.8. Read and translate the text with the dictionary:

The Monarchy

Britain is a monarchy. Its hereditary ruler, or monarch, bears the title of Queen (as at present) or King. While English monarchs once ruled with absolute power, their role has dwindled and they are now little more than figureheads. Because her powers and duties are controlled by Britain's unwritten constitution, Elizabeth II (Britain's Queen from 1952) is known as constitutional monarch.

In formal terms, all acts of the British government are performed in the name of the Queen. However, the real power of government is exercised by the Prime Minister and other high officials. The Queen does appoint the Prime Minister, but her choice is subject to the approval of the House of Commons. So, traditionally she chooses the leader of the majority party in that house to be Prime Minister. She has no power to dismiss the Prime Minister and no veto over acts of Parliament.

Today's Britain monarch reigns but does not rule. Nonetheless, the institution of monarchy serves an important function. The Queen stands as a living symbol of the British state, as a focus of loyalty and pride. Periodic proposals to do away with the monarchy inevitably bring an outpouring of support for "our dear Queen".

Ex.9. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the essential role of the Queen in British government today?
2. Who appoints the Prime Minister of Great Britain?
3. Explain the following phrase : "Today's Britain monarch reigns but does not rule."

Ex.10. Read the text without a dictionary:

Queen Elizabeth II

Queen Elizabeth II is the official Head of State and for many people she is a symbol of unity of the nation.

Queen Elizabeth II is not only the monarch of the United Kingdom but also of Australia, Canada and New Zealand, as well as many other countries in the Commonwealth. She is also Head of the Church of England. However, the Queen has almost no power to influence the church.

Queen Elizabeth II is married to Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. The heir to the throne is Prince Charles, the Prince of Wales.

The Queen's other children are Princess Anne, Prince Andrew and Prince Edward. This group is usually called the royal family, together with Queen Elizabeth's mother- the Queen Mother who died in 2002 at the age of 101.

The Queen's power is limited by Parliament but every week she meets the Prime minister and receives copies of the all cabinet papers.

Elizabeth is the head of the executive, of the judicial power and the commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the UK. She also has to fulfill her ceremonial functions such as opening of Parliament, for example.

Ex.11. Agree or disagree with the following statements. If you agree start your answer with "I agree". If you don't agree start your answer with "I disagree":

1. The Queen of the UK is not absolute but constitutional.
2. The highest judicial body in the UK is the House of Lords.
3. The Queen is the head of the Church of England.
4. The Royal Family takes part in public life and has many official duties.
5. The Cabinet provides the Queen with the copies of all documents under discussion.
6. Each new Prime Minister can make changes in the size of the Cabinet.
7. The Cabinet and other ministers are responsible for the national policy.
8. Her Majesty the Queen is one of the richest women in the world.

Parliament

Ex.1. Practice the pronunciation of the words and give their Russian equivalents:

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| • legislative | • chamber |
| • executive | • title |
| • department | • constituency |
| • authority | • borough |
| • judicial | • committee |
| • bicameral | |

Ex.2. Memorize the following:

- ✓ to pass the law= принять закон
- ✓ to inherit the position= получить пост по наследству
- ✓ to be honored for= быть удостоенным звания за какие-л. заслуги
- ✓ to reject a bill= отклонить законопроект
- ✓ to delay a bill's passage= отложить рассмотрение законопроекта
- ✓ to remove the amendment= отклонить поправку
- ✓ to possess the power = обладать полномочиями
- ✓ to violate the constitution= нарушать положения конституции

- ✓ to introduce a bill= предложить законопроект
- ✓ to hoot= громко обсуждать

Ex.3. Read and translate the following text consulting the Notes that follow:

Notes:

- ✓ the House Of Commons= Палата Общин
- ✓ the House of Lords= Палата Лордов
- ✓ the Cabinet=кабинет министров
- ✓ fusion of powers= объединение властей
- ✓ executive power= исполнительная власть
- ✓ legislative power= законодательная власть
- ✓ judicial power= судебная власть
- ✓ the upper/lower chamber= верхняя/нижняя палата
- ✓ duke=герцог
- ✓ marquess=маркиз
- ✓ earl=граф
- ✓ viscount= виконт
- ✓ baron= барон
- ✓ hereditary peer= наследственный лорд
- ✓ archbishop= архиепископ
- ✓ member of Parliament= член правительства
- ✓ constituency= избирательный округ
- ✓ borough= город-графство, городской район, имеющий самоуправление
- ✓ by-election= дополнительные выборы
- ✓ backbencher= "заднескамеечник", рядовой член парламента
- ✓ floor consideration= межпартийное обсуждение
- ✓ speaker=спикер, председатель палаты общин

Parliament- and in particular the House of Commons- is the central institution of British government. It holds both the legislative and the executive powers of the nation. By its legislative power, Parliament passes Britain's laws. By its executive power, it chooses some of its members (the Prime Minister and the Cabinet) to administer the departments and run the nation's affairs. In the

British system, as in all parliamentary systems, government is built on the fusion of powers. The government's executive and legislative authority is fused (combined) in Parliament and the Prime Minister and Cabinet. The judicial power lies partly in Parliament and partly in the courts.

Parliament is bicameral, composed of two houses: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. Of the two, the House of Commons is the more powerful body.

The House of Lords. The upper chamber, The House of Lords, is an aristocratic body of more than 1100 members. Nearly 800 of its members have inherited their positions. They hold noble titles- as dukes, marquesses, earls, viscounts, and barons- and are known as hereditary peers. The other members are appointed for life by the Queen. They include two archbishops of the Church of England, law lords, and some 340 life peers. The life peers are persons who have been honored for careers in science, literature, the arts, politics, or business. Attendance at sessions of the Lords rarely exceeds 200.

The House of Lords holds no real power over legislation. If it rejects the bill passed by the House of Commons, the Commons have only to approve the bill a second time and it becomes law. The Lords can merely delay but not block a bill's passage. The upper house can also amend a bill and return it to the lower house. The lower house can- and usually does- remove the amendment by a simple majority vote.

Clearly, the House of Lords does not fit the pattern of representative democracy. Various critics have urged that it be abolished- a deed that the House of Commons could readily accomplish by passing a law. Defenders of the upper house argue that it plays a useful role, however. By delaying passage of a controversial bill, they say, it may allow tempers to cool and give the lower house time to weigh the full effects of the bill.

Besides its legislative role, The House of Lords performs a judicial function. Its nine law lords serve as the final court of appeals in both civil and criminal cases in the British court system. It is important to note that the British courts and judges, including the law lords, do not possess the power of judicial review. They cannot overrule a law or an act of government, even if they believe that it violates the constitution.

The House of Commons. The lower house, known as "the Commons", is a representative body. Its 650 members are called MPs (for Members of Parliament). All are popularly elected from single-member constituencies, or districts, which are roughly equal in population. Currently, there are 523 constituencies in England, 38 in Wales, 72 in Scotland, and 17 in Northern Ireland.

A general election (one in which all seats in the Commons are at stake) takes place at least once every 5 years. (Election dates are not firmly fixed.) If

an MP dies or resigns, a special election (called a "by-election") is held in that MP's constituency to choose a replacement.

The Commons meets in Westminster, a borough of London, in a small, rectangular chamber within the majestic building of Parliament. The high-ceilinged House chamber was originally designed for just 350 members. It is, quite literally, a political arena. The members of rival parties sit in facing rows of benches talking and sometimes hooting at one another. An open space occupies much of the center of the chamber, with a raised chair at one end for the presiding officer, known as the Speaker. Leading members of the major parties sit on the front rows of benches. Those who occupy the remaining rows are known as "backbenchers".

The majority party largely controls the work of the Commons. While any MP can introduce a bill, most measures are in fact offered by the government (as the Prime Minister and the Cabinet are collectively called). Eight standing committees consider bills and prepare them for final consideration by the full chamber. Committees in the Commons are generalists, not highly specialized subject-matter groups (as are, for example, The Agriculture, Foreign Affairs, and Budget Committees of the U.S. House of Representatives). Any committee may consider a bill. Their main task is to put measures in proper form for final consideration. All bills sent to committees must be reported to the floor, where a party-line vote generally follows the will of the government.

The Prime Minister and the Cabinet head the executive arm of British government. They form what, in the British parliamentary system, is regularly called "the government".

Ex.4. Give English equivalents for the Russian phrases:

- ✓ исполнительная власть
- ✓ законодательная власть
- ✓ судебная власть
- ✓ осуществлять управление министерствами правительства
- ✓ двухпалатная структура
- ✓ почетный титул
- ✓ посещаемость парламентской сессии
- ✓ отклонить законопроект
- ✓ принять \ предложить законопроект
- ✓ отклонить поправку
- ✓ противоречивый законопроект
- ✓ гражданские и уголовные дела
- ✓ апелляционный суд
- ✓ пересмотр дела

- ✓ отклонить закон
- ✓ нарушить положение конституции
- ✓ конкурирующие партии
- ✓ постоянный комитет

Ex.5. Find pairs of synonyms:

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. administer | a) mixture |
| 2. fusion | b) noble |
| 3. aristocratic | c) mass |
| 4. majority | d) last |
| 5. final | e) examination |
| 6. consideration | f) rule |
| 7. violate | g) break |

Ex.6. Find the answers to the following questions in the text:

1. What body exercises the legislative power in the country?
2. What are the two chambers of Parliament?
3. What body exercises the executive power?
4. What is the official opposition?
5. What does the judiciary branch of government do?

Ex.7. Read and translate the text using the dictionary:

The Prime Minister and the Cabinet

The Prime Minister, although formally appointed by the Queen, is in fact responsible to the House of Commons. When a single party calls the majority in the Commons, as usually happens, that party's leader becomes Prime Minister. If no single party holds a majority, a coalition must be formed. In this sense, a coalition is a temporary alliance of parties for the purpose of forming a government. Two or more parties must agree on a common choice for Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister selects the members of the Cabinet. Most cabinet members, or ministers, are members of the House of Commons. A few may sit in the House of Lords. Collectively, the Prime Minister and the Cabinet provide political leadership, both in the making and the carrying out of public policy. Individually, Cabinet ministers head the various executive departments. One minister serves as Foreign Secretary (responsible for foreign affairs). Another serves as Chancellor of the Exchequer (responsible for finance). All told there are about 20 ministers, each with his or her own "portfolio" (departments and

functions). The size of the Cabinet varies from time to time, depending on the wishes of the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister and the cabinet are accountable to the House of Commons. An almost daily feature of parliamentary sessions is "question hour", when the Cabinet ministers appear in the Commons to answer questions about their area of responsibility. Any MP may ask a question about any relevant subject.

Major opposition parties appoint their own teams of potential Cabinet members. Each of these opposition MPs "shadows" (watches) one particular member of the Cabinet. If an opposition party should gain a majority, its so-called "shadow cabinet" would be ready to run the government.

Ex.8. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the main duties of the Prime Minister?
2. What is the most important function of the Cabinet?
3. What happens during "the question hour"?
4. Explain the term "shadow cabinet".

Calling elections

Ex.1. Practice the pronunciation of the words and give their Russian equivalents:

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| • election | • controversy |
| • circumstances | • deadlock |
| • confidence | • check |
| • support | • balance |
| • vote | • conditions |

Ex.2. Memorize the following:

- ✓ general elections= основные выборы
- ✓ to preserve control= сохранить контроль
- ✓ to lose the confidence/ support= лишиться уверенности\поддержки
- ✓ critical issue= спорный вопрос
- ✓ to dissolve parliament= распустить парламент
- ✓ deadlock= неразрешимые разногласия
- ✓ checks and balances= принцип взаимозависимости и взаимоограничения законодательной, исполнительной и судебной власти

Ex.3. Read the text, focus on the following:

1. Who decides when the general election will occur?
2. The role of the Prime Minister in the elections.
3. Different circumstances that initiate an election.

There is no fixed date for holding of an election in Britain. A general election must be held at least once every 5 years- but one can take place at any time within that period.

The Prime Minister decides when a general election will occur. As a rule, elections are called at a time when conditions seem to favor the government and the candidates. If in fact they do, The Prime Minister's party will likely increase its majority or at the least preserve its control of the House of Commons. If they don't, the other major party may take over the government.

Occasionally, an election is triggered by quite different circumstances: when the government "falls", as the result of losing the "confidence" (the support) of the House of Commons. Normally, a government with a clear majority of seats in the House has little trouble keeping that support. But the opposition can cut into the government's majority by winning a series of by-elections. Or, rarely, some majority party MPs may become so disgruntled that they vote against the government.

The government is judged to have lost Parliament's support if it is defeated on some critical issue in the House of Commons- that is, if it loses a "vote of confidence". When that happens, the government falls, and the Prime Minister must ask the Queen to dissolve Parliament (end its session) and call a new general election. Clearly, this basic feature of British parliamentary government avoids a problem sometimes found in the American system of presidential government- continuing controversy, even deadlock, between the executive and legislative branches. But it does not allow for any system of checks and balances between them.

Ex.4. Give English equivalents for the Russian phrases:

- ✓ конкретная дата проведения выборов
- ✓ взять правительство под контроль
- ✓ различные обстоятельства
- ✓ большинство мест в палате общин
- ✓ дополнительные выборы
- ✓ голосовать против правительства
- ✓ распустить парламент
- ✓ постоянное противостояние
- ✓ непреодолимые разногласия

The Party System

Ex.1. Practice the pronunciation of the words and give their Russian equivalents:

- dominate
- decade
- competition
- initiative
- involvement
- merger
- labor
- liberal
- voter
- candidate

Ex. 2. Memorize the following:

- ✓ to dominate= преобладать
- ✓ to add spice= добавить остроты
- ✓ to draw support from smb.= получать поддержку от кого-л.
- ✓ a merger= слияние, объединение
- ✓ to promote the interests= представлять интересы
- ✓ to be displaced by= быть вытесненным
- ✓ a splinter group= отделившаяся часть

Ex.3. Read and translate the following text consulting the Notes that follow:

Notes:

- ✓ The Conservative Party= Консервативная партия
- ✓ The Labor Party= Либеральная партия
- ✓ The Socialist Party= Социалистическая партия
- ✓ The Liberal Democratic Party= Либерально-демократическая партия

Two major parties have dominated British politics in recent decades. Smaller parties add spice to the system by providing competition- and sometimes given the bigger parties a scare.

The "Big Two" are the Conservative Party and the Labor Party. The Conservative Party draws its main support from middle- and upper- class Britons. It tends to favor private economic initiatives over governmental involvement in economic life. The Labor Party appeals largely to working-class voters. It tends to favor socialism.

The Socialist and Liberal Democratic Party (called "the Democrats") also has a fairly broad base. The Democrats are a centrist party, born in 1988 out of a merger of two older groups: 1)The Liberal Party, one of the "Big Two" until it

was displaced by Labor in the 1920s and 2) The Socialist Democratic Party, a splinter group that broke away from the Labor Party in 1981. Several other small parties promote the interests of the various nationalist groups in Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland.

British parties are more highly organized and centrally directed than American parties. High levels of party loyalty and party discipline characterize the British party system. Voter behavior very clearly reflects that point. Voters in the local constituencies regularly vote for candidates for the House of Commons on the basis of their party labels, not their individual qualifications.

Ex.4. Give English equivalents for the Russian phrases:

- ✓ обеспечивая конкуренцию
- ✓ поддерживать частный экономический сектор
- ✓ находить поддержку у рабочего класса
- ✓ слияние двух групп
- ✓ представлять интересы различных групп населения
- ✓ поведение избирателей
- ✓ на основе партийной принадлежности

Ex.5. Discuss the following questions with your partner:

1. What are the "Big Two" parties of Great Britain?
2. What party was composed by a merger of the Liberal and Social Democratic parties?
3. How can you characterize the British parties?

Ex.6. Read the text using the dictionary and discuss the following:

1. Local governments as the creation of Parliament.
2. The dependence of local government structure on population density.
3. The chairman of the local council.

Local Government

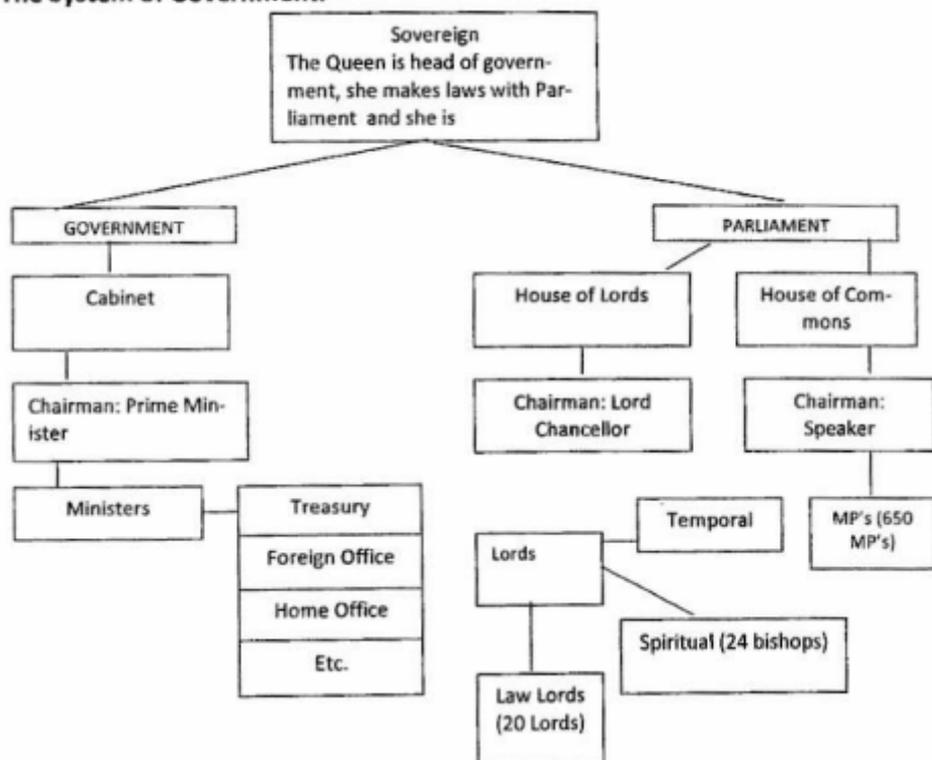
Recall that Britain is a unitary form of government. Governmental power is centralized, or held at the national level. There is no division of powers by which some powers are vested in a national government while others belong to regional or local governments. All local governments in Great Britain are creations of Parliament. To whatever extent they can deliver services or do anything else, it is only because the central government (Parliament) has created them and given them powers. The structure of local government in Britain depends on population density. In more heavily settled metropolitan areas, local

government is centered in popularly elected district councils. In the shire counties, elected county councils are the principal institutions of local government.

The members of the local councils are chosen by the voters in their district or county for four-year terms. Each council selects its chairman from among its own members. In districts with enough population to be a borough or a town, the chairman of the district council is known as the mayor; in larger cities, he or she is the Lord Mayor.

Ex.7 Study the chart and get ready to speak on the topic: "UK Political System".

The System of Government.



V. THE CITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN. LONDON- THE CAPITAL OF GREAT BRITAIN

Ex.1. Read the following words and guess their meaning:

- centre
- nightclub
- atmosphere
- flag
- office
- sale
- port
- fashionable
- airport
- market
- underground
- visitor
- restaurant
- idea

Ex.2. Remember the words and word combinations:

- ✓ capital city= столица
- ✓ ancient= древний
- ✓ magnificent= великолепный
- ✓ suburb= пригород
- ✓ to move into= переехать
- ✓ to be crowded with= быть переполненным
- ✓ to enjoy oneself= наслаждаться
- ✓ department store= универсам
- ✓ antiques= предметы антиквариата
- ✓ jewelry= ювелирные украшения
- ✓ special occasion= особое событие
- ✓ wedding anniversary= годовщина свадьбы
- ✓ customer= покупатель

Ex.3. Read and translate the following text consulting the Notes that follow:

Notes:

- ✓ The Tower of London= Лондонский Тауэр (11 век)
- ✓ Crown Jewels= Королевские регалии и драгоценности из королевской казны
- ✓ Westminster Abbey= Вестминстерское аббатство (11 век)
- ✓ St.Paul's Cathedral= Собор Св. Павла (1675-1710 гг.)
- ✓ The Houses of Parliament= здание Парламента (1840-1852гг.)
- ✓ Buckingham Palace= Букингемский дворец(1703г.)
- ✓ Heathrow= Хитроу, крупнейший международный аэропорт Великобритании

- ✓ Hampstead, Mayfair= фешенебельные районы Лондона
- ✓ Soho= Сохо- центральный район Лондона, где сосредоточены разнообразные увесилительные заведения
- ✓ Harrods= "Харродз"- один из самых фешенебельных универмагов Лондона
- ✓ Oxford Street= одна из главных торговых улиц в центре Лондона
- ✓ Portobello Road= уличный рынок в Лондоне
- ✓ Petticoat Lane= улица в Ист-Энде, известная воскресными ярмарками
- ✓ The Ritz= фешенебельные гостиница и ресторан на улице Пиккадилли

London has been the capital city for nearly a thousand years, and many of its ancient buildings still stand. The most famous of these are the Tower of London (where the Crown Jewels are kept), Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral, but most visitors also want to see The Houses of Parliament, Buckingham Palace (The Queen's London home) and many magnificent museums.

Places now in the heart of London, like Westminster, once stood in the green field. Many small villages, like Hampstead and Mayfair, became part of London, but they still keep some of their old atmosphere. Different areas of London seem like different cities. The West End is a rich man's world of shops, offices and theaters. The old port area is now called "Docklands". There are thousands of new flats and houses.

Other parts of London are changing, too. Some of the poorer areas have become fashionable, and rich people are moving into them. A hundred years ago, the river was crowded with ships, but now people travel by air, and London's main airport, Heathrow, is one of the busiest in the world.

Many people live outside the centre of London in the suburbs, and they travel to work by train, bus or underground. By day the whole of London is busy. At night, the offices are quiet and empty, but the West End stays alive, because this is where Londoners come to enjoy themselves. There are two opera houses here, several concert halls, many theatres and cinemas, and in the nearby Soho the pubs, restaurants and nightclubs are full all the night.

London has many large department stores, which sell everything a person may need. The most expensive department stores are "Harrods" and shopping centers in Oxford Street, where twice a year, in January and in July, are sales. But on the first day of the sale the shops are very crowded.

Go to Portobello Road on Saturday, or to Petticoat Lane on Sunday. Covent Garden market is open every day and you can come here to buy antiques, hand-made jewelry and many other special things.

British restaurants have not always been famous for their good food. Too often, they offered only fried food and chips with everything. But now healthy food is in fashion and so is international cooking. The British have taken good ideas from all over the world. You can eat Chinese, Indian, French and Italian food in a fantastic variety of restaurants. Most British families only go to restaurants on special occasions, like birthdays, or wedding anniversaries. The restaurants' best customers are business people, who meet in them to talk business. For visitors to London, eating out can be fun. Try Rules in the West End. The traditional menu and décor are just like they were in Queen Victoria's day, a hundred years ago.

But if you want that special London feeling, go to the Ritz in Piccadilly for tea any afternoon at about half past four. Too expensive? Then try fish and chips. Take it away and eat it where you like- in the park, on the bus or walking down the street. That's what Londoners do!

Ex.4. Discuss the following questions with your partner:

1. Where is London situated?
2. What are the main sights of London?
3. Would you like to live in the suburb of the city?
4. Would you like to go shopping in London?
5. Where would you prefer to go for a meal in London?

Ex.5. Get ready to speak on the topic "A trip to London: Where to go and what to see."

The Cities of Great Britain

Ex.1. Practice the pronunciation of the words and give their Russian equivalents:

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|----------|
| • county | • memorabilia | • tunnel |
| • inclement | • cutlery | • cobble |
| • employment | • wool | • tarmac |
| • hosiery | • hovercraft | • berth |

Ex.2. Memorize the following:

- ✓ densely populated= густонаселенный
- ✓ harsh terrain= суровая местность
- ✓ marine and aero engines= корабельные и авиационные двигатели
- ✓ The Pond= Понд, океан
- ✓ Mancunian= манчестерский

- ✓ steeped in history= переполненный историческими памятниками
- ✓ oil and gas fields=месторождения нефти и газа
- ✓ mainland= материк
- ✓ cobble= булыжник

Ex.3. Read and translate the following text consulting the Notes that follow:

Notes:

- ✓ to exceed= превышать
- ✓ due to smth.= благодаря чему-л.
- ✓ without a doubt= вне сомнения
- ✓ a name thought to derive from= название, которое, как считается, произошло от...
- ✓ industrial pollution= промышленное загрязнение
- ✓ to dominate= преобладать
- ✓ fewer workers are needed= требуется меньшее число рабочих
- ✓ to link smth. with smth.= соединять что-л. с чем-л.
- ✓ Gateway= ворота
- ✓ to wipe smth. out through political means= решить какую-л. проблему путем привлечения политики
- ✓ to be tarmaced= быть забетонированным

The total land area of Britain is 240,940 sq. km. And it has a population exceeding 55 million. 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 last 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, with the population of nearly 8 million.

Birmingham is Britain's "second city", its population is over a million. It is 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.

Birmingham is in the county of West Midlands and along with Coventry is a centre of manufacturing industry.

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, woolen carpets and hosiery.

Liverpool is situated on the rivers Mersey and Pee in the county of Merseyside. It is an import and export centre for international trade, for flour mill-

ing and sugar refining. Across the Mersey from Liverpool is the town of Birkenhead, famous for its shipbuilding.

Manchester, situated in Great 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 that fewer workers are needed.

Sheffield, situated in South Yorkshire, is famous for English cutlery industry and is an important steel working area.

Leeds is situated in West Yorkshire and is well known for its wool and clothing factories and engineering plants. It is also a centre of aerospace and motor vehicle engineering.

Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland, 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 from the beginning.

Other important towns and cities include: Newcastle upon Tyre, a 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 is often called the gateway to Europe. It is the busiest port in the world linking Britain to France by ferry 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, the centre for shipbuilding and heavy engineering. The port has dominated life in Belfast for many years as it contains the world's biggest shipbuilding berth at the Harland and Woulf company yard.

Guildford is a small city in Surrey, situated 50 km from London. It's 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.

Ex.4. Give English equivalents for the Russian phrases:

- ✓ густонаселенный район
- ✓ добыча угля
- ✓ ведущая отрасль промышленности

- ✓ важный центр импорта
- ✓ международная торговля
- ✓ мукомольная промышленность
- ✓ тяжелое машиностроение
- ✓ рабочая сила
- ✓ современные технологии
- ✓ судостроительная верфь
- ✓ доказательства жестокости

Ex.5. Find the answers to the following questions in the text:

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 can one get from Dover to Calais?
8. Where is the largest shipping berth in the world?

British cultural centres

Ex.6. Read the following interesting facts about **British cultural centres** paying attention to the notes that follow:

Notes:

- ✓ to be buried= быть похороненным
- ✓ peninsula= полуостров
- ✓ to separate= разделять
- ✓ snowlike blossom= белоснежное цветение
- ✓ hop= хмель
- ✓ huge stones= огромные камни
- ✓ to capture imagination= захватывать воображение
- ✓ human sacrifice= человеческие жертвоприношения
- ✓ to freeze into place= окаменеть
- ✓ incredible= удивительный
- ✓ the Archbishop= архиепископ
- ✓ to pray at a tomb= молиться у места захоронения
- ✓ pilgrimage= паломничество
- ✓ to be fortified= быть укрепленным
- ✓ to be enlarged= быть расширенным
- ✓ personal estate= личные владения

Do you know that...

April 23 is Shakespear's birthday and is also the day he died. Both events occurred at **Stratford-on-Avon**, a small town in the centre of England. The first place visitors go to in Stratford is Shakespear's birthplace, a small house in the centre of the town. 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. Then the visitors go to the church where Shakespear is buried. There is a bust of him that was made by a Dutch sculptor who lived near Shakespear "Globe" Theatre and must have seen Shakespear many times.

Kent is a peninsula in the south-east corner of England. Only thirty-five kilometers separate it from France. The Romans, led by Julius Caesar, first landed in Kent. No place in Kent is far from the sea. It is usually called the Garden of England and in spring you can see miles of cherry, apple and plum-trees in snow-like blossom. Autumn is the time to visit hop gardens in Kent. Each September thousands of people are busy gathering the fruit of the hop-plant. Hops are gathered into large baskets and taken to be dried.

Stonehenge is an ancient monument of huge stones standing on the Salisbury Plain in Wiltshire in Southern England. It has captured imagination for centuries. Theories about who built it included the Druids, Greeks, Phoenicians, and Atlanteans. Suggestions on the reason why it was built vary from human sacrifice to astronomy. These theories include the legend that huge giants were dancing in a circle and then froze into place to create the stone structure. Stonehenge is amazing. The pictures are puzzling, the history is strange. And what amazes most is the high level of building technique used.

Canterbury is a town in Kent which is a religious capital of England because its cathedral is the seat of the Archbishop of Canterbury who is head of the Church of England. From the 12th to the 15th centuries it was a place of pilgrimage. Thousands of people came to pray at the tomb of a former Archbishop Of Canterbury who was murdered in the Cathedral in 1170. His name was Thomas Becket. Three years later he was made a saint, and his tomb became the destination of thousands of pilgrims for three centuries. The best-known Canterbury pilgrims are described in "The Canterbury Tales" by Geoffrey Chaucer.

Windsor Castle, standing on a rock overlooking the River Thames, was founded by William the Conqueror and was later fortified and enlarged by almost every monarch since the Norman Conquest. Henry II built the massive Round Tower- every child's image of fortress, and his grandson Henry III added some fortifications and a gateway. Charles II created the great Park as the personal estate. Today Windsor Castle is a comfortable country place within an hour's drive from the capital, where the royal family can relax.

Exploring Belfast

Ex.1. Practice the pronunciation of the words and give their Russian equivalents:

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------|------------|
| • entrance | • variety | • landmark |
| • gateway | • pile | • approach |
| • seashore | • mud | • access |
| • province | • suburb | • scenery |
| • prefer | • dome | • cliff |
| • strike | • valley | • trim |
| • amphitheater | • feature | |
| • inlet | • lofty | |

Ex.2. Memorize the following:

- ✓ to pass through = пройти через
- ✓ to value = оценить
- ✓ to become acquainted = познакомиться
- ✓ to descend = спускаться
- ✓ to offer = предлагать
- ✓ to radiate from = исходить от
- ✓ to avoid = избегать
- ✓ to date from = датироваться
- ✓ to ascend = подниматься, взбираться
- ✓ to command = давать обзор

Ex.3. Read and translate the following text consulting the Notes that follow:

Notes:

- ✓ it is worth exploring = стоит исследовать
- ✓ moderate-sized garden = небольшой садик
- ✓ the landlocked waters of Belfast Lough = окруженное сушей озеро Белфаст
- ✓ gracefully surrounded = изящно окруженный
- ✓ a deep inlet of the sea = глубокий морской залив
- ✓ piles driven into mud = сваи, вбитые в почву
- ✓ a tight-packed area = густо населенная территория
- ✓ River Lagan = река Лаган
- ✓ residential suburb = жилой пригород
- ✓ thus = таким образом
- ✓ the worst features = худшие черты
- ✓ Georgian = георгианский, относящийся к эпохе одного из английских королей Георгов

- ✓ Victorian= викторианский, относящийся к эпохе королевы Виктории (1837-1901гг.)
- ✓ Donegall Square= площадь Донегал
- ✓ Ecclesiastical= священный, духовный, церковный
- ✓ Law Courts= суды общего права
- ✓ The Protestant Cathedral= протестантский собор
- ✓ to have an energetic disposition= быть здоровым, находиться в хорошей спортивной форме
- ✓ excellent view= прекрасный вид

For many people coming to Ulster, Belfast is their port of entrance. Some of them will perhaps pass through it quickly, valuing it only as the gateway to one of the most beautiful areas of mountains, lake, seashore and open countryside in Europe; but for those with time and interest, it is worth exploring for its own sake. It also gives a key to a deeper understanding of the province. As the relative size of population shows, Belfast stands in the province of Ulster rather like a big house in a moderate-sized garden; and even if we prefer the garden to the house, it is well to become acquainted with the people who live in the house.

One of the first things that must strike the visitor to Belfast, if he comes there by sea up the landlocked waters of Belfast Lough or descends upon the city from the hills by the road that leads from Aldergrove Airport, is that Belfast is beautifully situated. Lying in a broad natural amphitheatre, gracefully surrounded by hills, and looking down a deep inlet of the sea, Belfast has rich variety and offers many pleasant surprises. The centre of the city is built like Amsterdam on piles driven into mud, a tight-packed area of industrial and commercial buildings, but as the broad roads that radiate from the centre bring us out the suburban districts on the hillsides or by the sea or southwards along the valley of the river Lagan, we find the city ringed with open and attractive residential suburbs.

Belfast is a modern city, a city of the 19th century and of the industrial revolution. Its expansion was rather later than that of most other British industrial cities and it thus avoided some of their worst features. There are a few trim Georgian buildings and one or two houses dating from the 17th century, but the mass of the city's buildings are late Victorian or belong to the present century. The City Hall in Donegall Square, with its lofty dome, is one of the chief landmarks. There are a number of public and ecclesiastical buildings worth seeing, including the huge Law Courts and the Protestant (Church of Ireland) Cathedral.

To the north and west lie the Belfast Hills. The most commanding viewpoint of these, though not the highest, is the Cave Hill (which can be ascended if one has an energetic disposition).

The usual approach is through one of the three central parks. These parks give access to fine scenery and cliff and command excellent views across the sea, the city and the surrounding countryside.

Ex.4. Give synonyms:

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. province | a) perspective |
| 2. area | b) social |
| 3. landmark | c) contemporary |
| 4. viewpoint | d) district |
| 5. public | e) feature |
| 6. modern | f) dirt |
| 7. mud | g) rebellion |
| 8. revolution | h) advance |
| 9. approach | i) region |

Ex.5. Give Russian equivalents:

- ✓ красивый горный район с озерами и морским побережьем
- ✓ более глубокое понимание
- ✓ относительная численность населения
- ✓ небольшой сад
- ✓ познакомиться с жителями
- ✓ поразить туриста
- ✓ живописно расположенный
- ✓ природный амфитеатр
- ✓ изящно окруженный холмами
- ✓ приятная неожиданность
- ✓ промышленные и торговые здания
- ✓ широкая дорога
- ✓ заманчивый пригород
- ✓ долина реки
- ✓ современный город
- ✓ промышленная революция
- ✓ здание в георгианском стиле
- ✓ главная достопримечательность
- ✓ протестантский собор
- ✓ возможность насладиться красивым пейзажем
- ✓ восхитительный вид на море
- ✓ окружающая сельская местность

Ex. 6. Translate into Russian:

1. Для многих людей, приезжающих в Ольстер, Белфаст- место начала путешествия.
2. Первое, что поражает туристов в Белфасте, это живописное расположение города.
3. Белфаст- это современный город, город 19 века, но большая часть зданий принадлежит к поздней викторианской эпохе или были построены в нашем веке.
4. На севере и западе простираются холмы Белфаста.
5. В парке можно насладиться живописным пейзажем и скалами, а также восхитительным видом на море.

Ex.7. Make adverbs by adding the suffix –ly and translate them into Russian:

Beautiful, deep, open, moderate, pleasant, broad, attractive, chief, huge, high, usual, public

Ex. 8. Add the suffix –er/or to the verbs. Translate the nouns into Russian:

Explore, visit, lead, build, command

Ex.9. Complete the following sentences:

1. For many people coming to Ulster, Belfast is...
2. One of the first things that must strike the visitor to Belfast...
3. The centre of the city is built like...

Ex.10. Give a summary of the text.

VI. UK SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

Ex.1. Practice the pronunciation of the words and word combinations and give their Russian equivalents:

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|----------|
| • authority | • competition | • custom |
| • curriculum | • voluntary | • keen |
| • rivalry | • rule | • mark |
| • compulsory | • admission | • former |
| • to recruit | • by law | • fee |

Ex.2. Remember the meaning of the following word combinations:

- ✓ to be regulated by= регулироваться
- ✓ to differ considerably= существенно отличаться
- ✓ to be organized= быть организованным
- ✓ according to the abilities= в соответствии со способностями
- ✓ to specialize in smth.= специализироваться в чем-л.
- ✓ to be placed together= зд. обучаться вместе
- ✓ without reference to ability= не учитывая способности
- ✓ to pay much attention to smth.= уделять чему-л. много внимания
- ✓ to obtain advantage= получить преимущество
- ✓ to gain smth.= достичь чего-л.
- ✓ to be provided = предоставляться
- ✓ to preserve smth.= бережно хранить что-л.
- ✓ post-graduate degree= ученая степень
- ✓ to proceed to smth.= перейти к чему-л.

Ex.3. Read and translate the following text consulting the Notes that follow:

Notes:

- ✓ the Education Act, 1944- закон об образовании, принятый в 1944 г.
- ✓ Primary, Secondary and Further Education- начальное, среднее и дальнейшее образование (последнее включает в себя профессиональное образование в колледжах и на курсах)
- ✓ Nursery school= детский сад
- ✓ Infant school= школа для малышей
- ✓ Junior school= начальная школа

- ✓ Comprehensive school= единая средняя школа; соединяет три типа школ: классическую, среднюю современную и техническую
- ✓ Independent school= независимая, частная школа, включающая: preparatory school(приготовительная школа) и public school (привилегированная частная средняя школа) с высокой платой за обучение
- ✓ The arts= гуманитарные науки
- ✓ Sciences= естественные науки
- ✓ Bachelor's degree= степень бакалавра, присуждается колледжем или университетом выпускнику, успешно сдавшему выпускные экзамены
- ✓ Bachelor of Arts= бакалавр искусств
- ✓ Master of Arts= магистр искусств, обладатель второй ученой степени, написавший работу на основе проведенного исследования
- ✓ Doctor of Philosophy= доктор философии, можно сравнить со степенью 'кандидат наук'
- ✓ lecturer= преподаватель высшей школы
- ✓ tutor= преподаватель, ведущий практические занятия и воспитательную работу с определенной группой студентов

Education in England and Wales is regulated by the Education Act, 1944. The Ministry of education is the central authority established by law. Scotland and Northern Ireland have educational systems of their own similar to that of England and Wales, but differing considerably in detail.

The system of public education In England and Wales is organized in three stages of Primary, Secondary and Further education. The first two are compulsory for all children. Further education is voluntary. All the children must, by law, go to school when they are five. They can leave school at fifteen, but most of them stay until they are sixteen or seventeen and then go to further education.

Primary education.

The primary school is sorted into three categories: nursery schools (2-5), infant schools (5-7) and junior schools (7-11). In nursery schools there are no formal lessons, the time is spent in play, story-telling, singing and dancing. In infant schools children learn to read, write and do simple arithmetic. In junior school children are placed in A, B, C streams, so the children are graded according to their abilities. Secondary education begins at the age of eleven.

Secondary education

Grammar and modern schools.

Grammar schools are for children who win places in them by getting high marks in junior schools. Pupils may stay at the grammar school until seventeen or eighteen. Their curriculum includes the arts and sciences, mathematics, a foreign language or even two, history, geography, the English language and literature and many others. Many schoolchildren in Britain go to a secondary modern school where they study the arts and sciences, modern languages and more practical subjects like woodwork, metalwork and typing. Secondary technical school takes pupils who want to study specialized practical subjects such as commerce, industry and agriculture.

Comprehensive schools.

Comprehensive secondary schools comprise all secondary age children from one particular area without reference to ability. There are very few grammar schools and modern secondary schools left in the country. Nearly all of them have been reorganized into comprehensive schools.

Independent schools.

Parallel to the state system, there is a private education system. Parents pay high fees to send their children to these schools. The independent public schools recruit their pupils at the age of fourteen. Some of these schools are several hundred years old and have many rules and customs: prescribed uniform, special clothes, rituals and traditions. Pupils at public schools obtain a much greater advantage in the English society and a large proportion of the top positions are gained by former independent school pupils.

Higher education.

Higher education is provided at universities and on advanced courses at polytechnics and other establishments of higher and further education. The oldest and best-known universities are in Oxford, Cambridge, London, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Bristol. A university consists of a number of faculties: law, arts, medicine, music, natural sciences, engineering, agriculture, commerce and education. After three years of study, a student may proceed to a Bachelor's degree and later to a degree of a Master and Doctor. The Bachelor's degree is given to students who pass examinations at the end of three or four years of study. For example, Bachelor of Arts is given for history, language and philosophy. The first post-graduate degree is that of Master, given for a thesis based on at least one year's full-time work. The degree of Doctor is given for a thesis which is an original contribution to knowledge.

The oldest and the most prestigious Universities of Oxford and Cambridge have their own traditions, which they preserve carefully. Sporting activities are numerous and popular and there is keen rivalry between the Universities. Academic life in both Universities is full and varied. Students attend lectures given

by professors and lecturers, their work is based on a "tutorial" system; each student meets his tutor to have his work scrutinized and discussed. Because of their age, traditions, historical associations and reputation the prestige of Oxford and Cambridge is very high, competition for admission is keen.

Ex.4. Give English equivalents for the Russian words and phrases:

- ✓ среднее образование
- ✓ начальная школа
- ✓ единая средняя школа
- ✓ независимая частная школа
- ✓ гуманитарные науки
- ✓ естественные науки
- ✓ степень бакалавра \ магистра \ доктора
- ✓ получить преимущество
- ✓ руководящая должность
- ✓ дальнейшее образование
- ✓ самый престижный университет
- ✓ посещать лекции
- ✓ конкуренция при поступлении

Ex.5. Complete the following sentences using the text:

1. The system of public education In England and Wales is organized in three stages of...
2. The primary school is sorted into three categories:...
3. Grammar schools are for children who...
1. Higher education is provided at...
2. Because of their age, traditions, historical associations and reputation the prestige of Oxford and Cambridge is...

Ex.6. Find pairs of synonyms:

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| a) competition | 1) structure |
| b) education | 2) teacher |
| c) system | 3) training |
| d) modern | 4) advanced |
| e) authority | 5) administration |
| f) degree | 6) grade |
| g) tutor | 7) rivalry |
| h) preserve | 8) save |
| i) establishment | 9) organization |

Ex.7 Get ready to speak on the topic "Education in Great Britain".

VII. ARTS IN GREAT BRITAIN. THE PERIOD OF ENLIGHTENMENT

Ex.1. Read and translate the text without a dictionary:

The 18th century was remarkable for the development of science and culture. It was in this period that English painting began to develop too. English painting of the 18th century is represented by such great names as William Hogarth, Joshua Reynolds, Thomas Gainsborough and William Blake.

In spite of the progress of industry and culture in England, the majority of the English people were still very ignorant. That is why one of the most important problems that faced the country was the problem of education.

The 18th century is known in the history as the period of Enlightenment. The Enlighteners defended the interests of the common people. They considered it their duty to enlighten people, to help them see the roots of evil and the ways of social reformation. The Enlighteners also believed in the powerful educational value of art. The central problem of the Enlightenment ideology was that of man and his nature.

In English literature the period was famous for the flourishing of journalism, which played an important part in the public life. A lot of journals and newspapers began to publish. They touched on different problems of political, social and family life. They shaped people's views.

The leading literary genre of the period became a novel (moralizing, realistic and sentimental). It is represented by Henry Fielding, Daniel Defoe, Jonathan Swift, Richard Sheridan and other great writers. Ordinary people, mostly representatives of the middle class, were the main characters of these novels.

Ex.2. Give English equivalents:

- ✓ развитие науки и культуры
- ✓ наиболее важные проблемы
- ✓ проблема образования
- ✓ период Просвещения
- ✓ защищать интересы простых людей
- ✓ корень зла
- ✓ развитие журналистики
- ✓ формировать общественное мнение
- ✓ литературный жанр
- ✓ средний класс
- ✓ герои романов

Portraiture Art: William Hogarth

Ex.1. Read the following international words and guess their meaning:

- | | | |
|-------------|----------------|-----------------|
| • period | • artist | • frivolous |
| • national | • master | • genius |
| • produce | • tendency | • ordinary |
| • sympathy | • demonstrate | • situation |
| • portrait | • aristocratic | • class |
| • condition | • normal | • labour |
| • satirize | • fashion | • philanthropic |
| • subject | • tempo | • comic |

Ex.2. Memorize the following:

- ✓ to be represented by= быть представленным кем-л.
- ✓ to create a painting school= создать школу живописи
- ✓ to found smth.= основать что-л.
- ✓ to depend upon the conditions= зависеть от условий
- ✓ to be born = родиться
- ✓ to attribute one's success to hard labour= достичь успеха путем кропотливой работы
- ✓ to appreciate smth.= ценить что-л.
- ✓ masterpiece= шедевр
- ✓ to paint smth. with pleasure= рисовать что-л. с удовольствием
- ✓ to be praised by smb.= быть восхваленным кем-л.
- ✓ vivid characterization= яркое описание
- ✓ extraordinary vivacity= поразительная живость
- ✓ diligence= упорство

Ex.3. Read and translate the following text consulting the Notes that follow:

Notes:

- ✓ Hans Holbein the Younger= Ганс Гольбейн Младший (1497-1543), немецкий живописец
- ✓ Van Dyck= Ван Дейк (1599-1641), выдающийся фламандский живописец, с 1632г. Работал в Лондоне как придворный художник Карла I
- ✓ Rubens= Рубенс (1577-1640), известный фламандский живописец
- ✓ Peter Lely= Питер Лейли (1618-1680), английский живописец

- ✓ "The Talk of the Town"= "Модный вкус"
- ✓ foundling hospital= приют , воспитательный дом
- ✓ "The Rake's Progress"= "Карьера мота"
- ✓ "The Marriage Contract"= "Брачный контракт"
- ✓ "The Shrimp Girl"= "Девушка с креветками"
- ✓ The Tate Gallery= галерея Тейт

Painting in England in the period of the 15-17th centuries was represented mostly by foreign artists. In the 16th century Hans Holbein the Younger, a well-known painter, was invited to London by King Henry VIII. Though he didn't create any painting school in England he still played an important part in the development of English portrait art. Later Charles I made the Flemish painter Van Dyck (a pupil of Rubens) his court painter. Van Dyck founded a school of aristocratic portrait painting. Another painter Peter Lely came from Holland in 1641. He became celebrated for his portraits of the idle and frivolous higher classes. The 18th century was the century during which a truly national painting school was created in England. Portrait art at that time was the main kind of painting and depended upon the conditions under which the English painting school developed. The first man to raise British pictorial art to a level of importance was William Hogarth. He was born in London. His early taste for drawing was remarkable. He attributed his success to hard labour. "I know of no such thing as genius,"he wrote, "genius is nothing but labour and diligence". Hogarth became quite successful as a portrait painter, being particularly clever at painting children and families.

In 1724 he produced his first set of engravings entitled "The Talk of the Town", a series which satirized both the society and the current tendency of fashionable London to appreciate and invite only foreign singers. Hogarth represented British life and people. He painted a lot of pictures. His masterpiece on the life-size scale- "the portrait that I painted with most pleasure", as Hogarth said- was that of Captain Croam (1740), who was a key figure in that moral socially philanthropic movement with which Hogarth felt such sympathy. (In 1738 Croam founded the foundling hospital, with which Hogarth was associated.)

Real success came to him when he turned to subjects that common people could appreciate and understand. There was "The Rake's Progress", a series of illustrated stories, which was highly praised by Henry Fielding, the novelist.

"The Marriage Contract" is the first series of his pictures, where the subject is a protest against marriage for money and vanity. Although his narrative pictures were comic and full of satire his portraiture was honest and original. One of his earlier portraits is "The Shrimp Girl", which has vivid characterization

and extraordinary vivacity. His self-portrait of 1745 is in the Tate Gallery. In this painting he is accompanied by his dog, his palette, and the works of Shakespeare, Milton and Swift. Hogarth was the first great English artist. He used to be called "the Father of English Painting". He died in his house in London on October 26th, 1764.

Ex.4. Give English equivalents for the Russian phrases:

- ✓ известный художник
- ✓ придворный живописец
- ✓ основать школу живописи
- ✓ национальная школа живописи
- ✓ портретный жанр
- ✓ зависеть от условий
- ✓ изысканный вкус
- ✓ изображение детей и семьи
- ✓ портрет в натуральную величину
- ✓ брак по расчету
- ✓ яркое описание
- ✓ поразительная живость

Ex.5. Find pairs of synonyms:

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| b) to found | 1) outstanding |
| c) extraordinary | 2) artist |
| d) painter | 3) to establish |
| e) honest | 4) to design |
| f) taste | 5) preference |
| g) create | 6) frank |

Ex.6. Discuss the following questions with your partner:

1. What foreign artists worked in England in the 15-17th centuries?
2. When was a truly national English painting school created?
3. Who was the first great English artist?
4. What are the most famous works by William Hogarth?
5. How can you characterize the pictures by Hogarth?

Cultural life of Great Britain

Ex.1. Read and translate the text, paying attention to the notes that follow:

Notes:

- ✓ amateur performance= любительское исполнение
- ✓ cultural heritage= культурное наследие

- ✓ to be traced back to= относится к, брать начало в
- ✓ to amass= объединить
- ✓ ethnic minorities= этнические меньшинства
- ✓ to be thriving= процветать
- ✓ encourage innovation= способствовать новым открытиям
- ✓ promote public access to and appreciation of= обеспечивать доступность и наслаждение от
- ✓ It regularly commissions new music and sponsors concerts, competitions and festivals= Он (канал BBC) регулярно транслирует свежие музыкальные композиции и финансирует концерты, соревнования и фестивали.

Artistic and cultural activity in Britain ranges from the highest professional standards to a wide variety of amateur performances and events. Britain's artistic and cultural heritage is one of the richest in the world. The origins of English literature can be traced back to medieval times, while over the centuries Britain has amassed some of the finest collections of works of art of all kinds.

London is one of the leading world centres for arts. Art festivals attract wide interest. Some 650 professional arts festivals take place in Britain every year. Arts activities introduced by ethnic minorities are also thriving. At an amateur level, numerous groups and societies for the arts make use of local talent and resources.

The Secretary of State for National Heritage, who is a member of the Cabinet, is responsible for general arts policy.

The Government's arts policies aim to: 1) develop a high standard of artistic and cultural activity throughout Britain; 2) encourage innovation; 3) promote public access to, and appreciation of the arts, crafts and the cultural heritage.

Both BBC radio and television broadcast a wide variety of drama (including adaptations of novels and stage plays), opera, ballet, and music. Broadcasting is thus a medium for making the arts available to the general public and is a crucial source of work for actors, musicians, writers, composers, technicians and others in the arts world.

The BBC also has six orchestras, which employ many of Britain's full-time professional musicians. It regularly commissions new music and sponsors concerts, competitions and festivals.

Ex.2. Give Russian equivalents:

- ✓ любительское исполнение
- ✓ культурное наследие

- ✓ истоки английской литературы
- ✓ средневековые
- ✓ этнические меньшинства
- ✓ достигнуть высокого уровня художественного и культурного развития
- ✓ средство продвижения искусства в массы
- ✓ регулярно транслировать свежие музыкальные композиции

Drama

Ex.1. Read the text, paying attention to the Notes that follow:

Notes:

- ✓ contemporary playwrights= современные драматурги
- ✓ to receive recognition= получить признание
- ✓ to be permanently occupied= быть постоянно занятыми
- ✓ subsidized company= компания, финансируемая государством
- ✓ to rely on= полагаться на
- ✓ stage designer= режиссер-постановщик

Britain is one of the world's major centres for theatre, and has a long and rich dramatic tradition. Contemporary British playwrights who have received international recognition include: Harold Pinter, Tom Stoppard, Caryl Churchill, and Peter Shaffer.

The musicians of Sir Andrew Lloyd Webber have been highly successful in Britain and overseas; well known examples include "Jesus Christ Superstar", "Evita" and "Cats".

Britain has about 300 theatres intended for professional use which can seat between 200 and 2300 people. In summer there are also open air theatres, including one in London's Regent Park. 15 of London's theatres are permanently occupied by subsidized companies. These include: the Royal National Theatre, which stages modern and classical plays; the Royal Shakespeare Company, which presents plays mainly by Shakespeare; the English Stage Company at the Royal Court Theatre in Sloane Square, London, which stages the works of many talented new playwrights.

Most theatres are commercially run and self-financing, relying on popular shows and musicals. By contrast, there are the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, the Central School of Speech and Drama, the London Academy of Music and Dramatic Art, the Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama and the Welsh College of Music and Drama. Theatre design courses, often based in art schools, are available for people wanting to train as stage designers. A number of universities and colleges offer degree courses in drama.

Ex.2. Give the Russian equivalents:

- ✓ современный драматург
- ✓ международное признание
- ✓ предназначенный для профессионального использования
- ✓ театр под открытым небом
- ✓ ставить пьесы
- ✓ курсы театрального искусства

Opera and Dance

Ex.1. Read the text, paying attention to the notes that follow:

Notes:

- ✓ estimated= подсчитанный
- ✓ to be supported by = зд. сопровождаться участием
- ✓ overseas= за рубежом
- ✓ to tour= гастролировать
- ✓ trend= тенденция
- ✓ foremost= выдающийся

Interest in opera has increased greatly in the last ten years, while an estimated 6 million people take part in dance, making it one of Britain's leading activities, and audiences are attracted to a widening range of professional dance.

Regular seasons of opera and ballet are held at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London. The Royal Opera, Royal Ballet and the Birmingham Royal Ballet, which rank among the world's leading companies, are supported by professional orchestras, as are English National Ballet and Northern Ballet Theatre. Seasons of opera in English are given by the English National Opera at the London Coliseum. Scottish Opera has regular seasons at the Theatre Royal in Glasgow. Welsh National Opera presents seasons in Cardiff. There are also Opera North in Leeds, Opera Factory, English Touring Opera, Opera Northern Ireland in Belfast.

Subsidized dance companies include the Birmingham Royal Ballet, which tours widely in Britain and overseas; English National Ballet, which divides its performances between London and the regions; Northern Ballet Theatre, which is based in Halifax and also tours; the Scottish Ballet, based in Glasgow. There are some other ballet companies in Britain of different trends. Christopher Bruce is among the foremost British choreographers, Darcey Bussell, Viviana Durante and Irek Mukhamedov are among the leading dancers.

Ex.2. Give the Russian equivalents:

- ✓ общество увлечено профессиональными танцами
- ✓ регулярные оперные и балетные сезоны
- ✓ профессиональный оркестр
- ✓ ездить с гастрольями за рубеж
- ✓ различные тенденции
- ✓ выдающийся хореограф
- ✓ ведущий танцор

Ex.3. Get ready to speak about the artistic and cultural activities in Great Britain.

The Beatles

Ex.1. Practice the pronunciation of the words and give their Russian equivalents:

- | | | |
|-----------|---------------|----------------|
| • record | • manager | • relationship |
| • enter | • clash | • wife |
| • parade | • personality | • affair |
| • drummer | • studio | • speculator |
| • group | • brain | • property |
| • concert | • instrument | • apartment |
| • success | • headline | • charity |
| • crowd | • industry | |

Ex.2. Memorize the following:

- ✓ to record a song= записать песню
- ✓ to be crowded with= быть заполненным
- ✓ to complain about= жаловаться на
- ✓ to run a local shop= содержать местный магазин
- ✓ to sack smb.= уволить кого-л.
- ✓ to cause= послужить причиной
- ✓ to be regarded= рассматриваться
- ✓ to disagree= расходиться во взглядах
- ✓ to stand smb.= терпеть кого-л.

Ex.3. Read and translate the following text consulting the Notes that follow:

Notes:

line –up of the band= состав группы

what all the fuss was about= что послужило причиной суматохи

cello=виолончель

violin=скрипка

oboe=гобой

controlling interest= контрольный пакет акций
a solo performer= сольный исполнитель
property speculator= продавец недвижимости
middle-of-the-road pop group= обычная поп-группа

The Beatles became nationally popular in England in October 1962, when their first single record, "Love Me Do", entered the Hit Parade at number 27. The famous four who recorded that song were, of course, John Lennon, Paul McCartney, George Harrison and the drummer Ringo Starr. This was the original line-up of the band.

Three years before, when John Lennon was 19 and George Harrison approaching his seventeenth birthday, the group was offered its first "big job" playing at the famous Star Club in Hamburg. In those days there were five Beatles: Pete Best on drums, Lennon, McCartney, Harrison and the mysterious fifth Beatle, Stuart Sutcliffe.

The Beatles returned to England penniless and exhausted. Stuart Sutcliffe left the group and stayed in Germany, where he died a few months later. The Beatles began a series of lunchtime concerts at Liverpool's Cavern Club. They were now playing better than ever.

The lunchtime concerts were a great success. The road outside the club was always crowded with girls who worked in nearby shops and offices. They came to see the Beatles during their lunch-break. Local shop-keepers often complained about the crowds and the noise. The man who ran the local record shop went to see what all the fuss was about. His name was Brian Epstein, the man who became the Beatles manager.

The first thing that Epstein did as a manager was to sack Pete Best. There are many different stories about why this happened. Probably it was because there was a serious clash of personalities between Lennon and Best. Lennon said: "He goes, or I go". In Best's place came Richard Starkey (Ringo Starr), the drummer they met in Hamburg.

The job of producing the Beatles' records went to George Martin, an extremely nice and remarkably old-fashioned man who worked at the EMI studios in Abbey Road, North London. George Martin became the brains behind the recording successes of the Beatles (although Lennon never agreed with that).

Martin had some unusual and immensely successful ideas. He persuaded the group to have instruments on some of their songs that didn't want to begin with the cello on "Yesterday", the violins on "Eleanor Rigby", the oboe on "You've Got To Hide Your Love Away".

During the sixties, it seemed that the Beatles were always in the news headlines. They made successful records and interesting films. Lennon caused

anti-Beatles demonstrations in America by saying that the Beatles were more popular than anything in the world. Beatlemania was the word used to describe the reaction of fans all over the world.

When Epstein died in 1967, things began to go wrong for the Beatles' industry. The relationship between Lennon and McCartney was regarded to be very difficult: they disagreed about music, they disliked each other's wife, and they disagreed about who should be the new manager of their affairs.

Eventually, an American called Allen Klein bought a controlling interest in the group. This was the beginning of the end, as McCartney could not stand Klein.

During the seventies, the Beatles went off in their different directions, Lennon became a solo performer and then property speculator in New York, buying and selling expensive apartments. McCartney formed a middle-of-the-road pop group called "Wings" with his wife, Linda. George Harrison was rarely seen, but spent time raising money for charity. Ringo Starr began a surprisingly successful career as a film star. John Lennon was murdered in New York in December 1980.

In October 1982, 20 years after "Love Me Do" entered the British Hit Parade, a Beatles song was again in the Top Ten. The song was... "Love Me Do".

Ex. 4. Give English equivalents for the Russian phrases:

- ✓ знаменитая четверка
- ✓ первоначальный состав группы
- ✓ без гроша в кармане
- ✓ жаловаться на шумную толпу
- ✓ серьезный межличностный конфликт
- ✓ выпуск пластинок
- ✓ необычные и чрезвычайно занимательные идеи
- ✓ реакция фанатов
- ✓ контрольный пакет акций
- ✓ начало конца
- ✓ различные направления
- ✓ сольный исполнитель
- ✓ продавец недвижимости
- ✓ посредственная поп-группа

Ex.5. Find pairs of synonyms:

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. original | a) conflict |
| 2. mysterious | b) mystical |
| 3. exhausted | c) tiring |
| 4. success | d) triumph |

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 5.fuss | e)starting |
| 6.clash | f) confusion |
| 7.eventually | g) at last |
| 8.rarely | h) seldom |
| 9.charity | i) assistance |

Ex.6. Use the following words to complete the sentences:

Penniless sack exhausted nationally headlines industry directions charity career murdered song

1. The Beatles became _____ popular in England in October 1962, when their first single record, "Love Me Do", entered the Hit Parade at number 27.
2. The Beatles returned to England _____ and _____.
3. The first thing that Epstein did as a manager was to _____ Pete Best.
4. During the sixties, it seemed that the Beatles were always in the news _____.
5. When Epstein died in 1967, things began to go wrong for the Beatles' _____.
6. During the seventies, the Beatles went off in their different _____.
7. George Harrison was rarely seen, but spent time raising money for _____.
8. Ringo Starr began a surprisingly successful _____ as a film star.
9. John Lennon was _____ in New York in December 1980.
10. In October 1982, 20 years after "Love Me Do" entered the British Hit Parade, a Beatles _____ was again in the Top Ten.

Ex.7. Complete the following sentences using the text:

1. The famous four who recorded the song "Love Me Do" were...
2. Brian Epstein was the man who ...
3. The first thing that Epstein did as a manager was...
4. George Martin became...
5. Beatlemania was the word...
6. When Epstein died in 1967...
7. During the seventies, the Beatles...
8. McCartney formed...
9. Ringo Starr began...
10. In October 1982, 20 years after "Love Me Do" entered the British Hit Parade...

Ex.8. Translate into English:

1. "Битлз" стали известны в Англии в октябре 1962г., когда их первый сингл попал на 27 место Хит-Парада.
2. У клуба постоянно толпились девушки из соседних магазинов и офисов.
3. Первым делом Брайан Эпстейн, став менеджером группы, уволил Пита Беста. Возможно, причиной тому послужил серьезный конфликт между Ленноном и Бестом.
4. У Мартина появлялись неординарные и чрезвычайно занимательные идеи.
5. "Битлз" записывали популярные пластики и снимались в интересных фильмах.
6. В конце концов, американец Ален Кляйн приобрел контрольный пакет акций группы. Это было начало конца.
7. В 70-е годы участники "Битлз" разошлись в разных направлениях.
8. Леннон стал сольным исполнителем, а позже стал продавать недвижимость в Нью-Йорке.
9. Джон Леннон был убит в Нью-Йорке в декабре 1980г.

Ex.9. Add the prefix dis- to the verbs. Translate the verbs into Russian:

Agree like regard

Ex.10. Make adverbs by adding the suffix -ly and translate them into Russian:

Great, successful, noise, local, serious, nice, unusual, interesting, new, different, expensive.

VIII. HOLIDAYS. PUBLIC HOLIDAYS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Ex.1. Practice the pronunciation of the words and give their Russian equivalents:

- holiday
- Christmas
- Easter
- autumn
- festival
- saint
- Catholic
- community
- battle

Ex.2. Read and translate the following text consulting the Notes that follow:

Notes:

- ✓ Bank Holiday= установленные неприсутственные дни для английских банков, праздник
- ✓ Good Friday= Великая пятница на страстной неделе является официальным выходным днем. В этот день едят горячие крестовые булочки.
- ✓ Easter= Пасха
- ✓ Christmas Day= Рождество
- ✓ Boxing Day= день рождественских подарков, второй день Рождества.
- ✓ New Year's Eve= канун Нового года
- ✓ Battle of the Boyne= битва на реке Бойне (1690), принесла победу королю Вильгельму II над войсками Якова II, завершила процесс покорения Ирландии Великобританией
- ✓ Catholic community= Католическая община
- ✓ Protestant community= Протестантская община

England and Wales. Most public Holidays in the United Kingdom are also known as "Bank Holidays" but on many of these shops stay open.

These holidays are: New Year's Day (January 1st), Good Friday, Easter Monday, May Day (first Monday in May), Spring Bank Holiday (last Monday in May), August Bank Holiday (last Monday in August), Christmas Day (December 25th), Boxing Day (December 26th).

Scotland. Scots do not usually celebrate Good Friday or Boxing Day. In the winter they concentrate instead on Hogmanay, their version of New Year's Eve and New Year's Day, which is even more of a festive occasion than Christmas.

Their bank holidays can also be more variable than south of the border, with Spring or Autumn Holidays replacing some of the fixed date bank holidays in England. Scotland has also a number of its own festivals, celebrating the birthday of their national poet with Burns suppers on January 25th, and their national saint on St Andrew's day, November 30th.

Northern Ireland. Northern Ireland has several additional festivals of its own, namely, St Patrick's Day in Catholic communities (March 17th) and Orange Day, in Protestant communities, celebrating the Battle of the Boyne (July 12th).

Easter

At Easter the British celebrate the idea of the new birth by giving each other chocolate Easter eggs, which are opened and eaten on Easter Sunday. On Good Friday bakers sell hot cross buns, which are toasted and eaten with butter. Easter Monday is a holiday and many people travel to the seaside for the day or go and watch one of the many sporting events as football or horse-racing.

Egg-rolling is a traditional Easter pastime which still flourishes in Northern England, Scotland, Ulster, The Isle of Man, and Switzerland. It takes place on Easter Sunday or Monday, and consists of rolling coloured, hard-boiled eggs down a slope until they are cracked and broken after which they are eaten by their owners. In some districts, it is a competitive game, the winner being a player whose egg remains longest undamaged, but more usually, the fun consists simply of rolling and eating. This is evidently the older form of custom, since egg-rolling does not appear to have been originally a game to be lost or won.

Ex. 3. Give English equivalents for the Russian phrases:

- ✓ официальный праздник
- ✓ Пасха
- ✓ Новый год
- ✓ Рождество
- ✓ День рождественских подарков
- ✓ Праздновать Великую Пятницу
- ✓ праздничное событие
- ✓ день рождения национального поэта
- ✓ дополнительные праздники
- ✓ в частности
- ✓ католическая община
- ✓ протестантская община

Ex.4. Complete the following sentences using the text:

1. Most public Holidays in the United Kingdom are also known as...
2. In the winter the Scots concentrate instead on...
3. Scotland has also a number of its own festivals,...
4. Northern Ireland has several additional festivals of its own, namely,...
5. At Easter the British celebrate the idea of...

Ex.5. Translate into English:

1. Во время большинства официальных праздников в Великобритании магазины открыты.
2. Шотландцы обычно не отмечают Великую пятницу или день рождественских подарков.
3. Зимой в Шотландии отмечают канун Нового года, который более популярен, чем Рождество.
4. В Шотландии 25 января отмечают день рождения национального поэта Роберта Бернса.
5. Католическая община Северной Ирландии отмечает день Святого Патрика.

Ex.6. Use the following words to complete the sentences:

public shops Christmas New Year's Day Boxing Day Easter celebrate festivals

1. At _____ the British celebrate the idea of the new birth by giving each other chocolate Easter eggs.
2. Most _____ holidays in The United Kingdom are also known as "Bank Holidays" but on many of these _____ stay open.
3. In the winter they concentrate instead on Hogmanay, their version of New Year's Eve and _____, which is even more of a festive occasion than _____.
4. Scots do not usually _____ Good Friday or _____.
5. Northern Ireland has several additional _____ of its own.

August Bank Holiday

Ex.1. Practice the pronunciation of the words and give their Russian equivalents:

- | | | |
|----------|-------------|--------------|
| • folk | • enjoy | • mixture |
| • meal | • tripper | • occasion |
| • invade | • amusement | • horse race |

- fair
- huge
- activity
- swing
- boating

Ex.2. Read and translate the following text consulting the Notes that follow:

- ✓ Kursaal= большой парк развлечений в Саутенде, морском городке недалеко от Лондона
- ✓ Scenic railways= аттракцион «русские горы»
- ✓ Shooting gallery= тир
- ✓ Water- shooting= морской бой
- ✓ Hunted House= Дом с привидениями
- ✓ Cockles, mussels, whelks, shrimps= моллюски, мидии, брюхоногие моллюски, креветки
- ✓ Candy floss= сахарная вата
- ✓ The White City Stadium= большое открытое пространство для спортивных соревнований и различного вида шоу в предместье Лондона
- ✓ Roundabout= карусель
- ✓ Coconut shies= игра, в которую играют на ярмарках. Играющий платит определенную сумму денег за право бросить шары в кокосовые орехи, расположенные на специальных подставках. Если играющему удастся сбить орех, он получает его в качестве приза.
- ✓ Punch and Judy Show= популярное кукольное представление, в котором горбун Панч ссорится со своей женой Джуди
- ✓ Hoop-la= игра, в которой кольца набрасываются на маленькие предметы, которые можно выиграть, если кольца их опоясают
- ✓ Bingo= Бинго
- ✓ Hampstead Heath= лесопарк на северной возвышенной окраине Лондона, известен праздничными ярмарками с аттракционами
- ✓ Pearly Kings and Queens= перламутровые короли и королевы, победители проводимого в лондонском Ист-Энде конкурса традиционной одежды уличных торговцев
- ✓ Cockney= коренной лондонец, уроженец Лондона, особенно Ист-Энда
- ✓ Whipsnade Zoo= зоологический парк на севере Лондона
- ✓ Henley Regatta= традиционные международные соревнования по гребле на реке Темзе.

On Bank Holidays the towns folk usually flock into the country and to the coast. If the weather is fine many families take a picnic-lunch with them and enjoy their meal in the open. Seaside towns near London are invaded by thousands of trippers who come in cars, trains, motor cycles and bicycles. Great amusement parks do a roaring trade with their scenic railways, shooting galleries, water-shoots, Crazy Houses, Hunted Houses and so on. Trippers will wear comic paper hats with slogans such as : "Kiss me quick" and they will eat and drink the weirdest mixture of stuff you can imagine, sea food cockles, mussels, whelks, shrimps and fried fish and chips, candy floss, beer, tea, soft drinks, everything you can imagine.

Bank Holiday is also an occasion for big sports meetings at places like the White City Stadium, mainly all kinds of athletics. There are also horse race meetings all over the country, and most traditional of all, there are large fairs with swings, roundabouts, coconut shies, a Punch and Judy Show, hoop-la stalls and every kind of side-show including bingo. These fairs are pitched on open spaces of common land, and the most famous of them is the huge one on Hampstead Heath near London. Here you will see the Pearly Kings and Queens, those Cockney coasters (street traders), who wear suits or frocks with thousands of tiny pearl buttons.

They hold horse and cart parades in which prizes are given for the smartest turn out. Many Londoners will visit Whipsnade Zoo. There is also much boating activity on the Thames, regattas at Henley and on other rivers and the English climate being what it is, it invariably rains.

Ex.3. Translate into English:

1. На время праздника городские жители устремляются за город или к побережью.
2. Если погода располагает, то многие семьи едут на природу наслаждаться пикником.
3. Прибрежные города заполнены тысячами отдыхающих, приезжающих на автомобилях, поездах, мотоциклах и велосипедах.
4. Праздник- это хороший повод для проведения спортивных состязаний и лошадиных скачек.
5. На ярмарке можно встретить «перламутровых королей и королев», коренных жителей Лондона, костюмы и платья которых украшены тысячами крошечных пуговиц.
6. Призы получают самые ловкие.
7. По Темзе можно совершить лодочную прогулку.
8. Непременно идет дождь.

Ex.4. Complete the following sentences using the text:

1. On Bank Holidays the towns folk usually flock...
2. Seaside towns near London are invaded by...
3. Bank Holiday is also an occasion for...
4. There is also much boating activity on the Thames...

Ex. 5. Give English equivalents for the Russian phrases:

- ✓ тысячи отдыхающих
- ✓ все, что только можно себе представить
- ✓ повод для проведения спортивных соревнований
- ✓ открытие ярмарки с каруселями и качелями
- ✓ соревнования по гребле

Christmas

Ex.1. Read the text without the dictionary. Pay attention to the Notes that follow:

Notes:

- ✓ The Birth of Christ= Рождение Христа
- ✓ carol service= рождественское богослужение с гимнами, перемежается чтением отрывков из Библии
- ✓ charity= благотворительность
- ✓ Holly= остролист. Его вечнозелеными веточками украшают по традиции дом на Рождество
- ✓ to wrap up= упаковать
- ✓ Christmas Eve= канун Рождества
- ✓ stocking= чулок
- ✓ chimney= каминная труба
- ✓ stuffed turkey= фаршированная индейка
- ✓ mashed potatoes= картофельное пюре
- ✓ mince pie= сладкий пирожок с начинкой из изюма, миндаля
- ✓ plum pudding= сливовый пудинг

If you try to catch a train on the 24th of December you may have difficulty in finding a seat. This is a day when many people are traveling home to be with their families on Christmas Day, December 25th. For most British families, this is the most important festival of the year, it combines the Christmas celebration of the birth of Christ, with the traditional festivities of the winter.

On the Sunday before Christmas many churches hold a carol service where special hymns are sung. Sometimes carol-singers can be heard on the streets as they collect money for charity. Most families decorate their houses with

brightly-coloured paper or holly, and they usually have a Christmas Tree in the front room, glittering with coloured lights and decorations.

There are a lot of traditions connected with Christmas but perhaps the most famous one is the giving of presents. Family members wrap up their gifts and leave them under the Christmas Tree to be found on Christmas morning. Children leave a stocking by their bed on The Christmas Eve, hoping that Father Frost will come down the chimney during the night and bring presents. They are usually not disappointed.

After the excitement has died down you have the long wait for the food. Some people go for walks to strengthen their appetite either with or without children, leaving them at home meanwhile women are busy with food. The meal is really traditional- stuffed turkey, boiled ham, mashed potatoes to be followed by plum pudding, mince pies with tea or coffee. The evening is spent with a drink or reading or watching television, but the whole theme is essentially one of the Family. People travel from all parts of the country to be at home for Christmas.

The Night of Hogmanay

Ex.1. Practice the pronunciation of the words and give their Russian equivalents:

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|
| • arrival | • cordial | • hush |
| • wholeheartedly | • spices | • roar |
| • preparation | • tangerine | • throat |
| • minor | • mansion | • luck |
| • brass | • tenement | • hearth |
| • linen | • festive | • threshold |
| • tears | • loaf | • dregs |
| • innumerable | • burgh | • pour |
| • reek | • hub | |
| | • excitement | |

Ex.2. Memorize the following:

- ✓ to celebrate= праздновать
- ✓ to be glittering= сверкать
- ✓ to mend= чинить, ремонтировать
- ✓ to wind up= завести (часы)
- ✓ to tune= настроить
- ✓ to hang= вешать
- ✓ to be paid= быть оплаченным
- ✓ to borrow= взять взаймы

- ✓ to be spread with= быть полным чего-л.
- ✓ to be flanked with= зд. сопровождаться чем-л.
- ✓ to be lured= быть заманенным
- ✓ to await= ожидать
- ✓ to approach= приближаться
- ✓ to pour out= наполнять

Ex.3. Read the text, paying attention to the notes that follow:

Notes:

- ✓ to celebrate wholeheartedly= праздновать от чистого сердца
- ✓ spring-cleaning= генеральная уборка
- ✓ brass= медные предметы кухонной утвари
- ✓ linen= постельное белье
- ✓ tears=дырки
- ✓ outstanding bills=неоплаченные счета
- ✓ overdue letters= запоздалые, неотправленные письма
- ✓ reek of celestial grocery= насладиться божественным ароматом
- ✓ plum pudding= сливовый пудинг
- ✓ currant bun= булочка с смородиной
- ✓ spices and cordial= пряности и напитки
- ✓ city tenement= городская квартира
- ✓ festive fare= праздничные блюда
- ✓ oatcake= овсяное печенье
- ✓ shortbread= песочное печенье
- ✓ mountain dew=шотландское виски
- ✓ burgh= город с самоуправлением в Шотландии
- ✓ gathering place= место встречи
- ✓ Mercat Cross= в Шотландии: рыночная площадь
- ✓ Tron Kirk= церковь в Эдинбурге
- ✓ Princess Street= главная улица в Эдинбурге
- ✓ The brighter the fire, the better the luck= чем ярче горит огонь, тем больше удача

Nowhere else in Britain is the arrival of the New Year celebrated so wholeheartedly as in Scotland.

Throughout Scotland, the preparations for greeting the New Year start with a minor "spring-cleaning". Brass and silver must be glittering and fresh linen must be put on the beds. No routine work may be left unfinished; tears must be mended, clocks wound up, musical instruments tuned, and pictures

hung straight. In addition, all outstanding bills are paid, overdue letters written and borrowed books returned. At least, that is the idea!

Most important of all, there must be plenty of good things to eat. Innumerable homes "reek of a celestial grocery"- plum puddings and currant buns, spices and cordials, apples and lemons, tangerines and toffee. In mansion and farmhouse, in suburban villa and city tenement, the table is spread with festive fare. Essential to Hogmanay are "cakes and kebbuck" (oatcakes and cheese), shortbread, black bun or currant loaf. These are flanked with bottles of wine and the "mountain dew" that is the poetic name for whisky.

In the cities the New Year receives a communal welcome, the traditional gathering place being the Mercat Cross, the hub and symbol of the old burgh life. In Edinburgh, however, the crowd has slid a few yards down the hill from the Mercat Cross to the Tron Kirk- being lured there by the four-faced clock in the tower. As the night advances, Princess Street becomes thronged and there is growing excitement in the air. Toward midnight, all steps turn to the Tron Kirk, where a lively, swaying crowd awaits the striking of 12 o'clock. As the hands of the clock approach the hour, a hush falls on the waiting throng, the atmosphere grows tense, and then suddenly there comes a roar from thousands of people. The bells peal forth, the sirens scream- the New Year is born.

Many families prefer to bring in the New Year at home, with music and dancing, cards or talks. As the evening advances, the fire is piled high- for the brighter the fire, the better the luck. The members of the family seat themselves round the hearth, and when the hands of the clock approach the hour, the head of the house rises, goes to the front door, opens it wide, and holds it thus until the last stroke of midnight has died away. Then he shuts it quietly and returns to the family circle. He has let the Old Year out and the New Year in. Now greetings and small gifts are exchanged, glasses are filled- and already the first-footers are at the door.

The First-Footer, on crossing the threshold, greets the family with "A Happy New Year!" and pours out a glass from the flask he carries. This must be drunk to the dregs by the head of the house, who, in turn, pours out a glass for each of his visitors. The glass handed to the First-footer must also be drunk to the dregs. A popular toast is "Your good health!" The First-footer must take something to eat as well as to drink, and after an exchange of greetings they go off again on their rounds.

Ex.4. Give the English equivalents:

- ✓ подготовка к празднованию
- ✓ свежее постельное белье
- ✓ работа по дому

- ✓ музыкальные инструменты
- ✓ текущие счета
- ✓ одолженные книги
- ✓ сливовый пудинг и булочки со смородиной
- ✓ загородная вилла
- ✓ особняк
- ✓ традиционное место встречи
- ✓ с приближением ночи
- ✓ растущее возбуждение
- ✓ ближе к полуночи
- ✓ гром тысяч голосов
- ✓ осушить бокал до дна
- ✓ популярный тост
- ✓ обмен поздравлениями

Ex.5. Give synonyms:

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 1. roar | a) serve |
| 2. arrival | b) silence |
| 3. hush | c) thrill |
| 4. excitement | d) cry |
| 5. luck | e) coming |
| 6. pour | f) direct |
| 7. routine | g) fortune |
| 8. straight | h) custom |

Ex.6. Complete the following sentences:

1. Throughout Scotland, the preparations for greeting the New Year start with...
2. No routine work may be left unfinished...
3. Essential meals to Hogmanay are...
4. As the night advances, Princess Street becomes...
5. As the hands of the clock approach the hour...
6. Many families prefer...
7. The First-Footer, on crossing the threshold, greets the family with...

Ex.7. Translate into English:

1. Нигде в Британии не празднуют Новый год так сердечно, как в Шотландии.
2. В каждом уголке Шотландии подготовка к празднованию Нового года начинается с генеральной домашней уборки.

3. Самое важное- обилие вкусных блюд.
4. В богатых особняках и в маленьких сельских домиках, на загородных виллах и в городских квартирах столы ломаются от праздничных блюд.
5. Теперь пришла очередь поздравлений и маленьких подарков, бокалы наполнены, а у дверей уже ждут первые гости.
6. Один из популярных тостов звучит так: «За Ваше здоровье!».

Ex.8. Give verbs corresponding to the nouns and translate them into Russian:

Arrival, greeting, cleaning, name, excitement, crowd, roar, head, exchange

Ex.9 Give nouns corresponding to the following verbs and translate them into Russian:

To celebrate, to start, to tune, to lure, to advance, to turn, to approach, to fall, to grow, to scream, to prefer, to seat, to greet, to drink.

St.Valentine's Day- February 14

Ex.1 Practice the pronunciation of the words and give their Russian equivalents:

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| • love-token | • sunrise | • valuable |
| • acknowledge | • demand | • verse |
| • belief | • eve | • extinct |
| • pleasant | • anniversary | • proof |
| • notion | • adult | • occasionally |
| • figure | • trifle | • effort |
| • priest | • expensive | • vulgar |
| • sweetheart | • inmate | • cruel |
| • ditty | • messenger | • disfavor |
| • similar | • parcel | • enormous |
| • custom | • essential | |

Ex2. Memorize the following:

- ✓ to survive= выжить
- ✓ to suggest= предположить
- ✓ to vary= меняться
- ✓ to be confined= ограничиваться
- ✓ to be supposed to= предполагаться
- ✓ to be refused on the grounds= получить отказ на основании
- ✓ to be laid upon the doorsteps = быть оставленным у порога
- ✓ to acknowledge= признавать
- ✓ to be known= быть известным
- ✓ to indicate= показывать

- ✓ to be considered= считаться
- ✓ to identify= выявить, определить
- ✓ to come into being= появиться
- ✓ to be sent= отправляться (по почте)
- ✓ to recover= зд. обрести вновь

Ex.3 Read the text, paying attention to the notes that follow:

Notes:

- ✓ from times immemorial= с незапамятных времен
- ✓ patron of lovers= покровитель влюбленных
- ✓ Chaucer= Дж. Чосер, (1340-1400), английский поэт и выдающийся деятель английской литературы
- ✓ to refer= ссылаться
- ✓ if slightly inaccurate= хотя понятие не совсем точное
- ✓ indeed= в самом деле
- ✓ to be out of sight= быть вне поля зрения
- ✓ present giving anniversary= годовщина, по случаю которой принято дарить подарки
- ✓ mere trifle= сущий пустяк
- ✓ hastily retreating footsteps= звук быстро удаляющихся шагов
- ✓ whence it had come= откуда пришла
- ✓ hand-made= ручной работы
- ✓ proof of devotion= доказательство преданности
- ✓ Queen Victoria's reign= правление королевы Виктории
- ✓ customs decay= обычаи устаревают
- ✓ to fall into disfavor= стать непопулярным

St.Valentine's Day, February 14th, has been a customary day for choosing sweethearts and exchanging love-tokens from time immemorial. Countless generations of young people have considered St.Valentine as the friend and patron of lovers, and, according to the country's tradition which was known from the 14th century, so have the birds. In the Parleмент of Foules, Chaucer refers to a once common belief that all birds choose their mates on February 14th, a pleasant notion which still survives in some districts as a tale told to children. It is true that nothing is known about St.Valentine that would suggest such a patronage. He is rather a misty figure. There is a belief that he was a Roman priest who perished in A.D. 269. The method of choosing sweethearts on St.Valentine's Day varied in different times and places. It could be a serious matter, or it could be a game.

Present-giving on this day was not confined to sweethearts. Until very recently, children used to go about singing,

I'll be your sweetheart, if you will be mine,
All of my life I'll be your Valentine...

They were given fruit, money or specially-made cakes known as Valentine buns. Like many other customs, this was a morning activity. Norfolk children were supposed to go out before sunrise. In Norwich, and elsewhere in the country, until the last century, St.Valentine's Eve was a great present-giving anniversary for adults as well as children. Anonymous gifts of all kinds, from mere trifles to expensive objects, were laid upon the doorsteps of the house. A bang on the knocker and the sound of retreating footsteps warned the inmates that one of these secret packages had arrived, but the giver took care to be out of sight before the door could be opened. A great part of the fun of St.Valentine's Eve consisted in trying to identify the unknown giver.

The Valentine card that we know today came into being in 18th century when the expensive gifts of earlier years had gone out of fashion. At first it was hand-made, with little paintings of hearts and flowers, and a short verse composed by the sender. Such pleasant proofs of devotion are not extinct, and hand-written and hand-painted Valentine can be seen though its verses are rarely original. The commercial card appeared in 19th century with ready-made sentiments and decorations, perfumed and packed into a neat box. Since it saved much mental effort and careful hand-work, its popularity was immediate and lasting. Thousands of these cards were sent by the post every year.

Eventually, however, a decline set in because customs do naturally decay as ideas and fashions change, but partly also because of a growing dislike for humorous Valentines. This was sometimes really humorous, but usually, it was extremely vulgar and cruel in intention. Both types fell into disfavour together, and it was not until the 30s of the present century that the romantic Valentine came back into fashion. Today it is once more well known and used by many young people all over the country, though it has not yet recovered the enormous popularity of its Victorian days.

Ex.4. Give English equivalents for the Russian phrases:

- ✓ традиционный день
- ✓ бесчисленные поколения
- ✓ с незапамятных времен
- ✓ в соответствии с традицией страны
- ✓ не совсем точное понятие
- ✓ загадочная личность
- ✓ метод выбора возлюбленного
- ✓ испеченные по этому случаю пироги
- ✓ отказать на том основании, что

- ✓ анонимные подарки
- ✓ от безделушек до дорогостоящих предметов
- ✓ у порога дома
- ✓ быстро удаляющиеся шаги
- ✓ определить неизвестного поздравителя

Ex.5. Give synonyms:

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. token | a) opinion |
| 2. belief | b) nice |
| 3. pleasant | c) analogous |
| 4. verse | d) symbol |
| 5. similar | e) costly |
| 6. custom | f) tradition |
| 7. expensive | g) evidence |
| 8. proof | h) poetry |
| 9. enormous | i) huge |

Ex. 6. Translate into English:

1. Многие поколения молодежи считают Святого Валентина другом и покровителем всех влюбленных.
Святой Валентин, и в самом деле, довольно загадочная личность.
2. Способ выбора возлюбленных в день Св.Валентина изменился со временем, а раньше зависел от места проживания.
3. Различные анонимные подарки, начиная от простых безделушек и заканчивая дорогими вещами, оставляли у порога дома.
4. Когда-то подарки, покупаемые по этому случаю, были более дорогостоящими, чем те, которые дарились на Рождество.
5. Современная валентинка появилась в 18 веке, когда дорогие подарки прошлых лет вышли из моды.
6. Сегодня валентинки снова популярны среди молодежи по всей стране.

Ex.7. Make adverbs by adding the suffix -ly:

According, inaccurate, historical, serious, similar, anonymous, expensive, essential, numerous, original, immediate, humorous

Ex.8 Give verbs corresponding to the following nouns. Guess the meaning of the nouns:

Lover, belief, notion, matter, activity, demand, present, step, proof, flood, decline, intention.

IX. SUPPLEMENTARY READING.

STONEHENGE

Read the text, focusing on *the theories about the builders of Stonehenge.*

This ancient monument of huge stones solitarily standing on the Salisbury Plain in Wiltshire, is in Southern England. Stonehenge has captured imaginations for centuries. Theories about who built it have included the Druids, Greeks, Phoenicians, and Atlanteans. Speculations on the reason why it was built range from human sacrifice to astronomy.

These theories include the legend that huge giants were dancing in a circle and then froze into place to create a stone structure; that Stonehenge is an ancient astrological tool that allowed those, from 5000 years ago through the time of the druids, to tell when a solar or lunar eclipse would occur; that Stonehenge was built by the Devil who wanted to surprise the people by such a huge construction which appeared in one night.

Stonehenge is incredible. The pictures are breathtaking, the history is amazing. What amazes most of all is the high level of intelligence that Stonehenge is evidence of. Stonehenge also tells us how smart and ingenious the builders were because its construction seems impossible without modern day tools. Similar to the construction of the Great Pyramids in Egypt, one must wonder how they moved such giant stones.

No one knows for sure who built Stonehenge. The first construction began approximately in 3100 BC. Recently there have been radiocarbon studies that suggest the building of Stonehenge began around 8000 BC. This is right around the time of the construction of the Great Sphinx in Egypt. This predates the druids. Stonehenge went through about 4 different construction phases spanning 5000 years. The rocks of Stonehenge vary in weight with the heaviest weighing 50 tons. These stones were quarried from a location 18 miles away from the current site of Stonehenge on Salisbury Plain. Not only is Stonehenge amazing, but the fact that the people who first built it around 3100 BC were able to carry such huge rocks 18 miles on wooden sledges, the stones are of Sarsen.

No one knows for sure why Stonehenge was built and what it was used for, but that has not prevented historians from creating theories as to the uses of Stonehenge. Some say it was used as an ancient astronomical observatory because it is aligned so that it can predict eclipses. Other evidence of this use is that once a year (the summer solstice) the sun rises in direct alignment with the heel stone (which lies apart from the others) if viewing the heel stone from the centre of the rings.

More theories say that Stonehenge was an ancient calendar.

Other theories say that that Stonehenge is a place of religious worship or of religious ground. Evidence of this includes archaeological digs that reveal no "trash pits". This signifies that no one left what can be deemed as "trash" around the isolated Stonehenge because it was sacred. It is known that the Druids used Stonehenge as a place of worship and there are even pictures showing this through the late 19th century and early 20th century. However, what was it used for before them?

Investigations over the last 100 years have revealed that Stonehenge was built in several stages, from 2800 BC to 1800 BC.

The Sons of Henry II (1189-1216)

Read the text, focus on the following:

1. What do you know about Richard I?
2. Why was he nicknamed "Lion Heart"?

When Henry II died, his eldest son, Richard, was preparing to join in the Third Crusade (1188-1192). The Christian kingdom of Jerusalem had been conquered, the Holy Places had fallen into the hands of Moslem Saracens, and the cry had gone up that Christendom must unite to win them back. This was just the task to appeal to Richard, who was essentially a fighting man. His courage, which won him the title of the Lion Heart, his careless generosity to friend and foe, his love of poetry and music, his gifts as a general and as a leader of men- these qualities have made him a hero to later generations as well as to his own; but they are no guarantee that a king will be a good ruler, and Richard never showed any sense of responsibility towards his subjects. He was so eager to gather funds for his crusade that he hastily sold government offices, bishoprics, and crown lands. And he cancelled the claim to suzerainty over Scotland in return for a subscription from William the Lion. Then he set out for Palestine, leaving the government in the hands of his Justiciar, William Longchamp.

The chief leaders in the Third Crusade, besides Richard himself, were the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, and King Philip Augustus of France; but Barbarossa died on his way through Asia Minor. Richard and Philip went by sea route. They began to laying siege to Acre, so that they might have a secure base on the coast from which to launch their attack on Jerusalem. But violent quarrels and terrible diseases broke out in the camp. Philip went back to France even before Acre had been captured, while Richard himself was so weakened by disease that he had to be carried about on a litter. At last Acre was taken, and the crusaders- now under the sole command of Richard- set out for Jerusa-

lem. They were not destined to reach it. They suffered terribly from heat and thirst, and their heavy armour was a great handicap in dealing with their light-armed foes. Moreover, the Saracenes were commanded by the Sultan Saladin, a commander who was a worthy rival to Richard both in military skill and in chivalry. By the time the crusaders came within sight of Jerusalem it was obvious that even if they captured the city they would not be able to hold it for long. So Richard, bitterly disappointed, was compelled to make a truce, by which the Christians were to keep possession of certain coast towns, the pilgrims were to be allowed to visit the Holy Places unmolested. Several other crusades were undertaken during the next two centuries, but they all failed in their main objective, and Jerusalem remained in Moslem hands until 1918.

On his way back overland, Richard was captured by a personal enemy, the Duke of Austria, who demanded an immense ransom. Special taxes were levied on all the Angevin dominions to pay it- in England a quarter of all land revenues and of all goods was demanded. Richard was released when a part of the money had been paid, and came to England for a few months to see about raising the rest. That was the last that England saw of him. All the rest of his reign was spent in squabbling about his French provinces, and he was eventually killed while besieging the castle of a rebellious Norman vassal.

Bloody Mary (1553-1558)

Read the text, focus on the following:

1. Queen Mary I and Catholicism.
2. Queen Mary's personality
3. Why was she nicknamed "Bloody Mary"?

Queen Mary I ruled in England and Ireland from 1553 to 1558. She was the first queen in Britain, besides Matilda who had ruled 400 years before Mary, and Lady Jane Grey who had been the queen only for nine days.

During the reign of Edward VI many people got used to Protestantism. Mary was a Catholic and nobles, being afraid of religious persecutions tried to put Lady Jane Grey, a Protestant, on the throne. But Mary succeeded in entering London and took control of the kingdom. Later Lady Jane Grey was executed.

Mary was 37 when she became queen. She was not beautiful. She was short and thin, her health was weak. Besides, she was unwise and unbending in her decisions. She was nicknamed Bloody Mary because of a large number of religious persecutions that took place during her reign. She dealt cruelly with the rebels and with those who did not want to accept Catholic teaching.

Mary made mistakes and the most serious one was her marriage to Philip, King of Spain. She loved him, and he loved power, so his aim was the English throne. Since women were considered to be inferior to men, her marriage would mean that she would be under Philip's control, together with the whole country. That's why people disliked the marriage. A strong rebellion started in Kent, in the South of England, though it was defeated before it had reached London. At last Mary took an unusual step of asking Parliament for its opinion about the marriage. Parliament agreed, but only accepted Philip as king of England for Mary's lifetime. Philip was in anger. He wanted at least to have a son, an heir, not to let Mary's half-sister Elizabeth succeed to the throne. Very soon he realized that Mary was not able to produce children. So, his dreams never came true.

Mary was unfortunate both in her reign and her private life. Numerous executions of Protestants began to sicken the people. They were about to rebel, but the news that Mary was dying stopped them. Historians say that people were dancing, laughing in the streets of London when Bloody Mary died. They were greeting another queen, Elizabeth I Henry VIII's second daughter.

Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots (1542-1587)

Read the text, focus on the following:

1. Were the marriages of Mary Stuart successful?
2. What was the reason for Mary's exile and execution?
3. What was the result of the union between Scotland and England ?

Mary Stuart had become queen of Scotland when only a few days old. Sent to France at the age of five to be brought up by her mother's family, she was married to the Dauphin in 1558, the year that Elizabeth became queen of England. Her husband only reigned for one year as king before his death in 1560, and Mary returned as a widow to her own capital of Edinburgh. There she found that the country had been converted to Protestantism by the reformer John Knox and she had to consent to the undisturbed maintenance of the new creed.

The question of her second marriage was of high importance, her choice falling on her cousin Lord Darnley. The latter, however, was a weak and unworthy husband and within two years of the marriage was murdered by a simple method of blowing him up with gunpowder. This was almost certainly done with the agreement of the queen, as was her "kidnapping" by the Earl of Bothwell, who had been the investigator of the murder.

Within a very short time she was married to Bothwell, but this immediately led to rebellion all over the country. With her subjects both political and religious opposition to her, Mary was forced to abdicate, and then, after escaping from prison and raising an army, which was defeated, to flee across the border to England.

The faithful choice of country for her exile took place in May 1568. Her reason for choosing England rather than France was that it was nearer and might provide her with the quickest chance of revenge. But there was no help coming from Elizabeth, for whom Mary's presence was an embarrassment. She was therefore detained in various castles for almost 18 years, since to have restored her to her throne by force was impossible politically and to have handed her over to the Scots for execution unthinkable treachery.

However, Mary, as was almost, inevitable, became involved in plots to overthrow the queen and gave eager encouragement to the designs for a Spanish invasion. Mary was therefore tried and condemned to death, her son James VI of Scotland, agreeing to "digest" his resentment provided her execution did not prejudice his own claim to the English succession on Elizabeth's death.

The death-warrant was signed in February 1587 and execution carried out a few days later at Fotheringay Castle.

The following year saw the defeat of the Invincible Armada and Elizabeth's reign gradually drew to a close, with the great events over and England's position firmly established.

On the queen's death in 1603, James VI of Scotland succeeded peacefully to the English throne as James I, thus uniting the two thrones and ending the hostility between the two countries.

Oliver Cromwell (1599-1658)

Read the text, focus on the following:

1. Was Oliver Cromwell a religious man?
2. Was Cromwell's republic a success?
3. Was Cromwell right in his decision to execute Charles I?

Historians continue to argue about the character of Oliver Cromwell. Some consider him a bigoted tyrant, others regard him as a great reformer and one of those who built Britain into a world power. His own religious fanaticism and puritanical life were to govern the way men lived for a number of years.

Born in Huntingdon as the son of a small landowner, he received a strict Puritan education and studied at Cambridge. In 1628 he entered Parliament where he rose to become leader of those who opposed the absolutist policies

of King Charles I. He organized the Parliamentary Army and formed the "Iron-sides", his famous troop of cavalry recruited almost entirely from Independents who had shown themselves faithful to him and who were mainly members of the unorthodox Congregationalist Church. During the Civil War, with the help of these troops, he was victorious over the Royalist forces at the battles of Marston Moor in 1644 and Naseby in 1645. Following the execution of Charles I in 1649 the Commonwealth was declared and England became a Republic. At its head stood Cromwell, with scant regard to the wishes of Parliament, so that in many ways the Republic was like a military dictatorship. In 1650 he defeated the uprisings in Ireland and Scotland. In 1651 he passed the Navigation Acts and in a naval war lasting three years finally defeated the Dutch. The new constitution of 1653 made Cromwell Lord Protector. War with Spain 1655-1660 resulted in the acquisition of Jamaica. In 1657 Parliament offered Cromwell the title of King but he refused and remained Lord Protector, while nominating his own House of Lords. On his death in 1658 he was succeeded by his son Richard.

Elizabeth II

Read the text, focus on the following:

1. How old is Elizabeth II?
2. How many children has she got?
3. How did the public's attitude to the royal family change in the end of the 20th century?

Elizabeth II's full name is Elizabeth Alexandra Mary. She was born on June 20, 1926. She is the elder daughter of the late King George VI. She never went to school and was taught by home tutors. In 1944 she served as a councilor of state while her father was on the war front in Italy. In 1947 she married Prince Philip, her distant relative, a great-great-grandson of Queen Victoria. Philip adopted his mother's surname Mountbatten. Later he was created Duke of Edinburgh. A year later she gave birth to a son, Charles. In 1950 she gave birth to a daughter, Anne. Elizabeth succeeded to the throne on the death of her father in February 1952. The second son, Andrew, was born to Elizabeth in 1960 and the third, Edward, in 1964.

Queen Elizabeth is very popular and much respected all over the world. She is one of the richest persons in the world. She acts as a patroness for a number of charities and other organizations. She is a symbol of unity and continuity within the Commonwealth of Nations.

The Royal Family has also undergone changes during Elizabeth's reign. Since the 1980s the public has become much more informed about the lives of

the royal family due to the press. Two of Queen Elizabeth's sons, Prince Charles and Prince Andrew, separated from their wives in 1992. Both separations were much discussed in newspapers. These divorces were surrounded by accusations of infidelity and damaged the reputation of the royal family.

In 1992 the Queen and Prince Charles agreed to pay income taxes on their personal income, the first time the monarchy has done so. The same year, part of Windsor Castle was seriously damaged by fire. In 1993 Buckingham Palace was opened to tourists to help pay the repair at Windsor Castle.

Sir Winston Churchill (1874-1965)

Read the text, focus on the following:

1. Churchill's role in the political life of Great Britain.
2. Churchill's policy during the Second World War.
3. The Nobel Prize awarded to Churchill.

Winston Leonard Churchill was without doubt the ruling figure in British politics during the first half of the 20th century. Having had a seat in Parliament since 1900, he was First Lord of the Admiralty between 1911 and 1915, when he was mainly responsible for arming the British fleet against the expansionist aim of the German Kaiser. Between 1917 and 1929 he held a large number of different Cabinet posts, including that of Minister of War between 1918 and 1921, and finally became Chancellor of the Exchequer. In the 1930s his political start began to wane somewhat, but at the outbreak of the Second World War he was the man who immediately came to mind and he was made the First Lord of Admiralty. In 1940, as Prime Minister of an all-party government, Churchill at last entered No 10 Downing Street.

He and President Roosevelt drew up the Atlantic Charter in 1941, and at the conferences of the "Big Three" (USA, USSR, Great Britain) it was he who put forward the guidelines governing the order of things in post-war Europe. Although he was successful in leading his country to victory, a lack of satisfactory economic and financial policy resulted in the Conservative government being defeated in the 1945 General Election. However, he did return once more as Prime Minister between 1951 and 1955. Highly regarded as a painter, Churchill also received the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1953 for his account of the Second World War. It was through his prediction that an "Iron Curtain" would divide Europe from north to south that he left his mark on the period of the Cold war.

Charles Spencer Chaplin (1889-1977)

Read the text, focus on the following:

1. What is "Charlie" Chaplin famous for?
2. What was the first film that made Chaplin world-famous?
3. Describe the famous tramp portrayed by Chaplin.

With shoes and trousers too big for him, and jacket too tight, moustache, bowler hat and walking cane, the famous tramp portrayed by "Charlie" Chaplin as the little man suffering all injustices the world can throw at him and yet retaining true feelings for his fellow man, produced a figure destined to be immortal in film history.

"Charlie" Chaplin was born in London as the son of a poor variety artist and appeared on the stage when still only a child; during a tour of 1914 he was offered an engagement by the Keystone film company. In the film "The Tramp" in 1915 he first appeared in the role which was to make him world-famous during 1920s and which he retained in such films as "The Child" and "The Gold Rush" produced by United Artists, a film company he founded in 1919. Chaplin continued his career when the "talkies" arrived and produced such films as "Modern Times" and above all his great masterpiece "The Great Dictator". After the second World War his political affiliations during the McCarthy era brought him before the Un-American Activities Committee; following a visit to Britain he was refused re-entry into the USA, and subsequently settled in Switzerland. Although he gained fame in the USA he remained a British citizen all his life. Chaplin died in Vevey near Lake Geneva in 1977.

Princess Diana

Read the text, focus on the following:

1. Diana's closest relatives.
2. Diana's relationship with Charles.
3. Public's attitude to Princess Diana.

Princess Diana, Princess of Wales, was born in 1961 in Sandringham, Norfolk, England. Her full name was Diana Frances Spencer. She was educated at Riddlesworth Hall in Norfolk, and West Heath School in Kent. From 1979 until 1981 Diana worked as a kindergarten teacher in London. On February 24, 1981, her engagement to Prince Charles, the heir to the British throne, was announced. They were married in St Paul's Cathedral in an internationally televised ceremony on July 29, 1981. The couple had two sons: Prince William Ar-

thur Philip Louis (born June 21, 1982), and Prince Henry Charles Albert David (born September 15, 1984).

After the birth of the second son the relationship between Charles and Diana began to worsen. Charles seemed not to take part in the life of his wife and his children. He looked awkward trying to play with his children. Charles and Diana seldom appeared in public together. He began to see his former lover Camilla Parker. Diana had changed a lot. She would never again be a naive girl for whom marrying into the Royal Family had been like a miracle.

John Major announced the separation of the couple in December 1992. Diana continued to give active support to many charities related to homeless and deprived children, drug abuse, and victims of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). Diana shocked many people in 1987, when she shook the hand of an AIDS patient. She was the vice-president of the British Red Cross and served as a member of the International Red Cross advisory board since 1994.

Diana was loved by people. She was becoming even more popular than Elizabeth II. People sympathized with her after the divorce. The Windsors began to dislike Diana and tried to get rid of her. She was deprived of the title "Her Highness" and given a money compensation for it. Diana wanted to leave England, but she could not take her sons, the heirs to the British throne, with her. Diana stayed.

Her life aroused great interest of the public. The interest was extremely exaggerated by the paparazzi. They followed her everywhere: in the swimming-pool, on the yacht, in the street, everywhere. They often acted tactlessly. By one of the versions Diana's tragic death was caused by the paparazzi, who were following her car that day. It happened on August 31, 1997 in one of the tunnels in Paris. She was still alive right after the crash. An ambulance took her to the hospital, but the injuries were so serious that she did not survive.

She was always a silent woman, the last and the greatest Silent Star of our noisy age, shining with quietness. Her life was meant to be watched, not heard. She was the image that outdid all others. She could be anything that we wanted her to be, Princess Diana, queen of our hearts, our Lady of Sorrow, everyone's and no one's.

The History of Oxford

Read the text, focus on the following:

1. The development of Oxford in the 12th century.
2. The factors that influenced the establishment of Oxford.
3. The conflicts of the University and the City of Oxford.

Although the first reference to Oxford is to be found in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle in A.D. 912, it is reasonable to suppose that this important site had been occupied and developed for some considerable time before the 10th century.

Its early history is obscure and only fitfully evidenced, but slowly it developed to have become a place of some considerable significance by the time of the Norman Conquest. One historian said that in the 50 years preceding the Conquest Oxford saw more of the kings and their followers than at any other time in its history.

The city continued to develop during the 12th century, and then there is evidence of the beginning of a decline. The most recent opinion is that the extent to which de-urbanisation took place can be appreciated visually in the garden of Merton College, which is on the site of ten or twelve deserted houses, and in the vast area covered by New College, the site of which, acquired in 1370, was formerly occupied by more than 30 houses. It seems possible that, but for the fortuitous arrival of the scholars, Oxford would have continued to decline.

It is difficult to be certain why the University was established at Oxford and not elsewhere. A variety of factors played their part. The place was far removed from the centre of the political life of the country and as far as possible from the long arm of the local ecclesiastical authority vested in the Bishop of Lincoln, in whose diocese Oxford was situated at that time. The city was readily accessible from all parts of southern and western England and contact with the continent was relatively easy via Southampton and Bristol. This last was important until 1167, when, for political reasons, Henry II made it virtually impossible for Englishmen to study at the University of Paris. Perhaps this royal veto, more than anything else, led to the growth of the University at Oxford. Already there had been passing references to scholars and lecturers at Oxford- Theobald of Etampes and the Lombard lawyer Vacarius- but from the middle of the 12th century the body of scholars at Oxford appears to have increased rapidly in number.

What sort of men came to study here at that time? In the Canterbury Tales Chaucer has left us a graphic account of the fictional, nocturnal escapades of the sweet-voiced, gallant scholar in the Miller's Tale and of two others, albeit Cambridge men, in the Reeve's Tale, but he has taken care to balance matters with an equally telling description of the Oxford Clerk, too unworldly to seek for secular employment, whose prime care was study, whose speech was filled with moral virtue, avid for learning and equally eager to impart knowledge whenever the opportunity was afforded. Such men were not the gilded youths whose future place in society was predetermined. The students were often the cleverest sons of middle-class families who left their homes and came to the University as the first step along the path of professional and social advancement.

As in early days of marriage there are often periods of sharp disagreement as the two parties learn to adjust to each other, so it was in the development of the relationship between the University and the City, and from time to time matters erupted into violence and bloodshed. In 1209 the provocation was accidental as there does not appear to have been any intention of killing a townswoman in revenge for whose death the citizens summarily killed three innocent students. In the face of lynch law the other students speedily fled the town. It took a long time to sort matters out and it was only four years later that the academic community resumed its existence at Oxford.

The most memorable clash between the University and the City came in the great riot of St Scholastica's Day in February 1355. A squabble between some members of the University and a tavernkeeper developed so as to involve the whole town. The citizens rallied to the call of the bell of the City church of St Martin, while the scholars responded to the rival tolling of the bell of the University Church in the High Street. The stretch of road between these two churches was the traditional battlefield between the two fractions and one University historian has remarked that "there is probably not a single yard of ground in any part of the classic High Street between St Martin's and St Mary's which has not been stained with blood."

Loch Ness- the Home of a Monster

By Margaret Higgins

Read and translate the text. Concentrate on the following:

1. The existing theories of the Loch Ness monster.
2. The hoax connected with the Loch Ness monster.
3. The mystery of the Loch Morar.

Of the numerous eye-witness accounts of the Loch Ness monster some people even claim to have seen it out of the water and it is worth mentioning that the majority of the "spotters" are not Scottish!

There are five theories about what type of presently unknown creatures could be swimming about in the depth of Loch Ness: a mammal, reptile, fish, amphibian or invertebrate. If a mammal, it could be a species of giant, long-necked seal, or, if a reptile, it could be a species of long-necked plesiosaurus whose forbears swam in the ocean 70 million years ago.

Loch Ness is still the peaceful and beautiful place it has been for countless centuries. It has more water than any other Scottish loch and at its deepest is about 700 ft. (213m). It is about 24 miles (39km) long, now 50 feet above sea level and almost 7 miles (11 km) from the sea. In 1933 work was begun on

building a road along the shore of Loch Ness. Dynamite was used to blast a roadway out of the rocky mountainside. The noise was deafening and the explosions shook the ground. It was in 1933 that many people began to report seeing the strange water creature. Since that the reports have continued to come in, photos and even movie films have been taken of the monster. Serious expeditions have used echosounds and underwater cameras in the search, recording large moving and diving objects which did not appear to be fish.

There was a famous hoax in connection with the Loch Ness monster which took place in December 1933. A big game hunter and his assistant claimed to find tracks of a very strange animal that they had never seen before. Plaster casts of these were taken, examined and proved to be... hippopotamus feet. This hoax caused much delight and laughter among the general public but anger among all those who were seriously taking information about a possible real breed. And there are plenty of testimonies which have "the ring of truth".

It is interesting to note that Loch Morar, the deepest lake in Britain off the west Highland shore, also has a mysterious tradition of a colony of unknown animals. Like Loch Ness it is very full of fish- enough to keep a monster breed fed. A monster, similar to the ones seen in Loch Ness, was spotted there by a certain Mrs. Campbell on July 19, 1972. So, in Loch Ness and Loch Morar the search goes on for two or more creatures which have been affectionately nicknamed "Nessie" and "Morag".

Ex. 3. Give English equivalents for the Russian phrases:

- ✓ бесчисленные сообщения очевидцев
- ✓ стоит отметить
- ✓ большинство очевидцев
- ✓ до сих пор не известные существа
- ✓ тихое и красивое место
- ✓ над уровнем моря
- ✓ высокогорная местность
- ✓ странное существо
- ✓ серьезные экспедиции
- ✓ подводная камера
- ✓ охотник за дичью с помощником
- ✓ множество доказательств
- ✓ "зерно правды"
- ✓ самое глубокое озеро в Британии
- ✓ загадочная традиция
- ✓ под трогательным прозвищем