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**МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ  
З КУРСУ “ЛІНГВОКРАЇНОЗНАВСТВО.  
АНГЛОМОВНІ КРАЇНИ”**

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# ПЕРЕДМОВА

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У сучасних концепціях навчання іноземна мова розглядається як відображення культури відповідного народу – як оволодіння іншомовною культурою і як засвоєння світових духовних цінностей. Лінгвокраїнознавство ставить перед собою завдання відбору та прийомів подачі студентам відомостей про країну, мова якої вивчається, з метою забезпечення їх практичного володіння цією мовою.

Практично лінгвокраїнознавство спрямоване на реалізацію кінцевих цілей навчання іноземній мові, а саме, на навчання спілкуванню. Адже без прищеплювання студентам норм адекватної мовної поведінки у відриві від знань неможливо підготувати їх до іншомовного спілкування та сформуванню комунікативну здатність. Це означає, що розробка лінгвокраїнознавчого аспекту в навчанні іноземній мові є надзвичайно актуальною та важливою.

При вивченні іноземної мови обов'язковим повинно бути передбачене:

- оволодіння знаннями про культуру, історію, реалії та традиції країни, мова якої вивчається (лінгвокраїнознавство, країнознавство);
- залучення до діалогу культур (іншомовної та рідної);
- усвідомлення студентами суті мовних явищ, іншої системи розуміння, через яку може сприйматися дійсність;
- розуміння особливостей свого мислення;
- порівняння явищ іноземної мови, що вивчається, з рідною мовою;
- уміння вчитися (працювати з книгою, підручником, довідковою літературою, словниками тощо).

Досягнення цих цілей навчання іноземної мови можливе за умов взаємопов'язаного вивчення мови і культури народу – носія цієї мови, а також активної комунікативно-пізнавальної діяльності студента як суб'єкта навчання.

# **PART I**

## **THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN ISLAND**

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### **THE NAME AND ITS HISTORY**

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is an insular country situated on the British Isles, lying off the north-west coast of the continent of Europe. The British Isles are composed of about 4000 islands of different size. The largest of the British Isles is Great Britain which contains England, Wales and Scotland, The second largest island of the British Isles is Ireland. It is shared by two separate and independent states. The larger part of Ireland is the Republic of Ireland, an independent state with its capital in Dublin. Northern Ireland, which occupies north-eastern part of the island, remains a part of the United Kingdom with London as its capital.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a highly centralized and unitary state the country which has acquired this official name since 1922. The United Kingdom is an entity of less than 300 years old – the state which emerged from the union of the ancient separate kingdoms of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland.

The formation of the United Kingdom took centuries and involved a lot of armed struggle and blood shedding. The union of England with Wales dates from 1301 when Edward I's son was announced Prince of Wales. But only in 1485, a Welsh Prince, Henry Tudor became King (Henry VII) of England. And it was his son Henry VIII who formally incorporated Wales in 1535 (the first Act of Union).

The union of England and Scotland dates from 1603 when King of Scotland James VI inherited the crown of England after the death of childless Elizabeth I. He became King James I of England. Though England and Scotland were ruled by the same monarch they remained separate kingdoms with their own parliaments. Scotland and England joined in an Act of Union in 1707, their parliaments also being united. Since then the country and the island on which it is situated has been known as Great Britain – officially the United Kingdom of Great Britain.

Ireland used to be Britain's oldest colony, as its conquering started as early as the 12th century. In 1155 King Henry II of England was made King of all Ireland by the Pope of Rome. Though hard resistance never ceased and numerous revolts and rebellions were up and down from time to time, Irish legislature and parliament were abolished by the Act of Union in 1801. In the same year a new national flag “Union Jack” was established and the country's official name became the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. A new wave of national-liberation movement in Ireland inspired by the October Revolution in Russia was quite a successful one. And in 1921 26 Irish counties withdrew from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland forming the Irish Free State (renamed to Republic of Ireland in 1949). Only 6 northern counties remained under British control thus giving addition to the official name of the country and making it the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Though that is the official name of the country it is often unofficially called the UK, Great Britain, Britain or England, as the largest part of Great Britain. It is sometimes also referred to by its old and romantic name – Albion.

## SYMBOLS

Nowadays the UK is personified under the name of “Britannia”, as a helmeted woman seated on a globe with one arm on a shield and grasping a spear with her free hand.

The UK's national flag is Union Jack. It was set up in 1801 after the last of the three Acts of Union. Union Jack presents the combination of colours and crosses reflecting the peculiarities of the existing at that time national flags of England, Scotland and Ireland. The name, the colours and crosses symbolize the union of the united parts of the country. Union Jack comprises three crosses. The red upright cross on the white field is St. George's Cross – the patron saint of England. The diagonal white cross on the blue field is St. Andrew's Cross – the patron saint of Scotland. The red diagonal cross on the white field is St. Patrick's Cross – the patron saint of Ireland.

The national anthem is the oldest in the world, established in 1745 and based on a song of the 17th century. The beginning of it runs as follows:

*God save our glorious Queen,  
God save our noble Queen,  
God save the Queen!  
Send her victorious,  
Happy and glorious  
Long to reign over us.  
God save the Queen!*

Besides the Union Jack there is Royal Standard – Royal personal flag.  
National emblems are:

- the red rose – of England,
- the thistle – of Scotland,
- the leek – of Wales,
- the shamrock – of Ireland.

The red rose became the emblem of England after the Wars of the Roses (1455-1485) which was the war of the dynasties for the English throne. All rivalry between the Roses ended by the marriage of Henry VII Tudor (the Lancastrian whose emblem was the red rose) with Princess Elizabeth, the daughter of Edward IV (the Yorkist whose emblem was the white rose). The red rose has since become the national emblem of England.

The thistle, the national emblem of Scotland, was chosen as such, because it saved the country from the enemy. This is what a legend says about it. In ancient times the Norsemen raided the east coast of Scotland intending to plunder it and settle in the country. The Scots took their stations behind the river Tay, the largest in Scotland. Not expecting the enemy before the next day and being weary and tired after a long march they pitched their camp and were resting. The Norsemen saw that no guards protected the camp so they crossed the river intending to take the Scots by surprise. On coming quite near they took off their shoes not to make noise. But one of the Norsemen stepped on a thistle and shrieked with pain. The alarm was given in the Scots camp and the Norsemen were put to flight. Scots, thankful for timely help, chose the thistle as their national emblem.

The leek or daffodil is Welshmen's national emblem. Welshmen all over the world celebrate (on March 1st) St. David's Day by wearing either leeks or daffodils. St. David is supposed to have lived for several years on bread and wild leeks, so the link between the leek and St. David is a strong one.

The daffodil is also closely associated with St. David's Day due to the belief that it flowers on that very day. It became an alternative to the leek as a Welsh emblem in the present century, because some thought the leek vulgar.

The shamrock, the national emblem of the Irish, is proudly worn on St. Patrick's Day, March 17. It is worn in memory of Ireland's patron saint, who when preaching the doctrine of the Trinity to the pagan Irish used the shamrock (a small white clover with three leaves on one stem) as an illustration of the mystery.

### **SOME FACTS**

The British Isles is a geographical term that refers to the great number of islands that surround and include Great Britain and Ireland.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a political term which includes Great Britain, the largest island of the British Isles, and Ulster or Northern Ireland.

Great Britain is made up of three countries: England, Scotland and Wales. Many years ago these were separate countries, each with its own language and government, but now they are united and English is spoken everywhere. Great Britain is the largest island in Europe. It is in the north-west of Europe and separated from the Continent by the North Sea and the English Channel which at its narrowest is only twenty-one miles across. Between Great Britain and Ireland lies the Irish Sea. Each country of the United Kingdom is divided into counties:

England: 46 counties. Capital: London.

Scotland: 33 counties. Capital: Edinburgh.

Wales: 13 counties. Capital: Cardiff.

Northern Ireland or Ulster: 6 counties. Capital: Belfast.

Each country includes several small islands, e.g. the Isle of Wight (England), Anglesey (Wales) and the island groups of the Hebrides, Orkneys and Shetlands (Scotland).

## **RIVERS AND LAKES**

The most famous English river is the Thames. It is 215 miles long. The Severn, the longer river in the United Kingdom, is 240 miles long. Other important rivers are the Trent, Merse, Tyne, Tees, Firth and Clyde.

Lakes can be found in the north of England (Lake District), in Scotland and Ulster. The most beautiful lakes, like Loch Lomond and Loch Katrine, are in Scotland and the Lake District, where the most famous are Windermere and Derwentwater.

## **RELIEF**

British mountains are low; the highest in Scotland, is Ben Nevis (1.343 m) followed by Snowdon in Wales (1.085 m).

Other ranges are the Grampians in Scotland and the Cambrian mountains in Wales. The Highland areas lie in the north and west and constitute most of Scotland and Wales. The Pennine chain is a region of low mountains extending from the Cheviot Hills to the River Trent.

## **CLIMATE**

There are no extreme Contrasts in temperature in Britain because of the current of warm water flowing from the gulf of Mexico called the Gulf



Stream. The climate is mainly temperate with variations between the highlands and the lowlands: much of Scotland is cool in summer and cold in winter compared with most of England.

Average British temperatures do not rise above 32°C in summer and do not fall below – 10°C in winter. Britain has a reputation for being rainy, actually the total national rainfall average is over 1.100 annually, March to June tend to be the driest months, September to January the wettest, and drought conditions are infrequent, although they do occur and can cause problems for agriculture.

### **POPULATION**

In 2003 the population of the United Kingdom was about 60.270.708 million inhabitants, the total of England with its population of 49.536.000, Wales with 2.857.000, Scotland with 6.094.000, and Northern Ireland with 1.578.000. These figures give a population density of 600 persons per square mile (234 per. sq. km): England has an average density of some 930 persons per square mile (364 per. sq km), and this average does not reveal the even higher densities in some areas of the country, such as parts of the south-east. Within Europe only the Northernland has a higher population than England. Even if foreigners often call all British people “English”, and sometimes have difficulty in appreciating the distinctions, the component nations of the United Kingdom are well aware of their own individual characteristics the Scots, Welsh and Irish regard themselves as largely Celtic peoples, while the English are mainly Anglo-Saxon in origin – and British society as a whole does not have a uniform cultural identity.

### **KEY FACTS**

Population: 60.270.708

Capital City: London

Major Cities: London, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Bradford, Manchester and Bristol in England. Glasgow, Edinburgh and Aberdeen in Scotland. Cardiff, Swansea and Newport in Wales. Belfast in Ulster.

Main Languages: English (official).

Also Welsh, Scottish, Gaelic.

Highest Point: Ben Nevis (Scotland) 1.434 m

Longest Rivers: Severn (354 km) and Thames (346 km).

Largest Lake: Loch Lomond, 70 sq. km.

Economic activities: farming, forestry and fishing (2%), industry (33%) and services (65%).

## Seminar 1

### THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

#### Points For Discussion

1. The Name and Its History.
2. Symbols.
3. Key Facts.
4. The Earliest Men
  - 4.1. The Celts.
  - 4.2. The Roman Conquest of Britain and Traces of the Roman Rule.

#### Pronunciation Guide

##### Great Britain and United Kingdom

Britannia [ÄefDířáfe]

Bretayne [ÄÉDíÉfá]

Brigantes [ÄefDÖñáíÉfo]

Boudicca [DÄi WÇfæè]

##### The British Isles

Anglesey [DñáÖäef]

Island [D~fæèáÇ]

Bailiwick [DÄÉfáfi fá]

Orkney [DI Wäáfi]

Bute [Ääi W]

Reagan [DÉÉfÖèá]

Clyde [ää-fÇ]

Rockall [Démäi Wä]

Eire [Dcèèè]

Scilly [DÉfäfi]

Haughey [DÜmÜäi]

Wight [Di ~fi]

Hebrides [DÜÉÄefÇälb]

Ynys Mon [D^áfèDäi Wä]

Ireland [D~fæèáÇ]

#### Test Your Knowledge

1. Which is the correct and official name of the country?
2. What are patron saints of England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland?
3. Which British part is not represented on the Union Jack? Why?
4. A combination of which three crosses does Union Jack present?
5. What do you know about Celtic religion?
6. What imprint did the Roman Empire leave on England and what physical evidence of its occupation can still be found?
7. Name some English words of Latin origin which reflect the rule of Rome in Britain.

## Seminar 2

### THE ANGLO-SAXON CONQUEST OF BRITAIN AND THE NORMAN INVASION

#### Points For Discussion

1. The Anglo-Saxons and how they lived.
2. Conversion of the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity.
3. Unification of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms and strengthening of the kingdom in the reign of Alfred the Great (817-899).
4. How the Norman Conquerors lived in England and their effects on the language.

#### Test Your Knowledge

1. Describe the Anglo-Saxon village.
2. Give several English place-names which have come down from Anglo-Saxon times. Explain their Anglo-Saxon origin.
3. Imagine that you are a member of an Anglo-Saxon community. One of your friends is accused of a crime. Describe the trial showing how he was found guilty.
4. How did the conversion of the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity influence the cultural development of Britain?
5. What did the English names of the days of the week mean in the times?
6. Why was the unification of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms into one kingdom in the 9<sup>th</sup> century necessary?
7. What measures were taken by Alfred's governments
  - a) to strengthen the defence of the country;
  - b) to raise the level of culture in the country?
8. Give some English place-names ending in:
  - a) - chester, - cester, - castra;
  - b) - ton, - bury (or - burgh), - ham, - field;
  - c) - by, - toft.And explain the origin.
9. What was the reason and the pretext for the Norman invasion?
10. What is the Bayeux Tapestry? Why is it considered a valuable historical document?
11. How did William the Conqueror reward the barons who had helped him to conquer England?

### **Seminar 3**

#### **THE STRENGTHENING OF THE ROYAL POWER AND THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION**

##### **Points For Discussion**

1. The Magna Charta. The wars of the Roses.
2. The Church of England.
3. Elizabeth I. The Stuarts and the Civil War.
4. The Industrial Revolution. World War I.

##### **Test Your Knowledge**

1. Speak about Alfred the Great.
2. Add the correct years to these sentences:
  - a) Harold became king in ...;
  - b) William the Conqueror was crowned king of England on 25<sup>th</sup> December, ...;
  - c) Richard the Lionheart died in ...;
  - d) King John signed the Magna Charta in ...Write one sentence about each of the following:
  - a) Elizabeth I ...
  - b) The Puritans ...
  - c) The cavaliers and the Roundheads ...
  - d) Oliver Cromwell ...
3. What were the reasons for the Industrial revolution?

## Seminar 4

### ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND

#### Points For Discussion

1. Flags and national symbols of England/Scotland.
  - 1.1. Physical geography of England/Scotland.
  - 1.2. Human geography and demographics of England/Scotland.
  - 1.3. London/Edinburgh.
2. History of England/Scotland.
3. Language of England/Scotland.
4. System of government in England/Scotland.
5. System of education in England/Scotland.
6. Law and religion in England/Scotland.

#### Pronunciation Guide

##### ENGLAND

Albion [DʁãÁfèá]	Greenwich [DÓéfáf`]
Aneirin [èDáàì èéfá]	Guinevere [DÖì fâèîfè]
Angles [řãÁòá]	Hadrian [DÚÉfÇefèá]
Badon [DÁÉfÇá]	Hastings [DÚÉfèíffkò]
Blenheim [DÁáÉáfá]	Heathrow [DÚgqèès]
Boadicea [DÁmÇfdèfè]	Julius Caesar [DdlsáfèèDègòè]
Boer [DÁI W]	Jutes [dèfè]
Boudicca [DÁì Çfâè]	Kent [áÉáí]
Camelot [Dářãfámí]	Lancelot [Dàóáèámí]
Camlann [âèãDáóá]	Leeds [ägÇò]
Celliwig [Dàèáfi fÖ]	Leicester [DáÉéíè]
Celts [ãÉáíè]	Leofric [Dáfèlèfá]
Claudius [Dááì Çàèè]	Limeys [Dá-fãgò]
Danes [DÇÉfáò]	Lindisfarne [DáfáÇèèlloá]
Deorham [DÇfèèèã]	Luddites [Dá^Ç~ffè]
Derbyshire [DÇóÁfçfè]	Marlowe [Dãóábs]
Eanred [DÉèáî èÇ]	Mercia [DãbWfè]
Ethelfleda [DÉqèèDlãÉÇè]	Merlin [DãbWfá]
Galahad [DÖřãèÚřÇ]	Monmouth [Dãmáãèq]
Gawain [ÖèDì Éfá]	Newburgh [DáàeÀèèè]
Gilbert [DÓřáÀèí]	Northumbria [áì Dq^ãÁéfé]
Gododdin [ÖèDÇmÇfá]	Oswiu [Dmòì fs]

Pennines [DéÉâ~fàò]  
 Raleigh [Dèi ãf]  
 Salisbury [Dèi àoÀèéf]  
 Sassenachs [Dè^èèâ^Ùè]  
 Saxons [Dèñàèèàò]  
 Scafell Pike [Dèâi NÉâDé~fâ]  
 Shires [Dp~fèò]  
 Sin Fein [DpfâDÑÉfâ]  
 Montfort [Dãmâíñéí]

Stoneleigh [Dèíbsáåg]  
 Thames [íÉãò]  
 Tintagel [DífâDíñdèä]  
 Tithings [Dí~fâfkò]  
 Tudor [DíæÇè]  
 Vikings [Dí~fâfkò]  
 Walsall [Dí i æi à]  
 Warwick [Dí mēfâ]  
 Wessex [Dí Ééfæ]

### SCOTLAND

Aberdeen [ʔñĀèDÇgá]  
 Aboyne [I DĀI fā]  
 Alba [DñāĀè]  
 Antonine [Dñāíeā~fā]  
 Argyll [oDŌ~fā]  
 Athelstan [Dñqèæíeā]  
 Awe [i ]  
 Ballater [DĀñæíè]  
 Bannockburn [DĀñæèāĀbWā]  
 Ben Nevis [DĀÉâDĀÉí fè]  
 Berwick [DĀÉéfā]  
 Braemar [ĀèÉñā~W]  
 Cairngorms [DācèāŌi āò]  
 Calanais [DāñæDāÉf]  
 Campbell [DāñāĀèä]  
 Clydesdale [Dāi~fÇòÇÉfā]  
 Douglas [DÇ^Ōæèè]  
 Dundee [Ç^âDÇg]  
 Edinburgh [DÉÇfāĀèèè]  
 Falkirk [Dñi āābWā]  
 Gaelic [DŌÉfāfā]  
 Glasgow [DŌäoòŌès]

Glenmorangie [ʔŌāÉâDãmèèäçf]  
 Hadrian [DŪÉfÇéfeā]  
 Hebrides [DŪÉfĀèfÇgò]  
 Hungus [DŪ^kŌèè]  
 Inverness [fāíèDāÉè]  
 Irn Bru [D~fèâDĀèè]  
 Jacobite [DçñāèĀ~ff]  
 Lallans [Dāñæàò]  
 Leven [DāÉí ā]  
 Lomond [DāèsāèèÇ]  
 Lonach [Dāmā^Ū]  
 Macbeth [āèâDĀÉq]  
 Mons Graupius [DãmæèDŌèi éfèè]  
 Mousa [Dāi èè]  
 Orkney [Dí āáf]  
 Plaid [éāñÇ]  
 Shetland [DpÉíæèÇ]  
 Shinty [pfāíí]  
 Skara Brae [DèāñèèDĀÉÉf]  
 Stirling [DèíbWfK]  
 Votadini [Dí mīèÇfāí]

### Test Your Knowledge

1. What symbols does the English flag contain?
2. What is the origin of the “three Lions of Anjou” and where is the symbol used?
3. What differentiates the Scottish flag from the English flag?

4. Compare the climate of Scotland to that of England and other continental countries of the same latitude.
5. What are the major landmarks of London and what river does it stand on?
6. Where does the majority of the Scottish population live?
7. What were the early settlements in Scotland?
8. What languages and dialects are spoken in England?
9. What are the official and de facto languages in Scotland?
10. How is English law different from that of Scotland and Northern Ireland?
11. What was the story of how Scotland turned Protestant?

### **Additional Assignments (England)**

1. Decide whether the statements are true or false.  
1. Traditional English cuisine is very bland. 2. The Yeomen of the Guard at the Tower of London are still called les rosbif. 3. Yorkshire pudding is a famous English desert. 4. Traditional oat porridge was typically English. 5. The most popular take-away food always used to be from the ubiquitous Fish and Chip Shop. 6. The only widespread wines in the past used to be champagne, sherry and port. 7. The English always drink their tea with milk. 8. Thatched cottages in England are the most inexpensive housing. 9. A hackney carriage is a taxicab that is allowed to travel the streets looking for passengers to pick up. 10. King Arthur is a historic figure of the 5<sup>th</sup> century England. 11. Arthur's knights engaged in fabulous quests, famously including one for the Holy Grail. 12. Winston Churchill reached the height of his fame as the heroic prime minister of Great Britain during World War II. 13. English winters usually have much snow. 14. England is the most populous and the most ethnically diverse nation in the United Kingdom. 15. The home Counties were originally Kent, Surrey, Middlesex, and Essex. 16. There are four airports in London, and Gatwick is one of them. 17. Westminster Abbey is crammed full of the tombs of personalities from world history over the past thousand years. 18. In England a hundred was a division of a shire for administrative, military and judicial purposes under common law.

2. Match the events in the first column to the dates in the second column.

The Romans led by Julius Caesar landed in Great Britain	1707
The uprising of Celts against the Romans led by Boudicca	1642
The Battle of Hastings	43 A.D.
The Union Flag was adopted	829
Margaret Thatcher was forced by the public to resign	1990

Separation of the English Christian Church from Rome	1265
The end of the Wars of the Roses	1534
The Viking raid on the monastery at Lindisfarne	55-54 B.C.
The first English Parliament	1485
The beginning of the Industrial Revolution	1660
The restoration of monarchy	1096
Winston Churchill was made war leader	1839-1902
The Victorian Era	1940
The beginning of undivided Saxon rule in England	1-2 <sup>nd</sup> c. A.D.
The foundation of Oxford University	1750
The Roman Occupation began	793
The Elizabethan era	1491-1547
Christianity arrived in Britain	1066
The English Civil War	61-62 A.D.
The rule of Henry VIII	1533-1603

3. Match the following words and word combinations to their correct meaning.

Alba	The name of old administrative units controlled by a sheriff
Bobbies	The famous London dialect
Riding	The London Underground
The Picts	National holiday, a day-off
Public Schools	The name for England given by Pliny the Elder and Ptolemy
The Danelaw	Rich fruit cakes eaten on Mothering Sunday
“Tube”	The English capital with surrounding areas
Shires	A survey of English population, their property and lands for taxation purposes
Redbricks	A name for London policemen
“Bangers”	Private schools not run by the state
“Luddites”	An old name for the traditional subdivision smaller than a county
Don	The financial centre of London
Bank holiday	Viking and Slav settlers in France who conquered England in the 11 <sup>th</sup> century
Greater London	The judicial members of the House of Lords
Beefeeders	A territory ruled by the Vikings from the late 9 <sup>th</sup> century
Law Lords	Professor at Oxford
Domesday Book	British sausagers
Square mile	The saboteurs of the English Industrial Revolution



Simnel cakes	The oldest inhabitants of Scotland and England
The “West End”	Universities built in Victorian times from red brick
The Normans	The Yeomen of the Guard at the Tower of London
Cockney	The main theatre district

## Seminar 5

### ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND (continued)

#### Points For Discussion

1. Mass media in England/Scotland.
2. Sport in England/Scotland.
3. Arts and culture in England/Scotland.
4. Traditions, customs, public, holidays and food in England/Scotland.
5. National icons and personalities in England/Scotland.

#### Test Your Knowledge

1. What are the most famous British TV channels and newspapers?
2. What are the most popular kinds of sports and competitions in England?
3. What are the most popular kinds of sports in Scotland?
4. What are the most renowned English figures of literature?
5. What are the outstanding literary figures of Scotland?
6. What English icons can you name? Describe them. Do you know of any other icons?
7. What are the popular festivals in Scotland?
8. Who are the famous historic and legendary figures of England?
9. What are the icons associated with Scotland by everybody else in the world?

#### Additional Assignments (Scotland)

1. Decide whether the statements are true or false.
1. Scotland occupies the southern third of the island of Great Britain.
2. The Orkneys, the Shetlands and the Hebrides are islands belonging to Scotland.
3. Glasgow is the capital of Scotland.
4. Picts are the oldest tribe known to have lived on the territory of Scotland.
5. Hadrian's Wall was built by Romans to prevent invasion of barbaric tribes from the North.
6. Under Anglo-Norman barons Scotland became a feudal state in the 13<sup>th</sup> century.
7. William Wallace is a famous Scottish hero who led Scots against English troops under Edward I and defeated them at Stirling.
8. Mary, Queen of Scots was famous for her long and successful rule.
9. The Scottish Parliament never ceased to operate in Scotland.
11. Scottish Gaelic is a widespread language spoken by many in Scotland.
12. The Scotland Act 1998 re-established a Parliament with a wide range of powers.
13. Scotland was one of the first countries to introduce compulsory secondary education.
14. The "not proven" verdict in Scotland is taken by juries to mean "we

know he did it but there isn't enough proof". 15. The Scottish Church was established as the result of reformation initiated in 1560 by John Knox.

2. Match the events in the first column to the dates in the second column.

The battle of Picts and Scots against Angles under Athelstan	700 B.C.
Unification of Scottish and Pictish Kingdom later known as Alba	300's A.D.
A village of Skara Brae	832 A.D.
Anglo-Saxon invaded Scotland	400's A.D.
Picts living in Northern Scotland	3100 B.C.
Romans arrived in Scotland	400's A.D.
Christianity spread throughout Scotland	843 A.D.
Robert the Bruce seized the throne	78 A.D.
The Hadrian Wall was built	1297
Scots arrived from Ireland to settle in Scotland	1314
Rebellion under William Wallace	100 A.D.
The battle of Bannockburn	1326
The first full Scottish parliament	1306
The Act of Union	1997
Devolution was approved under Blair Government	1947
Scotland Act	1999
The Edinburgh International Festival was established	1707
Education Act	1998
The Scottish Parliament reopened	1872
Edinburgh was named the world's first City of Literature	1560
Reformation initiated by John Knox	2004

3. Match the following words and word combinations to their correct meaning.

Broch	The stone upon which the Scottish kings had traditionally been inaugurated
The Kirk	An outdoor game played on grass with sticks
Alba	A popular caffeinated soft drink in Scotland
Plaid	A specific woven pattern signifying a particular Scottish clan
Shinty	Ancient and modern Celtic name
Caber toss	Painted people
Tartan	Fortifications from Iron Age
Inn Bru	The Church of Scotland
Scotch	Traditional Scottish male dance from about the 1700s

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The stone of Scone	A tartan cloth slung over the shoulder or a blanket
The Highland Fling	A traditional Scottish athletic event
Haggis	Traditional Scottish whisky
Ne'erday	A popular Scottish dish
Picts	Old Scottish name for Christmas day

## Seminar 6

### WALES, NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND, EIRE

#### Points For Discussion

1. Flags and national symbols of Wales/Northern Ireland/the Republic of Ireland.
  - 1.1. Physical geography of Wales/Northern Ireland/the Republic of Ireland.
  - 1.2. Human geography and demographics of Wales/Northern Ireland.
  - 1.3 Cardiff/Belfast/Dublin.
2. History of Wales/Northern Ireland/the Republic of Ireland.
3. Language of Wales/Northern Ireland/the Republic of Ireland.
4. System of government in Wales/Northern Ireland/the Republic of Ireland.
5. System of education in Wales/Northern Ireland/the Republic of Ireland.
6. Law and religion in Wales/Northern Ireland/the Republic of Ireland.

#### Pronunciation Guide

##### WALES

Aberystwyth [ʔʁ̥ʰÀèDéfèrì fç]	Ebbw Vale [DÉÁfî Éfā]
Bangor [DÁŕkÔè]	Eisteddfod [-fèDíÉÍmÇ]
Berwick [DÁÉéfā]	Gorsedd [DÔmèéÉç]
Blackheath [DÁāŕhādÚgç]	Gwynedd [DÔr fâèç]
Brecon Beacons [DÁéÉâèàDÁgâèàò]	Harlech [DÚ~WâèÚ]
Caerleon [Dāoàcèà]	Llanelli [ŕāŕDāÉáf]
Caernarfon [àèDāoîèà]	Llanfair [àèádî -feè]
Caerphilly [àèDŕáf]	Llanrhyrnny [àèádÉfāáf]
Caerwent [àèDî èāî]	Llywelyn [àsDÉáfā]
Cardiff [DāoÇŕŕ]	Myrddin [DāÉéafā]
Castell-y-Bere [DāŕŕèŕèàèDÁÉèè]	Neath [āçç]
Chepstow [D`Ééŕŕbs]	Newport [Dāæéí ŕ]
Conwy [Dāmāî Éf]	Nye Bevan [Dā~fDÁÉî èà]
Criccieth [Dāéfāfèç]	Offa of Mercia [DmŕèDèîDābŕfèç]
Cymru [Dā^āéf]	Owain Glyndwr [DbsèàDŌāÉāÇ~sè]
Cymru am byth [Dā^āéfèāDāfç]	Pembroke [DÉÉāĀèsà]
Dafydd [DÇŕŕîèç]	Plaid Cymru [Dēā~fÇDā^āéf]
Daugherty [DÇmŪèŕf]	Powys [Débsfè]
Dolwyddela [ʔÇmāî fDāÉāè]	Silures [DÉfāæèò]

Snowdonia [ʔẽabsDÇbsáfe]  
 Swansea [Dèi máof]  
 Taffs [ířŋŋe]  
 Tredegar [íeèDÇgŊo]

Tudor [DíæÇè]  
 Ty Tryst Colliery [Dígríe^eifDámáfèef]  
 Wrexham [DèÉáèèã]  
 Yr Wyddfa [DÉèDi saíè]

## IRELAND

Armagh [-Wã~W]  
 Beal Feirste [DÁEèàDNÉèèíe]  
 Brian Boru [DÁè-feà-ÁmDés]  
 Celt [áÉáí]  
 Coleraine [áèàDèÉfá]  
 Connacht [ámDái í]  
 Cormac mac Airt  
 [Dái áèááèèàDi í]  
 Craic [áèřã]  
 Dublin [DÇ^Ááfá]  
 Eire [Dcèèè]  
 Fermanagh [ŋèDãřãè]  
 Gaelic [DŊÉfáfá]  
 Hugh O'Neill [DŊæbsDágä]  
 Jordanstown [Dci Çèãóí-sá]  
 Kilkenny [áfãDáÉáf]  
 Lake Neath [DáÉfãDágq]  
 Laoghaire [Dáfèef]  
 Larne [ã~Wã]  
 Leinster [DáÉáèíe]  
 Liffey [Dářříř]

Lugnasadh [Dææàèèè]  
 MacCumhail [ʔãèããèDã i èÇè]  
 Mael Morda [Dã~Wãã i èÇè]  
 Meath [Dãgq]  
 Mourne Mountains  
 [Dã i áDã-sáířãò]  
 Munster [Dã^áèíe]  
 Murtagh [DãbWè]  
 MacLoughlin [ãèàDãmŲářá]  
 Neagh [Dágq]  
 Newgrange [DáæŊèÉfáç]  
 O'Mahony [ʔbsãèDŲmáf]  
 Rory O'Connor [DèméřbsDãmáè]  
 Sheela-na-Gig [DpřæãèèŊřŊ]  
 Sinn Fein [přãDNÉfá]  
 Turlough O'Connor [DřbŲbsDãmáè]  
 Tyrconnel [Dí-feèDãmáèã]  
 Tyrone [í-řDèbsá]  
 Veronica Guerin [íèDèãmáfãèDŊÉfá]  
 Viking [Dř-řáfç]  
 Wolfe Tone [Dí sãřřřbsá]

## Test Your Knowledge

1. What is the flag of Wales called?
2. What are the colours of the Republic of Ireland flag?
3. What is the capital of Northern Ireland?
4. What is the highest mountain in Wales?
5. What is the Irish name for Ireland?
6. What are the main cities of Wales?
7. What are the languages spoken in Northern Ireland?
8. What is meant by Ulster? Where does the name come from?
9. When did the Christianity come to Wales?
10. What ancient kings of Ireland do you know?

11. How is the legal system of Wales different to those of Scotland and Northern Ireland?
12. What was Elizabeth I policy in Ireland? What was the response of Romans Catholics to it?
13. What is unique in Wales in terms of the language situation?
14. When and how did Ireland eventually get its independence?
15. What are two ethnic groups in Northern Ireland?
16. Who is the Republic of Ireland current president?
17. What were the recent changes in the system of education in Wales?
18. How does the system of education in the Republic of Ireland differ from Ukraine?
19. What are the main sources of law in the Republic of Ireland?
20. What is the dominating religion in the Republic of Ireland now?

### **Additional Assignments (Wales)**

1. Decide whether the statements are true or false.
  1. Wales has always had a significant national government.
  2. The House of Tudor is a Welsh Dynasty that held the English throne from 1485 to 1603.
  3. Wales is mostly a flat country.
  4. Anglesey is the smallest Welsh isle.
  5. Wales is divided into 22 unitary authorities, all having equal status.
  6. The major Stonehenge megaliths were mined in Wales.
  7. One of the last Roman emperors, Magnus Maximus, marries the daughter of a Welsh chieftain.
  8. All territory of Wales was at one time in history conquered by the Saxons.
  9. St. Patrick was the patron saint of Wales since the 12<sup>th</sup> century.
  10. The conquest of Wales by England took place in 1066.
  11. All road markings in Wales are exclusively in Welsh.
  12. Late Modern Welsh began with the publication of William Morgan’s translation of the Bible in 1588.
  13. Welsh dialects have insignificant differences in them.
  14. The National Assembly for Wales can pass its own primary legislation, raise its own taxes, etc.
  15. The Church of Wales has maintained an autonomous clerical hierarchy since being disestablished from the Anglican Church of England in 1920.
  16. Wales has no radio and television broadcasting in Welsh.
  17. Cnapan is a warlike traditional Welsh sport.
  18. The first competitive eisteddfod is believed to have been held in the 12<sup>th</sup> century.
  19. Welsh castles were all built by King Edward I.
  20. A very popular Welsh politician, Nye Bevan, was instrumental in the creation of the new National Health Service in Britain.

2. Match the events in the first column to the dates in the second column.

Wales lost its independence	1959
The title Prince of Wales was given to Llywelyn the Last	1401

The Welsh Dynasty, the House of Tudor, held the English throne	1282
The Treaty of Aberconwy	1536
The Red Dragon Flag was granted official status	589 A.D.
Owain Glyndwr defeated an English force at Pumlumon	1277
St. David died	1258
The Act of Union	1485-1603
The Wales and Berwick Act	1998
The National Assembly for Wales was established	1746
Plaid Cymru was founded	1999
The Welsh broadcasting channel started its operation	1982
Wales hosted the Rugby World Cup	1893
The university of Wales was chartered	1925

3. Match the following words and word combinations to their correct meaning.

Silures	Bishop
Sacerdos	Assembly of bards
Plaid Cymru	A great earth wall constructed by a Saxon king
Welsh	The Party Wales
Marches	
Cymru am byth	A major tribe of south-east Wales in Middle Ages
Presbyter	The most important traditional Welsh game and the ball used in it
Love spoons	Welsh cultural festival
Eisteddfod	The eastern border with England
Buccaneer	Priest
Welsh Rabbit	Pirate
Cnapan	A love token for sweethearts
Offa's Dyke	A hollowed turnip containing samples of the plain food of Lent
Lenten Crock	Cheese on toast
Gorsedd	Wales forever



## Seminar 7

### WALES, NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND, EIRE (continued)

#### Points For Discussion

1. Mass media in Wales/Northern Ireland/the Republic of Ireland.
2. Sport in Wales/Northern Ireland/the Republic of Ireland.
3. Arts and culture in Wales/Northern Ireland/the Republic of Ireland.
4. Traditions, customs, public, holidays and food in Wales/Northern Ireland/the Republic of Ireland.
5. National icons and personalities in Wales/Northern Ireland/the Republic of Ireland.

#### Test Your Knowledge

1. Are there any mass media in Wales operating in the Welsh language?
2. What are the traditional sports in Ireland?
3. What national holidays in Wales do you know?
4. What are the traditional Irish instruments, music and dance called?
5. How did the ethnic subdivision in Northern Ireland influence public holiday in the country?
6. What are the three main types of castles in Wales?
7. What are the traditional Irish holidays and where do they come from?
8. What bright personalities of Welsh do you know?
9. What Irish people have got international acclaim and for what?

#### Additional Assignments (Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland)

1. Decide whether the statements are true or false.
1. Belfast is the capital of the Republic of Ireland.
2. The Island Ireland is part of the British Isles.
3. Today's emblem of the Republic of Ireland is a version of Brian Boru's harp.
4. The first people settled in Ireland in 3000 B.C.
5. The Viking towns were the first towns in Ireland.
6. The revolt of Hugh O'Neill and Red Hugh O'Donnell was the greatest threat that Queen Elizabeth had to face in Ireland.
7. King James won at the Battle of the Boyne.
8. The Great Famine was one of the main reasons for Irish immigration to the United States.
9. Fenians wanted to support the English monarch in Ireland.
10. Sinn Fein was successful from the very beginning.
11. The Leaders of the Easter Rising were Thomas Clarke, Patrick Pearse and Sean MacDermott.
12. All the political parties in the Republic of Ireland support the reunification of the country by peaceful means.
13. Irish is not widely

spoken in Ireland nowadays. 14. The Republic of Ireland has elected a woman as its president for the third time. 15. Case law makes an important source of law in Ireland unlike Ukraine. 16. Eire and Poland are strongholds of the Roman Catholic Church in Northern Europe. 17. Camogie and hurling are two completely different games.

2. Match the events in the first column to the dates in the second column.

The Statutes of Kilkenny	6000 B.C.
The First Viking raid to Ireland	1590
Irish revolt against Queen Elizabeth	1350
First Settlers in Ireland	1685
Elizabeth confiscated 202 00 hectares from Irish owners	2000 B.C.
Metal workers arrived in Ireland	1689
Accession of King James to the English Throne	795 A.D.
The Battle of Boyrne	1798
The Race of Castlebar	1597
Foundation of the Home Rule Movement	1870s
The Easter Rising	2004
The second term of Mary McAleese as President	1937
Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act and a new Constitution	23 Apr. 1916

3. Match the following words and word combinations to their correct meaning.

Orangemen	Those who want to maintain the Act of Union
Live Aid	A battle on the flat area in 1798
The gift of the gab	Exquisitely illustrated rendition of the four Gospels
Craic	Excellent story-telling, having fun in pubs
Tinkers	Protestant Unionists called after William II of England who defeated the deposed catholic king
Leprechauns	A festival named after the central character in Ulysses
Bloomsday	Having the ability to persuade eloquently
Unionists	A multi-venue rock music concert organised by Bob Geldof
Races of Castlebar	English warriors in Celtic mythology
The Book of Kells	Irish travelling people

## Topics for presentations

1. King Arthur and Knights of the Round Table.
2. Robin Hood and his Merry Men.
3. English history from Roman times to the present.
4. The Bayeux Tapestry.
5. The history and dialects of Scottish.
6. The life story of Mary, Queen of Scots, and its influence on the Scottish history.
7. The Royal Eisteddfod of Wales.
8. Ancient gods and spirits in Ireland.
9. The character of the English Nation.
10. Life and work in Britain.
11. Education in Britain.
12. Public holidays and celebrations in Britain.
13. British eating and drinking habits.
14. Relationship in marriage.
15. Student's life. Traditions at Oxford.
16. Medical service in Britain.

*SUPPLEMENT I***ENGLISH MONARCHS**

	Monarch	born	acceded	died
9200	<i>Wessex</i>			
	Alfred	849	April 871	26 Oct. 899
	Edward the Elder	870	Oct. 899	17 July 924
	Athelstan	895	Summer 924	27 Oct. 939
1030	Edmund	921	Oct. 939	26 May 946
	Eadred		May 946	23 Nov. 955
	Eadwig	before 943	Nov. 955	1 Oct. 959
	Edgar	943	Oct. 959	8 July 975
	Edward the Martyr	c. 962	July 975	18 Mar 978
	Ethelred the Unready	c. 968-9	Mar. 978	23 Apr. 1016
	Edmund Ironside	before 993	Apr. 1016	30 Nov. 1016
	<i>Danish</i>			
Cnut	c. 995	30 Nov. 1016	12 Nov. 1035	
1100	Harold Harefoot	c. 1016-17	c. 1035-6	17 Mar. 1040
	Harthacnut	c. 1018	June 1040	8 June 1042
	<i>English</i>			
	Edward the Conessor	c. 1002-5	June 1042	5 Jan. 1066
	Harold Godwinson	c. 1020	6 Jan. 1066	14 Oct. 1066
	<i>Norman</i>			
	William the Conqueror	c. 1027-8	25 Dec. 1066	9 Sept 1087
	William II	c. 1056-60	26 Sept 1087	2 Aug 1100
	Henry I	1068	5 Aug 1100	1 Dec 1135
	Stephen	by 1100	22 Dec 1135	25 Oct 1154

1200	Henry II	5 Mar 1133	19 Dec 1154	6 July 1189
	Richard I	8 Sept 1157	3 Sept 1189	6 Apr 1199
	John	24 Dec 1167	27 May 1199	18-19 Oct 1216
	<i>Plantagenet</i>			
	Henry III	1 Oct 1207	28 Oct 1216	16 Nov 1272
1300	Edward I	17-18 June 1238	20 Nov 1272	7 July 1307
	Edward II	25 Apr 1284	8 July 1307	deposed 20 Jan 1327 died 21 Sept 1327
1400	Edward III	13 Nov 1312	25 Jan 1327	21 June 1377
	Richard II	6 Jan 1367	22 June 1377	deposed 29 Sept 1399
	<i>Lancaster</i>			
	Henry IV	c. Apr 1366	30 Sept 1399	20 Mar 1413
	Henry V	c. 16 Sept 1387	21 Mar 1413	31 Aug 1422
1500	Henry VI	6 Dec 1421	1 Sept 1422; restored 3 Oct 1470	deposed 4 Mar 1461; died 21 May 1471
	<i>York</i>			
	Edward IV	28 Apr 1442	4 Mar 1461; restored 11 Apr 1471	deposed 3 Oct 1470; died 9 Apr 1483
	Edward V	2 Nov 1470	9 Apr 1483	deposed 25 June 1483; died summer 1483
	Richard III	2 Oct 1452	26 June 1483	22 Aug 1485
<i>Tudor</i>				
	Henry VII	28 Jan 1457	22 Aug 1485	21 Apr 1509
	Henry VIII	28 June 1491	22 Apr 1509	28 Jan 1547
	Edward VI	12 Oct 1537	28 Jan 1547	6 July 1553

1600	Mary I	18 Feb 1516	19 July 1553	17 Nov 1558
	Elizabeth I	7 Sept 1533	17 Nov 1558	24 Mar 1603
	<i>Stuart</i>			
	James I	19 June 1566	24 Mar 1603	27 Mar 1625
	Charles I	19 Nov 1600	27 Mar 1625	beheaded 30 Jan 1649
	Charles II	29 May 1630	30 Jan 1649; restored 29 May 1660	6 Feb 1685
1700	James II	14 Oct 1633	6 Feb 1685	
			declared to have abdicated 11 Dec 1688; died 6 Sept 1701	
	Mary II	30 Apr 1662	13 Feb 1689	28 Dec 1694
	William III	4 Nov 1650	13 Feb 1689	8 Mar 1702
	Anne	6 Feb 1665	8 Mar 1702	1 Aug 1714
	<i>Hanoverian</i>			
	George I	28 May 1660	1 Aug 1714	11 June 1727
	George II	30 Oct 1683	11 June 1727	25 Oct 1760
	George III	24 May 1738	25 Oct 1760	regency declared 5 Feb 1811; died 29 Jan 1820
1800	George IV			26 June 1830
	William IV	21 Aug 1765	26 June 1830	20 June 1837
	<i>Descendants of Victoria</i>			
	Victoria	24 May 1819	20 June 1837	22 Jan 1901
1900	Edward VII	9 Nov 1841	22 Jan 1901	6 May 1910
	George V	3 June 1865	6 May 1910	20 Jan 1936
	Edward VIII	23 June 1894	20 Jan 1936	abdicated 11 Dec 1936; died 28 May 1972
	George VI	14 Dec 1895	11 Dec 1936	6 Feb 1952
	Elizabeth II	21 Apr 1926	6 Feb 1952	

**SUPPLEMENT II**

**BRITISH PRIME MINISTERS**

[1721]-1742	Sir Robert Walpole	Whig
1742-1743	Earl of Wilmington	Whig
1743-1754	Henry Pelham	Whig
1754-1756	Duke of Newcastle	Whig
1756-1757	Duke of Devonshire	Whig
1757-1762	Duke of Newcastle	Whig
1762-1763	Earl of Bute	Tory
1763-1765	George Grenville	Whig
1765-1766	Marquis of Rockingham	Whig
1766-1768	Earl of Chatham	Whig
1768-1770	Duke of Grafton	Whig
1770-1782	Lord North	Tory
1782	Marquis of Rockingham	Whig
1782-1783	Earl of Shelburne	Whig
1783	Duke of Portland	coalition
1783-1801	William Pitt	Tory
1801-1804	Henry Addington	Tory
1804-1806	William Pitt	Tory
1806-1807	Lord William Orenville	Whig
1807-1809	Duke of Portland	Tory
1809-1812	Spencer Percival	Tory
1812-1827	Earl of Liverpool	Tory
1827	George Canning	Tory
1827-1828	Viscount Goderich	Tory
1828-1830	Duke of Wellington	Tory
1830-1834	Earl Grey	Whig
1834	Viscount Melbourne	Whig

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1834	Duke of Wellington	Tory
1834-1835	Sir Robert Peel	Conservative
1835-1841	Viscount Melbourne	Whig
1841-1846	Sir Robert Peel	Conservative
1846-1852	Lord John Russel	Whig
1852	Earl of Derby	Conservative
1852-1855	Earl of Aberdeen	coalition
1855-1858	Viscount Palmerston	Liberal
1858-1859	Earl of Derby	Conservative
1859-1865	Viscount Palmerston	Liberal
1865-1866	Earl Russel	Liberal
1866-1868	Earl of Derby	Conservative
1868	Benjamin Disraeli	Conservative
1868-1874	William Ewart Gladstone	Liberal
1874-1880	Benjamin Disraeli	Conservative
1880-1885	William Ewart Gladstone	Liberal
1885-1886	Marquis of Salisbury	Conservative
1886	William Ewart Gladstone	Liberal
1886-1892	Marquis of Salisbury	Conservative
1892-1894	William Ewart Gladstone	Liberal
1894-1895	Earl of Rosebery	Liberal
1895-1902	Marquis of Salisbury	Conservative
1902-1905	Arthur James Balfour	Conservative
1905-1908	Sir Henry Campbell-Bannennan	Liberal
1908-1916	Herbert Henry Asquith	Liberal
1916-1922	David Lloyd George	coalition
1922-1923	Andrew Bonar Law	Conservative
1923-1924	Stanley Baldwin	Conservative
1924	James Ramsay MacDonald	Liberal



1924-1929	Stanley Baldwin	Conservative
1929-1935	James Ramsay MacDonald	coalition
1935-1937	Stanley Baldwin	coalition
1937-1940	Neville Chamberlain	coalition
1940-1945	Winston Spencer Churchill	coalition
1945-1951	Clement Richard Attlee	Liberal
1951-1955	Sir Winston Spencer Churchill	Conservative
1955-1957	Sir Anthony Eden	Conservative
1957-1963	Harold Macmilan	Conservative
1963-1964	Sir Alexander Douglas Home	Conservative
1964-1970	Harold Wilson	Liberal
1970-1974	Edward Heath	Conservative
1974-1976	Harold Wilson	Liberal
1976-1979	James Callaghan	Liberal
1979-1990	Margaret Thatcher	Conservative
1990-1997	John Major	Conservative
1997-	Tony Blair	Liberal

# **PART II**

## **THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

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The United States of America stretches from the Atlantic Ocean on the east to the American Pacific islands on the west. Bordered on the north by Canada and on the south by Mexico, it is a vast nation on a vast continent. Four landforms are present in the landscape of the United States.

1. Level lands called plains are found in many parts of the country: Coastal Plains lie along the Atlantic Ocean. Other plains cover an immense area in the interior of the country and are called the Great Plains: these grasslands are sometimes called the “breadbasket” of the United States, because of the great harvests from the rich farmlands.

2. High, flat lands, usually found between mountains, are called plateau.

3. There are mountains especially in the west and south-west. The Rocky Mountains extend all the way from New Mexico to Alaska. Many people from all over the world like to spend their holidays in these beautiful mountain areas.

4. Hills are present in many parts of the country.

### **RIVERS AND LAKES**

Many rivers cross the country. The most important are the Mississippi, Missouri, Rio Grande flowing into the Gulf of Mexico; the Potomac, Hudson, Savannah flowing into the Atlantic Ocean; the Colorado, Sacramento and Columbia flowing into the Pacific Ocean; and the Yukon, in Alaska, flowing into the Bering Sea. The main lakes in the USA are the Great Lakes in the north: Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. The Niagara takes the water of Lake Erie into Lake Ontario forming the Niagara Falls.

### **THE STARS AND STRIPES**

The Stars and Stripes is the flag of the USA; it is also called “Old Glory”. It represents the growth of the nation. It has 13 horizontal stripes, 7 red and 6 white which stand for the original 13 states. In the top left hand

corner, there are 50 white stars on a blue background, which represent today's states of the Union. The national anthem of the United States of America is “The Star - Spangled Banner”. The words are those of a poem written by Francis Scott Key during the Anglo-American war of 1812-1814 and set to the music of an old song. Here are the words of the first stanza:

*O say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,  
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming?  
Whose broad stripes and bright stars,  
Thro' the perilous fight,  
O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming.  
And the rocket's red glare the bombs bursting in air,  
Gave proof thro' the night that our flag was still here.  
O say, does that star - spangled banner yet wave  
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?*

### **KEY FACTS**

Population: over 293.027.570.

Capital City: Washington D.C.

Area: 615.122 square miles.

Longest river: Mississippi (3.800 km)

Climate: Different kinds of climate.

Currency: U.S. Dollar

Highest Point: Mount Mc Kinley (Alaska)

Native People: Indians, Eskimos, Hawaiians

Main Language: English

Government: Republic

Chief of State: President.

In the United States there are four time zones: Eastern time (New York City), Central time (Chicago), Mountain time (Denver), and Pacific time (Los Angeles).

## Seminar 1

### THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

#### Points For Discussion

1. Flag and national symbols of the USA.
2. Physical geography of the USA.
3. Human geography and demographics of the USA.
4. Washington DC.
5. New York.

#### Test Your Knowledge

1. What kind of nation is the USA? How many states are there in the USA?
2. What types of landscapes and climates are there in the USA?
3. What are the famous mountains, lakes and plains on the territory of the USA?
4. What is the population of the USA?
5. What nationalities comprise the American nation?
6. What are the outstanding sights to visit in the American capital?
7. What is the largest city in the USA and where does its name come from?
8. What are the main tourist attractions in New York?
9. Find the words in the American National Anthem that mean the following:
  - a) Sunrise –
  - b) Courageous –
  - c) Banner –
  - d) Greeted –
  - e) Bright light –
  - f) Wide –

## Seminar 2

### THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

#### Points For Discussion

1. Native Americans.
2. Immigration and the creation of the USA.
3. Racial inequality and the Civil War.
4. Growth and expansion.
5. The rise of modern American after WW I.

#### Test Your Knowledge

1. What was the lifestyle of Native Americans before European colonization and what impact did it have on them?
2. Who were the first European settlers of America and when did they arrive on the American coast?
3. What was the main purpose of the American Revolution of 1775-1783?
4. Who were the founding fathers of the USA and what did they write?
5. Why was the Bill of Rights written and what does it guarantee? Did it apply to all of the population of the United States originally?
6. When was the American West built up and when did the notion of the Western frontier disappear?
7. What was the concept of “manifest destiny”?
8. What were the reasons for the civil War and what did they have to do with the results of the Mexican War?
9. Who were the outstanding leaders on both sides of the War?
10. What was the Reconstruction programme of the 1860s aimed at?
11. What was the period of major growth and expansion of the states and what were the reasons for it?
12. What American president does the slogan “Speak softly and carry a Big Stick” belong to? Is it still true today?
13. What were the major trends in American history during the two World Wars? What was the USA’s participation in WW II?
14. What was the country’s major foreign policy after the war?
15. What policies and events are Richard Nixon and Ronald Reagan associated with?

### **Seminar 3**

#### **THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

##### **Points For Discussion**

1. American English.
2. System of government.
3. System of education.
4. Law.
5. Religion.

##### **Test Your Knowledge**

1. What was the first American dictionary of the English language and was particular about it?
2. What American dialects do you know?
3. What are the main parties and governmental institutions of the USA?
4. What does the term "Ivy League" mean?
5. What is state law in Louisiana based on?
6. Make up a dialogue between a European reporter and an American schoolboy about his study at school.

## **Seminar 4**

### **THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

#### **Points For Discussion**

1. American mass media.
2. Sport in the USA.
3. American literature.
4. American cinema and Hollywood.
5. American music.

#### **Test Your Knowledge**

1. What are the most famous American newspapers?
2. What are the America's most popular sports?
3. Who are the most famous American writers, both in the past and today?  
Who are your favorite authors?
4. What is the role of Hollywood in the development of cinematography?
5. What famous actors, actresses, and film directors can you name?  
What were the landmark films produced by Hollywood?
6. What music trends did the USA give life to and who were the best known exponents of each style?
7. Imagine you have just seen your first American football match.  
Write a letter to a friend giving your impressions.

## Seminar 5

### THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

#### Points For Discussion

1. Public holidays in the USA.
2. Religion holidays in the USA.
3. Wedding customs in the USA.
4. American food.
5. National icons.
6. National personalities.

#### Test Your Knowledge

1. What are the holidays celebrated only in the USA or originating from them?

2. About half of today's marriages end in divorce. What are the causes and consequences of today's high divorce rate?

3. What American icons can you name?

4. What world famous American personalities can you name?

5. Match two halves of the proverbs:

- |                             |                              |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Tastes                   | a) is the best sauce.        |
| 2. All bread                | b) without breaking an egg.  |
| 3. One man's meat           | c) has no ears.              |
| 4. Hunger                   | d) is another man's poison.  |
| 5. It's no use crying       | e) differ.                   |
| 6. A hungry belly           | f) over the spilt milk.      |
| 7. You can't make an omelet | g) spoils its neighbours.    |
| 8. The rotten apple         | h) is in the eating.         |
| 9. The proof of the pudding | i) is not baked in one oven. |
| 10. Every cook              | j) and have it too.          |
| 11. You can't eat a cake    | k) praises his own broth.    |

#### Additional Assignments (Seminars 1-5)

1. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

1. English is the official language of the USA. 2. The United States of America consists of 50 states with limited autonomy in which federal law takes precedence over state law. 3. The Federal Government consists of two branches: the executive and the legislative. 4. There are two major political parties in the USA: the Democrats and the Republicans. 5. Church and state are not separated in the USA. 6. The Big Three TV channels are



government-run network. 7. Baseball is popular in the Americas and parts of East Asia. 8. The Academy Awards are the most prominent film awards in the United States. 9. The iconic Johny Cash was an outstanding representative of rock-and-roll trend. 10. Perhaps the only unique American trend in music was surf rock. 11. The centrepiece of contemporary Thanksgiving is a large roasted turkey. 12. May Day is a socialist festival in the USA. 13. The first groundhog day was observed in Pennsylvania in 1887. 14. Halloween is related to the pagan festival of Samhain, Druidic New Year celebrated on the 1<sup>st</sup> of November. 15. Coke became so popular because cocaine was originally added to it. 16. It is illegal to carry guns in all of the USA states. 17. Martin Luther King was an African American civil rights activist.

2. Match the events in the first column to the dates in the second column.

The Indian Removal Act	1492
First voyage to the New World by Amerigo Vespucci	1620
Battle of Little Bighorn	Sept.11, 2001
Arrival of the Pilgrims on board of Mayflower	July 4, 1776
The English captured the city later renamed as New York	1787
The American Congress declared independence	1664
Columbus discovered America	1846-1848
The Constitution of the United States was written	1602
The Louisiana Purchase	1876
A series of terrorist attacks by al-Qaida	1801
The Mexican War	1497
The first atomic bomb dropped on Japan	1933
The Emancipation Proclamation	1861
The beginning of the Vietnam War	Aug. 6, 1945
The beginning of the Civil War	1862
Assassination of John F. Kennedy	1967
The height of the Great Depression	1863
The homestead Act	1963
The Civil Rights Act	1950
The beginning of the Korean War	1964
First English settlement at Jamestown	1830

3. Match the following words and word combinations to their correct meaning.

Stars and Stripes	Old name for the US flag
The Ku Klux Klan	The western edge of settlement of the US before the Pacific settlement
White House	The City of New York

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Reconstruction	A secret society that used violence against blacks
Medallion Taxi	The result of a terrible drought on the western Great Plains
Abolitionists	The US Department of Defence headquarters
Cold War	A political scandal and constitutional crisis of the 1970s
Trail of Tears	A group of English Protestants who sailed to North America in 1620
The Pilgrims	The flag of the United States of America
The Dust Bowl	The eight most famous American Universities
The Big Apple	George Washington, James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, Benjamin Franklin
Ivy League	The struggle between the American-led non-Communist nations and the USSR and its Communist Allies
The Founding Fathers	The process through which the South returned following the war
Watergate	Yellow taxis of New York
Old Glory	The route of forced migration of Native Americans onto western reservation
The Pentagon	Typical rock formation in the US southwest
The Frontier	Those who demanded an end to slavery
Mesa	The President's Administration

## **Seminar 6**

### **CANADA**

#### **Points For Discussion**

1. Flag and national symbols. Physical geography. Human geography and demographics.
2. Ottawa and Toronto.
3. History. Language.
4. Systems of government and education.
5. Arts and culture.
6. Traditions, customs, public holidays, national icons and personalities.

#### **Test Your Knowledge**

1. What are the national flag and symbol of Canada?
2. What natural resources is Canada rich in?
3. Where does the word “Canada” originate?
4. What official languages are there in Canada and how are they related to its history?
5. Who is the Head of State in Canada?
6. What are the functions of the Governor General?
7. What are the biggest universities of Canada?
8. Name the most famous national dish of Canada?
9. What was Marshall McLuhan famous for?

## **Seminar 7**

### **AUSTRALIA**

#### **Points For Discussion**

1. Flags and national symbols. Physical geography. Human geography and demographics.
2. Canberra and Sydney.
3. History. Language.
4. Systems of government and education.
5. Arts and culture.
6. Traditions, customs, public holidays, national icons and personalities.

#### **Test Your Knowledge**

1. What immediate images does Australia give you?
2. What is the capital of Australia? What other large Australian cities do you know?
3. What kind of climate is there in Australia?
4. Who was the first famous Ukrainian to visit Australia at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century?
5. How and when was Australia discovered by Europeans?
6. How can you describe in general the Australian system of government?
7. Why does Australia have unique animals and what are they?
8. Who are the most famous Australians?

### **Topics for presentations**

1. Alaska and Hawaii.
2. Christopher Columbus.
3. The Pilgrims.
4. The Gold Rush.
5. The “Cold War”.
6. The American Business World.
7. The American Family at Home.
8. Leisure in America.
9. The History of the Ukrainian Diaspora in Canada.
10. Tasmania.
11. New Zealand.
12. Isle of Man.

*SUPPLEMENT I***THE NATIONAL ANTHEM OF THE USA**

Oh, say, can you see, by the dawn's early light  
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?  
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, thro' the perilous fight,  
O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming.  
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,  
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.  
Oh, say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave  
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

On the shore dimly seen, thro' the mists of the deep,  
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,  
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,  
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?  
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,  
In fully glory reflected, now shines on the stream:  
'Tis the star-spangled banner: oh, long may it wave  
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore  
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion  
A home and a country should leave us no more!  
Their blood has vanished out their foul footsteps' pollution.  
No refuge could save the hireling and slave  
From the terror of flight, or the gloom of the grave:  
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave  
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

Oh, thus be it ever when freemen shall stand,  
Between their loved home and the war's desolation:  
Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the heav'n-rescued land  
Praise the Power that has made and preserved us a nation.  
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just.  
And this be our motto: "In God is our trust".  
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave  
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

## **SUPPLEMENT II**

### **THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE**

#### *The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America*

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by the Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. - Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws of Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Offices to harass our People, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislature.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States;

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our Consent;

For depriving us of many cases, of the benefits of Trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences;

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies;

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments;

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.



He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have We been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the Protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

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**SUPPLEMENT III****THE US MONETARY SYSTEM**

1 cent coin is called a **penny**

5-cent coins are called **nickels**

10-cent coins are called **dimes**

25-cent coins are called **quarters**

50-cent coins are called **half-dollars**

A dollar bill is 100 cents.

**WHAT PRESIDENTS ARE ON THE DOLLAR BILLS?**

**1 dollar:** George Washington, the 1<sup>st</sup> President (1789-1797)

**2 dollars:** Thomas Jefferson, the 3<sup>rd</sup> President (1801-1809)

**5 dollars:** Abraham Lincoln, the 16<sup>th</sup> President (1861-1865)

**10 dollars:** Alexander Hamilton, the 1<sup>st</sup> Secretary of Treasury (1789-1795) who founded the first Bank of the United States which printed uniform currency

**20 dollars:** Andrew Jackson, the 7<sup>th</sup> President (1829-1837)

**50 dollars:** Ulysses Simpson Grant, the 18<sup>th</sup> President (1869-1877)

**100 dollars:** Benjamin Franklin, American statesman, diplomat, scientist, and inventor who helped to write the *Declaration of Independence* (1776)

The bills above are used not only in the USA but outside the country as well. The bills below are used only on the territory of the USA.

**500 dollars:** William McKinley, the 25<sup>th</sup> President (1897-1901)

**1000 dollars:** Stephen Grover Cleveland, the 22<sup>nd</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> President (1885-1889, 1893-1897)

**5000 dollars:** James Madison, the 4<sup>th</sup> President (1809-1817)

**10.000 dollars:** Salmon P.Chase, American statesman who originated the national banking system (1861-1864)

**100.000 dollars:** Thomas Woodrow Wilson, the 28<sup>th</sup> President (1913-1921)

## *SUPPLEMENT IV*

### **QUIZ ON THE USA**

1. Whose name was given to America?
2. How many time zones is the continental USA divided into?
3. What were the last two American states?
4. In which city and state is Disney World located?
5. What five lakes are called the Great Lakes?
6. Which state is the smallest?
7. What are the two islands on which New York is situated?
8. What oceans is the USA washed by?
9. What is the largest city in the USA?
10. What is the largest state in the USA?
11. What is the longest river in the USA?
12. What was the number of the first English colonies in America?
13. When was the Declaration of Independence proclaimed?
14. What ship brought a group of English Protestants to America in 1620?
15. What period in American history is described in the novel “Gone with the Wind” by Margaret Mitchell?
16. What president was in office for the longest period?
17. What were the names of the three ships on which Christopher Columbus made his voyages to America?
18. What country presented the US with the Statue of Liberty? On what occasion?
19. Which American general, who became the 34<sup>th</sup> president, commanded all the US forces during the Second World War?
20. Who was the first president of the USA?
21. Which American astronaut first stepped on the surface of the Moon?
22. Whose name was given to America?
23. Who is the 43<sup>rd</sup> president of the USA?
24. Which of the US presidents was a Hollywood actor?
25. Who created the best animated cartoons in the USA?
26. Who is considered to be the Father of the USA?
27. Who is the author of the Declaration of Independence?
28. Which American rock-'n-roll star lived in Memphis, Tennessee?
29. Who was the youngest elected President in the history of the USA?
30. Which American film star is called “The Little Tramp”?
31. What is the centre of the cinema production in the USA?
32. What monument in Washington to an American President is nicknamed “The Pencil”?

33. Who is the sculptor of the Statue of Liberty?
  34. What city is Hollywood located in?
  35. What was the first American University?
  36. What is the national anthem of the USA?
  37. What memorial is built in honour of the 16<sup>th</sup> President of the USA?
  38. What American writer went to Klondike during the gold rush as a gold miner?
  39. Which famous event that happened in California in 1849 was glorified in films and books?
  40. What is the real name of Mark Twain?
  41. What is the largest library in the USA?
  42. Who was the first American citizen to earn a Nobel Prize?
  43. Who were the two brothers who invented the airplane?
  44. Which American Family compiled the first dictionary of the American variant of the English language?
  45. Which famous American document begins with the words, “We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union...”?
  46. What do the terms “melting-pot” and “salad bowl” mean to American society and culture?
  47. Which American artist chose painting mother and child as the main theme of her creative work, spent the better part of her life in Paris, and was very close to the Impressionists?
  48. What is the name of the awards given to the best movie actors and actresses each year in the USA?
  49. What is the name of the famous collection of museums in Washington, D.C.?
  50. Which sport is considered to be the national pastime of America?
- What animals symbolize the major political parties in the USA?

**SUPPLEMENT V**

**STATES OF THE USA AND THEIR NICKNAMES**

<b>State</b>	<b>Nickname</b>	<b>Origin of name</b>
Alabama	Heart of Dixie	Indian, meaning “I Clear the Ticket”
Alaska	Last Frontier	Eskimo, meaning “Great Land”
Arizona	Grand Canyon State	Indian, meaning “Small Spring”
Arkansas	Land of Opportunity	Indian, meaning is unknown
California	Golden State	Spanish, from “Island near Paradise” in the 16 <sup>th</sup> century novel
Colorado	Centennial State	Spanish, meaning “Red”
Connecticut	Constitution State	Indian, meaning “Long River”
Delaware	First State	English, after Lord de la Warr
Florida	Sunshine State	Spanish, meaning “Land of Flowers”
Georgia	Empire State of the South	English, in honour of King George II
Hawaii	The Aloha State	Polynesian, meaning uncertain
Idaho	The Gem State	Indian, meaning “Light on the Mountains”
Illinois	Land of Lincoln	Indian, meaning “Tribe of Men”
Indiana	Hoosier State	English, for “Land of Indians”
Iowa	Hawkeye State	Indian, “This is the Place”
Kansas	Sunflower State	Indian, “Swift Wind”
Kentucky	Bluegrass State	Indian, “Land of Tomorrow”
Louisiana	Pelican State	French, in honour of King Louis XIV
Maine	Pine Tree State	French, after province in France
Maryland	Old Line State	English, in honour of Queen Henrietta Maria
Massachusetts	Bay State	Indian, “At the Great Hill”
Michigan	Wolverine State	Indian, “Great Water”
Minnesota	Gopher State	Indian, “Sky-colored Water ”
Mississippi	Magnolia State	Indian, “Great River”
Missouri	Show me State	Indian, of unknown meaning
Montana	Treasure State	Latin, meaning “Mountainous Regions”
Nebraska	Cornhusker State	Indian, “Flat Water”
Nevada	Silver State	Spanish, “Snow Clad”
New Hampshire	Granite State	English, after Hampshire County, England
New Jersey	Garden State	English, after Channel Island of Jersey
New Mexico	Land of Enchantment	Indian, after Aztec War God
New York	Empire State	English, in honour of the Duke of York
North Carolina	Tar Heel State	English, in honour of King Charles I
North Dakota	Flickertail State	Indian, “Alliance of Friends”
Ohio	Buckeye State	Indian, “Great River”

<b>State</b>	<b>Nickname</b>	<b>Origin of name</b>
Oklahoma	Sooner State	Indian, "Red People"
Oregon	Beaver State	Indian, meaning uncertain
Pennsylvania	Keystone State	English, in honour of Wm. Penn
Rhode Island	Little Rhody	Greek, after Island of Rhodes (Roses)
South Carolina	Palmetto State	English, in honour of King Charles I
South Dakota	Coyote State	Indian, "Alliance of Friends"
Tennessee	Volunteer State	Indian, meaning unknown
Texas	Lone Star State	Indian, "Friends"
Utah	Beehive State	Indian, "High in the Mountains"
Vermont	Green Mountain State	French, "Green Mountain"
Virginia	Mother of Presidents	English, in honour of Elizabeth I, the "Virgin Queen"
Washington	Evergreen State	English, in honour of George Washington
West Virginia	Mountain State	English, in honour of Elizabeth I, the "Virgin Queen"
Wisconsin	Badger State	Indian, "Gathering of the Waters"
Wyoming	Equality State	Indian, "Mountains and Valleys Alternating"

**SUPPLEMENT VI**

**PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Party</b>	<b>Birthplace</b>	<b>Date of Birth</b>	<b>Term</b>
George Washington	Federal	Virginia	1732	1789-1797
John Adams	Federal	Massachusetts	1735	1797-1801
Thomas Jefferson	Democrat-republican	Virginia	1743	1801-1809
James Madison	Democrat-republican	Virginia	1751	1809-1817
James Monroe	Democrat-republican	Virginia	1758	1817-1825
John Quincy Adams	Democrat-republican	Massachusetts	1767	1825-1829
Andrew Jackson	Democratic	South Carolina	1767	1829-1837
Martin Van Buren	Democratic	New York	1782	1837-1841
William H. Harrison	Whig	Virginia	1773	1841
John Tyler	Whig	Virginia	1790	1841-1845
James K. Polk	Democratic	North Carolina	1795	1845-1849
Zachary Taylor	Whig	Virginia	1784	1849-1850
Millard Fillmore	Whig	New York	1800	1850-1853
Franklin Pierce	Democratic	New Hampshire	1804	1853-1857
James Buchanan	Democratic	Pennsylvania	1791	1857-1861
Abraham Lincoln	Republican	Kentucky	1809	1861-1865
Andrew Johnson	Republican	North Carolina	1808	1865-1869
Ulysses S. Grant	Republican	Ohio	1822	1869-1877
Rutherford B. Hayes	Republican	Ohio	1822	1877-1881
James A. Garfield	Republican	Ohio	1831	1881
Chester A. Arthur	Republican	Vermont	1830	1881-1885
Grover Cleveland	Democratic	New Jersey	1837	1885-1889
Benjamin Harrison	Republican	Ohio	1833	1889-1893
Grover Cleveland	Democratic	New Jersey	1837	1893-1897
William McKinley	Republican	Ohio	1843	1897-1901
Theodore Roosevelt	Republican	New York	1858	1901-1909
William T. Taft	Republican	Ohio	1857	1909-1913
Woodrow Wilson	Democratic	Virginia	1856	1913-1921
Warren G. Harding	Republican	Ohio	1865	1921-1923
Calvin Coolidge	Republican	Vermont	1872	1923-1929
Herbert C. Hoover	Republican	Iowa	1874	1929-1933
Franklin D. Roosevelt	Democratic	New York	1882	1933-1945
Harry S. Truman	Democratic	Missouri	1884	1945-1953
Dwight D. Eisenhower	Republican	Texas	1890	1953-1961

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<b>Name</b>	<b>Party</b>	<b>Birthplace</b>	<b>Date of Birth</b>	<b>Term</b>
John F. Kennedy	Democratic	Massachusetts	1917	1961-1963
Lyndon B. Johnson	Democratic	Texas	1908	1963-1969
Richard M. Nixon	Republican	California	1913	1969-1974
Gerald R. Ford	Republican		1913	1974-1977
James E. Carter			1924	1977-1981
Ronald W. Reagan	Republican		1911	1981-1989
George H. Bush			1924	1989-1993
Bill Clinton			1946	1993-2000
George W. Bush				2000-



*SUPPLEMENT VII*

**COMPARISON OF THE UK WITH THE USA**

	UK	USA
<b>Full Name</b>	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United States of America
	Island	Large Land Mass
<b>Continent</b>	Europe	North America
	<b>Head of State</b> Queen Elizabeth II	<b>President</b> George Bush
<b>Government</b>	Parliament	Congress
<b>Currency</b>	Sterling pound (£ 1 pound = 100 pence)	USA Dollar (USD) (\$ 1 dollar = 100 cents)
<b>National Anthem</b>	God Save the Queen	The Star Spangled Banner
<b>Language</b>	British English	American English
<b>Capital City</b>	London	Washington D.C.
<b>Land</b>		
<b>Total land area (sq.km)</b>	244,110 sq km (94,251 sq mi)	9,826,630 sq km (3,794,083 sq mi)
<b>Arable Land</b>	23.46%	19.13%
<b>Highest mountain</b>	Ben Nevis 1343m	Mount McKinley (Denali) (6,194 m/20,320 ft)
<b>Lowest point</b>	The Fens, 4.6 metres (15 feet) below sea level	Death Valley, in California 86 m (282 ft) below sea level
<b>Longest river</b>	Severn 354 km (220 miles)	Mississippi, 3765km (2340mi)
<b>Largest lake</b>	Lough Neagh 396 sq.km (153 sq miles)	Lake Michigan 57,800 sq. km. (22,300 Sq.Mi.)

<b>Total population (1999)</b>	60,270,708 (2004 estimate)	293,027,570 (2004 estimate).
<b>Population density per sq.km</b>	250 people per sq km (646 people per sq mi)	32 persons per sq km (83 per sq mi)
<b>Top 5 populous cities:</b>	London 7,285,000 Birmingham 1,018,000 Leeds 725,000 Glasgow 611,000 Sheffield 529,000	New York City 8,085,742 Los Angeles, 3,819,951 Chicago 2,869,121 Houston 2,009,690 Philadelphia 1,479,339

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## IT IS INTERESTING TO KNOW

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### EDUCATION

In the US, children must go to school from the age of 5 or 6 to between the ages of 14 and 16, depending on the law in the state where they live. In the UK, all children have to go to school between the ages of 5 and 16. In some parts of the UK, preschool or nursery education is provided by the local government for children aged 3 and 4. In the US, parents have to pay for nursery education.

#### *State and Private Schools*

In both the US and the UK, most children go to schools that are provided by the government. In the US these are known as public schools, and in the UK they are known as state schools.

In the UK, some children go to schools that their parents pay for. These are called private schools, but the most famous ones, such as Eton, Harrow, Winchester, and Rugby, are called public schools. Public schools are often boarding schools, where students live as well as study. Some British people think that children at public schools get a better education than children at state schools.

Some children in the US also go to schools that their parents pay for, which are called private schools. Private schools in the US are often run by church groups, when they are known as parochial schools, but there are private schools, especially on the East Coast, that are considered to be very good, such as the Hotchkiss School, Andover Academy, and Choate Rosemary Hall.

#### *Subjects*

In the US, national, state, and local governments decide what subjects will be taught in the schools, so children in different states and even within the same state may be taught slightly different things. Most schools, however, teach very similar subjects.

In England and Wales the subjects taught in schools are listed in the national curriculum, which was introduced in 1988, and lists in detail the subjects that all children must study. Children are tested at the ages of 7, 11, 14, and 16 to see if they have reached a particular level of achievement in those subjects. The National Curriculum doesn't apply in Scotland, where each school decides what subjects it will teach.

Some British schools have prayers and religious teaching, but US public schools are not allowed to include prayers or to teach particular religious beliefs.

### *Examinations*

In the US, students do not take national examinations as the British do. Students in high school usually take examinations in the subjects they are studying at the end of each semester, and their marks in their courses are based partly on these examinations and partly on other tests, homework, and work done in class. The marks a student gets in his or her courses are added together, and then divided by the number of classes the student has taken to produce the student's Grade Point Average, or G.P.A. The highest G.P.A. possible is 4.0, which is equal to getting an A in every class.

Students who have passed enough courses graduate from high school at the end of the twelfth grade, and receive a high school diploma from their school at a graduation ceremony which is held at the end of the school year. American students who want to go to university must take a test called the SAT or another test called the ACT, and some universities ask students to take tests in several subjects as well. Students give their test scores, G.P.A., and a record of their other achievements to a university when they apply to go to that university.

At age 16, students in England and Wales take GCSE examinations in subjects that they have been studying for two years. The GCSE examinations involve a final examination as well as continuous assessment, a way of judging a student's level of achievement by looking at their coursework (=work that they do during the course). The marks students get in their examinations help them decide which subjects to study for A-level, if they are not planning to leave school. Students who take A-levels study for two years and take A/S level exams after the first year, and A2 level exams at the end of the second year. Universities select their students on the basis of the A-level results. In order to go to a good university and study a popular subject such as medicine or English, students usually need to get grade A or B in all their A-levels. For less popular subjects, they do not need to achieve such high grades.

### *Social Events and Ceremonies*

In US high schools there is a formal ceremony for graduation (=when the students have completed their high school education). Students wear a special hat and a gown (=a long, loose piece of clothing worn for special ceremonies) and receive their diploma. The student who has earned the highest grades in his/her courses all through the high school and who therefore has the highest G.P.A. in the class is the class valedictorian. The valedictorian usually gives a speech at the graduation ceremony, and in smaller towns his/her photograph may be printed in the local newspaper.

Sports events, especially football, are very popular in US schools, and

cheerleaders lead the students in supporting the school teams. There are often dances, plays, and musical events organized and performed by the students. At the end of the last year of high school there is a special formal dance, often held at a hotel, called a prom. Most students buy a yearbook each year and their friends write messages in it and sign it.

In the UK, schools often have dances, plays, and musical events, and many students play sports. In many schools the Sports day and the school fete are important events.

#### *Universities*

In the US, students usually study at college for four years, although some students take five years to finish their degree. Students usually choose one main subject to study, which is called their major, and often choose to study one other subject, called a minor. If you major in a subject, you study it as your major subject: *Karen majored in music*. Students must also take classes in other subjects. Some universities are partly paid for by state governments, but even students at these universities must pay a lot of money for their education. Most students work part-time while they are studying, to pay for their living costs. Many borrow money which they begin to pay back after they graduate, and it sometimes takes many years to pay it back.

In England and Wales university courses usually last for three years, and students typically study either one subject, or two subjects that are related. In Scotland the university system is different, and courses usually continue for four years. In the UK, students take out student loans, which means that they borrow money from a bank to pay for their living costs, and often have large debts by the time they finish their course. Some students from poor families receive a grant from the government to help pay for their living costs. Since 1999, students have had to pay tuition fees. Originally, these were £1000 a year, but from 2005, universities can charge as much as £3,000 a year for tuition fees. The fees mean that students have to borrow even more money, so the government introduced a system which means students pay the money back gradually, after they have left university, and only after their income goes over £15,000 a year.

class	UK school	age	US school	class
	nursery school, play-group, or kindergarten (optional)	3 4	nursery school (optional)	

reception class	infant school	5	kindergarten	
year 1		6		first grade
year 2		7		second grade
year 3		8	elementary school ** / grade school	third grade
year 4	junior/primary school			
year 5		9		fourth grade
year 6		10		fifth grade
year 7		11	junior high school	sixth grade
year 8	secondary school	12		seventh grade
year 9		13		eighth grade
year 10		14		9 <sup>th</sup> gr (freshman)
year 11		15		10 <sup>th</sup> gr. (sophomore)
year 12	technical college, sixth form college *	16		11 <sup>th</sup> grade (junior)
		17		12 <sup>th</sup> grade (senior)
year 13		18		freshman
1 <sup>st</sup> year (fresher)	university	19	college	sophomore
2 <sup>nd</sup> year		20		junior
3 <sup>rd</sup> /final year		21		senior
postgraduate	university	22	graduate school	
		23		

\*Some areas do not have 6<sup>th</sup> form colleges, and students continue to study for a further 2 years in the 6<sup>th</sup> form of their secondary school instead.

\*\*In some areas children go to elementary school up to grade 5, and then go to middle school for grades 6,7, and 8. they then go to high school for grades 9, 10, 11, and 12.

## GOVERNMENT

### *Government in the US*

There are three levels of government in the US – federal, state, and local. All of these are elected by the people of the country.

Federal government is the national government of the US. The Constitution of the US limits the power of the federal government to defence, foreign affairs, printing money, controlling trade and relations between the states, and protecting human rights. The federal government is made up of Congress, the President, and the Supreme Court.

Congress is the institution that makes laws, and is made up of the House of Representatives and the Senate. The house of representatives has 435 members called Representatives or Congressmen and Congresswomen, who are elected by the people of a state to represent that state. The number of Representatives for each state depends on the size of population of the state, and each state has at least one Representative. The Senate has 100 members called Senators, who are elected by their state. Each state has two Senators. Congress decides whether a bill (a suggested new law) becomes law. If both the senate and the House of Representatives agree to a law, the President is asked to agree. The President can veto a bill, but Congress can still make it a law if two-thirds of the members of each house agree to it.

State government has the greatest influence over people’s daily lives. Each state has its own written constitution and has different laws. There are sometimes great differences in law between the different states, concerning things such as property, crime, health, and education. The highest elected official of each state is the Governor. Each state also has one or two elected institutions that make laws, known as state legislatures, whose members represent the different parts of the state.

Local government. The organizations that are responsible for local government in the US are called town or city or county councils. They make laws that affect a town, city, or county. These laws concern things such as traffic, when and where alcohol can be sold, and keeping animals. The highest elected official of a town or city is usually the Mayor.

The Law and the Constitution. Every law at every level of government must be in agreement with the United States Constitution. Any citizen who thinks that he or she has not been given their rights under the law may take their case to a court of law, and through all the courts in the system up to the Supreme Court if necessary. Any law which is found by the court to be unconstitutional cannot remain law.

### *Government in the UK*

*National Government.* The centre of government in the UK is Parliament, which makes all the important laws for the country. Parliament is made up of the House of Commons, the House of Lords (known together as the Houses

of Parliament) and the Queen or King. The Houses of Parliament are in a part of London called Westminster, and the word Westminster is often used to mean Parliament.

The House of Commons, also known as the Commons, is more powerful than the House of Lords. It has 650 members who have been elected by the people of the UK, called Members of Parliament or MPs, each representing a constituency (an area of land and the people who live in it).

The House of Lords, also known as the Lords, is made up of hereditary peers and life peers. They are not elected. Until 2002, all hereditary peers were allowed to vote in the Lords, but now only 92 may do so. These 92 are chosen by a vote among all hereditary peers. All life peers can vote in the Lords. Hereditary peers are members of the aristocracy, and have titles such as Duke or Viscount which they take on the death of their father. Life peers are given their title as a reward of their good work, and they cannot pass the title on to their children. Although their titles are officially given to them by the Queen, most of them are suggested by a committee and have the approval of the Prime Minister.

The government brings bills (suggested new laws) to the House of Commons, where they are discussed by MPs. The bills then go to the House of Lords. The House of Lords can suggest changes to a bill, but does not have the power to stop it from becoming law. When the bills come back to the Commons, MPs vote on them, and if they are passed they are signed by the Queen or King and become Acts of Parliament, which means that they become part of British law.

*Devolution for Scotland and Wales.* In 1997, the people of Scotland and Wales voted for devolution, and now have their own separate parliaments, called the Scottish Parliament and the Welsh Assembly. The UK government in Westminster continues to deal with things such as health, education, transport, and the environment. Scotland has had a separate legal and educational system for a long time.

*Local government.* The organizations that are responsible for local government in the UK are called Councils. Their main job is to provide local services such as schools, libraries, and the Fire Service. They are also responsible for the local environment, and take rubbish from people's houses and clean the streets.

Councils are given an amount of money each year by the national government, and also get money from local taxes. Local councils are elected by people who live in that area. The people who are elected, known as councillors, usually represent one of the national political parties, but are often elected because of their policies on local issues. Councils can make small laws known as bylaws, which only apply in their area. For example, councils decide which streets people can park their cars on, and how much parking fines should be.



## LAW

According to the law of both the US and the UK, people are considered to be innocent until proven guilty. This means that if someone is accused of a crime, they cannot be punished until it has been proved beyond reasonable doubt that they are guilty. If someone is found guilty by a court, they can sometimes ask for permission to appeal to a higher court in hope that it will change the decision.

### *Criminal Law in the US*

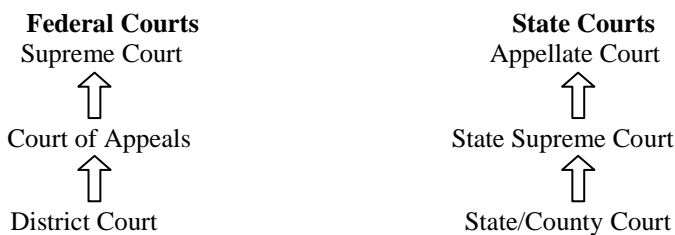
The US has two separate court systems, state courts and federal courts. State courts are used when someone has done something against the laws or constitution of a particular state. Federal courts deal with cases that concern the laws and constitution of the United States as a whole. Federal courts also hear cases where the US government is one of the sides involved. Serious crimes can be tried in either state courts or federal courts depending on the situation.

After someone is arrested, a judge, or in some cases a grand jury made up of between 16 and 23 ordinary men and women, decides whether they should go to trial. If there is enough evidence, the accused goes to court and is asked, ‘Do you plead guilty or not guilty’, meaning ‘do you admit that you committed the crime, or do you say that you did not do it?’. If they say that they are not guilty, they are sent to trial in either a State Court or County Court, or in federal cases, a District Court. Then they are tried by a judge and a jury of 6 or 12. If the accused is found guilty, they may have the right to appeal to a higher court, as shown below.

The highest court in the US is the Supreme Court. It deals with appeals from lower court and in some cases from the State Supreme Court. It is made up of a Chief Justice and eight justices who are chosen by the President. The Supreme Court decides which cases it will hear.

### *The Appeals System in the US*

The diagram shows the courts in order of importance with arrows representing the appeals system.



### *Criminal Law in England and Wales*

When someone is arrested, the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS), a government organization, decides whether there is enough evidence for the case to go to court. If there is enough evidence and the case is serious, the accused is sent to a Crown Court for a trial with a judge and a jury of 12 people. If the verdict of the jury is that the accused is guilty, the judge decides the sentence. If there is enough evidence and the crime is a less serious, the case is heard in a Magistrates' Court. If someone is found guilty in the Crown Court, but thinks that this was wrongly decided, they can take their case to the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) to be heard by a judge, as shown in the diagram below.

### *The Appeals System in England and Wales*

The diagram shows the courts in order of importance with arrows representing the appeals system.

### **Criminal Courts in England and Wales**

House of Lords



Court of Appeal (Criminal Division)



Crown Court



Magistrates' Court

### *Criminal Law in Scotland*

Scotland has a separate court system. After someone is arrested, an official called the procurator fiscal decides whether there is enough evidence for a trial. If there is enough evidence and the crime is a very serious one, the accused is sent to a High Court of Justiciary, to be tried by a judge and jury. In Scotland there are 15 people on a jury. If the crime is a less serious one, the case is heard in a Sheriff Court. The sheriff is a trained lawyer who acts as a judge. Appeals from the Sheriff's Court go to the High Court of Justiciary.

### *The Death Penalty*

The death penalty is the punishment of death, for very serious crimes such as murder. The UK has not had the death penalty since 1965, and many people think that it is morally wrong, although some people would like to bring it back. In the US, some states have the death penalty.

## COLOURS AND THEIR ASSOCIATIONS

In all cultures different colours have different associations. Here are the associations that different colours have for British and American people.

### *Red*

Red warns of danger. The expression **red alert** is used to warn of a sudden and very dangerous situation. The expression **like a red rag to a bull** means that something is likely to make someone very angry and cause them to react violently. People imagine that the devil is red. Red heart shapes and red roses are used to represent romantic love. Red clothes, and lips and fingernails that are painted red are often associated with sexual desire. Red is thought to be an exciting colour; the expression **paint the town red** means to go out at night to bars, clubs etc and have a very good time. In politics, red is used to represent communism and socialism. In the UK the labour party is represented by a red nose. If someone is **red in the face**, they are very embarrassed. It is traditional to welcome a king, queen, or president to a place by having a red carpet for them to walk on.

### *Blue*

In the US and UK it is very common for clothes to be blue. Navy blue (very dark blue) is a common colour for uniforms such as those worn by sailors and the police, and formal clothes worn for work: a navy blue suit. In the UK, blue is the colour of the conservative party. There is a joke that old ladies who support this party have a **blue rinse**, which means that they have their white or grey hair dyed a pale blue colour. The expression **blue-collar** is used to talk about social class. A blue-collar worker works in a factory, repairs machines etc (compare white-collar). Blue is connected with coldness. If you say that someone is **blue with cold**, you mean that they are very cold. Pale blue is associated with baby boys, who are traditionally dressed in this colour. Today many parents avoid dressing their boys in blue because they think it strengthens sexual stereotypes. People who belong to royal families are said to be **blue-blooded**. This suggests that they are special, and different from ordinary people, who have red blood.

### *Purple*

Purple is associated with kings and queens and Roman emperors, and in the past, these were the only people who were allowed to wear purple clothes. It is also connected with the pope. **Purple prose** is a piece of writing that has a grand style. If someone is **purple with rage** or **purple in the face**, they are extremely angry.

### *Green*

British and American people think of green as the colour that represents nature. If you describe a place as green, you mean that it is covered with

grass or trees: green fields. The **green belt** is an area of land around a city where building is not allowed, in order to protect fields and woods. Green is the national colour of Ireland, also known as the Emerald Isle because of its many green fields. Green also means 'connected with the environment'. **Green issues** are ideas about the environment that are discussed in parliament, newspapers etc. In Britain and some other countries there is a political party called **the Green Party** which is chiefly interested in Green issues. Products that are described as green are thought to cause less harm to the environment than other products. Green is used to describe someone who is young and lacks experience in a job. Green represents jealousy. If you are **green with envy**, you are very jealous of someone who has something that you want. The expression **green-eyed monster** is used to mean sexual jealousy. If someone's face is green, they look pale and unhealthy, especially because they are about to vomit.

*Grey BrE, Gray AmE*

In the US and UK, grey is connected with being dull and boring. It is, however, also a common colour for both men's and women's clothes. A **grey day** is an unpleasant one because the sky is full of grey clouds. Grey is connected with old people, and is used in expressions such as the **grey vote** (the support of old people in an election) and in the **grey pound** (the money that older people have available to spend).

*Black*

In the US and UK, black is a very popular colour for clothes of all types, and especially formal clothes. It is typically worn at funerals to show respect and sadness. Black clothes are often worn to social occasions in the evening, when women sometimes wear a **little black dress** (a simple, short, black dress with no sleeves, that is acceptable at most social occasions that happen in the evening or at night) and men sometimes wear a black dinner jacket. Black is associated with death and evil. Witches are thought to wear black and to have black cats. **Black magic** is believed to be magic that uses the power of the devil for evil purposes. The **black sheep** of a family is a member of a family who chooses to live his or her life in a way that is different from the other members and that they disapprove of.

*White*

In the UK and US, white is associated with purity and virginity. Traditionally, women wear long white dresses when they get married. White is also associated with moral goodness. People imagine that the Christian god and his angels wear white, and that heaven is a place where there are many white clouds. If someone's face looks as **white as a sheet**, they are pale because they are ill or very frightened. A **white flag** is traditionally used

by people fighting in a battle, to show they surrender (accept that they have been defeated). The expression **white-collar** is used to talk about social class. A white-collar worker works in an office, bank etc.

*Pink*

In the UK and US, pink is thought of as a pretty colour that is worn by women and girls. Pale pink is associated with baby girls, who are traditionally dressed in this colour. Today many parents avoid dressing their girls in pink because they think that it strengthens sexual stereotypes. Pink is also connected with homosexual men, and is used in expressions such as the **pink pound** (the money that homosexual men have available to spend).

# FINAL TEST

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1. The first character of Walt Disney cartoon was ...

- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| A Mickey Mouse  | C Cinderella  |
| B Tom and Jerry | D Donald Duck |

2. The most famous clock in London is ...

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| A Big Sam | C Big Ben |
| B Big Ned | D Big Mac |

3. The longest river of Great Britain is ...

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| A the Thames | C the Clyde  |
| B the Tyne   | D the Severn |

4. The highest peak in Great Britain is ...

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| A McKenley  | C Helvellyn |
| B Ben Nevis | D Scafell   |

5. The capital of Wales is ...

- |              |          |
|--------------|----------|
| A Cardiff    | C Oxford |
| B Birmingham | D Dublin |

6. The first president of the USA was ...

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| A George Washington | C Thomas Jefferson |
| B Abraham Lincoln   | D Bill Clinton     |

7. Washington is situated on ...

- |                      |                         |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| A the Missouri River | C the Mississippi River |
| B the Colorado River | D the Potomac River     |

8. The highest mountains in Great Britain are in ...

- |                    |            |
|--------------------|------------|
| A Northern Ireland | C Scotland |
| B Wales            | D England  |

9. The historical area of London where all the museums are situated is ...

- |                |            |
|----------------|------------|
| A the West End | C the Soho |
| B the East End | D the City |

10. London is situated on the river ...

- |          |         |
|----------|---------|
| A Thames | C Dee   |
| B Tweed  | D Trent |

11. The Pennines are called ...

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| A the Land Gate    | C the Highland Gate |
| B the Lowland Gate | D the Midland Gate  |

12. The longest river of the USA is ...

- |               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| A Mississippi | C Ontario  |
| B Dee         | D Missouri |

13. The highest mountain in America is mountain ...

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| A Ben Nevis | C Ai Petri |
| B Goverla   | D McKinley |

14. The largest lake of Great Britain is ...

- |               |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|
| A Loch Neagh  | C Loch Ness       |
| B Loch Lomond | D Lake Windermere |

15. The Great Fire of London was in ...

- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| A 1720 | C 1690 |
| B 1666 | D 1560 |

16. Plymouth is a ...

- |                 |           |
|-----------------|-----------|
| A dock          | C port    |
| B cotton centre | D capital |

17. The biggest London airport is ...

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| A Huston   | C Borispol |
| B Heathrow | D Gatwick  |

18. The major agricultural region in Britain is the ...

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| A East  | C West  |
| B South | D North |

- 
19. The BBC has ... channels.
- |        |         |
|--------|---------|
| A ten  | C five  |
| B four | D three |
20. In Britain children go to school at the age of ...
- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| A seven | C five  |
| B six   | D three |
21. Brighton is a ...
- |                |          |
|----------------|----------|
| A steel centre | C resort |
| B dock         | D port   |
22. The Midlands is situated in the ...
- |              |                       |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| A west of GB | C centre of GB        |
| B east of GB | D northern part of GB |
23. The main political parties in Great Britain are ...
- |                                   |                                    |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A the Liberal and the Labour      | C the Socialist and the Democratic |
| B the Labour and the Conservative | D the Liberal and the Communist    |
24. The United Kingdom is divided into ...
- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| A 89 regions | C 63 areas    |
| B 67 oblasts | D 72 counties |
25. The oldest universities in the world are ...
- |                                     |                                 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A Edinburgh and London universities | C Eton and Glasgow universities |
| B Oxford and Cambridge universities | D Harvard and Yale universities |
26. The National football team in Great Britain is ...
- |                   |              |
|-------------------|--------------|
| A Manchester team | C Leeds team |
| B London team     | D no team    |
27. Britain has a generally ... climate.
- |          |            |
|----------|------------|
| A mild   | C cold     |
| B frosty | D freezing |
28. The longest river in Ireland is the river ...
- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| A Liffey | C Boyne   |
| B Lagan  | D Shannon |



29. In the House of Commons there is a room for only ... MPs.
- |        |       |
|--------|-------|
| A 1200 | C 500 |
| B 250  | D 350 |
30. The main holiday in Great Britain is ...
- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| A Christmas        | C Banking Holiday |
| B April Fool's Day | D New Year        |
31. American Constitution was adopted by the ... states in 1790.
- |            |          |
|------------|----------|
| A fifty    | C ten    |
| B thirteen | D twelve |
32. The first three tribes in Britain were ...
- |                                |                              |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A Greeks, Spanish and Persians | C Swedish, Normans and Slavs |
| B French, Polish and German    | D Angles, Saxons and Jutes   |
33. ... is the third largest city in Britain.
- |              |          |
|--------------|----------|
| A Manchester | C Leeds  |
| B Glasgow    | D London |
34. There are ... Senators in the Senate of the USA.
- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| A 100 | C 200 |
| B 500 | D 190 |
35. The ... were real aborigines of Great Britain.
- |          |         |
|----------|---------|
| A Angles | C Jutes |
| B Celts  | D Danes |
36. A true Cockney is usually born in the ... of London.
- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| A East End | C West End |
| B Soho     | D centre   |
37. Lord Snooty first appeared in a children's comics in ...
- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| A 1972 | C 1938 |
| B 1925 | D 1960 |
38. The Prime Minister of Great Britain lives in ...
- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| A Lofton Street, 8  | C Downing Street, 10 |
| B Carlton Street, 4 | D Brighton Street, 5 |

- 
39. The coastline of Great Britain is ...
- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| A 10 000 km long | C 2000 km long |
| B 7000 km long   | D 8000 km long |
40. Only the Isle of ... has its Manx Parliament.
- |          |            |
|----------|------------|
| A Scilly | C Wight    |
| B Man    | D Anglesey |
41. The longest river in Scotland is the River ...
- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| A Forth | C Tay   |
| B Trent | D Sprey |
42. ... is the supreme legislative authority in Britain.
- |                  |         |
|------------------|---------|
| A Parliament     | C King  |
| B Prime Minister | D Queen |
43. The residence of the American President is in ...
- |                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| A the Grey Hall     | C the Green House |
| B Westminster Abbey | D the White Hall  |
44. The masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren in London is ...
- |                     |                        |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| A All Saints Church | C St. Paul's Cathedral |
| B St. Ann's Church  | D St. Abbey's Church   |
45. The flag of the USA is often called ...
- |                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| A stars and stripes | C strips and tips |
| B seas and bees     | D figs and wigs   |
46. There are ... members in the House of Commons.
- |        |       |
|--------|-------|
| A 1200 | C 250 |
| B 650  | D 800 |
47. Alaska and Hawaii entered the USA in ...
- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| A 1920 | C 1959 |
| B 1980 | D 1961 |
48. The Bill of Rights included first ... Amendments.
- |          |         |
|----------|---------|
| A eleven | C seven |
| B eight  | D ten   |

- 
49. The deepest river of Great Britain is the ...
- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| A Tyne   | C Clyde  |
| B Thames | D Mersey |
50. The Executive Branch of power in the USA is headed by the ...
- |             |                  |
|-------------|------------------|
| A President | C Vice President |
| B Senate    | D Prime Minister |
51. There are ... lakes in the state of Minnesota in the USA.
- |                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| A twenty thousand | C ten thousand |
| B five hundred    | D two thousand |
52. The tallest mountains in Great Britain are ...
- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A the Highlands | C the Cheviots |
| B the Cambrians | D the Pennines |
53. The Chairman of the American Senate is usually the ...
- |                      |                  |
|----------------------|------------------|
| A Senator            | C Vice-President |
| B Commander-in-Chief | D President      |
54. A famous English painter is ...
- |           |                |
|-----------|----------------|
| A Hogarth | C Borovikovsky |
| B Vrubel  | D Malievych    |
55. A well-known natural reserve in America is ...
- |                       |                |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| A Bielovezhska Puscha | C Yellowstone  |
| B Sophiyivka          | D Askania Nova |
56. A public school in Great Britain is in fact a ... school.
- |                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| A regional school | C local school |
| B private school  | D state school |
57. The story of Cambridge University begins since ...
- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| A 1375 | C 1209 |
| B 1310 | D 1400 |
58. ... laid the first cornerstone of the capital in 1790.
- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| A John Kennedy    | C Thomas Jefferson  |
| B Abraham Lincoln | D George Washington |

- 
59. The Speaker's Corner is in ... in London.
- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| A Burrell Park | C St. James Park |
| B Hyde Park    | D Regents Park   |
60. ... was the author of the Declaration of Independence.
- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| A Thomas Jefferson | C Benjamin Franklin |
| B Abraham Lincoln  | D George Washington |
61. Arlington National Cemetery lies on the bank of the ...
- |          |            |
|----------|------------|
| A Ohio   | C Missouri |
| B Amazon | D Potomac  |
62. ... is made up of hereditary and life peers and peeresses.
- |                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| A The Verkhovna Rada | C The Senate           |
| B The House of Lords | D The House of Commons |
63. Washington was built by the ... architect in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| A French  | C English |
| B Russian | D Dutch   |
64. Most of the British rivers flow in to the ... Sea.
- |         |            |
|---------|------------|
| A Red   | C Atlantic |
| B Irish | D North    |
65. The highest mountains in the USA are the ... mountains.
- |         |                |
|---------|----------------|
| A Alps  | C Great Plains |
| B Rocky | D Appalachian  |
66. The ancient name of London was ...
- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| A Londy     | C Londoneer |
| B Londinium | D Laundry   |
67. The House of Parliament is about ... feet long.
- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| A 100  | C 500  |
| B 2000 | D 1000 |
68. The south side of Westminster Abbey is called the ...
- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| A Bishop's Corner | C Priest's Corner |
| B Poet's Corner   | D Writer's Corner |

69. The only President who didn't live in the White Hall was ...  
A George Washington                      C Delano Roosevelt  
B Thomas Jefferson                        D Benjamin Franklin
70. Sir Christopher Wren is buried in ...  
A Whitehall                                  C St Paul's Cathedral  
B Westminster Abbey                        D St Ann's Church
71. The Government in Great Britain is formed by the party with majority support in the ...  
A Senate                                      C Commons  
B Queen                                        D Lord
72. The United States declared its Independence in ...  
A 1650                                         C 1770  
B 1776                                         D 1802
73. The mountains which separate England from Scotland are ...  
A the Cambrians                            C the Cheviot Hills  
B the Grampians                             D the Pennines
74. ... coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean.  
A The northern                              C The southern  
B The western                                D The eastern
75. Under the Constitution the federal government in the USA is divided into ... branches.  
A three                                        C four  
B five                                         D two
76. In Great Britain ... appoints ministers.  
A the Speaker                                C the Prime Minister  
B Lord Chancellor                         D the Queen
77. Death Valley which is in ... is 1.064 metres below sea level.  
A California                                 C Alaska  
B Hawaii                                        D Minnesota

- 
78. Ben Nevis is in the Highlands in ...
- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| A Ireland  | C England |
| B Scotland | D Wales   |
79. Nobel prizes for science have been awarded to ... British citizens.
- |       |      |
|-------|------|
| A 100 | C 70 |
| B 50  | D 20 |
80. Woodland covers nearly ... million hectares in Great Britain.
- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| A 1-3 | C 3-7 |
| B 2-4 | D 5-6 |
81. There are ... ministers in the Cabinet of Ministers in Britain.
- |      |      |
|------|------|
| A 50 | C 20 |
| B 30 | D 10 |
82. The ... largest party forms the official Opposition.
- |          |         |
|----------|---------|
| A fifth  | C third |
| B second | D first |
83. Great Lakes in America consist of ... lakes.
- |        |         |
|--------|---------|
| A five | C three |
| B two  | D four  |
84. The ... mountains occupy the greater part of Wales.
- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| A Highlands | C Cheviot  |
| B Cambrian  | D Pennines |
85. The Washington Monument is ... metres tall and is hollow inside.
- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| A 150 | C 200 |
| B 100 | D 160 |
86. Big Ben chimes the hours to the tune of ... music.
- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| A Glinka's | C Bach's   |
| B Handel's | D Mozart's |
87. The Executive Branch of power in America is headed by the ...
- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| A the President      | C the Vice President |
| B the Prime Minister | D the Senate         |

88. There are over ... islands in the system of the British Isles.
- |         |        |
|---------|--------|
| A 10000 | C 3000 |
| B 5000  | D 2000 |
89. The President of the United States is elected every ... years.
- |         |        |
|---------|--------|
| A four  | C five |
| B three | D two  |
90. From the European Continent the British Isles are separated by ...
- |                 |                       |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| A the White Sea | C the English Channel |
| B the Irish Sea | D the Yellow sea      |
91. In the west the British Isles are washed by ...
- |                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| A the Indian Ocean   | C the Red Sea       |
| B the Atlantic Ocean | D the Pacific Ocean |
92. The National Football team in Britain is ...
- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| A Liverpool        | C Manchester United |
| B no National Team | D Chicago Bulls     |
93. In England the national drink is ...
- |         |                |
|---------|----------------|
| A juice | C whiskey      |
| B beer  | D stewed fruit |
94. The First National Park in America was ... National Park.
- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| A Grand Canyon | C Sequoia     |
| B Walt Disney  | D Yellowstone |
95. ... has the reputation to be typically American game.
- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| A cricket | C baseball |
| B jogging | D hockey   |
96. The most widely known natural wonder in America is called ...
- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A Death Valley | C Stonehenge    |
| B Yellowstone  | D Niagara Falls |
97. The head of Great Britain is the ...
- |             |                  |
|-------------|------------------|
| A Monarch   | C Prime Minister |
| B President | D Vice President |

- 
98. The native Americans are called ...
- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| A Blacks | C Indians |
| B Dutch  | D Spanish |
99. The colours of Scottish national flag are ...
- |                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| A red and green  | C blue and red     |
| B blue and white | D white and yellow |
100. The American Motor city Detroit was founded by ...
- |                 |                    |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| A John Chrysler | C Henry Ford       |
| B John Kennedy  | D Anthony Cadillac |
101. The oldest college in Cambridge is ...
- |                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| A Clare College  | C Pembroke College |
| B King's College | D Peterhouse       |
102. The Patron Saint of Scotland is ...
- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| A St. David | C St. Andrew  |
| B St. John  | D St. Patrick |
103. The ship of Pilgrim Fathers who sailed to America in 1620 in search for freedom was ...
- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| A the Buccaneer | C the Saint Mary |
| B the Mayflower | D the Titanic    |
104. The America's Cup in the world's famous international ... competition.
- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| A sailing  | C rugby    |
| B football | D baseball |
105. The Old Bailey in London is ...
- |                    |                          |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| A department store | C Art Gallery            |
| B market           | D Central Criminal Court |
106. King Henry's wife whose name was ... was beheaded in the Tower of London
- |                       |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| A Anne of Cleves      | C Jane Seymour     |
| B Catherine of Aragon | D Catherine Howard |



107. Who of the US Presidents is represented on the two dollar banknote?

- A Thomas Wilson
- B Thomas Jefferson
- C Abraham Lincoln
- D Delano Roosevelt

108. Which of these countries wasn't the British colony?

- A India
- B China
- C Australia
- D New Zealand

109. What does the Scottish word 'Haggis' mean?

- A a national dish
- B a national dance
- C a national festival
- D a national song

110. Southern Ireland became independent after the long and severe struggle in ...

- A 1927
- B 1921
- C 1917
- D 1930

111. Britain's first Welsh born Prime Minister was ...

- A Neil Kinnock
- B David Lloyd George
- C Tony Blair
- D Winston Churchill

112. The most sparsely populate state in America is ...

- A Alaska
- B Texas
- C Nevada
- D Oregon

113. A traditional English sport is ...

- A fox hunting
- B bear hunting
- C hare hunting
- D deer hunting

114. According to the British Law a child up to the age of sixteen ...

- A mustn't be bathed
- B mustn't be left home alone
- C mustn't be beaten
- D must be taught

115. The name 'City of Big Shoulders' is given in America to ...

- A New York
- B Atlanta
- C Chicago
- D Detroit

116. The name of the author of the world famous bestseller 'Harry Potter' is ...

- A Jean
- B Joanne
- C Judith
- D Jane

- 
117. The world famous actor whose name is Charlie Chaplin was born in ...
- |              |          |
|--------------|----------|
| A Manchester | C London |
| B New York   | D Brazil |
118. The centre of American tobacco industry is ...
- |              |                  |
|--------------|------------------|
| A California | C North Carolina |
| B Texas      | D South Carolina |
119. Duke Ellington is a famous American ...
- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A jazz composer | C singer        |
| B novelist      | D film producer |
120. An outstanding event which took part in Atlanta in 1996 was ...
- |  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| A the production of the film<br>"Gone with the Wind" | C the World Football Cup |
| B the All American Baseball<br>Tournament            | D the Olympic Games      |
121. Many people in Scotland have surnames which start with MacMillan or MacDonald. 'Mac' means ...
- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| A the son of | C the family |
| B sir        | D the tribe  |
122. The subway in London is often called ...
- |               |        |
|---------------|--------|
| A underground | C tube |
| B metro       | D pipe |
123. Scottish lakes are called ...
- |        |         |
|--------|---------|
| A loch | C line  |
| B lago | D fiord |
124. The nickname for the USA government is ...
- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| A Uncle John | C Uncle George |
| B Uncle Nick | D Uncle Sam    |
125. Yeoman Warder at the Tower of London is called ...
- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| A feeder       | C beefeater    |
| B raven master | D raven feeder |

126. During the American Civil War the American President was ...

- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| A Andrew Jackson   | C Abraham Lincoln |
| B Thomas Jefferson | D Woodrow Wilson  |

127. The longest river of the USA is the ...

- |                 |            |
|-----------------|------------|
| A Mississippi   | C Missouri |
| B Potomac River | D Colorado |

128. In London there are no trams since ...

- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| A 1956 | C 1945 |
| B 1954 | D 1960 |

129. The seat of the Head of the English Church is in ...

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| A Nottingham | C Chester    |
| B York       | D Canterbury |

130. Kent is called the ...

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| A Valley of England | C Garden of England |
| B Forest of England | D Park of England   |

131. The Tower of London was founded by ...

- |              |                          |
|--------------|--------------------------|
| A Edward     | C Richard the Lion-heart |
| B Henry VIII | D William the Conqueror  |

132. The flag of the United Kingdom is called ...

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| A Union John | C Union Bob   |
| B Union Jack | D Union James |

133. The territory of the UK is divided into ...

- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| A counties  | C states  |
| B districts | D regions |

134. Only the Royal Bank of Scotland issues ...

- |                   |                      |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| A two pound notes | C eleven pound notes |
| B one pound notes | D three pound notes  |

135. London was built as a ...

- |                 |                       |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| A Saxon Village | C Angle fortress      |
| B Dane Capital  | D Roman fortification |

136. In Southern states of America they brought slaves from ...
- |               |         |
|---------------|---------|
| A Scandinavia | C China |
| B Africa      | D Asia  |
137. Steam engine was invented in ...
- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| A America | C Russia  |
| B Canada  | D Britain |
138. The largest and the most important catholic church in England is ...
- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| A St. Anna Church       | C St. Paul's Cathedral |
| B Westminster Cathedral | D St. Mungo Cathedral  |
139. The bird which is a symbol of America is ...
- |                      |                |
|----------------------|----------------|
| A a two headed eagle | C a bald eagle |
| B an eagle           | D a hawk       |
140. The symbol of flower of Wales is a ...
- |                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| A yellow daffodil | C purple violet |
| B white rose      | D red daisy     |
141. The name of the English national hero Admiral Lord Nelson was ...
- |           |         |
|-----------|---------|
| A George  | C John  |
| B Horatio | D Henry |
142. Thanksgiving as a holiday was first celebrated in America by the ...
- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| A English settlers | C freed slaves     |
| B Indians          | D American cowboys |
143. English King Henry VIII had ... wives.
- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| A five  | C six   |
| B eight | D seven |
144. The Constitution of the United States of America was adopted in ...
- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| A 1789 | C 1782 |
| B 1785 | D 1787 |
145. The flower symbol of Scotland is a ...
- |           |         |
|-----------|---------|
| A thistle | C daisy |
| B orchid  | D lily  |

146. The main street of New York and a theatrical centre is ...
- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| A Greenwich | C Brooklyn  |
| B Broadway  | D Manhattan |
147. The name given to a policeman in Oxford is a ...
- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| A ‘terrier’ | C ‘bulldog’ |
| B ‘hound’   | D ‘poodle’  |
148. American Jack London is a famous ...
- |            |          |
|------------|----------|
| A composer | C poet   |
| B singer   | D writer |
149. A person who is born in the East End of London is called ...
- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| A ‘Preacher’ | C ‘Folky’    |
| B ‘Cockney’  | D ‘Hogmanay’ |
150. The first name of New York was ...
- |                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| A New Munster     | C New Utrecht   |
| B New Netherlands | D New Amsterdam |
151. The colours of Welsh national flag are ...
- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| A green and white | C blue and green  |
| B red and brown   | D navy and purple |
152. American dollar got its name from ...
- |                     |                        |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| A the French luidor | C the Spanish doubloon |
| B the German thaler | D the English pound    |
153. All Scotsmen celebrate on the 25<sup>th</sup> of January the birthday of ...
- |                |                          |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| A Robert Bruce | C Robert Louis Stevenson |
| B Robert Burns | D Walter Scott           |
154. The American state Alaska spans ... time zones.
- |     |     |
|-----|-----|
| A 4 | C 3 |
| B 2 | D 5 |
155. The second most common spoken language of the USA is ...
- |           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| A Chinese | C French |
| B Spanish | D German |

- 
156. The symbol of Northern Ireland is ...
- |                       |                             |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| A a rose and a spade  | C a lily and a shield       |
| B a daisy and a sword | D a shamrock and a red hand |
157. Scottish national clothes for men are called ...
- |           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| A blanket | C kilt   |
| B brat    | D pillow |
158. The national flag of America was adopted on June, 14 in ...
- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| A 1977 | C 1976 |
| B 1978 | D 1975 |
159. In Britain first year students are called ...
- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| A 'babes'     | C 'buddies'  |
| B 'newcomers' | D 'freshers' |
160. The Great Fire of London occurred to be in ...
- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| A 1666 | C 1665 |
| B 1667 | D 1668 |
161. The motto of the USA is ...
- |                            |                      |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| A 'God Save the President' | C 'God Save America' |
| B 'God Bless America'      | D 'In God We Trust'  |
162. The name of the 'father of antibiotics' is ...
- |                     |                |
|---------------------|----------------|
| A Alexander Fleming | C Paul Fleming |
| B Joshua Fleming    | D Ian Fleming  |
163. Stonehenge is supposed to be a ... temple.
- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| A Gaelic | C Pilgrim |
| B Druid  | D Gremlin |
164. How many rooms of the American White House are open to the public?
- |      |     |
|------|-----|
| A 9  | C 5 |
| B 10 | D 8 |
165. According to the American Constitution a Senator must be at least ...
- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| A 21 years old | C 25 years old |
| B 40 years old | D 30 years old |

166. The main principle of the American Constitution is ‘private property is the backbone of liberty’. Who put it forward and is known as ‘the Father of the Constitution’?

- |                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| A James Madison     | C Samuel Wilson |
| B Benjamin Franklin | D Robert E. Lee |

167. Britain got its name from the invaders who were ...

- |           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| A Saxons  | C Celts  |
| B Normans | D Romans |

168. In America in the mid-1960s the Haight-Ashbury district of San Francisco gave a rise to ...

- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| A Hippies   | C Rockers |
| B Skinheads | D Punks   |

169. In Great Britain people can be employed part-time at the age of ...

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| A thirteen | C sixteen  |
| B twelve   | D fourteen |

170. The English Pennines are known under the name ...

- |                           |                          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| A ‘back hound of England’ | C ‘cheekbone of England’ |
| B ‘back bound of England’ | D ‘backbone of England’  |

171. Who of these writers and poets wasn’t an Irishman?

- |                   |                       |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| A Oscar Wilde     | C George Bernard Show |
| B Charles Dickens | D Jonathan Swift      |

172. The largest city of Scotland is ...

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| A Glasgow   | C Sterling |
| B Edinburgh | D Perth    |

173. Alaska’s capital is ...

- |          |             |
|----------|-------------|
| A Sitka  | C Anchorage |
| B Plamer | D Juneau    |

174. The tallest building of Sears Tower in America is situated in ...

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| A Chicago     | C San Francisco |
| B Los Angeles | D New York      |

175. The Battle of Trafalgar was in ...

- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| A 1807 | C 1805 |
| B 1810 | D 1803 |

176. A famous regatta which takes place in Scotland is ...

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| A Kathy Merk  | C Kittie Mark |
| B Ittie Spark | D Kuttie Sark |

177. The American Statue of Liberty was made by a ... sculptor.

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| A Spanish | C French  |
| B Italian | D English |

178. The Welsh name for Wales is ...

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| A Khlandyndno | C Llieland   |
| B Cymru       | D Caernarfon |

179. The armed services of the UK consist of the Royal Navy, the Royal Marines, ... and the British Army.

- |                    |                      |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| A Royal Artillery  | C Royal Mounted Army |
| B Royal Grenadiers | D Royal Air Force    |

180. The most northern part of Britain is ...

- |                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| A Giant's Causeway | C John O'Groats |
| B Cape Verde       | D Land's End    |

181. The Changing the Guards in London near Buckingham Palace is at ... a.m.

- |      |     |
|------|-----|
| A 11 | C 8 |
| B 12 | D 9 |

182. Which areas of Britain have most rainfall?

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| A the East and the South | C the East and the West  |
| B the South and the West | D the West and the North |

183. Where in the UK is the world's biggest annual international arts festival held?

- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| A Edinburgh | C Cardiff |
| B Glasgow   | D London  |



184. Buses in London are called ...

- |           |                  |
|-----------|------------------|
| A cabs    | C pools          |
| B stables | D double-deckers |

185. The centre of the British national newspapers in London is called ...

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| A Fleet Street | C Wall Street  |
| B High Street  | D Flynn Street |

186. The world famous centre of silver jewellery in Scotland is ...

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| A Aberdeen | C Sterling |
| B Perth    | D Dundee   |

187. The Scottish Prince who was defeated and ran away in the women's clothes in 1746 is ...

- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| A Dear Prince Charles   | C Sweety Prince Charles |
| B Pretty Prince Charles | D Bonnie Prince Charles |

188. Family colours representing the whole Scottish family and ancient Scottish banners are called ...

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| A kilts   | C tritons |
| B tartans | D buttons |

189. Early lunch and late breakfast are called ...

- |          |             |
|----------|-------------|
| A brunch | C breakfast |
| B lunch  | D dinner    |

190. Glasgow is situated on the banks of the River ...

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| A Mersey | C Clyde  |
| B Tyne   | D Severn |

191. The American Civil War began in April ...

- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| A 1872 | C 1864 |
| B 1868 | D 1861 |

192. British people are the world greatest drinkers of ...

- |          |         |
|----------|---------|
| A tea    | C ale   |
| B coffee | D juice |

- 
193. The headquarters of the Metropolitan Police in London is called ...
- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| A Westminster | C Scotland Yard |
| B Wimbledon   | D Windsor       |
194. The name of the founder of the waxwork museum in London is ...
- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| A Madam Breassau | C Madam Girie     |
| B Madam Tusaud   | D Madam Butterfly |
195. The official residence of Queen in London is ...
- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| A Windsor Castle    | C Buckingham Palace |
| B Kensington Palace | D Sterling Palace   |
196. The most famous novel of Sir Walter Scott was ...
- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| A Rob Roy      | C Peter Penn |
| B Harry Potter | D Robin Hood |
197. The legendary king who placed his knights at the Round Table was King ...
- |           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| A John    | C Luther |
| B Richard | D Arthur |
198. A national Scottish soup is ...
- |             |                |
|-------------|----------------|
| A peas soup | C broth        |
| B fish soup | D chicken soup |
199. In New York harbour ships pass the ...
- |                     |                        |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| A Statue of Sears   | C Statue of Lincoln    |
| B Statue of Liberty | D Statue of Washington |
200. The legendary magician who helped King Arthur was ...
- |         |               |
|---------|---------------|
| A Glenn | C Copperfield |
| B druid | D Merlin      |

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# NOTES

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