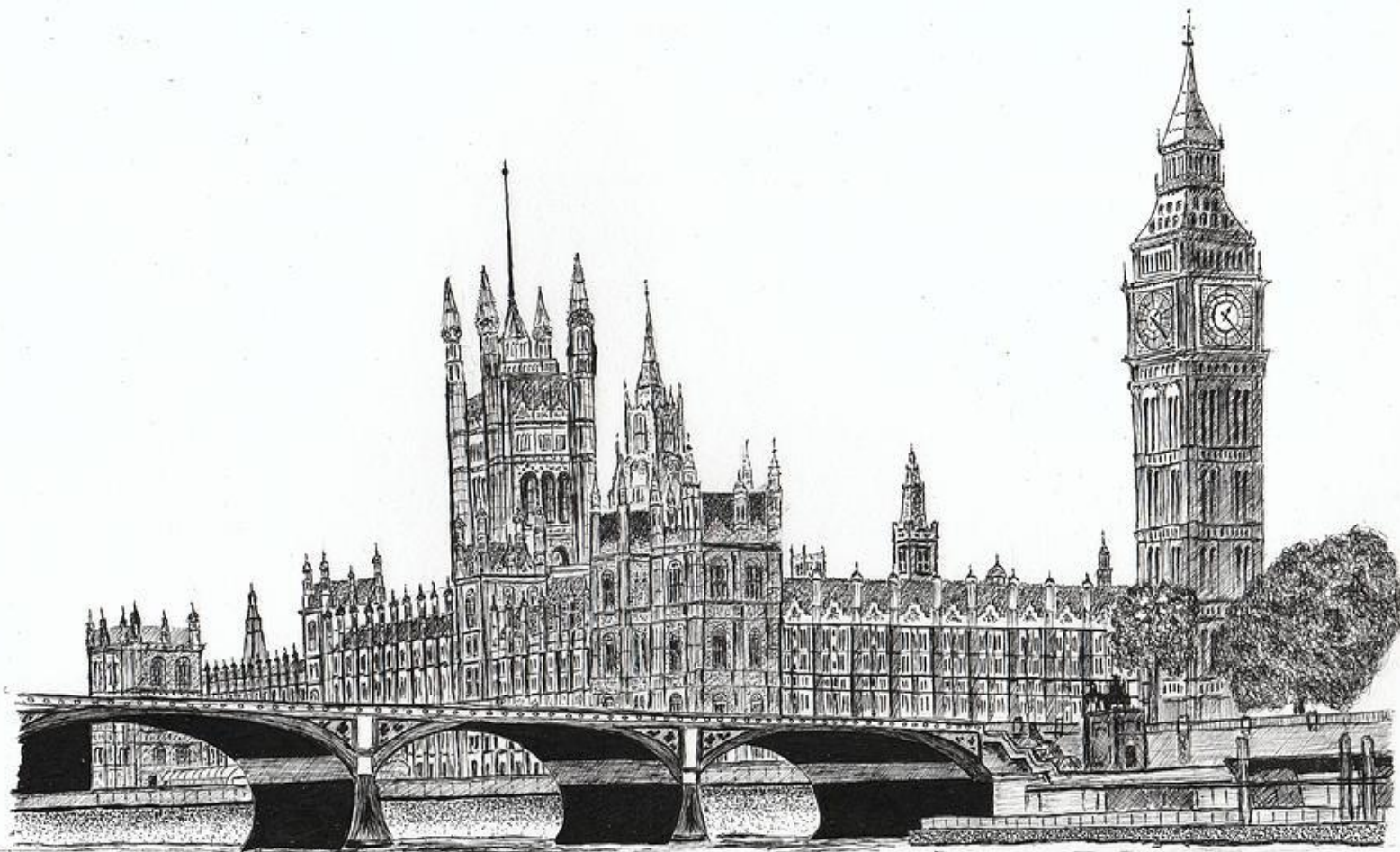


Н. Ю. Байтерякова

**ЛІНГВОКРАЇНОЗНАВСТВО
ВЕЛИКА БРИТАНІЯ
ПРАКТИКУМ**



Мелітополь 2018

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Практикум призначений для вивчення курсу «Лінгвокраїнознавство» студентами англомовних спеціальностей філологічних факультетів ВНЗ. Практикум складається з 7 розділів, їх послідовність, структура і зміст відповідають навчальній програмі даного курсу для університетів. Практичні частини розділів складаються з 7-8 завдань, спрямованих на розвиток творчої мовленнєвої діяльності студентів, формування вміння самостійно аналізувати країнознавчу літературу, використання набутих знань для висловлювання своєї думки, а також на визначення студентами рівню власних знань.

Практикум стане в нагоді як студентам профільних спеціальностей, так і тим, для кого англійська не є основної іноземною мовою.

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ВСТУП

Даний практикум створено для однойменного навчального курсу «Лінгвокраїнознавство», що вивчається студентами англomовних спеціальностей філологічних факультетів ВНЗ. Відповідаючи загальноосвітнім нормам, він розкриває основну інформацію про Сполучене королівство Великої Британії та Північної Ірландії, де зародилась англійська мова. Практикум складається з 7 розділів, їх послідовність, структура і зміст відповідають навчальній програмі даного курсу для університетів.

Практичну частину кожного розділу побудовано за єдиною схемою. Вона містить 7-8 завдань (систему яких розроблено авторами), спрямованих на розвиток творчої мовленнєвої діяльності студентів, формування вміння самостійно аналізувати країнознавчу літературу, розвиток навичок англо-українського та українсько-англійського перекладу текстів, використання набутих знань для висловлювання своєї думки. Тобто практичний блок має наступну структуру:

- перше завдання кожного практичного блоку спрямовано на фонетичне опрацювання власних назв та імен за відповідною темою;
- друге завдання передбачає пошук, нотування у лінгвокраїнознавчий словник та переклад тематичної лексики;
- третє завдання спрямовано на формування вмінь пояснювати основні терміни та концепти англійською мовою;
- четверте завдання призначено для закріплення вмінь формулювати запитання стосовно питомої концептосфери;
- п'яте та шосте завдання передбачають систематизацію теоретичних відомостей шляхом заповнення різноманітних таблиць;
- сьоме завдання містить українськомовний країнознавчий текст, зміст якого необхідно передати англійською за певним планом, що передбачає висловлювання власного ставлення до змісту;
- восьме завдання пропонує підготувати усні доповіді відповідно до запропонованих ілюстрацій, використовуючи знання, набуті з теоретичної частини, а також тематичну лексику та надані мовленнєві кліше.

Для визначення студентами рівню засвоєння теми наприкінці кожного практичного блоку наведено тести для самоперевірки теоретичних знань і тести, спрямовані на роботу з тематичною лексикою.

Різноманітність типів завдань не тільки активізує розумові процеси, але й сприяє закріпленню світоглядної інформації, розширенню лексичного складу, а також здібності до побудови причинно-наслідкових зв'язків. Інформацію, що необхідна для успішного виконання завдань, ретельно підібрано відповідно до критеріїв актуальності, взаємоінтеграції навчальних курсів, відповідності лінгвокраїнознавчим нормам тощо.

Виконання завдань практикуму сприятиме формуванню у студентів наступних фахових компетентностей:

- розуміння географічних особливостей, історії, економіки, політичної системи, культури та звичаїв країни, мова якої вивчається;
- здатність інтегрувати відомості з різних наукових напрямків та навчальних дисциплін для розуміння країнознавчих та культурних особливостей країни, мова якої вивчається;
- розуміння особливостей формування країнознавчої та ідіоматичної лексики на підставі аналізу історичного розвитку країни, мова якої вивчається;
- здатність застосовувати лінгвокраїнознавчі знання в навчальному процесі вивчення англійської мови;
- здатність розвивати асоціативне та критичне мислення студентів на підставі реалій країни, мова якої вивчається;
- здатність до творчої та пошукової діяльності в навчальному і професійному комунікативному процесі;
- здатність до подальшого професійного самовдосконалення;
- розуміння етичних і моральних норм поведінки, що прийняті у соціумі іншого культурного типу, та моделей соціальних ситуацій;
- здатність до міжкультурної комунікації;
- здатність вільно спілкуватись англійською мовою із застосуванням країнознавчої лексики та термінології;
- здатність долати вплив стереотипів і здійснювати міжкультурний діалог в загальній та професійній сферах спілкування;
- володіння основними дискурсивними способами реалізації комунікативних цілей висловлювання стосовно до особливостей комунікативного контексту.

1. GEOGRAPHY OF THE BRITISH ISLES

PRACTICAL PART

ASSIGNMENTS



1. Study the following proper names and practice their pronunciation:

The British Isles [ðə 'brɪtɪʃ aɪlz]	The Thames [ðə tɛmz]
The Continental Shelf [ðə ˌkɒntɪ'nɛntl ʃɛlf]	The Severn [ðə 'sevən]
The Isle of Wight [ði aɪl ɒv waɪt]	The Antrim Plateau [ði 'æntɪm 'plætəʊ]
The Gulf Stream Drift [gʌlf stri:m drɪft]	The Weald [ðə wi:ld]
The Isle of Scilly [ði aɪl ɒv 'sɪli]	Durham ['dʌrəm]
Edinburgh ['ɛdɪnbərə]	Emerald Isle ['ɛmərəld aɪl]
The Channel Islands [ðə 'tʃænl 'aɪləndz]	Cardiff ['kɑ:dɪf]
The Isle of Man [ði aɪl ɒv mæn]	The Royal Eisteddfod [ðə 'rɔɪəl aɪs'teðvɒd]
The Cumbrian Mountains [ðə 'kʌmbriən 'maʊntɪnz]	
The Pennines [ðə 'pɛnaɪnz]	The Southern Uplands [ðə 'sʌðən 'ʌpləndz]
The Lake District [ðə leɪk 'dɪstrɪkt]	The Orkneys [ði 'ɔ:kneɪz]
The Cheviot Hills [ðə 'tʃeɪvɪət hɪlz]	The Strait of Dover [ðə streɪt ɒv 'dʌvə]
The Highlands [ðə 'haɪləndz]	The Lowlands [ðə 'ləʊləndz]
Emerald Isle ['ɛmərəld aɪl]	Eire ['eərə]
The Cambrian Mountains [ðə 'kæmbriən 'maʊntɪnz]	Ulster ['ʌlstə]



2. Note down from the theoretical material phrases and word combinations in bold letters corresponding to the thematic vocabulary of the theme "Geography of the British Isles". Translate them into Ukrainian.



3. Find in the text the following concepts; check your ability to explain them in English, and add them to your working vocabulary:

Temperate maritime, glacial troughs, racial elements, armchair-shaped hollows, transatlantic shipping lanes, self-administrated, fishing grounds, natural scenery, the belt of variable westerly winds, depopulation, subcontinent, hanging valley, mountain masses, sparsely peopled, densely populated, natural features,

1. GEOGRAPHY OF THE BRITISH ISLES



5. Study the peculiarities of the chief mountains of Great Britain and fill in table 1.

Table 1

N	Name of the mountains	Geographical position	Medium heights	Highest point	Additional information
1	The Grampians				
2	The Cheviot Hills				
3	The Pennines				
4	The Snowdon mountains				
5	The Cambrians				
6	The Donegals				
7	The Sperrins				
8	The Cumbrians				

1. GEOGRAPHY OF THE BRITISH ISLES



6. Study the basic characteristics concerning Great Britain and fill in table 2.

Table 2

Description	England	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland
Area				
Population				
Language (dialect)				
Capital , Cities				
Rivers				
Relief				
National emblems				

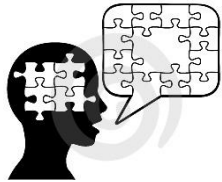


7. Make a summary of the text using the thematic vocabulary of the general theme. Emphasize: (a) its subject matter; (b) the main points described; (c) your personal impressions of the given material.

Озерний край

Озерний край - один з найбільших національних парків північного заходу Англії, знаменитий своїми шістнадцятьма великими озерами, розкиданими серед пагорбів-гір. Загадкові озера, неприступні гори, низькі зелені долини в туманному серпанку - все це збереглося тут, у гірському регіоні Камбрія, на висоті більше 900 метрів. Кожне з озер унікальне, але найкрасивішими вважаються Уіндермер, Уоллсвотер і Грасмер. Гірський

1. GEOGRAPHY OF THE BRITISH ISLES



8. Be prepared to speak about these geographical objects using the thematic vocabulary of the general theme and the following clichés:

to be unevenly (evenly) distributed
to be experienced
to be submerged
the final parting
to provide water
day-by-day weather
to be governed by the position
to be composed of
to be separated by
to take up
mountain masses
densely populated
sparsely peopled
maritime influence
broad peninsular
to be represented with

to be located
to be bounded by
to form an extensive area
to be deeply dissected (by)
on the edge of
dome-shaped
resistant rocks
to be greatly influenced by
to leave its imprint on
to affect the way of life
severe climate
natural features
to form a barrier
the frontier extends from\to
deeply indented coast
to be descended from



Ben Nevis



Lake District



The Grampian Mountains



The Cambrian Mountains

1. GEOGRAPHY OF THE BRITISH ISLES



9. Study the flags of the countries comprising Great Britain. Put down their names; colour them correspondingly.

- England (red cross against the white back-back-cloth of the flag)_____

- Scotland (white cross against the blue-cloth of back-cloth of the flag)_____

- Northern Ireland (red diagonal cross against the white back-cloth)_____

- the Union Jack _____

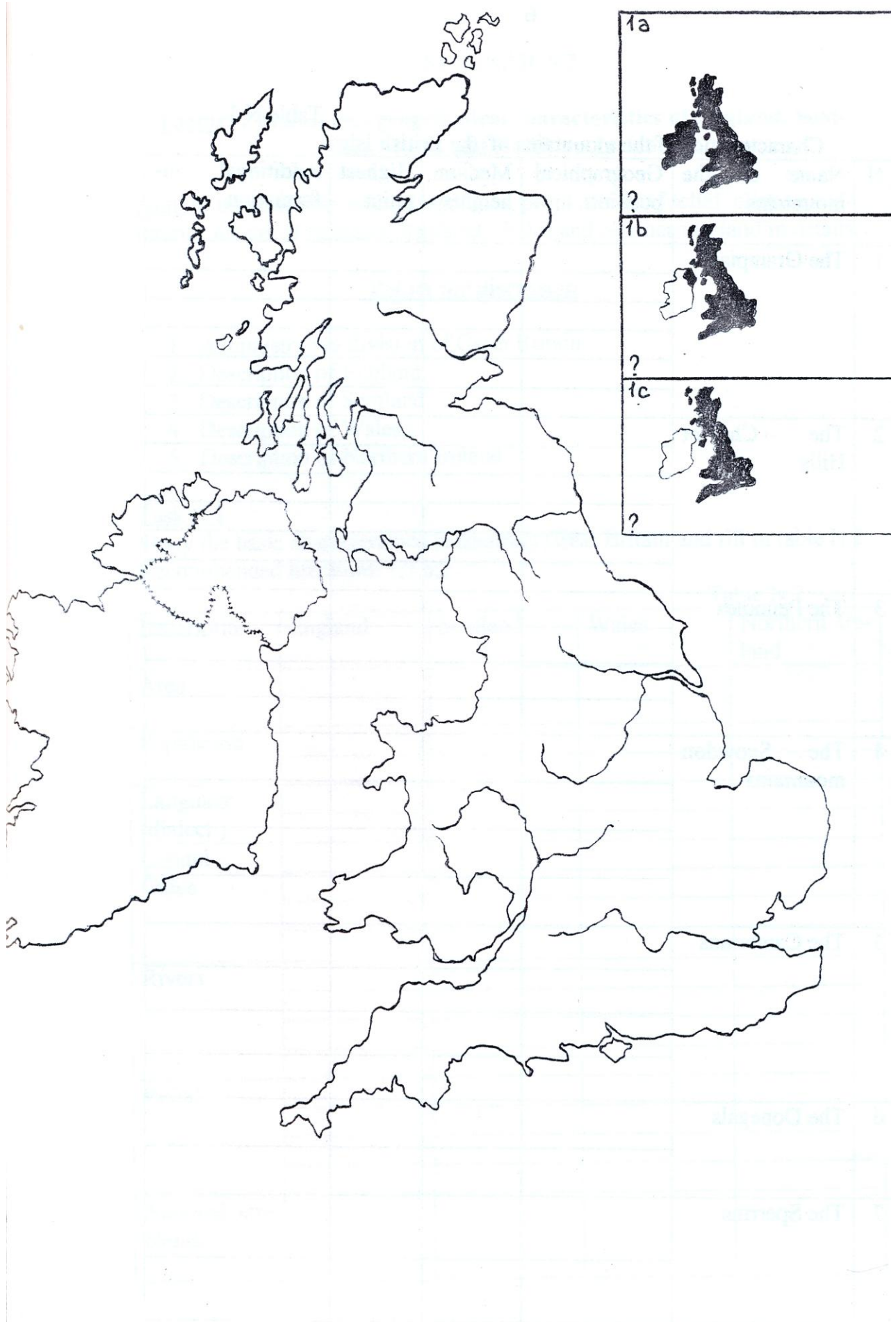


10. Plot on the contour map of Great Britain (fig.1) the capitals of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Mark the borders of these countries.

Plot on the counter map of Great Britain (fig. 1) the main rivers and mountains of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Mark the waters washing the British Isles.

Plot on the counter maps (fig. 1a, 1b, 1c) the British Isles, Great Britain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

1. GEOGRAPHY OF THE BRITISH ISLES



1. GEOGRAPHY OF THE BRITISH ISLES



11. Match the brief descriptions of the geographical objects with their pictures:

The highest point of the Welsh mountains



The Cumbrian Mountains

Natural division between Scottish Lowlands and Highlands



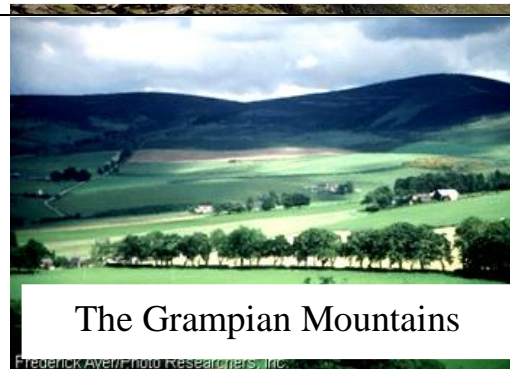
The Pennine Chain

Which mountains have a lot of lakes situated nearby, which inspired some great poets and artists?





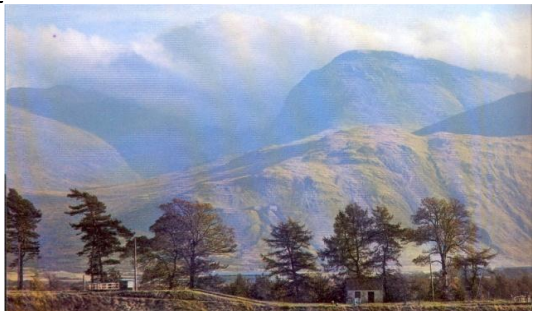
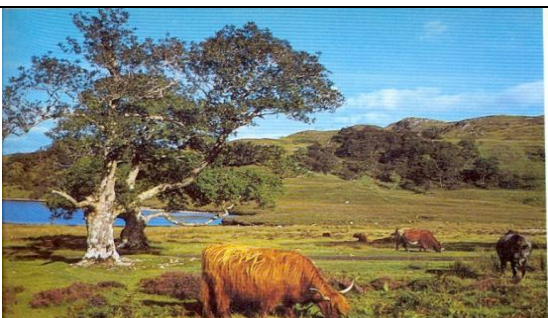

Snowdon

“The backbone of England”



The Grampian Mountains


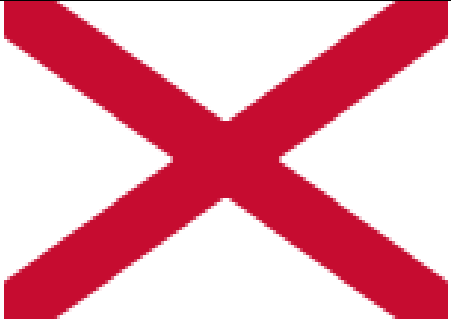
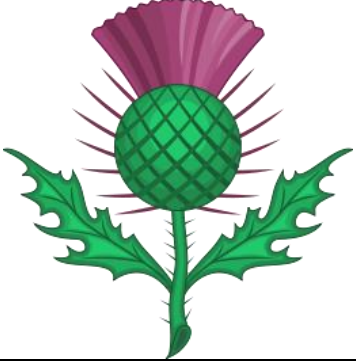



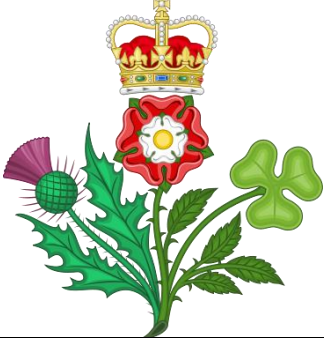
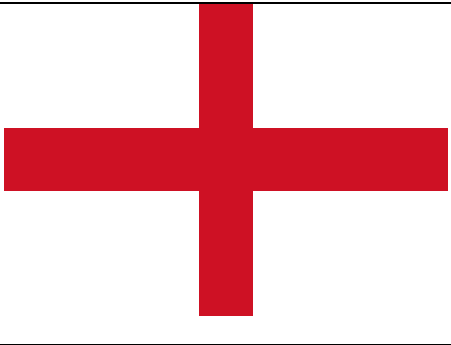


1. GEOGRAPHY OF THE BRITISH ISLES

<p>The highest pick of Great Britain</p>		 <p>Lake District</p>
<p>The land which inspired great romantic poets and where the school of poets originated</p>		 <p>The Cambrian Mountains</p>
<p>In this area Robert Burns "left his heart"</p>		 <p>Ben Nevis</p>
<p>The river on which the capital of Great Britain is situated</p>		 <p>The Highlands</p>
<p>Welsh mountains with the richest deposits of coal of the whole country</p>		 <p>The Thames</p>

1. GEOGRAPHY OF THE BRITISH ISLES



12. Match the capital cities of Great Britain with the corresponding national symbols and flags:

	Belfast	
	Edinburgh	
	London	
	Cardiff	
		

1. GEOGRAPHY OF THE BRITISH ISLES



13. Match the following geographical objects of Great Britain with the corresponding fragments of the maps:

	<p>Northern Ireland on the map</p> <p>The British Isles on the map</p> <p>Wales on the map</p> <p>England on the map</p> <p>Great Britain on the map</p>	
	<p>Scotland on the map</p> <p>The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the map</p>	

1. GEOGRAPHY OF THE BRITISH ISLES



GENERALIZING TEST

1. *Snowdonia is in the North of...?*

- a) England; b) Wales; c) Scotland; d) Northern Ireland;

2. *Swansea, Newport and Cardiff are the towns of...?*

- a) Wales; b) Scotland; c) Northern Ireland; d) England;

3. *The River Clyde is the main river of...?*

- a) England; b) Scotland; c) Wales; d) Northern Ireland;

4. *Ben Nevis is the highest point of...?*

- a) the Cumbria Mountains; b) the Pennines; c) the Grampians; d) the Donegals;

5. *Lake District is situated in...?*

- a) Scottish Uplands; b) Welsh moors; c) English mountains; d) Irish plateau;

6. *Central Scotland is often called...?*

- a) the Weald; b) the Great Plateau;
c) the Midland Valley; d) the Rocky Valley;

7. *The British Isles are situated in the...?*

- a) north latitudes; b) mid-latitudes; c) south latitudes; d) east latitudes;

8. *Cheviot sheep are found in...?*

- a) England; b) Scotland; c) Wales; d) Northern Ireland;

9. *Wales lies to the...of England?*

- a) east; b) west; c) south; d) north;

10. *The Republic of Ireland...?*

- a) is an independent state; b) has a special treaty with the British Parliament;
c) has a special treaty with the USA; d) has a special treaty with Canada;

1. GEOGRAPHY OF THE BRITISH ISLES

11. *The United Kingdom is an island state: it is composed of ...islands?*

- a) 50; b) 500; c) 5000; d) 50000;

12. *The UK is situated off ... coast of Europe?*

- a) east; b) west; c) south; d) north;

13. *Over 75% of the people of Scotland live in...?*

- a) Highlands and Islands; b) Southern Uplands;
c) Cheviot Hills; d) Lowlands;

14. *The present Welsh people and their language are descended from the ...inhabitants of past times?*

- a) Saxon-speaking; b) Celtic-speaking; c) Roman-speaking; d) Jute-speaking;

15. *River Tay is the longest river of.... ?*

- a) England; b) Scotland; c) Wales; d) Northern Ireland;

16. *Dover, Hastings, Eastbourne, Brighton, Portsmouth are the towns of...?*

- a) Wales; b) Scotland; c) England; d) Northern Ireland;

17. *The climate of Northern Ireland is very...?*

- a) severe; b) humid; c) dry; d) hot;

18. *Ireland is the ... most part of the British Isles?*

- a) southern; b) eastern; c) northern; d) western;

19. *Cornwall is a part of...?*

- a) England; b) Scotland; c) Wales; d) Northern Ireland;

20. *....are often called "the backbone of England"?*

- a) the Grampians; b) the Cambrians; c) the Pennines; d) the Donegals;



TESTS IN THEMATIC VOCABULARY

Test 1. Choose the one word or phrase that best keeps the meaning of the original sentence if it is substituted for the capitalized word or phrase:

1. The Continental Shelf was **SUBMERGED** when the vast ice-sheets and glaciers slowly melted at the end of the Ice Age period.
a) disappeared b) vanished c) split d) immersed
2. The surrounding seas are **SHALLOW** and less than 600ft (200m) deep.
a) deep b) profound c) flat d) narrow
3. Parts of the ocean **FLOOR** seem to be constantly shifting.
a) bottom b) surface c) storey d) current
4. The deep valleys, the result of **GLACIATIONS**, dissect the mountains.
a) melting b) weathering c) erosion d) freezing
5. For so small group of islands, Britain has a great variety of natural **SCENERY**.
a) landform b) life c) power d) phenomena
6. The most **FERTILE** soil is found in the low-lying fenland of Lincolnshire.
a) poor b) shallow c) rich d) acidic
7. The temperature rarely **EXCEEDS** 32* C.
a) tops b) reaches c) depress d) reduces
8. **DROUGHTS** occur, but rarely, and crops are never a complete loss.
a) moisture b) flood c) dry d) devastation
9. The occasional little **WHIRLWIND** can destroy the roofs of the houses.
a) storm b) flood c) drought d) rainfall

1. GEOGRAPHY OF THE BRITISH ISLES

10. *The number of ducks, geese and other water fowl has DIMINISHED during recent years.*

- a) disappeared b) doubled c) increased d) lessened

11. *Many of the former BREEDING areas of some birds are still numerous.*

- a) reproduction b) cultivated c) arable d) growing

12. *Cornwall is known to have the most EQUABLE climate of the whole country.*

- a) unique d) balanced c) predictable d) rare

13. *As the surface is chiefly of clay it becomes very STICKY in wet weather.*

- a) solid b) hard c) light d) muggy

14. *The Uplands are SPARSELY inhabited.*

- a) densely b) thinly c) evenly d) highly

15. *Wales is a hill country composed of rocky outcrops DISSECTED by deep valleys.*

- a) joined b) linked c) divided d) smashed

16. *MOISTURE-loving species are found throughout Wales.*

- a) heat b) cold c) frost d) humidity

17. *The REMOTE parts of the country shelter some mammals and birds.*

- a) isolated b) distant c) close d) proximate

18. *The inhabitants of Scotland are UNEVENLY distributed.*

- a) equally b) justly c) irregularly d) stably

19. *Numerous mountain TORRENTS descend from the highland masses.*

- a) rocks b) lavas c) fogs d) showers

20. *There is a large natural reserve of water for URBAN use there.*

- a) town b) rural c) coastal d) farming

1. GEOGRAPHY OF THE BRITISH ISLES

21. Northern Ireland has a common *FRONTIER* with the Republic of Ireland.

- a) treaty b) anthem c) boundary d) flag

22. Since the middle of the last century *DEPOPULATION* has been taking place in the North-west Highlands.

- a) expansion b) reduction c) growth d) evolution

23. In the west the *MARITIME* influence is seen in the mild winters.

- a) rocky b) cliff c) tidal d) sea

24. The mountains are built of old rocks, *RESISTANT* to erosion.

- a) vulnerable b) firm c) open d) exposed

25. England is somewhat triangular in shape, with its *APEX* at the mouth of the Tweed River.

- a) summit b) foot c) bottom d) side

Test 2. Fill in the blanks with the following words. You may use each word only once:

climbers

level

valleys

located

peak

ridges

trails

glaciation

points

connected

climbed

place

The Snowdon mountain group is broken by into five minor groups, whose chief, Wyddfa (Snowdon) (1,085 meters above sea.....), is the highest mountain in southern Great Britain. The region is part of Snowdonia National Park and is in northwestern Wales. The other peaks are by sharp, the product of hard Lying within Snowdonia National Park, Snowdon can be by a number of or by a railway that goes all the way to the high of the mountains., hill walkers, sightseers, and fishers have made Snowdon a popular

1. GEOGRAPHY OF THE BRITISH ISLES

Test 3. Match the definition with the correct word:

1.	Cape	a) an area of moor
2.	fiord	b) either the shortest day of the year or the longest day of the year
3.	isle	c) a group of islands
4.	island	d) a steep high rock face, esp. one that runs along the seashore
5.	shelf	e) magma emanating from volcanoes and other openings
6.	archipelago	f) a long narrow raised land formation with sloping sides esp. one formed by the meeting of two faces of a mountain
7.	peninsula	g) a gap or space made by cleaving or splitting
8.	cliff	h) the main part of a land mass as opposed to an island or peninsula
9.	moorland	i) the total or partial obscuring of one celestial body by another
10.	lava	j) a level or almost level tract of country, esp. an extensive treeless region
11.	ridge	k) point of land that projects out into a body of water
12.	mainland	l) a long narrow inlet of the sea between high steep cliffs formed by glacial action
13.	solstice	m) a mass of land that is surrounded by water and is smaller than a continent
14.	eclipse	n) a narrow strip of land projecting into a sea or lake from the mainland
15.	plain	o) an island, esp. a small one
16.	rift	p) the sea bed surrounding a continent at depths of up to about 200 meters

Test 4. Find the synonyms and group them correspondingly:

Inlet, plain, constant, mainland, fiord, sea, outback, promontory, current, chain of mountains, freeze, bay, shallow, lowland, harbor, moisture, peak, bottom, stream, headland, mountain range, top, prairie, hill, rocky, point,

1. GEOGRAPHY OF THE BRITISH ISLES

permanent, dampness, stony, maritime, equable, shoal, floor, torrent, humidity, glaciatic.

Test 5. Complete each of the following sentences with one of the words below:

bird salmon wild sharks beech

dolphin turtles mole deer mammals

1. Great Britain has about forty species of native freshwater fish, of which the largest is the
2. The saltwater fish include some quite dangerous species such as
3. Various species of seal and are found seasonally on British shores and coastlines, along with harbour porpoises, orcas, and many other sea mammals.
4. The is also widely recognized and its subterranean lifestyle causes much damage to garden lawns.
5. Large are not particularly numerous in Great Britain.
6. The largest wild mammals that remain in Britain today are predominantly members of the family.
7. There are also, such as leatherback turtles to be found in the Irish Sea.
8. Oak, elm, ash, and are the most common trees in England.
9. vegetation consists of the natural flora of woods, fens and marshes, cliffs, chalk downs, and mountain slopes.
10. Other well known species include the golden eagle, grey heron, kingfisher, pigeon, sparrow, pheasant, partridge, and various species of crow, finch, gull, auk, grouse, owl and falcon.



2. GEOGRAPHICAL WONDERS OF THE BRITISH ISLES

2. GEOGRAPHICAL WONDERS OF THE BRITISH ISLES

PRACTICAL PART

ASSIGNMENTS



1. Study the following proper names and practice their pronunciation:

The Shetlands [ðə 'ʃetləndz]

The Hebrides [ðə 'heɪbrɪˌdiːz]

The Snowdon Mountains [ðə 'snəʊdən 'maʊntɪnz]

the English Channel [ði 'ɪŋɡlɪʃ 'tʃænl]

The Seven Sisters [ðə 'sevn 'sɪstəz]

Giant's Causeway ['dʒaɪənts 'kɔːzweɪ]

Stonehenge ['stəʊnhendʒ]

Salisbury Plain ['sɔːlzb(ə)ri pleɪn]

Northumbria [nɔː 'θʌmbriə]

The Isle of Man [ði aɪl ɒv mæn]

Belfast ['belfɑːst]

London [lʌndən]

The Orkneys [ði 'ɔːknɪz]

Edinburgh ['edɪnbərə]

Cardiff ['kɑːdɪf]

Hastings [heɪstɪŋz]

Cornwall [kɔːnwɔːl]

Huguenots ['hjuːgənɒts]



2. Note down from the theoretical part phrases and word combinations in bold letters corresponding to the thematic vocabulary of the theme "Geographical wonders of the British isles". Translate them into Ukrainian.



3. Find in the theoretical part the following concepts; check your ability to explain them in English, and add them to your working vocabulary:

Self-governing crown dependency, to hold the title, to fall under control, historical remains, runic and druidic monuments, the domain of the king, designated site, sharp ridges, hard glaciation, wild natural beauty, deeply indented coast, scenic beauty, revival of the language, circular earthwork, ceremonial and religious center, flourishing port, landowner, unusual setting, to reduce the importance, legal center, to find refuge, communications center, to fall victim, medieval labyrinth, congested streets.

2. GEOGRAPHICAL WONDERS OF THE BRITISH ISLES



4. Write all you can (What? When? Where? How?) about the following concepts and notions:

Celtic Christian era, Lord of Mann, ancient forts, the Manx cat, Celtic tongues, the Shetland Islands, the Isle of Man, archaeological sites, Shetland dialect, Pictish tribal name, widespread archipelago, Snowdonia National Park, “Albion”, Lands End, Duke of Cornwall, the Cornish language, Giant’s Causeway, Stonehenge, solar calendar, the Battle of Hastings, Cardiff Castle, “fortress on a hill”, French Huguenots, the Black Death, prehistoric times.

2. GEOGRAPHICAL WONDERS OF THE BRITISH ISLES



5. Study the basic characteristics concerning the theme “Geographical wonders of the British isles” and fill in table 1.

Table 1

Name of the attraction	Geographical position	Brief description
1. The Isle of Man		
2. The Shetland Islands		
3. The Orkney Islands		
4. The Hebrides		
5. The Snowdon mountains		
6. The Seven Sisters		
7. Lands End		
8. Giant’s Causeway		
9. Stonehenge		
10. Hastings		
11. Cardiff		
12. Edinburgh		
13. London		
14. Belfast		

2. GEOGRAPHICAL WONDERS OF THE BRITISH ISLES



6. Plot on the counter map of Great Britain the main attractions of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland: a) use the name of the sights given in the table of Task 5; b) add some other sights you consider to be appropriate to mention.





7. Make a summary of the text using the thematic vocabulary of the general theme. Emphasize: (a) its subject matter; (b) the main points described; (c) your personal impressions of the given material.

Мостова Гігантів

Мостова гігантів - незвичайне природне явище, яке нікого не залишить байдужим, адже здається, що створене воно не природою, а якимось величезним і могутнім велетнем з казки. Існує легенда про створення цієї пам'ятки природи. В одному з переказів говориться про велетня на ймення Фінн Мак Кума. Вирішивши битися з жахливим однооком противником Голлом, він, аби не замочити ноги, вбив у дно Ірландського моря ряд колон і таким чином побудував міст. Втопившись, він приліг відпочити. Саме у цей час Голл перейшов по мосту в Ірландію і з'явився перед Фінном. Дружина Фінна, Ума, вказавши на сплячого чоловіка, збрехала, сказавши, що це її немовля-син. Крім того, вона пригостила Голла коржиками, всередині яких запекла плоскі залізні сковороди, і коли велетень почав ламати о них зуби, дала другий корж – простий – «немовляті» - Фінну, який спокійно з'їв його. Уявивши, яким же гігантом виявиться батько цього немаленького «немовляті», Голл в жаху втік, по шляху руйнуючи міст.

2. GEOGRAPHICAL WONDERS OF THE BRITISH ISLES

To be closely associated with

To be ruled by

To use as a symbol

best-preserved sites

prehistoric times

to be broken by

to be composed of

the most prestigious county

deeply indented coasts

geological evidence

to be occupied by

to emerge as a capital

the remains of the prehistoric eras

archaeological sites

to be forcibly joined

to be derived from

to be inspired by

to be connected by

wild natural beauty

to be descended from

principal tourist attraction

to be widely believed

to fall victim to

to find refuge



The Isle of Man



The Orkney Islands



The Shetland Islands



The Hebrides



Giant's Causeway







Stonehenge






2. GEOGRAPHICAL WONDERS OF THE BRITISH ISLES



9. Match the brief descriptions of the geographical objects with their pictures:

<p>The first thing you see when you reach the British Isles crossing the English Channel</p>		 <p>The Isle of Wight</p>
<p>The most northern islands of Britain</p>		 <p>The Seven Sisters</p>
<p>This isle has wild and sunny climate and has multicolor cliffs of Alum Bay nearby</p>		 <p>The Shetland Islands</p>
<p>This place is called the Land's End</p>		 <p>Belfast</p>
<p>The capital of Northern Ireland</p>		 <p>Cornwall</p>

2. GEOGRAPHICAL WONDERS OF THE BRITISH ISLES

<p>The capital of Scotland</p>		 <p>Giant's Causeway</p>
<p>A large group of about 500 islands and isles of which 100 are inhabited</p>		 <p>Edinburgh</p>
<p>The legend says that this geological phenomenon was built by the Giants</p>		 <p>The Isle of Man</p>
<p>This monolithic structure is of 3000 years old</p>		 <p>The Hebrides</p>
<p>This isle is known for its cats without tails</p>		 <p>Stonehenge</p>

2. GEOGRAPHICAL WONDERS OF THE BRITISH ISLES

GENERALIZING TEST



1. *Cornwall is the part of....*

- a) Scotland b) England c) Wales d) Northern Ireland

2. *UNESCO designated Neolithic site found in.....as World Heritage.*

- a) the Isle of Man b) the Shetland Islands
c) the Orkney Islands d) the Hebrides

3. *In the 19th centurywas the centre of literature and philosophy.*

- a) London b) Edinburgh c) Cardiff d) Belfast

4. *The Seven Sisters are white limestone cliffs in the.....of England:*

- a) northwest b) northeast c) southwest d) southeast

5. *This prehistoric monument dates back to 3000-1000BC:*

- a) Lands End b) the Seven Sisters c) Giants Causeway d) Stonehenge

6. *These Isles inspired many artists and composers who devoted their creations to them:*

- a) the Orkneys b) the Hebrides c) the Shetlands d) the Channel Isles

7. *This city was founded by the Romans in AD 43:*

- a) Edinburgh b) London c) Cardiff d) Belfast

8. *This place is the origin spot of the rare breed of cats without tails:*

- a) Hastings b) the Isle of Man c) the Showdon mountains d) Cornwall

9. *The native language of this place is still spread among a small group of population (in addition to English):*

- a) Manx language b) Gaelic language
c) Germanic language d) Cornish language

10. *Here is situated the National park of Great Britain:*

- a) the Grampian mountains b) the Cambrian mountains
c) the Donegal mountains d) the Snowdonian mountains



TESTS IN THEMATIC VOCABULARY

Test 1. *Choose the one word or phrase that best keeps the meaning of the original sentence if it is substituted for the capitalized word or phrase:*

1. *The Vikings ruled the Shetland Islands until 1472, when they were added to the **DOMAINS** of the kings of Scotland.*
a) treasuries b) territories c) properties d) registrations

2. *The Shetlands are extremely rich in physical **REMAINS** of the prehistoric eras.*
a) relics b) things c) subjects d) leavings

3. *The “Heart of Neolithic Orkney” is a **DESIGNATED** UNESCO World Heritage Site.*
a) signed b) marked c) denominated d) pointed

4. *The culture of the **RESIDENTS** has been affected by the influences of Celtic, Norse and English-speaking peoples.*
a) settlers b) invaders c) tribes d) inhabitants

5. *The peaks are connected by sharp ridges, the product of hard **GLACIATION**.*
a) melting b) weathering c) freezing d) flooding

6. *Snowdon can be climbed by a number of **TRAILS** or by a railway.*
a) roads b) paths c) tracks d) routes

7. *Lands End is a large **PROMONTORY** in Cornwall.*
a) island b) peninsular c) bay d) cape

8. *Tourists are attracted to Cornwall because of its favorable climate and wild **SCENERY**.*
a) view b) beauty c) outlook d) panorama

2. GEOGRAPHICAL WONDERS OF THE BRITISH ISLES

9. *England's oldest male HEIR to the throne is named Duke of Cornwall.*

- a) pretender b) applicant c) successor d) follower

10. *The region is known for its deeply INDENTED coasts, rocky cliffs, and moorlands.*

- a) serrated b) cut c) carved d) waved

11. *The craggy shores of Cornwall are the county's principal tourist ATTRACTION.*

- a) sight b) view c) outlook d) site

12. *Edinburgh is built on a series of RIDGES, separated by rifts.*

- a) chains b) peaks c) points d) tops

13. *The buildings harmonize with the unusual SETTING of the city.*

- a) panorama b) site c) view d) sight

14. *In 1685 French Huguenots found REFUGE in the city.*

- a) settlement b) occupation c) shelter d) defense

15. *The medieval labyrinth of London was characterized by the narrow and CONGESTED streets.*

- a) unoccupied b) quiet c) busy d) overcrowded

Test 2. *Fill in the blanks with the following words. You may use each word only once:*

in-depth awarded dominates panoramas

rock unequalled endeavours inhabitants

castle settlements levels ultimate

refuge defensive

2. GEOGRAPHICAL WONDERS OF THE BRITISH ISLES

Edinburgh Castle the city of Edinburgh like no other castle in Scotland, and it is in the whole of the British Isles. Over one thousand years of history sit on top of the famous Edinburgh....., and when you see Edinburgh Castle you will understand why over a million visitors a year visit it. When you come to Scotland and visit Edinburgh Castle you will see why the early of the area made their first..... here. People have always sought a safe, and the volcanic rock that forms the base of Edinburgh Castle, has always afforded the safe and position in Edinburgh. The visitor to the Castle is..... with magnificent in every direction when they visit it. No matter whether you are on the lowest of the Castle, or the highest points, visitors are delighted by what can be seen. Edinburgh Castle is every schoolboy's dream of what a..... should look like and the Edinburgh Castle website to give the Edinburgh visitor an view of Edinburgh Castle and it's history from early times right up until the present day.

Test 3. Match the definition with the correct word:

1.	dependency	a) land governed by a ruler or government
2.	druid	b) the piece of land where something was, is, or is intended to be located
3.	islet	c) the evidence of the past, such as historical sites, buildings, and the unspoilt natural environment, considered collectively as the inheritance of present-day society
4.	domain	d) a path, track, or road, especially one roughly blazed
5.	site	e) the surroundings in which something is set; scene
6.	tribe	f) a member of an ancient order of priests in Gaul, Britain, and Ireland in the pre-Christian era
7.	setting	g) any place, person, action, or thing that offers protection, help, or relief
8.	heritage	h) an ethnic or ancestral division of ancient cultures
9.	refuge	i) a territory subject to a state on which it does not border
10.	trail	j) a small island

2. GEOGRAPHICAL WONDERS OF THE BRITISH ISLES

Test 4. Find the synonyms and group them correspondingly:

Ridge, attraction, castle, domain, islet, scenery, patrimony, tribe, run, refuge, heir, settler, trail, inhabitant, island, folk, chain, range, place of interest, sight, view, estate, shelter, colonist, protection, successor, path, descendant, isle, territory, heritage, clan, palace, resident.

Test 5. Complete each of the following sentences with one of the words below:

sightseers residents fortress ancestors heritage

scenery overture prehistoric migrants site

1. One of my, who lived in the XVIIth century, was related to the Scottish kings.
2. The standing stones at Stonehenge date back to times.
3. Edinburgh Castle is a historic which dominates the skyline of the city of Edinburgh.
4. Evidence of prehistoric settlements have been found at the town
5. The site offers some of the best along the south coast.
6. London became the principal North Sea port, with arriving from England and abroad.
7. The first of the Isle of Man were hunter gatherers and fishermen.
8. The local way of life reflects the Scots and Norse..... of the isles.
9. Felix Mendelssohn composed his famous..... Hebridean Symphony while residing on these islands.
10. Climbers, hill walkers,, and fishers have made Snowdon a popular place.



3. ECONOMY OF GREAT BRITAIN

PRACTICAL PART

ASSIGNMENTS



1. Study the following proper names and practice their pronunciation:

The Southern Uplands [ðə 'sʌðən 'ʌpləndz] Greater London [greɪtə 'lʌndən]
Central Scotland ['sentrəl 'skɒtlənd] The Pennines [ðə 'penaɪnz]
the Highlands and Islands [ðə 'haɪləndz ænd 'aɪləndz]
the European Union [ðə ˌjʊərə'pi(:)ən 'ju:njən]
North-east England [nɔ:θ-i:st 'ɪŋglənd]
North-west England [nɔ:θ-west 'ɪŋglənd] The Thames Basin [ðə tɛmz 'beɪsn]
The North Wales Coalfield [ðə nɔ:θ weɪlz 'kəʊlfi:ld]
The Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Coalfield [ðə 'jɔ:kʃɪə, 'nɒtɪŋəmfɜər
ænd 'dɑ:bɪʃə 'kəʊlfi:ld]
The Fens and their margins [ðə fenz ænd ðeə 'mɑ:dʒɪnz] East Anglia [i:st 'æŋɡliə]
The South-West Peninsula [ðə 'saʊθ-west pi'nɪnsjələ]
The Hampshire Basin [ðə 'hæmpʃɪə 'beɪsn] The Midlands [ðə 'mɪdləndz]
South-East [England'saʊθ'i:st 'ɪŋglənd] South Wales [saʊθ weɪlz]
The Bristol Region [ðə 'brɪstəl 'ri:dʒən] British Airways ['brɪtɪʃ 'eəweɪz]
North and Central Wales [nɔ:θ ænd 'sentrəl weɪlz]
British Oil Corporation ['brɪtɪʃ ɔɪl ,kɔ:pə'reɪʃən]
the National Health Service [ðə 'næʃənəl helθ 'sɜ:vɪs]
The Industrial Revolution [ði ɪn'dʌstriəl ,revə'lu:ʃən]
British Telecommunications ['brɪtɪʃ ,telɪkə,mju(:)nɪ'keɪʃənz]



2. Note down from the theoretical part phrases and word combinations in bold letters corresponding to the thematic vocabulary of the theme "Economy of Great Britain". Translate them into Ukrainian.



3. Find in the theoretical part the following concepts; check your ability to explain them in English, and add them to your working vocabulary:

3. ECONOMY OF GREAT BRITAIN



5. Study the industrial areas of Great Britain and their specialization; be prepared to speak about them using the thematic vocabulary of the general theme and the clichés given below table 1:

Industrial area	Chief centres and branches of industry	Agriculture
<p>1. The South-East England (26% of the total area; 41% of the total population)</p>	<p>London –oil-refining industry, ship repairing, electronics, electrical engineering, light engineering, chemicals, printing, the manufacture of clothing, food and drink..</p> <p>Portsmouth – shipbuilding, petroleum-refining industry, aircraft engineering.</p> <p>Plymouth – shipbuilding, a naval base, resort trade.</p> <p>Bristol – aircraft design, oil-refining industry, brewing, non-ferrous metallurgy, paper-making, printing</p> <p>Oxford – university town, the producer of motor-vehicles.</p>	<p>Dairying, bacon factories, poultry farming, egg-packing stations; basic crops: barley, wheat, oats, potatoes, sugar-beet, hops, vegetables, fruits.</p>
<p>2. The Midlands (11,7 % of the total population; 15,9% of the total population)</p>	<p>Birmingham – light engineering, non-ferrous metallurgy, electronics, aircraft engineering.</p> <p>Coventry – electrical engineering, aircraft design, motor vehicles, agricultural machinery, machine tools, telecommunication equipment, synthetic fibres,</p> <p>Nottingham – hosiery, knitwear, pharmaceutical chemicals, bicycles.</p> <p>Derby – engineering centre, aero-engines, man-made fibres.</p>	<p>Dairying, pig-breeding, sheep-rearing, crop-growing, vegetable-growing.</p>

3. ECONOMY OF GREAT BRITAIN

<p>3.The Lancashire (3% of the total area; 11,4% of the total population)</p>	<p>Manchester – cotton and man-made fibre textile industry, electrical engineering, heavy production of machine tools, pharmaceutical chemicals. Liverpool – non-ferrous metallurgy, electronics, flour milling, sugar refining, rubber products. Chester – engineering, processing of lead. Lancaster – manufacture of linoleum, flour milling.</p>	<p>Dairying, pig-breeding, poultry farming, vegetable-growing.</p>
<p>4. The Yorkshire (6,5% of the total area; 8,7% of the total population)</p>	<p>Leeds – wool industry, ready-made clothing industry, engineering, aerospace industry, motor vehicle industry, the centre of the wholesale trade. Sheffield – steel industry, cutlery, military engineering, turbine.</p>	<p>Dairying, sheep-rearing; basic crops: wheat, barley, oats; vegetable-growing.</p>
<p>5.The North-East England (6,3% of the total area; 5,7% of the total population)</p>	<p>Newcastle – steel manufacture, shipbuilding, coal-mining, engineering. Sunderland – shipbuilding, sheep-repairing, making of ropes.</p>	<p>Cattle-breeding, sheep-rearing, vegetable-growing, grain-growing.</p>
<p>6. Wales (8,5% of the total area; 5,5% of the total population)</p>	<p>Cardiff – engineering, ship-repairing, making of railway wagons, oil engines, vehicles; light industry. Swansea – metallurgy (copper, tinplate, zinc industries); steel works, light industries. Newport – ship-repairing, coal-mining industry, steel works.</p>	<p>Cattle-breeding, sheep-rearing, oats-growing.</p>
<p>7. Scotland (32,2% of the total area; 9% of the total population)</p>	<p>Edinburgh – electronics, light engineering, printing, pharmaceutical chemicals, rubber production, baking industry, milling industry. Glasgow – heavy industries, shipbuilding, metallurgy, production of marine engines, aero-engines, road vehicles; hosiery, wool industry / carpets /; cotton production, jam making. Aberdeen – fishing industry, food industry.</p>	<p>Dairying, sheep-rearing, wheat-growing, vegetable-growing.</p>
<p>8. Northern Ireland (5,8% of the total area; 2,8% Of the total population)</p>	<p>Belfast – shipbuilding, linen production, electronics. Londonderry – chemical industry, garment factories.</p>	<p>Pig-breeding, poultry-farming, sheep-rearing, sugar beet.</p>

a major producer of	to be a vital economic activity
to be engaged in manufacturing	the overall standard of living
to decline in production	intensive agriculture
a center of world trade and finance	to be determined by
to face a problem	to cause a decline (hardship) in industry
to encourage economic growth	the source of employment
to be operated by	an attractive tourist destination
to encourage competition in economy	to be imported
to be exhausted,	to be exported
to depend on farming and fishing	to be suitable for
to graze livestock	to increase productivity
to lack mineral resources	to be forested
intensive mixed farming	to be limited by the climate
to provide consumers with affordable food	the leading industries
to be next in importance	to specialize in
to emerge as an important industry (as a commercial rival)	to gain a living



6. *Make a summary of the text using the thematic vocabulary of the general theme. Emphasize: (a) its subject matter; (b) the main points described; (c) your personal impressions of the given material.*

Великобританія була батьківщиною промислової революції, вона ж першою пройшла трансформацію від трудо-, енерго- та матеріалоемної економіки до розвитку сучасних наукоємних галузей промисловості та сфери послуг.

Втративши світове лідерство у старих галузях (вугільна промисловість, металургія, суднобудування, виробництво текстилю), Британія не змогла втримати світове лідерство, бо товари, що вироблялись у нових галузях, були неконкурентоспроможними на світовому ринку.

Незважаючи на всі економічні та соціальні потрясіння, Велика Британія залишається одним із світових лідерів з виробництва споживчих товарів, надання фінансово-кредитних послуг, експорту капіталу, новітніх наукових розробок у військовій, космічній галузях, енергозберігаючих та комунікаційних технологіях.

3. ECONOMY OF GREAT BRITAIN







7. Plot on the counter map of Great Britain its basic industrial areas, centres, branches of industry and agriculture (consult the table of Task 5). Use conventional signs for indicating their specialization. Sign the names of the industrial areas.



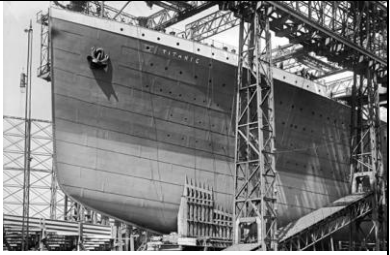

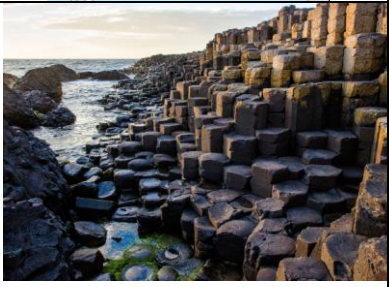


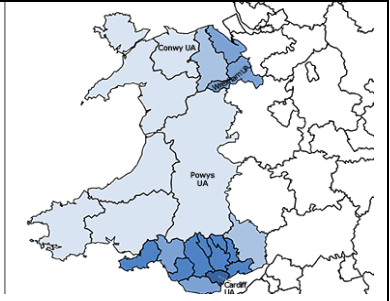

3. ECONOMY OF GREAT BRITAIN



8. Fill in Table 1 answering the questions corresponding to the pictures

<p>What settlements are called “townships”?</p>	<p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p>	
<p>Why is depopulation of the Highlands and Islands still a serious problem?</p>	<p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p>	
<p>What is the main produce of the textile industry of Scotland?</p>	<p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p>	
<p>What are the leading industries of South Wales?</p>	<p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p>	
<p>What is the county Armagh (Northern Ireland) famous for?</p>	<p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p>	
<p>What is the main produce of the textile industry of Northern Ireland?</p>	<p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p>	

3. ECONOMY OF GREAT BRITAIN

<p>What industry made Belfast the worldwide economic centre?</p>		
<p>What is the visit card of South-east England?</p>		
<p>Why is Northern Ireland an attractive tourist destination?</p>		
<p>What part of the UK is called Greater London?</p>		
<p>What are the peculiar features of London markets?</p>		
<p>Into how many regions can Wales be divided according to the density of population?</p>		
<p>What are the natural features that have favored Central Scotland?</p>		



GENERALIZING TEST

1. *Northern Ireland is the main ... manufacturing region.*
 - a) coal
 - b) food
 - c) linen
 - d) iron

2. *Kent is famous for its*
 - a) milk and cheese
 - b) fruit
 - c) tobacco
 - d) meat and fish

3. *Woollen industry is the chief industry of*
 - a) Scotland
 - b) Wales
 - c) Northern Ireland
 - d) England

4. *Londonderry is the chief town of*
 - a) textile industry
 - b) iron and steel industry
 - c) tobacco industry
 - d) food industry

5. *“Black country” is in*
 - a) Wales
 - b) England
 - c) Scotland
 - d) Northern Ireland

6. *Geographically Scotland is divided into ... parts:*
 - a) three
 - b) four
 - c) two
 - d) five

7. *Wales can be divided into a number of regions according to...*
 - a) industrial areas
 - b) density of population
 - c) mineral resources
 - d) historical division

8. *Belfast is the world famous centre of ...*
 - a) shipbuilding
 - b) coalmining
 - c) chemicals
 - d) metal working

9. *The main type of agriculture in Northern Ireland is...*
 - a) arable farming
 - b) specialized farming
 - c) mixed farming
 - d) meat farming

10. *The “visit card” of Wales is ...*
 - a) linen
 - b) gas
 - c) oil
 - d) coal



TESTS IN THEMATIC VOCABULARY

Test 1. Choose the one word or phrase that best keeps the meaning of the original sentence if it is substituted for the capitalized word or phrase:

1. Today manycrofting households still live in scattered **SETTLEMENTS** called “townships”.

- a) colonies b) towns c) hedges d) destinations

2. The region lacks coal deposits but the natural water resources are used to **PROVIDE** power.

- a) withstand b) scatter c) supply d) attract

3. Coal is not the only **PRODUCE** of this region.

- a) estate b) crop c) mill d) output

4. Many of the industries **DECLINED** in the 1930s during the economic depression.

- a) went up b) went bad c) went good d) went over

5. Among the cotton-manufacturing towns where **MAN-MADE FIBRES** are produced the most important are: Bolton, Stockport and Oldham.

- a) artificial fibres b) linen fibres c) woolen fibres d) muslin fibres

6. Beef-cattle and sheep are **REARED** on the hills.

- a) fed b) raised c) grown d) brought up

7. On the hills **POOR** soils and cooler weather make the land suitable only for sheep-rearing.

- a) shallow b) deep c) acid d) barren

8. The conifers, pine and larch grow well in the poor soils and can **WITHSTAND** the severe weather.

- a) submit b) resist c) relinquish d) forgo

3. ECONOMY OF GREAT BRITAIN

9. *In this area of high rainfall and deep valleys DAMS can be constructed.*

- a) dikes b) canals c) ponds d) rivers

10. *The climate favours the growth of PASTURES.*

- a) estates b) greenlands c) hills d) valleys

11. *MANUFACTURING industry is much more important than farming in Northern Ireland.*

- a) processing b) cultivating c) remaking d) developing

12. *The development of this industry has taken place in spite of the lack of RAW materials.*

- a) cooked b) derived c) ready d) primary

13. *The main trunk roads of the country CONVERGE on the capital.*

- a) cross b) meet c) lead d) develop

14. *London is a major centre for the DISTRIBUTION of goods.*

- a) dispensing b) manufacturing c) importing d) exporting

15. *Smithfield Market, established in the 12th century, HANDLES meat and poultry.*

- a) exports b) imports c) produces d) trades

16. *Covent Garden Market TRADES in fruit, vegetables and flowers.*

- a) handles b) produces c) imports d) exports

17. *Some industries use BULKY raw material, it can be easily and cheaply transported by boat.*

- a) high b) solid c) heavy d) light

18. *Belfast shipyards built many of the ships that CONVEYED British and Irish migrants to North America.*

- a) transformed b) transported c) transmit d) transuded

3. ECONOMY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Test 2. *Fill in the blanks with the following words. You may use each word only once:*

quantities energy mined oil fuel employees source
nuclear manufactured hydroelectric offshore wind exports gas

Britain has more resources than any other country in the European Union, mostly in the form of and natural Other energy sources include coal and power. Scotland has some power stations. Some alternative energy sources, notably farms, are being developed in various parts of Britain. In 1996 about 3.5 percent of industrial were involved in energy production.

Oil was discovered in the North Sea in 1969. By the 1980s it was adding significantly to the British economy as oil increased during a period of high oil prices.

In 1997 Britain had more than 80 oil fields. The country also owns some onshore wells, but these are far less productive.

Gas has been used since the 19th century in London and other places, but it was from coal. Since the 1960s, when offshore gas fields were discovered, natural gas has been used.

Coal was Britain's traditional of energy for about 300 years. It was the main source of during the Industrial Revolution, when it was used, and exported in large

3. ECONOMY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Test 3. Sort out the following thematic vocabulary in three columns:

branches of industry	raw material	produce
e.g. shipbuilding	coal	towels

electrical engineering	barley	colliery equipment
ship repairing	light engineering	printing
wheat	aircraft design	locomotives
oil-refining industry	sugar-beet	bridge sections
boilers	oats	heavy engineering
brewing	plates	petroleum-refining industry
rails	tubes	castings
aero engines	cars	refrigerators
non-ferrous metallurgy	nuts and bolts	ropes
paper-making	motor vehicles	agricultural machinery
machine tools	linen-thread	telecommunication equipment
synthetic fibres	hosiery	knitwear
pharmaceutical chemicals	bicycles	man-made fibres
textile industry	flour milling	sugar refining
rubber production	processing of lead	manufacture of linoleum
wool industry	grain	ready-made clothing industry
beer	blankets	“tweed” cloth
metal-working	iron ore	limestone
tin-plater industry	steel industry	copper industry
oil industry	milk	dairy industry
turbine	military engineering	zinc
rope making	railway wagons	baking industry
marine engines	carpets	wool
flax	jam making	linen
fruit	fishing industry	food industry
garments	cheese	cream
bacon	canning industry	tablecloths
guided missiles	handkerchiefs	sheets
pyjamas	shirts	liners
tobacco industry	warships	ventilation equipment

Test 4. Match the definition with the correct word:

1. township	a) (of land) being or capable of being tilled for the production of crops
2. raw material	b) goods that require infrequent replacement
3. manufacture	c) a business unit, a company or firm
4. tax	d) any substance, such as manure or a mixture of nitrates, added to soil or water to increase its productivity
5. mixed farming	e) goods or services that are bought from foreign countries
6. enterprise	f) the work or occupation in which a person is employed
7. welfare	g) the art or sport of catching fish with a rod and line and a baited hook or other lure
8. output	h) goods or services sold to a foreign country or countries
9. pasture	i) a compulsory financial contribution imposed by a government to raise revenue, levied on the income or property of persons or organizations, on the production costs or sales prices of goods and services
10. livestock	j) financial and other assistance given to people in need
11. arable	k) the material produced, manufactured, yielded
12. fertilizers	l) the total number of workers employed by a company on a specific job
13. import	m) an article of clothing
14. employment	n) material on which a particular manufacturing process is carried out
15. angling	o) cattle, horses, poultry, and similar animals kept for domestic use but not as pets
16. garment(s)	p) land covered with grass or herbage and grazed by or suitable for grazing by livestock
17. durable goods	q) combined arable and livestock farming
18. workforce	r) a small crofting community
19. export	s) the production of goods, especially by industrial processes

3. ECONOMY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Test 5. Find the synonyms and group them correspondingly:

Goods, stock, pasture, arable, sporting, engineering, rich, decrease, farming, trade, coal field, hosiery, manufacturing, dam, rearing, hydroelectric power station, ware, clothes, harvest, produce, ploughing, agriculture, craft, production, output, breeding, garments, , water power station, hunting, weir, grazing, fertile, crop, coal basin, decline, supplies, machine building, knitwear, hydro-electric scheme.

Test 6. Complete each of the following sentences with one of the words below:

Engineering monopoly hill-sheep farmland market gardening

manufacturing hand knitting mining crops hydroelectric power

1. Glasgow is the centre of a great variety of industries.
2. The industry contributes greatly to the Islands' prosperity.
3. The development of is important as it brings light and power to the whole region.
4. The Highland population concentrates principally on farming.
5. The most extensive are wheat, barley, oats and mixed corn.
6. At one period Wales enjoyed a world in the manufacture of tin-plate.
7. in Cardiff includes ship-repairing and making of railway wagons, oil engines and vehicles.
8. The high quality of Welsh coal made in this area more costly than in other parts of Britain.
9. In the lower valleys..... is richer and settlements are larger.
10. Hampshire is particularly noted for, strawberries and flowers being especially prominent.



4. THE HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN

PRACTICAL PART

ASSIGNMENTS



1. Study the following proper names and practice their pronunciation:

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	[ðə jʊ'naɪtɪd 'kɪŋdəm ɒv greɪt 'brɪtən ænd 'nɔ:ðən'arələnd]	
Prince of Wales [prɪns ɒv weɪlz]		Ulster ['ʌlstə]
the Irish Free State [ði 'aɪərɪʃ fri: steɪt]		Edward I ['ɛdwəd ðə fɜ:st]
the Republic of Ireland [ðə rɪ'pʌblɪk ɒv 'arələnd]		James I [dʒeɪmz ðə fɜ:st]
Parliament ['pɑ:ləmənt]		the Celts [ðə kɛlts]
the Norman Conquest [ðə 'nɔ:mən 'kɒŋkwɛst]		the Danes [ðə deɪnz]
the Romans [ðə 'rəʊmənz]		the Angles [ði 'æŋglz]
the Swedes [ðə swi:dz]		
the Norwegians [ðə nɔ:'wi:dʒənz]		the Jutes [ðə dʒu:ts]
the Mediterranean [ðə ,mɛdɪtə'reɪnjən]		the Saxons [ðə 'sæksnz]
The Iberians [ði aɪ'biəriənz]		the Picts [ðə pɪkts]
The Iberian Peninsula [ði aɪ'biəriən pi'nɪnsjələ]		the Vikings [ðə 'vaɪkɪŋz]
the Book of Common Prayer [ðə bʊk ɒv 'kɒmən preə]		
William Caxton ['wɪljəm 'kækstən]		the Bible [ðə 'baɪbl]



2. Note down from the theoretical part phrases and word combinations in bold letters corresponding to the thematic vocabulary of the theme "The history of Great Britain". Translate them into Ukrainian.



3. Find in the theoretical part the following concepts; check your ability to explain them in English, and add them to your working vocabulary:

Dependency, monarch, conquest, ancestry, descent, custom, warrior, bellicose people, camp, community, clan, tribesmen, council of elders, exploitation, overseer, tribal nobility, merchant, temple, granary, slavery, toga.

Стародавні кельти населяли великі області в Європі. Перші згадки про цей народ зустрічаються в джерелах V-IV століть до нової ери. Зокрема, про кельтів згадує давньогрецький історик Геродот, розповідаючи про особливості племінних відносин, про їхні міста і культури, що вирізнялася яскравою своєрідністю.

У культурному житті кельтського суспільства важливу роль грали жерці – друїди. Вони були досить замкнутим співтовариством, що володіло серйозним політичним і релігійним впливом. Вважається, що друїди походили з древнього роду аристократів, що звалися вершниками. Влада жерців поширювалася на багато сторін життя суспільства. У функції друїдів входило керівництво релігійними церемоніями і ритуалами. Жерці відповідали за виховання підростаючого покоління. Тривалий час серед кельтів існувала релігійна заборона на писемність, тому інформація зазвичай поширювалася у вигляді сказань, що передавалися від людини до людини. Найчастіше сказання приймали форму древніх міфів і легенд про казкових істот, наділених надприродною силою. З великою повагою кельти ставилися до сил природи.

Спадщину кельтів в галузі мистецтва важко назвати численною. У більш-менш хорошому стані до теперішнього часу дійшли вироби з бронзи, золота і срібла. А ось предмети з дерева та шкіри збереглися лише частково, оскільки були сильно зруйновані часом. Також до сучасності дійшли предмети художньої культури, що дуже добре відображають життя кельтів. На посуді кельтів можна зустріти прикраси у вигляді листків пальми і лотоса, що вказує на зв'язок племен з південними областями. Кельти багато прикрашали свою зброю і піхви мечів, використовуючи гравіювання та штампування. У більш пізній період при оформленні озброєння стали використовуватися образи живих істот: лева, оленя, коня або казкового сфінкса.



The Celts



The Vikings



The Anglo-Saxons



The Picts



The Romans



The Iberians

PART II

PRACTICAL PART

ASSIGNMENTS



1. Study the following proper names and practice their pronunciation:

William the Conqueror [ˈwɪljəm ðə ˈkɒŋkərə]
 the Battle of Hastings [ðə ˈbætl ɒv ˈheɪstɪŋz]
 the Norman Conquest [ðə ˈnɔːmən ˈkɒŋkwɛst]
 the Bayeux Tapestry [ðə beɪɛks ˈtæpɪstri]
 the Domesday Book [ðə ˈdʊmz,deɪ bʊk]
 the Great Council [ðə greɪt ˈkaʊns]
 Simon de Montfort [ˈsaɪmən diː mɒntfɔːt]
 the House of Commons [ðə haʊs ɒv ˈkɒmənz]
 the House of Lords [ðə haʊs ɒv lɔːdz]
 Catherine of Aragon [ˈkæθ(ə)rɪn ɒv ˈærəgən]
 the Church of England [ðə tʃɜːtʃ ɒv ˈɪŋɡlənd]
 the Stuart Royal Family [ðə ˈstjuːət ˈrɔɪəl ˈfæmɪli]

Sussex [ˈsʌsɛks]
 Wessex [ˈwɛsɪks]
 Mercia [ˈmɜːʃiə]
 Tudor [ˈtjuːdə]
 Parliament [ˈpɑːləmənt]
 Anne Boleyn [æn buːˈlɪn]
 Charles I [tʃɑːlz ðə fɜːst]

James I [dʒeɪmz ðə fɜːst]
 Henry VIII [ˈhenri ði eɪtθ]
 Magna Carta [ˈmægnə ˈkɑːtə]



2. Note down from the theoretical part phrases and word combinations in bold letters corresponding to the thematic vocabulary of the theme “The history of Great Britain”. Translate them into Ukrainian.



3. Find in the theoretical part the following concepts; check your ability to explain them in English, and add them to your working vocabulary:

Coronation ceremony, armed rebellions, harsh military rule (military dictatorship), feudal lord, registration, feudal system, nobility, parliamentary democracy, representatives, powerful subjects, to summon Parliament, to dissolve Parliament, clergy, merchant, squire, financial tussles, fortune, lady-in-waiting, the pope in Rome, instrument of government, freedom of speech, formal procedure, lavish court, forced loans, divine right of kings, to be above the law.



4. Write all you can (What? When? Where? How?) about the following concepts and proper names:

William the Conqueror, the Norman French, wave of invaders, the Battle of Hastings, the Domesday Book, feudal system, the House of Commons, Simon de Montfort, the Great Council, representatives, military dictatorship, clergy, Henry VIII, purse strings, lady-in-waiting, Catherine of Aragon, Anne Boleyn, the Church of England, revolutionary change, Reformation Parliament, James I, Charles I, Magna Carta.



5. Study the theoretical material of Part II (the history of the origin of the Church of England) and fill in table 1.

Table 1

No	Main points	Description
1	historical period	
2	historical figures	
3	the cause and effect	
4	the course of events	



6. *Make a summary of the text using the thematic vocabulary of the general theme. Emphasize: (a) its subject matter; (b) the main points described; (c) your personal impressions of the given material.*

Сорок п'ять років правління Єлизавети I Тюдор в Англії залишило помітний слід у розвитку цієї країни, а сама королева стала однією з найпопулярніших персон в історії острова. Однак єдиної думки з приводу особистості Єлизавети та її ролі у формуванні державної політики не існує. Є версія, представники якої вважають, що Єлизавета не була мудрим і сильним державним діячем, що проводив розумну політичну лінію згідно інтересам своєї країни. Вона була вкрай непослідовним і нерішучим монархом, що прагнув лише зберегти унітарність власної країни. Її багаторічне правління протрималося завдяки мужності, наполегливості та талантам державного секретаря Вільяма Сесіла. Як тільки Сесіла не стало, миттєво вся видима міць Єлизаветинської держави зруйнувалася: виявилось, що жодна проблема в державі не вирішена остаточно. Якову I належало виводити країну з важкої економічної кризи і розбиратися з численними незакінченими війнами. Єлизавета так і не вирішила один з найголовніших етико-політичних питань: питання релігії. Через свого більш ніж лояльного ставлення до католиків Єлизавета створила колосальну проблему радикалів. Але величезна більшість істориків і літераторів вважає, що королева багато зробила для того щоб рідко населену й небагату країну вивести в лідери європейської політики і торгівлі. З її ім'ям пов'язують перемогу над Великою Армадою Іспанії, відродження культури та початок колоніального освоєння Північної Америки. Її посмертна репутація великої королеви - наслідок того, що, стурбована особистою безпекою та збереженням своєї влади, Єлизавета об'єктивно сприяла тривалому періоду відносно мирного розвитку країни. Її нерішучість і обережність вберегли Англію від зовнішньополітичних військових авантур або крайнощів релігійної боротьби. Звичайно, особисті якості королеви аж ніяк не були переважаючим фактором розвитку англійської економіки та суспільного життя цього періоду: швидкий розвиток буржуазних відносин, зростання впливу джентрі, посилення самостійності палати громад стали наслідком тривалого шляху історичного розвитку країни.

an instrument of government
to govern with the advice of
to abolish the pope's power
the most powerful subjects
to get the right to vote
to be experienced in
to raise money by underhand means

by right of conquest
to possess property
to be established
to claim privileges
to come to the throne
to break ancient laws
to be imposed



William I



Henry VIII



Charles I



James I



8. Plot on the counter map of Great Britain the geography of tribes settlement; mark the names of the peoples and the corresponding historical period.



PART III

PRACTICAL PART

ASSIGNMENTS



1. Study the following proper names and practice their pronunciation:

Roman Catholicism [ˈrəʊmən kəˈθɒlɪsɪzəm]

the House of Commons [ðə haʊs ɒv ˈkɒmənz]

the House of Lords [ðə haʊs ɒv lɔːdz]

Oliver Cromwell [ˈɒlɪvə ˈkrɒmwəl]

Richard Cromwell [ˈrɪtʃəd ˈkrɒmwəl]

William of Orange [ˈwɪljəm ɒv ˈɒrɪndʒ]

Glorious Revolution [ˈɡlɔːrɪəs ˌrevəˈluːʃən]

Buckingham Palace [ˈbʌkɪŋəm ˈpælis]

the French Revolution [ðə frɛntʃ ˌrevəˈluːʃən]

the Great Reform Bill [ðə greɪt ˌriːˈfɔːm bɪl]

'meəri]

the Civil War [ðə ˈsɪvl wɔː]

Catholic [ˈkæθəlɪk]

Mary I [ˈmeəri ðə fɜːst]

Lord Protector [lɔːd prəˈtektə]

Charles II [tʃɑːlz ðə ˈsekənd]

James II [dʒeɪmz ðə ˈsekənd]

Hanoverians [ˌhænəʊˈvɪəriənz]

the Bill of Rights [ðə bɪl ɒv raɪts]

the Royalists [ðə ˈrɔɪəlɪsts]

Bloody Mary [ˈblʌdi



2. Note down from the theoretical part phrases and word combinations in bold letters corresponding to the thematic vocabulary of the theme “The history of Great Britain”. Translate them into Ukrainian.



3. Find in the theoretical part the following concepts; check your ability to explain them in English, and add them to your working vocabulary:

Royal powers, execution, republic, politician, forced loans, authority, plots, armed force, monarchy, exile, subjects, religious beliefs, to suspend laws, joint sovereigns, disputes, rightful liberties, to tamper with law, freedom of speech, successor, to take charge of meetings, chairmanship, to put forward the bills, to have a say, titles, to air the views, to present petitions.



4. Write all you can (What? When? Where? How?) about the following concepts and proper names:

The Civil War, Oliver Cromwell, New Model Army, the Royalists, the basis of government, royalist plots, Charles II, Roman Catholicism, Glorious Revolution, joint sovereigns, The Bill of Rights, advisers, Hanoverians, the House of Lords, the House of Commons, violent revolution, demonstrations.



5. Study the theoretical material of Part III and fill in table 1.

Table 1

Date	Historical event	Significance
1642-1649		
1660		
1688		
1689		



6. Make a summary of the text using the thematic vocabulary of the general theme. Emphasize: (a) its subject matter; (b) the main points described; (c) your personal impressions of the given material.

Ані завдяки своєму родоводу, ані за освіченістю Кромвель не міг претендувати на високу посаду в англійському парламенті. Це був міцний сільський трудівник-пуританин, дуже віруюча в Бога людина. Як політик він народився в 1628 році, коли жителі невеликого містечка неподалік від Лондона обрали його депутатом до парламенту. Кромвель вимовив там приголомшливу промову. Він виступив проти Папи Римського та проти підступності єзуїтів. Король Карл I злякався такої активності й розпустив парламент. Кромвель повернувся додому, зайнявся самоосвітою і своїм господарством.

Через 12 років Кромвель знову зустрівся з королем. Він знову вимовив в парламенті приголомшливу промову, що у ній він закликав до зміщення монарха. Коли в 1642 році почалася Громадянська війна, на чолі парламентської армії був поставлений Кромвель. Він не мав військової освіти, ніколи не брав участі в боях, але всьому навчався на ходу. Він запрошував до себе на службу тільки істинно віруючих, готових віддати своє життя за ідеали пуританства. Він вимагав дотримуватися принципу справедливості: не чіпати мирних громадян, не вдаватися до пограбувань і насильства.

В 1645 році в битві проти королівських військ при Несбі війська Кромвеля здобули переконливу перемогу. Осоромлений Карл втік до Шотландії. Це була поразка монархії, ураження абсолютизму, з якого почалося становлення республіки. Парламент оголосив короля зрадником, якого слід було зловити і стратити. Карла схопили на острові Уайт і доставили в Лондон. 30 січня 1649 року Карлу I як зраднику, тирану та ворогові вітчизни відрубали голову. Його страта для більшості британців означала кінець монархії.

В 1653 Кромвеля призначили лордом-протектором, вся влада зосередилася в його руках, парламент був розпущений. Але Кромвель не вмів керувати «мирним життям». Він створив військову раду, розділив країну на 12 військових губернаторств з керованими особисто ним генерал-майорами. Економічне становище в країні поступово вирівнювалося. Англія ставала могутньою військовою і морською державою. Але Кромвелю, як і його попереднику, не вистачало грошей. Він змушений був скликати парламент, щоб налагодити збір податків.

Помер Кромвель несподівано. Ходили чутки, що його отруїли. Поховали його з великими почестями в Вестмінстерському абатстві. Але в

To maintain the order
 to dissolve Parliament
 to summon Parliament
 to declare a republic
 to be strongly rooted
 to be knocked off balance
 to suspend laws
 to make smb. to retire
 to be proclaimed king
 to restore Roman Catholicism
 to claim the right
 to come out peacefully
 to limit (to reduce) the powers
 to protect rightful liberties
 to hand over chairmanship to
 to stage demonstrations

to be succeeded by
 to do away with
 to rally round
 to gain a victory
 to go into exile
 to do much good for
 to have a say
 to come about
 to tamper with
 to take charge of
 to bar from the throne
 to achieve one's aims
 to share in the power
 to air one's views
 to present petitions
 to put forward the bills



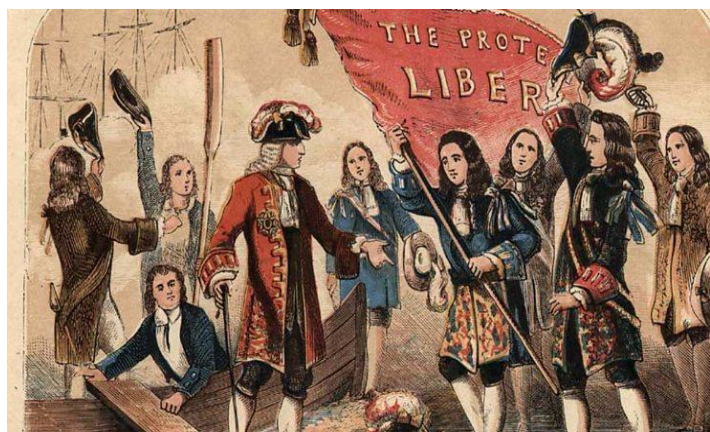
The Civil War



The Bill of Rights



Restoration of the monarchy



The Glorious Revolution

PART IV
PRACTICAL PART

ASSIGNMENTS



1. Study the following proper names and practice their pronunciation:

The Industrial Revolution [ði m' dʌstriəl ,revə' lu:ʃən]	Punch [pʌntʃ]
James Hargreaves [dʒeɪmz 'hɑ:ɡri:vz]	George V [dʒɔ:dʒ ðə fɪfθ]
James Watt [dʒeɪmz wɒt]	John Kay [dʒɒn keɪ]
Rotten Boroughs ['rɒtn 'bʌrəz]	St Peter's Fields [seɪt 'pi:təz fi:ldz]
the First Reform Act [ðə fɜ:st ,ri:'fɔ:m ækt]	Peterloo ['pi:təlu:]
the Poor Law Amendment Act [ðə puə lɔ: ə'mendmənt ækt]	
the People's Charter [ðə 'pi:plz 'ʃɑ:tə]	Elizabeth Fry [i' lɪzəbəθ fraɪ]
Thomas Attwood ['tɒməs ætwu:d]	the Factory Act [ðə 'fæktəri ækt]
Benjamin Disraeli ['bendʒəmɪn dizræli]	the Collieries Act [ðə 'kɒljəri:z ækt]
William Gladstone ['wɪljəm 'glædstən]	the Labour Party [ðə 'leɪbə 'pɑ:ti]
the First World War [ðə fɜ:st wɜ:ld wɔ:]	Edward VII ['edwəd ðə 'sevnθ]
David Lloyd George ['deɪvɪd lɔɪd dʒɔ:dʒ]	Vanity Fair ['vænɪti feə]
the Representation of the People Act [ðə ,reprɪzen'teɪʃən ɒv ðə 'pi:pl ækt]	the Tattler [ðə 'tætlə]
Emmeline Pankhurst [emɛlɪn pænkɜ:st]	
the Conservative Party [ðə kən'sɜ:vətɪv 'pɑ:ti]	
the Women's Social and Political Union [ðə 'wɪmɪnz 'səʊʃəl ænd pə' lɪtɪkəl ju:njən]	
the Grand National Consolidated Trades Union [ðə grænd 'næʃənəl kən'sɒlɪdeɪtɪd treɪdz 'ju:njən]	



2. Note down from the theoretical part phrases and word combinations in bold letters corresponding to the thematic vocabulary of the theme "The history of Great Britain". Translate them into Ukrainian.



3. Find in the theoretical part the following concepts; check your ability to explain them in English, and add them to your working vocabulary:



5. Study the theoretical material of Part IV and fill in table 1.

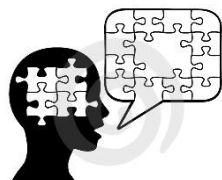
Table 1

Date	Historical event	Significance
1601		
1789-1832		
1819		
1834		
1839		
1903		
1929		



6. Make a summary of the text using the thematic vocabulary of the general theme. Emphasize: (a) its subject matter; (b) the main points described; (c) your personal impressions of the given material.

Королева Вікторія сама жила за певними правилами й розпорядком дня і вимагала того ж від своїх підданих. Користуючись своїм положенням монарха, вона власноручно розробляла правила етикету. Прагнення англійців додержуватися так званого «вікторіанського» етикету приймалося рештою народів світу за англійську манірність, чудово зображену в «Алісі в країні чудес» і розповідях про Шерлока Холмса й доктора Ватсона. Вікторіанську епоху часом згадують як епоху порядку й високих моральних принципів. Однак правління королеви відзначилось не тільки створенням нових моральних максим. У 1851 році у Лондоні відбулася Перша Всесвітня виставка, на якій були зібрані досягнення передової думки з усіх країн світу. Представлені в Кришталевому палаці експонати дали поштовх не тільки фантазіям Жуля Верна, але й реальному науково-технічному прогресу. Новаторство торкнулося всіх сторін життя: від перших у світі електродвигунів до бутерброда лорда Сендвіча. Найбільший флот з найсучаснішим озброєнням (перші броненосці з'явилися в Англії) дозволив Великій Британії розширити свої колоніальні володіння, зібравши під короною 40 країн та ставши, таким чином, найпершою колоніальною імперією в історії. Англія була центром світу, а англієць (подібно американцеві сьогодні) почував себе як удома майже в будь-якій точці земної кулі. Редьярд Кіплінг, «співець британського імперіалізму», оспівував у своїх баладах «тягар білої людини», що цивілізовані англійці мужньо несуть у колоніях серед тубільців, цих «похмурих» бентежних дикунів. Але час ішов і золота доба Британської імперії підходила до завершення. Старіючій королеві важко було встояти проти натиску проамериканської буржуазії, що потребувала більш агресивної зовнішньої політики. Королева намагалася влагодити всі справи по-домашньому, влаштовуючи шлюби своїх родичів зі членами монарших родин. 22 січня 1901 року у замському маєтку Осборн королева Вікторія доживала свою останню годину. Важка 82-літня жінка, що пересувалася за допомогою крісла-коляски, не втратила ілюзій про особливе призначення своєї влади й бажання правити. Увечері королеви не стало, а наступного дня ранком її старший син і спадкоємець престолу принц Уельський, хрещений під ім'ям Альберта Едуарда, відправився в Лондон. Тут у Сент-Джеймському палаці на засіданні Таємної ради його проголосили королем, клятву прийняв архієпископ Кентерберійський Фредерик Темп.



7. *Be prepared to speak about these events using the thematic vocabulary of the general theme and the following clichés:*

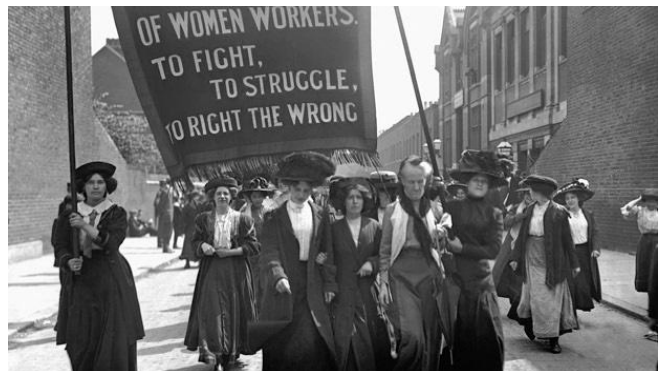
- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| to challenge the economic and social interests | to enlist the support |
| to increase the amount of work | to remain illegal |
| to revolutionize factory practice | to patent an invention |
| to put smb. out of work | to raise to the peerage |
| to wreck machines | to receive education |
| to be represented in Parliament | the age of aristocratic excess |
| to oppose (to reject) a bill | to be imprisoned |

to relieve poverty
 to receive help from the State
 to enter a workhouse
 universal male suffrage
 the right to stand for election
 to present petitions
 to fulfil the main demand
 to grant the right to vote
 an experienced fighter
 to deserve the right to vote
 to coordinate action among the unions
 to form unions collectively
 to threaten one's financial existence
 to introduce the people's budget
 to encourage the population to "buy British"

to be arrested
 voting by ballot
 to ascend the throne
 to be chronicled
 to hold firm
 emergency measures
 to put smth. into effect
 to abandon free trade
 to bring smb.'s attention to
 to recognize the existence
 to become a force in politics
 to pass an act
 to nationalize utilities
 to reduce unemployment benefits
 to endure the depression



The Industrial Revolution



The Suffragette Movement






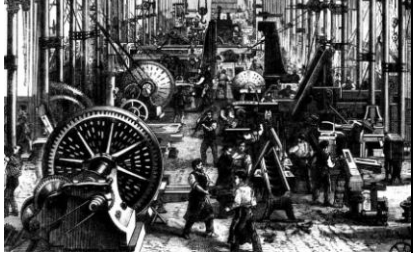


The Chartist Movement





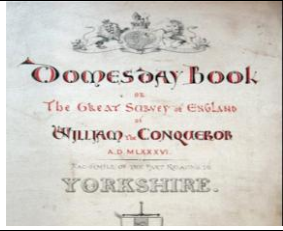






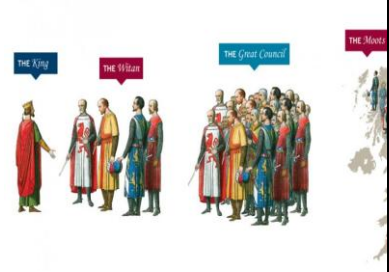




Peterloo



8. Fill in Table 1 answering the questions corresponding to the pictures

<p>What was the first country joined to England through conquest?</p>	<p></p>	
<p>When was Magna Carta signed?</p>	<p></p>	
<p>What form of government was established in the country as the result of the Civil war?</p>	<p></p>	
<p>What was the fundamental change which took place in Britain between 1789 and 1832?</p>	<p></p>	
<p>What was the main demand of the suffragettes?</p>	<p></p>	
<p>What does the word "parliamentum" mean?</p>	<p></p>	

<p>What were the main principles of the doctrine “Divine Right of kings”?</p>		
<p>When was the first English Parliament established?</p>		
<p>When did The Bill of Rights become law?</p>		
<p>What was the main demand of the chartists?</p>		
<p>What kind of record was the Domesday Book?</p>		
<p>What did the primitive people own jointly?</p>		
<p>What were the main principles of Magna Carta?</p>		

<p>How did the suffragettes bring the public attention to their demands?</p>		
<p>Why did Henry VIII break with the Roman Catholic Church?</p>		
<p>What kind of authority was the Great Council?</p>		
<p>Why did the English people fear Catholicism?</p>		
<p>What were the chief principles of the Bill of Rights?</p>		
<p>Who was “the father” of the English Parliament?</p>		
<p>Why did William the Conqueror become the richest feudal lord of all?</p>		



GENERALIZING TEST

1. *Henry VIII applied to the Pope in Rome for...?*

a) money; b) power; c) divorce; d) support;

2. *English language is...in origin?*

a) French; b) Celtic; c) German; d) Norman;

3. *London was founded by...in 43 A.D?*

a) Celts; b) Anglo-Saxons; c) Romans; d) Normans;

4. *1215 is the date of...?*

a) foundation of first English Parliament; b) signing of Magna Carta;
c) signing of the Bill of Rights; d) foundation of Great Council;

5. *The second conquered country was...?*

a) Ireland; b) Wales; c) Scotland; d) England;

6. *Norman French is still the local language of...?*

a) Northern Ireland; b) the Isle of Man; c) the Channel Islands; d) Wales;

7. *William the Conqueror conquered Britain in...?*

a) 1166; b) 1060; c) 1066; d) 1611;

8. *Oliver Cromwell...?*

a) ran away to France; b) was beheaded;
c) died a natural death; d) died a hero's death;

9. *They were the people who reached Britain before any of the others?*

a) Normans; b) Vikings; c) Angles; d) Celts;

10. *1265 is the date of foundation of the first English...?*

a) parliament; b) council; c) church; d) court;

11. *The working houses were ... for the poor?*

- a)prisons; b)small manual enterprises; c)taverns; d)hospitals;

12. *Chartists demanded ...?*

- a)presentation in Parliament; b)better working conditions;
c)a vote for every man in the country; d)equal rights with members of Parliament;

13. *Suffragettes demanded ...?*

- a)abolishing of poverty; b)equal rights with men;
c)presentation in Parliament; d)equal rights with members of Parliament;

14. *The type of governing in Great Britain is ...?*

- a)monarchy; b)parliamentary monarchy;
c)republic; d)absolute monarchy;

15. *Norman French is still the local language of ...?*

- a)Northern Ireland; b)the Isle of Man; c)the Channel Islands; d)the Isle of Scilly;

16. *As the result of the Civil War England was proclaimed ...?*

- a)monarchic republic; b)president republic;
c)parliamentarian republic; d)constitutional republic;

17. *Magna Carta and Bill of Rights limited...?*

- a)the power of the monarch; b)the power of the church;
c)the power of the parliament; d)the power of the president;

18. *The industrial revolution began ...?*

- a)in the 19th century; b)in the 17th century;
c)in the 15th century; d)in the 20th century;

19. *Trade Unions defended the rights of ...?*

- a)the poor; b)the nobles; c)the workers; d)the monarch;

20. *The monarchy in Britain in the 17th century was restored by...?*

- a)Charles I; b)Charles II; c)James I; d)James II.



TESTS IN THEMATIC VOCABULARY

Test 1. *Choose the one word or phrase that best keeps the meaning of the original sentence if it is substituted for the capitalized word or phrase:*

1. *From time to time the Celtic TRIBES were attacked and overcome by the invaders from the Continent.*
a) traders B) sellers c) clans d) sailors
2. *Some of the Iberians were SLAIN in the conflict.*
a) killed b) imprisoned c) honoured d) wounded
3. *The military leaders were called kings and stood at the head of DETACHMENTS of warriors.*
a) vanguards b) lines c) rows d) crowds
4. *This piece was MINTED to celebrate the victory at Trafalgar.*
a) spent b) moulded c) forged d) coined
5. *At the battle of Waterloo, Napoleon's forces RETREATED.*
a) attacked b) withdrew c) intercepted d) pursued
6. *Bread has been a STAPLE of the human diet since prehistoric times.*
a) basic part b) fastener c) great delicacy d) highlight
7. *The DERIVATION of the town-name is unknown.*
a) nature b) history c) origin d) future
8. *The castle was surrounded by a MOAT.*
a) dam b) ditch c) pond d) stream
9. *The Union Jack is the national ENSIGN of Great Britain.*
a) flag b) motto c) standard d) sign

10. *There are some beautiful STAINED glass windows in Canterbury Cathedral.*
a) marked b) drawn c) designed d) coloured glass
11. *The king had no MERCY on any disloyal subject.*
a) allowance b) compassion c) regret d) favour
12. *During Queen Elizabeth I's REIGN, England's role in the world changed dramatically.*
a) sovereignty b) coronation c) ruling d) monarchy
13. *The prince ASSUMED power on the death of his father.*
a) undertook b) consumed c) underdid d) resumed
14. *The King was obliged to ABDICATE, and a republic was proclaimed.*
a) die b) vacate c) renounce d) leave
15. *The conspirators were planning the OVERTHROW of the Government.*
a) deposing b) withdrawal d) disaster d) demolition
16. *The druids often acted as PROPHETS.*
a) chiefs b) predictors c) warriors d) priests
17. *In the course of the CONQUEST many of the Celts were killed.*
a) battle b) war c) devastation d) invasion
18. *A travelling PEDDLER sometimes called at the village.*
a) street trader b) street clown c) street lawyer d) street troubadour
19. *The CLERGY, royal warriors and officials supported the king's power.*
a) nobility b) knights c) ministry d) government
20. *The VILLEINS had to use their own carts and ploughs drawn by their own oxen.*
a) bondmen b) freemen c) doormen d) landsmen

21. *Belgae were BELLICOSE people of antiquity, who lived mainly in the region of the English Channel and the North Sea.*

- a) brave b) noisy c) sly d) hostile

22. *There were many armed REBELLIONS which William was forced to crush.*

- a) revolts b) demonstrations c) invasions d) meetings

Test 2. *Fill in the blanks with the following words. You may use each word only once:*

shields axes oak-poles footmen fighting archers

tactics fire-arms outnumbered pitchforks peasants mass

superior well-armed bodyguard cavalry levies combination

The Battle of Hastings

The Normansthe Anglo-Saxon forces and were greatly in quality. They were all men for whom was the main occupation in life. They were and the chance of being killed was not so great, since they all wore armour and there were no..... at that time. The superior military of the well-trained Normans were unknown in England. They used a skilful of heavy-armoured and

The Anglo-Saxons had a small cavalry, it was mainly Harold's..... . The hastily gathered of freemade up the main body of the Anglo-Saxon army. Not all the were properly armed, many were armed with,, or only thick The Anglo-Saxon footmen usually fought in a standing close together, so as to form a wall of to protect themselves.

Test 3. Match the definition with the correct word:

1. sovereign	a) a person holding the title of duke, marquess, earl, viscount, or baron, or a feminine equivalent
2. ancestry	b) the act, process, or right by which one person succeeds to the office, power, of another
3. invasion	c) a formal document granting or demanding from the sovereign power of a state certain rights or liberties
4. community	d) the right to vote, especially in public elections;
5. rebellion	e) an insurrection or rebellion; revolt
6. lord	f) one of the British counties
7. noble	g) a person who travels from place to place selling goods
8. bishop	h) the conscription of troops for service
9. dictatorship	i) the right of an eldest son to succeed to the estate of his ancestor to the exclusion of all others
10. succession	j) the period during which a monarch is the official ruler of a country
11. charter	k) absolute or supreme power or authority
12. suffrage	l) a clergyman having spiritual and administrative powers over a province of the Church
13. rising	m) a feudal superior, especially the master of a manor
14. shire	n) organized resistance or opposition to a government or other authority
15. peddler	o) a group of people having cultural, religious, ethnic, or other characteristics in common
16. levy	p) a person exercising supreme authority, a monarch
17. primogeniture	q) the raid with armed forces
18. heir	r) genealogy or descent, especially when ancient, noble, or distinguished
19. reign	s) a person legally succeeding to all property of a deceased person

Test 5. Find the synonyms and group them correspondingly:

Tribe, slave, weapon, raid, heir, farmworker, revolt, battle, bellicose, ancient, descendant, monarch, successor, gentry, title, county, dominion, master, ruler, clan, settlement, conquest, reign, lord, family, armour, peasant, rebellion, hostile, antique, shire, serf, invasion, offspring, colony, subdual, fight, sovereign, rank, nobility, rule, governor.

Test 6. Complete each of the following sentences with one of the words below:

unification crafts trial vassals summoning heirs

treason serfs duke raids craftsmen succession

1. The Danish sped up the impoverishment of the Anglo-Saxon peasants.
2. The process of turning the free peasants into was not completed by the 11th century.
3. The Normans lived under the rule of their own
4. All the kings' were registered in the Domesday Book.
5. The final of Scotland and England took place in 1707.
6. Charles I tried to rule without Parliament for 11 years.
7. Charles was captured and put on for In 1649.
8. Soon after Charles Britain had two major catastrophes - the Plague in 1665 and the Great Fire of London the following year.
9. Charles produced no legitimate
10. The number of in towns increased and new appeared.



5. STATE SYSTEM OF GREAT BRITAIN

PRACTICAL PART

ASSIGNMENTS



1. Study the following proper names and practice their pronunciation:

Queen Elizabeth II [kwi:n ɪ 'lɪzəbəθ ðə 'sekənd] Parliament ['pɑ:ləmənt]
the House of Lords [ðə haʊs ɒv lɔ:dz] the Speaker [ðə 'spi:kə]
the House of Commons [ðə haʊs ɒv 'kɒmənz] Stuart ['stjuət]
the Lord Chancellor [ðə lɔ:d 'tʃɑ:nsələ] Harold Wilson ['hærəld 'wɪlsən]
Winston Churchill ['wɪnstən 'tʃɜ:ʃɪl] Prince Consort [prɪns 'kɒnsɔ:t]
the Roman Catholic Church [ðə 'rəʊməŋ 'kæθəlɪk tʃɜ:ʃ] Prince of Wales [prɪns ɒv weɪlz]
the Prime Minister [ðə praɪm 'mɪnɪstə] Privy Council ['prɪvi 'kaʊns(ə)l]
Supreme Governor [sju(:)'pri:m 'gʌvənə] the Commonwealth of Nations [ðə 'kɒmənwelθ ɒv 'neɪʃənz]
the Expiring Laws Continuance Act [ði ɪks'paɪərɪŋ lɔ:z kən'tɪnjʊəns ækt]
The Conservative Party [ðə kən'sɜ:vətɪv 'pɑ:ti] Chequers ['tʃekəz]
the Tory Party [ðə 'tɔ:ri 'pɑ:ti] The Cabinet [ðə 'kæbɪnɪt]
the Labour Party [ðə 'leɪbə 'pɑ:ti] Whigs [wɪgz]
the Liberal/Social Democratic Alliance [ðə 'lɪbərəl/'səʊʃəl ,dɛmə'krætɪk ə'laɪəns]
the Scottish National Party [ðə 'skɒtɪʃ 'næʃənəl 'pɑ:ti]
the Welsh National Party [ðə wɛɪʃ 'næʃənəl 'pɑ:ti]
the Protestant Northern Irish party [ðə 'prɒtɪstənt 'nɔ:ðən 'aɪərɪʃ pɑ:ti]
the catholic Northern Irish party [ðə 'kæθəlɪk 'nɔ:ðən 'aɪərɪʃ 'pɑ:ti]



2. Note down from the theoretical part phrases and word combinations in bold letters corresponding to the thematic vocabulary of the theme "State system of Great Britain". Translate them into Ukrainian.

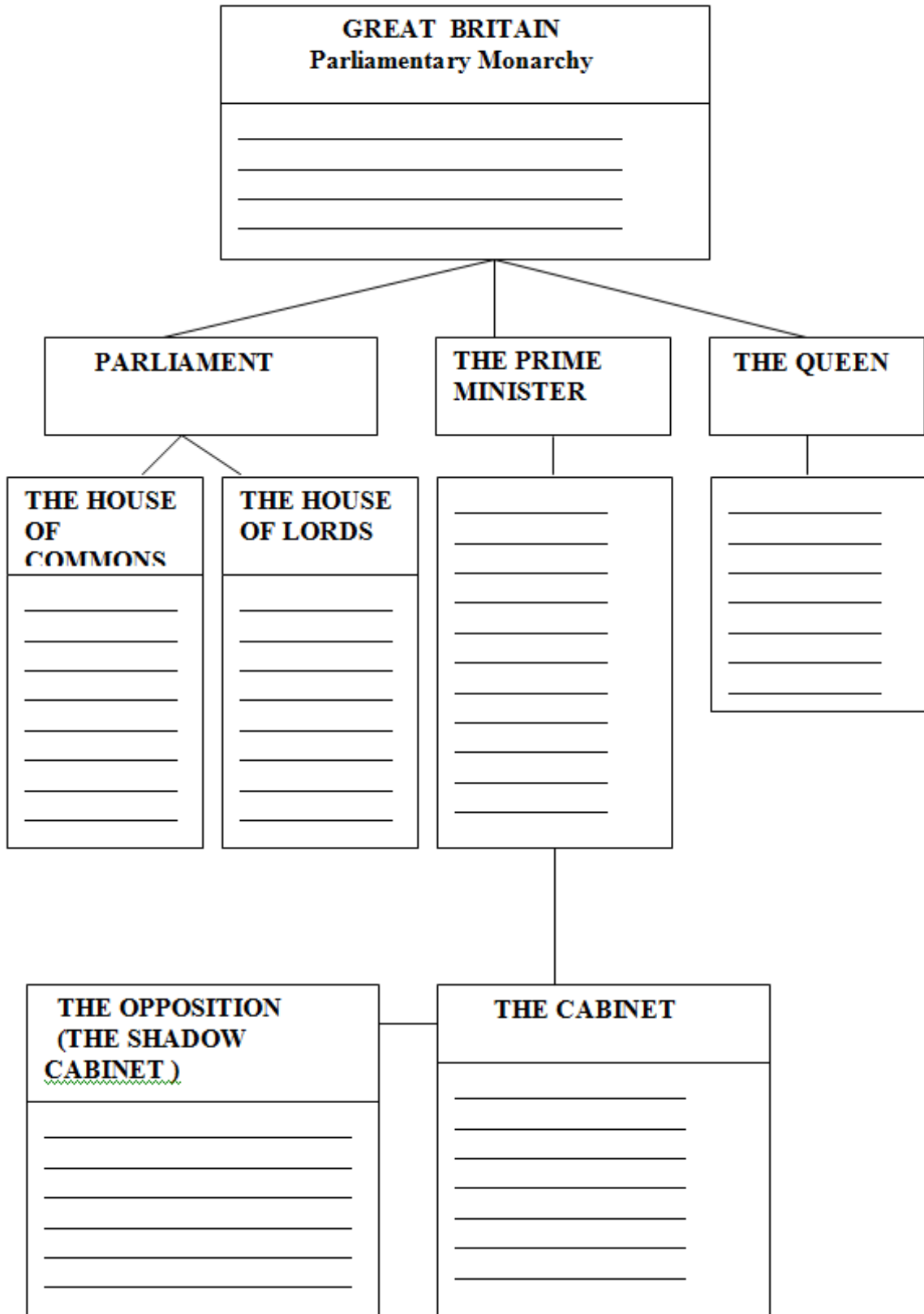


3. Find in the theoretical part the following concepts; check your ability to explain them in English, and add them to your working vocabulary:

5. STATE SYSTEM OF GREAT BRITAIN



5. Acquaint yourself with the structure of political system of Great Britain. Expand the diagram reflecting the political system of Great Britain, fill in the basic functions of the bodies of authorities.



5. STATE SYSTEM OF GREAT BRITAIN



6. Study the theoretical material and fill in table 1 reflecting the basic functions of the bodies of authorities.

Table 1

№	Bodies of authorities	Basic functions
1.	The Cabinet	
2.	The Prime Minister	
3.	The House of Lords	
4.	The House of Commons	
5.	The Shadow Cabinet	
6.	The Queen	



7. Make a summary of the text using the thematic vocabulary of the general theme. Emphasize: (a) its subject matter; (b) the main points described; (c) your personal impressions of the given material.

5. STATE SYSTEM OF GREAT BRITAIN

To be appointed by
to present alternative programme
to uphold the values of tradition
to be elected by universal suffrage
to be excluded from standing for election
to lose a vote of confidence
to request a dissolution
to be entrusted to the Cabinet
to serve as a figurehead
to be a hereditary position
to be eligible to succeed
to summon\ to dismiss Parliament
to serve as the ceremonial head
to perform ceremonial functions
to be involved in charity work
to direct the administration
to be kept under observation
to receive the royal assent
to be introduced by petition

to assist in judicial functions
to lose the elections
to serve as head of
to introduce bills
to be limited by
to delay legislation
to bestow honors
to ascend the throne
to conclude treaties
to be in office
to vote in favour
to delay bills
to remain in force
to conduct meetings
to alter the succession
to agree on the policy
to take charge
to oppose the ideas of
to offer amendments



The House of Lords



The House of Commons



The Monarchy








The Cabinet




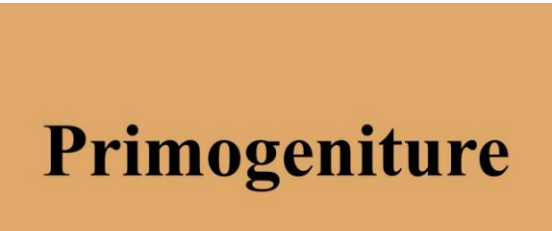

5. STATE SYSTEM OF GREAT BRITAIN



9. Match the brief descriptions of the fusion of powers in Great Britain with their pictures:

<p>This rule means passing of the throne to the eldest son when a monarch dies</p>		 <p>The House of Lords</p>
<p>This chairman conducts the meeting of his House, sitting on the wool sack</p>		 <p>The Cabinet</p>
<p>The members of this house are not elected and are excluded from standing for election</p>		 <p>The Monarchy</p>
<p>This is the oldest party in Great Britain; it is often called the Tory Party</p>		 <p>The House of Commons</p>
<p>The Tories called the members of this party the 'Whigs'</p>		 <p>No. 10 Downing Street</p>

5. STATE SYSTEM OF GREAT BRITAIN

<p>The Prime Minister of Great Britain forms and heads this principle organ of the executive</p>		 <p>The Conservative Party</p>
<p>This House is the source of real political power in the United Kingdom</p>		 <p>The Labour Party</p>
<p>This form of government has been a hereditary position in the UK since the 9th century</p>		 <p>The Liberal Party</p>
<p>This party originated from the Trade Unions and the working class; it is the youngest party of the three in Great Britain</p>		 <p>Succession</p>
<p>This is the official dwelling of the Prime Minister while he or she is in office</p>		 <p>Lord Chancellor</p>

GENERALIZING TEST



1. *As for its political system Great Britain is a ...now?*

- a) parliamentary monarchy; b) constitutional monarchy;
c) democratic republic; d) parliamentary republic;

2. *....sits on the Wool sack?*

- a) the Speaker; b) the Queen; c) Lord Chancellor; d) Prime Minister;

3. *State system of Great Britain is a ...parts system?*

- a) two; b) three; c) four; d) five;

4. *The Queen opens every session of Parliament sitting on a throne in the...?*

- a) House of Lords; b) House of Commons; c) Cabinet; d) Privy Council;

5. *The executive power belongs to...?*

- a) Prime Minister; b) sovereign; c) Lord Chancellor; d) Speaker;

6. *The opposition has a duty to...?*

- a) support Government policies; b) criticize Government policies;
c) ignore Government policies; d) change Government policies;

7. *....mainly represents the middle and upper classes?*

- a) The Labour Party; b) The Liberal Party;
c) The Conservative Party; d) The Green Party;

8. *The principle organ of the executive power is...?*

- a) Cabinet; b) House of Commons; c) House of Lords; d) Privy Council;

9. *The head of the House of Commons is ...?*

- a) Lord Chancellor; b) Queen; c) Speaker; d) Prime Minister;

10. *On ...chair there is the switch that put on the light on the Clock Tower above Big Ben to tell Londoners that Parliament is sitting?*

- a) the Lord Chancellor's; b) the Queen's;
c) the Prime Minister's; d) the Speaker's;



TESTS IN THEMATIC VOCABULARY

Test 1. *Choose the one word or phrase that best keeps the meaning of the original sentence if it is substituted for the capitalized word or phrase:*

1. *The official head of the state is the SOVEREIGN*

- a) ruler b) defender c) monarch d) governor

2. *The supreme LEGISLATIVE power in the country belongs to Parliament*

- a) lawgiving b) executive c) local d) sovereign

3. *The executive power is ENTRUSTED to the Cabinet*

- a) proved b) sent c) given d) delegated

4. *The Cabinet consists of the most important ministers of the CROWN*

- a) community b) chamber c) kingdom d) house

5. *The Prime Minister selects the other Ministers whom he wishes TO TAKE CHARGE of the chief government departments*

- a) to take place b) to take measures
c) to take possession d) to take the lead

6. *The Cabinet drafts and proposes all important LEGISLATIONS*

- a) laws b) petitions c) papers d) charters

7. *If a Minister finds he cannot agree on the policy of the Cabinet, he RESIGNS*

- a) surrenders b) quits c) drops out d) resents

8. *From time to time there is a “RESHUFFLE” of Ministers*

- a) regrouping b) reordering c) removing d) recovering

9. *Secretary of State for the Home department is responsible for the MAINTENANCE of law and order*

- a) keeping b) ruling c) passing d) excepting

5. STATE SYSTEM OF GREAT BRITAIN

10. *Secretary of State for Defence is responsible for the general policy of social development, family ALLOWANCES, retirement and war pensions*

- a) care b) budget c) expenses d) benefits

11. *Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster performs any special duties ASSIGNED to him by the Prime Minister*

- a) signed b) entrusted c) rejected d) proposed

12. *The Conservative Party UPHOLDS the values of tradition, free enterprise and privatization*

- a) Approves b) delegates c) supports d) resents

13. *Although the Crown gives its royal ASSENT to legislation, this is a mere formality*

- a) signature b) consent c) trust d) attention

14. *Today the British monarchy serves as a FIGUREHEAD for the state*

- a) honorary head b) artificial head c) chief head d) nominal head

15. *The British monarchy has been a HEREDITARY position since the 9th century*

- a) honorable b) assigned c) ancestral d) permanent

16. *According to the Act of Settlement of 1701, only Protestants are ELIGIBLE to succeed to the throne*

- a) entitled b) abolished c) accepted d) allowed

17. *As the official head of state, the monarch formally SUMMONS Parliament and the ministers of the Cabinet*

- a) dismisses b) calls c) appoints d) controls

18. *The monarch BESTOWS honors and awards, such as knighthoods and peerages*

- a) grants b) appoints c) signs d) distributes

5. STATE SYSTEM OF GREAT BRITAIN

19. *Members of the House of Commons are elected from geographical CONSTITUENCIES determined by population*

a) points b) latitudes c) spots d) areas

Test 2. *Fill in the blanks with the following words. You may use each word only once:*

fair source democratically suffrage sentenced convicted constituencies

peers denied bankruptcy boundary detained clergy illegal

The House of Commons is the of real political power in the United Kingdom. Its members are elected by universal of citizens over the age of 18. Certain groups that are the right to vote, however, include members of the House of Lords, some mental health patients, prisoners, and those of corrupt or election practices in the previous five years. In addition, certain persons are excluded from standing for election to the House of Commons. They include; from the Church of England, the Church of Scotland, the Church of Ireland, or the Roman Catholic Church; people sentenced to more than a year in prison; and those with unpaid bills. Members of the House of Commons are elected from geographical determined by population, and each MP represents approximately 60,000 people. Four permanent commissions exist, one each for England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. Their purpose is to keep the constituencies equal and the boundaries..... .

5. STATE SYSTEM OF GREAT BRITAIN

Test 3. Match the definition with the correct word:

1. bill	a) a public vote on an official proposition;
2. sovereign	b) a practice which by long-established usage has come to have the force of law;
3. peer	c) the quality or state of being efficient; competence; effectiveness;
4. heir	d) the hearing and determination of an industrial dispute, by an impartial referee selected or agreed upon by the parties concerned;
5. legislation	e) plans or work to better the social or economic conditions of various underprivileged groups;
6. resignation	f) the right of an eldest son to succeed to the estate of his ancestor to the exclusion of all others;
7. election	g) a person exercising supreme authority; a monarch
8. defence	h) any person who carries on some tradition, circumstance, etc., from a forerunner;
9. subsidy	i) the act or process of making laws;
10. welfare	j) an addition, alteration, or improvement to a document;
11. custom	k) the act of providing with accommodation;
12. primogeniture	l) a formal document stating one's intention to resign;
13. amendment	m) a person who holds any of the five grades of the British nobility: duke, marquess, earl, viscount, and baron;
14. arbitration	n) a financial aid supplied by a government, as to industry, for reasons of public welfare, the balance of payments;
15. housing	o) resistance against danger, attack, or harm; protection;
16. efficiency	p) a statute in draft, before it becomes law;

5. STATE SYSTEM OF GREAT BRITAIN

3. is the Speaker of the House of Lords, head of the judiciary and the keeper of the Great Seal.
4. is responsible for the construction and maintenance of roads, road traffic and safety, railways, inland waterways, state airports.
5. is responsible for the conduct of relations with foreign governments, with Commonwealth and the Republic of Ireland; controls the Foreign Service.
6. is responsible for universities, colleges and schools, teacher training and research in these spheres.
7. is responsible for the maintenance of law and order, efficiency of the police, treatment of offenders, prisons, and care of children and young persons, civil defence; he supervises the fire Services, controls immigration.
8. is responsible for employment exchanges, industrial training, arbitration of industrial disputes, the inspection of working conditions and safety.
9. is responsible for the control of exports and imports, the development of overseas trade and of commerce, standards of weights and measures, management and development in various branches of industry.
10. is responsible for the general policy of social development, family allowances, retirement and war pensions, sick-pays, general medical services and public health.



6. JUDICIARY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

SOCIAL DEFENCE OF THE CITIZENS

PRACTICAL PART



ASSIGNMENTS



1. Study the following proper names and practice their pronunciation:

the House of Lords [ðə haʊs ɒv lɔ:dz] the Great Council [ðə greɪt 'kaʊns(ə)l]
Assize Clarendon [ə'saɪz 'klærəndən] Henry II ['henri ðə 'sekənd]
the Lord Chancellor [ðə lɔ:d 'tʃɑ:nʃəl] the Lords of Appeal [ðə lɔ:dz ɒv ə'pi:l]
Judicial Committee of the Privy Council [dʒu:'dɪʃəl kə'mɪti ɒv ðə 'prɪvi 'kaʊns(ə)l]
the Lord President of the Council [ðə lɔ:d 'prezɪdənt ɒv ðə 'kaʊns(ə)l]
Supreme Court of Judicature [sju(:)'pri:m kɔ:t ɒv 'dʒu:dɪkəʃə]
the High Court of Justice [ðə haɪ kɔ:t ɒv 'dʒʌstɪs]
the Queen's / King's/ Bench Division [ðə kwi:nz / kɪŋz/ beɪtʃ dɪ'vɪʒən]
Divorce Division [dɪ'vɔ:s dɪ'vɪʒən] Juvenile Court ['dʒu:vɪnaɪl kɔ:t]
Admiralty Division ['ædmərəlti dɪ'vɪʒən] the Police Court [ðə pə'li:s kɔ:t]
Magistrates Court ['mædʒɪstreɪts kɔ:t] Sheriffs Court ['ʃerɪfs kɔ:t]
Justice of the Peace Court ['dʒʌstɪs ɒv ðə pi:s kɔ:t] Henry VIII ['henri ði eɪθ]
the Supreme Criminal Court [ðə sju(:)'pri:m 'krɪmɪnl kɔ:t]
the Lord Justice General [ðə lɔ:d 'dʒʌstɪs 'dʒenərəl] County Court ['kaʊnti kɔ:t]
the Houses of Correction [ðə 'haʊzɪz ɒv kə'rekʃən]
the Friendly Societies [ðə 'frɛndli sə'saɪətɪz] the Welfare State [ðə 'wɛlfə steɪt]
the National Insurance Scheme [ðə 'næʃənl ɪn'ʃʊərəns ski:m]
the Industrial Injuries Act [ði ɪn'dʌstriəl 'ɪndʒərɪz ækt]
Social Insurance and Allied Services ['səʊʃəl ɪn'ʃʊərəns ænd ə'laid 'sɜ:vɪsɪz]
the Beveridge Report [ðə bevrɪdʒ rɪ'pɔ:t]



2. Note down from the theoretical part phrases and word combinations in bold letters corresponding to the thematic vocabulary of the theme "Judiciary of Great Britain. Social defence of the citizens". Translate them into Ukrainian.

6. JUDICIARY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM



3. Find in the theoretical part the following concepts; check your ability to explain them in English, and add them to your working vocabulary:

The last instance, to cancel a conviction, to give judgment, circuits, to deal out justice, ordeal by ducking, trial by burning, trial by cake, accusation, trial by battle, trial by ordeal, to hear evidence, bodies of judiciary, a court of appeal, legal questions, criminal jurisdiction, civil jurisdiction, breach of the peace, petty offence, jury, to try a case, a verdict, to apply the law, to obey the law, charity, parish, the poor rate, insurance, scheme, allowance, health services.



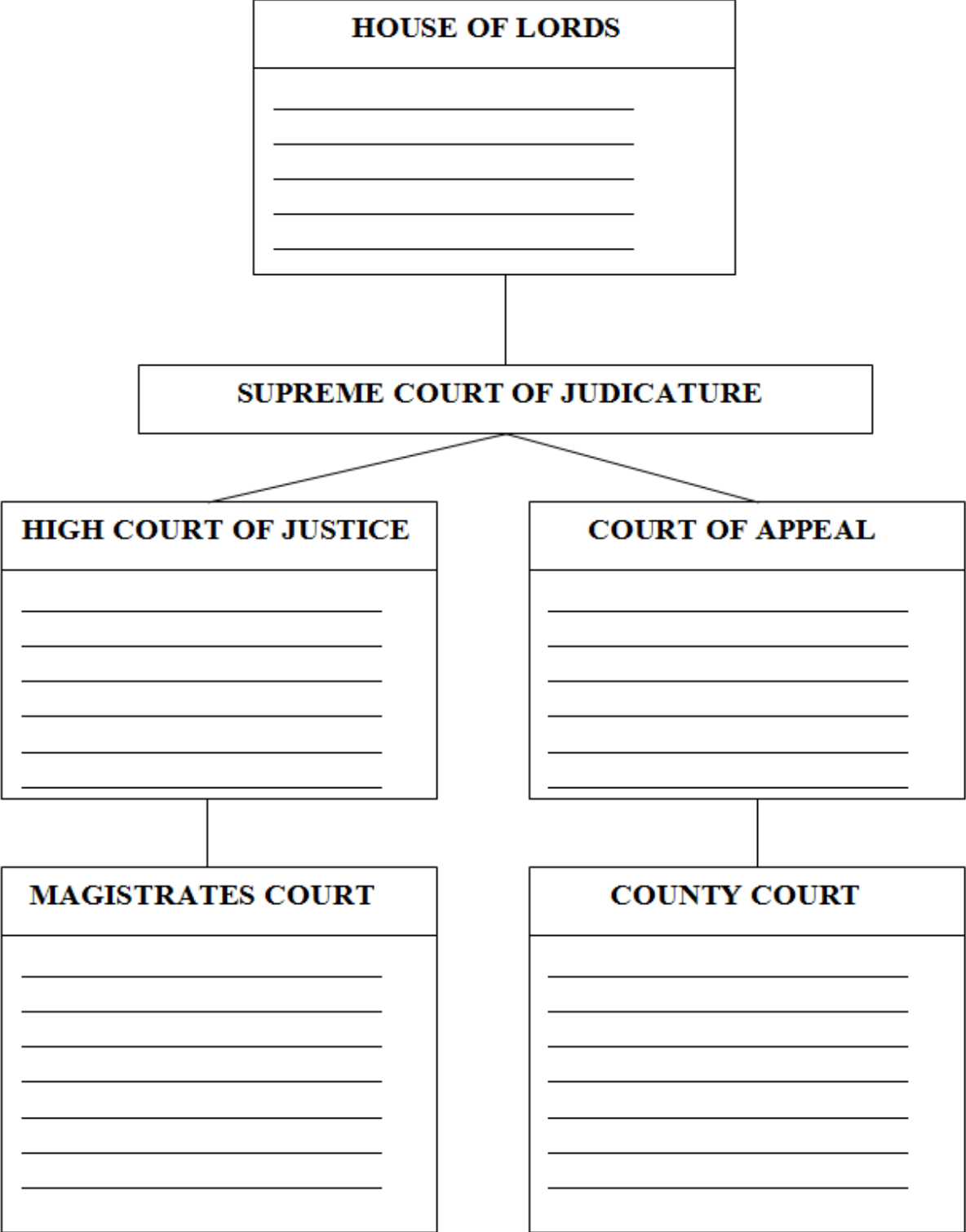
4. Write all you can (What? When? Where? How?) about the following concepts and proper names:

The Great Council, the highest court of appeal, superstition, Assize Clarendon, the Lord Chancellor, the Lords of Appeal, Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, Supreme Court of Judicature, Magistrates Courts, the Queen’s Bench Division, Juvenile Courts, County Courts, the Police Courts, Justice of the Peace Courts, Sheriffs Courts, injustice, Henry VIII, the Houses of Correction, the Friendly Societies, the National Insurance Scheme, insurance, the Welfare State, the Beveridge Report, the National Health Service.

6. JUDICIARY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM



5. Acquaint yourselves with the structure of judiciary in Great Britain. Add some more information reflecting the political system of the country; fill in the functions of the bodies of judiciary



6. JUDICIARY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM



6. Study the theoretical material and fill in table 1 reflecting the basic functions of the following bodies of authorities.

Table 1

№	Bodies of authorities	Basic functions
1.	the Great Council	
2.	Judicial Committee of the Privy Council	
3.	The House of Lords	
4.	Supreme Court of Judicature	
5.	the High Court of Justice	
6.	the Queen's Bench Division	
7.	Magistrates Court	
8.	Justice of the Peace Court	
9.	Juvenile Court	
10.	Sheriffs Court	

6. JUDICIARY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

11.	County Court	
12.	the Supreme Criminal Court	



7. Make a summary of the text using the thematic vocabulary of the general theme. Emphasize: (a) its subject matter; (b) the main points described; (c) your personal impressions of the given material.

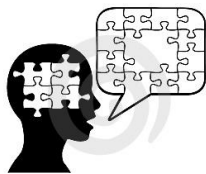
В Британії правила та закони змінюються нечасто, а їх скасування годі й чекати. Тому досі живі деякі статті, що здаються кумедними в наш час. Так, англійцям заборонено переганяти череди корів міськими вулицями з 10 ранку до 7 вечора, якщо Комісар поліції не надав спеціального дозволу. Інший закон наказує володарям землі передавати її у спадок лише старшому синові. В Лондоні діє заборона на биття жінок після 21:00, «бо їх крики можуть заважати містянам». В тому ж Лондоні діє закон, що забороняє містянам видавати себе за «пенсіонера, що мешкає в Челсі». Привід для створення цього закону розшукати вже неможливо, але він все ще діє. Крім того, це один з найнепорушніших законів у світі: протягом останніх 150 років не зафіксовано жодного порушення цієї статті.

Жінкам заборонено їсти шоколад у громадському транспорті. Лондонським таксистам заборонено зазивати людей криками «Таксі!» під страхом кари в \$100. Для того, щоб придбати телевізор, британець спершу має купити ліцензію на нього, бо в Британії телебачення фінансується не за рахунок реклами, а за рахунок самих глядачів.

Більшість товарів заборонено продавати у неділю. Середньовічний закон зобов'язує чоловіків віком від 14 років виділяти дві години щотижня на заняття зі стрільби з лука. Контроль за виконанням цього закону покладається на церкву, а пояснення такого закону доволі просте: раніше саме церков контролювала усі бюрократичні процеси. Це дозволяло королю отримати боєздатну армію при мінімальних витратах.

Членам парламенту заборонено заходити до Палати общин в обладунку. У Йорці дозволено «стріляти до смерті з лука» по шотландцям в усі дні, окрім неділі. В Честері ж стріляти з лука можна по валлійцям, але тільки після півночі.

6. JUDICIARY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM



8. *Be prepared to speak about the following points using the thematic vocabulary of the general theme and the following clichés:*

to deal out justice
to cancel the conviction
to contribute money to a fund
to be pronounced innocent
to be pronounced guilty
to be regarded as guilty/ innocent
to direct the activities
to make the final judgment
to have criminal jurisdiction
to have civil jurisdiction
to give a say in the making of laws
to appeal against a verdict
to provide free medical attention

to come for justice
to decide disputes
to undergo tortures
to endure tortures
to hear evidence
to judge the case
to give a verdict
to obey the law
to be presided over
to approve of a verdict
to be chosen at random
to be convicted of crime
to be summoned for

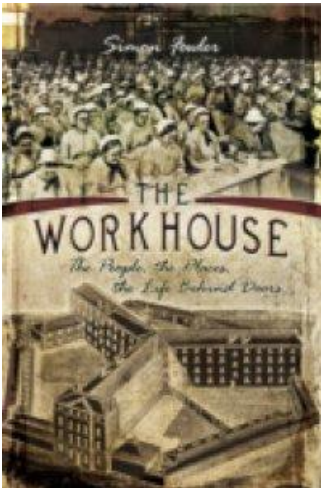
6. JUDICIARY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM



Medieval judiciary



Modern judiciary



The poor laws



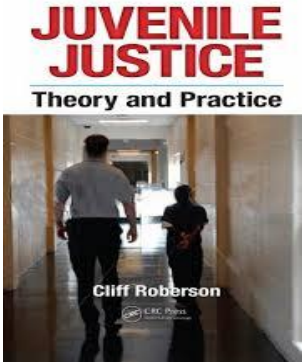




the National Insurance Scheme



9. Match the brief descriptions of the judiciary of Great Britain with their pictures:

<p>This House of Parliament acts as the highest court of appeal in Britain.</p>			<p>Friendly Societies</p>
<p>These were the planned routes on which the judges traveled all over the country to do their work</p>			<p>Elizabeth I</p>

6. JUDICIARY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

<p>In 1166 this monarch set up a court known as the <i>Assize Clarendon</i></p>		 <p>Juvenile Courts</p>
<p>In the days of this monarch it was the custom to brand vagabonds with the letter “V” on their shoulders</p>		 <p>The Police Courts</p>
<p>According to the law passed by this monarch the Houses of Correction were set up all over the country</p>		 <p>Justice of the Peace Courts</p>
<p>In these courts there are specially qualified magistrates one of which must be a woman.</p>		 <p>The House of Lords</p>
<p>These courts are located in cities and towns of Scotland</p>		 <p>Henry II</p>

6. JUDICIARY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

These courts are located in rural regions of Scotland

The duty of these representatives of judiciary is to see that the laws are properly applied and obeyed

The members of this organization contributed money to a fund which, in the event of a member's unemployment or illness, was to be used to give support him and his family.



The Jury



Henry VIII



Circuits



GENERALIZING TEST

1. ... is also the highest court of appeal in Britain?

- a) The House of Commons; b) The House of Lords;
c) Queen; d) Prime Minister;

2. In 1166 ...set up a court known as the "Assize Clarendon"?

- a) Henry I; b) Henry II; c) Henry III; d) Henry IV;

3. There are ...highest bodies of judiciary in the country?

- a) two; b) three; c) four; d) five;

6. JUDICIARY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

4. *Police Courts of Scotland are the courts in ...?*

- a) villages; b) valleys; c) towns; d) woods;

5. *The members of modern juries are men and women chosen ...?*

- a) at random; b) according to lots; c) by voting; d) by wish;

6. *“Poor rate” was collected by...?*

- a) Friendly societies; b) House of Commons;
c) country parishes; d) House of Lords;

7. *Friendly societies were the names of ...?*

- a) clubs for aristocracy; b) unions of clergy;
c) brotherhood of the workers; d) private charities;

8. *The Welfare State as we knew it today was planned during ...?*

- a) The First World War; b) The Second World War;
c) The Civil War; d) The Religious War;

9. *In the days of Henry VIII ...were branded the letter “V” on their shoulders?*

- a) voyages; b) victors; c) vagabonds; d) voters;

10. *Modern jury consists of ...local men?*

- a) twelve; b) thirteen; c) fourteen; d) twenty;



TESTS IN THEMATIC VOCABULARY

Test 1. *Choose the one word or phrase that best keeps the meaning of the original sentence if it is substituted for the capitalized word or phrase:*

1. *The Great Council **PRESIDED** over all serious trials*

- a) managed b) chaired c) controlled d) considered

2. *The king’s laws were **IN FORCE** everywhere*

- a) in operation b) in function c) in strength d) in ability

6. JUDICIARY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

3. *Another change which William I introduced was the ABOLITION of the great earldoms*

- a) reconstruction b) demolition c) rearrangement d) abatement

4. *The royal Sheriffs ADMINISTERED justice in the shire*

- a) performed b) controlled c) carried d) acted

5. *Each Norman noble swore an OATH of allegiance to the king and became the king's vassal*

- a) word b) promise c) vow d) fidelity

6. *People CONVICTED of some crime in the low court can appeal to the Lords*

- a) sentenced b) suspected c) imprisoned d) caught

7. *Some of the ways in which the judges DEALT OUT justice seem barbarous today*

- a) administered b) kept c) practiced d) held

8. *People were flung into a pond and if they sank to the bottom, they were pronounced INNOCENT*

- a) sentenced b) guiltless c) culpable d) blameworthy

9. *Another method of deciding disputes was TRIAL by battle*

- a) controversy b) assize c) court d) test

10. *There was also trial by ordeal; here, an ACCUSED person had to undergo certain tortures*

- a) charged b) imprisoned c) sentenced d) suspected

11. *If that person managed to ENDURE them, then he was judged innocent*

- a) survive b) overcome c) undergo d) take

12. *In the royal courts decisions were given by judges who heard EVIDENCE from a panel of twelve local men*

- a) proofs b) witness c) claim d) testimony

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13. Lord Chancellor directs the activities of the Lords of Appeal and makes the final **JUDGMENT** on special legal questions

- a) verdict b) answer c) statement d) remark

14. County Courts deal with the rent **RESTRICTIONS**, workmen's compensations, and the adoption of children

- a) subsidies b) benefits c) limitation d) allowance

15. The Police Courts deal with **BREACHES** of the peace and other petty offences

- a) maintenance b) establishment c) regulation d) violation

16. The members of the jury must not **CONDEMN** an accused person before all the evidence on both sides has been heard

- a) convict b) support c) imprison d) suspect

17. Today, the duty of a **JURY** is to judge the case being tried before it with complete fairness

- a) defendants b) assizers c) prosecutors d) lawyers

18. The jury service requires taking an active part in seeing that the laws are properly applied and **OBEYED**

- a) used b) held c) complied d) done

Test 2. Fill in the blanks with the following words. You may use each word only once:

recommendations law welfare scheme slaves benefits

handicapped orphans contributions workhouse institution

commission insurance employers

Before the twentieth century, was considered to be the responsibility of local communities. The "care" provided was very often very poor. An especially hated in the nineteenth century was the, where the old, the sick, the mentally

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and were sent. People were often treated very harshly in workhouses, or even as virtual, to equally harsh During the first half of the twentieth century a number of welfare were introduced. These were a small old-age pension (1908), partial sickness and unemployment (1912) and unemployment benefits conditional on regular and proof of need (1934). The real impulse for the welfare state came in 1942 from a government, headed by William Beveridge, and its report on “social insurance and allied services”. In 1948 the National Health Act turned the report’s into and the National Health Service was set up.

Test 4. Find the synonyms and group them correspondingly:

Magistrate, crimeless, tribunal, act, ordeal, jurisdiction, convicted, guilty, judge, bench, felon, attorney, plot, guiltless, culpable, principle, adversary, sentence, testimony, judicature, justice, law, criminal, trial, verdict, evidence, statute, opponent, cognizance, blameless, court, condemned, innocent, offender, prosecutor, conspiracy, action, unguilty, competence.

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Test 3. Match the definition with the correct word:

3. insurance	a) a breaking or violation of obligation, law;
4. judge	b) a group of, usually twelve, people sworn to deliver a true verdict according to the evidence upon a case presented in a court of law;
3. court	c) the findings of a jury on the issues of fact submitted to it for examination and trial;
4. assize	d) a person who institutes or conducts legal proceedings in a criminal court;
5. jurisdiction	e) the amount of monetary or other returns, either earned or unearned, accruing over a given period of time;
6. trial	f) matter produced before a court of law in an attempt to prove or disprove a point in issue, such as the statements of witnesses, documents, material objects;
7. jury	g) a person against whom an action or claim is brought in a court of law;
8. verdict	h) an institution or organization set up to provide help, money to those in need;
9. evidence	i) an amount of something, money or food, given or allotted usually at regular intervals;
10. prosecutor	j) a periodical journey around an area, as made by judges;
11. breach	k) the judicial examination of the issues in a civil or criminal cause by a competent tribunal; the determination of these issues in accordance with the law;
12. defendant	l) an authority having power to adjudicate in civil, criminal, military, or ecclesiastical matters
13. charity	m) system of providing financial protection for property, life, health against specified contingencies;
14. allowance	n) a public official with authority to hear cases in a court of law and pronounce judgment upon them;
15. income	o) the right or power to administer justice and to apply laws;
16. circuit	p) a trial or judicial inquest;

Test 5. Complete each of the following sentences with one of the words below:

allowances sentence crime jury random
verdict say force stand vagabonds

1. The judge will pass in a week.
2. The new law comes into..... On September 25.
3. The modern is completely free to make whatever decision it considers to be the right one.
4. The members of modern juries are men and women chosen at from the list of those entitled to vote.
5. The right to vote gives men and women a in the making of laws.
6. The right to appeal against a is a protection for the individual citizens against the danger of injustice.
7. Persons convicted of can appeal first to the Court of Appeal.
8. If both the Court of Criminal Appeal and the House of Lords agree with the verdict then it must
9. The family were granted to help poor people bring up their children.
10. It was the custom to brand with the letter "V" on their shoulders.



7. THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

PRACTICAL PART I

ASSIGNMENTS



1. Study the following proper names and practice their pronunciation:

Catholicism [kə'θɒlɪsɪzəm]

St Patrick [seɪnt 'pætrɪk]

Sir Thomas Wyatt [sɜː 'tɒməs wɔɪjət]

Earl of Surrey [ɜːl ɒv 'sʌri]

Sir Philip Sidney [sɜː 'fɪlɪp 'sɪdni]

Christopher Marlowe ['krɪstəfə 'mɑːləʊ]

William Shakespeare ['wɪljəm 'ʃeɪkspiə]

Romeo and Juliet ['rəʊmiəʊ ænd 'dʒuːliət]

The Merchant of Venice [ðə 'mɜːtʃənt ɒv 'venɪs]

Stratford-upon-Avon ['strætʃəd-ə'pɒn-'eɪvən]

The Poetaster [ðə 'pəʊɪ'tæstə]

The Alchemist [ði 'ælkɪmɪst]

Bartholomew Fair [bɑː'θɒləmjʊ feə]

George Herbert [dʒɔːdʒ 'hɜːbət]

Andrew Marvell ['ændruː mɑːvəl]

King Arthur and his knights [kɪŋ 'ɑːθər ænd hɪz naɪts]

Geoffrey of Monmouth ['dʒɛfri ɒv mɒnməθ]

the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle [ði 'æŋgləʊ'sæksən 'krɒnɪkl]

the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster [ðə 'tʃɑːnsələ ɒv ðə 'dʌtʃɪ ɒv 'læŋkəstə]

Two Gentlemen of Verona [tuː 'dʒɛnt(ə)lmən ɒv və'rəʊnə]

the Renaissance [ðə rə'neɪsəns]

Robert Wace ['rɒbət weɪs]

Sir Thomas More [sɜː 'tɒməs mɔː]

Macbeth [mæk'beθ]

Machiavelli [mækiə'veli]

the Plague [ðə pleɪg]

Hamlet ['hæmlɪt]

Othello [ə(ʊ)'θeləʊ]

King Lear [kɪŋ liə]

Ben Jonson]ben 'dʒɒns(ə)n]

the Puritans [ðə 'pjʊərɪtənz]

John Donne [dʒɒn dɒn]

John Milton [dʒɒn 'mɪltən]

John Dryden [dʒɒn draɪdən]

Oliver Cromwell ['ɒlɪvə 'krɒmwəl]



2. Note down from the theoretical part phrases and word combinations in bold letters corresponding to the thematic vocabulary of the theme "The history of English literature". Translate them into Ukrainian.



3. Find in the theoretical part the following concepts; check your ability to explain them in English, and add them to your working vocabulary:

7. THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

Oral tradition, epic tale, tribal glorification, poetry, lyric, narrative poetry, literate, romance, legends, courtly literature, fables, sonnets, drama, playwright, blank verse, comedy, tragedy, chronicle histories, a man of the theatre, a classical scholar, sequel, satire, metaphysical poets, prose work, literary criticism, heroic play, comedy of manners, manuscript, compilation.



4. Write all you can (What? When? Where? How?) about the following concepts and proper names:

Christianity, “The Raiding of the Cattle of Cooley”, epic tale, St Patrick, the Irish literature, “Beowulf”, lyric, the romance, fables, “the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle”, King Arthur, the Renaissance, Sir Thomas More, the Reformation, Queen Elizabeth I, playwright, Christopher Marlowe, William Shakespeare, blank verse, comedy, tragedy, chronicle histories, Ben Jonson, the Civil War, metaphysical poets, John Milton, comedy of manners.



5. Study the theoretical material of Part I and fill in table 1.

Table 1

№	Literary forms	Characteristics
1.	epic tale	
2.	fable	
3.	romance	
4.	sonnet	
5.	chronicle	
6.	history play	
7.	comedy of manners	
8.	blank verse	



6. Make a summary of the text using the thematic vocabulary of the general theme. Emphasize: (a) its subject matter; (b) the main points described; (c) your personal impressions of the given material.

Джефрі Готфрід Чосер є одним з основоположників англійської національної літератури та літературної англійської мови. Його творчість вважають передбаченням літератури англійського Відродження. Головним твором Дж. Чосера, на думку дослідників, є сповнений реалізмом збірник новел «Кентерберійські оповідання». Письменник мав широку славу ще за життя, але з плином часу відомість і популярність його творів лиш езра. Протягом Ренесансу Кекстон надрукував його твори у 1478 та 1484 рр.; Спенсер бачить у роботах Чосера «чисте джерело англійської мови»; Сідней майже боготворить його творчість. У XVII ст. Джон Драйден редагує та оновлює казки Чосера. Врешті решт, у XIX сторіччі виникає так зване «Чосерівське товариство» (“Chaucer Society”). Його мета – видання критично перевірних текстів Чосера та вивчення біографії поета. Заслуги Чосера в історії англійської літератури та мови в цілому дуже значні. Він першим серед англійців вивів зразки щиро художньої поезії, де скрізь панує художній смак, відчуття міри, витонченість форми та вірша, всюди можна побачити руку художника, який керує власними образами, а не підкорюється їм, що часто бувало у середньовічних поетів. Повсюди зустрічається критичне ставлення до своїх сюжетів і персонажів. Твори Чосера містять усі визначні риси англійської національної поезії: багатство фантазії, поєднання видумки із здоровим глуздом, гумор, спостережливість, здатність до яскравих характеристик, любов до контрастів, схильність до детальних описів – словом, все, що потім знайшло відображення у Шекспіра, Філдінга, Діккенса та інших видатних письменників Великобританії. Чосер надав завершеності самій формі англійського вірша, він довів до високої ступені витонченості літературну мову. Саме Чосер був першим, хто почав писати прозу рідною мовою, а не латиною (наприклад, «The astrolab» – трактат, створений у 1391 р. для сина). Він використовує національну мову цілком свідомо, аби виразити свої думки краще та точніше. Крім того, письменник мав високу патріотичну свідомість. Деякі його думки про благородність, виховання дітей, війну, сам характер його патріотизма стали б у нагоді навіть людині XXI сторіччя.

7. THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

7. Be prepared to speak about these men of letters using the thematic vocabulary of the general theme and the following clichés:

the great age of drama

to attempt sonnets

to be fascinated by the theme of

to be influenced by the ideas of

to lack shape and force

to imitate the Greek lyricists

the complete collection of plays and sonnets

the medieval theory of “humours”

in support of the Puritan cause

to come up to the standards of

to dominate the theatre

to deal with the greatness of human sorrow

the great English playwright

to achieve much fame

a man of the theatre

a classical scholar

to introduce a theory

to become interested in

to have a profound effect on

to show the characters in conflict

to deal with cruelty and corruption

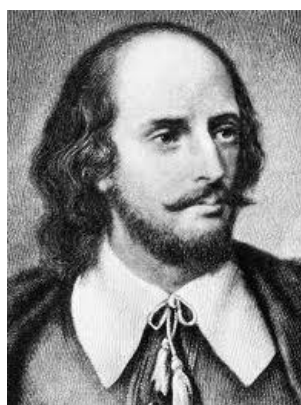
to justify the ways of God to man

the “grand style” of English at its height

a “blank verse



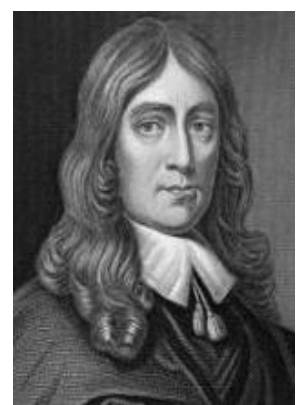
Ben Jonson



William Shakespeare



Christopher Marlowe



John Milton

PRACTICAL PART II

ASSIGNMENTS



1. Study the following proper names and practice their pronunciation:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| Thomas Stearns Eliot ['tɒməs stɜːnz 'eɪlət] | William Blake ['wɪljəm bleɪk] |
| Wystan Hugh Auden [wɪstən huː əːdən] | Virginia Woolf [vəːdʒɪnjə wʊlf] |
| William Butler Yeats ['wɪljəm 'bʌtlə jɪːts] | James Joyce [dʒeɪmz dʒɔɪs] |
| Jonathan Swift ['dʒɒnəθən swɪft] | Henry Fielding ['henri 'fiːldɪŋ] |
| Samuel Richardson ['sæmjʊəl 'rɪʃədsən] | Daniel Defoe ['dænjəl dɪˈfəʊ] |
| Dr Samuel Johnson ['sæmjʊəl 'dʒɒns(ə)n] | Goethe ['gɜːtə] |
| Oliver Goldsmith ['ɒlɪvə 'gəʊldsmɪθ] | Horace Walpole ['hɒrɪs wɔːlpəʊl] |
| William Wordsworth ['wɪljəm 'wɜːdz, wəθ] | John Keats [dʒɒn kiːts] |
| Samuel Taylor Coleridge ['sæmjʊəl 'teɪlə kəʊlərdʒ] | Jane Austen [dʒeɪn 'ɒstən] |
| George Gordon Byron [dʒɔːdʒ 'gɔːdən 'baɪrən] | George Eliot [dʒɔːdʒ 'eɪlət] |
| Percy Bysshe Shelley ['pɜːsi bɪʃɪ 'ʃeli] | Sir Walter Scott [sɜː 'wɔːltə skɒt] |
| Charles Dickens [tʃɑːlz 'dɪkɪnz] | Thomas Hardy ['tɒməs 'hɑːdi] |
| William Makepeace Thackeray ['wɪljəm 'meɪkpiːs 'θækəri] | |
| Charlotte, Emily, Anna Brontë ['ʃɑːlət, 'eməli, 'ænə brɒntɪ] | |
| Robert Louis Stevenson ['rɒbət 'ljuːɪs 'stiːvənsən] | |
| Rudyard Kipling [redʒɑːd 'kɪplɪŋ] | George Orwell [dʒɔːdʒ 'ɔːwəl] |
| Alfred Tennyson ['ælfɾəd 'tenɪs(ə)n] | Robert Browning ['rɒbət 'braʊnɪŋ] |
| the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood [ðə priː ræfəɪl 'brʌðəhʊd] | |
| Dante Gabriel Rossetti [dʌnte 'geɪbrɪəl rɒ'seti] | Arnold Bennett ['ɑːnəld benət] |
| John Galsworthy [dʒɒn 'gɔːlz, wɜːði] | Wilkie Collins [wɪlki 'kɒlɪnz] |
| David Herbert Lawrence ['deɪvɪd 'hɜːbət 'lɒrəns] | Voltaire [vɒl'teə] |
| John Wyndham [dʒɒn wɪndhəm] | Robert Burns ['rɒbət bɜːnz] |
| Sir Arthur Conan Doyle [sɜː 'ɑːθə 'kəʊnən 'dɔɪl] | Rupert Brooke ['ruːpət brʊk] |
| Herbert George Wells ['hɜːbət dʒɔːdʒ wɛlz] | Mary Shelly ['meəri 'ʃeli] |
| Alan Alexander Milne ['ælən ,æɪɪg'zɑːndə mɪln] | |

7. THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE



2. Note down from the theoretical part phrases and word combinations in bold letters corresponding to the thematic vocabulary of the theme “The history of English literature”. Translate them into Ukrainian.



3. Find in the theoretical part the following concepts; check your ability to explain them in English, and add them to your working vocabulary:

Heroic couplets, satirist, classicism, lyric poet, visual arts, literary form, social (political) satire, fantasy-adventure, novelist, didactic purpose, pamphleteer, prolific writer, parody, literary critic, biographer, lexicographer, editor, comedy, tragedy, tales of horror, science-fiction, lyrical ballads, romantic poet, literary fashions, ode, gentle(biting) irony, realism, fictional characters, sentimental story, love story, essayist, travel writer, children’s books, verse dramas, blank verse, saga, modernism, detective stories, crime fiction, historical novel, pen name(pseudonym), a symbolist poet, review, limericks.



4. Write all you can (What? When? Where? How?) about the following concepts and proper names:

The Lake Poets, to pen short stories, the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, the revival of the classical spirit, the Scots language, a pioneer of the Romantic Movement, extreme simplicity of style, the 100 Greatest Britons, social and political satire, the founders of the English novel, tales of horror and mystery, the first science-fiction story, the power of the creative imagination, to reveal the dreadful social conditions of the age, the Victorian era, a literary genius, a literary celebrity, lighter reading, children’s books, the stories of King Arthur, mass-production, the Bloomsbury Group of intellectuals, detective fiction, science fiction, a Symbolist poet, the Nobel Prize in Literature, the Modernist movement.

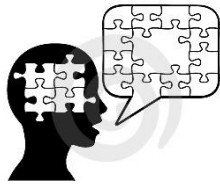
Table 1

Historical period	The main trends	Representatives	Literary works
Celtic 3-5 centuries			
Anglo-Saxon 5- 11 centuries			
Anglo-Norman 11-15 centuries			
The Renaissance 15-16 centuries			
The 17th century literature			
The 17th-18th centuries literature			
The 18th-19th centuries literature			
The 19th-20th centuries literature			



6. *Make a summary of the text using the thematic vocabulary of the general theme. Emphasize: (a) its subject matter; (b) the main points described; (c) your personal impressions of the given material.*

Вальтер Скотт — творець жанру історичного роману. Більшу частину своїх великих знань Скотт отримав не в школі та університеті, а за допомогою самоосвіти. Все, що його цікавило, назавжди вкарбовується у його феноменальній пам'яті. Йому не було потрібно вивчати спеціальну літературу перед тим, як скласти роман або поему. Колосальний обсяг знань дозволяв йому писати на будь-яку обрану тему. Романи Скотта спочатку виходили без імені автора і інкогніто було розкрито тільки в 1827 році. В 1797 Вальтер Скотт одружився на Шарлотті Карпентер. За життя був зразковим сім'янином, людиною доброю, чутливою, тактовною, вдячною; любив свій маєток Ебботсфорд, який перебудував, зробивши з нього невеликий замок; дуже любив дерева, свійських тварин, хороше застілля в сімейному колі. У 1825 році на лондонській біржі вибухнула фінансова паніка, і кредитори зажадали оплати векселів. Ні видавець Скотта, ні власник друкарні Дж. Баллантайн не змогли сплатити готівкою і оголосили себе банкрутами. Однак Скотт відмовився наслідувати їхній приклад і взяв на себе відповідальність за всі рахунки, на яких стояв його підпис, що склало 130000 фунтів стерлінгів, причому борги самого Скотта становили лише малу частину цієї суми. Виснажлива літературна праця, на яку він себе прирік, щоб виплатити величезний борг, відняла у нього роки життя. Скотт пережив чотири інсульту, але продовжував працювати. Протягом більш ніж 30-річної літературної діяльності письменник створив 28 романів, дев'ять поем, безліч повістей, літературно-критичних статей, історичних праць. Термін «фрілансер» (букв. «вільний митець») вперше був ужитий саме Вальтером Скоттом в романі «Айвенго» для опису «середньовічного найманого воїна».



7. Be prepared to speak about this periodization of the English literature (Part II) using the thematic vocabulary of the general theme and the following clichés:

- to make lasting contributions to English literature
- to be a prolific and versatile writer
- to consider Nature as a source of inspiration
- to intend smth. as a social and political satire
- a pioneer of the Romantic Movement
- to have mystical and visionary experiences
- to be (un)recognized during one's lifetime
- to be a seminal figure in the history of the poetry
- the earliest proponent of the novel
- the power of the creative imagination
- to produce an unequalled portrait of
- to bring the miseries of the poor to public
- to be recognised as a literary genius
- to return to English country settings
- to be based on classical/ mythological themes
- the first conscious revolt against mass-production
- to be one of the foremost modernists of the twentieth century
- to explore the minds of the characters
- to be inspired by political and social ideas
- to be considered milestones in the field of crime fiction
- to be involved in the struggle for independence
- to be considered as one of the key English language poets
- to be preoccupied with physical and spiritual masks
- to be awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature
- a masterpiece of the Modernist movement
- to be encyclopedic in scope and method
- to be widely regarded as
- a revival of the classical spirit
- to achieve world-wide fame
- the first true English novelist
- the founder of the English novel
- tales of horror and mystery
- to present a living picture of
- the first science-fiction story
- to enjoy European fame as
- to be interested in literary fashions
- to earn the great historical importance
- to return to the traditions of
- to show the social silliness of the age
- to be admired by many other writers
- to excel at penning short lyrics
- to attract widespread attention for

7. THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE



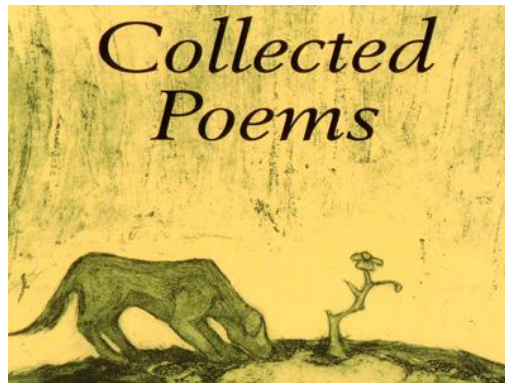
18th century English novelists



19th century English novelists



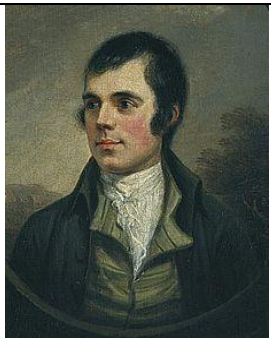

20th century English novelists




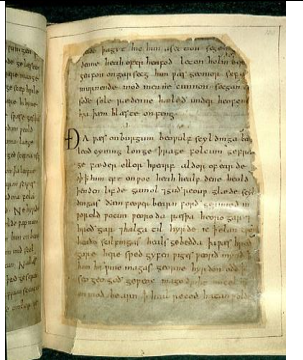
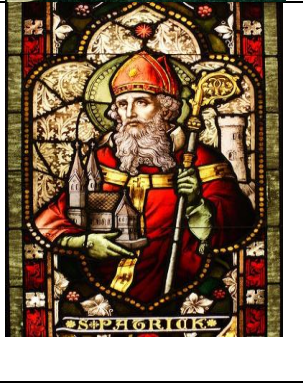
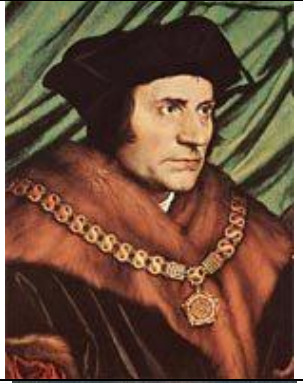
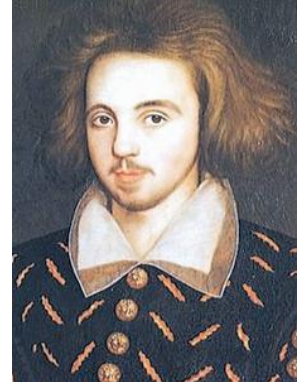
18-20th century English poets






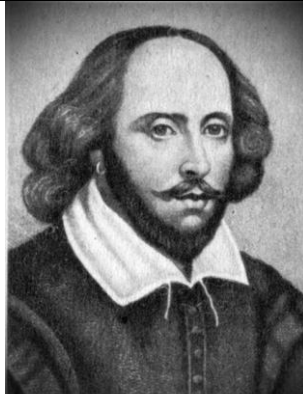

8. Fill in Table 1 answering the questions corresponding to the pictures

Who is regarded as a pioneer of the Romantic Movement and the national poet of Scotland?		
Who is considered the first true English novelist? What purpose did he have in writing his novels?		




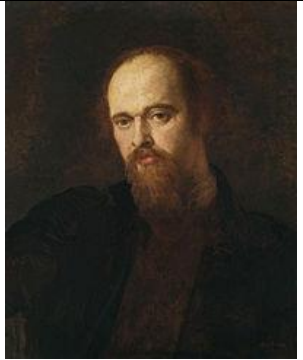

7. THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

<p>What kind of literature was the romance? What did the most famous romances deal with?</p>	<p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p>	
<p>What is the famous Old English epic poem composed in the 7th century? What does it deal with?</p>	<p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p>	
<p>What peculiarities did the earliest Irish literature have? How did the name of Saint Patrick bear on the earliest Irish literature?</p>	<p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p>	
<p>What kind of statesman was Sir Thomas More? Why was he beheaded?</p>	<p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p>	
<p>Who was the first really great English playwright? How does his name bear on William Shakespeare?</p>	<p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p>	



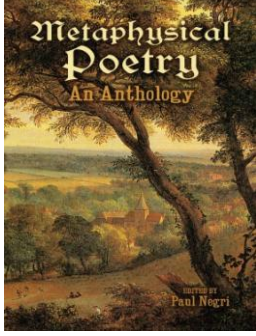
7. THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

<p>Who was the brightest representative of the Romantic Movement? What aims did the Romantic poets pursue?</p>	<p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p>	
<p>Who brought to public the dreadful social conditions of his age, describing them in his novels?</p>	<p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p>	
<p>What connection did John Milton have with Oliver Cromwell? What kind of poem is <i>Paradise Lost</i>?</p>	<p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p>	
<p>Who is considered the world's greatest playwright? What is his contribution to the world literature?</p>	<p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p>	
<p>What kind of playwright was Ben Jonson? What theory in writing comedies did he use?</p>	<p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p>	

7. THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

<p>What literary man enjoyed European fame as a romantic poet? What is his contribution to the world literature?</p>	<p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p>	
<p>Why have Jane Austen's novels earned her great and historical importance to critics and scholars?</p>	<p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p>	
<p>What kind of literary man was Robert Louis Stevenson? Why does he rank now as the 26th most translated author in the world?</p>	<p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p>	
<p>What were the reasons for the creation of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood? Who was the founder of this association?</p>	<p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p>	
<p>Who is the author of the famous <i>Sherlock Holmes</i> series of books? In what genre are they written?</p>	<p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p>	

7. THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

For what significant achievements was this man of letters awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1948?		
Which of the three Brontë sisters became a classic of English literature? What is her best known novel?		
What poets were called metaphysical? Who are the brightest representatives of this genre?		



GENERALIZING TEST

- The earliest English literature is In culture.*
a) Latin b) French c) Germanic d) Irish
- The prose written in England in the 12th century was in*
a) Norman French b) Latin c) Anglo-Saxon d) German
- Tales of horror and mystery were called*
a) Fiction b) Love c) Gothic d) Lyric
- The romance as a narrative poetry was read by*
a) church b) peasants c) common people d) court

5. *The first really great English playwright was*

- a) Christopher Marlowe b) William Shakespeare
c) John Milton d) Ben Jonson

6. *The original legends of King Arthur and his knights were in origin.*

- a) Roman b) French c) German d) Celtic

7. *The heroic play and the comedy of manners dominated in England in century.*

- a) the 15th b) the 16th c) the 17th d) the 18th

8. *For the English romantic-poets was a source of inspiration.*

- a) freedom b) nature c) antiquity d) industrialization

9. *The Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood grew up in revolt against.....*

- a) the Renaissance b) the Reformation
c) the Industrial Revolution d) the First World War

10. *The fashion for detective stories began in century.*

- a) the 17th b) the 18th c) the 19th d) the 20th



TESTS IN THEMATIC VOCABULARY

Test 1. *Choose the one word or phrase that best keeps the meaning of the original sentence if it is substituted for the capitalized word or phrase:*

1. *Saint Patrick began to ESTABLISH Christianity in Ireland in the 5th century.*

- a) impose b) introduce c) set up d) hold up

2. *The great Anglo-Saxon epic Beowulf, which was probably COMPOSED in the 7th century.*

- a) established b) created c) dated d) found

3. *The poetry is restricted to religion, war and tribal GLORIFICATION.*
a) origin b) narration c) praise d) description
4. *Another kind of NARRATIVE poetry began in the 12th century.*
a) lyric b) tale c) plot d) epic
5. *The narrative poetry was read by LITERATE and cultured society of the court.*
a) educated b) trained c) high d) elite
6. *The original legends about Arthur were probably Celtic in ORIGIN.*
a) plot b) setting c) sense d) nature
7. *SCHOLARS began to make English translations of the Bible, so that it would be available to all who could read.*
a) artists b) researchers c) philologists d) innovators
8. *The “BLANK VERSE” was introduced into the country by Wyatt and Surrey.*
a) macaronic b) free c) flat d) rhymed
9. *Christopher Marlowe was FASCINATED by the theme of power.*
a) involved b) engaged c) attracted d) affected
10. *Shakespeare is probably the world’s greatest PLAYWRIGHT.*
a) novelist b) dramatist c) author d) writer
11. *Shakespeare was born in Stratford-upon-Avon, and after beginning his writing career with SEQUENCE of sonnets, he came to London.*
a) issues b) number c) couple d) series
12. *Shakespeare apparently felt that he had no further URGE to write and he returned to his home at Stratford-upon-Avon.*
a) impulse b) desire c) objective d) aim

7. THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

13. *The duty of comedy is to spot with human FOLLIES, not with crimes.*

- a) hypocrisy b) thoughtlessness c) carelessness d) negligence

14. *After Shakespeare tragedy dealt with cruelty and corruption rather than with the greatness of human SORROW.*

- a) pain b) misery c) grief d) solitude

15. *The comedy of manners dealt with the brilliant but ARTIFICIAL society of the court of Charles II.*

- a) deceitful b) insincere c) unfriendly d) false

16. *The 18th century brought to England a REVIVAL of the classical spirit in all the arts.*

- a) coming b) beginning c) rebirth d) origin

17. *Daniel Defoe had a DIDACTIC purpose in writing his novels.*

- a) teaching b) moralistic c) moralizing d) learning

18. *Dr Samuel Johnson was a satirist, a pamphleteer, a poet and a great TALKER.*

- a) lecturer b) scholar c) orator d) interlocutor

19. *A lyricist has to be extremely SENSITIVE to the music of words.*

- a) touching b) gentle c) soft d) delicate

Test 2. *Fill in the blanks with the following words. You may use each word only once:*

Detective historical fantasy genre significant spy thriller novels

Crime romance designation fiction character graphic science series

Genre fiction in the twentieth-century

Many works published in the twentieth-century were examples of genre This includes the novels, novel, historical, fantasy, novel, and fiction. Agatha Christie (1890–1976) was an important crime writer of, short stories and plays, who is best remembered for her 80 novels as well as her successful plays for the West End theatre. Another noted writer in the spy novel was John le Carré, while in writing, Ian Fleming created the James Bond 007. The novelist Georgette Heyer created the romance genre. Among writers in the fantasy genre were Tolkien, the author of *The Hobbit* and *The Lord of the Rings* and J. K. Rowling, who wrote the highly successful *Harry Potter* Like in the later decades of the 20th century, the genre of science fiction began to be taken more seriously, and this was because of the work of writers such as Arthur C. Clarke's (*2001: A Space Odyssey*), and Michael Moorcock.

Test 3. Match the definition with the correct word:

1. fable	a) a long narrative poem recounting in elevated style the deeds of a legendary hero, especially one originating in oral folk tradition;
2. romance	b) a short poem of songlike quality;
3. ballad	c) a learned person, especially in the humanities;
4. saga	d) the genre of literature represented by works intended for the stage;
5. pamphleteer	e) unrhymed verse, especially in iambic pentameters;
6. epic	f) a short traditional verse or song for children;
7. playwright	g) a short moral story, especially one with animals as characters;

7. THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

8. blank verse	h) a lyric poem, typically addressed to a particular subject, with lines of varying lengths and complex rhythms;
9. couplet	i) a person who writes or issues pamphlets, especially of a controversial nature;
10. drama	j) a dramatic or other work of light and amusing character;
11. chronicle	k) a series of novels about several generations or members of a family;
12. ode	l) a record or register of events in chronological order;
13. nursery rhyme	m) two successive lines of verse, usually rhymed and of the same metre;
14. comedy	n) a person who writes plays;
15. scholar	o) a narrative in verse or prose, written in a vernacular language in the Middle Ages, dealing with exciting adventures of chivalrous heroes;
16. lyric	p) a narrative poem in short stanzas of popular origin, originally sung to a repeated tune;

Test 4. *Find the synonyms and group them correspondingly:*

Scholar, author, protagonist, pseudonym, tale, fable, writing, belles-lettres lyric, rhyme, dramatist, troubadour, subject, legend, verse, scientist, publisher, poetry, minstrel, story, strophe, writer, scald, line, main character, literary work, fiction, composer, playwright, narrative, editor, plot, poem, pen name, hero, myth, parable.

7. THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

Test 5. Sort out the following thematic vocabulary in three columns (some are to be used twice):

drama	poetry	prose
e.g. play	rhyme	novel
tragedy	actor	poem
Blank verse	essay	vers libre
amphibrach	playwright	plot
hymn	ode	fable
comedy	couplet	accentual-syllabic
narrative	interlude	limerick
antiutopia	sonnet	diptych
protagonist	antagonist	epic
saga	ballad	romance
pamphlet	feuilleton	act
chapter	chronicle	dactyl
apocrypha	footnote	note
summary	review	script
prologue	monologue	dialogue
treatise	scene	declamation

drama	poetry	prose

Test 6. Complete each of the following sentences with one of the words below:

subscription collections medieval mystery sonnets
romance satire legends theatre historiographies

1. Nearly all Anglo-Saxon authors are anonymous: twelve are known by name from sources.
2. The legends of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table were the first written in English since the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.
3. Medieval plays focused on the representation of Bible stories.
4. There are four complete extant English biblical of plays from the late medieval period.
5. Swift intended his Gulliver's Travels as a social and political
6. Ben Jonson did not consider himself a man of the
7. In poetry Sir Thomas Wyatt and Earl of Surrey first attempted English
8. The original about Arthur were probably Celtic in origin.
9. The was a serious and courtly kind of literature.
10. Circulating libraries, that allowed books to be borrowed for an annual, were a further factor in the rising popularity of the novel.



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