

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ДЕРЖАВНИЙ ЗАКЛАД «ПІВДЕННОУКРАЇНСЬКИЙ
НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ПЕДАГОГІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ ІМЕНІ К. Д.
УШИНСЬКОГО»

Мулик К.О., Алексєєва О.Б.

Тести

до практикуму з читання англомовних текстів

на основі країнознавчого матеріалу
«Практичного курсу англійської мови»
для студентів
факультету початкової освіти

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Мулик К.О., Алексєєва О.Б.

Тести до практикуму з читання англомовних текстів на основі країнознавчого матеріалу «Практичного курсу англійської мови» для студентів факультету початкової освіти. Одеса, 2021. 81с.

Тести до практикуму з читання англомовних текстів містять 25 тестів, кожен з яких побудовано за чотирма рівнями відповідно до видів мовленнєвої діяльності та ступеню складності матеріалу, що забезпечує високий рівень контролю знань з дисципліни «Практичний курс англійської мови».

Тести до практикуму з читання англомовних текстів є частиною навчально-методичного комплексу «Практичний курс англійської мови». Видання також містить додаткову цікаву інформацію та короткий англо-український словник, що допомагає виконанню тестових завдань.

Видання рекомендується для студентів II - III курсів педагогічних закладів вищої освіти.

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Вступ

З метою постійного удосконалення структури та змісту навчання англійської мови майбутніх учителів початкової школи необхідно періодично визначати рівень їх навчальних досягнень щодо запланованих результатів. Найбільш раціональним засобом, вимірювальним інструментом, складовою частиною системи якості підготовки майбутніх фахівців визнано тестовий контроль.

Тести - система стандартизованих завдань, що дозволяє автоматизувати процедуру вимірювання рівня знань і умінь студента. Тестова перевірка знань здійснюється у формі відповідей студентів на питання, складені в стандартній формі. Тестовий контроль дає можливість при незначних витратах аудиторного часу перевіряти знання у всіх студентів групи.

Враховуючи особливості запропонованого тестового контролю, можна виділити деякі специфічні риси даного тесту:

- тест є широко стандартизованим;
- тестові завдання складено з вибіркового матеріалу, що вивчався у Практикумі з читання англійських текстів на основі країнознавчого матеріалу «Практичного курсу англійської мови» для студентів факультету початкової освіти;
- тест складається з чотирьох частин відповідно до видів мовленнєвої діяльності та ступеню складності матеріалу;
- тест базується на матеріалі тематики, якою оволоділи студенти під час роботи із Практикумом;
- тест включає тестові завдання лише інтегративного характеру.

Таблиця оцінки тестів

Letter Grade	Number Equivalent	Meaning
A	90 - 100	Excellent
B	80 - 89	Good
C	70 - 79	Everage
D	60 - 69	Poor
F	0 - 50	Failing

Тестування створює великі можливості для організації навчання іноземних мов, ефективного і якісного контролю, який, разом з іншими складниками освітнього процесу, може забезпечити успішне досягнення цілей навчання.

I

Level 1.

Task 1. Choose the correct answer.

1. Anne Hathaway's Cottage is the old house near in which Shakespeare's wife was born.
a) London; b) Oxford; c) Cardiff; d) Stratford-upon-Avon.
2. The highest mountain in Wales is called
a) Snowdon; b) Ben Nevis; c) Skiddaw; d) High Willhays.
3. Hadrian's Wall is an ancient wall built by order of the Roman emperor Hadrian in the century AD to defend the northern border of England against attacks by Celtic tribes.
a) 1st; b) 4th; c) 2nd; d) 3rd.

Task 2. Mark the true position.

What is the Queen's name?

- a. Queen Victoria I;
- b. Queen Elizabeth II;
- c. Queen Margaret IV.

Task 3. Mark the true position.

Where does the Changing of the Guard take place?

- a. Buckingham Palace;
- b. Downing Street;
- c. Victoria and Albert Museum.

Level 2.

Task 1. Write in the missing dates.

1. The Armada is the name of the Spanish fleet that was defeated by the English navy in
2. The Act of Supremacy was passed in and declared the sovereign to be the secular head of the Church of England.
3. The Titanic was a British passenger liner which collided with an iceberg on her maiden voyage to New York in

Task 2. Fill in the gaps.

1. The highest mountain in the UK is in the Highlands of Scotland, at 1,343 m.
2. The longest river is the, 354 km long.
3. The population of the UK is about million.

Level 3.

Task 1. Fill in the gaps with the right answer.

Great Britain comprises England, and The full, official name of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The national flag of the UK is the Jack. The United Kingdom is a member of the Union. The capital of the UK, London, lies on the river

Task 2. Choose the right word out of those given in brackets while reading about the earliest days of Britain.

In the 1st century AD at the time of (Viking, Norman, Roman) conquest of Britain, Wales was inhabited by (Celts, Celtic Britons, Beaker Folk). When the Roman legions were withdrawn from Britain in the early (4th, 5th, 6th) century, the people of Wales were much as they were before the Romans came. Christianity was introduced in the (3rd, 4th, 6th) century. St. David, one of the many monasteries they founded, became a center of (Celtic, Norman, English) culture.

Level 4.

Give the information you can about the Geographical position of the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland. The main features of the South.

2

Level 1.

Task 1. Choose the correct answer.

1. The wars in between the house of York and the house of Lancaster are called the Wars of the Roses.
a) the first half of 15th century; b) the second half of 15th century;

c) the first half of 14th century; d) the second half of 14th century.

2. The English Civil War is the war between the Cavaliers and the Roundheads in

a) the mid-17th century; b) the mid-18th century;

c) the mid-16th century; d) the mid-15th century.

3. The Battle of Trafalgar was a decisive naval battle that took place off Cape Trafalgar on

a) 06/06/1944; b) 21/10/1805; c) 11/11/1918; d) 05/11/1605.

Task 2. Mark the true position.

Where does the Changing of the Guard take place?

a. Buckingham Palace;

b. Downing Street;

c. Victoria and Albert Museum.

Task 3. Mark the true position.

What is Harrods?

a. A kiosk;

b. A department store;

c. A language school.

Level 2.

Task 1. Write in the missing dates.

1. The final battle of the Napoleonic Wars, which was in, is called the Battle of Waterloo.

2. A famous battle in English history, in which William the Conqueror defeated the Anglo-Saxon King Harold near Hastings in, is called the Battle of Hastings.

3. Magna Carta is the charter granted by King John in, which recognized the rights and privileges of the barons, the Church and the freemen.

Task 2. Fill in the gaps.

1. The national symbol of Scotland is a

2. In 1215 the nobles forced King John to accept , which took away some of the king's powers.

3. In Scotland people bring a piece of for good luck in the New Year.

Level 3.

Task 1. Fill in the gaps with the right answer.

The two largest islands in the English Channel are: and
. The most important British government offices are situated in the City of , a borough of Greater London. The British Parliament consists of the House of and the House of..... The.....of London is one of the most important financial centres in the world.

Task 2. Choose the right word out of those given in brackets while reading about the earliest days of Britain.

In the 6th – 7th centuries the invading (Vikings, Anglo-Saxons, Normans) drove across England and reached the western coast at Chester and the Bristol Channel. They cut off the Welsh from their fellow Celts in Cumbria and Cornwall. Late in the 11th century the Normans conquered (northern, southern, western) Wales, but the rest of the country maintained its independence until the reign of Edward I. Campaigns in 1276 and 1282 finally brought the Welsh land under (Norman, English, French) rule. The last great effort to overthrow English power in Wales came in the (13th, 14th, 15th) century. In 1535 Wales was united with (Scotland, Ireland, England) by the Act of Union, passed by Parliament in that year.

Level 4.

Give the information you can about the Geographical position of the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland. The main features of the Midlands.

3

Level 1.

Task 1. Choose the correct answer.

1. The Golden Age took place in

a) the mid-15th century; b) the second half of the 17th century;

- c) the second half of the 16th century; d) the mid-18th century.
2. D-day was on when Anglo-American troops landed in Normandy.
a) 06/06/1944; b) 05/11/1605; c) 11/11/1918; d) 15/09/1940.
3. The Globe Theatre was built in on the South bank of the Thames, London.
a) 1666; b) 1707; c) 1588; d) 1599.

Task 2. Mark the true position.

What is a double-decker?

- a. A bus;
b. A chocolate bar;
c. A taxi.

Task 3. Mark the true position.

What is the national symbol of Scotland?

- a. A leek;
b. A thistle;
c. An oak.

Level 2.

Task 1. Write in the missing dates.

1. The present sovereign, Queen Elizabeth, had her Coronation in
2. An epidemic of bubonic plague in London in, when more than 70,000 people died, out of an estimated population of 460,000 is called the Great Plague of London.
3. The Battle of Britain was the battle between British and German aircraft over London and the south of England in

Task 2. Fill in the gaps.

1. The fell into all the three branches of government, taking roles in the executive, legislature and judiciary.
2. The United Kingdom is divided into four home nations or constituent countries:,, and
3. In the West End there is, which is the Queen's residence.

Level 3.

Task 1. Fill in the gaps with the right answer.

Palace is the official residence of the Queen., a county in the south east, is called the Garden of England because it produces a lot of fruit and vegetables. The is the central part of England, important for light engineering industries. is the second-largest city in Britain. In the past it was known as the industrial heart of England; now it is becoming popular as a centre of music and the arts. is the birthplace of William Shakespeare.

Task 2. Choose the right word out of those given in brackets while reading about the earliest days of Britain.

One of the most important dates in British history is 1066, the year of the Battle of (Hastings, Waterloo, Trafalgar), during which the (Norman, Viking, Anglo-Saxon) Duke William invaded the island and conquered the (English, Celtic, Roman) army. Since that time England has never been invaded. Henry VIII, who had six wives, was the founder of the Church of (Anglican, Catholic, Methodists). His daughter, Elizabeth I, gave her name to a golden era of English (culture, theatre, literature). Her successor was James I, the son of Mary Queen of (Scots, Irish, France). His son Charles I was executed during the Civil War.

Level 4.

Give the information you can about the Geographical position of the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland. The main features of the North.

4

Level 1.

Task 1. Choose the correct answer.

1. Anne Hathaway's Cottage is the old house near in which Shakespeare's wife was born.

a) London; b) Oxford; c) Cardiff; d) Stratford-upon-Avon.

2. The English Civil War is the war between the Cavaliers and the Roundheads in

a) the mid-17th century; b) the mid-18th century;

c) the mid-16th century; d) the mid-15th century.

3. One of the most important dates in British history is 1066, the year of the Battle of

a) Hastings; b) Waterloo; c) Trafalgar; d) Bannockburn.

Task 2. Mark the true position.

What is Harrods?

a. A kiosk;

b. A department store;

c. A language school.

Task 3. Mark the true position.

Where is the Queen's residence?

a. Palace of Westminster;

b. Buckingham Palace;

c. Westminster Abbey.

Level 2.

Task 1. Write in the missing dates.

1. In the nobles forced King John to accept Magna Carta, which took away some of the king's powers.

2. D-day was in when Anglo-American troops landed in Normandy.

3. In Julius Caesar, the Roman ruler, invaded Britain.

Task 2. Fill in the gaps.

1. The longest river is the, 354 km long.

2. is the national bird of Britain.

3. In the West End there is, which is the seat of the Parliament.

Level 3.

Task 1. Fill in the gaps with the right answer.

One of the most beautiful areas in the north of England is the District, situated mainly in Cumbria. The population of Scotland is about million.

The capital of Scotland is Scotland is divided into three geographical

areas: the Highlands, the and the Islands. The population of Wales is about million. The capital of Wales is The highest mountain in Wales is The British political scene is dominated by a two-party system. Since 1923 the and the parties have been the most important in political life.

Task 2. Choose the right word out of those given in brackets while reading about the earliest days of Britain.

When the (Romans, Picts, Scots) left, Britain remained independent for some time. But quit soon it was attacked by (Germanic, Celtic, Norman) tribes: the Jutes, the Saxons and the Angles. And by the end of the (4th, 5th, 6th)century the greater part of the country was occupied. The (Saxon, Jutes, Angles) kingdoms fought one against other. In the first half of the(8th, 9th, 10th) century greater part of the country was united. In the (9th, 10th, 11th) century the (Danes, Normans, Irish) attacked England, but were defeated by Alfred, King of (Wessex, Mercia, Sussex).

Level 4.

Give the information you can about the geographical advantages of Great Britain.

5

Level 1.

Task 1. Choose the correct answer.

1. The highest mountain in Wales is called
a) Snowdon; b) Ben Nevis; c) Skiddaw; d) High Willhays.
2. One of the national symbol of Wales is
a) a thistle; b) an oak; c) a leek; d) an eagle.
3. The wars in between the house of York and the house of Lancaster are called the Wars of the Roses.
a) the first half of 15th century; b) the second half of 15th century;
c) the first half of 14th century; d) the second half of 14th century.

Task 2. Mark the true position.

Where can you buy stamps?

- a. At the post office;
- b. At a butchers;
- c. At the tobacconists.

Task 3. Mark the true position.

Who is Robin Redbreast?

- a. A famous English poet;
- b. An English national hero of ballads;
- c. A national bird of Britain.

Level 2.

Task 1. Write in the missing dates.

- 1. The Armada is the name of the Spanish fleet that was defeated by the English navy in
- 2. A famous battle in English history, in which William the Conqueror defeated the Anglo-Saxon King Harold near Hastings in, is called the Battle of Hastings.
- 3. The Battle of Britain was the battle between British and German aircraft over London and the south of England in

Task 2. Fill in the gaps.

- 1. The highest mountain in the UK is in the Highlands of Scotland, at 1,343 m.
- 2. The Church in Scotland is known informally as the
- 3. In 1215 the nobles forced King John to accept, which took away some of the king's powers.

Level 3.

Task 1. Fill in the gaps with the right answer.

The Archbishop of is the leader of the Church of England. The established Church of Scotland is called the Church. Britain has lost all of her colonies However, there are still a few dependencies which remain under British control, such as on the southern coast of Spain and the

Islands in the south-west Atlantic Ocean near Argentina. was a Crown Colony until 1997. Now it is part of the People's Republic of China.

Task 2. Choose the right word out of those given in brackets while reading about the earliest days of Britain.

The northern part of Britain was the home of the (Celtic, Viking, Anglo-Saxons) tribes – Picts and Scots. After the conquest of the Picts by the (Scots, Danes, Saxons) in the (6th, 7th, 9th) century this territory was called Scotland. And in the (9th, 11th, 13th) century a united Scottish kingdom was formed. In 1603 the son of (Victoria, Mary, Elizabeth) Queen of Scots James (York, Stuart, Tudor) became James I of England. The Acts of Union between the Kingdom of England and the Kingdom of (Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland) in 1707 created a unified Kingdom of Great Britain.

Level 4.

Give the information you can about the geographical disadvantages of Great Britain.

6

Level 1.

Task 1. Choose the correct answer.

1. Hadrian's Wall is an ancient wall built by order of the Roman emperor Hadrian in the century AD to defend the northern border of England against attacks by Celtic tribes.

a) 1st; b) 4th; c) 2nd; d) 3rd.

2. The Globe Theatre was built in on the South bank of the Thames, London.

a) 1666; b) 1707; c) 1588; d) 1599.

3. The Golden Age took place in

a) the mid-15th century; b) the second half of the 17th century;

c) the second half of the 16th century; d) the mid-18th century.

Task 2. Mark the true position.

What is 'Stonehenge'?

a. An old castle;

- b. A prehistoric monument;
- c. A palace.

Task 3. Mark the true position.

What is the Queen's name?

- a. Queen Victoria I;
- b. Queen Elizabeth II;
- c. Queen Margaret IV.

Level 2.

Task 1. Write in the missing dates.

1. In Wales was united with England by the Act of Union, passed by Parliament in that year.
2. The Titanic was a British passenger liner which collided with an iceberg on her maiden voyage to New York in
3. In Julius Caesar, the Roman ruler, invaded Britain.

Task 2. Fill in the gaps.

1. The population of the UK is about million.
2. is the national bird of Britain.
3. The fell into all the three branches of government, taking roles in the executive, legislature and judiciary.

Level 3.

Task 1. Fill in the gaps with the right answer.

One of the most important dates in British history is 1066, the year of the Battle of, during which the Norman Duke William invaded the island and conquered the English army. Since that time England has never been invaded. Henry VIII, who had six wives, was the founder of the Church of His daughter,, gave her name to a golden era of English culture. Her successor was James I, the son of Queen of Scots. His son was executed during the Civil War.

Task 2. Choose the right word out of those given in brackets while reading about the earliest days of Britain.

In the 1st century AD at the time of (Viking, Norman, Roman) conquest of Britain, Wales was inhabited by (Celts, Celtic Britons, Beaker Folk). When the Roman legions were withdrawn from Britain in the early (4th, 5th, 6th) century, the people of Wales were much as they were before the Romans came. Christianity was introduced in the (3rd, 4th, 6th) century. St. David, one of the many monasteries they founded, became a center of (Celtic, Norman, English) culture.

Level 4.

Give the information you can about the main features of British climate.

7

Level 1.

Task 1. **Choose the correct answer.**

1. The two largest islands in the English Channel are:
 - a) Jersey and the Bailiwick of Guernsey; b) Alderney and Jersey;
 - c) the Bailiwick of Guernsey and Isle of Man; d) Jersey and Isle of Man.
2. The Battle of Trafalgar was a decisive naval battle that took place off Cape Trafalgar on
 - a) 06/06/1944; b) 21/10/1805; c) 11/11/1918; d) 05/11/1605.
3. Historically, the United Kingdom had two major political parties – the Tories and
 - a) the Country Party; b) the Labour Party; c) the Whigs; d) the Conservatives.

Task 2. **Mark the true position.**

What is the name of the famous stadium in the north of London?

- a. Wembley
- b. Westminster
- c. Wimbledon

Task 3. **Mark the true position.**

What is the “Union Jack”?

- a. The national hero of England;

- b. The national flag of UK;
- c. The national bird of England.

Level 2.

Task 1. Write in the missing dates.

1. The Acts of Union between the Kingdom of England and the Kingdom of Scotland in created a unified Kingdom of Great Britain.
2. The Armada is the name of the Spanish fleet that was defeated by the English navy in
3. The final battle of the Napoleonic Wars, which was in, is called the Battle of Waterloo.

Task 2. Fill in the gaps.

1. The full, official name of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and
2. The Archbishop of is the leader of the Church of England.
3. The national symbol of Scotland is a

Level 3.

Task 1. Fill in the gaps with the right answer.

At the end of the 18th century Britain entered the period of the Revolution, which led to a rapid increase in national prosperity. In the 19th century Britain was transformed from an agricultural to a modern industrial country. However, in the 20th century Britain has lost much of her economic and political power. In 1979, the Conservative government under Mrs. was determined to improve the economic situation of the country, which was partly achieved. At present the British is one of the strongest world currencies.

Task 2. Choose the right word out of those given in brackets while reading about the earliest days of Britain.

In the 6th – 7th centuries the invading (Vikings, Anglo-Saxons, Normans) drove across England and reached the western coast at Chester and the Bristol Channel. They cut off the Welsh from their fellow Celts in Cumbria and Cornwall. Late in the

11th century the Normans conquered (northern, southern, western) Wales, but the rest of the country maintained its independence until the reign of Edward I. Campaigns in 1276 and 1282 finally brought the Welsh land under (Norman, English, French) rule. The last great effort to overthrow English power in Wales came in the (13th, 14th, 15th) century. In 1535 Wales was united with (Scotland, Ireland, England) by the Act of Union, passed by Parliament in that year.

Level 4.

Give the information you can about the early mediaeval society.

8

Level 1.

Task 1. Choose the correct answer.

1. The wars in between the house of York and the house of Lancaster are called the Wars of the Roses.

- a) the first half of 15th century; b) the second half of 15th century;
- c) the first half of 14th century; d) the second half of 14th century.

2. Historically, the United Kingdom had two major political parties – the and the Whigs .

- a) the Country Party; b) the Labour Party; c) the Tories; d) the Conservatives.

3. The Titanic was a British passenger liner which collided with an iceberg on her maiden voyage to New York in

- a) 1897; b) 1912; c) 1901; d) 1929.

Task 2. Mark the true position.

Which band was John Lennon a member of in the 1960s?

- a. The Beatles;
- b. The Police;
- c. The Rolling Stones.

Task 3. Mark the true position.

Where does the Changing of the Guard take place?

- a. Buckingham Palace;

- b. Downing Street;
- c. Victoria and Albert Museum.

Level 2.

Task 1. Write in the missing dates.

1. A famous battle in English history, in which William the Conqueror defeated the Anglo-Saxon King Harold near Hastings in, is called the Battle of Hastings.
2. In Julius Caesar, the Roman ruler, invaded Britain.
3. The present sovereign, Queen Elizabeth, had her Coronation in

Task 2. Fill in the gaps.

1. In Scotland people bring a piece of for good luck in the New Year.
2. is the crowning and burial place of British monarchs.
3. The secondary education exam is held at two levels: level (O level) and level (A level).

Level 3.

Task 1. Fill in the gaps with the right answer.

Great Britain comprises England, and The full, official name of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The national flag of the UK is the Jack. The United Kingdom is a member of the Union. The capital of the UK, London, lies on the river

Task 2. Choose the right word out of those given in brackets while reading about the earliest days of Britain.

One of the most important dates in British history is 1066, the year of the Battle of (Hastings, Waterloo, Trafalgar), during which the (Norman, Viking, Anglo-Saxon) Duke William invaded the island and conquered the (English, Celtic, Roman) army. Since that time England has never been invaded. Henry VIII, who had six wives, was the founder of the Church of (Anglican, Catholic, Methodists). His daughter, Elizabeth I, gave her name to a golden era of English (culture, theatre, literature).

Her successor was James I, the son of Mary Queen of (Scots, Irish, France). His son Charles I was executed during the Civil War.

Level 4.

Give the information you can about the late mediaeval society.

9

Level 1.

Task 1. **Choose the correct answer.**

1. Anne Hathaway's Cottage is the old house near in which Shakespeare's wife was born.

a) London; b) Oxford; c) Cardiff; d) Stratford-upon-Avon.

2. The highest mountain in Wales is called

a) Snowdon; b) Ben Nevis; c) Skiddaw; d) High Willhays.

3. Hadrian's Wall is an ancient wall built by order of the Roman emperor Hadrian in the century AD to defend the northern border of England against attacks by Celtic tribes.

a) 1st; b) 4th; c) 2nd; d) 3rd.

Task 2. **Mark the true position.**

Where is a monster supposed to live?

a. The Lake District;

b. Loch Ness;

c. River Thames.

Task 3. **Mark the true position.**

Who is Robin Redbreast?

a. A famous English poet;

b. An English national hero of ballads;

c. A national bird of Britain.

Level 2.

Task 1. **Write in the missing dates.**

1. The Act of Supremacy was passed in and declared the sovereign to be the secular head of the Church of England.

2. A famous battle in English history, in which William the Conqueror defeated the Anglo-Saxon King Harold near Hastings in, is called the Battle of Hastings.

3. An epidemic of bubonic plague in London in, when more than 70,000 people died, out of an estimated population of 460,000 is called the Great Plague of London.

Task 2. Fill in the gaps.

1. The national symbol of Scotland is a

2. In the West End there is, which is the Queen's residence.

3. At present the British is one of the strongest world currencies.

Level 3.

Task 1. Fill in the gaps with the right answer.

The two largest islands in the English Channel are: and
. The most important British government offices are situated in the City of, a borough of Greater London. The British Parliament consists of the House of and the House of..... The.....of London is one of the most important financial centers in the world.

Task 2. Choose the right word out of those given in brackets while reading about the earliest days of Britain.

When the (Romans, Picts, Scots) left, Britain remained independent for some time. But quit soon it was attacked by (Germanic, Celtic, Norman) tribes: the Jutes, the Saxons and the Angles. And by the end of the (4th, 5th, 6th)century the greater part of the country was occupied. The (Saxon, Jutes, Angles) kingdoms fought one against other. In the first half of the(8th, 9th, 10th) century greater part of the country was united. In the (9th, 10th, 11th) century the (Danes, Normans, Irish) attacked England, but were defeated by Alfred, King of (Wessex, Mercia, Sussex).

Level 4.

Give the information you can about the English unification.

10

Level 1.

Task 1. Choose the correct answer.

1. The wars in between the house of York and the house of Lancaster are called the Wars of the Roses.
 - a) the first half of 15th century; b) the second half of 15th century;
 - c) the first half of 14th century; d) the second half of 14th century.
2. The English Civil War is the war between the Cavaliers and the Roundheads in
 - a) the mid-17th century; b) the mid-18th century;
 - c) the mid-16th century; d) the mid-15th century.
3. The Battle of Trafalgar was a decisive naval battle that took place off Cape Trafalgar on
 - a) 06/06/1944; b) 21/10/1805; c) 11/11/1918; d) 05/11/1605.

Task 2. Mark the true position.

In Britain, cars are driven on the side of the road.

- a. left-hand;
- b. right-hand;
- c. wrong-hand.

Task 3. Mark the true position.

Where does the Changing of the Guard take place?

- a. Buckingham Palace;
- b. Downing Street;
- c. Victoria and Albert Museum.

Level 2.

Task 1. Write in the missing dates.

1. The Battle of Trafalgar was a decisive naval battle that took place off Cape Trafalgar in
2. D-day was in when Anglo-American troops landed in Normandy.

3. The Globe Theatre was built in on the South bank of the Thames, London.

Task 2. Fill in the gaps.

1. The established Church of Scotland is called the Church.
2. The - the most widely read newspapers like The Daily Mirror, The Sun, The Daily Star etc.
3. The fell into all the three branches of government, taking roles in the executive, legislature and judiciary.

Level 3.

Task 1. Fill in the gaps with the right answer.

Palace is the official residence of the Queen., a county in the south east, is called the Garden of England because it produces a lot of fruit and vegetables. The is the central part of England, important for light engineering industries. is the second-largest city in Britain. In the past it was known as the industrial heart of England; now it is becoming popular as a centre of music and the arts. is the birthplace of William Shakespeare.

Task 2. Choose the right word out of those given in brackets while reading about the earliest days of Britain.

The northern part of Britain was the home of the (Celtic, Viking, Anglo-Saxons) tribes – Picts and Scots. After the conquest of the Picts by the (Scots, Danes, Saxons) in the (6th, 7th, 9th) century this territory was called Scotland. And in the (9th, 11th, 13th) century a united Scottish kingdom was formed. In 1603 the son of (Victoria, Mary, Elizabeth) Queen of Scots James (York, Stuart, Tudor) became James I of England. The Acts of Union between the Kingdom of England and the Kingdom of (Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland) in 1707 created a unified Kingdom of Great Britain.

Level 4.

Give the information you can about the Roman Britannia. Describe this period of British life.

II

Level 1.

Task 1. Choose the correct answer.

1. Anne Hathaway's Cottage is the old house near in which Shakespeare's wife was born.
a) London; b) Oxford; c) Cardiff; d) Stratford-upon-Avon.
2. The English Civil War is the war between the Cavaliers and the Roundheads in
a) the mid-17th century; b) the mid-18th century;
c) the mid-16th century; d) the mid-15th century.
3. The Globe Theatre was built in on the South bank of the Thames, London.
a) 1666; b) 1707; c) 1588; d) 1599.

Task 2. Mark the true position.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle wrote lots of

- a. detective stories;
- b. plays;
- c. poems.

Task 3. Mark the true position.

What is Harrods?

- a. A kiosk;
- b. A department store;
- c. A language school.

Level 2.

Task 1. Write in the missing dates.

1. The Armada is the name of the Spanish fleet that was defeated by the English navy in
2. The Act of Supremacy was passed in and declared the sovereign to be the secular head of the Church of England.

3. The Titanic was a British passenger liner which collided with an iceberg on her maiden voyage to New York in

Task 2. Fill in the gaps.

1. The national symbol of Scotland is a
2. In 1215 the nobles forced King John to accept, which took away some of the king's powers.
3. In Scotland people bring a piece of for good luck in the New Year.

Level 3.

Task 1. Fill in the gaps with the right answer.

At the end of the 18th century Britain entered the period of the Revolution, which led to a rapid increase in national prosperity. In the 19th century Britain was transformed from an agricultural to a modern industrial country. However, in the 20th century Britain has lost much of her economic and political power. In 1979, the Conservative government under Mrs. was determined to improve the economic situation of the country, which was partly achieved. At present the British is one of the strongest world currencies.

Task 2. Choose the right word out of those given in brackets while reading about the earliest days of Britain.

In the 1st century AD at the time of (Viking, Norman, Roman) conquest of Britain, Wales was inhabited by (Celts, Celtic Britons, Beaker Folk). When the Roman legions were withdrawn from Britain in the early (4th, 5th, 6th) century, the people of Wales were much as they were before the Romans came. Christianity was introduced in the (3rd, 4th, 6th) century. St. David, one of the many monasteries they founded, became a center of (Celtic, Norman, English) culture.

Level 4.

Give the information you can about the the main events of Anglo-Saxon conquest.

12

Level 1.

Task 1. Choose the correct answer.

1. The wars in between the house of York and the house of Lancaster are called the Wars of the Roses.

- a) the first half of 15th century; b) the second half of 15th century;
- c) the first half of 14th century; d) the second half of 14th century.

2. The highest mountain in Wales is called

- a) Snowdon; b) Ben Nevis; c) Skiddaw; d) High Willhays.

3. Historically, the United Kingdom had two major political parties – the and the Whigs .

- a) the Country Party; b) the Labour Party; c) the Tories; d) the Conservatives.

Task 2. Mark the true position.

Where is Belfast?

- a. In Northern Ireland;
- b. In Scotland;
- c. In Wales.

Task 3. Mark the true position.

What is the “Union Jack”?

- a. The national hero of England;
- b. The national flag of UK;
- c. The national bird of England.

Level 2.

Task 1. Write in the missing dates.

1. The final battle of the Napoleonic Wars, which was in, is called the Battle of Waterloo.

2. A famous battle in English history, in which William the Conqueror defeated the Anglo-Saxon King Harold near Hastings in, is called the Battle of Hastings.

3. Magna Carta is the charter granted by King John in, which recognized the rights and privileges of the barons, the Church and the freemen.

Task 2. Fill in the gaps.

1. The fell into all the three branches of government, taking roles in the executive, legislature and judiciary.
2. The United Kingdom is divided into four home nations or constituent countries:,, and
3. In the West End there is, which is the Queen's residence.

Level 3.

Task 1. Fill in the gaps with the right answer.

Great Britain comprises England, and The full, official name of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The national flag of the UK is the Jack. The United Kingdom is a member of the Union. The capital of the UK, London, lies on the river

Task 2. Choose the right word out of those given in brackets while reading about the earliest days of Britain.

In the 6th – 7th centuries the invading (Vikings, Anglo-Saxons, Normans) drove across England and reached the western coast at Chester and the Bristol Channel. They cut off the Welsh from their fellow Celts in Cumbria and Cornwall. Late in the 11th century the Normans conquered (northern, southern, western) Wales, but the rest of the country maintained its independence until the reign of Edward I. Campaigns in 1276 and 1282 finally brought the Welsh land under (Norman, English, French) rule. The last great effort to overthrow English power in Wales came in the (13th, 14th, 15th) century. In 1535 Wales was united with (Scotland, Ireland, England) by the Act of Union, passed by Parliament in that year.

Level 4.

Give the information you can about the role of the Anglo-Saxon conquest in the development of the country.

13

Level 1.

Task 1. Choose the correct answer.

1. Hadrian's Wall is an ancient wall built by order of the Roman emperor Hadrian in the century AD to defend the northern border of England against attacks by Celtic tribes.

a) 1st; b) 4th; c) 2nd; d) 3rd.

2. In West End there is, which is the Queen's residence.

a) the Tower; b) Buckingham Palace; c) the Palace of Westminster; d) the Louvre.

3. One of the most important dates in British history is 1066, the year of the Battle of

a) Hastings; b) Waterloo; c) Trafalgar; d) Bannockburn.

Task 2. Mark the true position.

Chelsea is a popular team.

a. cricket;

b. football;

c. rugby.

Task 3. Mark the true position.

Which band was John Lennon a member of in the 1960s?

a. The Beatles;

b. The Police;

c. The Rolling Stones.

Level 2.

Task 1. Write in the missing dates.

1. The present sovereign, Queen Elizabeth, had her Coronation in

2. An epidemic of bubonic plague in London in, when more than 70,000 people died, out of an estimated population of 460,000 is called the Great Plague of London.

3. The Battle of Britain was the battle between British and German aircraft over London and the south of England in

Task 2. Fill in the gaps.

1. The highest mountain in the UK is in the Highlands of Scotland, at 1,343 m.

2. The longest river is the, 354 km long.

3. The population of the UK is about million.

Level 3.

Task 1. Fill in the gaps with the right answer.

The two largest islands in the English Channel are: and

. The most important British government offices are situated in the City of, a borough of Greater London. The British Parliament consists of the House of and the House of..... The.....of London is one of the most important financial centres in the world.

Task 2. Choose the right word out of those given in brackets while reading about the earliest days of Britain.

One of the most important dates in British history is 1066, the year of the Battle of (Hastings, Waterloo, Trafalgar), during which the (Norman, Viking, Anglo-Saxon) Duke William invaded the island and conquered the (English, Celtic, Roman) army. Since that time England has never been invaded. Henry VIII, who had six wives, was the founder of the Church of (Anglican, Catholic, Methodists). His daughter, Elizabeth I, gave her name to a golden era of English (culture, theatre, literature). Her successor was James I, the son of Mary Queen of (Scots, Irish, France). His son Charles I was executed during the Civil War.

Level 4.

Give the information you can about the position of the Government and the role of Queen.

14

Level 1.

Task 1. Choose the correct answer.

1. The Battle of Trafalgar was a decisive naval battle that took place off Cape Trafalgar on

a) 06/06/1944; b) 21/10/1805; c) 11/11/1918; d) 05/11/1605.

2. One of the national symbol of Wales is

a) a thistle; b) an oak; c) a leek; d) an eagle.

3. D-day was on when Anglo-American troops landed in Normandy.

a) 06/06/1944; b) 05/11/1605; c) 11/11/1918; d) 15/09/1940.

Task 2. Mark the true position.

Which famous writer was born in Stratford-upon-Avon?

a. Geoffrey Chaucer;

b. Agatha Christie;

c. William Shakespeare.

Task 3. Mark the true position.

In Britain, cars are driven on the side of the road.

a. left-hand;

b. right-hand;

c. wrong-hand.

Level 2.

Task 1. Write in the missing dates.

1. The Armada is the name of the Spanish fleet that was defeated by the English navy in

2. A famous battle in English history, in which William the Conqueror defeated the Anglo-Saxon King Harold near Hastings in, is called the Battle of Hastings.

3. The Battle of Britain was the battle between British and German aircraft over London and the south of England in

Task 2. Fill in the gaps.

1. The national symbol of Scotland is a

2. In 1215 the nobles forced King John to accept , which took away some of the king's powers.

3. In Scotland people bring a piece of for good luck in the New Year.

Level 3.

Task 1. Fill in the gaps with the right answer.

Palace is the official residence of the Queen. , a county in the south east, is called the Garden of England because it produces a lot of fruit and vegetables. The is the central part of England, important for light engineering industries. is the second-largest city in Britain. In the past it was known as the industrial heart of England; now it is becoming popular as a centre of music and the arts. is the birthplace of William Shakespeare.

Task 2. Choose the right word out of those given in brackets while reading about the earliest days of Britain.

When the (Romans, Picts, Scots) left, Britain remained independent for some time. But quit soon it was attacked by (Germanic, Celtic, Norman) tribes: the Jutes, the Saxons and the Angles. And by the end of the (4th, 5th, 6th) century the greater part of the country was occupied. The (Saxon, Jutes, Angles) kingdoms fought one against other. In the first half of the (8th, 9th, 10th) century greater part of the country was united. In the (9th, 10th, 11th) century the (Danes, Normans, Irish) attacked England, but were defeated by Alfred, King of (Wessex, Mercia, Sussex).

Level 4.

Give the information you can about the role of Norman Conquest.

15

Level 1.

Task 1. Choose the correct answer.

1. The Globe Theatre was built in on the South bank of the Thames, London.
a) 1666; b) 1707; c) 1588; d) 1599.
2. One of the most famous English writer was born in Stratford-upon-Avon.

a) Agatha Christie; b) William Shakespeare; c) Geoffrey Chaucer; d) William Golding.

3. Historically, the United Kingdom had two major political parties – the and the Whigs .

a) the Country Party; b) the Labour Party; c) the Tories; d) the Conservatives.

Task 2. Mark the true position.

Which king had 6 wives?

- a. Henry IV;
- b. Henry V;
- c. Henry VIII.

Task 3. Mark the true position.

What is a double-decker?

- a. A bus;
- b. A chocolate bar;
- c. A taxi.

Level 2.

Task 1. Write in the missing dates.

1. In the nobles forced King John to accept Magna Carta, which took away some of the king's powers.
2. D-day was in when Anglo-American troops landed in Normandy.
3. In Julius Caesar, the Roman ruler, invaded Britain.

Task 2. Fill in the gaps.

1. The fell into all the three branches of government, taking roles in the executive, legislature and judiciary.
2. The United Kingdom is divided into four home nations or constituent countries:,, and
3. In the West End there is, which is the Queen's residence.

Level 3.

Task 1. Fill in the gaps with the right answer.

One of the most beautiful areas in the north of England is the District, situated mainly in Cumbria. The population of Scotland is about million. The capital of Scotland is Scotland is divided into three geographical areas: the Highlands, the and the Islands. The population of Wales is about million. The capital of Wales is The highest mountain in Wales is The British political scene is dominated by a two-party system. Since 1923 the and the parties have been the most important in political life.

Task 2. Choose the right word out of those given in brackets while reading about the earliest days of Britain.

The northern part of Britain was the home of the (Celtic, Viking, Anglo-Saxons) tribes – Picts and Scots. After the conquest of the Picts by the (Scots, Danes, Saxons) in the (6th, 7th, 9th) century this territory was called Scotland. And in the (9th, 11th, 13th) century a united Scottish kingdom was formed. In 1603 the son of (Victoria, Mary, Elizabeth) Queen of Scots James (York, Stuart, Tudor) became James I of England. The Acts of Union between the Kingdom of England and the Kingdom of (Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland) in 1707 created a unified Kingdom of Great Britain.

Level 4.

Give the information you can about the history of Great Britain up to nowadays.

16

Level 1.

Task 1. Choose the correct answer.

1. The two largest islands in the English Channel are:
a) Jersey and the Bailiwick of Guernsey; b) Alderney and Jersey;
c) the Bailiwick of Guernsey and Isle of Man; d) Jersey and Isle of Man.

2. The Titanic was a British passenger liner which collided with an iceberg on her maiden voyage to New York in

a) 1897; b) 1912; c) 1901; d) 1929.

3. One of the most important dates in British history is 1066, the year of the Battle of

a) Hastings; b) Waterloo; c) Trafalgar; d) Bannockburn.

Task 2. Mark the true position.

What is the Queen's name?

a. Queen Victoria I;

b. Queen Elizabeth II;

c. Queen Margaret IV.

Task 3. Mark the true position.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle wrote lots of

a. detective stories;

b. plays;

c. poems.

Level 2.

Task 1. Write in the missing dates.

1. The Armada is the name of the Spanish fleet that was defeated by the English navy in

2. A famous battle in English history, in which William the Conqueror defeated the Anglo-Saxon King Harold near Hastings in, is called the Battle of Hastings.

3. The Battle of Britain was the battle between British and German aircraft over London and the south of England in

Task 2. Fill in the gaps.

1. The population of the UK is about million.

2. is the national bird of Britain.

3. The fell into all the three branches of government, taking roles in the executive, legislature and judiciary.

Level 3.

Task 1. Fill in the gaps with the right answer.

The Archbishop of is the leader of the Church of England. The established Church of Scotland is called the Church. Britain has lost all of her colonies. However, there are still a few dependencies which remain under British control, such as on the southern coast of Spain and the Islands in the south-west Atlantic Ocean near Argentina. was a Crown Colony until 1997. Now it is part of the People's Republic of China.

Task 2. Choose the right word out of those given in brackets while reading about the earliest days of Britain.

In the 1st century AD at the time of (Viking, Norman, Roman) conquest of Britain, Wales was inhabited by (Celts, Celtic Britons, Beaker Folk). When the Roman legions were withdrawn from Britain in the early (4th, 5th, 6th) century, the people of Wales were much as they were before the Romans came. Christianity was introduced in the (3rd, 4th, 6th) century. St. David, one of the many monasteries they founded, became a center of (Celtic, Norman, English) culture.

Level 4.

Give the information you can about the periods of the history of Great Britain.

17

Level 1.

Task 1. Choose the correct answer.

1. The wars in between the house of York and the house of Lancaster are called the Wars of the Roses.

- a) the first half of 15th century; b) the second half of 15th century;
- c) the first half of 14th century; d) the second half of 14th century.

2. The highest mountain in Wales is called

- a) Snowdon; b) Ben Nevis; c) Skiddaw; d) High Willhays.

3. In West End there is, which is the Queen's residence.

- a) the Tower; b) Buckingham Palace; c) the Palace of Westminster; d) the Louvre.

Task 2. Mark the true position.

What is the name of the famous stadium in the north of London?

- a. Wembley
- b. Westminster
- c. Wimbledon

Task 3. Mark the true position.

What is the national symbol of Scotland?

- a. A leek;
- b. A thistle;
- c. An oak.

Level 2.

Task 1. Write in the missing dates.

1. In Wales was united with England by the Act of Union, passed by Parliament in that year.
2. The Titanic was a British passenger liner which collided with an iceberg on her maiden voyage to New York in
3. In Julius Caesar, the Roman ruler, invaded Britain.

Task 2. Fill in the gaps.

1. The population of the UK is about million.
2. is the national bird of Britain.
3. The fell into all the three branches of government, taking roles in the executive, legislature and judiciary.

Level 3.

Task 1. Fill in the gaps with the right answer.

One of the most important dates in British history is 1066, the year of the Battle of, during which the Norman Duke William invaded the island and conquered the English army. Since that time England has never been invaded. Henry VIII, who had six wives, was the founder of the Church of His daughter,, gave her name to a golden era of English culture. Her successor was James I, the son of Queen of Scots. His son was executed during the Civil War.

Task 2. Choose the right word out of those given in brackets while reading about the earliest days of Britain.

In the 6th – 7th centuries the invading (Vikings, Anglo-Saxons, Normans) drove across England and reached the western coast at Chester and the Bristol Channel. They cut off the Welsh from their fellow Celts in Cumbria and Cornwall. Late in the 11th century the Normans conquered (northern, southern, western) Wales, but the rest of the country maintained its independence until the reign of Edward I. Campaigns in 1276 and 1282 finally brought the Welsh land under (Norman, English, French) rule. The last great effort to overthrow English power in Wales came in the (13th, 14th, 15th) century. In 1535 Wales was united with (Scotland, Ireland, England) by the Act of Union, passed by Parliament in that year.

Level 4.

Give the information you can about the Victorian era of the United Kingdom.

18

Level 1.

Task 1. Choose the correct answer.

1. Historically, the United Kingdom had two major political parties – the and the Whigs .

a) the Country Party; b) the Labour Party; c) the Tories; d) the Conservatives.

2. The Battle of Trafalgar was a decisive naval battle that took place off Cape Trafalgar on

a) 06/06/1944; b) 21/10/1805; c) 11/11/1918; d) 05/11/1605.

3. The wars in between the house of York and the house of Lancaster are called the Wars of the Roses.

a) the first half of 15th century; b) the second half of 15th century;

c) the first half of 14th century; d) the second half of 14th century.

Task 2. Mark the true position.

What is the “Union Jack”?

- a. The national hero of England;
- b. The national flag of UK;
- c. The national bird of England.

Task 3. Mark the true position.

Where does the Changing of the Guard take place?

- a. Buckingham Palace;
- b. Downing Street;
- c. Victoria and Albert Museum.

Level 2.

Task 1. Write in the missing dates.

1. The Acts of Union between the Kingdom of England and the Kingdom of Scotland in created a unified Kingdom of Great Britain.
2. The Armada is the name of the Spanish fleet that was defeated by the English navy in
3. The final battle of the Napoleonic Wars, which was in, is called the Battle of Waterloo.

Task 2. Fill in the gaps.

1. The full, official name of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and
2. The Archbishop of is the leader of the Church of England.
3. The national symbol of Scotland is a

Level 3.

Task 1. Fill in the gaps with the right answer.

At the end of the 18th century Britain entered the period of the Revolution, which led to a rapid increase in national prosperity. In the 19th century Britain was transformed from an agricultural to a modern industrial country. However, in the 20th century Britain has lost much of her economic and political power. In 1979, the Conservative government under Mrs. was determined to improve the economic situation of the country, which was partly achieved. At present the British is one of the strongest world currencies.

Task 2. Choose the right word out of those given in brackets while reading about the earliest days of Britain.

One of the most important dates in British history is 1066, the year of the Battle of (Hastings, Waterloo, Trafalgar), during which the (Norman, Viking, Anglo-Saxon) Duke William invaded the island and conquered the (English, Celtic, Roman) army. Since that time England has never been invaded. Henry VIII, who had six wives, was the founder of the Church of (Anglican, Catholic, Methodists). His daughter, Elizabeth I, gave her name to a golden era of English (culture, theatre, literature). Her successor was James I, the son of Mary Queen of (Scots, Irish, France). His son Charles I was executed during the Civil War.

Level 4.

Give the information you can about the British position during the World War II.

19

Level 1.

Task 1. Choose the correct answer.

1. The wars in between the house of York and the house of Lancaster are called the Wars of the Roses.

- a) the first half of 15th century; b) the second half of 15th century;
- c) the first half of 14th century; d) the second half of 14th century.

2. The English Civil War is the war between the Cavaliers and the Roundheads in

- a) the mid-17th century; b) the mid-18th century;
- c) the mid-16th century; d) the mid-15th century.

3. The Battle of Trafalgar was a decisive naval battle that took place off Cape Trafalgar on

- a) 06/06/1944; b) 21/10/1805; c) 11/11/1918; d) 05/11/1605.

Task 2. Mark the true position.

Where can you buy stamps?

- a. At the post office;
- b. At a butchers;

c. At the tobacconists.

Task 3. Mark the true position.

Which king had 6 wives?

- a. Henry IV;
- b. Henry V;
- c. Henry VIII.

Level 2.

Task 1. Write in the missing dates.

1. A famous battle in English history, in which William the Conqueror defeated the Anglo-Saxon King Harold near Hastings in, is called the Battle of Hastings.
2. In Julius Caesar, the Roman ruler, invaded Britain.
3. The present sovereign, Queen Elizabeth, had her Coronation in

Task 2. Fill in the gaps.

1. The national symbol of Scotland is a
2. In the West End there is, which is the Queen's residence.
3. At present the British is one of the strongest world currencies.

Level 3.

Task 1. Fill in the gaps with the right answer.

Great Britain comprises England, and The full, official name of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The national flag of the UK is the Jack. The United Kingdom is a member of the Union. The capital of the UK, London, lies on the river

Task 2. Choose the right word out of those given in brackets while reading about the earliest days of Britain.

When the (Romans, Picts, Scots) left, Britain remained independent for some time. But quit soon it was attacked by (Germanic, Celtic, Norman) tribes: the Jutes, the Saxons and the Angles. And by the end of the (4th, 5th, 6th)century the greater part of the country was occupied. The (Saxon, Jutes, Angles) kingdoms fought one against

other. In the first half of the(8th, 9th, 10th) century greater part of the country was united. In the (9th, 10th, 11th) century the (Danes, Normans, Irish) attacked England, but were defeated by Alfred, King of (Wessex, Mercia, Sussex).

Level 4.

Give the information you can about the administrative subdivision of Great Britain.

20

Level 1.

Task 1. Choose the correct answer.

1. Hadrian's Wall is an ancient wall built by order of the Roman emperor Hadrian in the century AD to defend the northern border of England against attacks by Celtic tribes.

a) 1st; b) 4th; c) 2nd; d) 3rd.

2. The Globe Theatre was built in on the South bank of the Thames, London.

a) 1666; b) 1707; c) 1588; d) 1599.

3. The Golden Age took place in

a) the mid-15th century; b) the second half of the 17th century;

c) the second half of the 16th century; d) the mid-18th century.

Task 2. Mark the true position.

Who is Robin Redbreast?

a. A famous English poet;

b. An English national hero of ballads;

c. A national bird of Britain.

Task 3. Mark the true position.

Where is a monster supposed to live?

a. The Lake District;

b. Loch Ness;

c. River Thames.

Level 2.

Task 1. Write in the missing dates.

1. The Act of Supremacy was passed in and declared the sovereign to be the secular head of the Church of England.

2. A famous battle in English history, in which William the Conqueror defeated the Anglo-Saxon King Harold near Hastings in, is called the Battle of Hastings.

3. An epidemic of bubonic plague in London in, when more than 70,000 people died, out of an estimated population of 460,000 is called the Great Plague of London.

Task 2. Fill in the gaps.

1. The highest mountain in the UK is in the Highlands of Scotland, at 1,343 m.

2. The Church in Scotland is known informally as the

3. In 1215 the nobles forced King John to accept, which took away some of the king's powers.

Level 3.

Task 1. Fill in the gaps with the right answer.

The two largest islands in the English Channel are: and
. The most important British government offices are situated in the City of, a borough of Greater London. The British Parliament consists of the House of and the House of..... The.....of London is one of the most important financial centres in the world.

Task 2. Choose the right word out of those given in brackets while reading about the earliest days of Britain.

One of the most important dates in British history is 1066, the year of the Battle of (Hastings, Waterloo, Trafalgar), during which the (Norman, Viking, Anglo-Saxon) Duke William invaded the island and conquered the (English, Celtic, Roman) army. Since that time England has never been invaded. Henry VIII, who had six wives, was the founder of the Church of (Anglican, Catholic, Methodists). His daughter, Elizabeth I, gave her name to a golden era of English (culture, theatre, literature).

Her successor was James I, the son of Mary Queen of (Scots, Irish, France). His son Charles I was executed during the Civil War.

Level 4.

Give the information you can about the composition of the country and sovereignty.

ДОДАТКОВА ІНФОРМАЦІЯ ДО ВИКОНАННЯ ТЕСТОВИХ ЗАВДАНЬ

The national emblems and symbols

Flag – the “Union Jack”



The national flag of the United Kingdom, commonly known as the “**Union Jack**”, has been used as the British flag since 1603, when Scotland and England were united. It is made up of three crosses on the blue background (the symbol of sea). The three crosses symbolize the union of England, Scotland and Ireland. The Welsh flag is called the **Welsh dragon**.

Owing to the fact that the climate of Britain is very good for plants and flowers some of them have become symbols in the UK.

The **Red Rose** – the national emblem of England (London). The **thistle** is the emblem of Scotland (Edinburgh). The **daffodils** and the **leek** are the emblems of Wales (Cardiff). The **shamrock** (clover) is the emblem of Ireland (Belfast).

Robin (redbreast) is the symbol of the UK. The **poppy** is the symbol of peace.

Stonehenge



This ancient monument of huge stones **solitarily** standing on the Salisbury Plain in Wiltshire, is in Southern England. Stonehenge has captured imaginations for centuries.

Theories about who built it have included the Druids, Greeks, Phoenicians, and Atlanteans. Speculations on the reason why it was built range from human sacrifice to astronomy.

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

Stonehenge is incredible. The pictures are breathtaking, the history is amazing. Constructed in 3100 BC, Stonehenge tells us how smart and ingenious the builders were because its construction seems impossible without modern day tools. Similar to the construction of the Great Pyramids in Egypt, one must wonder how they moved such giant stones.

Uses

No one knows for sure why Stonehenge was built and what it was used for, but that has not prevented historians from creating theories as to the uses of Stonehenge.

1. some say it was used as an ancient astronomical observatory;
2. more theories say that Stonehenge was an ancient calendar;
3. other theories say that Stonehenge is a place of religious worship or of religious ground.

It is known that the Druids used Stonehenge as a place of worship and there are even pictures showing this through the late 19th century and early 20th century. However, what was it used for before them?

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

Timeline of British History

Invaders and Visitors

250,000 BC The first evidence of human life is a few stone tools.

Before 10.000 BC **Ice Age**

Before 5000 BC Britain was linked by land to Europe.

3000 BC **Neolithic (New Stone Age)**

- the Iberians
- came from the Iberian Peninsula or North African coast
- Stonehenge

2400 BC **Bronze Age**

- the “Beaker” people
- came from Europe
- beakers
- graves
- barley

700 BC

Iron Age

- the Celts
- came from central Europe: France (Gaul), Belgium, N. Italy
- spoke Celtic
- Boadicea’s Revolt
- the Druids
- worshipped different Gods
- practiced human sacrifice
- Stonehenge
- Solar or lunar eclipse

43 – 409 AD

I-V

- the Romans
- came from Italy
- spoke Latin
- gave Britain its name - *Pretani*
- called the inhabitants – *Britts*
- *Albion*
- Julius Caesar
- the Roman Empire
- Emperor Hadrian
- Caledonia
- Hadrian’s Wall
- toga
- vallum=wall
- strata=street
- castra=castle

From 430 AD

V

- the Anglo-Saxons and Jutes
- came from northern Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands
- spoke Old English (a Germanic language)
- King Offa of Mercia

- Weallas
- Offa's Dyke
- Bede, the Venerable Bede *'Ecclesiastical History of the English People'*
- Beowulf
- Anglo-Saxon Chronicle
- Anglo-Saxon England Kingdoms:
Saxons - *Essex, Sussex, Wessex,*
Angels - *East Anglia, Mercia, Northumbria,*
Jutes - *Kent*
- gave England its name – *Angle-land*
- *pagans*
- Anglo-Saxon gods:
Tu (or Tig, Tuesco),
Wodin,
Thor,
Frei

From 865 AD

IX

- the Vikings
- came from Scandinavia: Norway and Denmark
- spoke Old Norse (modern Danish)
- King Canute (Cnut)
- Alfred the Great
- Danelaw, the "Viking rule"
- York

1066

XI

- the Normans
- came from Gaul (France)
- spoke Norman French (Middle English)
- William the Conqueror (William I of Normandy)
- King Harold II
- the Battle of Hastings
- Conquest
- Westminster Abbey
- William's Domestic Policy
- The Domesday Book – the Day of Judgement
- The Bayeux Tapestry

1154 – 1399

XII-XIV

the Middle Ages

- the Plantagenets, the royal family of England
- King Jone
- Magna Carta
- Runnymede
- Henry II
- Edward I (“Hammer of the Scots”)
- Robert the Bruce
- William Wallace

King Henry VIII



Henry Tudor is probably the best known king in English history. He wanted immortality, not as a notorious husband, but as a king who made England strong and powerful. Henry founded the English navy. He inherited only five warships from his father, two of which were large four-masted **carracks**, several stories high. During his reign Henry built 59 ships, large and small, bought 26 more vessels and captured a further 13. Henry was fascinated both by ships and by guns and he was the first English ruler to build warships that carried heavy guns for sinking enemy ships. At sea trials in 1513, the *Mary Rose*, specially built to carry heavy guns, outsailed all the other ships.

During Henry’s lifetime Spanish ships discovered the Americas and, under Magellan, sailed around the world, but Henry’s attention seldom strayed beyond Europe.

His personality was overwhelming. He became so desperate to father a **legitimate** son – a male **heir** – that he divorced one wife, beheaded another, **disposed** of two chief ministers and declared himself head of the Church in England. He could be frantically playful and passionately in love, but, as disappointments mounted, he became increasingly bitter and tyrannical. Yet Henry, passionate and energetic, believed that he acted only for the good of England.

Henry VIII changed the course of English history, yet when he was born in 1491, no one expected him to become king. His elder brother Arthur was the heir to the throne while Henry, the second son, was the third surviving child.

When a king and a pope quarreled ...

Throughout British history religion has been closely connected with kings, queens and politics. England was a **Roman Catholic country until 1534**. Why did this change?

Almost immediately after his brother's death (Arthur was never very strong, he fell ill and died less than six months after the marriage), in 1510 King Henry married Catherine of Aragon, his brother's widow, and together they brought gaiety and spectacular entertainment back into court life. Henry spent his days shooting, hawking and hunting, when not hunting, he played musical instruments. Everyone who wrote about him praised him. She was older, better educated and more beautiful than he was, and also the daughter of all-powerful Spanish monarchs Ferdinand and Isabella. Henry's happiness seemed complete when, on New Year's Day in 1511, Catherine gave birth to a son, who was christened Henry. The feasting and tournament to celebrate went on for weeks, but, unhappily, the baby lived for less than two months.

By 1526 Henry knew that Catherine would never bear him the son he so desperately wanted. By 1526 she had still not had a son who survived infancy; she had only given him a daughter Mary, born in 1516, (later called "Bloody"), which was a disappointment and Henry wanted a son, an heir. He came to the conclusion that God was angry with him for marrying Catherine, his brother's widow, an action forbidden by the Bible.

And when after many pregnancies it became evident that Catherine's child-bearing years were clearly over, at that point Henry fell passionately in love with the young and beautiful Anne Boleyn, one of his wife's ladies-in-waiting. He pursued her with gifts and love letters, but Ann was **uncompromising** – she made it clear: she would sleep with him only if they were married. Henry now became convinced that only by marrying Anne could he get the son he longed for.

He threw himself into what he called his "Great Matter" – extracting himself from his marriage to Catherine. Because the Pope refused to grant him a divorce, Henry was forced to break with the Roman Catholic church and proclaim the independence of the English church. He fell in love and hoped that Anne could give him a son to follow him on the throne. The Pope was controlled by Charles V, who was Holy Roman Emperor and king of Spain, and also Catherine's nephew. For both political and family reasons he wanted Henry to stay with Catherine. The pope did not wish to anger either Charles or Henry, but eventually he was forced to do as Charles V wanted.

So Henry ended all contact between England and Rome, divorced Catherine and married Anne Boleyn. In 1531 he persuaded the bishops to make him head of the Church in England, and this became law after Parliament passed the Act of Supremacy. Thus in 1534 Parliament named Henry head of the Church of England. This was the beginning of the **Anglican Church**.

This quarrel with Rome was purely political, not religious. He had simply wanted to control the Church and to keep his wealth in his own kingdom. The Anglican Church did not start as a **Protestant Church** and Henry certainly did not regard himself as a Protestant. He did not approve of the new ideas of Reformation that Protestantism introduced by Martin Luther in Germany and John Calvin in Geneva. He still believed in the Catholic faith. Indeed, Henry had earlier written a book criticizing Luther's teaching and the pope had rewarded him with the title *Fidei Defensor*, **Defender of the Faith**. The

pope must have regretted his action. The letters “**F.D.**” are still to be found on every British coin.

However the Protestant movement in Europe was growing very strong at this time. When Henry quarreled with Rome and ordered the Bible to be translated into English, the way was open for Protestantism to spread in England. Over the next years many people changed to this new religion.

Family life in Britain today

A “typical” or ‘**conventional**’ British family used to **consist of** mother, father and two children, but in recent years there have been many changes in family life. Some of them **have been caused by** new laws and others are the result of changes in society. For example, since the law made it easier **to get a divorce**, the number of divorces has increased. In fact one marriage in every three now **ends in divorce**. This means that there are a lot of **one-parent families**. Society is now more **tolerant of** unmarried people, unmarried **cohabiting couples** and single parents than it used to be.

Another change has been caused by the fact that people are living longer nowadays, and many old people live alone following the death of their partners. As a result of these changes there are many **households** which consist of one person or one person and children.

You might think that marriage and the family are not so **popular with the contemporary generation** as they once were. However, the majority of divorced people marry again, and they sometimes **take responsibility for** a second family.

Members of the family – grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins – **keep in touch**, but they see less of each other than they used to. This is because people move away from their home town to work, and so they **family becomes scattered**.

Parents and society

Relationships within the family are different now. Parents **treat** their children more as equals than they used to, and children have more freedom **to make their own decisions**. The father is more involved in bringing up kids, often because the mother goes out to work. Although the family holiday is still the important part of life (usually taken in August, and often abroad) many children have holidays away from their parents, often with a school party or other organized group.

The generation gap

The amount of freedom given to young people varies from society to society. In general, each generation is keen to become independent of parents in **establishing its own family unit**, and this fact can **lead to social as well as geographical differences within** the larger family group.

Since 1950s teenage views of life and parent's opinions have been **in conflict**. This is called the **generation gap**. **Teenagers** in Britain today still say "Our parents do not understand us". By comparison with young people in other nations, British teenagers have a great deal of **independence**. Schools, the media and young people themselves place a lot of importance on being independent. Many teenagers have Saturday jobs and lively social lives, and most students over 18 live and study away from home. Young people even leave home **to share a flat with** friends.

Who looks after the older generation?

There are about 10 million old-age pensioners in Britain, of whom about 750,000 cannot **live entirely independently**. The government gives financial help in the form of a pension but in the future it will be more and more difficult for the nation economy to support the increasing number of elderly. At the present time, more than half of all old people are looked after at home. Many others live in **Old Peoples' Homes**, which may be private or state owned.

Class system

British society is said to be very **class-conscious**. People say that the class system in England is breaking down. But it isn't. The English are **snobs**. Some things about Britain make sense only to the British. Of these, probably the strangest is social class. They know a person's class as soon as he or she says anything. The pronunciation tells all. You are not upper class just because you have money. Some upper-class people are quite poor, and some working-class people (especially pop stars) are quite rich. Your class is a result of your family, your school, your job, your house, and above all, your pronunciation.

The English are very interested in class. They like books and TV programs about upper-class people and their servants in the old days. But class is not a laughing matter. Working-class children do not do so well at school. And upper-class children, even the not-so-clever ones, have a much better chance of getting a job.

The British society can be roughly divided into seven basic classes: There are three main class divisions in Britain with some 'in between' variations (such as 'upper middle'): upper, middle and lower or working class. And people in Britain are very conscious of class differences.

1) **Upper class.** The traditional upper-class was always closely associated with the **aristocracy**. They lived in *stately homes* and had their character shaped on the playing fields of *Eton*. There were **hereditary elite** whose *wealth* and position were based on *property* and *title*. It includes people, usually from rich *families*, at the top in society, **top-government people, PR people, highly-paid managerial elite** (often dubbed 'City Fat Cats'). They may have *noble titles* such as 'Lord' or 'Lady', and they had attended fee-paying *public schools* such as Eton, Harrow, and Rugby, and most of them had been to *Oxford or Cambridge (education)*. Many people often think of them as having a particular

way of speaking (*accent*). Because of their connection with the land and the countryside, they are often associated with country sports such as *shooting* and *horse riding*. **1% of households**

2) Upper middle class. The class of people in British society between the middle class and the upper class. Its members include people such as *company directors, professors or barristers, who have a high social status* and may earn a lot of money; *senior civil servants, senior management and finance, large property owners, managers in large establishments, doctors and lawyers*. In modern Britain, however, it is less common to identify people in this way. **3%**

3) Middle-class. Middle managerial, is extremely fragmented – in particular, has great fluidity and mobility. The social class between the working class and the upper class. It consists of people who are generally regarded as having an *average status, education, income, etc. in society*. This group includes a) *higher professional doctors, journalists, senior architects, accountants, and business executives*); b) *salaried professionals* (sometimes known as ‘The Salariat’) (*university and college lecturers, school teachers, local government officials, civil servants, and social workers*). In Britain, the middle class is often divided into upper-middle and lower-middle. **16 %**

4) Lower middle class. Junior managerial, clerical, non-manual workers. a) *Routine non-manual employers, clerks, other office workers* – a kind of *routine white-collar* labour force. Clerical work is now becoming female-dominated. Some clerical jobs such as secretaries or telephone operators are almost totally held by women. b) *lower grade of administrators and officials, managers in small businesses and industrial establishments, self-employed such as small businesspeople and shopkeepers (but not professional people), salesmen working in shops and similar services*. **26%**

5) Skilled working class. Oddly enough, it is the working class, at the bottom of the social pile, who have been most closely examined as a class. More ink has been spilled about them than about any other group in British society. They have been portrayed in novels, plays, films, and television documentaries. The working class includes mainly people who do physical work: *skilled manual workers in all branches of industry - blue-collar workers*. It’s regarded as below the middle class in education, background and culture, but many people from working-class families, including those who are well educated and rich, are proud of their family background. Small businesses including *self-employed skill-workers, electricians, plumbers, car mechanics, builders, carpenters, decorators*. **25%**

6) Semi-skilled/Unskilled working class. In all branches of industry and agricultural worker (*farm or building labourers, bakers, hairdressers, seamstresses, dressmakers, casual workers picking fruits and vegetables*). **17 %**

7) Residual/Underclass. Dependent on *state benefit, unemployed, occasional part-time*. No jobs, no accommodation. Come from the inner city – slums. **12%**

The different classes in Britain tend to eat different food at different time of the day (and call the meals by different names), they like to talk about different topics, they enjoy different pastimes and sports and have different ideas about the correct way to behave.

The easiest way to guess the class to which the person belongs to is to listen to the way he speaks. A person's accent in Britain is an identity card. Other people will be able to say what social background you come from, where you were born or educated, and what kind of job you do.

Changing an accent is difficult, even for actors. To achieve the desired accent, a British person must speak it from childhood. This is one of the reasons why people still send their children to expensive private schools. It is not that the education there is better, but because, as adults, they will have the right accent and manners.

A person's vocabulary is also very important. Here is a good class-test you can try: when talking to an English person, say something *too quietly* for them to hear you properly. A lower-middle or middle person will say "Pardon?"; an upper-middle will say "Sorry?" (or perhaps "Sorry – what?"); but an upper-class and a working-class person will both say "What?" The working person, however, will drop the "t" – "Wha'?"

"Toilet" is another word that makes the higher classes exchange knowing looks. The correct upper word is "lavatory" or "loo". The working classes all say "toilet", as do most lower-middles and middle-middles, the only difference being the working-class dropping of the final "t".

Here are some more examples:

Upper	Non-upper
napkin	serviette
sitting-room	lounge
sofa	settee
pudding	desert, sweet
lunch/luncheon (about midday meal)	dinner
scent	perfume
Mother, father	Mum, Dad

An interesting thing about the class system in Britain is that very often it has nothing to do with money. A person with an upper-class accent, using upper-class words, will be recognized upper-class even if he or she is unemployed or homeless. A person with working-class pronunciation, who calls a sofa a settee, and his midday meal "dinner", will be identified as working class even if he is a multi-millionaire living in a grand country house. No wonder, the richest people in Britain are pop stars, actors, writers and members of the Royal Family. Paul McCartney is the world's first rock star billionaire.

British titles

"Princes" and "princesses" are members of the Royal Family.

There are different kinds of “**lords**” (**peers**), e.g. **dukes**, **earls**, and **barons**. These titles usually go from father to son.

The titles “**Sir**” for men and “**Dame**” for women are given to people who have given special service to the country (Paul McCartney, David Beckham and his wife).

British Tradition of Housing

Typical British homes

About 80% of British homes are houses. Only 20% are flats. Over 57% of British people own their own homes, 33% rent their homes from the local council, and about 10% rent them privately.

- **Terraced houses** are usually found **in inner cities near industries or in suburbs**. They can be anything up to 150 years old and were often built by industries to house their workers near the factories. They are built in long rows where each house is attached to the ones on either side. The back of this type of house faces the back of another identical row of houses, so they are often known as “**back to backs**”. In recent years many terraced houses have been renovated; central heating has been added and other improvements made to what was originally a simple and sometimes primitive home with an outside toilet and no bathroom.
- **Semi-detached houses** have been built in large numbers since 1930s, when Britain’s towns and cities expanded into **suburbs**. Each house is part of a pair and is joined on one side to another, to its partner. The semi usually has a small back and front garden, three bedrooms and a small bathroom. It is the most popular type of house in Britain and could be called the home of “**Mr and Mrs Average**”. Towns in Britain have areas which contain streets of semis, often with well-kept gardens.
- The **detached house** stands by itself, usually with a garden all around it. These houses are much more expensive than semis and are often owned by professional people. Most detached houses are to be found **in affluent suburbs** or in the “**green belt**” a strip of protected open countryside around a city, where no industrial development or major buildings schemes are allowed. Some large cities (particularly London) also have a “**commuter belt**” – so called because the professionals who live there travel (commute) every day to work into the city by train or car. London is surrounded by miles and miles of “commuter belt”. Some **commuters** travel up to three or four hours a day to get from their homes to the inner city.
- Britain is famous for its **country cottages** which were often built **on the country estates of wealthy landowners**. Terraced houses can also be found **in commuter belt zone and in suburbs**. The workers on the estate rented the cottages from the landowner and worked on the land. Cottages were also frequently built around a village green. Cottages have low ceilings, wooden beams and sometimes **a thatched roof**. In recent years some cottages

have become second homes, bought by professionals during the economic boom of the 1980s.

- **Block of flats / high rise / apartments (flats)** above shops – large buildings divided into separate blocks **in the city center**.
- In the 1950s and 1960s local councils cleared a lot of the slums in the inner city areas and knocked down terraced houses in very poor areas. The people were re-housed in **tower blocks on the outskirts of the city or possibly in the center of the city**. Tower blocks are mostly located in areas called **council estates** and can vary from 3-5 storeys high up to 10-20 storeys high. Each storey contains 5 or 6 flats for families. Less affluent people live there. In recent years local councils have tried to improve the areas around tower blocks by creating “green space”, children’s playgrounds and facilities for the community to use. Some tower blocks in large cities like London can be very dangerous at night and they have been criticized for their long dark corridors, which encourage crime and vandalism.
- The **mansion** is not a typical British home. It is a large **stately house**. It is the home of very ultra-rich people.
- **Stately homes** (старинный помещичий дом/замок, представляющий исторический интерес)

English people’s way of life



*“My home is my castle”
“There is no place*

like home”

Language:	English (also used as official language in more than 60 other countries);
Population:	47.7 million;
Capital city:	London;
Other cities:	Oxford, Cambridge, Newcastle, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Plymouth;
Rivers & lakes:	R. Thames, Severn, Avon, Tees, Wear, Lake District;
Main industries:	coal, shipbuilding, oil-refinery, textiles, engineering, plastics, chemicals, wool trade;
Main farm produce:	beef, sheep, cows, cereals, hop;
Tourist areas:	Madame Tussaud’s, the Tower, the British Museum, 6 Forest & 7 National Parks;
A special way of life:	fish & chips, beer, tea with milk, toasts, weather, “gents”, “tube”, “cops”, pub, cab,

	queues, troopers with “bearskins” on their head, football (soccer), cricket, Dracula,
	resorts, fishing, hunting;
Prominent people:	W. Shakespeare, the Brontë sisters, Chaucer, Ch. Dickens, J. Galsworthy, W. Thackeray
Religion:	the Protestant Church of England (Anglican Church) since 1536

People often say that the English talk about the weather, its strange changes all the time! This is an exaggeration, but it is certainly true. The reason is that the British people are reluctant to converse about personal matters and the weather is a good way to start a neutral conversation with a stranger.

The English **sense and feeling of privacy** is **notorious**. Kissing someone on meeting, apart from a close family member, is not so common or usual in England. Close physical contact (hugging) in public would be embarrassing for most. They rarely shake hands except more in business situations when first introduced to a work contract. They hardly ever shake hands with their friends except seeing them after a long interval or saying good-bye before a long journey.

Snobbery is not so common today as it was at the beginning of the century. A *snob* is a person with an exaggerating respect for social position and wealth, despising those he or she considers *inferior*. Snobbery still exists, however, and advertisers know how to use it in order to sell their goods. The advertisers are very clever in their use of snobbery. Motorcar manufactures advertise the color of their cars as “*Embassy Black*”, for example. Embassy black is plain, ordinary black, but the name suggests diplomats and the social importance that surrounds them, and this is what the snobs need.

The English are **practical, realistic** and always full of **common sense**. They are **not misled** by romantic illusions. They are **prudent** and **careful about** almost everything. Their lawns are evenly cropped, their flower beds primly cultivated, and their trees neatly pruned. Everything is orderly. Drinks are carefully measured; seats in a cinema are attentively assigned. Even if the theatre is empty you are supposed to sit in the seat assigned to you. Closing hours are exactly observed.

The English character

It is no secret that in order to learn how to communicate with the people of a country and, most importantly, to get some sort of pleasure out of doing so, you need to understand the peculiarities of their national character.

The English character is, on the one hand, probably the most contradictory and paradoxical of all the European nations, and almost any element has an opposite facet. On the other hand it is very integrated and well defined, traceable back over many centuries. Much of the English character is put down to the fact that the country is an island, and there is even the term “island psychology”. But there are many island nations around the world, and only one England. Obviously, there is a combination of various

factors, the mixture into one melting pot of various peoples, the Celts, the Brits, the Picts, the Anglo-Saxons and many others, the fertilizing contribution of the Roman and Norman invaders, and the spice of close contacts with their continental neighbours seasoned with their own victories and conquests. All of this, when put into a certain climate and a specific geographic location has led to the appearance of the race that is so different from the other Europeans.

The national character of the English has been very differently described, but most people agree to one quality, which they describe as **self-satisfaction, arrogance, lightheartedness** and **sense of pride**.

Many books have been written – even more, perhaps, by Frenchmen, Americans, Germans, and other foreigners than by Englishmen – on **English traits**, way of life, and the character. Their authors are by no means always in agreement, but they tend to point out what puzzles them in the way the English behave. These points of view may serve to sum up how the world looks at the English.

In a nation of many million of people, there are many different kinds: good or bad, honest and dishonest, happy and unhappy. The British people, who live in their countries, are not **fully typical** of their nation. However, we can talk about some general things. The best-known quality of the English is, for example, **reserve**. A reserved person is one who does not talk too much to strangers, is not open, does not show his emotion, hides his face. He never tells you anything about himself. If English people are making a journey by train, they will try to find an empty compartment. In case they have to share the compartment with a stranger, they may travel many miles without even starting a conversation. If the conversation *does* start, personal questions like “How old are you?” or even “What is your name?” are not easily asked. Questions like “Where did you buy your watch?” or “What is your salary?” are impossible.

Thus, the **coldness** of Englishmen and their reserve has been noted by foreigners; but foreigners also confess that they find English reserve not unpleasant, and if one gets to know an Englishman he turns out to be a very friendly fellow and soon they become good friends.

But the people of the North and West of Britain, especially the Welsh, are less reserved than those of the South and East.

Closely related to English reserve is English **modesty**. If a person is, let us say, very good at golf, and someone asks him if he is a good player, he will probably give an answer like “I’m not bad”, or “I think I’m quite good”, or “Well, I’m very keen on golf”.

The English are **a nation of stay-at-home**. “*There is no place like home,*” they say. And when the man is not working he is at home in the company of his wife and children and busies himself with the affairs of the home. “*The Englishman’s home is his castle,*” is a saying known all over the world.

Foreigners always assume that the Englishmen have a **prejudice against all things foreign**, there is a **lack of interest in foreign languages**, and they have a kind of restraint and narrow-minded view of the world.

There is an important factor which determines the unique nature of the British people. The idea that a small island could conquer a large superpower, the memory of the British Empire, an Empire which ruled the waves and controlled lands right around the world, is still strong and moreover, the idea can't have left the English without a few moments of **pride**. Boasting about it, serving in far off lands was always an honorable obligation for an Englishman. It was a particular test of strength, manhood and faithfulness to duty. People returning from the colonies were looked upon with respect, they were considered to be men of honour, brave and upright, parents were proud of them, even if they had not seen them for decades. It seems that the English had believed that they, like all other white people, had a mission to save mankind, to help and educate the peoples who needed it. This was not conquering with weapons but peacefully, with education, belief, technical progress and state re-education (at least theoretically). It sometimes seems that in their heart of hearts the English still believe this to be just. Modern England has not forgotten its imperial past, although the feeling of responsibility for the surrounding world has grown noticeably weaker. Everyone is aware nowadays who is the major world power today ... the English have the past they can be proud of.

Rudyard Kipling is now widely known for his much loved Mowgli, but at the time he was celebrated for glorifying the Empire.

English queues

The strongest feelings of irritation that an Englishman may have are probably faced with the neglectful attitude towards queues that are the object of special cult. The English themselves, as the witty phrase has it, form queues even when there is only one person. In those places where queues are most likely to form, special barriers are erected so that nobody gets worried, and you can be certain that if you suddenly creep in from the side, you will be ignored and treated with disdain by all around, including by the person you forced your way through to, after which you will still have to go and join the end of the queue.

People at bus-stops stand obediently one behind the other (unless they are Russian tourists, a not uncommon occurrence in London) and get on to the bus in strict order. In a shop, even if you are only buying a single bottle of mineral water, you still have to stand in a fully-fledged queue behind people wielding trolleys that are piled high with goods. True, in some shops there is often a special queue for those people buying less than six items.

In a word, never try to slip past the queue in England. It is an unforgivable crime. It would be better to get drunk and smash the window of a local shop: everybody would simply come to the conclusion that your football team had just lost, and then you will find out what real English sympathy is.

Law-abiding nation

The law is another matter. Here the English seems to invest much more common sense and composure. On the whole, the English are a **law-abiding** race. In Russia and Finland, as everybody knows, in order to prevent accidents on the roads you would have to ban the consumption of alcohol almost completely. In Italy, the hotel system is tightly controlled, they fill out mounds of papers, ask the guests for their passports, sign endless receipts, which you have to take from them, as a special police officer has the right to check them. In England, the fuss with the papers at hotels has largely been done away with. Being law-abiding is their natural state.

English humor

The serious English are also comics. It is common to hear foreigners use the phrase: “typical English humor”, but what exactly does it mean? As a nation, the English are proud of their particular sense of humor and believe that it is unique. English people say that foreigners, in particular the French and Americans, don’t understand their jokes. This statement is, of course, a bit unfair, but it does reflect some differences in what people in different countries and cultures find funny. The strange thing is that British humour is based on two rather contradictory foundations. On the one hand, there is a typically dry, almost sarcastic *understatement*. On the other, there is a national obsession with something called “*toilet humor*”. The secret of “typical English humor” is in its simplicity. There is no hidden sub-text, and the physiological or toilet humor is precisely that. Its ideal is the ability to laugh at oneself – **at one’s own faults**. “He is a man of humor” or “He has no sense of humor” is often heard in Britain, where humor is so highly praised and appreciated. “The ideal man must have a sense of humor; otherwise he is far from perfect”.

On the whole, the English opinion of themselves is defined by two main moments: on the one hand, there is self-irony, a light dig at oneself, behind which, on the other hand is hidden a deep respect for oneself.

English habits of politeness

Some greetings in English are very informal: a simple “good morning” or a **wave of the hand** across the street is quite enough. Handshakes are only exchanged on a first introduction or as a **token of agreement** in business situations or congratulation.

However, the British are supposed to be very polite, with **apologetic manners**. “Oh, I’m so sorry!” can be heard everywhere every time.

In British English, you say (I’m) **sorry** to a person if you accidentally touch them, or push against them, or get in their way (e.g. if you step on someone’s foot). “Sorry” also takes the place of “no” when you cannot do something for a person or give a positive answer in situation like “May I use your pen?”, “Do you know the time?” or “Have you any size 7 shoes?”

You might also hear the rather old-fashioned expression “**Pardon**” or “**I beg you pardon**”. It is the polite way of asking somebody to repeat what he has just said. But here you can also say “Excuse me?” In American English you say **Excuse me** or **Pardon me**.

English people do not readily ask each other to do anything; they prefer to wait for a service to be offered before asking for it. If they *do* ask, then they say sth. like “I don’t really like asking you, but ...”

“**Excuse me?**” is used when you want to get someone’s attention politely, especially when you want to ask a question: “Excuse me, can you tell me the way to the museum please?” Or to say that you are sorry for doing something rude or embarrassing: “Oh, excuse me, I did not know anyone was in here.” Or to ask someone politely to move so that you can walk past: “Excuse me, could I just squeeze past you?” Or when you want to politely tell someone that you are leaving a place: “Excuse me a moment, Mr. Black, I’ll be in no time” (= I’ll be right back). When you disagree with someone but want to be polite about it: “Excuse me, but I don’t think that’s what he meant at all.”

It’s considered polite to give up one’s seat to a woman who is standing, to open door for her, carry things for her, but it is not always observed.

Cricket “English national Game”

Cricket is played since the 1500s. The scoring of this team game is a mystery even to many British people. Each team takes it in turn **to bat**. The bat is held in both hands, the bottom of the bat resting on the ground. The other team **bowls** and gets the ball back. Players usually wear white clothes.

The Bodyguards of the Sovereign

Queen Elisabeth II is Colonel-in-Chief of the **Household Division**.

The Household Division is made up of seven Guards Regiments, comprising the **two Regiments of Mounted Guards (or Household Cavalry Regiment)**:

- **The Life Guards** – who are the senior, though not the oldest; and
- **The Blues and Royals** – the Royal Horse Guards (The Blues) amalgamated with the Royal Dragoons (1st Dragoons) to form a new Regiment in the Household Cavalry),

and **five Regiments of Foot Guards**:

- **Grenadier,**
- **Coldstream,**
- **Scots,**
- **Irish,** and
- **Welsh**

Soldiers of the Household Division are renowned for the unique proficiency with which they carry out ceremonial and operational duties.

The Uniforms

The Guards can be recognized by their Service Dress: by the color of the **tunics** (red, blue, khaki), by the colour of tunic collars, epaulettes and belts, by the collar badges or regimental emblems (comprising traditional emblems of the Guards, i.e. the rose, the garter star, the leek, the shamrock or the thistle), **bearskin caps** or helmets, by the red or white helmet **plums** made from horsehair or the plumes which can be worn on the right-hand side or on the left-hand side of the bearskin cap, by the **buttons** which can be worn (spaced) on the tunics and **tunic cuffs** either **in pairs** or **in threes**. The Guards can also be recognized by the four and five-button groupings on their tunics, cuffs or skirts.

Officers' bearskins are taller than those of other ranks and slightly **tapered in shape**.

The Musicians

Today the seven Regiments of the Household Division all have bands of musicians, each directed by an Officer. The trumpets and drums can be heard at Horse Guards Parade or at Sovereign's Birthday Parade. The Scots Guards are led by their pipers. The Piper in Full Dress wears a plaid and kilt in royal tartan. His feather bonnet bears a blue and red **hackle**.

On State occasions the Drum Majors of the Foot Guards wear State Dress. The livery is similar to that of the Household Cavalry, but with white **gaiters** and a **gold-fringed crimson apron**.

Traditional English Food & Drink

English Food and the National Character

The distinctive characteristics of English food are a direct reflection of the main traits of the English national character. The aim of food is to satisfy hunger rather than to provide pleasure. Even though many English people like to eat, they do not turn food into a cult: there are more important things in life. In many ways it is similar to traditional Russian cuisine, with its boiled vegetables, frequent use of potatoes, stewed or fried meat, and pies.

All English dishes are large and filling: remember that *the main idea of eating is not to gain pleasure or indulge, but to satisfy your hunger and keep you alive*.

There is a widely held opinion, or rather a joke, that when it comes to food, the French consider quality as the most important and Germans quantity, whereas the English place the emphasis on good table manners. However, the current rise in national

consciousness in the country (which is, for the most part, based on their opposition to the rest of Europe) has led to a strengthening of patriotic feelings, and that also extends to cooking. Of course the main players in the big cities are still Italian, French, Indian and Chinese restaurants. The English used to eat meat and potatoes and vegetables. Now it's a lot more curries, Chinese, rice dishes and everything like that eaten, influenced from Europe. But the idea of reviving their own, national cuisine is gradually taking a hold over the English.

Meals of the Day

Hotels, guesthouses, and cafes throughout the country continue to serve a "**full English breakfast**" to those who want it. You will be offered fruit juice or cereals, and then some or all of the following, most of which are fried or grilled (broiled): **bacon, eggs, sausages, tomatoes, mushrooms, kidneys, black pudding, and baked beans, eaten with toast and butter**. To this challenging plateful, those who are sauce-dependent may also add tomato ketchup or "brown sauce". The meal *is completed with* more toast, butter, and marmalade, and tea or coffee. There is always the "**Continental**" breakfast, consisting of **orange juice, bread rolls, toast, or croissants, with jam, and tea or coffee**.

These days, most people do not eat the full English breakfast, preferring a quicker and *lighter meal of cereals and toast*, at any rate during the week. What continues to survive, however, is traditional English **marmalade**. Made from oranges (sometimes other citrus fruits) and sugar, this is available in different versions, from a sweet, jelly-type preserve to a thick, dark variety incorporating chunks of cooked orange peel. Many people make their own marmalade once a year, usually in January, when the bitter Seville oranges from Spain are available.

Some families (mostly northern or working class) refer to the midday meal as "dinner", as do schools throughout the land. For the middle and upper classes, however, the midday meal is "lunch". Lunch for working people during the week lends to be of the "soup, sandwich, or salad" variety. It is usually a light meal, though restaurants *serve three courses* for those who want them. Children would usually have their *main meal of the day* at this time.

A traditional **English Sunday lunch** typically has just two courses: the "main" course - usually meat (lamb, beef, pork, veal) or poultry (chicken, turkey, duck), normally roast, or perhaps slowly cooked in a casserole, accompanied by potatoes and probably two other vegetables. Over the roast meat is poured **gravy**, made from the meat juices, or today often from an instant mix. The second course may be called "**pudding**", "sweet", or "dessert", and is often some kind of pastry in the form of a tart or pie, filled with fruit; or even an old-style English dish such as sponge or bread-and-butter pudding. Over this may be poured cream or custard, a sweet sauce,

traditionally made from eggs, sugar, and milk, *flavored with vanilla*, but nowadays often made from a powder or ready-made from a tin. In the health-conscious modern world, cheese and fruit are often eaten as an alternative to "pudding".

The word "dinner" usually describes a more formal evening meal, typically at 8:00 or 8:30 p.m., and involving guests or *dining out in a restaurant*. It consists of three or more courses, and a special effort would be made both in the preparation of the food and in the table setting. It will usually *be preceded by* an alcoholic drink - spirits or wines – and there will be wine with the meal, perhaps a different one with each course.

Supper is a simple family meal eaten at any time in the evening that is convenient. During the week it may consist of a cooked dish, such as **lamb chops**, **cottage pie** (minced lamb is the main ingredient, topped with mashed potatoes and cooked in the oven), or, these days, *pasta*, followed by cheese and fruit. If there is more time to spend on preparation, supper may be a more elaborate meal, but the name implies informality.

Traditional English Drink

Ale and **beer** were the most popular national beverages in Medieval England. Ale gave its name to a number of social gatherings in the Church, such as church-ale, Easter-ales, and family rejoicings like wedding-ales and Christening-ales. Large establishments had their own brew-houses where huge quantities of ale were brewed regularly, and even in quite a small household the ale was usually brewed at home. Taverns and village ale-houses were often supplied with ale by the local manor brew-house.

Ale was the name given to any fermented drink brewed from malted grain and water. The name "beer" was introduced in the 15th century when hops were added to the brew. Hopped beer, introduced from Flanders, was at first regarded with grave suspicion on health grounds. But when by the early 16th century hops were being widely cultivated in Kent, Essex, Yorkshire and Cornwall beer had begun to take advantage over ale as the Englishman's natural drink. In 1441 beer had, like ale, been made subject to an assize, and the London brewers formed their own guild.

Cider-making had been introduced into Kent and Sussex from Normandy in the 12th century, and became immediately popular, spreading to the West Country. It could be made from apples mixed with pears, but if the drink was prepared predominantly from pears, it was called perry.

In monasteries, the monk-gardener was usually responsible for supervising the production of cider from crab apples. Sometimes it took place in the orchard soon after the apples had been gathered, but usually there was a special cider-making area, or house, within the monastery compound. Apples from the orchard were pulped by a crusher powered by a donkey-wheel. Apple pulp descending from the crusher was

built up into a cheese between layers of straw on a wooden tray. When this was complete, the press was screwed down, and the juice collected in a trough below.

The other beverages produced almost universally in medieval households were **mead** and **metheglin**. Mead, a drink of great antiquity, was made of honey and spring water, boiled together and then fermented. Metheglin was honey liquor flavoured with herbs, particularly favoured by the Welsh.

Wine was drunk in small quantities in comparison with ale, beer and cider. Wine was the only beverage at that time drunk by the lord of manor and his family and guests, which was not produced on his own estate. There were vineyards only in monasteries in the south of England.

Most medieval wine was drunk raw and strong, usually within the year because the exact nature of fermentation was not understood and older wine soon became undrinkable.

Pubs in Britain

Pubs (short for public houses) can be found in every town, city or village. Social life for many people has centered on the pub for many years. Opening and closing times are decided by law (pubs in England and Wales close at 11 p.m.) and, ten minutes before closing time, the barman or barmaid rings a bell or shouts, “Last orders, (gentlemen)!” When you go into a pub you have to go to the bar, pay for your drink and carry it to your seat.

It’s customary in Britain to “go for a drink” with friends. People often meet at a pub before going on to another place. On Friday and Saturday evenings pubs in some city centers can be very crowded. Some people do a tour of all the pubs in one area and have a drink in each one; this is called a “pub crawl”. It is usual for each person in a group to take it in turns to buy drinks for everyone, and this is called a “round”. Pubs serve almost any kind of known drink but their stock-in-trade is beer. Pubs often also provide entertainment: live music, singing, juke boxes and, more recently, computer games, video and karaoke machines.

People, especially men, go to the pub to relax, meet friends, and sometimes to do business. Pubs are quite respectable institutions where women come unescorted. At one time it was unusual for women to go to pubs. These days, however, there are only a few pubs where it is surprising for a woman to walk in.

It used to be difficult to get a cup of coffee in a pub, and children were not allowed inside. Although it is still against the law to serve alcohol to anyone under 18, pubs are now trying to encourage families. Still children under the age of 14 are not allowed into some pubs. Pub meals have become very popular over the past ten years and are generally cheaper than most restaurant food. And you do not have to leave a tip. But you do have to go to the bar to get your food and drink. There are no waiters in pubs. Most pubs serve

lunches but some offer more substantial meals. Pubs with gardens or chairs and tables outside are often crowded in the summer.

Britain invades other countries

The British Empire

Britain was once a major world power and its cultural influence can still be found in many countries. During the 19th century Britain built up **an empire of colonies** which stretched into every **continent**. There were colonies or settlements in India, Africa, South America, the West Indies (the Caribbean), Canada and Australia. They became part of the British Empire.

Ex-British colonies:

Members of the Commonwealth:

Canada, Cyprus, Pakistan, Singapore, **Egypt**, India, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, **Sudan**, Kenya, Sri Lanka (Ceylon), Cameroon, Samoa, Tanzania, Malaysia, Jamaica, Bangladesh, **Zimbabwe**, **Kuwait**, Zambia, Trinidad and Tobago, Mozambique, Malta, Maldives, Barbados, **Yemen**, the Gambia, Botswana, Malawi, Uganda, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Papua New Guinea

Exploration and trade

British **explorers** started sailing the world in 16th century, when Elizabeth the First was queen of England. The explorers went in search of new lands and new sources of **raw material**.

Australia was discovered by Capitan Cook, a British explorer, and was first used as a prison – criminals were sent to the new colony from Britain as a severe punishment. British explorers and **missionaries** opened up the route to Africa. Africa became very important for European and American merchants who bought and sold Africans as **slaves**. These slaves were shipped to the West Indies and North America to work on sugar, cotton and tobacco plantations. The cotton, tobacco and sugar were traded in London, and today London remains one of the world's most important centers for trading **commodities**. The profits of the slave trade were invested in banks and in industry, and were used to build railway and other transport systems in Britain. The trade from colonies provided money for **industrial development**. Consequently Britain could become richer and more powerful to add to their numbers.

The Jewel in the Crown

From the time explorers and seamen discovered a **sea route** to India, Europeans (including the Dutch, French and Portuguese) wanted to trade there. India was a rich source of raw materials such as spices, diamonds, rubber, tea. Britain could also sell manufactured products to India, and so **profits** from trade with India were very important for Britain's industrial development in 19th century. Britain wanted India for itself, and called it the

“Jewel in the Crown”, in other words, the most precious possession in the Empire. British ships controlled the sea route to India, and the countries on the route were carefully watched. This is why places such as South Africa and the **Suez Canal** (in Egypt) were important to the British. Britain needed to control these places to keep the route to India safe, and so to protect trade. When you visit India today, you will certainly be reminded of its past British connection. If you drink a cup of tea (the drinking habit of “tea with milk” also came from India), think of the efforts that the British made to protect the tea route! Finally, you will understand why many British schools serve Indian food in the canteen at lunchtime, or why Indian people especially doctors and nurses are greatly encouraged to work in Britain, because a big empire **leads to an exchange of habits, customs and people**.

The loss of Empire

At the end of the First World War, the German colonies of Africa, as well as Iraq and Palestine in the Middle East, were added to Britain’s area of control. Its empire was now bigger than ever before, and covered a quarter of the entire land surface of the world. However, there were already signs that the empire was coming to the end. In India there has been a growing demand for freedom during the 1920s and 1930s. This was partly because of the continued mistrust and misunderstanding between the British rulers and the Indian people, well described in E.M. Forster’s novel *A passage to India*, published in 1924. But it was also the result of a growing nationalist movement, skillfully led by Mahatma Gandhi, which successfully disturbed British rule. By 1945 it was clear that British rule in India could no longer continue. It was impossible and extremely expensive to try to rule 300 million people without their co-operation. In 1947 the British finally left India, which then divided into a Hindu state and a smaller Muslim state called Pakistan. Britain also left Palestine, where it was unable to keep its promises to both the Arab inhabitants and the new Jewish settlers. Ceylon became independent the following year. Britain finally tried to hold onto its international position through its Commonwealth, which all the old colonies were invited to join as free and equal members. This has been successful, because it’s based on the kind of friendship that allows all members to follow their own policies without interference. At the same time, it allows discussion of international problems in a more relaxed atmosphere than is possible through the United Nations. It was with the help of the Commonwealth that Zimbabwe finally moved peacefully from rebellion by the whites to independence and black majority rule. By 1985 Britain had few of its old colonial possessions left, and those it still had were being claimed by other countries: Hong Kong by China, the Falklands/Malvinas by Argentina, and Gibraltar by Spain.

The British Commonwealth of Nations

(An association of former colonies of the British Empire and Britain was founded in 1949).

The Commonwealth is an association of 53 independent nations and several British dependences (= the countries controlled by another country) most of which used to be part of the British Empire.

The British Commonwealth of Nations was set up in 1931 and has been known as the Commonwealth since 1949. Members of the Commonwealth have special links with the UK and with each other and agree to work together towards world peace, the encouragement of trade, the defense of democracy and improvements of human rights, health and education.

Today, almost all of the original countries of the Empire have **gained their independence from** Britain. Many agreed to stay together as a “family”, in a union of countries called **the Commonwealth**. E.G. Canada, New Zealand, Ireland, Australia, Burma, the Sudan. They share a history, the English language, common traditions, and cultural and sporting ties.

АНГЛО - УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ СЛОВНИК

A

abide [ə'baɪd] v (**abode**, *уст.* abided [-ɪd]) - 1) виносити, терпіти; 2) to abide by the circumstances миритися з обставинами; 3) залишатися вірним (кому-л., що-л.); дотримуватися; виконувати (обіцянки); 4) to abide by smth. твердо триматися чому-л.; дотримувати (закон і т. п.); 5) чекати

achieve - [ə'tʃi:v] v1) досягати, домагатися; to achieve one's purpose (або aim) досягти цілі; 2) успішно виконувати; доводити до кінця

acquire - [ə'kwɪə] v 1) набувати; 2) досягати; оволодівати (який л. навиком і т. п.)

Act of Union – 1) дія об'єднання або формування союзу держав, груп і так далі з відома кожного члена до підлеглих своїх повноважень центральних органів по в загальних справах; 2) організація, сформована таким актом; Ліга; специфікація, Федеральний союз держав, держав і так далі

advertisement - [əd'vɜ:tɪsmənt] n оголошення; реклама; анонс

Age of Enlightenment – Ера освіти, період європейської історії в XVIII столітті

agglomeration - [əglɒmə'reɪʃn] n накопичення; скупчення

aim - [eɪm] n 1) мета, намір; 2) приціл; мішень

allegiance- [ə'li:dʒəns] n 1) вірність, відданість; лояльність; 2) *іст.* васальна залежність

arrogance - ['ærəgəns] n 1) зарозумілість, гордовитість; 2) самовпевненість

ash - [æʃ] *бот.* ясен; mountain ash, wild ash горобина

B

Bailiwicks of Jersey ['beɪlɪwɪk əv 'dʒɜːzɪ] округ або юрисдикція бейліфа (шерифа) на острові Джерси

Beaker people – люди неолітичної культури «колоколовідних кубків» (Beaker)

beech - [bi:tʃ] *n* бук, букове дерево; буковий

benefit - ['benɪfɪt] *n* вигода; користь; прибуток

bias - ['baɪəs] *n* 1) упередження (against — проти кого-н.); упередженість (in favour of, towards — на користь кого-н.); упередженість; 2) *стат.* погріш-ність; зсув; помилка; 3) ухил, нахил, схил, спад

Bill of Rights – Біл про права

birch - [bɜːtʃ] *n* береза

bishop - ['bɪʃəp] *n* єпископ

blackbird - ['blækbɜːd] *n* чорний дрізд

boast - [bəʊst] *v* 1) хвастати(ся) (of, about; that); 2) гордитися

bound - [baʊnd] *past* и *p. p.* от bind 1) зв'язаний; bound up with smb., smth. тісно пов'язаний з ким-л., ніж-л.; 2) зобов'язаний; вимушений; bound to military service військовозобов'язаний

Buckingham Palace - [ˌbʊkɪŋəm'pæləs] *n* Палац Букингемський (головна королівська резиденція в Лондоні)

bullion - ['bʊlɪən] *n* злиток золота або срібла

burial mound - ['berɪəlmaʊnd] *n* могильний горб, курган

C

cabin - ['kæbɪn] *n* 1) хатина; 2) будиночок, котедж

caddy – ['kædɪ] n чайниця

cease - [si:s] v 1) переставати, припиняти (ся); 2) припиняти (часто з герундієм)

central heating - central heating [sentrəl'hi:tɪŋ] n центральне опалення

china - ['tʃaɪnə] n фарфор, фарфорові вироби

clash - [klæʃ] v 1) стикатися, стукатися, ударятися один об одного (*осіб.* про зброю); 2) ударяти з гуркотом; виробляти гул, шум, дзвін; дзвонити у всі дзвони; 3) розходитися (про погляди); 4) стикатися (про інтереси); приходити в зіткнення; 5) дисгармоніювати; 6) збігатися в часі

Clement Atlee - Клемент Атлі

clergy - ['klɜ:dʒɪ] n 1) духівництво, клір; 2) *собір. разг.* священники;

coal - [kəʊl] n 1) (кам'яне) вугілля; 2) вуглинка

collapse - [kə'læps] n 1) обвал, руйнування; осідання; 2) крах; загибель; падіння; крах; провал; 3) різке знесилення, знемога

colloquial - [kə'ləkwɪəl] а розмовний; нелітературний (про мову, слово, стиль)

commander-in-chief - [kəʊmændər-ɪn'tʃi:f] n 1) головнокомандуючий; командувач військами округу; 2) *мор.* командувач флотом або окремою ескадрою

compulsory - [kəm'pʌlsəri] а примусовий; обов'язковий

constituent - (у контексті) що становить

contradictory - [kɒntrə'dɪktəri] а той, що перечить; несумісний; суперечливий

county ['kaʊntɪ] n - 1) графство (адміністративна одиниця в Англії); округ (у США); 2) жителі графства або округу; 3) *attr.* що відноситься до графства або округу; окружний;

crockery - ['krɒkəri] n посуд (глиняний, фаянсовий)

crusade - [kru:'seɪd] n 1) *іст.* хрестовий похід 2) похід, кампанія (проти чого-л. або за що-л.)

curricular - adj. from curriculum [kə'ri:kjʊləm] n (pl -la) курс навчання, учбо-вий план (школи, інституту, університету)

D

daffodil - ['dæfədɪl] бот. жовтий нарцис

dedicate - ['dedɪkeɪt] v 1) присвячувати; 2) призначати

demise - [dɪ'maɪz] юр. n 1) смерть, кончина; 2) передача майна по спадку; 3) перехід корони або прав спадкоємцеві

demote - **now-demoted** [di:'məʊt] v знижувати на посаді, в званні

denomination [dɪnə'mɪneɪʃn] n 1) віросповідання; 2) гідність, вартість;

devolution - [di:və'lu:ʃn] n 1) передача (влади, обов'язків і т. п.); 2) перехід або передача по спадку (майна і т. п.); 3) біол. звородіння, регрес

devolve - [dɪ'vəʊlv] v - 1) передавати (повноваження, обов'язки і т. п.); 2) переходити до іншої особи (про посаду, роботу і т. п.; урон); 3) переходити по спадку (про майно і т. п.)

dissolution - [dɪsə'lu:ʃn] n 1) розчинення; розрідження; розкладання (на складові частини); 2) танення (снігу, льоду); 3) розірвання (договору, браку); скасування; 4) розпуск, закриття (парламенту і т. п.); 5) розформування; 6) розпад (держави); 7) кінець, смерть; зникнення, ліквідація

dissolve - [dɪ 'zɒlv] v 1) розчиняти(ся); танути; розріджувати(ся); розкладати(ся) (на складові частини); 2) поступово зникати; випаровуватися; 3) розпускати (парламент і т. п.); 4) анулювати, розривати

Domesday Book - n. said to be so named because it judged all men without bias, like the Last Judgment; the record of a survey of England made

under William the Conqueror in 1086, listing all landowners and showing the value and extent of their holdings – «Книга страшного суду» (списки першого перепису населення Англії, зроблені по велінню Вільгельма I Завоевателя)

drought - [draʊt] n 1) засуха; 2) *уст.* сухість; спрага

E

elm - [elm] n *бот.* в'яз, ільм

emerge - [ɪ'mə:dʒ] v 1) з'являтися, виходити; спливати; 2) з'ясуватися; 3) вставати, виникати (про питання і т. п.)

entertain - [ˈentə'teɪn] v 1) приймати, пригощати (гостей); 2) розважати, займати; 3) брати до уваги, обдумувати, враховувати

entity - [ˈentəti] n 1) щось реально існуюче; 2) істота, організм; організація; political entity політична організація; legal entity юридична особа; 3) річ, об'єкт

escalation - [eskə'leɪʃn] n ескалація, збільшення масштабів, розширення; загострення (конфлікту і т. п.)

estimate - v [ˈestɪmeɪt] 1) оцінювати, давати оцінку; 2) складати кошторис; підраховувати приблизно; прикидати

F

facet - [ˈfæsɪt] n 1) аспект; 2) грань

faithfulness - [ˈfeɪθfʊlnəs] n вірність, лояльність

feature - [ˈfi:tʃə] v 1) змальовувати, малювати, накидати; 2) бути характерною межею; 3) показувати (на екрані); виводити в головній ролі; 4) робити цвяхом програми; 5) відводити найважливіше місце

fee – [fi:] n 1) гонорар, винагорода; 2) вступний або членський внесок; 3) рl
плата за навчання

fen -[fen] n болото, топь; the fens болотиста

fief - [fi:f] n *icm.* феодалний маєток, льон

flourish - ['fləʊriʃ] v 1) пишно зростати; розростатися; 2) процвітати, досягати
успіху; бути в розквіті; 3) жити, діяти (у певну епоху)

force - [fɔ:s] v примушувати; нав'язувати

forecast - ['fɔ:kɑ:st] n передбачення; прогноз

framework - ['freɪmwɜ:k] n1) рама, обрамлення; коробка; 2) структура рамки

G

gentry - ['dʒentri] n джентрі, нетитуловане дрібномаєтне дворянство

ghost - [gəʊst] n 1) привид, примара; дух; 2) тінь, легкий слід (що-л.)

gratitude - ['græɪtju:d] n вдячність

Great Council – Велика рада; вищий суд або рада

grief - [gri:f] n горе, печаль; засмучення; біда

Guernsey - ['gɜ:nzi] другий за величиною острів Об'єданого Королівства,
розташований на північ і захід від Джерси

guild - [gɪld] n 1) цех, гільдія; 2) організація, союз

H

hamlet - ['hæmlət] n деревня, маленьке селище

heather - ['hedə] n вереск

hegemony - [hɪ'ɡeməni] n гегемонія; керівництво, панування

held - [held] past u p. p. от hold 1) тримати; 2) утримувати, зберігати (позицію і
т. п.); 3) містити в собі, вміщати

heptarchy - ['heptɑ:kɪ] n 1) гептархия, правління, здійснюване сім'ю особами; країна, керована сім'ю особами; 2) *іст.* союз семи королівств англів і саксів

herald - ['herəld] v 1) сповіщати, оголошувати; 2) провіщати

hereditary - [hə'redətɪ] a 1) спадковий; передаваний по спадку, успадкований; 2) традиційний (у даній сім'ї)

heritage - ['herɪtɪdʒ] n спадщина; наслідок

Houses of Parliament – палати Парламенту

Hyde Park – [haɪd'pɑ:k] n Гайд-Парк (парк в Лондоні)

I

impartial - [ɪm'pɑ:ʃl] a неупереджений, справедливий

incursion - [ɪn'kɜ:ʃn] n 1) вторгнення, навала; 2) раптовий напад, наліт, набіг

infer - [ɪn'fɜ:] v 1) укладати, робити висновок, вивід; 2) означати, мати на увазі

Isle of Man – острів Мен

"It's raining cats and dogs" – (*присл.*) "Ле як з відра"

J

judiciary - [dʒʊ'dɪʃəɪ] a = judicial ; judiciary law *судове право*

K

Kensington Gardens – Кенсингтон Гарденз

L

lack - [læk] n недолік, нужда; відсутність (що-л.)

lantern - ['læntən] n ліхтар

lavish - [laviʃ] щедрий

League of Nations – Ліга Націй, Асоціація Об'єднаних Націй (1920-1946), створена для розвитку міжнародної співпраці та миру

leek - [li:k] n цибуля -порей (тж. як національна емблема Уельса)

lightheartedness – безтурботність

loch - [lɒk] n *шотл.* озеро, вузький морський залив

Lord Chancellor - ['tʃɑ:nsələ] n Lord (High) C. лорд-канцлер (голова судового відомства і верховний суддя Англії, голова палати лордів і одного з відділень верховного суду)

Lord-Lieutenant - [lɔ:dleɪ'tenənt] n 1) голова судової і виконавчої влади в графстві; 2) генерал-губернатор Ольстера (Півн. Ірландія)

M

Magna Carta - [magnə kɑ:rtə] n.lit., great charter; документ, який Джона, короля Англії, змусила англійська знать підписати 15 червня 1215 р. Традиційно тлумачиться як такий що гарантує певні цивільні і політичні свободи.

manhood - ['mænhʊd] n 1) змужнілість, зрілість, зрілий вік; 2) мужність; 3) чоловіче населення країни

mankind - [mæn'kaɪnd] людство; людський рід

marshland - ['mɑ:ʃlənd] n болотиста місцевість

martial - ['mɑ:ʃəl] а військовий;

merger - ['mɜ:dʒə] n 1) злиття, об'єднання (компаній, підприємств); 2)
поглинання

mirror - ['mɪrə] v відображати, відображувати

moor - [mʊə] n 1) верескова пустеля; 2) мисливські місця

O

oak - [əʊk] n дуб; dyer's (или black) oak красильний дуб

oath of allegiance – [əʊθ; pl əʊðz] n присяга на вірність; військова присяга

ordain - [ɔ:'deɪn] v 1) посвячувати в духовний сан; 2) *юр.* встановлювати в
законодавчому порядку; наказувати; 3) зумовлювати

otter - ['ɒtə] n видра

P

pagan - ['peɪɡən] n1) язичник; 2) невірний, атеїст, а язичеський

Palace of Westminster – Вестмінстерський палац

pasture - ['pɑ:stʃə] n пасовище, вигін

peculiarity - [pɪkju:lɪ'ærətɪ] n1) странність; 2) особиста якість; властивість;
характерна межа; 3) специфічність; особливість

picturesque - [pɪktʃə'resk] a 1) живописний; 2) кольоровий; 3) ярка, кольорова
(про мову)

pine - [paɪn] n сосна

prejudice - ['predʒʊdɪs] n 1) упередження, упереджена думка; 2) забобон; 3)
збиток, шкода

Presbyterian - [prezbɪ'tɪərɪən] n пресвітеріанин. а пресвітеріанський

prescribe - [prɪ'skraɪb] v 1) прописувати (ліки; to, for — кому-л.; for — проти
чого-л.); 2) наказувати

presiding officer - highest Executive Officer of a Company, Society, University, Club, etc. голова виконавчої влади Республіки, що не має прем'єр-міністра, офіційний керівник, зазвичай головуючий член законодавчої асамблеї або Ради

primarily - ['praɪmɪəli] adv 1) спочатку, спершу, перш за все; 2) насамперед,

ГОЛОВНИМ ЧИНОМ

prohibit - [prəʊ'hɪbɪt] v1) забороняти; 2) перешкоджати, заважати (from)

PT *abbrev.* – physical training – фізкультура

pumpkin - ['pʌmpkɪn] n гарбуз (звичайний)

R

resurgence - [rɪ'sɜ:dʒəns] n 1) відродження (надій і т. п.); 2) відновлення (сил)

retain - [rɪ'teɪn] v 1) утримувати; підтримувати; 2) зберігати; 3) пам'ятати; 4) запрошувати, наймати

revert - [rɪ'vɜ:t] v 1) повертатися (у колишній стан); 2) повертатися (до раніше висловленої думки)

Robin Redbreast - ['rɒbɪn] n *зоол.* Малинівка

S

scale - [skeɪl] n 1) чаш(к) а вагів; 2) пл ваги

scenery - ['si:nəri] n 1) краєвид; 2) декорація

seal - [si:l] n *зоол.* тюлень;

secular - ['sekjʊlə] a 1) мирський, світський; 2) *церк.* що живе у миру; 3) раз, що відбувається, в сто років; 4) віковий, вічний

seek - [si:k] v (**sought**) шукати, розшукувати; довідуватися

self-satisfaction - самодостатність

sense of pride – відчуття гордості

shadow cabinet - [ʃædəv'kæbɪnɪt] n *політ.* «тіньовий кабінет» (склад кабінету міністрів, що намічається лідерами опозиції)

slave - [sleɪv] n 1) раб, невільник; 2) attr. рабський

Slave Trade Act - документ про відміну работоргівлі

sovereignty - ['sɒvrəɪntɪ] n 1) верховна влада; 2) суверенітет; 3) суверенна держава

spate - [speɪt] n 1) (раптовий) розлив річки, повінь; 2) раптова злива; 3) потік, наплив (замовлень і т. п.); 4) виявлення (відчуттів)

spawn - [spɔ:n] породжувати, викликати (що-л.)

Speaker's Corner – куточок оратора

split - [splɪt] n 1) розколювання; 2) тріщина, щілина, міжгір'я; проріз; 3) розкол

St. James's Park – Сент Джеймс парк

starling - ['stɑ:lɪŋ] n скворець

steady - ['stedɪ] a 1) стійкий; міцний; 2) рівномірний, рівний; 3) постійний, незмінний, неухильний

Stonehenge - [stɒnhenj] n (a circular arrangement of prehistoric megaliths on Salisbury Plain, England, probably set up in the Neolithic period) - Стоунхендж

stratification - [strætɪfɪ'keɪʃn] n стратифікація; нашарування, залягання

stretch - [stretʃ] n протягненість, простір; stretch of open country - відкрита місцевість

strife - [straɪf] n боротьба; суперечка, розбрат

subset - [sʌbset] n підрозділ, частина, відділ

suburb - ['sʌbɜ:b] n 1) передмістя; 2) pl передмістя, околиці

Suez Crisis - Суецкий кризис

supersede - [su:pə'si:d] v 1) замінювати; зміщувати; 2) витіснити; займати (чий л.) місце

supplant - [sə'plɑ:nt] v вижити, витіснити; зайняти (чий л.) місце (осіб. хитрістю)

surpasse - [sə'pɑ:s] v 1) перевершувати, перевищувати (in); 2) переганяти

surprisingly - [sə'praɪzɪŋli] adv дивно, надзвичайно; несподівано

T

tend - [tend] v 1) мати тенденцію (до чого-л.); хилитися (до чого-л.); 2) мати схильність (до чого-л.)

thistle - ['θɪsl] n бот. чортополох

threaten - ['θretn] v 1) загрожувати, загрожувати (with — ніж-л.); 2) провіщати (біду і т. п.)

traceable – той, що просліджується; висхідний до певного джерела або періоду у минулому

Trafalgar Square – Трафальгарська площа

trait - [treɪ] n 1) характерна риса, особливість; 2) штрих

treaty - ['tri:tɪ] n 1) договір; 2) переговори

triangle – ['traɪæŋɡl] n трикутник

tribute - ['trɪbjʊ:t] n данина, належне; to pay a tribute to smb. віддавати данину (поваги, захоплення) кому-л.; 2) іст. данина; to lay under tribute накласти данину

turkey - ['tɜ:kɪ] n індик; індичка

tutorial - [tju'tɔ:riəl] а 1) наставницький; tutorial system університетська система прикріплення студентів до окремих консультантів; 2) опікунський; н 3) консультація,

зустріч студента зі своїм керівником; 4) період навчання в коледжі

U

undergo - [ʌndə'gəʊ] v (**underwent**; undergone) випробовувати; переносити, піддаватися (що-л.);

unicameral - однопалатний

unitary authorities - 1) одиничний; 2) унітарний [ɜ:'θerətɪ] - n влада

unwillingness - [ʌn'vɪlɪnɪs] небажання

V

vest - [vest] v 1) вдягатися; to vest smb. with power вдягатися кого-л. владою; to vest rights in a person наділяти кого-л. правами; 2) переходити (про майно, спадок і т. п.; in); 3) наділяти (майном і т. п.; with)

W

warfare - ['wɔ:feə] n 1) війна; прийоми ведення війни; 2) зіткнення, боротьба

whirlwind - ['wɜ:lwaɪnd] n вихор; смерч, ураган; attr. вихревий, ураганний

Winston Churchill – Уїнстон Черчилль; Сер Уїнстон 1874-1965 годы; видатний державний діяч та письменник; прем'єр-міністр Великобританії.

witch - [wɪtʃ] n 1) чаклунка; відьма

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