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**Практикум з читання англомовних текстів**  
на основі країнознавчого матеріалу  
«Практичного курсу англійської мови» для студентів  
факультету початкової освіти

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Практикум ґрунтується на принципах інтенсивного навчання іноземних мов, які передбачають одночасний розвиток усіх видів мовленнєвої діяльності (аудіювання, говоріння, читання, письма) та забезпечує високий рівень знань з дисципліни «Практичний курс англійської мови».

Даний практикум є частиною навчально-методичного комплексу «Практичний курс англійської мови». Перша частина практикуму складається із семи юнітів, які включають тексти, лексичні завдання, ідіоматичні звороти, фразові дієслова, елементи проблемного навчання відповідно до тематики робочої програми «Практичний курс англійської мови» і готує майбутніх випускників до здійснення комунікативної іншомовної діяльності.

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

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## Вступ

Сучасні тенденції навчання іноземних мов передбачають тісний взаємозв'язок прагматичного і культурного аспектів змісту з вирішенням завдань виховного та освітнього характеру в процесі розвитку вмінь іншомовного мовного спілкування. При цьому зростає потреба в таких видах діяльності, які виводять користування англійською мовою за рамки стандартного освітнього процесу, розширюють можливості засвоєння мовних навичок і мовленнєвих умінь в модельованих ситуаціях спілкування, відображають життя сучасних людей. Додаткові тексти для читання з країнознавства створені з метою поглибленого вивчення англійськомовних країн, їх природи, населення, культури. Тексти та завдання спрямовані на розвиток іншомовної комунікативної компетенції (мовленнєвої, мовної, соціокультурної, компенсаторної, навчально-пізнавальної). Тексти залучають студентів до культури, традицій і реалій англійськомовних країн в рамках тем і ситуацій спілкування, що відповідають досвіду, інтересам, психологічним особливостям студентів. Робота з текстами стимулює розуміння важливості вивчення іноземних мов в сучасному світі і потреби користуватися ними як засобом спілкування, пізнання, самореалізації та соціальної адаптації; розвиток національної самосвідомості, прагнення до взаєморозуміння між народами різних країн. По змістовній, тематичній спрямованості практикум є соціально-педагогічним, оскільки сприяє формуванню знань про основні сфери сучасного соціального життя, підвищує рівень готовності студентів до взаємодії з різними соціальними інститутами, а також знайомить з їх соціальними та моральними цінностями. Все це, в свою чергу, допомагає сконструювати досвід проживання в соціумі, окреслити професійні перспективи, розвиває комунікативні вміння і навички самостійного мислення.

Актуальність практикуму зумовлена тим, що суспільство наразі стає відкритим, активно розвиваються міжнародні зв'язки, у значної частини населення виникає практичний інтерес до оволодіння іноземною мовою, в першу чергу англійською. Все більшого визнання набувають ідеї

багатомовності, варіативності і безперервності освіти і пов'язаних з цим форм навчання англійської мови. Все це обумовлює необхідність створення практикуму, який забезпечує ефективне навчання іноземної мови. В якості основи користування практикумом передбачається базовий рівень володіння англійською мовою, набутий раніше. Отримані знання студенти можуть застосовувати під час роботи над проектами, підготовки до іспитів та ЄВІ. Практикум пропонує вивчення історії та процесу становлення англійської мови як міжнародної, висвітлює такі аспекти сучасного життя, як освіта, виховання, подорожі та інші. Практикум ґрунтується на принципах інтенсивного навчання, а саме:

- 1) взаємопов'язане і взаємозалежне навчання видам мовленнєвої діяльності;
- 2) використання перекладу як засобу, а письма як цілі навчання;
- 3) свідоме сприйняття і засвоєння мовного матеріалу, що пред'являється, і його багаторазове й систематичне повторення з раніше вивченим;
- 4) самостійне розширення словарного запасу і вдосконалення своїх мовних можливостей шляхом опанування додаткової інформації з різних наукових і літературних джерел.

Особлива увага в практикумі приділяється формі активації і способу запам'ятовування мовного матеріалу. Його необхідно засвоювати на такому рівні, щоб використовувати в активній, продуктивній мовленнєвій діяльності. Для цього він представляється в практикумі не тільки на занятті першого пред'явлення, але й на всіх подальших заняттях. Це означає, що кожне нове слово і вираз багато разів вживається при первинній активізації і обов'язково повторюється на всіх подальших заняттях в найрізноманітніших лінгвістичних і смислових конструкціях.

Очікувані результати та способи визначення їх результативності.

В результаті користування практикумом передбачається, що студенти знатимуть географічне положення, клімат, факти з історії, звичаї народів, а

також відмінні риси повсякденного життя людей, що проживають в англomовних країнах. Студенти будуть вміти:

- зіставляти традиції, народності, історичні факти і епохи з досліджуваними країнами;
- аналізувати причини розвитку країни в різних галузях;
- читати тексти з вибіркоким розумінням інформації;
- орієнтуватися в іншомовному тексті;
- починати і закінчувати розмову в стандартних ситуаціях спілкування;
- розпитувати співрозмовника і відповідати на його питання, висловлюючи свою думку, прохання;
- робити короткі повідомлення, описувати події, явища, передавати основний зміст.

Студент також зможе вирішувати такі практичні завдання:

- складати творчі звіти у вигляді доповідей, використовуючи сучасні інформаційні технології;
- створювати презентації на основі матеріалу, вивченого на заняттях;
- розпитувати співрозмовника і відповідати на його питання, розповідати про англomовні країни, робити короткі повідомлення, висловлювати своє ставлення до прочитаної інформації;
- читати тексти з розумінням основного змісту (визначати тему, основну думку, виділяти головні факти, висловлювати свою думку).

Практикум розвиває потребу до самоосвіти, пізнавальної діяльності, виховує повагу до людей різних національностей, їх звичаїв, культури, релігії. при засвоєнні матеріалу студент розширить свої уявлення про світову історію і культуру, закріпить вміння і навички говоріння, читання, письма.

## UNIT 1

### Lesson 1

#### *The Geographical position of the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland.*

#### 1. Read the words with their translation.

#### Vocabulary

#### Pay attention to the spelling of these words.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. a thistle - ['θɪsl] n бот. будяк, чортополох<br/>(тж. як емблема Шотландії)</li> <li>2. china - ['tʃaɪnə] n фарфор, фарфорові вироби</li> <li>3. crockery - ['krɒkəri] n посуд (глиняний, фаянсовий)</li> <li>4. a daffodil - ['dæfədɪl] бот. жовтий нарцис<br/>(є національною емблемою валійців)</li> <li>5. a fen -[fen] n болото, топь; the fens болотиста<br/>місцевість у Кембриджширі і Лінкольнширі</li> <li>6. a hamlet - ['hæmlət] n деревня, маленьке селище</li> <li>7. an heritage - ['herɪtɪdʒ] n спадщина; наслідок</li> <li>8. a leek - [li:k] n цибуля -порей (тж. як національна емблема Уельса);</li> <li>9. a loch - [lɒk] n шотл. озеро, вузький морський залив</li> <li>10. a pasture - ['pɑ:stʃə] n пасовище, вигін</li> <li>11. picturesque - [pɪktʃə'resk] а 1) живописний; 2) кольоровий; 3) ярка,<br/>кольорова (про мову)</li> <li>12. scenery - ['si:nəri] n 1) краєвид; 2) декорація</li> <li>13. surprisingly -[sə'praɪzɪŋli] adv дивно, надзвичайно; несподівано</li> </ol> | <p><i>a thistle</i><br/><i>china</i><br/><i>crockery</i><br/><i>a daffodil</i><br/><i>a fen</i><br/><i>a hamlet</i><br/><i>an heritage</i><br/><i>a leek</i><br/><i>a loch</i><br/><i>a pasture</i><br/><i>picturesque</i><br/><i>scenery</i><br/><i>surprisingly</i></p> |
|---|---|

#### 2. a) Read the word combinations and sentences; translate them into

## Ukrainian;

### b) Make up sentences with the words in bold type and write them down.

A tall **thistle**; a small and dull thistle; a little but beautiful thistle; a violet thistle. You can see fields of thistle growing in the plains of Scotland. The national symbol of Scotland is a thistle.

A lot of **china** and **crockery**; family china and crockery; splendid and expensive china and crockery; a big factory of china and crockery. The Potteries is another industrial area in the midlands. It lies around the city of Stoke-on-Trent and produces china, crockery and all kinds of ceramics, some of which are famous worldwide, Wedgwood among them.

A field of **leek**; a big and green leek; a splendid growing leek; a flower of **daffodil**; a beautiful vase with daffodils. There is usually a lot of daffodils in this flower shop. The markets of Wales are always full of leek. The national symbol of Wales is a leek or daffodil.

A deep **fen**; a terrible fen; to walk far from the fens; the area of fens; the land of fens. The area which has some of the richest farmland in the country is known as the fens and lies to the east of Cambridge. This land was drained and now the Fen Country consists of miles of flat land with almost no tree or hedges.

A small **hamlet**, a fishing hamlet, a lot of hamlets. This hamlet is a place where everybody feels a real spirit of South England. Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall are rural counties, tucked away with hidden fishing hamlets and Britain's warmest weather in winter.

A **surprisingly** visit; to decide surprisingly; a surprisingly but pleasant meeting. A grandparents' **heritage**; a small heritage; a cultural and literature heritage. Britain is very small compared with many other countries in the world, yet it is a surprisingly varied land in many different ways: the diversity of landscape in different parts of the country; a long history that is rich in great events, a varied cultural heritage; long-lived customs and traditions; a rich mixture of peoples who live in the country; the great cities of London, Edinburgh, Oxford and Stratford.

A **picturesque scenery**; a diversity of scenery; a famous scenery; a picturesque



land; a picturesque garden. The territory of Great Britain is small. Yet the country has a wide variety of scenery. Kent is famous for its picturesque orchards which produce a lot of fruit and vegetables.

Small **lochs** of Scotland; a deep and cold loch, a famous loch. Scotland is famous the world over as a land of beautiful scenery of hills and valleys, of misty lochs and tumbling rivers, unspool beaches and charming fishing villages.

A **pasture** for sheep and cows; a little but beautiful pasture; a pasture high in the mountains. In parts of the North - in Yorkshire particularly - there are gentle wooded valleys and green pastures and excellent farming land.

### 3. Read the following sentences paying attention to their translation.

1. Britain is very small compared with many other countries in the world, yet it is a **surprisingly** varied land in many different ways: the diversity of landscape in different parts of the country; a long history that is rich in great events, a varied cultural **heritage**; long-lived customs and traditions; a rich mixture of peoples who live in the country; the great cities of London, Edinburgh, Oxford and Stratford.

2. The territory of Great Britain is small. Yet the country has a wide variety of **scenery**. Britain is divided into four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. England is often subdivided into three parts: the South, the Midlands and the North.

3. Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall are rural counties, tucked away with hidden fishing **hamlets** and Britain's warmest weather in winter.

4. One of the most beautiful countries in the South of England is certainly Kent. It is known as the Garden of England, because it is famous for its **picturesque** orchards which produce a lot of fruit and vegetables.

5. 5. Another area which has some of the richest farmland in the country is known as the **fens** and lies to the east of Cambridge. This land was drained and now the Fen Country consists of miles of flat land with almost no tree or hedges.

6. The Potteries is another industrial area in the midlands. It lies around the city of Stoke-on-Trent and produces **china, crockery** and all kinds of ceramics, some of which are famous worldwide, Wedgwood among them.

7. In parts of the North - in Yorkshire particularly - there are gentle wooded valleys and green **pastures** and excellent farming land. West Yorkshire is very good country for sheep-farming, and it has long been Britain's most important area for the wool industry.

8. Wales attracts, especially for outdoor holidays. The national symbol of Wales is a **leek** or **daffodil**.

9. The national symbol of Scotland is a **thistle**.

1. Британія дуже мала в порівнянні з багатьма іншими країнами світу, проте це дивно різноманітна земля різними способами: різноманітність ландшафту в різних частинах країни; довга історія, багата на великі події, різноманітна культурна спадщина; довговічні звичаї та традиції; багата суміш народів, які проживають в країні; великі міста Лондон, Единбург, Оксфорд і Стратфорд.

2. Територія Великобританії невелика. Проте країна має широкий вибір декорацій. Великобританія розділена на чотири частини: Англію, Шотландію, Уельс та Північну Ірландію. Англію часто поділяють на три частини: Південь, Мідлендс і Північ.

3. Сомерсет, Девон та Корнуолл - це сільські графства, сховані захованими рибальськими хуторами та найтеплішою погодою Великобританії взимку.

4. Однією з найкрасивіших країн на півдні Англії, безумовно, є Кент. Він відомий як Англійський сад, оскільки він славиться своїми мальовничими садами, де дають багато фруктів та овочів.

5. Ще одна територія, в якій є одні з найбагатших сільськогосподарських угідь у країні, відома як Фенс і лежить на схід від Кембриджа. Ця земля була осушена, і тепер країна Фен складається з кілометрів рівнинної землі, майже без дерев та живоплотів.

6. Кераміка - ще один промисловий район у середньозем'ях. Він розташований навколо міста Сток-он-Трент і виробляє порцеляний та інший посуд та всіляку кераміку, деяка з них відома у всьому світі, серед них - Веджвуд.

7. У деяких районах Півночі - особливо в Йоркширі - є пологі лісисті долини та зелені пасовища, а також відмінна сільськогосподарська земля. Західний Йоркшир - дуже гарна країна для вирощування вівець, і вона вже давно є найважливішою областю Великобританії для вовняної промисловості.

8. Уельс приваблює, особливо для свят на природі. Національний символ Уельсу - цибуля-порей або нарцис.

9. Національний символ Шотландії - будяк.

#### **4. Home task.**

Cover the left side of exercise 3 Unit 1 Lesson 1 and translate the sentences as quickly as possible.

## **UNIT 1**

### **Lesson 2**

#### ***The Geographical position of the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland.***

**1. Translate the sentences of exercise 3 from Ukrainian into English as quickly as possible.**

#### **2. Read the text and answer the questions.**

Britain is very small compared with many other countries in the world, yet it is a **surprisingly** varied land in many different ways: the diversity of landscape in different parts of the country; a long history that is rich in great events, a varied cultural **heritage**; long-lived customs and traditions; a rich mixture of peoples who live in the country; the great cities of London, Edinburgh, Oxford and Stratford. All together they make the image of Britain fascinating and exiting. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with an area of some 244.000 square miles is situated on the British Isles which are separated from the European continent by the North Sea, the Strait of Dover and the English Channel. Britain's population is over

57 million. For out of every five people live in towns. The UK is a constitutional monarchy: the head of the state is a king or a queen. In practice, the Sovereign reins, but doesn't rule: the UK is governed by the Government- a body of Ministers who are the leading members of the political party in power and who are responsible to Parliament. The present Sovereign is Queen Elisabeth II. The territory of Great Britain is small. Yet the country has a wide variety of **scenery**. Britain is divided into four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. England is often subdivided into three parts: the South, the Midlands and the North.

***The South.*** The landscape is varied. The climate is warmer than in the other areas. There are hundreds of miles of sea coast which vary from flat, sandy or stony beaches to high rocky cliffs. The mild and sunny climate makes the south coast popular with holiday-makers. Some coastal resorts are famous, Brighton among them. Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall are rural counties, tucked away with hidden fishing **hamlets** and Britain's warmest weather in winter. There are high bare hills, rock and deep wooded valleys. Inland, the landscape is gentle and green; it is famous for its countryside. One of the most beautiful countries in the South of England is certainly Kent. It is known as the Garden of England, because it is famous for its **picturesque** orchards which produce a lot of fruit and vegetables. Another area which has some of the richest farmland in the country is known as the **fens** and lies to the east of Cambridge. This land was drained and now the Fen Country consists of miles of flat land with almost no tree or hedges. In general, the South is wealthier than other areas of Britain. Work of all kinds is provided on the land, in trade and industry. British Aerospace has factories building airplanes in several parts of the South. Lots of people are involved in service industries including financial, business and government services, computer services and information systems. There are science-based companies and research organizations.

***The Midlands.*** The Midlands Region has much farming land, but this part of the country is better known as an industrial area, one of the England's most productive regions. Derby is an engineering centre. Rolls Royce makes aero engines and cars there. Birmingham, which is often called "the Big Heart of England", is the most

important city of the Midlands. It is the second largest city in the UK. It's famous for engineering, especially car production. The Potteries is another industrial area in the midlands. It lies around the city of Stoke-on-Trent and produces **china, crockery** and all kinds of ceramics, some of which are famous worldwide, Wedgwood among them.

**The North.** The weather is considerably colder. There is almost always snow in winter. This is a region of great natural beauty although industry of some kind has existed here for hundreds of years. There is great contrast in the North between the beautiful open, hilly countryside and the industrial towns and mining villages. In parts of the North - in Yorkshire particularly - there are gentle wooded valleys and green **pastures** and excellent farming land. West Yorkshire is very good country for sheep-farming, and it has long been Britain's most important area for the wool industry. Coal is one of the few natural resources found in the North of England. Some famous industrial cities in North are Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds and Newcastle-on-Tyne. The national symbol of England is the red rose.

**Wales** is the most westerly part of mainland. It is the smallest land of the United Kingdom, but has considerable variety, from the picturesque mountains of the north to the mining and industrial areas of the south. The main areas of settlement are in the southern and coastal areas, where two thirds of the population lives. The chief cities are Cardiff, Swansea and Newport. In 1955 Cardiff was declared the capital of Wales. Wales is a principality (a country ruled by a prince, or from which he takes his title). The title of Prince of Wales is traditionally given by the British sovereign to his or her eldest son, who is heir to the throne. Wales is divided geographically into the industrial south, the central plateau and lakes, and the mountainous north.

**South Wales.** The economy of Wales is based on coal, iron, and steel which are traditional industries in this part of the United Kingdom. The valleys to the north of Cardiff are the heart of the Welsh coal and steel industries. South Wales remains the principal industrial area. Today Wales is developing as an important centre for electronics, and several new high technology businesses in electronics and related industries have been established. Agriculture occupies about 80 per cent of the land area; the main activities are sheep and cattle rearing in the hill regions and dairy

farming in the lowland. North Wales is famous for the wild beauty of its mountains, lakes and waterfalls. With its good coastal resorts, famous for their sandy beaches, and three national parks (Snowdonia, The Brecon Beacons and the Pembrokeshire Coast), as well as other areas of picturesque hill, lake and mountain country, Wales attracts, especially for outdoor holidays. The national symbol of Wales is a **leek** or **daffodil**.

The ocean bounds *Scotland* on all sides except for its southern, sixty-mile-long border with England. Most of the country is within forty miles of salt water. On the west coast there are a lot of sea lochs and islands. Most of Scotland's 787 islands are off the northwest coast. The country may be divided into the Highlands and the Lowlands. However, not all of the Lowlands are really 'low'. The highest peak in the Highlands and in all Britain is Ben Nevis (4406 feet = 1343 m) with its head in cloud and snow towering above the little town of Fort William. No month has an average temperature below freezing. During the winter months there is usually sufficient snow for skiing. The east coast is drier than the west, where even in summer the rains are frequent. Scotland is famous the world over as a land of beautiful scenery - of hills and valleys, of misty **lochs** and tumbling rivers, unspoiled beaches and charming fishing villages. Fishing remains an important activity in Scotland. More than half of the total landings of fish in Britain are made at Scottish ports. Scotland has about one-third of Britain's total agricultural land, but 71 per cent consists of hill grazing for cattle and sheep. But modern Scotland is also a land of steel and ship, coal and iron. Some of the traditional Scottish industries, such as coal, steel and shipbuilding, are declining. Other traditional manufactures, such as high quality tweeds and other textiles, and food and drink products, remain important. Much is being done to modernize Scotland industry. The electronics sector has greatly contributed to the country's development. The national symbol of Scotland is a **thistle**.

The landscape of *Northern Ireland* is gentle. It is green because it rains a lot. But the rain showers quickly change to sunshine - and back to rain again. The mountains roll down to the sea. Northern Ireland is a land of lakes, rivers and a varied sea coast. It is a great place for tourism. Population and industry are concentrated on

the eastern seaboard, while of Northern Ireland remains predominantly rural and relies mainly upon agriculture for its livelihood. The traditional important industries are shipbuilding and linen. Other industrial activities include the manufacture of textile machinery and a wide range of engineering products, tobacco and clothing. There has also been extensive development in oil-well equipment, electronics, telecommunications equipment, and carpets. Britain lives a complex modern life in which traditional values and love of the past side by side with a desire for change. Today's Britain has a reputation for scientific innovations, for business, commerce and trade. It plays an important role in the political life of the world. However, the end of the 20th century was a time of transition for Britain in which her past position in the world as a political and economic power is being challenged by other countries. The question for the future is to find a new role in the world for her.

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1. What makes the image of Great Britain fascinating and exiting?
2. How many parts is the Great Britain divided in and what are they?
3. What are the main features of the South?
4. What are the main features of the Midlands?
5. What are the main features of the North?
6. What kind of country is Wales and what are the main features of its parts?
7. What kind of country is Scotland and what is it famous with?
8. What kind of country is the Northern Ireland?

### **3. Prove that:**

- the geographical position of the UK is very favorable for agriculture and farming.
- some regions in the UK are geographically distinct from the others.
- today's Britain has a reputation for scientific innovations, for business, commerce and trade. It plays an important role in the political life of the world.

### **4. Home task.**

a) Prepare for the retelling of the content of the text “The Geographical position of the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland ” using the questions of exercise 2 as a plan

b) Find some additional information about The Geographical position of the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland and be ready to represent it.

## UNIT 2

### Lesson 1

#### *Climate and Nature of Great Britain*

#### 1. Object to the following statements.

##### Prove your point of view.

1. The UK is the only agricultural country. The other sectors can not be developed for geographical reasons.
2. Landscapes of Britain are boring and monotonous.
3. Britain is geographically isolated and has no relations with other European states.

#### 2. Retell the content of the text “The Geographical position of the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland ” using the questions of exercise 2 as a plan.

#### Vocabulary

*"It's raining cats and dogs"*  
*an ash a beech*  
*a birch a blackbird central heating*  
*a drought an elm*  
*a forecast a heather*  
*a marshland a moor*  
*an oak an otter*  
*a pine Robin Redbreast*  
*a seal a starling*  
*a stretch a whirlwind*

#### 3. Present the additional material about the Geographical position of the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland

#### 4. Read the sentences of the text with their interpretation.

##### Text

1. Britain is very small compared with many other countries in the world, yet it is a **surprisingly** varied land in many different ways: the diversity of landscape in different parts of the country; a long history that is rich in great events, a varied cultural **heritage**; long-lived customs and traditions; a rich mixture of peoples who



live in the country; the great cities of London, Edinburgh, Oxford and Stratford. All together they make the image of Britain fascinating and exiting.

2. The territory of Great Britain is small. Yet the country has a wide variety of **scenery**. Britain is divided into four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. England is often subdivided into three parts: the South, the Midlands and the North.

3. Hidden fishing **hamlets** and Britain's warmest weather in winter are the main features of Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall. The landscape of the South of England is gentle and green. Kent is known as the Garden of England, because it is famous for its **picturesque** orchards which produce a lot of fruit and vegetables. **The fens** lie to the east of Cambridge. This land was drained and now the Fen Country consists of miles of flat land with almost no tree or hedges.

4. The Midlands Region is better known as an industrial area, one of the England's most productive regions. Derby is an engineering centre. Rolls Royce makes aero engines and cars there. Birmingham, which is often called "the Big Heart of England", is the most important city of the Midlands. It is the second largest city in the UK. It's famous for engineering, especially car production. The Potteries is another industrial area in the midlands which produces **china, crockery** and all kinds of ceramics, some of which are famous worldwide, Wedgwood among them.

5. The landscape of the North is characterized by gentle wooded valleys and green **pastures** which are excellent farming land. West Yorkshire is very good country for sheep-farming, and it has long been Britain's most important area for the wool industry.

### *Interpretation*

1. A **surprisingly** varied land in many different ways: the diversity of landscape in different parts of the country; a long history that is rich in great events, a varied cultural **heritage** make the image of Britain fascinating and exiting, though Britain is very small compared with many other countries in the world.

2. Britain is divided into four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. England is often subdivided into three parts: the South, the Midlands and the North. Each country has its own splendid scenery.

3. Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall are rural counties, tucked away with hidden fishing hamlets and Britain's warmest weather in winter. There are high bare hills, rock and deep wooded valleys. Inland, the landscape is gentle and green; it is famous for its countryside. One of the most beautiful countries in the South of England is certainly Kent. It is known as the Garden of England, because it is famous for its picturesque orchards which produce a lot of fruit and vegetables. Another area which has some of the richest farmland in the country is known as the fens and lies to the east of Cambridge. This land was drained and now the Fen Country consists of miles of flat land with almost no tree or hedges.

4. The Midlands Region has much farming land, but this part of the country is better known as an industrial area, one of the England's most productive regions. Derby is an engineering centre. Rolls Royce makes aero engines and cars there. Birmingham, which is often called "the Big Heart of England", is the most important city of the Midlands. It is the second largest city in the UK. It's famous for engineering, especially car production. The Potteries is another industrial area in the midlands. It lies around the city of Stoke-on-Trent and produces china, crockery and all kinds of ceramics, some of which are famous worldwide, Wedgwood among them.

5. In parts of the North - in Yorkshire particularly - there are gentle wooded valleys and green pastures and wool industry.

**4. Interpret the content of the text taking into account additional information.**

**5. Read the words with their translation. Pay attention to the spelling of these words.**

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

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

3. a beech - [bi:tʃ] n бук, букове дерево; буковий
4. a birch - [bɜ:tʃ] n береза
5. a blackbird - ['blækbɜ:d] n чорний дрізд
6. central heating - central heating [sentrəl'hi:tɪŋ] n центральне опалення
7. a drought - [draʊt] n 1) засуха; 2) *уст.* сухість; спрага
8. an elm - [elm] n *бот.* в'яз, ільм
9. a forecast - ['fɔ:kɑ:st] n передбачення; прогноз
10. a heather - ['hedə] n вереск
11. a marshland - ['mɑ:ʃlænd] n болотиста місцевість
12. a moor - [mʊə] n 1) верескова пустеля; 2) мисливські місця
13. an oak - [əʊk] n дуб; dyer's (или black) oak красильний дуб
14. an otter - ['ɒtə] n видра
15. a pine - [paɪn] n сосна
16. Robin Redbreast - ['rɒbɪn] n *зоол.* малинівка
17. a seal - [si:l] n *зоол.* тюлень;
18. a starling - ['stɑ:lɪŋ] n скворець
19. a stretch - stretch [stretʃ] n протягненність, простір; stretch of open country - відкрита місцевість;
20. a whirlwind - ['wɜ:lwaɪnd] n вихор; смерч, ураган; attr. вихревий, ураганний

**6. a) Read the word combinations and sentences; translate them into Ukrainian; b) Make up sentences with the words in bold type and write them down.**

It's a very bad weather today. It's raining all day long and I can say "**It's raining cats and dogs**". The English also say that they have three variants of weather: when it rains in the morning, when it rains in the afternoon or when it rains all day long. Sometimes it rains so heavily that they say "It's raining cats and dogs".

A weather **forecast**, a bad forecast, a forecast for Ukraine. Now look at the today's weather forecast. Every daily paper publishes a weather forecast. Both the radio and television give the weather forecast several times each day.

A terrible **whirlwind**; a whirlwind in Asia; a breaking whirlwind. A whirlwind "Katrina" destroyed a lot of houses in America. The wind may bring winter cold in spring or summer days. Sometimes it brings the whirlwinds or hurricanes.

A big **drought**, a drought in Africa, a drought like in the desert. Sometimes summer is so hot in Odessa, that the harvest dies from droughts. In England the wind may bring winter cold in spring or summer days, so droughts are rare.

A new **central heating**, our system of central heating, an expensive central heating. We moved in a new house but unfortunately there is no central heating in it yet. In the British homes there has been no central heating up till recently. The fireplaces are often used.

An **oak** and a **beech**; a small **pine** and a tall **birch**; big **oaks** and **beeches**, but small **pin**es and **birches**. A **stretch** of land, a splendid **moor**, a terrible **marshland**; an area of moors and marshland. In the midland of Russia we can often see oaks and beeches. Pines and birches are spread to the North. Britain was originally a land of vast forests. Mainly oak and beech in the Lowlands and pine and birch In the Highlands, with great stretches of marshland and smaller areas of moors.

An **elm** and an **ash**, a land of elms; an area of ashes. A beautiful **heather**, fields of heather, a poem about heather. Oak, elm, ash, and beech are the commonest trees in England, while Scotland has much pine and birch. The Highlands with thin soil are largely moorland with heather and grasses.

A little, but funny **otter**, a wild otter, a river otter; a trained **seal**, a very big seal, a seal with its family. The fauna or animal life of Britain is much like that of north-western Europe, to which it was once joined. Otters are common along rivers and streams, and seals live along much of the coast.

A **starling** in the sky, a small starling near my house, a nest of the starling; a big **blackbird** and a starling. A blackbird and a starling are the commonest birds in our country. Some 230 kinds of birds live in Britain, and another 200 are regular visitors,

many are songbirds. The most numerous are blackbird, sparrow and starling. **Robin Redbreast** is the national bird of Britain.

## 7. Read the following sentences paying attention to their translation

1. Every daily paper publishes a weather **forecast**. Both the radio and television give the weather forecast several times each day.

2. The English also say that they have three variants of weather: when it rains in the morning, when it rains in the afternoon or when it rains all day long. Sometimes it rains so heavily that they say "**It's raining cats and dogs**".

3. January and February are usually the coldest months, July and August the warmest. Still the wind may bring winter cold in spring or summer days. Sometimes it brings the **whirlwinds** or hurricanes. **Droughts** are rare.

4. In the British homes there has been no **central heating** up till recently. The fireplaces are often used.

5. Britain was originally a land of vast forests. Mainly **oak** and **beech** in the Lowlands and **pine** and **birch** in the Highlands, with great **stretches** of **marshland** and smaller areas of **moors**.

6. Oak, **elm**, **ash**, and beech are the commonest trees in England, while Scotland has much pine and birch. The Highlands with thin soil are largely moorland with **heather** and grasses.

7. The fauna or animal life of Britain is much like that of north-western Europe, to which it was once joined. **Otters** are common along rivers and streams, and **seals** live along much of the coast.

8. Some 230 kinds of birds live in Britain, and another 200 are regular visitors, many are songbirds. The most numerous are **blackbirds**, sparrow and **starling**. **Robin Redbreast** is the national bird of Britain.

1.Кожна щоденна газета публікує прогноз погоди. І радіо і телебачення дають прогноз погоди кілька разів щодня.

2. Англіїці також кажуть, що у них є три варіанти погоди: коли йде дощ вранці, коли йде дощ вдень або коли йде дощ цілий день. Іноді дощ є таким сильним, що вони говорять: "Ллє як з відра".

3. Січень і лютий зазвичай самі холодні місяці, липень і серпень самі теплі. Тим не менше вітер може принести зимовий холод у весняні або літні дні. Іноді це приносить вихори або урагани. Засухи рідкісні.

4. У британських будинках не було ніякого центрального опалення до недавніх часів. Часто використовуються каміни.

5. Великобританія була завжди землею безкрайніх лісів. В основному дуб і бук в низинах, сосни та берези у горах, з великими ділянками болот і помірно меншими областями верескових пустелей.

6. Дуб, в'яз, ясен, бук найпоширені дерева в Англії, в той час як у Шотландії ростуть багато сосен та берез. Високогір'я з тонким ґрунтом є в основному болотистою місцевістю з вереском і травами.

7. Фауна або тваринний світ Великобританії дуже схожий на той, що є в північно-західній Європі, для якої Великобританія була колись приєднана. Видри розповсюджені по берегах річок і струмків, а тюлені живуть уздовж більшої частини узбережжя.

8. Близько 230 видів птахів живуть у Великобританії, і ще 200 постійних відвідувачів, між ними є багато співочих птахів. Найбільш численними є чорні дрозди, горобець і шпак. Робін Редбрїст (*малинівка*) є національним птахом Великобританії.

## **9. Home task.**

- a) Cover the left side of exercise 8 and translate the sentences as quickly as possible.
- b) Do exercise 5 in written form.

## UNIT 2

### Lesson 2

#### *Climate and Nature of Great Britain*

**1. Translate the sentences of exercise 8 from Ukrainian into English as quickly as possible.**

**2. Read the text and answer the questions.**

#### CLIMATE

The climate in Great Britain is generally mild and temperate due to the influence of the Gulf Stream. The south-western winds carry the warmth and moisture into Britain. The climate in Britain is usually described as cool, temperate and humid.

British people say: "Other countries have a climate, in England we have weather."

The weather in Britain changes very quickly. One day may be fine and the next day may be wet. The morning may be warm and the evening may be cool. Therefore it is natural for the people to use the comparison "as changeable as the weather" of a person who often changes his mood or opinion about something. The weather is the favorite topic of conversation in Britain. When two Englishmen are introduced to each other, if they can't think of anything else to talk about, they talk about weather. When two people meet in the street they will often say something about weather as they pass, just to show their friendliness.

Every daily paper publishes a weather **forecast**. Both the radio and television give the weather forecast several times each day.

The English also say that they have three variants of weather: when it rains in the morning, when it rains in the afternoon or when it rains all day long. Sometimes it rains so heavily that they say "**It's raining cats and dogs**".

Rainfall is more or less even throughout the year. In the mountains there is heavier rainfall than in the plains of the south and east. The driest period is from March to June and the wettest months are from October to January. The average range of temperature (from winter to summer) is from 15 to 23 degrees above zero. During a normal summer the temperature sometimes rises above 30 degrees in the south.

Winter temperatures below 10 degrees are rare. It seldom snows heavily in winter, the frost is rare. January and February are usually the coldest months, July and August the warmest. Still the wind may bring winter cold in spring or summer days. Sometimes it brings the **whirlwinds** or hurricanes. **Droughts** are rare.

So, we may say that the British climate has three main features: it is mild, humid and changeable. That means that it is never too hot or too cold. Winters are extremely mild. Snow may come but it melts quickly. In winter the cold is humid cold, not the dry one.

This humid and mild climate is good for plants. The trees and flowers begin to blossom early in spring.

In the British homes there has been no **central heating** up till recently. The fireplaces are often used. But the coal is not used as it's very expensive. Britain has no good coal now and imports it itself. Many schools and universities have no central heating either, and the floors there are made of stone. The British bedroom is especially cold; sometimes electric blankets or hot water bottles are used.

#### *VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE*

Britain was originally a land of vast forests. Mainly **oak** and **beech** in the Lowlands and **pine** and **birch** in the Highlands, with great **stretches** of **marshland** and smaller areas of **moors**. In the course of time, much forest land was cleared and almost all Lowlands outside the industrial areas were put under cultivation. Today only about 6 per cent of the total land area remains wooded.

Extensive forests remain in eastern and northern Scotland and in south-eastern and western England. Oak, **elm**, **ash**, and beech are the commonest trees in England, while Scotland has much pine and birch. The Highlands with thin soil are largely moorland with **heather** and grasses. In the cultivated areas that make up most of Britain there are many wild flowers, flowering plants and grasses.

The fauna or animal life of Britain is much like that of north-western Europe, to which it was once joined. Many larger mammals such as bear, wolf have been hunted to extinction, others are now protected by law. There are many foxes. **Otters** are common along rivers and streams, and **seals** live along much of the coast. Hedgehogs,



hares, rabbits, rats and mice are numerous. Deer live in some of the forests in the Highlands of Scotland and England.

Some 230 kinds of birds live in Britain, and another 200 are regular visitors, many are songbirds. The most numerous are **blackbirds**, sparrow and **starling**. **Robin Redbreast** is the national bird of Britain. The number of ducks, geese and other water fowl has diminished during recent years.

There are many threats to wildlife and ecological balance around the coast. The biggest threat to the coastline is pollution. More than 3.500 million tons of industrial waste is pumped into the North Sea every year. "We cannot continue to use our seas as a dustbin and expect our coastline to survive," says Greenpeace. Many other ecological problems may be caused by privatization of the coast. Many of the rivers are "biologically dead", i.e. unable to support fish and wildlife.

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1. What does it mean when the English say: "Other countries have a climate, in England we have weather"?
2. What are the three main features of English climate? Why?
3. Is the wildlife of Great Britain diverse?
4. What is the situation with the ecology of Great Britain?
5. What can we do to protect the ecological system of the Earth?

### 3. Prove that:

- the weather in Britain changes very quickly.
- the fauna or animal life of Britain is much like that of north-western Europe.
- the biggest threat to the coastline is pollution.

### 4. Home task.

- a) Prepare for the retelling of the content of the text "Climate and Nature of Great Britain" using questions of exercise 2 as a plan
- b) Find some additional information about the climate and nature of Great Britain and be ready to represent it.

## UNIT 3

### Lesson 1

#### *Prehistoric Society and the Mediaeval Period*

#### 1. Object to the following statements.

#### Vocabulary

#### Prove your point of view.

1. The weather in the UK is always good, changes and fluctuations in it are very rare.
2. Flora and fauna of Great Britain are monotonous and dull.
3. In the UK there are no environmental problems.

<i>to herald</i>	<i>Stonehenge</i>
<i>to dedicate</i>	<i>to acquire</i>
<i>to emerge</i>	<i>burial mound</i>
<i>lavish</i>	<i>to infer</i>
<i>the Domesday Book</i>	
<i>a warfare</i>	<i>a crusade</i>
<i>clergy</i>	<i>to ordain</i>
<i>spate</i>	<i>to spawn</i>

#### 2. Retell the content of the text

#### “Climate and Nature of Great Britain”

using the questions of exercise 2 as a plan.

#### 3. Present the additional material about the climate and nature of Great Britain.

#### 4. Read the sentences of the text with their interpretation.

#### Text

1. Every daily paper publishes a weather **forecast**. Both the radio and television give the weather forecast several times each day.
2. The English also say that they have three variants of weather: when it rains in the morning, when it rains in the afternoon or when it rains all day long. Sometimes it rains so heavily that they say "**It's raining cats and dogs**".
3. Sometimes the wind may bring the **whirlwinds** or hurricanes in July and August but the **droughts** are rare.
4. The fireplaces are often used in the British homes, because there has

been no **central heating** up till recently but the coal is not used as it's very expensive.

5. We can see **oak** and **beech; pine** and **birch** in the Lowlands. Highlands are known as the lands of great **stretches** of **marshland** and smaller areas of **moors**.

6. Oak, **elm, ash**, and beech are the commonest trees in the extensive forests in eastern and northern Scotland and in south-eastern and western England, while Scotland has much pine and birch. Large moorland with **heather** and grasses that is the scenery of the Highlands with their thin soil.

7. Due to its geographical position the fauna or animal life of Britain is much like that of north-western Europe, so **otters** are common along rivers and streams, and **seals** live along much of the coast.

8. The most numerous birds which live in Britain are **blackbirds**, sparrow and **starling**. **Robin Redbreast** is the national bird of Britain.

### Interpretation

1. A weather **forecast** is published everyday and is given by both the radio and television several times each day.

2. The English say that "**It's raining cats and dogs**" when the rain is heavy and it rains from early morning till late in the evening. They have three variants of weather: when it rains in the morning, when it rains in the afternoon or when it rains all day long.

3. January and February are usually the coldest months, July and August the warmest. Still the wind may bring winter cold in spring or summer days. Sometimes it brings the **whirlwinds** or hurricanes. **Droughts** are rare.

4. In the British homes there has been no **central heating** up till recently. The fireplaces are often used. But the coal is not used as it's very expensive.

5. Britain was originally a land of vast forests. Mainly **oak** and **beech** in the Lowlands and **pine** and **birch** In the Highlands, with great **stretches** of **marshland** and smaller areas of **moors**.

6. Extensive forests remain in eastern and northern Scotland and in south-eastern and western England. Oak, **elm, ash**, and beech are the commonest trees in

England, while Scotland has much pine and birch. The Highlands with thin soil are largely moorland with **heather** and grasses.

7. The fauna or animal life of Britain is much like that of north-western Europe, to which it was once joined. **Otters** are common along rivers and streams, and **seals** live along much of the coast.

8. Some 230 kinds of birds live in Britain, and another 200 are regular visitors, many are songbirds. The most numerous are **blackbirds**, sparrow and **starling**. **Robin Redbreast** is the national bird of Britain.

**5. Interpret the content of the text taking into account additional information.**

**6. Read the words with their translation. Pay attention to the spelling of these words.**

1. to herald - ['herəld] v 1) сповіщати, оголошувати; 2) провіщати
2. Stonehenge - [stōnhenj] n (a circular arrangement of prehistoric megaliths on Salisbury Plain, England, probably set up in the Neolithic period) - Стоунхендж
3. a burial mound - ['berɪəlməʊnd] n могильний горб, курган
4. to dedicate - ['dedɪkeɪt] v 1) присвячувати; 2) призначати
5. to acquire - [ə'kwɑɪə] v 1) набувати; 2) досягати; оволодівати (який л. навиком і т. п.);
6. to emerge - [[ɪ'mɜ:dʒ] v 1) з'являтися, виходити; спливати; 2) з'ясовуватися; 3) вставати, виникати (про питання і т. п.)
7. lavish - [lævɪʃ] щедрий
8. to infer - [ɪn'fɜ:] v 1) укладати, робити висновок, вивід; 2) означати, мати на увазі
9. a warfare - ['wɔ:fəə] n 1) війна; прийоми ведення війни; 2) зіткнення, боротьба

10. a crusade - [kru:'seɪd] n 1) *іст.* хрестовий похід; 2) похід, кампанія (проти чого-л. або за що-л.)
11. clergy - ['klɜ:dʒɪ] n 1) духовництво, клір; 2) *собір. разг.* священники;
12. to ordain - [ɔ:'deɪn] v 1) посвячувати в духовний сан; 2) *юр.* встановлювати в законодавчому порядку; наказувати; 3) зумовлювати
13. spate - [speɪt] n 1) (раптовий) розлив річки, повінь; 2) раптова злива; 3) потік, наплив (замовлень і т. п.); 4) виявлення (відчуттів)
14. to spawn - [spɔ:n] ] породжувати, викликати (що-л.)

7. a) **Read the word combinations and sentences; translate them into Ukrainian;** b) **Make up sentences with the words in bold type and write them down.**

**To herald** a new epoch, to herald about changes, to herald the arrival of new era. In common with much of Europe, the switch from the hunter-gatherer lifestyle to farming around 4000 BCE must have **heralded** an enormous shift in all aspects of human life.

To build **burial mounds**, to see to the burial mounds, to look after burial mounds. One of the most obvious symbols of change in prehistoric society is **Stonehenge**. The building of such stone circles, burial mounds and monuments throughout the British Isles seems to have required a division of labor.

**To dedicate** a poem, to dedicate oneself to smth., to dedicate one's life to science. **To acquire** an art, to acquire some knowledge, to acquire new skills. Builders would have needed to dedicate themselves to the task of monument construction to acquire the required skills.

**To emerge** from the past, an emerged question, to emerge in the future. Not having time to hunt and farm would make them rely on others to such an extent that specialized farmers would **emerge** who provided not only for themselves but also for the monument builders.

A **lavish** buyer, a lavish hand, lavish gifts. **To infer** rumors, to infer complications, to infer troubles. It is perhaps inevitable that a division of labor would give some people less work while others got more, and an increase of lavishly furnished graves seems to confirm this. Again, care should be taken not to infer too many complex ideas of social history from grave sites, but they do show that people had surplus time for the production of decorative items and they hint at early beliefs about death and religion.

Open **warfare**, aggressive warfare, to open out warfare, to finish warfare. To initiate **crusades**, ideology crusades, medieval crusades. At the same time the population more than doubled between **Domesday** and the end of the 13th century, and this growth was not checked by the almost continual foreign warfare, crusades and occasional civil anarchy.

Medieval **clergy**, to behave to the clergy, **to ordain** in dignity, to enter into the dignity. The crusades are one measure of the ever increasing power of the church in medieval life, with some estimates suggesting that as many as 40,000 clergy were ordained during the 13th century.

A sudden **spate**, an enormous spate, a spate of actions, a spate of feelings. **To spawn** rumors, to spawn a situation, to spawn aspirations. This is also shown by the spate of cathedral building, common throughout Europe, at the time. These great buildings would often take several generations to complete, spawning whole communities of artisans and craftsmen and offering them jobs for life.

### **8. Read the following sentences paying attention to their translation**

1. In common with much of Europe, the switch from the hunter-gatherer lifestyle to farming around 4000 BCE must have **heralded** an enormous shift in all aspects of human life. Nobody knows what changes may have occurred, and recent evidence of permanent buildings and habitation from 3,000 years ago means that these may still have been gradual shifts.

2. One of the most obvious symbols of change in prehistoric society is **Stonehenge**. The building of such stone circles, **burial mounds** and monuments throughout the British Isles seems to have required a division of labour.

3. Builders would have needed **to dedicate** themselves to the task of monument construction **to acquire** the required skills. Not having time to hunt and farm would make them rely on others to such an extent that specialized farmers would **emerge** who provided not only for themselves but also for the monument builders.

4. What we know of prehistoric times apart from their monuments is mostly derived from the remains of **burials**, and this shows another major change in society: the rise of an aristocracy. It is perhaps inevitable that a division of labor would give some people less work while others got more, and an increase of **lavishly** furnished graves seems to confirm this.

5. Again, care should be taken not **to infer** too many complex ideas of social history from grave sites, but they do show that people had surplus time for the production of decorative items and they hint at early beliefs about death and religion.

6. At the same time the population more than doubled between Domesday and the end of the 13th century, and this growth was not checked by the almost continual foreign **warfare, crusades** and occasional civil anarchy.

7. The crusades are one measure of the ever increasing power of the church in medieval life, with some estimates suggesting that as many as 40,000 **clergy** were **ordained** during the 13th century.

8. This is also shown by the **spate** of cathedral building, common throughout Europe, at the time. These great buildings would often take several generations to complete, **spawning** whole communities of artisans and craftsmen and offering them jobs for life.

1. Як і в більшій частині Європи, перехід від способу життя мисливців-збирачів до ведення фермерських господарств близько 4000 р. до н. е. повинен був проголосити величезні зміни у всіх аспектах людського життя. Ніхто не знає, які зміни могли відбутися, і нещодавні дані про постійні будівлі та житло

від 3000 років тому означають, що це все ще могли бути поступові зміни.

2. Одним з найбільш очевидних символів змін у доісторичному суспільстві є Стоунхендж. Будівництво таких кам'яних кіл, курганів та пам'ятників на Британських островах, здається, вимагало розподілу праці.

3. Будівельникам потрібно було присвятити себе завданням спорудження пам'ятників, щоб набути необхідних навичок. Не встигаючи полювати та займатися фермою, це змусило їх покладатися на інших до такої міри, що з'являлись спеціалізовані фермери, які забезпечували не лише себе, а й будівельників пам'ятників.

4. Те, що ми знаємо про доісторичні часи, крім їх пам'яток, здебільшого походить від залишків поховань, і це свідчить про ще одну велику зміну в суспільстві: піднесення аристократії. Можливо, неминуче, що розподіл праці дав би деяким людям менше праці, а іншим - більше, і збільшення пишно обставлених могил, схоже, підтверджує це.

5. Знову ж таки, слід подбати, щоб не виводити занадто багато складних ідей соціальної історії з могил, але вони показують, що люди мали надлишок часу на виготовлення декоративних предметів, і вони натякають на ранні вірування про смерть та релігію.

6. У той же час чисельність населення більш ніж подвоїлася між періодом Книги судного дня і кінцем 13 століття, і це зростання не було перервано майже постійною зовнішньою війною, хрестовими походами та випадковою громадянською анархією.

7. Хрестові походи є одним із показників постійно зростаючої сили церкви в середньовічному житті, за деякими підрахунками можна стверджувати, що протягом 13 століття було сановано близько 40 000 духовенства.

8. Це також підтверджується ростом будівництва соборів, поширеним в ті часи в Європі. Для завершення цих великих будівель часто потрібно було кілька поколінь, що породило цілі громади ремісників і ремісників і запропонувало їм роботу на все життя.



### 9. Home task.

- a) Translate the sentences of exercise 3 from Ukrainian into English as quickly as possible.
- b) Do exercise 5 in written form.

## UNIT 3

### Lesson 2

#### *Prehistoric Society and the Mediaeval Period*

1. Translate the sentences of exercise 8 from Ukrainian into English as quickly as possible.

2. Read the text and answer the questions.

#### *Prehistoric Society and the Mediaeval Period.*

The distant past does not offer us much information on the structures of society, but major changes in human behavior make it likely that society must have changed dramatically. In common with much of Europe, the switch from the hunter-gatherer lifestyle to farming around 4000 BCE must have **heralded** an enormous shift in all aspects of human life. Nobody knows what changes may have occurred, and recent evidence of permanent buildings and habitation from 3,000 years ago means that these may still have been gradual shifts. One of the most obvious symbols of change in prehistoric society is **Stonehenge**. The building of such stone circles, **burial mounds** and monuments throughout the British Isles seems to have required a division of labour. Builders would have needed **to dedicate** themselves to the task of monument construction **to acquire** the required skills. Not having time to hunt and farm would make them rely on others to such an extent that specialized farmers would **emerge** who provided not only for themselves but also for the monument builders.

What we know of prehistoric times apart from their monuments is mostly derived from the remains of **burials**, and this shows another major change in society: the rise of an aristocracy. It is perhaps inevitable that a division of labour would give some people less work while others got more, and an increase of **lavishly** furnished

graves seems to confirm this. Again, care should be taken not **to infer** too many complex ideas of social history from grave sites, but they do show that people had surplus time for the production of decorative items and they hint at early beliefs about death and religion. This aristocracy, whether it gained its position through **martial** strength or technological skill, made further social **stratification** highly likely.

Two other changes which surely influenced social change were the beginning of the Iron Age and the building of hill forts. The first probably necessitated the second, but the growth in population, competition for resources and **unwillingness** to simply move on and abandon settled lives or farms probably made the need for forts greater. Fortification and war raise one important unanswered question about British society: the role of invasion. Any **incursion** of other peoples into the British Isles is **bound** to have major social effects, but we do not really know whether these events were invasions, immigrations or simply adoptions of outside ideas; and the native populations may have been mostly killed, slowly **supplanted**, integrated with the new or just had the aristocracy replaced. These questions relate to many of the changes in culture seen in prehistoric and later times such as **the Beaker people**, the Celts, the Romans and the Anglo-Saxons.

#### *Early mediaeval society*

**The collapse** of the Western Roman Empire in the 5th century AD is thought to have brought general **strife** and anarchy to society, but the actual events are not well understood. Archaeology certainly shows a reduction in the expensive goods found before and the Roman cities began to be abandoned, but much of British society had never had such things. Certainly, numerous peoples took advantage of the absence of Roman power, but how they affected British society is far from clear. The **hegemony** of Roman rule gave way to a selection of splintered, often competing, societies, including later the **heptarch**. Rather than think of themselves as a small part of a larger Roman empire, they **reverted** to smaller tribal **allegiances**.

The Anglo-Saxons' arrival is the most hotly disputed of events, and the extent to which they killed, displaced, or integrated with the existing society is still questioned. What is clear is that a separate Anglo-Saxon society, which would eventually become

England with a more Germanic feel, was set up in the south east of the island. These new arrivals had not been conquered by the Romans but their society was perhaps similar to that of Britain. The main difference was their **pagan** religion, which the surviving northern areas of non-Saxon rule **sought** to convert to Christianity. During the 7th century AD these northern areas, particularly Northumbria, became important sites of learning, with monasteries acting like early universities and figures such as Bede at the forefront of European thought. In the 9th century Alfred the Great was extremely interested in creating a literate, educated people and did much to promote the English language, even writing books himself. Alfred and his successors unified and brought stability to the country, and he is also credited with reorganizing the country into shires, the forerunners of current British counties.

#### *Late mediaeval society*

Feudalism, although always a very contentious idea, is often used to describe medieval society. Basically stated, a lord owns land or a **fief** which he allows vassals to work in return for their military service. The vast majority of the people were peasants who would work on the vassal's fiefs. This or a similar system was the basis of later medieval society. It probably existed in some form in Britain before the Norman conquest, but the Normans did much to institute it, either replacing existing lords or by becoming 'overlords' above **now-demoted** lords. A wealth of information on these social structures can be drawn from one of the best early surveys of its type, **the Domesday Book**.

After the Norman Conquest, society seemed fixed and unchanging for several centuries, but gradual and significant changes were still taking place, the exact nature of which would not be appreciated until much later. The Norman lords spoke Norman, and in order to work for them or gain advantage, the British had to use the Anglo-Norman language that developed in England. This became a necessary administrative and literary language (see Anglo-Norman literature), but despite this the English language was not supplanted, and after gaining much in grammar and vocabulary began in turn to replace the language of the rulers. At the same time the population more than doubled between Domesday and the end of the 13th century, and this

growth was not checked by the almost continual foreign **warfare**, **crusades** and occasional civil anarchy.

The crusades are one measure of the ever increasing power of the church in medieval life, with some estimates suggesting that as many as 40,000 **clergy** were **ordained** during the 13th century. This is also shown by the **spate** of cathedral building, common throughout Europe, at the time. These great buildings would often take several generations to complete, **spawning** whole communities of artisans and craftsmen and offering them jobs for life.

The increase in population led not only to larger cities and towns, but also to the building of many more towns. This did not change Britain significantly from being a mainly rural society, and many agricultural changes, such as **crop** rotation, kept the countryside profitable. It has been suggested that the 13th century experienced a mini-industrial revolution, with the increased use of wind power and changes in the wool industry. Wool, always important to the British economy, was traditionally exported to be processed, but it was now more frequently processed in Britain, creating a variety of extra jobs. Many people were finding different roles and responsibilities within society, with the growth of English common law giving people greater access to the law and the "commons" starting to have a place in Parliament during Edward I's time.

### *English Unification*

#### *Appendix 1*

##### *Text for self reading.*

Alfred of Wessex died in 899 and was succeeded by his son Edward the Elder. Edward, and his brother-in-law Æthelred of (what was left of) Mercia, began a programme of expansion, building forts and towns on an Alfredian model. On Æthelred's death his wife (Edward's sister) Æthelflæd ruled as 'Lady of the Mercians', and continued expansion. It seems Edward had his son Æthelstan brought up in the Mercian court, and on Edward's death Athelstan succeeded to the Mercian kingdom, and, after some uncertainty, Wessex.

Æthelstan continued the expansion of his father and aunt, and was the first king to achieve direct rulership of what we would now consider 'England'. The titles attributed to him in charters and on coins suggest a still more widespread dominance. His expansion aroused ill-feeling among the other kingdoms of Britain, and he defeated a combined Scottish-Viking army at the Battle of Brunanburh. However, the unification of England was not a certainty. Under Æthelstan's successors Edmund and Eadred the English kings repeatedly lost and regained control of Northumbria. Nonetheless, Edgar, who ruled the same expanse as Athelstan, consolidated the kingdom, which remained united thereafter.

The 10th century saw important developments across Western Europe. Carolingian authority was in decline by the mid-10th century in West Francia (France), and eventually collapsed to be replaced by the weak House of Capet. In East Francia a Saxon dynasty came to power, and its kings began taking the title of Holy Roman Emperor. Interestingly, Anglo-Saxon England was probably the most 'developed' kingdom of the period; one has only to look at the way coinage was managed in the period to realize that 10th century Anglo-Saxon kings wielded far greater royal authority than their European counterparts.

\* \* \*

1. How can we know about the prehistorical society?
2. What were the changes which influenced the social life of the prehistorical time?
3. What were the main features of the Early Mediaeval?
4. What were the main features of the Late Mediaeval?

### **3. Prove that:**

- the shifts in the development of prehistoric society are easy to find in monuments
- the conquests of Britain rendered serious influence on the Early mediaeval society
- feudalism is main achievement of the Late Mediaeval.

### **4. Home task.**

a) Prepare for the retelling of the content of the text “**Prehistoric Society and the Mediaeval Period**” using questions of exercise 2 as a plan

b) Find some additional information about the prehistoric society and the mediaeval period and be ready to represent it.

## UNIT 4

### Lesson 1

#### *History of Great Britain up to nowadays. Summary.*

#### **1. Object to the following statements.**

##### **Prove your point of view.**

1. Prehistoric society developed fluently. It is impossible to trace its development before the 13th century.
2. Feudalism is one of the periods of social development in the early mediaeval period.
4. Britain was isolated and has no relations with other people in the Mediaeval period.

#### **2. Retell the content of the text**

“**Prehistoric Society and the Mediaeval Period**”  
using the questions of exercise 2 as a plan.

#### **3. Present the additional material about the prehistoric society and the mediaeval period.**

#### **4. Read the sentences of the text with their interpretation.**

Text

#### **Vocabulary**

<i>a slave</i>	<i>a tribute</i>
<i>to force</i>	<i>to achieve</i>
<i>a dissolution</i>	<i>entity</i>
<i>to cease</i>	<i>a guild</i>
<i>to prohibit</i>	
<i>to surpass</i>	
<i>a strife</i>	

1. The switch from the hunter-gatherer lifestyle to farming around 4000 BCE must have **heralded** an enormous shift in all aspects of human life. Nobody knows what changes may have occurred, and recent evidence of permanent buildings and habitation from 3,000 years ago means that these may still have been gradual shifts.

2. The division of labor was caused by the building of stone circles, **burial mounds** and monuments throughout the British Isles. **To acquire** the required skills builders would have needed **to dedicate** themselves to the task of monument construction. So specialized farmers **emerged** who provided not only for themselves but also for the monument builders.

3. An increase of **lavishly** furnished graves confirms that a division of labor would give some people less work while others got more. Too many complex ideas of social history from grave sites should not **be inferred**, but they do show that people had surplus time for the production of decorative items and they hint at early beliefs about death and religion.

4. The English language became a necessary administrative and literary language (see Anglo-Norman literature), but despite this it was not supplanted, and after gaining much in grammar and vocabulary began in turn to replace the language of the rulers. In spite of long lasting foreign **warfare**, **crusades** and occasional civil anarchy the population became more than doubled between **Domesday** and the end of the 13th century.

5. Due to the crusades the authority of church in a medieval life during 13-th century escalated so much that we may suggest that about 40 thousand

**clergy** were **ordained** during the 13th century. This is also shown by the **spate** of cathedral building, common throughout Europe, at the time. These great buildings would often take several generations to complete, **spawning** whole communities of artisans and craftsmen and offering them jobs for life.

### Interpretation

1. An enormous shift in all aspects of human life was **heralded** by the switch from the hunter-gatherer lifestyle to farming around 4000 BCE. Nobody knows, what

changes may have happened, and the recent certificate of permanent building and accommodation from 3,000 years means that these may still have been gradual shifts.

2. The building of stone circles, **burial mounds** and monuments throughout the British Isles seems to have required a division of labor. Builders would have needed **to dedicate** themselves to the task of monument construction **to acquire** the required skills. Not having time to hunt and farm would make them rely on others to such an extent that specialized farmers would **emerge** who provided not only for themselves but also for the monument builders.

3. It is perhaps inevitable that a division of labor would give some people less work while others got more, and an increase of **lavishly** furnished graves seems to confirm this. Again, care should be taken not **to infer** too many complex ideas of social history from grave sites, but they do show that people had surplus time for the production of decorative items and they hint at early beliefs about death and religion.

4. The English language became a necessary administrative and literary language (see Anglo-Norman literature), but despite this it was not supplanted, and after gaining much in grammar and vocabulary began in turn to replace the language of the rulers. At the same time the population more than doubled between **Domesday** and the end of the 13th century, and this growth was not checked by the almost continual foreign **warfare**, **crusades** and occasional civil anarchy.

5. The crusades are one measure of the ever increasing power of the church in medieval life, with some estimates suggesting that as many as 40,000 **clergy** were **ordained** in this period. The **spate** of cathedral building, common throughout Europe, at the time can also show this. The whole communities of artisans and craftsmen **were spawned** by these huge buildings, which offered the people jobs for life because they would often take several generations to complete the work.

5. **Interpret the content of the text taking into account additional information.**



6. **Read the words with their translation. Pay attention to the spelling of these words.**

1. a slave - [sleɪv] n 1) раб, невільник; 2) *attr.* рабський
2. a tribute - ['trɪbjʊ:t] n данина, належне; to pay a tribute to smb. віддавати данину (поваги, захоплення) кому-л.; 2) *ism.* данина; to lay under tribute накласти данину
3. to force - [fɔ:s] v примушувати; нав'язувати
4. to achieve - [ə'tʃi:v] v 1) досягати, домагатися; to achieve one's purpose (або aim) досягти цілі; 2) успішно виконувати; доводити до кінця
5. a 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
6. entity - ['entəti] n 1) щось реально існуюче; 2) істота, організм; організація; political entity політична організація; legal entity юридична особа; 3) річ, об'єкт
7. to cease - [si:s] v 1) переставати, припиняти (ся); 2) припиняти (*часто з герундієм*)
8. a guild - [gɪld] n 1) цех, гільдія; 2) організація, союз
9. to prohibit - [prəv 'hɪbɪt] v 1) забороняти; 2) перешкоджати, заважати (from)
10. to surpass - [sə'pɑ:s] v 1) перевершувати, перевищувати (in); 2) переганяти
11. a strife - [straɪf] n боротьба; суперечка, розбрат

7. **a) Read the word combinations and sentences; translate them into Ukrainian; b) Make up sentences with the words in bold type and write them down.**

A pitiful **slave**, a freed slave, a slave fate; to pay **a tribute**, a terrible tribute, an unsupportable tribute. We must pay a tribute to Caesar. Life of slaves in Ancient Rome was not always sorrowful. We must pay a tribute to Caesar. Caesar didn't stay in Britain. He left the country with slaves and riches and made the Celts pay a regular tribute to Rome.

**To force** to study rules, to force to use a dictionary, to force to take medicine, to force to work. Slaves were forced to work all day long on bananas plantations. Henry VIII tried to force Irish Catholics to become Anglican.

**To achieve** the aim, to achieve new heights, to achieve the perfection in the study of foreign language. The Roman troops achieved the complete capture of the English territory in their battle. After all the years of confrontation the people of Northern Ireland understand that only through peace talks and respect for the rights of both Catholics and Protestants can peace be achieved.

The **dissolution** of sale's agreement, the dissolution of peaceful agreement, the dissolution of decision of Parliament. The complete dissolution of peace agreement entailed the new flash of military operations. The Acts of Union between the Kingdom of England and the Kingdom of Scotland in 1707 saw the dissolution of both the Parliament of England and Parliament of Scotland in order to create a unified Kingdom of Great Britain governed by a unified Parliament of Great Britain.

A legal **entity**, a political entity, a social entity. This political entity was able to set the new rules of work for a very short period of its activity. The Act of Union of 1800 formally assimilated Ireland within the British political process and from 1 January 1801 created a new state called the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, which united the Kingdom of Great Britain with the Kingdom of Ireland to form a single political entity.

**To cease** hostilities, to cease the relations, to cease to develop a foolish theory. All diplomatic relations between the quarreling states were ceased from the moment of the beginning of military operations. England, while ceasing to exist as an

independent political entity, has remained highly dominant in what is now the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

A **guild** of merchants, a guild of workers, a guild of artists. Being a member of the guild a persons or an organization acquires new rights and duties. Concentrations of industry led to the formation of guilds and unions, which, although at first suppressed, eventually became powerful enough to resist.

**To prohibit** to pass a barrier, to prohibit to work in a factory, to prohibit the production of this machine. In the days of Mediaeval it was forbidden to offer ideas, conflicting with the ideas of church. Slave Trade Act also made the UK the first nation to prohibit trade in slaves.

**To surpass** all countries in the agricultural field, to surpass the friend in sports, to surpass me in English. At the end of the Victorian era the United Kingdom lost its industrial leadership, particularly to the German Empire, which surpassed the UK in industrial production and trade in the 1890s, and to the United States.

A huge **strife**, a strife in the machinery, a strife of two big industrial companies. Following a period of economic stagnation and industrial strife in the 1970s after a global economic downturn, the 1980s saw the inflow of substantial oil revenues, and the premiership of Margaret Thatcher, under whom there was a marked break with the post-war political and economic consensus.

## 8. Read the following sentences paying attention to their translation

1. In the year 54 BC Caesar invaded the country with a larger army and this time the expedition was successful: the Celts were defeated. But Caesar didn't stay in Britain. He left the country with **slaves** and riches and made the Celts pay a regular **tribute** to Rome.

2. In the 16th century Henry VIII of England quarreled with Rome and declared himself head of the Anglican Church, which was a Protestant church. He tried **to force** Irish Catholics to become Anglican. This policy was continued by his daughter Elizabeth I.

3. After all the years of confrontation the people of Northern Ireland

understand that only through peace talks and respect for the rights of both Catholics and Protestants can peace be **achieved**.

4. The Acts of Union between the Kingdom of England and the Kingdom of Scotland in 1707 saw the **dissolution** of both the Parliament of England and Parliament of Scotland in order to create a unified Kingdom of Great Britain governed by a unified Parliament of Great Britain.

5. The Act of Union of 1800 formally assimilated Ireland within the British political process and from 1 January 1801 created a new state called the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, which united the Kingdom of Great Britain with the Kingdom of Ireland to form a single political **entity**.

6. Therefore, since 1707 England, while **ceasing** to exist as an independent political entity, has remained highly dominant in what is now the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

7. During the early 19th century, the working classes began to find a voice. Concentrations of industry led to the formation of **guilds** and unions, which, although at first suppressed, eventually became powerful enough to resist.

8. During this time, like other Great Powers, the UK was involved in colonial exploitation, including the slave trade, while the passing of the 1807 Slave Trade Act also made the UK the first nation **to prohibit** trade in slaves.

9. At the end of the Victorian era the United Kingdom lost its industrial leadership, particularly to the German Empire, which **surpassed** the UK in industrial production and trade in the 1890s, and to the United States.

10. Following a period of economic stagnation and industrial **strife** in the 1970s after a global economic downturn, the 1980s saw the inflow of substantial oil revenues, and the premiership of Margaret Thatcher, under whom there was a marked break with the post-war political and economic consensus.

1. У 54 році до н. е. Цезар вторгся в країну з більшою армією, і цього разу експедиція була успішною: кельти були розбиті. Але Цезар не залишився у Великобританії. Він залишив країну з рабами та багатством і змусив кельтів регулярно платити данину Риму.

2. У 16 столітті англійський Генріх VIII посварився з Римом і оголосив себе главою англіканської церкви, яка була протестантською церквою. Він намагався змусити ірландських католиків стати англіканцями. Цю політику продовжила його дочка Єлизавета I.

3. Після багатьох років конфронтації жителі Північної Ірландії зрозуміли, що лише шляхом мирних переговорів та поваги прав як католиків, так і протестантів можна досягти миру.

4. В Актах унії між Королівством Англії та Королівством Шотландія в 1707 р. відбувся розпуск як парламенту Англії, так і парламенту Шотландії з метою створення єдиного Королівства Великобританії, яким керував би єдиний парламент Великобританії.

5. Закон про союз 1800 р. офіційно асимілював Ірландію в рамках британського політичного процесу і з 1 січня 1801 р. Створив нову державу під назвою Сполучене Королівство Великої Британії та Ірландії, яка об'єднала Королівство Великої Британії з Королівством Ірландія для формування єдине політичне утворення.

6. Отже, з 1707 р. Англія, переставши існувати як самостійний політичний устрій, залишається надзвичайно домінуючою в сучасному Сполученому Королівстві Великобританії та Північної Ірландії.

7. На початку 19 століття робочі класи почали отримувати свої права. Концентрація промисловості призвела до утворення гільдій та профспілок, які, хоча спочатку були придушені, з часом стали досить потужними, щоб протистояти.

8. У цей час, як і інші великі держави, Великобританія була залучена до колоніальної експлуатації, включаючи торгівлю рабами, тоді як прийняття Закону про торгівлю рабами 1807 року також зробило Великобританію першою державою, яка заборонила торгівлю рабами.

9. Наприкінці вікторіанської ери Сполучене Королівство втратило своє лідерство в галузі промисловості, зокрема Німецької імперії, яка перевершила

Великобританію за промисловим виробництвом та торгівлею в 1890-х роках, та США.

10. Після періоду економічної стагнації та промислових конфліктів у 1970-х роках після глобального економічного спаду, у 1980-х рр. Спостерігався приплив значних доходів від нафти та прем'єрство Маргарет Тетчер, під час якої відбувся помітний розрив з повоєнним політичним та економічний консенсус.

### **9. Home task.**

a) Cover the left side of exercise 8 and translate the sentences as quickly as possible.

b) Do exercise 5 in written form.

## **UNIT 4**

### **Lesson 2**

#### ***History of Great Britain up to nowadays. Summary.***

**1. Translate the sentences of exercise 8 from Ukrainian into English as quickly as possible.**

**2. Read the text and answer the questions.**

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a country of great history rich in important events and entertaining legends connected with them. It's not enough to write several volumes to tell the full history of the country.

That's why we'll try to answer the question where the British come from and who they are.

In 55 BC Julius Caesar, the Roman ruler invaded Britain. However, his first expedition was not successful, because his force was small, and the Celts fought well. In the following year 54 BC he invaded the country with a larger army and this time the expedition was successful: the Celts were defeated. But Caesar didn't stay in Britain. He left the country with **slaves** and riches and made the Celts pay a regular

**tribute** to Rome.

Some 90 years later, in 43 AD, the country was conquered by the Romans and the occupation continued to the beginning of the 5th century (410 AD). Roman influence was greatest in the south and south-east, while in the north and west the country remained untouched. The Romans built many towns, connected them by good roads. The largest of the towns was called Londinium. Roman culture and civilization had a positive influence on the development of the country. When the Romans left, Britain remained independent for some time.

However quite soon it was attacked by Germanic tribes: the Jutes, the Saxons and the Angles. And by the end of the 5th century the greater part of the country was occupied. People began to call the new land of the Angles and Saxons England. Wales, Cornwall, the northern part of Britain and Ireland remained unconquered and preserved Celtic culture.

The Saxon kingdoms fought one against the other. In 829 the greater part of the country was united under the name England.

The northern part was the home of the Picts and Scots. After the conquest of the Picts by the Scots in the 9th century this territory was called Scotland. And in the 11th century a united Scottish kingdom was formed.

An important event which contributed to the unification of the country was the adoption of Christianity in England in 664.

In the 9th century the Danes attacked England. It was Alfred who defeated the Danes making them sign a peace agreement.

The last of the invaders to come to Britain were the Normans from France. In 1066 Duke William of Normandy defeated the English at the battle of Hastings and established his rule as king of England known as William the Conqueror. The French language became the official language of the ruling class for the next three centuries. This explains the great number of French words in English. The power of the state grew and little by little England began to spread its power. First on Wales, then on Scotland and later on Ireland. Wales was brought under the English parliament in 1536 and 1542 by Henry VIII.

In 1603 the son of Mary Queen of Scots James Stuart became James I of England. The union of England, Wales and Scotland became known as Great Britain. However the final unification of Scotland and England took place in 1707 when both sides agreed to form a single parliament in London for Great Britain, although Scotland continued to keep its own system of law, education and have an independent church.

Ireland was England's first colony, but even now there are problems there connected with religion. The Irish people can be divided into two religious groups: Catholics and Protestants. The fighting between these groups is connected with the colonial past. In the 16th century Henry VIII of England quarreled with Rome and declared himself head of the Anglican Church, which was a Protestant church. He tried **to force** Irish Catholics to become Anglican. This policy was continued by his daughter Elizabeth I. The «Irish question» remained in the centre of British politics till 1921. After a long and bitter struggle the southern part of Ireland became a Free State. The northern part of Ireland where the Protestants were in majority remained part of the UK. After all the years of confrontation the people of Northern Ireland understand that only through peace talks and respect for the rights of both Catholics and Protestants can peace be **achieved**.

**The Acts of Union** between the Kingdom of England and the Kingdom of Scotland in 1707 saw the **dissolution** of both the Parliament of England and Parliament of Scotland in order to create a unified Kingdom of Great Britain governed by a unified Parliament of Great Britain .

The Act of Union of 1800 formally assimilated Ireland within the British political process and from 1 January 1801 created a new state called the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, which united the Kingdom of Great Britain with the Kingdom of Ireland to form a single political **entity**.

Therefore, since 1707 England, while **ceasing** to exist as an independent political entity, has remained highly dominant in what is now the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Due to her geographic size and large population, the dominant political and economic influence in the UK stems from England. London



has remained the capital city of the UK and has built upon its status as the economic and political centre of the UK. It is also one of the world's great cities.

During the early 19th century, the working classes began to find a voice. Concentrations of industry led to the formation of **guilds** and unions, which, although at first suppressed, eventually became powerful enough to resist.

Britain was an important part of **the Age of Enlightenment** with philosophical and scientific input and a literary and theatrical tradition. Over the next century the United Kingdom played an important role in developing Western ideas of parliamentary democracy with significant contributions to literature, the arts and science. The UK-led Industrial Revolution transformed the country and fuelled the British Empire. During this time, like other Great Powers, the UK was involved in colonial exploitation, including the slave trade, while the passing of the 1807 **Slave Trade Act** also made the UK the first nation **to prohibit** trade in slaves.

After the defeat of Napoleon in the Napoleonic Wars, Britain became the principal naval power of the 19th century. At its peak the British Empire controlled large amounts of territory in Asia, Africa, Oceania and America.

In the 19th century the country played an important role in the development of parliamentary democracy, partly through the emergence of a multi-party system. At the end of the Victorian era the United Kingdom lost its industrial leadership, particularly to the German Empire, which **surpassed** the UK in industrial production and trade in the 1890s, and to the United States. Britain remained an eminent power and its empire expanded to its maximum size by 1921, gaining the **League of Nations** mandate over former German and Ottoman colonies after World War I.

After the Great War, the world's first large-scale international broadcasting network, the BBC, was created. In 1924 the country's Labour movement, which had been gaining strength since the late 1890s, formed the first Labour government. Britain fought Nazi Germany in World War II, with its Commonwealth allies including Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India, later to be joined by further allies. Wartime leader **Winston Churchill** and his peacetime successor **Clement Atlee** helped create the post-war world as part of the "Big Three". World

War II left the United Kingdom financially and physically damaged. Loans taken out during and after World War II from both Canada and the United States were economically costly but, along with post-war Marshall aid, the UK began the road to recovery.

The immediate post-war years saw the establishment of the British Welfare State and one of the world's first and most comprehensive health services, while the demands of a recovering economy brought people from all over the Commonwealth to create a multi-ethnic Britain. Although the new post-war limits of Britain's political role were confirmed by the **Suez Crisis** of 1956, the international currency of the language meant the continuing impact of its literature and culture, while at the same time from the 1960s its popular culture found influence abroad. Following a period of economic stagnation and industrial **strife** in the 1970s after a global economic downturn, the 1980s saw the inflow of substantial oil revenues, and the premiership of Margaret Thatcher, under whom there was a marked break with the post-war political and economic consensus. Her supporters credit her with economic success, but her critics blame her for greater social division. From the mid-1990s onward these trends of growth largely continued under the leadership of Tony Blair.

The United Kingdom has been a member of the European Union since 1973. The attitude of the present Labour government towards further integration with this organization is mixed, with the Conservative Party favoring a return of some powers and competencies to the state, and the Liberal Democrats supportive of current engagement.

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1. Were there all invasions of Julius Ceasar successful? Why?
2. Did the people of England adopt Christianity? Is the Great Britain today the Christian state?
3. Were the Acts of Union useful for the development of the country?
4. What historical personalities influenced the most on the development of the society in Great Britain?

5. What is the place of Great Britain in the European Union?

**3. Prove that:**

- Roman conquest rendered enormous influence on the development of the country.
- England has the own historically conditioned religious views.
- historical personalities substantial influenced social and public life of Great Britain.

**4. Home task.**

- a) Prepare for the retelling of the content of the text “History of Great Britain up to nowadays” using questions of exercise 2 as a plan
- b) Find some additional information about the history of Great Britain up to nowadays and be ready to represent it.

## UNIT 5

### Lesson 1

#### *Constitutional monarchy*

**1. Object to the following statements.**

**Prove your point of view.**

1. The Roman conquest only destroyed England, bringing no benefit for development of country.
2. England needed the unification of Great Britain only for a capture of all political power above other countries.
3. The position of Great Britain in European Union today

**Vocabulary**

*the Great Council  
Magna Carta  
The Bill of Rights  
judiciary  
the commander-in-chief  
impartial  
Houses of Parliament  
to hold  
shadow cabinet*

is unstable, the country is politically and economic dependent upon other countries of association.

**2. Retell the content of the text**

**“History of Great Britain up to nowadays”**

**using the questions of exercise 2 as a plan.**

**3. Present the additional material about the history of Great Britain up to nowadays.**

**4. Read the sentences of the text with their interpretation.**

*Text*

1. In the year 54 BC Caesar invaded the country with a larger army and this time the expedition was successful: the Celts were defeated. But Caesar didn't stay in Britain. He left the country with **slaves** and riches and made the Celts pay a regular **tribute** to Rome.

2. In the 16th century Henry VIII of England quarreled with Rome and declared himself head of the Anglican Church, which was a Protestant church. He tried **to force** Irish Catholics to become Anglican. This policy was continued by his daughter Elizabeth I.

3. The people of Northern Ireland understood that they can **achieve** the peace only through peace talks and respect for the rights of both Catholics and Protestants after the years of confrontation.

4. **The dissolution** of both the Parliament of England and Parliament of Scotland in order to create a unified Kingdom of Great Britain governed by a unified Parliament of Great Britain was provided by the Acts of Union between the Kingdom of England and the Kingdom of Scotland in 1707.

5. A new state called the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, which united the Kingdom of Great Britain with the Kingdom of Ireland as a single political **entity** was formed by The Act of Union of 1800.

6. While **ceasing** to exist as an independent political entity since 1707 England has remained highly dominant in what is now the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

7. The formation of **guilds** and unions in the 19th century, which, although at first suppressed, eventually became powerful enough to resist was caused by the concentrations of industry.

8. In 1807 Slave Trade Act made the UK the first nation which **prohibited** trade in slaves though the UK was involved in colonial exploitation like other Great Powers.

9. At the end of the Victorian era the United Kingdom lost its industrial leadership, particularly to the German Empire, which **surpassed** the UK in industrial production and trade in the 1890s, and to the United States.

10. Following a period of economic stagnation and industrial **strife** in the 1970s after a global economic downturn, the 1980s saw the inflow of substantial oil revenues, and the premiership of Margaret Thatcher, under whom there was a marked break with the post-war political and economic consensus.

### **Interpretation**

1. The invasion of Caesar in the year 54 BC was successful, the Celts were defeated and Caesar left Britain with **slaves**. He also forced Celts to pay the regular **tribute** to Rome.

2. It was the 16th century when Henry VIII of England quarreled with Rome and declared himself head of the Anglican Church, which was a Protestant church, trying **to force** Irish Catholics to become Anglican. This policy was continued by his daughter Elizabeth I.

3. After all the years of confrontation the people of Northern Ireland understand that only through peace talks and respect for the rights of both Catholics and Protestants can peace be **achieved**.

4. The Acts of Union between the Kingdom of England and the Kingdom of Scotland in 1707 saw the **dissolution** of both the Parliament of England and Parliament of Scotland in order to create a unified Kingdom of Great Britain governed by a unified Parliament of Great Britain.

5. The Act of Union of 1800 formally assimilated Ireland within the British political process and from 1 January 1801 created a new state called the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, which united the Kingdom of Great Britain with the Kingdom of Ireland to form a single political **entity**.

6. Therefore, since 1707 England, while **ceasing** to exist as an independent political entity, has remained highly dominant in what is now the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

7. During the early 19th century, the working classes began to find a voice. Concentrations of industry led to the formation of **guilds** and unions, which, although at first suppressed, eventually became powerful enough to resist.

8. During this time, like other Great Powers, the UK was involved in colonial exploitation, including the slave trade, while the passing of the 1807 Slave Trade Act also made the UK the first nation **to prohibit** trade in slaves.

9. The German Empire and the United States **surpassed** the UK in industrial production and trade in the 1890s and the United Kingdom lost its industrial leadership at the end of the Victorian era.

10. A period of economic stagnation and industrial **strife** in the 1970s after a global economic downturn was followed by the inflow of substantial oil revenues, and the premiership of Margaret Thatcher, under whom there was a marked break with the post-war political and economic consensus in the 1980s.

**5. Interpret the content of the text taking into account additional information.**

**6. Read the words with their translation. Pay attention to the spelling of these words.**

1. the Great Council – Велика рада; вищий суд або рада.

2. Magna Carta - [magnə kærtə] *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.

3. The Bill of Rights – Біл про права

4. judiciary - [dʒʊ'diʃəri] a = judicial ; judiciary law судове право

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

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

7. Houses of Parliament – палати Парламенту

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

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

**7. a) Read the word combinations and sentences; translate them into Ukrainian; b) Make up sentences with the words in bold type and write them down.**

A court **council**, our high council, the council of safety, to take papers from the council. A thousand years ago the Anglo-Saxon kings consulted **the Great Council** before taking important decisions. Between 1066 and 1215 the king ruled alone, but in 1215 the nobles forced King John to accept **Magna Carta**, which took away some of the king's powers.

The accepted **Bill of Rights**, to cancel the Bill of Rights, to keep the Bill of Rights, to work on the Bill of Rights. The Bill of Rights was the first legal step towards constitutional monarchy.

The point of **judiciary** law, the judiciary power, the judiciary rights; the **commander-in-chief** of our army, the commander-in-chief powers, the position of the commander-in-chief. In law the Queen is head of the executive, head of the

judiciary, the commander-in-chief of all the armed forces of the Crown and the established Church of England.

An **impartial** person, an impartial decision, an impartial opinion, an impartial attitude. The monarchy's absolute power has been progressively reduced; the Queen is impartial and acts on the advice of her ministers.

The new building for **Houses of Parliament**, the division into Houses of Parliament, the good results of work of both Houses of Parliament. The Parliament in Great Britain is divided into two Houses of Parliament. The proceedings of both Houses of Parliament are broadcasted on television and radio.

**To hold** the right line, the position held for years, to hold the power of Queen. General elections to choose Members of Parliament must be held at least every five years.

A **shadow cabinet** of our government, to be the first person in the shadow cabinet, to define the position of the shadow cabinet. The second largest party forms the official oppositions with its own leader and "shadow cabinet".

## 8. Read the following sentences paying attention to their translation

1. A thousand years ago the Anglo-Saxon kings consulted **the Great Council** before taking important decisions. Between 1066 and 1215 the king ruled alone, but in 1215 the nobles forced King John to accept **Magna Carta**, which took away some of the king's powers.



2. A constitutional monarch is one who can rule only with the support of parliament. **The Bill of Rights** was the first legal step towards constitutional monarchy. This Bill prevented the monarch from making laws or having an army without Parliament's approval.

3. Today the Queen isn't only head of state, but also an important symbol of national unity. In law the Queen is head of the executive, head of **the judiciary, the commander-in-chief** of all the armed forces of the Crown and the established Church of England.

4. The monarchy's absolute power has been progressively reduced; the Queen is **impartial** and acts on the advice of her ministers. The Queen and the Royal family continue to take part in many traditional ceremonies.

5. The proceedings of both **Houses of Parliament** are broadcasted on television and radio. General elections to choose Members of Parliament must be **held** at least every five years. Today every man and woman aged 18 has the right to vote.

6. The second largest party forms the official opposition with its own leader and **"shadow cabinet"**. The opposition has a duty to challenge government policies and to present an alternative program.

1. Тисячу років тому англосаксонські королі консультувались із Великою радою перед тим, як приймати важливі рішення. Між 1066 і 1215 роками король правив поодиночі, але в 1215 році дворяни змусили короля Іоанна прийняти Велику Хартію, яка забрала деякі повноваження короля.

2. Конституційний монарх - це той, хто може керувати лише за підтримки парламенту. Білль про права був першим юридичним кроком до конституційної монархії. Цей законопроект заважав монарху приймати закони або мати армію без схвалення парламенту.

3. Сьогодні королева є не лише главою держави, а й важливим символом національної єдності. За законом королева є головою виконавчої влади, главою судової влади, головним командувачем усіх збройних сил Корони та створеної Англійської Церкви.

4. Абсолютна влада монархії поступово зменшувалась; королева неупереджена і діє за порадою своїх міністрів. Королева та королівська сім'я продовжують брати участь у багатьох традиційних церемоніях.

5. Робота обох палат парламенту транслюються по телебаченню та радіо. Загальні вибори для вибору народних депутатів повинні проводитися принаймні раз на п'ять років. Сьогодні кожен чоловік та жінка віком від 18 років мають право голосу.

6. Друга за чисельністю партія формує офіційну опозицію за допомогою власного лідера та "тіньового кабінету". Опозиція зобов'язана кинути виклик урядовій політиці та представити альтернативну програму.

### **9. Home task.**

a) Cover the left side of exercise 8 and translate the sentences as quickly as possible.

b) Do exercise 5 in written form.

## **UNIT 5**

### **Lesson 2**

#### ***Constitutional monarchy***

**1. Translate the sentences of exercise 3 from Ukrainian into English as quickly as possible.**

**2. Read the text and answer the questions.**

Britain is a parliamentary democracy with a constitutional monarch - Queen Elisabeth II as a head of state. The British constitution isn't set out in a single document. Instead it is made up of a combination of laws and conventions. A thousand years ago the Anglo-Saxon kings consulted **the Great Council** before taking important decisions. Between 1066 and 1215 the king ruled alone, but in 1215 the

nobles forced King John to accept **Magna Carta**, which took away some of the king's powers. In later centuries this was seen as the 1st occasion on which the king was forced to take advice. In 1264 the 1st parliament of nobles met together. Since then the British constitution has grown up slowly as the result of countless Acts of parliament. Then, parliament invited William and Mary to become Britain's first constitutional monarchs. A constitutional monarch is one who can rule only with the support of parliament. **The Bill of Rights** was the first legal step towards constitutional monarchy. This Bill prevented the monarch from making laws or having an army without Parliament's approval. Since 1689 the power of parliament has grown, while the power of the monarch has become weaker. The UK is a constitutional monarchy: the head of the state is a king or a queen. In practice, the Sovereign reigns, but doesn't rule. The present Sovereign is Queen Elisabeth II. Today the Queen isn't only head of state, but also an important symbol of national unity. In law the Queen is head of the executive, head of the **judiciary, the commander-in-chief** of all the armed forces of the Crown and the established Church of England. The monarchy's absolute power has been progressively reduced; the Queen is **impartial** and acts on the advice of her ministers. The Queen and the Royal family continue to take part in many traditional ceremonies. Their visits to different parts of Britain and to many other countries attract considerable interests and publicity. The proceedings of both **Houses of Parliament** are broadcasted on television and radio. General elections to choose Members of Parliament must be **held** at least every five years. Today every man and woman aged 18 has the right to vote. The Government is formed by the party with majority support in the Commons. The party in power determines the home and foreign policy of the country. The Queen appoints its leader as Prime Minister. As head of the Government the Prime Minister appoints about 100 ministers, of whom about 20 are in the Cabinet - the serious group which takes major policy decisions. Ministers are collectively responsible for their own departments. The second largest party forms the official oppositions with its own leader and "**shadow cabinet**". The opposition has a duty to challenge government policies and to present an alternative program.

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- 1) What is the power of British monarch?
- 2) What can you tell about the competence of Parliament?
- 3) What is the role of Queen power in the life of the country?
- 4) What is the role of the Prime Minister power in the life of the country?

### 3. Prove that:

- the Bill of Rights was the first legal step towards constitutional monarchy;
- Britain is a parliamentary democracy with a constitutional monarch;
- the Queen isn't only head of state.

### 4. Home task.

- a) Prepare for the retelling of the content of the text “Constitutional monarchy” using questions of exercise 2 as a plan.
- b) Find some additional information about the constitutional monarchy and be ready to represent it.

## UNIT 6

### Lesson 1

#### *Administrative subdivisions / Composition of the Country.*

### 1. Object to the following statements.

#### Prove your point of view.

- The Queen of Great Britain is only a head of state and has no political power.
- The Bill of Rights was the step towards parliamentary Democracy.
- Only a Prime Minister takes all decisions in the political life of the country.

### Vocabulary

*constituent*  
*unicameral*  
*to devolve*  
*a Lord-Lieutenant*  
*a county*  
*unitary*  
*authorities*  
*sovereignty*  
*to abide*

## 2. Retell the content of the text

“Constitutional monarchy” using the questions of exercise

2 as a plan.

3. Present the additional material about the constitutional monarchy of Great Britain.

## 4. Read the sentences of the text with their interpretation.

### Text

1. A thousand years ago the Anglo-Saxon kings consulted **the Great Council** before taking important decisions. Between 1066 and 1215 the king ruled alone, but in 1215 the nobles forced King John to accept **Magna Carta**, which took away some of the king's powers.

2. **The Bill of Rights** was the first legal step towards constitutional monarchy. This Bill prevented the monarch from making laws or having an army without Parliament's approval.

3. Today the Queen isn't only head of state, but also an important symbol of national unity. In law the Queen is head of the executive, head of **the judiciary**, **the commander-in-chief** of all the armed forces of the Crown and the established Church of England.

4. The Queen is **impartial** and acts on the advice of her ministers. The Queen and the Royal family continue to take part in many traditional ceremonies.

5. The proceedings of both **Houses of Parliament** are broadcasted on television and radio. General elections to choose Members of Parliament must be **held** at least every five years. Today every man and woman aged 18 has the right to vote.

6. The second largest party forms the official oppositions with its own leader and **"shadow cabinet"**. The opposition has a duty to challenge government policies and to present an alternative program.

### Interpretation

1. A thousand years ago **the Great Council** was consulted by the Anglo-Saxon kings before taking important decisions. Between 1066 and 1215 the king ruled

alone, but in 1215 King John was forced by the nobles to accept **Magna Carta**, which took away some of the king's powers.

2. **The Bill of Rights** preventing the monarch from making laws or having an army without Parliament's approval, was the first legal step towards constitutional monarchy.

3. Today the Queen, being the head of the executive, head of **the judiciary**, **the commander-in-chief** of all the armed forces of the Crown and the established Church of England, isn't only head of state, but also an important symbol of national unity.

4. The Queen and the Royal family continue to take part in many traditional ceremonies, being **impartial** and acting on the advice of the ministers.

5. Television and radio broadcast the proceedings of both **Houses of Parliament**. General elections to choose Members of Parliament **holds** at least every five years. Today every man and woman aged 18 has the right to vote.

6. The official oppositions with its own leader and **"shadow cabinet"** is formed by the second largest party. The opposition has a duty to challenge government policies and to present an alternative program.

**5. Interpret the content of the text taking into account additional information.**

**6. Read the words with their translation. Pay attention to the spelling of these words.**

1. constituent - ( у контексті) що становить
2. unicameral - однопалатний
3. to devolve - [dɪ'vɒlv] v - 1) передавати (повноваження, обов'язки і т. п.); 2) переходити до іншої особи (про посаду, роботу і т. п.; упрон); 3) переходити по спадку (про майно і т. п.)

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

5. a 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;

6. unitary authorities - 1. одиничний; 2. унітарний [ɔ:'θɪrətɪ] - n влада

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

8. to 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

7. a) **Read the word combinations and sentences; translate them into Ukrainian;** b) **Make up sentences with the words in bold type and write them down.**

A **constituent** article, a new constituent position, a constituent document, a constituent organization, a constituent meeting. The United Kingdom is divided into four home nations or constituent countries: England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.

A **unicameral** Parliament, a unicameral system, a unicameral legislature, a unicameral administration. Each country has a unicameral legislature, devolved from the United Kingdom Parliament, which relates specifically to each constituent country: the Scottish Parliament, the National Assembly for Wales, and the Northern Ireland Assembly.

Our new **Lord-Lieutenant**, a Lord-Lieutenant, appointed by the Queen, a Lord-Lieutenant's decree, a Lord-Lieutenant of this region. the Queen appoints a Lord-Lieutenant as her personal representative in lieutenancy areas across the UK.

A first and biggest **countiy**, counties of the region, a countiy's people; a constituent **unitary authoritiy**, unitary authorities of England, unitary authorities in our country. Each region is made up of counties and unitary authorities, apart from London, which consists of London boroughs.

Our region's **sovereignty**, the Queen's sovereignty, the sovereignty of the country, the sovereignty of power. The Crown has sovereignty over the Isle of Man and the Bailiwicks of Jersey and Guernsey.

**To abide** by the law, to abide by the circumstances, to abide by the new rule. The overseas territories are also not considered part of the UK, but in most cases the local populations have British citizenship and the right to abide in the UK.

#### 8. **Read the following sentences paying attention to their translation**

1. The United Kingdom is divided into four home nations or **constituent** countries: England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. The latter three each has a **unicameral** legislature, devolved from the United Kingdom Parliament, which relates specifically to each constituent country: the Scottish Parliament, the National Assembly for Wales, and the Northern Ireland Assembly.

2. Each also has its own Executive, led by a First Minister, which controls separate law making and constitutional powers **devolved** from Westminster.

3. The Queen appoints a **Lord-Lieutenant** as her personal representative in lieutenancy areas across the UK; this is little more than a ceremonial role.

4. In recent years, England has, for some purposes, been divided into nine intermediate-level Government Office Regions. Each region is made up of **counties** and **unitary authorities**, apart from London, which consists of London boroughs.

5. The Crown has **sovereignty** over the Isle of Man and the Bailiwicks of Jersey and Guernsey. Collectively, these three territories are known as the **Crown dependencies**, lands owned by the British monarch but not part of the United Kingdom.

6. The overseas territories are also not considered part of the UK, but in most cases the local populations have British citizenship and the right to **abide** in the UK.



1. Сполучене Королівство розділене на чотири країни або складові частини: Англію, Шотландію, Уельс та Північну Ірландію. Три останні мають однопалатний законодавчий орган, переданий парламенту Сполученого Королівства, який стосується конкретно кожної країни, що входить до його складу: шотландського парламенту, Національної асамблеї Уельсу та Асамблеї Північної Ірландії.

2. Кожна країна також має власну виконавчу владу на чолі з прем'єр-міністром, яка контролює окреме законотворчість та конституційні повноваження, передані Вестмінстерському.

3. Королева призначає лорда-лейтенанта своїм особистим представником у округах по всій Великобританії; це трохи більше, ніж церемоніальна роль.

4. В останні роки Англія, з певних цілей, була поділена на дев'ять регіонів урядового офісу середнього рівня. Кожен регіон складається з округів та губерній, крім Лондона, який складається з районів Лондона.

5. Корона має суверенітет над островом Мен та островами Джерсі та Гернсі. У сукупності ці три території відомі як залежності Корони - землі, що належать британському монарху, але не входять до складу Сполученого Королівства.

6. Заморські території також не вважаються частиною Великобританії, але в більшості випадків місцеве населення має британське громадянство та право проживання у Великобританії.

### **9. Home task.**

a) Translate the sentences of exercise 3 from Ukrainian into English as quickly as possible.

b) Do exercise 5 in written form.

## UNIT 6

### Lesson 2

#### *Administrative subdivisions/Composition of the Country.*

**1. Translate the sentences of exercise 3 from Ukrainian into English as quickly as possible.**

**2. Read the text and answer the questions.**

The United Kingdom is divided into four home nations or **constituent** countries: England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. The latter three each has a **unicameral** legislature, devolved from the United Kingdom Parliament, which relates specifically to each constituent country: the Scottish Parliament, the National Assembly for Wales, and the Northern Ireland Assembly. Each also has its own Executive, led by a First Minister, which controls separate law making and constitutional powers **devolved** from Westminster. However, despite being the largest of the United Kingdom's four constituent countries, England, (with the exception of the Greater London Authority), has no devolved executive; it is ruled directly by the UK government.

Each nation is further subdivided for the purposes of local government. The Queen appoints a **Lord-Lieutenant** as her personal representative in lieutenancy areas across the UK; this is little more than a ceremonial role. The following table highlights the arrangements for local government, lieutenancy areas and cities across the home nations:

Country	Status	Population	Subdivisions	Cities
England	Kingdom	50,431,700	Regions Metropolitan and non-metropolitan counties Lieutenancy areas	English cities

Scotland	Kingdom	5,094,800	Council areas Lieutenancy areas	Scottish cities
Wales	Principality	2,958,600	Unitary authorities Lieutenancy areas	Welsh cities
Northern Ireland	Province	1,724,400	Districts Traditional counties	Northern Ireland cities

Historically, the four nations were divided into counties as areas for local government administration. Although these are still used to some extent for this purpose and as geographical areas, they are no longer the sole basis for local government administration.

In recent years, England has, for some purposes, been divided into nine intermediate-level Government Office Regions. Each region is made up of **counties** and **unitary authorities**, apart from London, which consists of London boroughs. Although at one point it was intended that these regions would be given their own elected regional assemblies, the plan's future is uncertain following a rejection, by referendum, of a proposed assembly in the North East region.

City status is governed by Royal Charter. There are sixty-six British cities: fifty in England; six in Scotland; five in Wales; and five in Northern Ireland.

The Crown has **sovereignty** over **the Isle of Man** and the **Bailiwicks of Jersey** and **Guernsey**. Collectively, these three territories are known as the **Crown dependencies**, lands owned by the British monarch but not part of the United Kingdom. They are also not part of the European Union. However, the Parliament of the United Kingdom has the authority to legislate for the dependencies, and the British government manages their foreign affairs and defense.

The UK also has fourteen overseas territories around the world, the last remaining territories of the British Empire. The overseas territories are also not considered part of the UK, but in most cases the local populations have British citizenship and the right to **abide** in the UK.

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- 1) What are the constituent countries of the United Kingdom?
- 2) How are they divided historically?
- 3) How are they governed?
- 4) What is the sovereignty of the Crown?

### 3. Prove that:

1. each nation is subdivided for the purposes of local government;
2. the Crown has sovereignty over some territories.

### 4. Home task.

- a) Prepare for the retelling of the content of the text “Administrative subdivisions/Composition of the Country” using questions of exercise 2 as a plan
- b) Find some additional information about the composition of the country and be ready to represent it.

## UNIT 7

### Lesson 1

#### *London - The Capital of Great Britain*

### 1. Object to the following statements.

#### Prove your point of view.

1. The Crown has no sovereign countries.
2. All the counties are united into one big region.
3. Nations aren't subdivided for the purposes of local government.

### 2. Retell the content of the text

Administrative subdivisions/Composition of the Country”

using the questions of exercise 2 as a plan.

### 3. Present the additional material about the composition of Great Britain.

### Vocabulary

<p><i>a suburb</i>  <i>steady</i>  <i>a grief</i>  <i>Palace of</i>  <i>Westminster</i>  <i>Buckingham</i>  <i>Palace</i>  <i>Trafalgar Square</i></p>
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#### 4. Read the sentences of the text with their interpretation.

##### Text

1. The United Kingdom is divided into four home nations or **constituent** countries: England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. The latter three each has a **unicameral** legislature, devolved from the United Kingdom Parliament, which relates specifically to each constituent country: the Scottish Parliament, the National Assembly for Wales, and the Northern Ireland Assembly.

2. Each also has its own Executive, led by a First Minister, which controls separate law making and constitutional powers **devolved** from Westminster.

3. **A Lord-Lieutenant** is appointed by the Queen to be her personal representative in lieutenancy areas across the UK; this is little more than a ceremonial role.

4. In recent years, England has, for some purposes, been divided into nine intermediate-level Government Office Regions. **Counties** and made up of **counties** and **unitary authorities**, apart from London, which consists of London boroughs.

5. The Crown has **sovereignty** over the Isle of Man and the Bailiwicks of Jersey and Guernsey. Collectively, these three territories are known as the **Crown dependencies**, lands owned by the British monarch but not part of the United Kingdom.

6. The overseas territories are also not considered part of the UK, but in most cases the local populations have British citizenship and the right **to abide** in the UK.

##### Interpretation

1. The four home nations or countries, which the UK **constitutes of** are England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. The legislature in the latter three is **unicameral**, devolved from the United Kingdom Parliament, which relates specifically to each **constituent** country: the Scottish Parliament, the National Assembly for Wales, and the Northern Ireland Assembly.

2. Westminster **devolves** the executive power to the First Minister, who controls separate law making and constitutional powers.

3. The Queen appoints **a Lord-Lieutenant** as her personal representative in lieutenancy areas across the UK; this is little more than a ceremonial role.

4. In recent years, England has, for some purposes, been divided into nine intermediate-level Government Office Regions. Each region is made up from **unitary authorities** constitutes regions. London is an exception, because it consists of London boroughs.

5. The Isle of Man and the Bailiwicks of Jersey and Guernsey are the **sovereignty** of the Crown. Collectively, we know these three territories as the **Crown dependencies**, lands owned by the British monarch but not part of the United Kingdom.

6. In most cases the local populations have British citizenship and the right **to abide** in the UK though the overseas territories are not considered a part of the UK.

**5. Interpret the content of the text taking into account additional information.**

**6. Read the words with their translation. Pay attention to the spelling of these words.**

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

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

3. Buckingham Palace - [ˌbʌkɪŋəm'pæləs] n Палац Букингемський (головна королівська резиденція в Лондоні)

4. Palace of Westminster – Вестмінстерський палац

5. Trafalgar Square – Трафальгарська площа

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

**7. a) Read the word combinations and sentences; translate them into Ukrainian;**

**b) Make up sentences with the words in bold type and write them down.**

A new city's **suburbs**, to live in the suburbs, to like suburbs, a center and the suburbs. We do not think of modern London as a city. Not even as a city and its suburbs.

A **steadily** growing city, a steadily young woman, to be steadily interested in smth., a book steadily attracting interest. Modern London is not one city that has steadily become larger through the centuries; it is a number of cities, towns, and villages that have, during the past centuries, grown together to make one vast urban area.

To visit the **Buckingham Palace**, to see the picture of the Buckingham Palace, to come to the **Palace of Westminster**, to find the Palace of Westminster in the map of the city, to admire the Buckingham Palace and the Palace of Westminster In the West End there is Buckingham Palace, which is the Queen's residence, and the Palace of Westminster which is the seat of Parliament.

To go to the **Trafalgar Square**, to take the taxi to the Trafalgar Square, to visit the Trafalgar Square, to speak about the Trafalgar Square Trafalgar Square is named so in commemoration of Nelson's great victory.

A national **grief**, a terrible grief, a big grief for all countries, a private grief, a shared grief. There is a touching symbol of a nation's grief in Westminster Abbey - The Grave of the Unknown Warrior.

### **8. Read the following sentences paying attention to their translation**

1. When we think of the whole of modern London, the capital city of England and the United Kingdom, that great area covering several hundred square kilometers, we do not think of it as a city. Not even as a city and its **suburbs**. Modern London is not one city that has **steadily** become larger through the centuries; it is a number of cities, towns, and villages that have, during the past centuries, grown together to make one vast urban area.

2. The West End can be called the centre of London. Here are the historical palaces as well as the famous parks. **Hyde Park** with its **Speaker's Corner** is also here. Among other parks are **Kensington Gardens**, **St.James's Park**. In the West

End there is **Buckingham Palace**, which is the Queen's residence, and the **Palace of Westminster** which is the seat of Parliament.

3. **Trafalgar Square** is named so in commemoration of Nelson's great victory. In the middle stands the famous Nelson Column with the statue of Nelson 170 feet high so as to allow him a view of the sea. The column stands in the geographical center of the city. It is one of the best open-air platforms for public meetings and demonstrations.

4. Westminster Abbey is the crowning and burial place of British monarchs. It has its world famed Poet's Corner with memorials to Chaucer, Shakespeare, Milton, the Bronte's sisters, Tennyson, Longfellow, Wordsworth, Burns, Dickens, Thackeray, Hardy, Kipling and other leading writers. Only a few however, are actually buried there.

Here too is that touching symbol of a nation's **grief** - The Grave of the Unknown Warrior.

1. Коли ми думаємо про весь сучасний Лондон, столицю Англії та Сполученого Королівства, про цю велику територію, що охоплює кілька сотень квадратних кілометрів, ми не думаємо про це як про місто. Навіть як місто та його передмістя. Сучасний Лондон - це не одне місто, яке протягом століть неухильно збільшувалось; це ціла низка міст, селищ і сіл, які протягом останніх століть зрослися, склавши одну величезну міську територію.

2. Вест-Енд можна назвати центром Лондона. Тут є історичні палаци, а також знамениті парки. Гайд-парк з куточком спікера також знаходиться тут. Серед інших парків - сади Кенсінгтон, парк Сент-Джеймс. У Вест-Енді є Букінгемський палац, який є резиденцією королеви, і Вестмінстерський палац, в якому знаходиться парламент.

3. Трафальгарська площа названа так на згадку про велику перемогу Нельсона. Посередині стоїть знаменита Колона Нельсона зі статуєю Нельсона висотою 170 футів, щоб відкрити йому вид на море. Колона стоїть у



географічному центрі міста. Це одна з найкращих платформ під відкритим небом для публічних зустрічей та демонстрацій.

4. Вестмінстерське абатство - це місце коронування та поховання британських монархів. У ньому є відомий у всьому світі Куточок поета з меморіалами Чосеру, Шекспіру, Мілтону, сестрам Бронте, Теннісону, Лонгфелло, Вордсворту, Бернсу, Діккенсу, Теккерею, Харді, Кіплінгу та іншим провідним письменникам. Однак насправді там поховані лише одиниці. Тут також є цей зворушливий символ трауру держави - Могила Невідомого Воїна.

### **9. Home task.**

a) Translate the sentences of exercise 8 from Ukrainian into English as quickly as possible.

b) Do exercise 5 in written form.

## **UNIT 7**

### **Lesson 2**

#### ***London - The Capital of Great Britain***

**1. Translate the sentences of exercise 3 from Ukrainian into English as quickly as possible.**

**2. Read the text and answer the questions.**

When we think of Paris, Rome, Madrid, Lisbon and other European capitals, we think of them as 'cities'. When we think of the whole of modern London, the capital city of England and the United Kingdom, that great area covering several hundred square kilometers, we do not think of it as 'a city'. Not even as a city and its **suburbs**. Modern London is not one city that has **steadily** become larger through the centuries; it is a number of cities, towns, and villages that have, during the past centuries, grown together to make one vast urban area.

London is situated upon both banks of the River Thames; it is the largest city in Britain and one of the largest in the world. Its population is about 7 million people.

London dominates the life of Britain. It is the chief port of the country and the most important commercial, manufacturing and cultural centre. There is little heavy industry in London, but there is a wide range of light industry in Greater London.

London consists of three parts: the City of London, the West End and the East End.

The City extends over an area of about 2.6 square kilometers in the heart of London. About half a million people work in the City but only less than 6000 live here. It is the financial centre of the UK with many banks, offices and Stock Exchange. But the City is also a market for goods of almost every kind, from all parts of the world.

The West End can be called the centre of London. Here are the historical palaces as well as the famous parks. **Hyde Park** with its **Speaker's Corner** is also here. Among other parks are **Kensington Gardens**, **St. James's Park**. In the West End there is **Buckingham Palace**, which is the Queen's residence, and the **Palace of Westminster** which is the seat of Parliament.

The best-known streets here are Whitehall with important Government offices, Downing Street, the London residence of Prime Minister and the place where the Cabinet meets, Fleet Street where most newspapers have their offices, Harley Street where the highest paid doctors live, and some others.

**Trafalgar Square** is named so in commemoration of Nelson's great victory. In the middle stands the famous Nelson Column with the statue of Nelson 170 feet high so as to allow him a view of the sea. The column stands in the geographical centre of the city. It is one of the best open air platforms for public meetings and demonstrations.

One of the "musts" for the sightseer is the Houses of Parliament, facing the Thames, on one side, and Parliament Square and Westminster Abbey, on the other. The House of Commons sits to the side of the Clock Tower (Big Ben), the House of Lords - to the Victoria Tower side.

Westminster Abbey is the crowning and burial place of British monarchs. It has its world famed Poet's Corner with memorials to Chaucer, Shakespeare, Milton, the

Bronte's sisters, Tennyson, Longfellow, Wordsworth, Burns, Dickens, Thackeray, Hardy, Kipling and other leading writers. Only a few however, are actually buried there.

Here too is that touching symbol of a nation's **grief** - The Grave of the Unknown Warrior.

The name "West End" can be associated with wealth, luxury, and goods of high quality. It is the area of the largest department stores, cinemas and hotels. There are about 40 theatres, several concert halls, many museums including the British Museum, and the best art galleries.

It is in the West End where the University of London is centered with Bloomsbury as London's student quarter.

The Port of London is to the east of the City. Today there are kilometers and kilometers of docks here, and the great industrial areas that depend upon shipping. This is the East End of London, unattractive in appearance, but very important to the country's commerce.

In recent times London has grown so large, that the Government has decided that it must spread no farther. It is now surrounded by a "green belt" - a belt of agricultural and wooded land on which new buildings may be put up only with the permission of the planning authorities.

### *Some Facts about London*

#### *Appendix 2*

##### *Text for self reading.*

London has been home of many famous Englishmen. Some were born there. Some lived there all their lives. Others lived in London only for a short time but all gave something to this great city

One of the first names of importance is that of Geoffrey Chaucer, the poet. He lived most of his life in London. He knew the courts of King Richard II and King Henry IV. His most famous work, "The Canterbury Tales", opens at the Tabard Inn, in

Southward. Chaucer held official posts in London and is buried in Westminster Abbey.

William Shakespeare also lived in London. He lived there for more than twenty years. He acted at the Globe Theatre and wrote his plays in London. But London's famous men are not only writers. Sir Christopher Wren, the architect, spent most of his life in London. He designed many beautiful churches, including St. Paul's Cathedral. He also designed palaces and fine houses.

Music is represented by a very interesting figure. This is George Frederick Handel. He came to London from Hanover in 1710. He lived for a time at Burlington House, Piccadilly, now the Royal Academy. After some success and some failure he at last became famous. This happened when he composed "The Messiah", "Judas Maccabeus" and «The Music for the Royal Fireworks». Like Chaucer and many other great artists. Handel is buried in Westminster Abbey.

Another famous London figure is one of England's greatest seamen. Admiral Lord Nelson. He has a very special memorial in Trafalgar Square. The monument consists of a very tall column. On top of it stands a figure of Nelson. It is called the Nelson Column. Equally famous is the general who led the army at the battle of Waterloo in 1815. This was the Duke of Wellington. His house stands at Hyde Park Comer. It is sometimes known as Number One, London. Like Admiral Nelson, the Duke of Wellington is buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

\*\*\*

1. What parts London consists of?
2. Is London only the capital of Great Britain?
3. What the name "West End" can be associated with?
4. What are the "musts" of London?

### **3. Prove that:**

1. London dominates the life of Britain;
2. London has been home of many famous Englishmen;
3. The name "West End" can be associated with wealth, luxury, and goods

of high quality.

#### 4. Home task.

- a) Prepare for the retelling of the content of the text “London - The Capital of Great Britain” using questions of exercise 2 as a plan.
- b) Find some additional information about London and be ready to represent it.

### Тести для самоконтролю

Тестове завдання №1

**Знайдіть необхідну інформацію та позначте коректну відповідь:**

1. Державний устрій Великобританії ....

- a) абсолютна монархія
- б) конституційна монархія
- в) республіка

2. Шотландці - прихильники ....

- a) англіканської церкви
- б) католицької церкви
- в) пресвітеріанської церкви

3. Валлійці - прихильники ....

- a) англіканської церкви
- б) католицької церкви
- в) пресвітеріанської церкви

4. Сполучене королівство включає в себе ....

- a) три історико-географічні регіони
- б) п'ять історико-географічних регіонів
- в) чотири історико-географічні регіони

5. У адміністративно-територіальному відношенні Шотландія ділиться на

....

- a) графства
- б) області

в) провінції

г) не ділиться

6. Столиця Шотландії.

а) Глазго

б) Едінбург

в) Кардіфф

г) Белфаст

7. Північна Ірландія займає ....

а) південно-східну частину Великобританії

б) південно-західну частину

в) північно-східну частину Великобританії

г) північно-західну частину Великобританії

8. Великий Лондон розділений на ....

а) 32 внутрішньоміських району (borough)

б) 18 внутрішньоміських райони

в) 41 внутрішньоміських райони

г) 42 внутрішньоміських райони

10. Англійська мова відноситься до ....

а) південно-німецької підгрупи

б) західно-німецької підгрупи

в) східно-німецької підгрупи

г) північно німецької підгрупи

11. Сучасний Британський герб остаточно склався ....

а) в XVIII столітті

б) в XIX столітті

в) в XX столітті

г) в XVII столітті

12. Які частини щита Британського герба символізують Англію?

а) перша і друга частини

б) перша і третя частини

в) друга і четверта частини

г) перша і четверта частини

14. Опис герба прийнято починати з ....

а) корони

б) девизної ленти

в) шолома

г) щита

Тестове завдання №2

**Знайдіть необхідну інформацію та позначте коректну відповідь:**

1. Блакитне поле, на якому розташована золота арфа з срібними струнами

- це ....

а) герб Північної Ірландії

б) Англії

в) Шотландії

г) Уельсу

2. Національною емблемою Шотландії є ....

а) трилисник

б) червоно-біла троянда

в) чортополох

г) цибуля порей

д) блідо-жовтий нарцис

3. Святим покровителем Уельсу є ....

а) Святий Георгій

б) Святий Давид

в) Святий Патрік

г) Святий Ендрю

4. "The Union Flag" був заснований в ....

а) 1962 році

б) 1811 році

в) 1794 році

г) 1801 році

5. Населення Англії становить ....

а) 49 мільйонів чоловік

б) 59 мільйонів чоловік

в) 39 мільйонів чоловік

г) 69 мільйонів чоловік

6. Між Англією та Шотландією була укладена унія про їх повне політичне та економічне об'єднання в одну державу в ....

а) 1282 році

б) 1801 році

в) 1707 року

г) 1921 році

7. Повне об'єднання Уельсу з Англією відбулося в ....

а) 1536 році

б) 1801 році

в) 1707 року

г) 1801 році

8. У Великобританії знаходяться ....

а) Гайд-парк

б) Ейфелєва вежа

в) Сфінкс

г) Статуя Свободи

9. Більшість англійців живуть ....

а) в багатоповерхівках

б) в будинках на двох господарів

в) в будинках на кілька господарів

г) в окремих будинках



10. Лондон виник близько ....

- а) 2 тисячі років тому
- б) 3 тисячі років тому
- в) 1 тисяча років тому
- г) 1,5 тисячі років тому

11. Найвищий розквіт Лондона настав ....

- а) в XIII - XIV століттях
- б) в XV - XVI століттях
- в) в XVII - XVIII століттях
- г) XI - XII століттях

12. Офіційною резиденцією лорд-мера в Лондонському Сіті є ....

- а) Buckingham Palace
- б) the Mansion House
- в) Westminster Abbey
- г) the Tower

13. The Barbican є культурним і житловим центром в ....

- а) the City
- б) the West End
- в) the East End
- г) Westminster

14. Головною королівською резиденцією є ....

- а) Buckingham Palace
- б) Westminster Abbe
- в) the Mansion House
- г) the Tower

15. Правлячій королівською династією в даний час є ....

- а) Тюдори
- б) Ганноверская
- в) Віндзор
- г) Рюрики

16. Правлячою партією Великобританії в даний час є ....

- а) ліберальна
- б) партія соціал-ліберальних демократів
- в) консервативна
- г) лейбористська

17. Яка з перерахованих партій отримала назву Торі?

- а) ліберальна
- б) партія соціал-ліберальних демократів
- в) консервативна
- г) лейбористська

### *Додаткові завдання*

*(інформація для поглибленого вивчення матеріалу)*

#### **England Factsheet**

##### *Demography*

Population: 55.98 million (2018)

Population Density (inhabitant/km<sup>2</sup>): 388 (average), 4,761 (Greater London - highest), 61 (Northumberland - lowest)

Largest Cities (pop. in million): London (12m), Birmingham (2.5m), Manchester (2.5m), Liverpool (1.3m), Nottingham (0.75m)

Home Ownership: 69%

Urban Population: 93%

Houses with central heating: 91.1%

Life Expectancy: 79.5 (average), 77.5 years (men), 81.7 years (women) (2007)

Birth Rate: 10.8 births/1,000 population (2004 est.)

Death Rate: 10.2 deaths/1,000 population (2004 est.)

Ethnic Composition: Caucasians (90%), South Asian (5.3%), Black (2.6%), Mixed (1.7%), Chinese (0.7%), others (0.6%)

Official Language: English

Major Religions: Christian (71.7%), Atheist or no religion (22.5%), Muslim (3%), Hindu (1%), Sikh (0.6%), Jewish (0.5%)

### ***Geography***

Area: 130,395 sq km

Coastline: 3,246 km

Highest Peak: Scafell Pike (979m / 3,210ft)

Lowest Elevation: Fenland ( -4m / -15ft)

Counties of England

### ***Economy***

Monetary unit: Pound Sterling (£, GBP)

Fiscal Year: 1 April - 31 March

GDP (nominal): US\$2.2 trillion (2006)

GDP per capita at PPP: US\$44,000 (2006)

GDP - real growth rate: 1.1% (UK, 2009)

Inflation (consumer prices): 3.8 % (UK, 2009)

Unemployment: 7.9 % (UK, 2009)

Public Debt (% of GDP) : 47.5 (UK, 2008 - CIA)

Main Industries: Banking and finance, steel, transport equipment, oil and gas, coal, tourism

Main Exports: Beverages, chemicals, food, fuels, manufactured goods, tobacco

Main Trading Partners: Germany, USA, France, Netherlands, Belgium, Italy, Ireland

### ***Government***

Type of Government: Parliamentary Monarchy

Parliamentary System : bicameral Diet (House of Commons and House of Lords)

Administrative Division : 9 regions divided in 82 counties (including 35 shires, 7 metropolitan counties and 40 unitary authorities)

Capital: London

Head of State: Queen Elizabeth II (since 1952)

Prime Minister: David Cameron (since 2010)

## Miscellaneous

Time Zone: GMT/UTC 0

Electricity: 230V AC, 50Hz

Weights & measures: Metric

Internet domain: .co.uk

International dialling code: +44

## *It's interesting to know*

### Land & People

- England is 74 times smaller than the USA, 59 times smaller than Australia and 3 times smaller than Japan. England is however 2.5 times more populous than Australia, and 1.5 times more populous than California. With 2.5 times less inhabitants than Japan, its density of population is slightly higher than the country of the rising sun.

- The highest temperature ever recorded in England was 38.5°C (101.3°F ) in Brogdale, Kent, on 10 August 2003.

- English people consume more tea per capita than anybody else in the world (2.5 times more than the Japanese and 22 times more than the Americans or the French).

- Among the three ghosts said to haunt Athelhampton House, one of them is an ape.

- The Slimbridge Wildlife & Wetlands Trust is the world's largest and most diversified wildfowl centre. It has the largest collection of swans, geese, and ducks on Earth, and is the only place where all six species of Flamingo can still be observed.

### Advertisements

- Mother Shipton's Cave near Knaresborough, North Yorkshire, is England's oldest recorded tourist attraction. Its owner, Charles Slingsby, fenced off the site in 1630 and started charging visitors to gape at this so-called petrifying well. The mineral-rich water from this uncanny spring has the ability to give objects a stone-like appearance after a prolonged exposure.

- English people have the highest obesity rate in the European Union (22.3% of men and 23% of women). They also have the highest percentage of overweight women (33.6%) and the 6th highest for men (43.9%).

#### Culture & Language

- French was the official language of England for about 300 years, from 1066 till 1362.

- Public schools in England are in fact very exclusive and expensive (£13,500/year in average) private schools. Ordinary schools (which are free), are called state schools.

- The English class system is not determined by money, but by one's background (family, education, manners, way of speaking...). Many nouveau-riches, like pop-stars or football players, insist on their still belonging to the lower or middle class.

- Oxford University once had rules that specifically forbade students from bringing bows and arrows to class.

- An official report of the European Union surveying universities in all member states ranked the University of London as the top performer in terms of publications and in terms of citations, and the University of Cambridge as top performers in terms of impact.

- Fish 'n chips is not much traditional an English dish than Chicken Tikka Massala. The first fish & chips restaurant was only opened in 1860 by a Jewish immigrant, Joseph Malin.

- British police do not carry guns except in emergencies.

- The world's largest second-hand book market can be found at Hay-on-Wye, a small village at the border of England and Wales. The village is also famous for proclaiming itself independent from the UK in 1977.

- One of England's quaintest traditional event is the cheese rolling competition in Brockworth, Gloucestershire. Every year in May people chase Double Gloucester cheese down the steep Cooper's Hill. The tradition is said to have originated with fertility rites in Roman times. Other cheese rolling events exist in England, for example at the Uffington White Horse in Oxfordshire.

- Coveting the title of England's oldest surviving festival alongside the cheese rolling of Gloucestershire, are the Horn Dances of Abbots Bromley in Staffordshire. Based on ancient Anglo-Saxon traditions, the present festival go back at least to the 11th century, but might be much older.

- The Rothschild art collection at Waddesdon Manor is one of the world's most important, rivalling with that of the Louvres Museum and New York Metropolitan Museum.

## History & Monuments

### Ancient times

- Silbury Hill, in the English county of Wiltshire, is the largest man-made earthen mound in Europe. It was built about 4750 years ago.

- The stone circle at Avebury is the largest in the world. It was built between 5300 and 4600 years ago and covers 11 ha (28 acres). The outer circle is surrounded by a bank and ditch long of 1.5 km (1 mile).

- The so-called British Imperial system of measurement (English units in the USA) has its roots in Roman units. The Romans also counted in feet, which they divided in 12 inches (unciae in Latin, from which the English word is derived). 5 feet made a pace, and 1000 paces (mille passus) became a mile in English. The Roman gallon was the congius (worth 0.92 U.S. gallons). The word pint comes from Latin picta ("painted"), via the Old French pinte, and corresponded to a painted mark on a vessel indicating this measure. Other units like the pound only evolved in the Middle Ages.

- Colchester in Essex is the oldest recorded town in Britain, as well as the first Roman town and Roman capital of Britain. Colchester Castle has the largest keep ever built in Europe, having a land area 50% bigger than the Tower of London.

- The Fossdyke, connecting the River Trent at Torksey to Lincoln, is the oldest canal in Britain. It was built by the Romans around 120 CE and is still navigable today.

### Middle Ages & Renaissance

- York was the first English city to become settled permanently by the Danish Vikings (in 867) and the last to remain under Viking rule (until 954). It served as capital of the Danelaw under the name of Jorvik.

- Windsor Castle is the oldest and largest royal residence in the world still in use. It was originally constructed in 1070 and rebuilt in stone in 1170.

- Berkeley Castle is the oldest English castle still inhabited by the family who built it. The founder of the Berkeley family was Robert Fitzharding (c. 1095–1170). He started building the present castle from 1153.

- Winchester was the first capital of England, from 827 to 1066. Winchester Cathedral, completed in 1070, has the longest nave of any medieval cathedral in Europe.

- York Minster is Britain's largest medieval cathedral, has the largest Gothic nave in the country, and the largest expanse of medieval stained glass in the world.

- The first building in the world to overtake the Great Pyramid of Giza in Egypt was Lincoln Cathedral, completed in 1280. Had its spire not been destroyed by a storm in 1549, it would have remained the highest construction ever built in the world until 1884, when the Washington Monument was erected.

- The world's largest and oldest chained library is in Hereford Cathedral, which also contained the best preserved of the four Mappa Mundi.

- The mathematician Thomas Harriot (1560–1621) invented the symbols for "is less than" [ $<$ ] and "is greater than" [ $>$ ].

- The county of Kent is home to England's oldest church (St Martin's in Canterbury), oldest school (the King's School, established in 600, also in Canterbury), and oldest brewery (Shepherd's Neame Brewery in Faversham, founded in 1698).

- Founded in 1534, Cambridge University Press is the world's oldest printing and publishing house, and the second largest university press in the world.

- Opened in 1660, the Royal Armouries in the Tower of London is the oldest museum in the United Kingdom, and one of the oldest in the world (possibly the first in Europe outside Italy). The Ashmolean Museum in Oxford, inaugurated in 1683, was the world's first university museum.

- Champagne was invented in England, not in France. In 1662 scientist Christopher Merret presented a paper to the Royal Society in London describing how the addition of sugar and molasses to wine make it brisk and sparkling. This method, now known as *méthode champenoise*, was adopted by Dom Pérignon over 30 years later to produce the first sparkling wine in Champagne.

18th century to present

- The national anthem of the United States ("The Star-Spangled Banner") was composed by an Englishman, John Stafford Smith (1750-1836) from Gloucester.

- The claim for the world's oldest working railway is disputed between Tanfield Railway in County Durham, which oldest section dates from 1725, and Middleton Railway in West Yorkshire, which has been working continuously since 1758.

- The world's first modern encyclopedia was Chambers' Cyclopaedia, or Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, published in 1728 in London. It pre-dates the *Encyclopédie* of Diderot and D'Alembert by over two decades.

- Established in 1734, Bennett's of Irongate in Derby is the oldest department store in the world, pre-dating by over 100 years the first department stores in the USA, France or other parts of Britain. It is still trading in the original building.

- During the first three decades of the 19th century, West Cornwall produced two thirds of the world's copper. The smelting of copper ore was subsequently transferred to Swansea, in South Wales, which became the global centre for the trade during most of the century.

- The Caen Hill Locks, a flight of 29 locks on the Kennet and Avon Canal (between Bath and Reading) rising 72 m in 3.2 km, making it the steepest flight of locks in the world. The locks were built in the early 1800s.

- It is in England that the first postage stamps appeared. The first Penny Post was invented by entrepreneur William Dockwra in the 1680's for delivery of packets within London. The first nation-wide stamp (and first adhesive stamp) was the Penny Black, introduced in 1840 as part of Rowland Hill's postal reforms. Because Britain was the first country to issue national stamps, British stamps still have the unique distinction of not mentioning the country's name on them.



- The custom of afternoon tea was devised in 1840 by Anna Russell, Duchess of Bedford, who felt the need for an extra meal between lunch and dinner. She began inviting her friends to join her, and the custom quickly spread around British society and throughout the British Empire. Britain's first tea room was opened in 1864 by the Aerated Bread Company at London Bridge.

- In 1884, Charles Parsons invented the steam turbine, which made cheap and plentiful electricity possible. In 1894 he launched the first steam turbine-powered boat, the Turbinia, by far the fastest ship in the world at the time. The steam turbine engine revolutionised marine transport and naval warfare.

- The statue of Anteros on Piccadilly Circus (1892) was the world's first statue to be cast in aluminium.

- The world's first modern Olympic Games were not held in Athens in 1896, but in the small town of Much Wenlock (Shropshire) in 1850, which inspired French Baron Pierre Coubertin to launch the Athens Olympics half a century later.

- The English invented and developed the world's earliest railways. In 1901, Hornby became the first maker of model railways. The British love of train also gave birth to Thomas the Tank Engine, originally in books in 1946, then on TV from 1984 onwards.

- The man behind the construction of the world-famous Sydney Opera House was Sir Eugene Goossens (1893-1962), an English conductor and composer of Belgian origin, who was director of the NSW State Conservatorium of Music at the time.

- The world's first electronic, digital, programmable computer was made at Bletchley Park, Buckinghamshire, in 1943-44. Nicknamed Colossus, it was used by British codebreakers to help read encrypted German messages during World War II. Colossus was kept a state secret until 1974, which is why Americans have been credited with the invention of computers.

- The world's first drive through safari park opened at Longleat House (Wiltshire) in 1966.

- Liverpool Cathedral, Britain's newest cathedral (completed in 1978), holds many records. It boasts the world's the largest (though not the highest) belltower, with the world's highest and heaviest peal of bells, and the largest organ in the UK. It is the second longest church on Earth after St. Peter's Basilica in Rome, and the biggest cathedral in England.

#### Economy

- Harry Ramsden's holds the Guinness World Record for the largest fish and chip shop in the world, seating 250 people, serving nearly a million customers a year. It is Britain's longest established restaurant chain. Its first shop opened 1928 at Guiseley, West Yorkshire.

- Britain has the highest per capita consumption of cider, as well as the largest cider-producing companies in the world. Over half of England's cider is produced in Herefordshire. The world's largest producer of cider is H. P. Bulmer, based in Hereford. Cider making was introduced by Viscount Scudamore in 1639, who brought the recipe from France. In 1674 he built the county's largest house with cider money at Holme Lacy, near Hereford.

- The Equitable Life Assurance Society, founded 1762, is world's oldest mutual insurer. It pioneered age based premiums based on mortality rate, the basis of modern life assurance upon which all life assurance schemes were subsequently based.

- The City of London is the historical core of the English capital. It roughly matches the boundaries the Roman city of Londinium and of medieval London.

- Opened in 1652, Pasqua Rosee's was the first coffee house in London. It was located on St Michael's Alley and burned down during the Great Fire of 1666.

- Brought back from China by Dutch merchants, tea made its first appearance in London in September 1658, when the new beverage was advertised in a pamphlet by Thomas Garraway, a coffeehouse owner.

- The Monument commemorating the Great Fire of London in 1666 is the tallest isolated stone column in the world. It rises to 62 m (202 ft) on Fish Hill, 62 m away from where the fire began, in a bakery in Pudding Lane.

- St Paul's Cathedral was the tallest building (111 m/365 ft) in London from 1710 to 1962. It is the second largest church in the UK after Liverpool Cathedral. Its dome is the third largest in the world, and one of the highest. The towers of the cathedral contain the second largest ring of bells in the world. St Paul's also possesses Europe's largest crypt, where are buried, among others, Sir Christopher Wren (the architect who rebuilt the City of London after the Great Fire), the painters Joshua Reynolds and J.M.W. Turner, Lord Nelson, and the Duke of Wellington.

- Founded in London in 1670, the Hudson's Bay Company is the world's oldest chartered company.

- Another famous historical coffee house was Jonathan's Coffee-House, founded around 1680 by Jonathan Miles. It was frequented by politicians, writers, scientists (including Isaac Newton) and Huguenots from France. In 1698, it was used by John Castaing to post the prices of stocks and commodities - the first recorded organised trading in marketable securities in London. In the same year, other dealers expelled from the Royal Exchange for rowdiness migrated to Jonathan's. The coffee house effectively became the first London Stock Exchange and was renamed The Stock Exchange in 1773, until it was destroyed by fire in 1778.

- Founded in 1694, the Bank of England was the first privately owned national bank in any country.

- The Bethlehem Royal Hospital is world's oldest institution to specialise in mental illnesses. It was founded in 1247 near Bishopsgate as the Priory of St Mary Bethlehem. In 1800 the hospital moved to Lambeth in the building now housing the

Imperial War Museum. It is now located in Beckenham, in South London, and works in close partnership with the King's College London Institute of Psychiatry. The word 'bedlam', meaning uproar and confusion, is derived from the hospital's original name.

- The Worshipful Company of Clockmakers, one of the Livery Companies of the City of London, was formed by a Royal Charter in 1631 and remains the world's oldest horological institution. The company possesses the world's oldest collection of clocks and watches.

- The world's first public street lighting with gas was installed in Pall Mall, London in 1807. In 1812, the London and Westminster Gas Light and Coke Company became the world's first gas company.

- The world's oldest public zoo opened in London in 1828.

- Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels's Communist Manifesto was first published (in German) in London's Liverpool Street by the German printer J.E. Burghard in 1848.

- The world's first underground public lavatory opened in 1855 under the pavement next to the Bank of England.

- Established in 1890, the City and South London Railway (C&SLR) was the first deep-level underground railway in the world. It was also the first major railway to use electric traction. It became the Northern Line of the London Underground.

- Established in 1902, Ealing Studios in West London are the oldest continuously working film studios in the world.

- At the northern end of London Bridge, Adelaide House was the tallest office block in London at 43 m (141 ft) when it was completed in 1925. It was designed in

a discreet Art Deco style with some Egyptian influences and was the first building in the City to employ the steel frame technique. It was also the first office building in the UK to have electric and telephone connections on every floor as well as a central ventilation system.

- The Museum of London, which retraces the history of London from Prehistoric times to the present day, is the largest urban history museum in the world.

- The Shard, a 72-storey skyscraper near London Bridge, is the tallest building in the European Union, standing at a height of 309.6 metres (1,016 ft). It was inaugurated on 5 July 2012, three weeks before the London Olympics.

- In 2012 London became the first city to host the modern Olympic Games three times, having previously done so in 1908 and in 1948.

- The ArcelorMittal Orbit, a 115-metre-high (377 ft) sculpture and observation tower in the Olympic Park in Stratford, East London, is Britain's largest piece of public art. It is intended to be a permanent lasting legacy of London's hosting of the 2012 Summer Olympics.

- London used to be the largest and most influential city in the world. With a population of 12 million, it is still the world's largest financial centre and Europe's largest city.

- London Heathrow Airport is the world's busiest airports by international passenger traffic, and the third for total traffic.

- In 2007, Inner London - West had a GDP per capita at PPP of (US\$ 152,116) - the highest of any city on Earth. In 2010, Eurostat calculated that Inner London's GDP per capita stood at 328% of the EU27 average.

- According to Wealthinsight's World City Millionaire Rankings May 2013, London is the city with the most multi-millionaires (people with at least \$30m in net assets) in the world. There are in fact more multi-millionaires in London than in the whole of France (4,224 against 3,800). London also ranks third worldwide for the number millionaires (after Tokyo and New York), and third for the number of billionaires (after New York and Moscow).

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