

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ  
НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ТЕХНІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ  
«ХАРКІВСЬКИЙ ПОЛІТЕХНІЧНИЙ ІНСТИТУТ»

## **МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІКИ**

**до практичних занять**

**з навчальної дисципліни Лінгвокраїнознавство (Lingvocountrytstudy)**

для студентів денної та заочної форм навчання

освітньої програми

«Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно)»

(англ. мовою)

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Методичні вказівки до практичних та самостійних занять з курсу «Лінгвокраїнознавство»/«Lingvocountrystudy» для студентів денної та заочної форм навчання освітньої програми «Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно)» (англ. мовою), які є оновленим та доповненим варіантом методичних вказівок «Країнознавство» / Бадан А.А. Харків НТУ «ХП», 2002. – 46 с.

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Кафедра Ділової іноземної мови та перекладу

Лінгвокраїнознавство є дисципліною, яка охоплює безліч тем, і вибір тем для перекладачів базується насамперед на вимогах знань реалій тієї чи іншої культури. Дана методична робота присвячена насамперед Англосфері, тобто, країнам, де національною мовою є англійська. Для перекладачів з англійської це знайомство з країнами-носіями британського та американського варіанту мови, а саме з Великобританією та Сполученими Штатами Америки.

Серед безлічі тем, які може включати в себе предмет «Лінгвокраїнознавство» для студентів рівня бакалаврату, традиційно відібрані наступні:

- політична система;
- географія та історія країни;
- освіта;
- культура;
- традиції.

Однак саме в цей оновлений варіант вказівок увійшли й теми, що були наріжним каменем геополітики останніх двох десятиліть, а саме поява неологізму Англосфера (Anglosphere) та пов'язані з нею соціокультурні трансформації глобального рівня, та процес відходу Великої Британії з Європейського Союзу, відомий у всьому світі як Брексіт (Brexit).

Структура методичних вказівок є типовою для навчальних посібників, розрахованих на студентів-заочників, і включає в себе:

1. Репрезентаційний матеріал (країнознавчі тексти).
2. Вправи на розуміння та практику перекладу на українську і з української.
3. Контрольні завдання за варіантами.

В кінці є список рекомендованої літератури та аудтіо/відеозасобів.

## ANGLOSPHERE

Definition: **Anglosphere** commonly refers to the countries where English is the main language. They are countries with common cultural heritage inhabited by former British settlers and the original English-speaking countries.

Definition: **Anglo-Saxons** are commonly referred to as a group of inhabitants with common British heritage, mainly Great Britain, the US, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa. They are also part of **Anglosphere**.

## BREXIT

### Ex . 1. Read the information and answer the questions:

The withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union took place in 2020. It was the first occasion of the kind in the history of the EU existence. The prime-minister David Cameron favored a referendum on British membership of the EU which was held in 2016. Among those who favored the “Leave” campaign were recent prime-minister Boris Johnson and the present premier Rishi Sunak. The negotiations with the EU about the departure were completed by Boris Johnson.

The reason for such a decision was mainly **the influx of immigrants**.

The Britishers were also distressed by **the EU regulations** on trade and the environment. Another issue was **the financial obligations**.

The outcome of the Leave was resolutions to the effect of no limits on goods, so that trade and customs continue for a while. The immediate effects on the Leave were the reduction of GDP growth, the economic slow down and a higher unemployment rate. The inflation rate grew, but declined again after the Covid pandemic.

However, weak currency proved beneficial for the British exporters of:

- gems
- aircraft
- vehicles
- pharmaceuticals
- oil refining
- petroleum
- jewelry manufacturing
- organic chemicals and
- clothing.

In addition, some sectors like tourist industry, energy, and service provision benefited as well.

So the major reasons behind Brexit were growing nationalism, political and economic freedoms and immigration issues.

To name the remaining 27 European countries after the UK departure they are:

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Chechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Spain.

**Ex. 2. Find the highlighted vocabulary and explain it in your own words.**

**Ex. 3. Answer the following questions:**

- Do Great Britain and the US belong to the Anglosphere?
- What are the major reasons behind the Brexit?
- What other countries of the Anglosphere can you name (mostly from the former British colonies)?
- In what way did Great Britain benefit from the Brexit?
- What do you know about the Scottish referendum? (You may look it up in the Internet)

# GREAT BRITAIN

## Ex. 1. Read the text and answer the questions:

### The British Monarchy Today

*The Monarchy and Its Powers • The Formation of the Commonwealth • The Queen – the Head of the Commonwealth • Parliament and the Monarch*

The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy. This means that it has a monarch (a king or a queen) as its Head of State. The monarch reigns with the support of Parliament. The powers of the monarch are not defined precisely. Everything today is done in the Queen's name. It is her government, her armed forces, her law courts and so on. She appoints all the Ministers, including the Prime Minister. Everything is done however on the advice of the elected Government, and the monarch takes no part in the decision-making process.

Once the British Empire included a large number of countries all over the world ruled by Britain. The process of decolonization began in 1947 with the independence of India, Pakistan and Ceylon. Now, apart from Hong Kong and a few small islands, there is no longer an empire. But the British ruling classes tried not to lose influence over the former colonies of the British Empire. An association of former members of the British Empire and Britain was founded in 1949. It is called the Commonwealth. It includes many countries such as Ireland, Burma, the Sudan, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and others. The Queen of Great Britain is also the Head of the Commonwealth, and so the Queen of Canada, Australia, New Zealand...

The Queen is very rich as are other members of the royal family. In addition, the government pays for her expenses as Head of State, for a royal yacht, tram and aircraft as well as for the upkeep of several palaces. The Queen's image appears on stamps, notes and coins.

Parliament consists of two chambers known as the House of Commons and the House of Lords. Parliament and the monarch have different roles in the government of the country, and they only meet together on symbolic occasions such as the coronation of a new monarch or the opening of Parliament. In reality, the House of Commons is the only one of the three which has true power. It is here that new bills are introduced and debated. If the majority of the members are in favour of a bill it goes to the House of Lords to be debated and finally to the monarch to be signed. Only then it becomes law. Although a bill must be supported by all three bodies, the House of Lords only has limited powers, and the monarch has not refused to sign one since the modern political system began over 200 years ago.

### Questions:

1. Is the Queen of the United Kingdom also the Queen of some other countries?
2. What are the powers of the monarch in the UK?
3. Who does the real power in the UK belong to?
4. What do the letters MP stand for?

## Ex. 2. Read the text and find the Ukrainian equivalents for the words in bold

**type:**

## **The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

*Countries of the UK and Their Capitals • Great Britain • England • The British Isles; 5.500 Islands • Two Main Islands Location*

**The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK)** occupies most of the territory of the British Isles. It consists of four main parts which are: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Their capitals are London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the official name of the state which is sometimes referred to as Great Britain or Britain (after its major isle), England (after its major historic part) or the British Isles.

The UK is an island state: it is composed of some 5,500 islands, large and small. The two main islands are Great Britain (in which are England, Wales and Scotland) to the east and Ireland (in which are Northern Ireland and the **independent Irish Republic**) to the west. They are separated by the Irish Sea.

The UK is one of the world's smaller countries (it is twice smaller than France or Spain), with an area of some 244,100 square kilometers. The UK is situated off the west coast of Europe between the Atlantic Ocean on the northwest and the North Sea on the east and is separated from the European continent by the **English Channel** (or La Manche) and the **Strait of Dover** (or Pas de Calais).

The population of the United Kingdom is over 57 million people. There are fourteen other countries in the world with more people.

English is not the only language which people use in the UK. English is the official language. But some people speak Gaelic in western Scotland, **Welsh** – in parts of northern and central Wales.

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

**Ex. 3. Read the text and find the Ukrainian equivalents for the geographical names:**

### **The Island of Great Britain**

*Lowland and Highland Britain • Mountains and Hills • The Chief Rivers • The Lake District • The Largest Cities*

Great Britain is the name of the largest island of the British Isles and it is made up of England, Scotland and Wales, it does not include Northern Ireland. In everyday speech 'Great Britain' is used to mean the United Kingdom. Geographically, the island of Great Britain is subdivided into two main regions – Lowland Britain and Highland Britain. Lowland Britain comprises southern and eastern England. Highland Britain consists of Scotland, most of Wales, the Pennines, and the Lake District. The Pennine Chain extends southward from the Cheviot Hills into the Midlands, a plains region with low hills and valleys.

England is separated from Scotland by the Cheviot Hills, running from east to west. ,,

The chief rivers of Great Britain are: the Severn, flowing along the border between England and Wales, tributaries of which include the Avon, famed by Shakespeare; the Thames, which flows eastward to the port of London and some others. The swiftest flowing river in the British Isles is the Spey. Part of the border between Scotland and England is along the lower reaches of the Tweed, near which is made the woollen fabric that bears its name.

There are many lakes in Great Britain. On the north-west side of the Pennine system lies the Lake District, containing the beautiful lakes which give it its name. This district is widely known for its association with the history of English literature and especially with the name of William Wordsworth (1770–1859), the founder of the Lake School of poets.

The largest cities of Great Britain are: London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Bristol, Leeds and Edinburgh. The most important ports are: London, Liverpool, Southampton, Belfast, Glasgow and Cardiff.

**Ex. 4. Read the text and find the English equivalents for the Ukrainian names below:**

- низина;
- гірська річка;
- вовняний товар;
- металовироби;
- родючі землі;
- поселення.

## **England**

*The Largest Part of the UK • Population • Location • The Sea in the History of England • Rivers • 'Dales' • Industries*

Of the four parts which make up Great Britain England is the largest, the industrial and most densely populated part of the United Kingdom. Over 46 million people of the population of the UK live in England.

The greatest concentrations of population are in London, Birmingham and northwest industrial cities. The coasts of England are washed by the North Sea, the Irish Sea, the English Channel and the Strait of Dover. No part of England is more than 120 kilometers from the sea.

It is interesting to note that the sea has been important in the history of England. It was a good protection against the attacks of outside peoples. Fishing has always been an important industry, especially in the east. The sea also has a great effect on England's climate.

There are many rivers in England. The longest and the most important is the Thames. The rivers are of great importance for communication and especially for carrying goods.

England is mostly a lowland country. There are upland regions in the north and the southwest, but the rest of England is almost flat.

Northern England, Midlands and Southern England – each part of England is different. The Lake District in Northern England with its lakes, mountains and valleys is a favorite holiday area. On either side of the Pennines the plains of Yorkshire and Lancashire stretch to the sea. In Yorkshire swift rivers flow down from the hills into valleys called 'dales'.

The wool industry is centered in Leeds and Bradford, the cotton industry in Manchester, iron ore goes to the steel, heavy machinery and shipbuilding industries of Newcastle and other cities. The industries of the Midlands, with Birmingham as its chief city, produce metal goods, from motor cars and railway engines to pins and buttons. The Midland plain makes good farm land.

In Southern England are found some of the oldest British settlements and traces of ancient monuments such as Stonehenge.

**Ex. 5. Read the text and find the Ukrainian equivalents for all the geographical names:**

### **Scotland**

*Location • Three Main Regions • Population and Its Distribution • Lochs • Aberdeen and Glasgow • Edinburgh and Edinburgh Festival*

Although Scotland takes up one third of the territory of the British Isles, its population is not very big. It is the most northern part of the island of Great Britain and is not far away from the Arctic Circle.

That's why it is not densely populated: its population is a little over 5 million people. The Cheviot Hills mark the boundary between England and Scotland. Apart from this land link with England, Scotland is surrounded by sea.

Scotland Includes the Hebrides off the west coast, and the Orkney and Shetland Islands off the north coast. It is bounded by the North Sea on the east.

Scotland is divided into three regions: the Highlands, which is the most northern and the most underpopulated area with a harsh climate, the Lowlands, which is the most industrial region, with about three quarters of the population, and the Southern Uplands, with hills, which border on England.

The Highlands of Scotland are among the oldest mountains in the world. They reach their highest point in Ben Nevis (1343 m). Many valleys between the hills are filled with lakes, called lochs. The best-known is Loch Ness where some people think a large monster lives. The most important city here is Aberdeen which is the oil centre of Scotland. Ships and helicopters travel from Aberdeen to the North Sea oil rigs. Work on an oil rig is difficult and dangerous.

Most of the population of Scotland is concentrated in the Lowlands. Here, on the Clyde, is Glasgow, Scotland's biggest city.

Shipbuilding is one of its most important industries; other industries are iron and steel, heavy and light engineering and coal-mining. It is the centre of the working-class movement and has glorious revolutionary traditions.

Glasgow was a grim city because of the greyness of the houses many of which were not suitable for living and needed repairs or rebuilding. But now this city is rapidly changing, turning into an important cultural centre. Glasgow is sometimes

called 'the friendly city'.

Scotland had been an independent state and was joined into the UK in 1707, after a long struggle for its independence.

One of the things that people associate with Scotland is the kilt. The kilt is a relic of the time when the clan system existed in the Highlands. Everybody in the clan had the same family name, like MacDonald or MacGregor (Mac means 'son of'). The clan had its own territory and was ruled by a chieftain. Each clan had its own tartan.

Edinburgh has been the capital since the 15th century, when its fortified castle was the centre of Scotland's resistance to its enemies. Edinburgh is the cultural centre of Scotland. It is associated with the names of George Gordon Byron and Walter Scott, Robert Louis Stevenson, Robert Burns and Arthur Conan Doyle, creator of Sherlock Holmes. It is also associated with the world-famous Edinburgh Festival of Music and Drama. The Festival was first held in 1947 and has been held annually ever since. Its emblem is a thistle. The Edinburgh International Festival of 1987 was devoted to this country.

**Ex. 6. Read the text and translate all the geographical names:**

### **Wales**

*Landscape • The Welsh • Minerals • Industries • Cardiff • Swansea • Culture*

Another constituent country of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is Wales. It became part of England in 1536 by the Act of Union. Until then it had been regarded as a separate principality but a dependency of England. The Welsh call their country Cymru, and themselves they call Cymry, a word which has the same root as 'comrade' (friend, or comrade). The population of Wales is over 3 million people. About 75 per cent of the people of Wales live in towns and urban districts.

The living standards of people in Wales are lower than in England, the unemployment rate is higher. South Wales has a rich tradition of struggle for more jobs and better working conditions in mines.

Wales is a highland country of old, hard rocks. North Wales is a country of mountains and deep valleys, South Wales is a land of high hills and wide valleys. The pride of Wales in scenery is Snowdonia, a region of high mountains. Snowdon is the highest mountain in England and Wales.

Except for coal, mineral resources are limited, and include gold, silver, lead and copper. South Wales is more developed: coal-mining, steel production, electronics, electrical engineering can be found here.

The capital of Wales is Cardiff, the largest city of Wales. Cardiff is situated near the mouth of the Taff River. It is an important industrial city and a port. It is also an administrative and educational centre.

The second largest city in Wales is Swansea where mainly steel production can be found. Since World War II there has been intensive development in the metals industries especially in the south and southeast.

The Welsh people, especially in rural areas, are fond of folk music, singing, poetry and drama. Welsh literature is one of the oldest in Europe. There are many choirs in Wales, the standard of singing is high and the love of good music is

widespread. Now there is a growing movement of revival of Welsh culture from which sprang the revival of Eisteddfod. Eisteddfod in the form of a gathering of bards had occasionally been held in the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries. Now Eisteddfod is a festival of Welsh culture. It includes competitions in prose, poetry and singing.

Wales has its own flag called the Welsh dragon.

### **Northern Ireland**

*Location • History • Struggle for Reunification • Scenery • Industries • Belfast*

Northern Ireland is the smallest component of the United Kingdom. It occupies the northeast of the island of Ireland, only one-sixth of its territory. Northern Ireland contains six of the nine counties of the historic province of Ulster and that is why the name 'Ulster' is sometimes used as equivalent to Northern Ireland. Its capital city is Belfast.

For seven centuries Ireland was a colony of Britain. Due to the colonial policy of Great Britain the Irish nation was forcefully partitioned. As a result of the hard struggle of the Irish people for independence the larger part of Ireland (26 counties) gained the status of a British dominion in 1921. Much later, in 1949 it was officially proclaimed an independent state, the Irish Free State Eire. The industrial northeast (Northern Ireland with its 6 counties) was retained by Great Britain as its smallest component. But certain forces of both the Irish Republic and Northern Ireland are for the reunification of the country, against social deprivation which is at its worst among Catholics. They believe that British withdrawal from Ireland is the only way to achieve peace.

If one asks an Irishman away from home what he misses most about Ireland, he will probably tell you "the greenness". Irish poets put it in a different way when they call Ireland "the Emerald Isle" . Is the grass really greener in Ireland? The fact is that the winds usually blow in from the Atlantic Ocean and make the air and soil warm and damp. Grass grows well in such a climate and it makes the island look so beautiful.

There are low hills and peaks of rocks in the northwest, while the northeast sector of the island is a plateau. The Mourne Mountains in the southeast slope down to Lough Neagh, the largest lake in the British Isles. The rivers of Ireland are short, but deep. The largest river is the Shannon.

The population of Northern Ireland is about 1.5 million people. 53 per cent of the total population live in urban areas. The whole economy of Northern Ireland is closely integrated with that of Great Britain. It has its roots in three basic industries – agriculture, textiles and shipbuilding. The largest industry is agriculture conducted for the most part on small family farms. It occupies about 72 per cent of the land area.

Belfast, the capital of Northern Ireland is the leading industrial centre and a large port. Its chief industries are the production of linen and other textiles, clothing, shipbuilding, engineering.

In Ireland the national musical instrument is the harp.

**Ex. 7. Read the text and answer the questions:**

#### **Schooling**

*Free of Fee-Paying? • Class-divided and Selective • General Education Subjects •*

## *Options • The Main Stages*

Great Britain does not have a written constitution, there are no constitutional provisions for education. The system of education is determined by the National Education Acts.

Schools in England are supported from public funds paid to the local education authorities. These local education authorities are responsible for organizing the schools in their areas.

Let's outline the basic features of public education in Britain. Firstly, there are wide variations between one part of the country and another. For most educational purposes England and Wales are treated as one unit, though the system in Wales is a little different from that of England. Scotland and Northern Ireland have their own education systems.

Secondly, education in Britain mirrors the country's social system: it is class-divided and selective. The first division is between those who pay and those who do not pay. The majority of schools in Britain are supported by public funds and the education provided is free. They are maintained schools, but there is also a considerable number of public schools. Parents have to pay fees to send their children to these schools. The fees are high. As a matter of fact, only very rich families can send their children to public schools. In some parts of Britain they still keep the old system of grammar schools, which are selective. But most secondary schools in Britain which are called comprehensive schools are not selective – you don't have to pass an exam to go there.

Another important feature of schooling in Britain is the variety of opportunities offered to schoolchildren. The English school syllabus is divided into Arts (or Humanities) and Sciences, which determine the division of the secondary school pupils into study groups: a Science pupil will study Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics (Maths), Economics, Technical Drawing, Biology, Geography; an Art pupil will do English Language and Literature, History, Foreign Languages, Music, Art, Drama. Besides these subjects they must do some general education subjects like Physical Education (PE), Home Economics for girls, and Technical subjects for boys, General Science Computers play an important part in education. The system of options exists in all kinds of secondary schools.

<b>class</b>	<b>school</b>	<b>age</b>
	nursery school playgroup or kindergarten	
reception class		5
year 1	infant school	6
year 2		7
year 3		8
year 4	primary school	9
year 5	junior school	10
year 6		11
year 7		12
year 8	secondary school	13

year 9		14
year 10		15
year 11		16
year 12	sixth form college	17
year 13		18
first year (fresher)	University or Polytechnic	19
second year		20
third/ final year		21
postgraduate	University	23

The National Education Act of 1944 provided three stages of education: primary, secondary and further education. Compulsory schooling in England and Wales lasts 11 years, from the age of 5 to 16. British schools usually have prayers and religious instruction.

The National Curriculum which was introduced in 1988 sets out in detail the subjects that children should study and the levels of achievement they should reach by the ages of 7, 11, 14, and 16, when they are tested. Until that year headmasters and headmistresses of schools were given a great deal of freedom in deciding what subjects to teach and how to do it in their schools so that there was really no central control at all over individual schools. The National Curriculum does not apply in Scotland, where each school decides what subjects it will teach.

After the age of 16 a growing number of school students are staying on at school, some until 18 or 19, the age of entry into higher education in universities, Polytechnics colleges. Schools in Britain provide careers guidance. A specially trained person called careers advisor, or careers officer helps school students to decide what job they want to do and how they can achieve it.

British university courses are rather short, generally lasting for 3 years. The cost of education depends on the college or university and speciality which one chooses.

### Questions:

1. What are the basic features of education in Great Britain?
2. What are the main stages of education in Britain?
3. What pre-school institutions do children under 5 go to?
4. What types of secondary schools in Britain do you know?
5. When does selection usually take place? What do you think about selection procedures?
6. What do you think are the advantages of school uniform in Britain and other countries?
7. Do you think that computers could replace teachers in school?
8. How do public schools differ from comprehensive ones?
9. Do you think British schoolchildren have equal opportunities in getting high quality education? Why?

**Ex. 8. Read the text and give the English equivalents from the text for the words below:**

- Британська рада;
- промисловий переворот;
- шелдонський театр;
- каплиця Генріха VII;
- Едуард Сповідник;
- кавалери ордену Бані;
- вітраж;
- орден Підв'язки;
- Воєнно-повітряні сили Великобританії
- Битва за Англію;
- "Галерея шепоту";
- "М'ясоїди";
- Вільгельм Переможець;
- королівські регалії;
- лейб-гвардія, стражники лондонського тауеру;
- ЮНЕСКО (Організація Об'єднаних націй з питань освіти, науки та культури).

### **Artistic and Cultural Life in Britain**

*The Main Stages • Traces of Past Greatness • What the British Are Proud of • The British Council*

Artistic and cultural life in Britain is rather rich. It passed several main stages in its development.

The Saxon King Alfred encouraged the arts and culture. The chief debt owed to him by English literature is for his translations of and commentaries on Latin works.

Art, culture and literature flowered during the Elizabethan age, during the reign of Elizabeth 1; it was the period of English domination of the oceans.

It was at this time that William Shakespeare lived.

The empire, which was very powerful under Queen Victoria, saw another cultural and artistic hey-day as a result of industrialization and the expansion of international trade.

But German air raids caused much damage in the First World War and then during the Second World War. The madness of the wars briefly interrupted the development of culture.

Immigrants who have arrived from all parts of the Commonwealth since 1945 have not only created a mixture of nations, but have also brought their cultures and habits with them.

Monuments and traces of past greatness are everywhere. There are buildings of all styles and periods. A great number of museums and galleries display precious and interesting finds from all parts of the world and from all stages in the development of nature, man and art.

London is one of the leading world centers for music, drama, opera and dance. Festivals held in towns and cities throughout the country attract much interest. Many British playwrights, composers, sculptors, painters, writers, actors, singers and dancers are known all over the world.

The British Council promotes knowledge of British culture and literature overseas. It organizes British participation in international exhibitions and encourages professional interchange in all cultural fields between Britain and other countries.

### **Westminster Abbey**

*History • Architecture • The Chapel of Henry VII • Tombs and Memorials • Poets' Comer • Memorials of Warriors*

It is safe to say that the three most famous buildings in England are Westminster Abbey, the Tower of London and St. Paul's Cathedral.

Westminster Abbey is a fine Gothic building, which stands opposite the Houses of Parliament. It is the work of many hands and different ages. The oldest part of the building dates from the eighth century. It was a monastery—the West Minster. In the 11th century Edward the Confessor after years spent in France founded a great Norman Abbey. In 200 years Henry III decided to pull down the Norman Abbey and build a more beautiful one after the style then prevailing in France. Since then the Abbey remains the most French of all English Gothic churches, higher than any other English church (103 feet) and much narrower. The towers were built in 1735-1740. One of the greater glories of the Abbey is the Chapel of Henry VII, with its delicate fan-vaulting.

The Chapel is of stone and glass, so wonderfully cut and sculptured that it seems unreal. It contains an interesting collection of swords and standards of the 'Knights of the Bath'. The Abbey is famous for its stained glass'.

Since the far-off time of William the Conqueror Westminster Abbey has been the crowning place of the kings and queens of England. The Abbey is sometimes compared with a mausoleum, because there are tombs and memorials of almost all English monarchs, many statesmen, famous scientists, writers and musicians.

If you go past the magnificent tombstones of kings and queens, some made of gold and precious stones, past the gold-and-silver banners of the Order of the Garter, which are hanging from the ceiling, you will come to Poets' Comer. There many of the greatest writers are buried: Geoffrey Chaucer, Samuel Johnson', Charles Dickens, Alfred Tennyson, Thomas Hardy and Rudyard Kipling. Here too, though these writers are not buried in Westminster Abbey, are memorials to William Shakespeare and John Milton, Burns and Byron, Walter Scott, William Makepeace Thackeray and the great American poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

Here in the Abbey there is also the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior, a symbol of the nation's grief. The inscription on the tomb reads: "Beneath this stone rests the body of a British Warrior unknown by name or rank brought from France to lie among the most illustrious of the land..."

In the Royal Air Force Chapel there is a monument to those who died during the Battle of Britain, the famous and decisive air battle over the territory of Britain in the Second World War.

### **St. Paul's Cathedral**

*History of Wren's Creation • What It Looks Like • The Interior • The Whispering Gallery • The Chapel of King's College in Cambridge*

St. Paul's Cathedral is the work of the famous architect Sir Christopher Wren. It is

said to be one of the finest pieces of architecture in Europe. Work on Wren's masterpiece began in 1675 after a Norman church, old St. Paul's, was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666. For 35 years the building of St. Paul's Cathedral went on, and Wren was an old man before it was finished.

From far away you can see the huge dome with a golden ball and cross on the top. The interior of the Cathedral is very beautiful. It is full of monuments. The most important, perhaps, is the one dedicated to the Duke of Wellington. After looking round you can climb 263 steps to the Whispering Gallery, which runs round the dome. It is called so, because if someone whispers close to the wall on one side, a person with his ear close to the wall on the other side can hear what is said. But if you want to reach the foot of the ball, you have to climb 637 steps.

As for Christopher Wren, who is now known as 'the architect of London', he found his fame only after his death. He was buried in the Cathedral. Buried here are Nelson, Wellington and Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Those who are interested in English architecture can study all the architectural styles of the past 500 or 600 years in Cambridge. The Chapel of King's College is the most beautiful building in Cambridge and one of the greatest Gothic buildings in Europe. It is built in the Perpendicular style. Its foundation stone was laid in 1446, but it was completed sixty-nine years later. The interior of the Chapel is a single lofty aisle and the stonework of the walls is like lace. The Chapel has a wonderful fanvaulting which is typical of the churches of that time. We admire the skill of the architects and craftsmen who created all these wonderful buildings.

### **The Tower of London**

*The Tower's Cruel Past • The Ravens • The White Tower • Beefeaters • The Ceremony of the Keys • The Museum of Arms and Armour*

The Tower on the north bank of the Thames is one of the most ancient buildings of London. It was founded in the 11th century by William the Conqueror. But each monarch left some kind of personal mark on it. For many centuries the Tower has been a fortress, a palace, a prison and royal treasury. It is now a museum of arms and armour, and as one of the strongest fortresses in Britain, it has the Crown Jewels.

The gray stones of the Tower could tell terrible stories of violence and injustice. Many sad and cruel events took place within the walls of the Tower. It was here that Thomas More, the great humanist, was falsely accused and executed. Among famous prisoners executed at the Tower were Henry VIII's wives Ann Boleyn and Catherine Howard.

When Queen Elizabeth was a princess, she was sent to the Tower by Mary Tudor ("Bloody Mary") and kept prisoner for some time.

The ravens whose forefathers used to find food in the Tower still live here as part of its history. There is a legend that if the ravens disappear the Tower will fall. That is why the birds are carefully guarded.

The White Tower was built by William the Conqueror to protect and control the City of London. It is the oldest and the most important building, surrounded by other towers, which all have different names.

The Tower is guarded by the Yeomen Warders, popularly called 'Beefeaters'.

There are two letters, E. R., on the front of their tunics. They stand for the Queen's name Elizabeth Regina. The uniform is as it used to be in Tudor times.

Their everyday uniform is black and red, but on state occasions they wear a ceremonial dress: fine red state uniforms with the golden and black stripes and the wide lacc-collar, which were in fashion in the 16th century.

Every night at 10 p.m. at the Tower of London the Ceremony of the Keys or locking up of the Tower for the night takes place. It goes back to the Middle Ages. Five minutes before the hour the Headwarder comes out with a bunch of keys and an old lantern. He goes to the guardhouse and cries: "Escort for the keys". Then he closes the three gates and goes to the sentry, who calls: "Halt, who comes there?" The Headwarder replies: "The Keys". "Whose Keys?" demands the sentry. "Queen Elizabeth's Keys", comes the answer. "Advance Queen Elizabeth's Keys. All's well". The keys are finally carried to the Queen's House where they are safe for the night. After the ceremony everyone who approaches the gate must give the password or turn away.

### **Art Galleries**

*The National Gallery • The Tate Gallery • Turner's Paintings • Modern Collection*

If you stand in Trafalgar Square with your back to Nelson's Column, you will see a wide horizontal front in a classical style. It is the National Gallery, it has been in this building since 1838 which was built as the National Gallery to house the collection of Old Masters Paintings (38 paintings) offered to the nation by an English private collector, Sir George Beaumont.

Today the picture galleries of the National Gallery of Art exhibit works of all the European schools of painting which existed between the 13th and 19th centuries. The most famous works among them are "Venus and Cupid" by Diego Velazquez, "Adoration of the Shepherds" by Nicolas Poussin, "A Woman Bathing" by Harmensz van Rijn Rembrandt, "Lord Heathfield" by Joshua Reynolds, "Mrs Siddons" by Thomas Gainsborough and many others.

In 1897 the Tate Gallery was opened to house the more modern British paintings. Most of the National Gallery collection of British paintings were transferred to the Tate, and only a small collection of a few masterpieces is now exhibited at Trafalgar Square. Thus, the Tate Gallery exhibits a number of interesting collections of British and foreign modern painting and also modern sculpture.

The collection of Turner's paintings at the Tate includes about 300 oils and 19,000 water-colours and drawings. He was the most traditional artist of his time as well as the most original: traditional in his devotion to the Old Masters and original in his creation of new styles. It is sometimes said that he prepared the way for the Impressionists.

The modern collection includes the paintings of Henri Matisse and Pablo Picasso, Marc Chagall and Salvador Dali, Francis Bacon and Graham Sutherland, Peter Blake and Richard Hamilton, the chief pioneers of pop art in Great Britain. Henry Moore is a famous British sculptor whose works are exhibited at the Tate too. One of the sculptor's masterpieces – the "Reclining Figure" – is at the Headquarters of UNESCO in Paris

# USA

## Ex. 1. Read the text and answer the questions:

### Geography

The vast and varied expanse of the United States of America stretches from the heavily industrialized, metropolitan Atlantic seaboard, across the rich flat farms of the central plains, over the majestic Rocky Mountains to the fertile, densely populated of Hawaii.

west coast, then halfway across the Pacific to the semi-tropical island state

Airlines service 854 cities throughout the country. A flight from New York to San Francisco takes five-and-a-half hours. Train service is also available: The most frequent service is between Washington, D.C., New York and Boston in the East; St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee in the Midwest; and San Diego, Los Angeles and San Francisco in the West. A coast-to-coast trip by train takes three days. The major means of intercity transportation is by automobile.

America is a land of physical contrasts, including the weather. The southern parts of Florida, Texas, California, and the entire state of Hawaii, have warm temperatures year round; most of the United States is in the temperate zone with four distinct seasons and varying numbers of hot and cold days each season, while the northern states and Alaska have extremely cold winters.

The United States is also a land of beautiful rivers and lakes. The northern state of Minnesota, for example, is known as the land of 10,000 lakes. The broad Mississippi River system, of great historic and economic importance to the U.S., runs 5,969 kilometers from Canada into the Gulf of Mexico – the world's third longest river after the Nile and the Amazon. A canal south of Chicago joins one of the tributaries of the Mississippi to the five Great Lakes – making it the world's largest inland water transportation route and the biggest body of fresh water in the world. The St. Lawrence Seaway, which the U.S. shares with Canada, connects the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean allowing seagoing vessels to travel 3,861 kilometers inland, as far as Duluth, Minnesota, during the spring, summer and fall shipping season.

America's early settlers were attracted by the fertile land along the Atlantic coast in the southeast, and inland beyond the eastern Appalachian mountains. As America expanded westward, so did its farmers and ranchers cultivating the grasslands of the Great Plains and finally the fertile valleys of the Pacific Coast. American farmers plant spring wheat on the cold western plains: raise corn, wheat and fine beef cattle in the Midwest, and rice in the damp heat of Louisiana. Florida and California are famous for their vegetable and fruit production, and the cool, rainy northwestern states are known for apples, pears, berries and vegetables.

Underground, a wealth of minerals provides a solid base for American industry. History has glamorized the gold rushes of California and Alaska and the silver finds in Nevada. Yet America's yearly production of gold (\$742,500,000) is far exceeded by the value of its petroleum, natural gas, clays, phosphates, lead and iron, even its output of sand, cement and stone for construction. Production value of crude oil alone is about \$84 thousand million annually, pumped from petroleum reserves that range from the

Gulf of Mexico to Alaska's North Slope.

**Ex. 2. Answer the questions:**

1. How vast is the US of America?
2. How many cities do American airlines service?
3. How many lakes are there in the USA?
4. What does the St. Lawrence Seaway connect?
5. What were the America's early settlers attracted by?
6. What is production value of crude oil in the USA?

**Ex. 3. Give Ukrainian equivalents to the following English word combinations:**

Densely populated coast; a coast-to-coast tnp; the major means of intercity transportation; the temperate zone; inland water transportation route; shipping season; to plant crops; to raise com; to be famous for; production value; the vast and varied expanse of; a land of physical contrasts; airlines service, seagoing vessels, gold rush.

**Ex. 4. Give English equivalents to the following word combinations:**

- густо заселене узбережжя;
- центральні рівнини;
- цілий рік;
- золота лихоманка;
- морські суди;
- простиратися від... до;
- вирощувати пшеницю;
- випуск цементу, газу, глини, бензину;
- запаси нафти.

**Ex. 5. Read the text and do the exercises:**

**The founding of the United States of America**

**I**

A little less than 500 years ago, North America was a vast wilderness inhabited by Indians who, perhaps 20,000 years earlier, travelled across a land bridge from Asia to America where the Bering Strait is today. Icelandic Viking Leif Ericson sailed to America around the year 1000. Then in 1492, Christopher Columbus discovered a "New World". For the next 100 years, English, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch and French explorers sailed forth looking for the New World for gold and riches, for honor and glory.

But the North American wilderness yielded little glory and less gold so most explorers did not stay.

In 1607 a daring band of English settlers built the first permanent village, which they called Jamestown in commemoration of their charter from King James I of England. Bleak, hard and lonely as life was in this wilderness, more and more people began to make the difficult ocean journey and immigrants soon founded colonies all along the Atlantic Coast from Massachusetts to Georgia.

Adventurers and rogues, religious believers and practical builders – all came.

Over time, settlers from many other nations joined the English in America.

By 1733 European settlers occupied 13 colonies along the Atlantic Coast. The French controlled Canada, Louisiana and the entire watershed of the Mississippi River. A series of conflicts between the British and the French culminated in the French and Indian War (1754-1763) in which Britain with its American colonial allies emerged victorious.

## II

In the following years, the British started imposing new taxes on sugar, coffee, textiles and other imported goods. Under the Quartering Act, the British required the colonists to house and feed British soldiers; under the Stamp Act, they issued special tax stamps to be attached to all newspapers, pamphlets, legal documents and licenses.

These measures seemed quite fair to British politicians who had spent the large sums of money to defend their American colonies during the French and Indian War. But the Americans feared that new taxes would make trading difficult, and that British troops stationed in the colonies might be used to crush civil liberties which the colonists had heretofore enjoyed. Speaking as freedom Englishmen, colonial Americans insisted that they could be taxed only by their own colonial assemblies:

"No taxation without representation" was their rallying cry. Parliament heeded their protests and repealed the Stamp Act; however it enforced the Quartering Act, enacted taxes on tea and other goods and sent customs officers to Boston to collect these tariffs. When the colonists refused to obey, the British sent soldiers to Boston.

## III

Soon all British taxes were removed except for a tax, on tea. In protest, on December 16, 1773, a group, of Americans disguised" as Indians boarded British merchant ships and tossed 342 crates of tea into Boston Harbor. Parliament responded to the "Boston Tea Party" with the "Coercive" or "Intolerable Acts". The independence of the Massachusetts colonial government was sharply curtailed and the port of Boston was closed to shipping. Instead of isolating Massachusetts, the Coercive Acts helped to unite moderates among the colonist.

Opposed to what was perceived as British oppression, colonial leaders held the first Continental Congress in 1774 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The leaders urged Americans to disobey the Coercive Acts and to boycott British trade. Colonists began to organize militias and to collect and store weapons and ammunition. On April 19, 1775, 700 British soldiers left Boston, determined to capture a colonial arms depot at Concord and forestall a' colonial rebellion. At the village of Lexington they confronted 70 colonial militiamen. Someone – no one knows who – fired a shot and the American War of Independence began.

In May 1775, a second Continental Congress met in Philadelphia and began to assume the function of a national government. It founded a Continental army and navy under the command of George Washington, printed paper money and opened diplomatic contacts with foreign powers. On July 2, 1776, the Congress finally resolved "that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be free and independent states". Thomas Jefferson of Virginia drafted a Declaration of Independence, which the

Congress adopted on July 4, 1776.

The Declaration presented a public defense of the American Revolution, including a lengthy list of grievances against the British king, George III. It explained the philosophy behind the revolution – that men have a natural right to "Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness"; that governments can rule only with "the consent of the governed"; that any government may be dissolved when it fails to protect the rights of the people.

At first the war went badly for the Americans. The British captured New York City in September 1766 and Philadelphia a year later. The tide turned in October 1777, when the British army surrendered at Saratoga, in northern New York. Encouraged by that victory France seized an opportunity to humble Britain her traditional enemy. A Franco-American alliance was signed in February 1778. Although American troops generally fought well with few provisions and little training, they might have lost the war if they had not received aid from the French Treasury and the powerful French navy.

After 1778 the fighting shifted largely to the South. In 1781, 8,000 British troops under Lord Cornwallis were surrounded at Yorktown, Virginia by a French fleet and a combined French-American army under George Washington's command. Cornwallis surrendered, and soon afterward the British government asked for peace. The Treaty of Paris signed in September 1783, recognized the independence of the United States and granted the new nation all the territory north of Florida, south of Canada and east of the Mississippi River.

The colonies were now free but they had not yet forged a united nation. The first national constitution, the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union, had been adopted by the Continental Congress in 1777, but was not ratified by the states until 1781. Moreover under the Articles, the crucial powers of regulating commerce and levying taxes – indeed the power to make laws – remained with the states. In fact the Articles of Confederation declared that "each State retains its sovereignty". The federal government could declare war and peace, make foreign treaties and coin and borrow money — but only with the consent of two-thirds of the states. And the Articles provided no method of enforcement.

#### IV

By 1787 it was widely believed that the superficial unity imposed by the Articles of Confederation would disintegrate. The Congress had difficulty negotiating international commerce because any one state could render a treaty ineffectual. The states themselves were constantly involved in commercial or territorial disputes. Small farmers throughout the country, in debt and pressed for payment by merchants, petitioned state legislatures for paper money. When the Massachusetts legislature refused debt ridden farmers organized a revolt in 1786-1787 known as Shay's Rebellion.

In May 1787, 55 of the most highly regarded American leaders including George Washington, Benjamin Franklin and James Madison opened a Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania that had been called specifically for revising the Articles of Confederation. But the delegates boldly decided to throw the Articles

out and instead began drafting a new constitution. The meeting, which went on for four long months and is sometimes called "the second American revolution", resulted in the Constitution of the United States. This Constitution established not merely a league of independent states but a strong central government that exercises authority directly over all the citizens of the nation.

The framers of the Constitution sought to reconcile their belief in democracy with their concern about the possible abuses of a centralized government. The solution was to divide the powers of the federal government by function. The Constitution establishes separate executive, legislative and judicial branches of government and requires that a "balance of power" be maintained among them. Under this principle each branch is provided independent means to exercise checks on the activities of the others, thus guaranteeing that no branch can gain dictatorial authority over the government. In addition, even under this strong central government, states retain considerable power. Each state for example, has the right to educate children and young people, build highways and maintain order within its borders. Moreover the ratification of an amendment to the Constitution requires approval by three-fourths of the state legislatures or state conventions.

## V

The Constitution was accepted in 1788, but only after much bitter debate. Many Americans feared that a powerful central government would trample on the liberties of the people, and 10 amendments guaranteeing these liberties – the Bill of Rights – were added to the Constitution in 1791. The Bill of Rights ensures freedom of religion, a free press, free speech, protection against illegal searches, the right, to a fair trial by jury and protection against "cruel and unusual punishments". Nor were liberties limited to those specified: The ninth amendment holds that "enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people". The addition to the Constitution of the Bill of Rights thus strikes a balance between the need for a strong efficient central authority and the need to ensure individual liberties.

Since the Bill of Rights was adopted, 16 other amendments have been added to the Constitution. The 14th amendment which bars states from denying "any person" either "due process" or "equal protection" of law is in many ways an extension of the fundamental civil liberties provided by the Bill of Rights. Simply put, it guarantees that all persons in the nation have equal rights. Other key amendments include: the 13th, barring slavery; the 15th prohibiting states from interfering with the right to vote; and the 19th giving women the right to vote.

The framers of the Constitution created an enduring document. The Constitution was formulated in a way that allows it to evolve and change as the nation itself has grown and developed. Today, more than 200 years after it was written the Constitution remains vital, alive and at the center of American political ideals and practices.

### **Ex. 6. Read the sentences below and say if the statements are true or false:**

1. The Constitution was accepted in 1788.
2. The 15th amendment bars slavery.

3. In the 18th century Britain did not impose new taxes.
4. By 1733 European settlers occupied 13 colonies along the Atlantic coast.

**Ex. 7. How well have you read? Can you answer the following questions?**

1. When did the Icelandic Vikings with Leif Ericson at the head sail to America?
2. When was the first permanent village built in North America? Why?
3. What new taxes were imposed by the British?
4. When did the British send soldiers to Boston?
5. When was the Declaration of Independence adopted by the Congress?
6. What rights were proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence?
7. What laid the foundation for the first national Constitution?
8. Why did the Congress have difficulty negotiating international commerce?
9. Who opened the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia?
10. What did the second American revolution result in?
11. What did the Constitution establish?
12. When was the Constitution accepted?
13. Why was the Bill of Rights added to the Constitution in 1791?
14. How many amendments have been added to the Constitution since the Bill of Rights was adopted?

**Ex. 8. Give Ukrainian equivalents to the following word combinations:**

Dutch explorers; religious and political freedom; permanent village; in commemoration of; to found colonies; European settlers; to defend colonies; Franco–American alliance; under smb's command; ask for peace; to grant the territories; under the Articles; to make laws; to be involved in; paper money; Constitutional Convention; branches of government; to gain dictatorial authority; to maintain order; to accept the Constitution, equal rights; to remain vital; to impose taxes

**Ex. 9. Give English equivalents to the following word combinations:**

- «Новий світ»;
- шукати золото та славу;
- сміливі англійські поселенці;
- заснувати колонію;
- програти війну;
- вийти переможцем;
- колоніальні союзники;
- юридичні документи;
- британські війська;
- громадянські свободи;
- ліга незалежних країн;
- ратифікація поправки;
- право голосу;
- згідно принципам.

**Ex. 10. Read the text and do the exercises:**

**Political system**

The nation's capital, Washington, D. C., with more than 3, 4 million people is the largest metropolitan area in the country. Laid out by the French architect Pierre L'Enfant in the late 18th century, it was the world's first city especially planned as a center of government.

The city of Washington, in the District of Columbia along the Potomac River, is the capital of a federal union of 50 states. When the United States declared its independence from Great Britain on July 4, 1776 (now celebrated as a national holiday), there were 13 original states – each one sovereign, each wanting to control its own affairs. The states tried to keep their sovereignty and independence within a loose confederation, but their attempt proved ineffectual. Therefore, in 1789, they adopted a new Constitution establishing a federal union under a strong central government.

The original 13 states were grouped along the Atlantic Coast. As the frontier moved westward, large areas of what is now the continental United States were added by purchase, treaty and annexation. As each state was settled, governments were first organized as territories and later entered the Union as states when their territorial legislatures petitioned the Congress for admission. There are now 50 states. Alaska and Hawaii, the last states to enter the Union, did so in 1959.

Under the Constitution, the states delegated many of their sovereign powers to this central government in Washington. But they kept many important powers for themselves. Each of the 50 states, for example, retains the right to run its own public school system, to decide on the qualifications of its voters to license its doctors and other professionals, to provide police protection for its citizens and to maintain its roads.

In actual practice, and in line with the American tradition of keeping government as close to the people as possible, the states delegate many of these powers to their political subdivisions—counties, cities, towns and villages. Thus, at the lowest political level, residents of small American communities elect village trustees to run their police and fire departments, and elect a board of education to run their schools. On the county level, voters elect executives who are responsible for roads, parks, libraries, sewage and other services and elect or appoint judges for the courts. The citizens of each state also elect a governor and members of the state legislature.

In addition to the 50 states and the District of Columbia, citizens of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, the Virgin Islands and American Samoa vote in federal elections. United States possessions include the Pacific Islands of Wake, Midway, Jarvis, Kingman Reef. The United States administers the Republic of Palau under United Nations auspices. Two entities, The Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands, have become sovereign self-governing states in free association with the United States.

Under the Constitution, the federal government is divided into three branches, each chosen in a different manner, each able to check and balance the others.

The Executive Branch is headed by the President, who, together with the Vice President, is chosen in nationwide elections every four years (in every year divisible by four). The elective process for a U.S. President is unique. Americans vote for slates of presidential electors equal to the number of Senators and Representatives each state has in Congress (a total of 535 persons). The candidate with the highest number of

votes in each state wins all the electoral votes of that state. The presidential candidate needs 270 electoral votes to be elected; if no candidate has a majority, the House of Representatives makes the decision. (In all other state and local elections, voters cast their votes directly for the candidate or referendum on that particular ballot). Any natural born American who is 35 years old or older may be elected to this office. The President proposes bills to Congress, enforces federal laws, serves as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces and with the approval of the Senate, makes treaties and appoints federal judges, ambassadors and other members of the Executive Departments (the Departments of State, Defense, Commerce, Justice, etc.). Each Cabinet head holds the title of Secretary and together they form a council called the Cabinet.

The Vice President, elected from the same political party as the President, acts as chairman of the Senate, and in the event of the death or disability of the President, assumes the Presidency for the balance of his term.

The Legislative Branch is made up of two houses: the Senate and the House of Representatives. The 435 seats in the House of Representatives are allocated on the basis of population, although every state has at least one representative. Each state elects two members of the 100-member Senate; a Senator's term of office is six years.

Both houses must approve a bill for it to become law, but the President may veto or refuse to sign it. If so, Congress reconsiders the bill. If two-thirds of the members of both houses then approve it, the bill becomes law even without the President's signature.

The Judicial Branch is made up of Federal District Courts (at least one in every state), 11 Federal Courts of Appeals and, at the top, the Supreme Court. Federal judges are appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate; to minimize political influences, their appointments are for life. Federal courts decide cases involving federal law, conflicts between citizens of different states. An American who feels he has been convicted under an unjust law may appeal his case all the way to the Supreme Court, which may rule that the law is unconstitutional. The law then becomes void.

In order to amend the Constitution, Congress must pass the proposed amendment by a two-thirds majority vote in each house, and three-fourths of the states must concur. In more than 195 years, the Constitution has been amended 26 times. The first 10 Amendments – the Bill of Rights – guarantee individual liberties: freedom of speech, religion and assembly, the right to a fair trial, the security of one's home. Later amendments chronicle America's struggle for equality and justice for all of its people. These amendments abolish slavery, prohibit any denial of rights because of race, grant the vote to women and to citizens of the District of Columbia, and allow citizens to vote at age 18.

**Ex. 11. How well have you read? Can you answer the following questions?**

1. What is the population of Washington, D.C.?
2. Who laid Washington out?
3. Where is the city of Washington located?
4. When did the USA declare its independence?
5. What right does each of the states retain?

6. How do the states delegate the powers to their political subdivision?
7. What are the branches of the federal government?
8. What are their functions?
9. How many times was the US Constitution amended?

**Ex. 12. Read the sentences below and say if the statements are true or false:**

1. The population of Washington. D.C. is over 5 million.
2. The city of Washington is the capital of 50 federal states.
3. Under the Constitution the states don't keep any powers for themselves.
4. The Executive Branch is headed by the Vice President.

**Ex. 13. Give Russian equivalents to the following English word combinations and use them in the situations from the text:**

Under the Constitution; sovereign powers; central government; the right to; to decide on the qualification of the voters; to run a public school system; in actual practice; in line with the tradition; American communities; on the county level; to elect executives; to be responsible for; to become sovereign; self-governing states; federal government; the Executive Branch; nationwide elections; the elective process; to win the electoral votes; to cast the vote; natural-born American; to make treaties; to approve a bill; the Judicial Branch; Federal District Courts; Federal Courts of Appeals; Supreme Court; to amend the Constitution; to abolish slavery; denial of rights; to grant the vote to women.

**Ex. 14. Give English equivalents to the following word combinations:**

- центральний уряд;
- Верховний суд;
- Президентські вибори;
- політичне життя країни;
- вибирати віце-президента;
- висунути кандидата на посаду президента;
- федеральний уряд;
- мати широкі повноваження;
- система "первинних виборів" ;
- балотуватися в Конгрес;
- двопалатний парламент;
- ценз осілості, віку;
- надавати виборні права жінкам;
- ухвалити законопроект;
- поправки до конституції;
- стати незалежним;
- наложити вето на;
- рішення Конгресу.

**Ex. 15. Read the text and do the exercises:**

**BLACK AMERICA  
JAMESTOWN BEGINNING**

The history of blacks in North America began in August 1619, when a small Dutch warship sailed up the James River to the young English colony of Jamestown, Virginia.

The Dutch ship had captured a Spanish ship in the Caribbean Sea carrying black men and women to Spanish colonies in South America. At that time, the Jamestown colony was only 12 years old, and the colonists were short of everything— especially workers to help clear and till the land, and build houses. So the Jamestown settlers welcomed the blacks as a source of free labor.

The 20 blacks landed from the Dutch ship were viewed as indentured servants. They worked at Jamestown, clearing fields, planting crops, making roads and building houses. Near the end of the 17th century, the demand for black labor on the large plantations of Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas was great. To satisfy this demand, special ships were built to transport captive blacks directly from the west

coast of Africa to the slave markets of North America. During the 18th century the slave trade boomed.

During the late 1600s and early 1700s, slavery existed in practically all the North American colonies. While most black slaves were held on large farms and plantations it wasn't unusual for small farmers and tradespeople to own slaves. By the mid – 1700s many small farmers and tradespeople had mixed feelings about slavery. They wanted cost-free labor, but they were uncomfortable with the idea of owning another person. This was in conflict with the growing revolutionary idea that all men are created equal.

The plantation economy was based on the large scale production of cash crops, such as tobacco and cotton, through the use of very cheap labor. The farmland of entire regions – much of Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia – became linked to that economy. It was felt that any change in the institution of slavery could cause the economic and social collapse of those regions. This fear caused a number of people to contradict their own ideals of freedom, equality and the rights of man.

During the 1770s and '80s the American colonists fought for independence from Britain. They called for self-determination, democracy, equality and recognition of the natural rights of man. Yet many outspoken advocates of American freedom – including Patrick Henry, George Washington and Thomas Jefferson — lived within a system of slavery. While they sometimes wrote against slavery, the system of slavery was firmly entrenched. Other colonists said that while they personally deplored slavery they had to accept it as an economic necessity. Others argued that blacks were secure and happy as slaves. The idea was even put forward by some that black slaves were not fully human beings.

All these attempts to justify slavery in a land where personal freedom was highly valued created a barrier between black and white communities.

Over the years, several black men and women achieved fame and fortune in the arts, sciences, religion and commerce. Some had high standing in colonial society.

From those positions they campaigned for freedom and dignity for all blacks.

Many names stand out. One was Benjamin Banneker (1731– 1806) who gained fame as an astronomer, mathematician, author and inventor. He also helped design the city of Washington, D.C. Banneker, who had always been free, could have enjoyed his prestige and wealth without conflict. But he wrote and spoke out against slavery until

the day he died.

Paul Cuffe (1759-1817) was one of 10 children of a former slave. Growing up free, but poor, in Massachusetts, Cuffe gradually gained wealth through farming and shipping. By 1800, he was one of the wealthiest men in Massachusetts. But he used most of his wealth to help others.

Cuffe worked hard to end slavery. He helped to free many individual slaves. But as he saw that many free blacks ended up in conditions of inequality, poverty and frequent humiliation, he concluded that freedom alone was not enough. In Cuffe's opinion the answer was in Africa, the continent of their ancestors.

**Ex. 16. How well have you read? Can you answer the following questions?**

1. How did the story of the blacks in North America begin?
2. Why was the demand for black labor great?
3. What was the plantation economy based on?
4. What was not enough to end slavery?
5. Why were the blacks brought from Africa to North America in the 17th century?
6. Why did the white people have mixed feelings about slavery?
7. What was the main paradox of the 1770s and 80s in North America?
8. What were the arguments pro and against slavery?
9. What was B. Banner famous for?
10. What is Paul Cuffe famous for?
11. Where could the blacks be free according to P. Cuffe?

**Ex. 17. Give Russian equivalents to the following English word combinations:**

The history of blacks; a Dutch warship; English colony; to be short of everything; to clear the land; a source of free labor; indentured servants; on the plantations; to satisfy the demand; captive blacks; the slave trade; the plantation economy; institution of slavery; to fight for independence; self-determination; to be firmly entrenched; economic necessity; to put forward the idea of; colonial society; American establishment; the continent of the ancestors.

**Ex. 18. Give English equivalents to the following word combinations:**

- військовий корабель;
- нова колонія;
- захопити корабель;
- розчищати та обробляти землю;
- безплатна праця;
- рівність людей;
- інститут рабства;
- боротися за незалежність;
- видатні захисники свободи;
- прийняти як економічну необхідність;
- особиста свобода;
- континент предків;
- померти в приниженій

## **Ex. 19. Read the text and do the exercises:**

### **Black America Escape to the north**

From the first days of slavery in America, there were escape attempts. In colonial times, runaway slaves often took refuge in swamps, forests, mountains, and among Indian tribes. Then, starting with Pennsylvania in 1780, several northern states abolished slavery. So fugitive slaves frequently sought refuge in those "free" states. To stop that, the Congress passed the Fugitive Slave Law of 1793. This law required the authorities of all states and territories to arrest and return fugitive slaves. It also led to "bounty hunting".

Slave owners offered bounties (rewards) for the return of runaways. Not only did this tempt people along the way to capture fugitive slaves, it also created a group of professional "bounty hunters". These hunters pursued fugitives across state borders in the hope of collecting rewards.

During the early 1800s the men and women who tried to escape from slavery were usually alone and unaided. Their attempts often ended in recapture or death. Then, starting in the 1830s, people opposed to slavery provided money, food and hiding places for fugitives. Escape routes were mapped out, and word of them spread through the slave quarters of plantations.

Since railroading was very popular at the time, the system of escape routes became known as the "underground railroad". Hiding places were called "depots". People providing money were called "stock-holders". And guides who led fugitives along the escape routes were called "conductors".

Many of the "conductors" were free blacks of former slaves. They often plunged deep into slave states to contact escapees. This was dangerous. If captured, former slaves went back to slavery. But free black "conductors" were also likely to end up in slavery ... or death. Gunfights between bounty hunters and armed "conductors" increased as the number of escapees from slavery sharply increased.

' To blunt the work of the "underground railroad", a tougher Fugitive Slave Law was passed by Congress in 1850. The 1850 law called for "severe penalties to be imposed on anyone assisting Negroes to escape from bondage". It also authorized federal marshals to "command all good citizens to aid in the capture of fugitives". As a result, bounty hunters were appointed as marshals in slave states. Then, with the full backing of the law, they were able to prowl the free states in search of fugitive slaves. This did not stop the "underground railroad conductors". It just made their work harder.

The most famous of the underground conductors was a young woman named Harriet Tubman (1821-1913). In 1849, she escaped from slavery in Maryland. She made her way to Philadelphia and there joined the ranks of the "underground railroad". Over the next 10 years, Harriet Tubman made 19 trips into slave states and led more than 300 men, women and children to freedom. On early trips, Harriet Tubman led the fugitives to such northern cities as New York and Philadelphia. But the 1850 law made those cities unsafe. So Tubman decided to lead the people in her care all the way to Canada, where they would be beyond the reach of lawmen and bounty hunters.

## **Ex. 20. How well have you read? Can you answer the following questions?**

1. When was slavery abolished in Northern States?
2. Where did the fugitive slaves seek refuge?
3. What did the slave owners offer for the return of the runaways?
4. What did most of the early escape attempts end in?
5. How was the system of escape routes called?
6. What did the bounty hunters do?
7. What did the "conductors" do?
8. How did the Government blunt the work of the "underground railroad"?
9. What is Harriet Tubmen famous for?

**Ex. 21. Give Russian equivalents to the following English word combinations and use them in the situations from the text:**

In colonial times; escape attempts; to take refuge in; to plunge deep into smth; to be popular; to go back to; to make one's way to; fugitive slaves; as a result; "bounty hunting"; pursue fugitives; escape routes; "underground railroad"; hiding places; to contact escapees; bounty hunters; armed "conductors"; to pass the law; on early trips; lawmen.

**Ex. 22. Give English equivalents to the following word combinations:**

- спроба втекти з плантації;
- знайти притулок в лісі;
- збіглий раб;
- полювання на збіглих рабів;
- отримати нагороду;
- підземна залізна колія;
- повернутися до рабства;
- перестрілка;
- жорстке покарання;
- повна підтримка закону;
- рабоволодіння;
- провідник.

**Ex. 23. Read the text and do the exercises:**

**Black America  
The end of slavery**

Emancipation or the ending of slavery didn't happen in a single day. It was a process that took about four years. The process began in April 1861 with the outbreak of the American Civil War between free states of the North and slave states of the South. During the war, wherever the Union or Northern Army gained control, slavery, for all practical purposes, was ended. It's estimated that half-a-million slaves escaped to Union-controlled areas.

The next big step in the process took place on January 1, 1863. President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, declaring that slaves in states, or portions of states, at war against the United States were free. Few slaves were freed, however, since most lived in the rebellious South. Nevertheless, the

Proclamation was a critical turning point: It increased Northern support by making the end of slavery an objective of the war. Freedom for all slaves came later, in 1865, when the war ended and Congress passed the 13th Amendment, which completely abolished slavery. Another Amendment, the 14th, gave blacks full citizenship rights. For a time, many hoped that blacks and whites could live together in a state of equality and tolerance. That hope didn't last long. Local laws and customs were used to deprive blacks of voting rights. Prejudice increased and discrimination intensified. In most former slave states, a system of racial segregation arose, and blacks had to use separate schools, churches, hospitals, parks, swimming pools, lunchrooms, washrooms, bus sections and theater sections.

In the early years of the 20th century, lynchings – the illegal killing of people for real or imagined crimes – greatly increased. After the First World War, the promise of equality and opportunity in the South for blacks seemed further away than ever. As a result, many blacks moved from the rural South to the great cities of the North. Although northerners did not practice formal segregation, blacks encountered discrimination in jobs and housing.

However, progress did occur during the difficult years from 1919 to 1950. Individual blacks made breakthroughs in education, science, sports, entertainment, business, engineering and most of all in music and the arts. Blacks gained influence in organized labor, industry and government. There were black university presidents and black millionaires.

**Ex. 24. How well have you read? Can you answer the following questions?**

1. How long did Emancipation process last?
2. How did the Emancipation process begin?
3. What was the next big step in this process?
4. What was declared in the Emancipation Proclamation?
5. Why was the Proclamation a critical turning point in the Emancipation process?
6. What Amendments did Congress pass? .
7. Could the blacks enjoy their full citizenship right after Emancipation?
8. What is implied under lynching?
9. How are the blacks treated in the 20th century?

**Ex. 25. Give Ukrainian equivalents to the following word combinations:**

The ending of slavery; the outbreak of the Civil War; to gain control; for practical purposes; to issue the Emancipation Proclamation; to pass the Amendment; to give blacks citizenship rights; to deprive blacks of voting rights; a system of racial segregation; to use separate schools; lynchings increased; to encounter discrimination in jobs; to make breakthrough in education, sports.

**Ex. 26. Give English equivalents to the following word combinations:**

- звільнення рабів;
- скасування рабства;
- громадянська війна;
- для практичних цілей;
- відібрати у негрів право голосу;

- зіткнутися з дискримінацією;
- стан рівності і терплячості;
- заборони посилювалися.

**Ex. 27. Read the text and do the exercises:**

**Great depression**

On October 24, 1929 – "Black Thursday" – a wave of panic selling of stocks swept the New York Stock Exchange. Once started, the collapse of share and other security prices could not be halted. By 1932, thousands of banks and over 100,000 businesses had failed.

The Republican president, Herbert Hoover, in 1932 approved the creation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

But to masses of unemployed workers, Hoover seemed uncaring and unable to help them. In the 1932 election, he was resoundingly defeated by Democrat Franklin D. Roosevelt, who promised "a New Deal for the American People".

Jaunty, optimistic and commanding public speaker, Roosevelt, a former governor of New York State, was able to inspire public confidence as Hoover could not. "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself", Roosevelt stated at his inauguration and he took prompt action to deal with the emergency. Within three months the historic "Hundred Days" – Roosevelt had rushed through Congress a great number of laws to aid the recovery of the economy. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) put young men to work in reforestation and flood control projects. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) aided state and local relief funds, which had been exhausted by the Depression. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA) paid farmers to reduce production, thus raising crop prices. The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) built a network of dams in the Tennessee River area in the southeastern region of the United States to generate electricity, control floods and manufacture fertilizer. And the National Recovery Administration (NRA) regulated "fair competition" among businesses and ensured bargaining rights and minimum wages for workers.

In 1935, the Social Security Act established contributory old-age and survivors' pensions as well as a joint federal state program of unemployment insurance. The Wagner Labor Relations Act banned unfair employer practices and protected the workers' right to collective bargaining.

The Works Progress Administration (WPA) was one of the most effective of the New Deal measures, probably because it was based on the belief, originating with the Puritans and almost universally accepted among later Americans that working for one's livelihood is honorable and dignified, but receiving help which one doesn't earn – "charity" – is demeaning and robs people of their independence and their sense of self worth. Financed by taxes collected by the federal government the WPA created millions of jobs by undertaking the construction of roads, bridges, airports, hospitals, parks and public buildings.

Although the WPA was probably more expensive than a system of handouts, it kept workers on the job, thus preserving their skills and their self-respect. In a series of friendly radio broadcasts "fireside chats" – the president explained his policies to the public.

Roosevelt's New Deal programs did not end the Depression. Although the economy improved as a result of this program of government intervention full recovery was finally brought about by the defense buildup prior to America's entering the Second World War. This buildup, undertaken to aid the allies of the United States in their battle against aggression, absorbed surplus manpower into war industries and the armed forces. But many Americans, young and old, still feel great affection for Franklin D. Roosevelt, the president who remembered "the forgotten men at the bottom of the economic pyramid".

**Ex. 28. How well have you read? Can you answer the following questions?**

1. What happened on October 24, 1929?
2. How many banks and businesses had failed by 1932?
3. Who was President of the USA at that time?
4. What did Roosevelt promise?
5. What was one of the most effective measures of the New Deal?
6. What are the "Hundred Days" noted for?
7. Did Roosevelt's New Deal programs end the Depression?
8. What improved the American economy?

**Ex. 29. Decipher the following abbreviations and give Russian equivalents to them:**

CCC; FERA; AAA; TVA; NRA; WPA; SSA; WLPA.

**Ex. 30. Give Ukrainian equivalents to the following word combinations:**

Selling of stocks; Stock Exchange; security prices; the collapse of shares; to inspire public confidence; to take prompt actions; the recovery of economy; reforestation projects; to raise prices; to reduce production to ensure wages for workers; a right to collective bargaining; universally accepted; to work for one's livelihood; a system of handouts; radio broadcasts; to aid the allies; to absorb surplus manpower; defense buildup.

**Ex. 31. Read the text and do the exercises**

**World War II**

In September 1939, war erupted in Europe. Roosevelt announced that the United States would be neutral, but not indifferent. In September 1940, when Britain was threatened by a German invasion, the United States gave the British 50 overage destroyers in return for naval bases in the western Atlantic. Two weeks later, Congress approved the first peacetime military conscription in American history. By early 1941, Britain could no longer afford to purchase American goods, so Roosevelt persuaded Congress to enact a "lendlease" bill. Through this program the United States eventually "lent" \$ 13.5 thousand million in war supplies to Britain and another \$9 thousand million to the Soviet Union.

In the Far East, Japanese forces had invaded Manchuria (1931), China (1937) and French Indochina (July 1941). Roosevelt responded to this aggression by banning American exports of scrap iron, steel and oil to Japan and by freezing Japanese credits in the United States.

By November 1941, American military planners were preparing for a Japanese assault, but they expected a thrust to the south, toward the oil-rich Dutch East Indies (Indonesia). Instead, on December 7, carrier-based Japanese bombers struck at Pearl Harbor naval base in Hawaii. The surprise attack damaged eight battleships and destroyed almost 200 aircraft. The United States immediately declared war on Japan. Four days later, Japan's allies, Germany and Italy declared war on the United States.

In 1941, Japan possessed a large navy and a greater number of aircraft than could be mobilized by the United States. Prospects for a Japanese military victory depended on Japan's being able to defeat the Americans before the United States could retool its mighty industrial complex to produce military equipment. At this Japan failed and the United States was soon producing huge numbers of ships, aircraft and weaponry.

The United States government took unprecedented measures to mobilize the economy for war, including the enactment of wage and price controls and high income taxes. Gasoline and some foodstuffs were rationed, while production of automobiles, homes and many other consumer goods were virtually halted. Spurred by the fear that Germany might develop a nuclear weapon, the government spent \$2 thousand million on the top-secret Manhattan Project, which produced and tested an atomic bomb in 1945.

American, British and Soviet war planners agreed to concentrate on defeating Germany first. To relieve pressure on the beleaguered Soviet allies, the American Joint Chiefs of Staff recommended an invasion of France as early as 1942, but under pressure from British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, the Allies redirected their efforts toward the Mediterranean. Anglo-American forces landed in North Africa in November 1942 then proceeded to Sicily and the Italian mainland in 1943, liberating Rome on June 4, 1944, after months of bitter fighting. Two days later June 6, "D-Day", Allied troops landed in Normandy in the largest amphibious operation in military history. Paris was liberated on August 24, and by September, American units were across the German border. In December 1944, however, the Germans launched a ferocious assault in the Ardennes region of Belgium. It took a week for the Allies to regroup and a month to counterattack and to force a German withdrawal in what became known as the "Battle of the Bulge". This proved to be the last German offensive of World War II. Finally, on April 25, 1945, the western Allied forces met advancing Soviet troops at the town of Torgau, Germany. The Germans surrendered May 5, 1945.

In the Pacific, Japanese armed forces achieved a series of early victories. By May 1942, they had overrun the Philippines and forced the surrender of 11,500 Americans and Filipinos, who were treated brutally by their captors. In an atmosphere of war hysteria, 110,000 Japanese – Americans living in America's western states were forced into relocation camps. Government officials justified this action as a precaution against sabotage and espionage, but no Japanese – Americans were convicted of any act of disloyalty during the war, and many of them fought bravely in the armed forces.

By May 8, 1942, the Japanese threat to Australia was checked at the Battle of the Coral Sea. In June the main Japanese fleet steaming toward Hawaii was repulsed at the Battle of Midway, with the loss of four aircraft carriers. American cryptographers were adept at breaking Japanese codes so the Allies usually knew the strategy of the J

apanese navy.

Over the next three years, American forces advanced toward Japan by "island-hopping" – capturing some strategic islands in the Pacific and bypassing others. An Allied force under General Joseph W. Stillwell aided the Chinese, and troops under General Douglas MacArthur returned to the Philippines in October 1944. The central Pacific island of Iwo Jima fell to the Americans in March and Okinawa in June 1945. From those two islands, B-29 bombers launched devastating raids against Japanese cities.

American forces now prepared to invade the Japanese home island. In the hope of bringing the war to a swift end, President Harry Truman ordered the use of the atomic bomb against Hiroshima (August 6) and Nagasaki (August 9). Japan agreed to surrender on August 14. Nearly 200,000 civilians died in the nuclear attacks, but military experts agree that the casualties, Japanese and American would have been far greater if the Allies had been forced to invade Japan.

**Ex. 32. How well have you read? Can you answer the following questions?**

1. What did Roosevelt announce in September 1939?
2. Why was a "lend-lease" bill enacted?
3. How many battleships were damaged as a result of the surprise attack?
4. What did the Japanese military victory depend on?
5. What measures were taken by the US government to mobilise economy for war?
6. When did Anglo-American forces land in Africa?
7. When is the "D-Day" observed? What happened on this day?
8. What is the "Battle of the Bulge"-noted for?
9. What victories did Japan achieve by May 1942?
10. Why did the Allies know the strategy of the Japanese navy?
11. Why did President Truman order to use the atomic bomb?

**Ex. 33. Give the Ukrainian equivalents to the following word combinations:**

To possess a large navy and aircraft; to respond to the aggression; to meet advancing Soviet troops; to achieve victories; to take unprecedented measures; nuclear weapon; top-secret project; military planners; to prepare for an assault; to overrun the country; an act of disloyalty; aircraft carriers; devastating raids; to retool an industrial complex; war supplies; a thrust to the South; to advance toward.

**Ex. 34. Memorize the names of the states and their capitals:**

**Supplement: American states and their capitals**

Name		Abbreviation	Capital
English	Russian		
1. Alabama	Алабама	Ala.	Montgomery
2. Alaska	Аляска	Alas.	Juneau
3. Arizona	Аризона	Ariz.	Phoenix
4. Arkansas	Арканзас	Ark.	Little Rock
5. California	Каліфорнія	Calif.	Sacramento
6. Colorado	Колорадо	Colo.	Denver

7. Connecticut	Коннектикут	Conn.	Hartford
8. Delaware	Делавер	Del.	Dover
9. Florida	Флорида	Fla.	Tallahassee
10. Georgia	Джорджия	Ga.	Atlanta
11. Hawaii	Гавайї	—	Honolulu
12. Idaho	Айдахо	Id. or Ida.	Boise
13. Illinois	Іллінойс	Ill.	Springfield
14. Indiana	Індіана	Indiana	Indianapolis
15. Iowa	Айова	Ia.	Des Moines
16. Kansas	Канзас	Kan. or Kans.	Topeka
17. Kentucky	Кентуккі	Ky. or Ken.	Frankfort
18. Louisiana	Луїзіана	La.	Baton Rouge
19. Maine	Мен	Me.	Augusta
20. Maryland	Меріленд	Md.	Annapolis
21. Massachusetts	Массачусетс	Mass.	Boston
22. Michigan	Мічаган	Mich.	Lansing
23. Minnesota	Міннесота	Minn.	St. Paul
24. Mississippi	Міссісіпі	Miss.	Jackson
25. Missouri	Міссурі	Mo.	Jefferson City
26. Montana	Монтана	Mont.	Helena
27. Nebraska	Небраска	Nebr. or Neb.	Lincoln
28. Nevada	Невада	Nev.	Carson City
29. New Hampshire	Нью-Гемпшир	N.H.	Concord
30. New Jersey	Нью-Джерсі	N.J.	Trenton
31. New Mexico	Нью-Мексіко	N.Mex. or N.M.	Santa Fe
32. New York	Нью-Йорк	N.Y.	Albany
33. North Carolina	Північна Кароліна	N.C.	Raleigh
34. North Dakota	Північна Дакота	N.Dak.	Bismarck
35. Ohio	Огайо	—	Columbus
36. Oklahoma	Оклахома	Okla.	Oklahoma City
37. Oregon	Орегон	Oreg. or Ore.	Salem
38. Pennsylvania	Пенсільванія	Pa., Penn, or Penna	Harrisburg
39. Rhode Island	Род-Айленд	R.I.	Providence
40. South Carolina	Південна Кароліна	S.C.	Columbia
41. South Dakota	Південна Дакота	S. Dak.	Pierre
42. Tennessee	Теннессі	Tenn.	Nashville
43. Texas	Техас	Tex.	Austin
44. Utah	Юта	Ut.	Salt Lake City
45. Vermont	Вермонт	Vt.	Montpelier
46. Virginia	Вірджінія	Va.	Richmond
47. Washington	Вашингтон	Wash.	Olympia
48. West Virginia	Західна Вірджінія	W.Va.	Charleston
49. Wisconsin	Вісконсін	Wis. or Wise.	Madison
50. Wyoming	Вайомінг	Wyo. or Wy.	Cheyenne

**Ex. 35. Read and try to memorize some figured you find important.**

**United States of America**

**Area** 9,372,615 sq km/3,618,766 sq ml

**Capital** Washington DC

**Major towns/cities** New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, San Francisco, Washington, Dallas, San Diego, San Antonio, Houston, Boston, Baltimore, Phoenix, Indianapolis, Memphis, Honolulu, San Jose

**Physical features** topography and vegetation from tropical (Hawaii) to arctic (Alaska); mountain ranges parallel with E and W coasts; The Rocky Mountains separate rivers emptying into the Pacific from those flowing into the Gulf of Mexico; Great Lakes in N; rivers include Hudson, Mississippi, Missouri, Colorado, Columbia, Snake, Rio Grande, Ohio

**Territories** the commonwealth of Puerto Rico and Northern Marianas; Guam, the US Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Wake Island, Midway Islands, and Johnston and Sand Islands

**Government**

**Head of state and government** Bill Clinton from 1993

**Political system** liberal democracy

**Administrative divisions** 50 states

**Political parties** Democratic Party, liberal centre; Republican Party, center right

**Armed forces** 1,483,800 (1996)

**Conscription** military service is voluntary

**Death penalty** retained and used for ordinary crimes

**Defense spend** (% GNP) 3.6 (1996)

**Education spend** (% GNP) 5.5 (1993-94)

**Health spend** (% GNP) 6.7 (1994)

**Economy and resources**

**Currency** US dollar

**GDP** (\$ US) 7,341.9 billion (1996)

**Real GDP per capita (PPP)** (\$ US) 27,655 (1996)

**GDP growth rate** 2.8% (1996); 2.6 (1990-95)

**Average annual inflation** 2.9% (1996); 3.2% (1985-1995)

**Unemployment** 5.4% (1996)

**Major trading partners** Canada, Japan, Mexico, EU (principally UK and Germany)

**Resources** coal, copper (world's second-largest producer), iron, bauxite, mercury, silver, gold, nickel, zinc (world's fifth-largest producer), tungsten, uranium, phosphate, petroleum, natural gas, timber

**Industries** machinery, petroleum refining and products, food processing, motor vehicles, pig iron and steel, chemical products, electrical goods, metal products, printing and publishing, fertilizers, cement

**Exports** machinery, motor vehicles, agricultural products and foodstuffs, aircraft, weapons, chemicals, electronics. Principal market: Canada 22% (1996)

**Imports** machinery and transport equipment, crude and partly refined petroleum, office machinery, textiles and clothing. Principal source: Canada 19.8% (1996)

**Arable land** 20.3% (1995)

**Agricultural products** hay, maize, potatoes, wheat, barley, oats, sugar beet, soya beans, citrus and other fruit, cotton, tobacco; livestock (principally cattle, pigs, and poultry)

### **Population and society**

**Population** 269,444,000 (1996 est)

**Population growth rate** 1% (1990-95); 0.8% (2000-05)

**Population density** (per sq km) 29 (1996 est)

**Urban population** (% of total) 76 (1995)

**Age distribution** (% of total population) <15 22%, 15-65 65.6%, >65 12.6% (1995) Ethnic groups approximately three-quarters of the population are of European origin, including 29% who trace their descent from Britain and Ireland, 8% from Germany, 5% from Italy, and 3% each from Scandinavia and Poland; 12% are African-Americans, 8% Hispanic, and 3% Asian and Pacific islander; African-Americans form 30% of the population of the states of the "Deep South", namely Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina; Asians are most concentrated in California

**Language** English, Spanish

**Religion** Christian 86.5% (Roman Catholic 26%, Baptist 19%, Methodist 8%, Lutheran 5%); Jewish 1.8%; Muslim 0.5%; Buddhist and Hindu less than 0.5%.

**Education** (compulsory years) 10 Literacy rate 99% (men); 99% (women) (1995 est)

**Labour force** 51% of population: 2.8% agriculture, 23.8% industry, 73.3% services (1996)

**Life expectancy** 73 (men); 80 (women) (1995-2000)

**Child mortality rate** (under 5, per 1,000 live births) 9 (1996)

**Physicians** 1 per 398 people (1994)

**Hospital beds** 1 per 230 people (1994)

**TV sets** (per 1,000 people) 805 (1995)

**Radios** (per 1,000 people) 2,093 (1995)

### **Transport**

**Airports** international airports: Anchorage, Atlanta (Hartsfield), Baltimore (Baltimore/Washington), Boston (Logan), Chicago (O'Hare), Cincinnati (Northern Kentucky), Cleveland (Hopkins), Dallas/Fort Worth, Denver (Stapleton), Detroit Metropolitan, Honolulu, Houston Intercontinental, Kansas City, Las Vegas (McCarran), Los Angeles, Miami, Minneapolis/St Paul, New Orleans, New York (John F Kennedy, La Guardia, Newark), Orlando, Philadelphia, Phoenix (Sky Harbor), Pittsburgh, Portland, St Louis (Lambert), Salt Lake City, San Diego (Lindbergh Field), San Francisco, Seattle-Tacoma, Tampa, Washington DC (Dulles, National); about 800 domestic airports; total passenger km: 822,152 million (1994)

**Railroads** total length: 225,000 km/139,815 mi; total passenger km: 9,529

million (1994)

**Roads** total road network: 6,420,000 km/3,989,388 mi, of which 60.8% paved (1996 est); passenger cars: 518 per 1,000 people (1996 est)

### **Practical information**

**Visa requirements UK:** visa not required for a stay of up to 90 days

**Embassy in the UK:** 24 Grosvenor Square, London W1A 1AE, Tel: (0171) 499 9000; fax:(0171)629 9124

**British embassy:** 3100 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington DC 20008. Tel: (202) 462 1340; fax: (202) 898 4255

**Chamber of commerce:** 1615 H Street, NW, Washington DC 20062-0001. Tel: (202) 659 6000; fax: (202) 463 5836

**Office hours”:** 09.00-17.30 Mon-Fri

**Banking hours:** variable, but generally 09.00-15.00 Mon-Fri Time difference GMT –5-11

**Chief tourist attractions:** many cities of interest, including New York, with its skyscrapers, Washington DC, with its monuments, Boston, San Francisco, and New Orleans; enormous diversity of geographical features – the Rocky Mountains, the Everglades of Florida, the Grand Canyon; hundreds of national parks, historical parks, and reserves, including Redwood, Yosemite, and Death Valley (all in California); Disneyland (California) and Walt Disney World (Florida)

**Major holidays:** 1 January, 4 July, 12 October (not all states), 11 November, 25 December; variable: Martin Luther King's birthday (January, not all states), George Washington's birthday (February), Memorial (May), Labor (first Mon in September), Columbus (October), Thanksgiving (last Thu in November); much local variation

### **Chronology**

**c. 15,000 BC** First evidence of human occupation in North America.

**1513** Ponce de Leon of Spain explored Florida in search of the Fountain of Youth; Francisco Coronado explored SW region of North America 1540-42.

**1565** Spanish founded St Augustine (Florida), the first permanent European settlement in N America.

**1585** Sir Walter Raleigh tried to establish English colony on Roanoke Island in what he called Virginia.

**1607** English colonists founded Jamestown, Virginia, and began growing tobacco. 1620 The Pilgrim Fathers founded Plymouth Colony (near Cape Cod); other English Puritans followed them to New England.

**1624** Dutch formed colony of New Netherlands; Swedes formed New Sweden 1638; both taken by England 1664.

**17th-18th centuries** Millions of Africans were sold into slavery on American cotton and tobacco plantations.

**1733** Georgia became thirteenth British colony on E coast.

**1763** British victory over France in Seven Years' War secured territory as far W as Mississippi River.

**1765** British first attempted to levy tax in American colonies with Stamp Act;

protest forced repeal in 1767.

**1773** "Boston Tea Party": colonists boarded ships and threw cargoes of tea into sea in protest at import duty.

**1774** British closed Boston harbor and billeted troops in Massachusetts; colonists formed First Continental Congress.

**1775** American Revolution: colonies raised Continental Army led by George Washington to fight against British rule.

**1776** American colonies declared independence; France and Spain supported them in war with Britain.

**1781** Americans defeated British at Battle of Yorktown; rebel states formed loose confederation, codified in Articles of Confederation.

**1783** Treaty of Paris: Britain accepted loss of colonies.

**1787** 'Founding Fathers' devised new constitution for United States of America.

**1789** Washington elected first president of USA.

**1791** Bill of Rights guaranteed individual freedom.

**1803** Louisiana Purchase: France sold former Spanish lands between Mississippi River and Rocky Mountains to USA.

**1812-14** War with Britain arose from dispute over blockade rights during Napoleonic Wars.

**1819** USA bought Florida from Spain.

**19th centuries** Mass immigration from Europe; settlers moved westwards, crushing Indian resistance and claiming "manifest destiny" of USA to control North America. By end of century, number of states in the Union had increased from 17 to 45.

**1846-48** Mexican War: Mexico ceded vast territory to USA.

**1854** Kansas-Nebraska Act heightened controversy over slavery in southern states; abolitionists formed Republican Party.

**1860** Abraham Lincoln (Republican) elected president.

**1861** Civil war broke out after 11 southern states, wishing to retain slavery, seceded from USA and formed Confederate States of America under Jefferson Davis.

**1865** USA defeated Confederacy; slavery abolished; President Lincoln assassinated. 1867 Alaska bought from Russia.

**1869** Railway linked E and W coasts; rapid growth of industry and agriculture 1870– 1920 made USA very rich.

**1876** Sioux Indians defeated US troops at Little Big Horn; Indians finally defeated at Wounded Knee 1890.

**1898** Spanish-American War: USA gained Puerto Rico and Guam; also Philippines (until 1946) and Cuba (until 1901); USA annexed Hawaii.

**1913** 16th amendment to constitution gave federal government power to levy income tax.

**1917-18** USA intervened in World War 1; President Woodrow Wilson took leading part in peace negotiations 1919, but USA rejected membership of League of Nations.

**1920** Women received right to vote; sale of alcohol prohibited, until 1933.

**1924** Native Americans made citizens of USA by Congress.

**1929** "Wall Street Crash": stock market collapse led to Great Depression with 13

million unemployed by 1933.

**1933** President Franklin Roosevelt launched "New Deal" with public works to alleviate Depression.

**1941** Japanese attacked US fleet at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii; USA declared war on Japan; Germany declared war on USA, which henceforth played a leading part in World War II.

**1945** USA ended war in Pacific by dropping two atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan.

**1947** "Truman Doctrine" pledged US aid for nations threatened by communism; start of Cold War between USA and USSR.

**1950-53** US forces engaged in Korean War.

**1954** Racial segregation in schools deemed unconstitutional; start of campaign to secure civil rights for black Americans.

**1962** Cuban missile crisis: USA forced USSR to withdraw nuclear weapons from Cuba.

**1963** President John F Kennedy assassinated.

**1964-68** President Lyndon Johnson introduced "Great Society" programme of civil- rights and welfare measures.

**1961-75** USA involved in Vietnam War.

**1969** US astronaut Neil Armstrong was first person on Moon.

**1974** "Watergate" scandal: evidence of domestic political espionage compelled President Richard Nixon to resign.

**1979-80** Iran held US diplomats hostage, humiliating President Jimmy Carter.

**1981-89** Tax-cutting policies of President Ronald Reagan led to large federal budget deficit.

**1986** "Irangate" scandal: secret US arms sales to Iran illegally funded Contra guerrillas in Nicaragua.

**1990** President George Bush declared end to Cold War.

**1991** Gulf War: USA played leading part in expelling Iraqi forces from Kuwait.

**1992** Democrat Bill Clinton won presidential elections; his running mate Al Gore became vice president.

**1996** Clinton re-elected. US missile attacks on Iraq in response to Hussein's incursions into Kurdish safe havens. Public criticism brought about tightening of Democratic Party funding.

**1997** Budget deal agreed between President and Congress. Reform in welfare law brought substantial drop in number of welfare recipients. President used increased veto powers to block military construction projects. Democratic Party's 1996 election fund-raising investigated. Republicans polled well in Virginia and New Jersey governorship elections; New York City mayor re-elected.



8. Indians in America are otherwise called ...

- 1) Native Americans
- 2) Coloured Americans
- 3) local residents
- 4) early settlers

9. The Great Depression of 1929 started on ...

- 1) Thanksgiving Day
- 2) "Black Thursday"
- 3) New Year's Eve
- 4) Constitution Day

10. The population of the USA is ...

- 1) 350 mln.
- 2) 267 mln.
- 3) 195 mln.
- 4) 290 mln.

## Test (Variant II)

### Ex. I. Answer the questions:

1. What does the Union Jack consist of?
2. What part of the UK is the Midlands?
3. What are the main parts of London?
4. What does Scotland include?
5. What are most important industries in Great Britain?
6. When did Wales become part of England?
7. What is the smallest component of the United Kingdom?
8. What languages are spoken in Wales?
9. What are the types of school in the UK?
10. When were the two oldest universities founded? What are they?
11. What does "a redbrick university" mean?
12. What did the "lendlease" bill consist in?
13. Name the largest US airports?
14. What is "Boston Tea Party"?
15. What are the two major parties in the USA?

### Ex. II. Choose the right answer:

1. The capital of Wales is ...
  - 1) Edinburgh
  - 2) Swansen
  - 3) Belfast
  - 4) Cardiff
2. The most densely populated part of Great Britain is
  - 1) England
  - 2) Wales
  - 3) Scotland
  - 4) Northern Ireland
3. Most newspapers in London have their offices in ...
  - 1) Downing Street
  - 2) Whitehall
  - 3) Harley Street
  - 4) Fleet Street
4. Ben Nevis is
  - 1) a lake
  - 2) a theatre
  - 3) a mountain
  - 4) a square
5. Cymru is the local name of ...
  - 1) Wales
  - 2) Scotland
  - 3) England
  - 4) Northern Ireland
6. An Irishman away from home misses ...
  - 1) the mountains
  - 2) the greenness
  - 3) the countryside
  - 4) the sea
7. The longest river in the U.S is ...
  - 1) the St. Lawrence
  - 2) the Mississippi
  - 3) the Amazon
  - 4) the Detroit
8. "A New World" was discovered by Christopher Columbus in ...

1) 1510

3) 1492

2) 1490

4) 1607

9. Afro-Americans form \_\_\_\_\_ per cent of the population of the "Deep South"

1) 50%

3) 30%

2) 55%

4) 25%

## REFERENCES

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