

ХЕРСОНСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ТЕХНІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

Лебедева А. В., Якушенко І. О., Приходько О. О.

**ЛІНГВОКРАЇНОЗНАВСТВО:
ВЕЛИКА БРИТАНІЯ ТА СПОЛУЧЕНІ ШТАТИ АМЕРИКИ**

Навчальний посібник



Хмельницький – 2026

УДК 81+911.7(075)

Л 33

*Рекомендовано Вченою радою
Херсонського національного технічного університету як навчальний посібник для здобувачів
закладів вищої освіти
(Протокол № 10 від 31 березня 2026 року)*

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Л 33 **Лінгвокраїнознавство: Велика Британія та Сполучені Штати Америки** : навчальний посібник / А. В. Лебедева, І. О. Якушенко, О. О. Приходько. – Херсон: Книжкове видавництво ФОП Вишемирський В.С., 2026. – 121 с.

ISBN 978-617-8187-76-7 (електронне видання)

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.19455796>

Навчальний посібник містить узагальнені матеріали для ефективного проведення практичних занять з навчальної дисципліни «Лінгвокраїнознавство (англомовних країн)» для здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти спеціальності В11 «Філологія (за спеціалізаціями)». Посібник спрямований на розкриття різних аспектів життя Великої Британії та США, які з огляду на географічні, історичні, культурні та інші чинники мають яскраво виражені особливості. Навчальне видання включає не лише певний теоретичний матеріал, а й комплекс вправ, спрямований на засвоєння лінгвокраїнознавчих знань, глосарій географічних термінів, набір актуальних фразових словосполучень, рекомендовану літературу. Посібник покликаний розширити традиційний погляд на курс лінгвокраїнознавства, сформувані лінгвокультурологічні компетентності здобувачів, розширити світогляд здобувачів вищої освіти у культурологічному аспекті, збагатити словниковий запас, розвинути навички структурувати нову інформацію та правильно оформлювати усне мовлення. Навчальний посібник також може бути корисним для здобувачів немовних спеціальностей, викладачів іноземних мов та всіх, хто цікавиться культурою, історією та суспільно-політичними особливостями англомовних країн.

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УДК 81+911.7(075)

ISBN 978-617-8187-76-7 (електронне видання)

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*Recommended by the Academic Council of
Kherson National Technical University as a study guide for students of higher education institutions
(Minutes No. 10 dated 31 March 2026)*

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The study guide contains generalised materials for effective practical classes in the course “Linguistic and Cultural Studies (English-speaking countries)” for students of the first (Bachelor’s) level of higher education majoring in B11 “Philology (by specialisation)”. The guide aims to explore various aspects of life in the UK and the USA, which, given geographical, historical, cultural and other factors, possess distinct characteristics. The educational edition includes not only theoretical material but also a set of exercises aimed at acquiring knowledge of linguistics and cultural studies, a glossary of geographical terms, a collection of relevant phrases, and a recommended reading list. The study guide is designed to broaden the traditional view of the linguocultural studies course, develop students’ linguistic and cultural competencies, broaden the worldview of higher education students in cultural terms, enrich their vocabulary, and to develop skills in structuring new information and formulate spoken language correctly. The textbook may also be useful for students of non-language specialities, foreign language teachers, and everyone interested in the culture, history, and socio-political characteristics of English-speaking countries.

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ВСТУП

У сучасних умовах глобалізації та активного розвитку міжкультурної комунікації особливої актуальності набуває лінгвокраїнознавство як навчальна дисципліна, що поєднує мовну підготовку з поглибленим вивченням історичних, географічних, політичних і культурних реалій країн мови, що вивчається. Формування здатності орієнтуватися в соціокультурному контексті є необхідною складовою професійної підготовки майбутніх філологів та фахівців гуманітарного профілю.

Навчальний посібник «Лінгвокраїнознавство: Велика Британія та Сполучені Штати Америки» призначений для практичних занять з дисципліни «Лінгвокраїнознавство (англомовних країн)» для здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти спеціальності В11 «Філологія (за спеціалізаціями)». Посібник також може бути корисним для здобувачів немовних спеціальностей, викладачів іноземних мов та всіх, хто цікавиться культурою, історією та суспільно-політичними особливостями англомовних країн.

Посібник складається з двох логічно вибудованих частин, присвячених Сполученому Королівству Великої Британії та Північної Ірландії і Сполученим Штатам Америки. Кожна частина містить п'ять тематичних юнітів, які охоплюють ключові аспекти лінгвокраїнознавства: географію, геральдику, історію, політичну систему та визначні пам'ятки відповідної країни. Така структура забезпечує системне й послідовне засвоєння навчального матеріалу та створює умови для порівняльного аналізу двох англомовних держав.

Кожен юніт побудований за єдиною методичною моделлю та включає лексичний блок, тексти для читання, практичні завдання, роботу з відеоматеріалами, а також завдання для розвитку усного мовлення. Особливу цінність навчального видання становить використання автентичних текстів, дібраних з оригінальних англомовних джерел, що сприяє формуванню навичок роботи з реальним мовним матеріалом і розвитку критичного мислення. До кожного тексту авторами розроблено унікальну систему вправ, спрямовану на перевірку розуміння змісту, закріплення лексики та актуалізацію лінгвокраїнознавчої інформації.

Вагомою складовою посібника є інтеграція відеоматеріалів платформи YouTube, до яких подано спеціально розроблені завдання для аудіювання, аналізу та обговорення. Це дозволяє залучити сучасний мультимедійний контент до навчального процесу та підвищити мотивацію здобувачів освіти. Завдання для говоріння, зокрема з використанням мовних кліше, ідіом та

тематичної лексики, сприяють розвитку комунікативної компетентності та навичок спонтанного мовлення.

Наприкінці кожної частини подано ілюстрований тематичний тест, що узагальнює вивчений матеріал у доступній та інтерактивній формі, а також підсумковий тест із 130 запитань до першої частини та 100 завдань до другої частини, який забезпечує комплексний контроль знань. Посібник передбачає можливість використання як під час аудиторних занять, так і для самостійної роботи студентів.

Запропонований навчальний матеріал відповідає сучасним вимогам до викладання лінгвокраїнознавчих дисциплін, сприяє формуванню цілісного уявлення про культурно-мовну картину англомовного світу та розвитку міжкультурної компетентності здобувачів вищої освіти.

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PART 1. THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

UNIT I. GEOGRAPHY OF THE UK

VOCABULARY

TASK 1. Mind the pronunciation and translation of the geographical names:

1. The English Channel – Ла-Манш
2. The Strait of Dover – протока Па-Де-Кале (Дувр)
3. The Pennines – Пенинські гори
4. Cheviot Hills – Чевіот-Хілз
5. Scafell Pike – Скофел-Пайк
6. The Fens – Фенські болота
7. The Grampian Mountains – Грампіанські гори
8. The Central Lowlands – Середньошотландська низовина
9. Loch Ness – озеро Лох-Несс
10. The Cambrian Mountains – Кембрійські гори
11. The Brecon Beacons – гори Брекон-Біконс
12. Mount Snowdon – гора Сноудон
13. Ulster – провінція Ольстер
14. The Sperrin Mountains – гори Сперрін
15. The Mourne Mountains – гори Морн
16. The Severn – річка Северн
17. The Thames – річка Темза
18. The Wye – річка Уай
19. The Hebrides – Гібридські острови
20. Anglesey – острів Англісі
21. The Isle of Wight – острів Уайт

READING

TEXT A

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

The United Kingdom, known as the UK, occupies a significant portion of the British Isles, located off the northwestern coast of mainland Europe. The United Kingdom is bordered to the south by the English Channel (and the Strait of Dover - the narrowest part of the English Channel), which separates it from continental Europe. It is linked to France by the Channel Tunnel beneath the English Channel. It is the only fixed link between the island of Great Britain and the European mainland. To the west, it is washed by the Irish Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean.

To the east, the North Sea divides the UK from Scandinavia and the rest of continental Europe. The UK encompasses a total area of approximately 242,495 km² (93,628 mi²). The United Kingdom is composed of four constituent countries: **England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland**. Each possesses distinct geographical features and characteristics.

England (the Roman name *Albion*), the largest and most populous country, consisting of 48 counties, accounts for over half of the total area of the UK and is characterized by gently rolling hills and lowland plains, particularly in the central and eastern regions, and more mountainous

terrain in the north and the west. The Pennines, known as "the backbone of England", are a range of uplands mainly located in Northern England. Cheviot Hills, a highland range that for more than 30 miles (50 km) marks the boundary between England and Scotland. The highest mountain in England is Scafell Pike in the Lake District region.

The Fens or Fenlands, a low-lying agricultural region in eastern England, is a naturally marshy region supporting a rich ecology and numerous species.

Scotland (the Roman name *Caledonia*), to the north, consisting of 32 counties, covers about a third of the total area. It is home to the Grampian Mountains, which include Ben Nevis, the highest peak in the UK, standing at 1,345 m (4,413 ft) high. The Scottish terrain also features extensive lowland areas, especially in the Central Lowlands, where much of the population resides. Numerous lochs, or lakes, pepper the Scottish landscape, the most famous being Loch Ness. To the west of England, **Wales** (the Latinized form *Cambria*), consisting of 22 counties, features rugged mountainous landscapes, particularly in the north and central regions, with the South Wales valleys and the coastal plains providing more level terrains. The Cambrian Mountains lie between the mountains of Snowdonia in the north of Wales and the Brecon Beacons in the south. The highest peak in Wales, Mount Snowdon, reaches 1,085 m (3,560 ft) and is located in Snowdonia National Park.

Northern Ireland (the classical Latin name *Hibernia or Ulster*), the smallest of the four countries, lies to the west of Great Britain, sharing a land border with the Republic of Ireland. It consists of six of the nine counties of the historic Irish province of Ulster. This region boasts low-lying plateaus and hills, with the Sperrin Mountains and Mourne Mountains being the most notable ranges with the highest peak Slieve Donard.

Bodies of Water: The UK contains many significant bodies of water and river systems. The river Severn, originating in Wales and flowing through western England, stands as the longest river at 354 km (220 mi). Another important river, the Thames, which flows through southern England, including London, is a vital waterway for commerce and navigation. The river Ouse is a river in North Yorkshire, England. Together with the river Ure, it is the longest river flowing in one county. The most famous Welsh rivers are the River Taff in Cardiff and the River Wye, the birthplace of British tourism in the 18th century. The Tay, Scotland's longest river, starts out life as a tiny spring on Ben Lui. The Bann is the largest river in Northern Ireland.

Regarding islands, besides the two main islands, Great Britain and Ireland, where the majority of the UK's landmass is found, there are numerous smaller islands. Off the Scottish coast, the Hebrides, divided into the Inner and Outer Hebrides, Shetland, and Orkney, all feature rugged landscapes and a harsh climate. Anglesey, just off the coast of northwestern Wales, is the largest island off southern Great Britain. The Isle of Wight, off England's southern coast, and the Isles of Scilly, southwest of England, have milder climates due to their southern locations. The Isle of Man, one of the British Isles, is located in the Irish Sea off the northwest coast of England. The island lies roughly equidistant between England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. The Channel Islands (Jersey and Guernsey) are an archipelago in the English Channel, off the French coast of Normandy. The Channel Islands and the Isle of Man are 'Crown dependencies' that have special political arrangements. Each has complete internal self-government, including its own Parliament and its own tax system.

The United Kingdom comprises a union of the individual countries of England, Scotland and Wales (collectively, Great Britain) and the constitutionally distinct region of Northern Ireland.

The individual countries of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland are further divided into a number of boroughs, cities, council areas, counties and districts.

The **Prime Meridian** is the fundamental geographical reference line defined at 0° longitude, dividing the Earth into Eastern and Western Hemispheres. Established officially in 1884 at the International Meridian Conference in Washington, D.C., the Prime Meridian passes through **Greenwich, England**, and serves as the starting point for measuring longitude worldwide. This imaginary line spans approximately 20,000 kilometres from the North Pole to the South Pole and represents one of the most important concepts in geography, navigation, and timekeeping.



PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENTS

TASK 2. Match the capital and the country. One option is extra.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| a) England | 1) Edinburgh |
| b) Scotland | 2) Belfast |
| c) Wales | 3) London |
| d) Northern Ireland | 4) Cardiff |
| | 5) Manchester |

TASK 3. Choose the correct option.

1. The poetic name for England is:
a) Ulster b) Albion c) Britannia d) Caledonia
2. The poetic name for Ireland is:
a) Ulster b) Albion c) Britannia d) the Emerald Isle
3. The poetic name for Scotland
a) Cymru b) Albion c) Caledonia d) the Emerald Isle
4. The Welsh people describe their country as
a) Cymru b) Albion c) Caledonia d) the Emerald Isle
5. The longest river in the UK is:
a) the Clyde b) the Severn c) the Thames d) the Forth
6. The largest lake of the UK, Lough Neagh, is located on the territory of:
a) Scotland b) Wales c) Northern Ireland d) England
7. What is the starting point for measuring longitude worldwide?
a) The North Pole b) The South Pole c) Greenwich d) The Prime Meridian

TASK 4. Fill in the table using information from the text:

	UK	England	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland
Location					
Borders with					
Mountain Ranges					
Highest Peaks					
Longest Rivers					
Lakes					
Islands					
Prime Meridian					

TASK 5. Match the words to their definitions.

1) bay	a) piece of land surrounded by water;
2) cape	b) natural elevation on the earth's surface;
3) channel	c) part of the sea or of a large lake, enclosed by a wide continent curve of the shore;
4) continent	d) large body of salt water, more or less enclosed by land;
5) harbour	e) narrow passage of water connecting two seas or two island large bodies of water;
6) hill	f) natural stream of water flowing to a sea or to a lake;
7) island	
8) lake	

9) ocean	g) great body of water that surrounds the land masses of the ocean earth;
10) mountain	h) mass of very high land going on to a peak;
11) peninsula	i) one of the main land masses;
12) river	j) high point of land going out into the sea;
13) sea	k) stretch of water joining two seas;
14) strait	l) place of shelter for ships;
	m) area of land almost surrounded by water and projecting far into the sea;
	n) rather a large area of water enclosed by land.

VIDEO WATCHING

TASK 6. Watch the video “The Seven Natural Wonders of the UK”

(https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q5camLI_kc) and answer the questions:

1. Where is Dovedale situated, and who owns it?
2. What are the three famous attractions of Dovedale Valley?
3. How did the Giant’s Causeway appear?
4. What does the Giant’s Causeway consist of?
5. When did big rockfalls and cliff falls take place in the Jurassic Coast?
6. What is the deepest lake in the Lake District?
7. Why is a row of three stacks of chalk called the Needles?
8. What is Loch Coruisk? Why is it considered one of the wonders of the UK?
9. What is the name of the waterfall that is counted as one of the Seven Wonders of Wales and is a Site of Special Scientific Interest?

TEXT B

CLIMATE OF GREAT BRITAIN



The UK is often associated with rain, but this is because the weather can be unpredictable. The rain doesn't come all in one season – it can come at any time of year, and on any day. You might experience beautiful sunshine, blustering winds and drizzling rain – all in one afternoon.

But with the right clothes and the right attitude, you can enjoy the UK, whatever the weather. There’s not much better than lazing by the river in the sunshine, dancing in the mud at a music festival, or heading out for a snowball fight.

Although UK weather is unpredictable, it is rarely extreme. In summer, the average temperature ranges from 9–18 degrees Celsius (48–64 degrees Fahrenheit). On occasion, it can reach around 30 degrees Celsius (86 degrees Fahrenheit) in a heatwave.

In winter the average is between 2 and 7 degrees Celsius (36–45 degrees Fahrenheit), but temperatures often drop to just below 0 degrees Celsius (36 degrees Fahrenheit). Thankfully, most houses, buildings, trains and buses have good heating systems.

In general there is little difference between the regions of the UK, but you will experience more snow, rain and wind the further north you go and/or in mountainous areas.

Spring is a time for sudden rain showers, blossoming trees, and flowering plants.

Summer is the UK's warmest season, with long sunny days, occasional thunderstorms and, in some years, heatwaves.

Autumn can be mild and dry or wet and windy. It's the season when the leaves change colour before falling from the trees and when the temperature dips.

Winter is the UK's coldest season, with freezing temperatures, icy conditions and sometimes snow.

There is a big difference in daylight hours throughout the year in the UK.

The longest daylight hours are on 21 June each year. On this day, the sun rises just before 05.00 (5am), and sets just after 21.00 (9pm).

The shortest daylight hours are on 21 December. On this day, the sun rises around 08.00 (8am) and sets around 16.00 (4pm).

However, it's worth knowing that, depending on your exact location within the UK, your daylight hours may be substantially affected. For example, if you're in Kirkwall in Orkney - an archipelago off the north eastern coast of Scotland - on 21 June the sun rises around 04.00 (4am), and sets just after 22.30 (10.30pm). Whereas, on 21 December the sun rises around 09.00 (9am), and sets just after 15.30 (3.30pm).

Each year, on the last Sunday in March, the clocks go forward by one hour (at 01.00/1am), and they go back again on the last Sunday in October (at 02.00/2am). The period when the clocks are 1 hour ahead (meaning there is more daylight in the evenings) is called British Summer Time (BST).

PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENTS

TASK 7. Fill in the table using the information from the text B. Be ready to discuss the climate and weather of Great Britain.

	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
General characteristic of a climate				
Average temperature				
Precipitation				
Daylight hours				

SPEAKING

TASK 8. Discover how to speak about the weather in everyday conversation using the fun list of idioms below. Remember – if you're ever planning a trip to the UK, it's best you learn all the rain ones first!

Whether you like it or not, the weather is a popular topic of conversation for many English-speakers. Talking about the weather is a great conversation starter. Though it's common to speak about the weather in the majority of countries, this is especially true for the United Kingdom, where the weather is very changeable.

1. It's raining cats and dogs

Typically used when it is raining heavily outside, during a heavy period of rainfall or during a storm.

Example: "Do not forget your umbrella before you go outside. It is **raining cats and dogs!**"

2. Every cloud has a silver lining

To be optimistic and hope that something good can come out of a bad situation.

Example: "I'm not going on holiday this year, but **every cloud has a silver lining**, as I'm able to spend more time with my family at home."

3. Head in the clouds

Used to describe someone being overly-optimistic about a situation or to have unrealistic ideas about something.

Example: "Mike thinks he is going to pass his exams without studying. He has his **head in the clouds!**"

4. Snowed under

When you have too much work to do or to have a lot of things to deal with at once.

Example: "Mike is **snowed under** with work. He cannot come and watch the game with us tonight."

5. Under the weather

To describe feeling unwell or minor illnesses that are not life threatening. It can sometimes be used when you feel overly-exhausted after a long day or night.

Example: "Hazel did not come into work today. She was feeling **under the weather.**"

6. Cloud nine

If you are on cloud nine, you are extremely happy.

Example: "She has been on **cloud nine** since getting married."

7. To be a breeze

To be easy or requiring little effort.

Example: "This exam is going **to be a breeze.**"

8. Come rain or shine

To say that something will be done regardless of whatever happens.

Example: "I will play football tonight **come rain or shine.**"

9. The calm before the storm

A brief moment of peace or quiet before a busy or difficult period arrives.

Example: "It's going to get very busy tomorrow. Today is the **calm before the storm.**"

10. Face like thunder

When someone is visibly angry or upset and you can notice the emotion on the person's face.

Example: "You could tell Maria was angry. She had a **face like thunder!**"

11. Storm in a teacup

Exaggerate a problem.

Example: "I don't think this flu scare is serious. It is a **storm in a teacup**."

12. Lightning fast

Being very fast.

Example: "Wow, did you see that man win the race? He was **lightning fast!**"

13. Chase rainbows

Try to achieve the impossible.

Example: "I know you want to become a famous footballer but don't **chase rainbows!** It is very hard and you are just not good enough."

14. To take a rain check

To postpone something.

Example: "Can we **take a rain check** on our cinema date? I have too much homework."

15. To steal someone's thunder

To do what someone else was going to do and receive all the praise; or take the attention away from someone else.

Example: "My classmate **stole my thunder** when he told the teacher that he did all the work on the presentation."

READING

Mind the pronunciation and translation of the geographical names:

1. The British Overseas Territories – Британські заморські території
2. Akrotiri and Dhekelia – Акротірі і Декелія
3. Anguilla – Ангілья
4. Bermuda – Бермудські острови
5. British Antarctic Territory – Британська антарктична територія
6. British Indian Ocean Territory – Британська територія в Індійському океані
7. British Virgin Islands – Британські Віргінські острови
8. Cayman Islands – Кайманові острови
9. Falkland Islands – Фолклендські острови
10. Gibraltar – Гібралтар
11. Montserrat – Монтсеррат
12. Pitcairn – Піткерн
13. Turks and Caicos Islands – Острови Теркс і Кайкос
14. South Georgia & The South Sandwich Islands – Південна Джорджія та Південні Сандвічеві острови
15. St Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha – Острів Святої Єлени, Вознесіння і Тристан-да-Кунья

TEXT C

BRITISH OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

The British Overseas Territories (BOTs), also known as the United Kingdom Overseas Territories (UKOTs), are fourteen territories of the UK which do not form part of the United Kingdom itself. They are the remnants of the British Empire that have not acquired independence or have voted to remain British territories. The British monarch is the head of state in the overseas territories.

The territories include the Cayman Islands, the most populous British overseas territory; the British Antarctic Territory, the largest British overseas territory by land area, but with no permanent population; and Gibraltar, the most densely populated British overseas territory.

The 14 Overseas Territories		
Territories permanently inhabited by UK nationals are marked with a *		
Akrotiri and Dhekelia	British Virgin Islands*	Pitcairn*
Anguilla*	Cayman Islands*	Turks and Caicos Islands*
Bermuda*	Falkland Islands*	South Georgia & The South Sandwich Islands
British Antarctic Territory	Gibraltar*	St Helena, Ascension and Tristan da
British Indian Ocean Territory	Montserrat*	Cunha*

The diversity of the Territories

While this briefing considers the Territories together, they have diverse geographies, environments, economies, populations, political systems, strategic importance to the UK, and history.

Bermuda, for example, has a two-chamber parliament, a population of 64,000, a higher Gross Domestic Product per person than the UK, and is economically self-sufficient from the UK with a strong tourist economy and financial sector, though faces threats from hurricanes.

St Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha, in contrast, is a single Territory with three political systems for each island united under the same Governor, a total population of 6,000, is one of only three UK Territories eligible for UK aid, and has only fortnightly air flights to South Africa.

The British Antarctic Territory is the largest Territory in terms of land area, at 1.7 million km², but is uninhabited aside from visiting scientists.

Like small island developing states, many of the Territories are highly vulnerable to natural disasters and experience development challenges, including in access to finance and being remote from trade and markets.

What powers does the UK have over the OTs?

As a matter of constitutional law, the UK Parliament has unlimited power to legislate for the Territories. Through the UK Privy Council, the UK Government can also issue Orders in Council, which are a form of law allowing changes to be made to Territory laws and constitutions. The UK Privy Council also acts as the final court of appeal for Territory courts.

The UK can also issue instructions to the OT Governors to implement certain policies, where the Territory constitution gives the Governor such a power.

The UK has responsibility for the defence of the Territories, managing most of their foreign relations, and, usually following consultation, extending international treaties to them that the UK has ratified. In most cases, fiscal policy and liability for Territory debts is not an issue for the UK, but three Territories (Pitcairn, Montserrat, and St Helena and Tristan da Cunha) are eligible for funding from the UK's aid budget.

Many issues are devolved to Territory Governments and their Governors. This includes immigration policy, internal security like the police, financial services, the environment, and social policy, including health and education (though the UK can provide support, such as through the Conflict, Stability and Security Fund, and has the ultimate power to intervene).

This division has sometimes created tensions between UK and OT law: For example, same-sex marriage is not permitted in some Territories. While the UK Government has called for reforms, it has defended OT self-government.

In response to allegations of mismanagement and corruption, the UK has suspended the constitution of the Turks and Caicos Islands in 1986 and 2009 and has threatened direct rule in the British Virgin Islands following a Commission of Inquiry in 2022.

How are the Territories internally governed?

While the Territories have individual constitutions, in general:

Uninhabited Territories are administered by a UK appointed Commissioner. They have the power to make laws, establish courts, and regulate the Territory (in line with any instructions or the constitution).

Inhabited Territories have a UK-appointed Governor, who is commonly responsible for the Territory's external affairs, internal security such as the police, and often has the power to make or reject law. Most Territories have a ministerial system of government, where a Premier and Cabinet must retain the confidence of a locally elected legislature. In others, a committee system of government is in place.

Sovereignty disputes and independence

As the administering power for the Overseas Territories, the UK has a responsibility under the UN Charter to support their political, economic, and social development and self-government. The Government says it will support any OT that wishes to become independent to do so, if this is demonstrated by a "clear and constitutionally expressed wish" of the population.

Of the 14 current Territories, only Bermuda, in 1995, has held a referendum on independence since becoming an OT. The question of UK control has primarily been challenged by other states, rather than by Territory populations and governments:

Argentina claims sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Argentina refers to the Territory as Las Malvinas), as well as South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands, invading them in 1982.

Spain has disputed the UK sovereignty of Gibraltar.

Mauritius has claimed sovereignty of the British Indian Ocean Territory (BIOT), also known as the Chagos Archipelago. The UK has rejected these claims but entered negotiations over the Territory in late 2022.

While Chile and Argentina have sovereignty claims over parts of the British Antarctic Territory, the Antarctic Treaty of 1959 suspends sovereignty claims and challenges.

For inhabited Territories, the UK Government's position is that it will only enter into negotiations over sovereignty with the agreement of locally elected governments and a demonstration of popular consent for any changes.

PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENTS

TASK 9. Read the sentences and say if they are true or false. Correct the mistake in the false sentences.

1. The United Kingdom Overseas Territories are fourteen territories of the UK that form part of the United Kingdom itself.
2. The British monarch is the head of state in the overseas territories.
3. The UK Parliament has limited power to legislate for the Territories.
4. A UK-appointed Governor administers Uninhabited Territories, while Inhabited Territories have a UK-appointed Commissioner.

5. Argentina is the only one of the 14 current Territories that has held a referendum on independence since becoming an OT in 1995.
6. Most Territories have a committee system of government.
7. Immigration policy, internal security, like the police, financial services, the environment, and social policy are devolved to Territory Governments and their Governors.

TASK 10. Choose the correct option.

1. Are the British Overseas Territories part of the United Kingdom?
 - a) yes b) no c) yes, but only 4 territories
2. What does Bermuda suffer from?
 - a) political system b) hurricanes c) overpopulation d) invasions
3. How often can you fly to South Africa from St Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha?
 - a) every day b) once a week c) every two weeks d) at the weekends
4. Which territory has held a referendum on independence since becoming an OT?
 - a) Gibraltar b) the British Indian Ocean Territory c) Bermuda d) the Falkland Islands
5. How are the Inhabited Territories internally governed?
 - a) by a UK-appointed Governor b) by a Premier and Cabinet c) by a UK-appointed Commissioner

VIDEO WATCHING

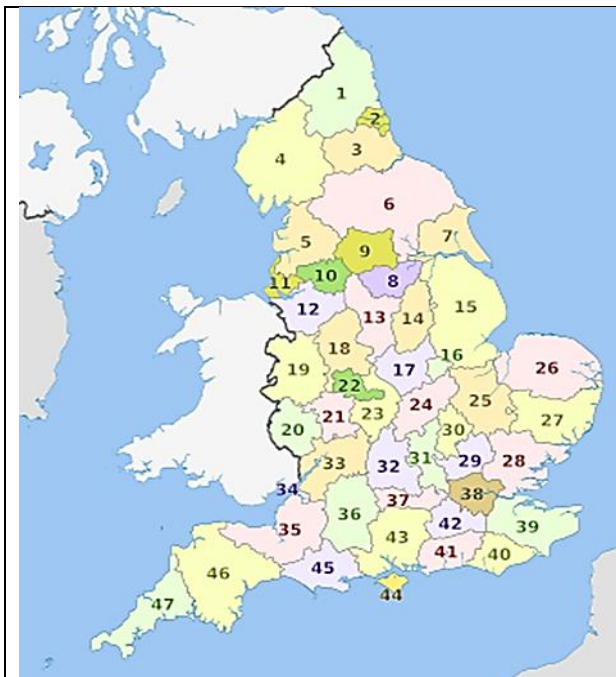
TASK 11. Watch the video “British Overseas Territories: Why Does the UK Have Fourteen Territories & How They Work” <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PY34XS0ax1E> and name these territories, explain why the UK controls them, and if their citizens are happy about it.

READING

TEXT D

COUNTIES OF ENGLAND

Ceremonial counties of England:



1. Northumberland
2. Tyne and Wear

17. Leicestershire
18. Staffordshire
19. Shropshire
20. Herefordshire
21. Worcestershire
22. West Midlands
23. Warwickshire
24. Northamptonshire
25. Cambridgeshire
26. Norfolk
27. Suffolk
28. Essex
29. Hertfordshire
30. Bedfordshire
31. Buckinghamshire
32. Oxfordshire
33. Gloucestershire
34. Bristol (county-city)
35. Somerset

3. County Durham	36. Wiltshire
4. Cumbria	37. Berkshire
5. Lancashire	38. Greater London City of London (county-city)
6. North Yorkshire	39. Kent
7. East Riding of Yorkshire	40. East Sussex
8. South Yorkshire	41. West Sussex
9. West Yorkshire	42. Surrey
10. Greater Manchester	43. Hampshire
11. Merseyside	44. Isle of Wight
12. Cheshire	45. Dorset
13. Derbyshire	46. Devon
14. Nottinghamshire	47. Cornwall
15. Lincolnshire	
16. Rutland	

What are counties?

The counties of England are areas of land, cities and towns that are used for different purposes. One of the reasons is that counties are split up to make it easier for government to rule, for example ‘Greater Manchester’ is administered by the council in Manchester city centre. Other reasons include geographical area such as Lancashire or Yorkshire, cultural similarities in counties such as Cornwall, and even political borders.

The current arrangement of counties was developed through small changes over time, with the latest being in 1972. Our modern system of counties dates back to the Middle Ages and most counties (with a few exceptions) still share the same names as they did 1300 years ago, or more!

Each country of the United Kingdom has its own counties, some border counties share many cultural, linguistic and political similarities and have in the past also switched between which country they belong to.

How did counties develop in England?

The historical counties of England are geographical areas that were first established, as we know them, by the Normans. They wanted to make it easier to govern the lands of England. In many cases, these first counties were based on earlier kingdoms and shires created by the Anglo-Saxons, Celts and Romans. They are now known as ancient counties or traditional counties. In the centuries that followed their establishment, they primarily served an administrative function, but they also helped to define local culture and identify for the people that lived within their boundaries.

How were the counties named?

The name of a county in England often gives a clue as to how it was formed. There are broadly three ways in which a county was given its name by the Anglo-Saxon and Norman people:

- Taken from a centre of administration (a nearby city)
- It was the site of an ancient Kingdom
- It corresponds to the tribes who inhabited the area

Counties in the first group often have the suffix ‘-shire’, for example Yorkshire, Hampshire, Lancashire. Former kingdoms, which fit into the second group, will often feature the suffix ‘-sex’, such as Wessex. The third category includes counties such as Cornwall and Devon, whose name comes from the Celtic tribes that inhabited the land.

Once the Kingdom of England was united as a whole in 927, it became necessary to subdivide the counties further for administrative convenience. The whole kingdom was divided into shires by the time of the Norman conquest.

Industrial Counties

The boundaries set in place by the Unification of England into a single kingdom remained in place for several centuries. Some new counties, such as Chester and Newcastle Upon Tyne, were given 'country status' in 1238 and 1400 respectively.

As the centuries passed and the industrial revolution began, some counties saw incredible boons in wealth, jobs and industry. Counties such as Lancashire were the heart of the coal industry during the Industrial Revolution. Manchester saw countless textile mills created. Counties such as Liverpool grew rich on shipping the products developed in other counties.

It was only in 1889, with the development of county councils, that the boundaries and powers of the historical counties would be assessed and changed.

Modern Counties

The 1972 administrative counties legislation was the first time that the counties had been differed since 1889. This legislation set out new ways for each of the counties to be governed. Though, most of the traditional counties kept their historical names. As of 2020, England's 48 counties are also divided into 82 metropolitan and non-metropolitan counties.

VIDEO WATCHING

TASK 12. Watch the video "English counties explained"

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hCc0OsyMbQk> . Summarise the information about the English counties, and compare it with the information from text D.

UNIT II. HERALDRY OF THE UK

VOCABULARY

TASK 13. Mind the pronunciation and translation of the following words and word combinations:

1. The Coat of Arms – герб
2. The Order of the Garter – Орден Підв'язки
3. thistle – будяк
4. shamrock – трилисник
5. Crusaders – Хрестоносці
6. Great Seal of the Realm – Велика печатка Королівства
7. passant – ходьба з піднятою правою передньою лапою і дивлячись вправо;
8. the Saltire cross – Андріївський хрест
9. unicorn – єдиноріг
10. chivalry – лицарство
11. boldness – сміливість
12. leek – цибуля-порей
13. Celtic harp – Кельтська арфа
14. the Holy Trinity – Пресвята Трійця

READING

TEXT E

THE NATIONAL SYMBOLS OF THE UK





The flag of the United Kingdom is the Union Flag (also referred to as the Union Jack). It was created in 1606 by the superimposition of the flag of England, representing Saint George, on the flag of Scotland, representing Saint Andrew, and was updated in 1801 with the addition of Saint Patrick's Flag. Wales is not represented in the Union Flag, as Wales had been conquered and annexed to England prior to the formation of the United Kingdom.



The national anthem of the United Kingdom is "God Save the King", with "King" replaced with "Queen" in the lyrics whenever the monarch is a woman.

Britannia is a woman with a trident and shield and wearing a helmet. The word *Britannia* in Latin could mean the British Isles, the island of Great Britain, or the Roman province of Britain in the time of the Roman Empire

The Coat of Arms is used by the Queen or King in their official capacity as monarch. The United Kingdom Royal Coat of Arms consists of a shield divided into four quadrants. One of the quadrants contains the guardian lions of England. Two of the quadrants contain the rampant lion of Scotland. The final quadrant contains a harp, which represents Northern Ireland. The shield is surrounded by a garter

	<p>bearing the motto: <i>Honi soit qui mal y pense</i> (“Evil to him who evil thinks”). The garter symbolises the Order of the Garter, which is an ancient order of knighthood of which the Queen is the sovereign. Supporting the shield are a crowned lion and a unicorn. The crowned lion represents England, and the unicorn represents Scotland. The crowned lion also crowns the Coat of Arms, which is surmounted by the Royal Crown. Below the crown is displayed the national motto: <i>Dieu et mon Droit</i> (“God and my right”). Displayed beneath the shield are rose, thistle, and shamrock – the plant badges of the United Kingdom.</p>
	<p>The crowned portcullis is the official emblem or logo of the UK Parliament. It is an image of a grilled gate of the type found on medieval castles with a crown on top. It has been formally authorised as a royal badge and is subject to the terms and conditions of use. The portcullis symbol is used to identify official parliamentary publications and correspondence from MPs and members of the House of Lords.</p>

THE NATIONAL SYMBOLS OF ENGLAND

	<p>The national flag of England, known as St George's Cross, has been England's national flag since the 13th century. Originally, the flag was used by the maritime state, the Republic of Genoa. The English monarch paid a tribute to the Doge of Genoa from 1190 onwards, so that English ships could fly the flag as a means of protection when entering the Mediterranean. A red cross acted as a symbol for many Crusaders in the 12th and 13th centuries. It became associated with Saint George, along with countries and cities, which claimed him as their patron saint and used his cross as a banner. Saint George's Day is celebrated on April 23.</p>
	<p>The shield featuring three lions is traced to King Richard I of England's Great Seal of the Realm, which initially used a single lion rampant, or else two lions, but in 1198, was permanently altered to depict three lions passant. The coat of arms of England is the coat of arms historically used as arms of dominion by the monarchs of the Kingdom of England, and now used to symbolise England generally.</p>



The Lion is the *official* national animal of England. English medieval warrior rulers with a reputation for bravery attracted the nickname "the Lion": the most famous example is Richard I of England, known as Richard the Lionheart. Lions are frequently depicted in English heraldry. They also appear in sculpture and sites of national importance. The lion is used as a symbol of English sporting teams.



The rose is England's national flower. A Tudor rose is officially used, signifying the unification of the warring parties of the Wars of the Roses under the Tudor dynasty. The red rose represents the House of Lancaster, and the white rose represents the House of York. A red rose is often substituted.

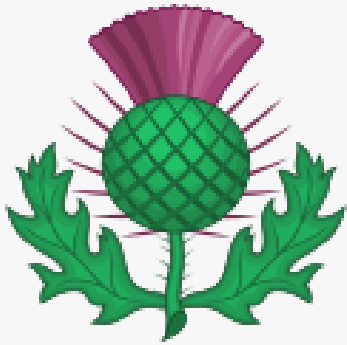
THE NATIONAL SYMBOLS OF SCOTLAND



The flag of Scotland, known as **the Saltire or Saint Andrew's Cross**, is a widely recognised emblem that represents the nation's history, heritage, and identity. The flag consists of a white diagonal cross (or saltire) on a blue field. The design of the Saltire dates back to the 9th century and is associated with Saint Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland. Saint Andrew's Day is celebrated on **November 30**.



The coat of arms of Scotland, colloquially called **the Lion Rampant**, is the coat of arms historically used as arms of dominion by the monarchs of the Kingdom of Scotland, and later used within the coat of arms of Great Britain and the present coat of arms of the United Kingdom. The coat of arms was adopted in the 12th century by William the Lion and has been used by successive Scottish and British monarchs.



The thistle, the floral emblem of Scotland, features in Scottish & British heraldry through symbols, logos, coats of arms, and on British currency. One legend exists that a sleeping party of Scots warriors was saved from ambush by an invading Norse army when one of the enemies trod on the spiky plant. His anguished cry roused the slumbering warriors who duly vanquished the invader and adopted the thistle as their national symbol.

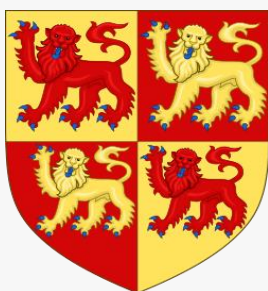


The legendary unicorn became Scotland's national animal in the late 1300s under King Robert. Scotland's deep connections with the unicorn stem from its Celtic culture. Celtic mythology believed unicorns to represent innocence and purity whilst also being associated with chivalry, pride and boldness.

THE NATIONAL SYMBOLS OF WALES



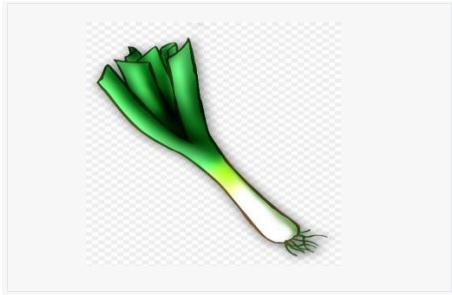
The flag of Wales, commonly known as Y Ddraig Goch (**The Red Dragon**), holds a rich history and symbolism that reflects the nation's heritage and identity. The flag features a red dragon on a white and green background. The dragon represents strength, power, and courage.



Contemporary coat of arms of Llywelyn the Last, Prince of Gwynedd. Used by the Princes of Wales since 1911, and by the Caernarvonshire County Council until 1974.



The Flag of Saint David, the patron Saint of Wales, is sometimes used as an alternative to the national flag and is flown on St David's Day, celebrated on March 1.



The national vegetable of Wales is the leek. Esteemed for its historical and cultural significance, the leek symbolises Welsh identity and pride. The leek became a national symbol of Wales after the Battle of Crécy when Welsh archers fought against French soldiers in a leek field in Northern France.



The daffodil is the national flower of Wales, worn on St David's Day (1 March) in Wales. It has long been cherished by the Welsh for its vibrant yellow blossoms that herald the arrival of spring. The daffodil holds a special place in the hearts of the Welsh people, symbolising rebirth, renewal, and resilience.

THE NATIONAL SYMBOLS OF NORTHERN IRELAND



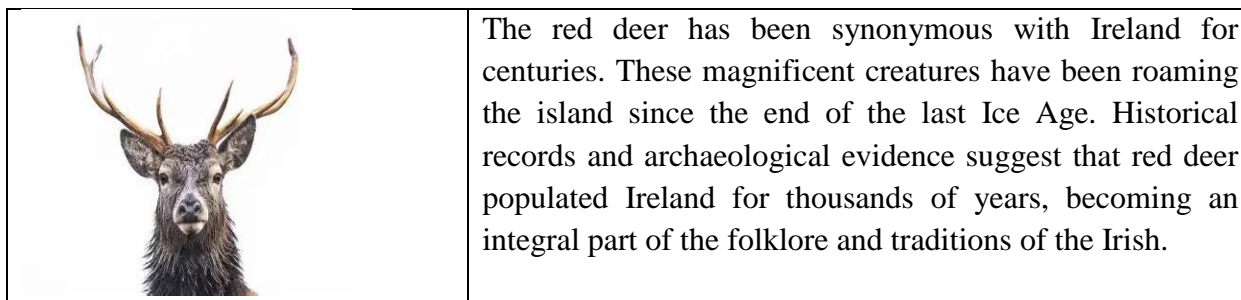
The St. Patrick's flag, also known as the St. Patrick's Cross or Saint Patrick's Saltire, is a symbol closely associated with Northern Ireland. It takes the form of a red diagonal cross on a white background. A symbol that has been incorporated into the Union Jack. St Patrick's Day is a religious and cultural holiday held on March 17.



The arms of Ireland are a gold, silver-stringed Celtic harp on an azure field. As a region, Northern Ireland has not been granted a coat of arms, but the Government of Northern Ireland was granted arms in 1924, which have not been in use since the suspension of the Parliament of Northern Ireland in 1972, which was abolished the following year. Its notable features included the Irish elk and the banner of the House of de Burgh.



The shamrock as an Irish symbol gained popularity with the arrival of Christianity. According to legend, St. Patrick used the shamrock to teach the native inhabitants about Christianity in the 5th century. He used the three leaves as a metaphor for the Holy Trinity, with the three leaves representing the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, while the single stem represented their unity.



PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENTS

TASK 14. Choose the correct option.

- Which color is not represented on the Union Flag:
a) red b) white c) black d) blue
- The female personification of Britain is:
a) Queen Boudicca b) Queen Elizabeth I c) Queen Victoria d) Britannia
- Which country is not represented on the Union Flag:
a) Scotland b) Wales c) Northern Ireland d) England
- Who initiated the creation of the Union flag:
a) King James I b) King James II c) King Henry VII d) King Henry VIII

TASK 15. Match the crosses of The Union Flag and the saint patrons. One option is extra.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| a) the upright red cross | 1) St. Andrew |
| b) the white diagonal cross | 2) St. Patrick |
| c) the red diagonal cross | 3) St. George |
| | 4) St. David |

TASK 16. Match the composite parts of the UK and their saint patrons:

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| a) England | 1) St. Andrew |
| b) Scotland | 2) St. Patrick |
| c) Wales | 3) St. George |
| d) Northern Ireland | 4) St. David |

TASK 17. Match the constituent parts of the UK and their national emblems.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| a) England | 1) thistle |
| b) Scotland | 2) shamrock |
| c) Wales | 3) rose |
| d) Northern Ireland | 4) daffodil |
| | 5) leek |

Task 18. Identify if the given information is TRUE, FALSE or NOT GIVEN.

- The Union Flag is also referred to as the Union Jack.
- The word *Britannia* in Latin has only one meaning.
- The national flag of England was used by the maritime state, the Republic of Genoa.
- The red rose is, in fact, the traditional flower of Lancashire.
- The flag of Scotland is known as the Saltire.
- The thistle is connected to positive and negative symbolism.
- Scottish unicorns in heraldry are always shown with gold chains wrapped around them.
- The Red Dragon features a red dragon on a white and green background.

9. The leek became a national symbol of Wales after the Battle of Crécy when Welsh archers fought against French soldiers in a leek field in Northern France.
10. Daffodils can be seen blooming all across Wales around the 1st of March each year, which coincides with St David's Day.
11. St. Patrick, Ireland's patron saint, used the shamrock to explain the Christian concept of the Holy Trinity.
12. The Irish Red Deer is the largest land mammal in Ireland.

VIDEO WATCHING

TASK 19. Watch the video "The UK's National Symbols: Unveiling the Icons" and give answers to the questions (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qm7fWBxdEBc>):

1. What is a powerful emblem of unity representing the coming together of three nations, England, Scotland, and Ireland?
2. What iconic site can you see on street corners across the UK?
3. What mythical creature represents Scotland?
4. What is the Royal Coat of Arms? What does it represent?
5. What priceless artifacts make up a collection of The Crown Jewels? Where is this collection housed?
6. What is the name of the largest clear-cut diamond in the world? What famous jewel is topped with it?

TASK 20. Follow the link and make "Symbols of the UK: Quiz!"

<https://www.proprofs.com/quiz-school/story.php?title=mjayotc5oq1p4l>

UNIT III. HISTORY OF THE UK



VOCABULARY

TASK 21. Mind the pronunciation and translation of the following words and word combinations:

1. rebellion – повстання
2. the Magna Carta (or Great Charter) – Велика хартія вольностей (або Велика хартія)
3. kingdom of Wessex – королівство Вессекс
4. the Danelaw – територія, де діяли закони Данії
5. the Battle of Hastings – Битва при Гастінґсі
6. the Norman Invasion – нормандське вторгнення
7. the reign – правління
8. the Commonwealth – Співдружність
9. Hanoverian kings – Ганноверські королі
10. Brexit – Брексит (процес виходу Великої Британії з ЄС)
11. The Dark Ages – Темні віки
12. Hadrian's Wall – Стіна Адріана
13. William the Conqueror – Вільгельм Завойовник
14. religious upheaval – релігійні потрясіння
15. The Whig – партія Вігів
16. Tory – Топі (консервативна партія)

READING

TEXT F

LIFETIME HISTORY

PREHISTORY (BEFORE AD 43)

Evidence of human habitation in Britain dates back to the Palaeolithic era. Neolithic monuments like Stonehenge in Wiltshire, England, and the spread of farming marked significant early developments. Celtic warrior tribes (called Britons) from Central Europe and France started arriving in Britain.

ROMANS (AD 43 – C.410)

In 55–54 BC, Julius Caesar arrived on the shores of Britain, but thanks to strong resistance and bad weather, his conquest was not successful. Almost 100 years later, in AD 43, the emperor Claudius launched a full-scale invasion, and Britain's Roman era began. The Romans established

the province of Britannia. They stayed in Britain for almost four centuries. In some parts of the country, they were met with rebellion, but in more peaceful areas, cities were founded, villas constructed, and a network of roads developed that can still be traced today. In AD 122, the emperor Hadrian, visiting Britain, ordered the building of his famous wall.

EARLY MEDIEVAL (C.410-1066)

The six and a half centuries between the end of Roman rule and the Norman Conquest are among the most important in English history. This long period is also one of the most challenging to understand, which is why it has traditionally been labelled the 'Dark Ages'.

After the Roman withdrawal, tribes from areas in Germany, the Netherlands, and Denmark gradually moved into Britain. They were known as the Anglo-Saxons. The Celtic people were pushed to Wales, Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Cumbria, and Scotland. But by about 800, Cornwall, Devon, and Somerset were part of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Wessex. Within 100 years, the Vikings controlled much of central and north-eastern England, an area called the Danelaw. This period saw the growth of Christianity as the dominant religion.

King Athelstan was crowned. He was the first to be king of the area now called England. Scotland was united in 1005. Rival northern Celtic groups formed one nation, Scotland.

The Dark Ages saw significant cultural changes. The arrival of the Vikings and other Germanic tribes brought new customs and beliefs, which blended with the existing Roman and Celtic traditions to form a unique cultural identity. This period saw the development of the Old English language and the growth of the Anglo-Saxon literary tradition, with epic poems such as Beowulf being written in the language.

MEDIEVAL (1066-1485)

In England, the Medieval period is often defined by two major turning points: The Norman Invasion of 1066 (Duke William of Normandy's triumph over King Harold at the Battle of Hastings) and the victory of Henry Tudor's forces at the Battle of Bosworth Field in 1485.

In 1215, thanks to years of unsuccessful foreign policies and heavy taxation demands, England's King John was facing down a possible rebellion by the country's powerful barons. Under pressure, he agreed to a charter of liberties known as the Magna Carta (or Great Charter) that would place him and all of England's future sovereigns within a rule of law. This idea of human rights was copied across the world.

The medieval period saw the development of the English monarchy and conflicts like the Hundred Years' War with France (1337-1453) and the Wars of the Roses (1455-1487), a civil war for control of the English throne.

TUDORS (1485-1603)

Henry VII's victory against Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth ended the Wars of the Roses and began the Tudor dynasty – the most famous royal family in English history. The country underwent huge changes during the reigns of three generations of Tudor monarchs.

Henry VIII's break from the Catholic Church and the establishment of the Church of England (Protestant) were key events.

Elizabeth I's reign saw the defeat of the Spanish Armada (1588) and the flourishing of the Renaissance in England.

STUARTS (1603–1714)

The Stuart era began when James I, who was also James VI of Scotland, succeeded Elizabeth I. She had died childless in 1603. James's accession to the throne brought together the two long-

warring nations of England and Scotland. In 1603, the Union of the Crowns took place with one monarch for two kingdoms - the Kingdom of England and the Kingdom of Scotland.

The English Civil War (1642-1651) led to the temporary overthrow of the monarchy and the establishment of the Commonwealth under Oliver Cromwell. The monarchy was restored in 1660 with Charles II.

In 1707, the union was agreed between the Kingdom of England (including the Principality of Wales) and the Kingdom of Scotland, "they were united into one kingdom by the name of GREAT BRITAIN" with a British parliament in Westminster.

The Stuart period witnessed intense religious and political conflicts, which shifted power from the monarchy to parliament. Meanwhile, discoveries and innovations transformed science, architecture and everyday life.

GEORGIANS (1714-1837)

When Queen Anne died in 1714 with no surviving children, the German Hanoverians were brought in to succeed her. This began the Georgian age, named after the first four Hanoverian kings, all called George. This period saw Britain establish itself as an international power at the centre of an expanding empire, and accelerating change from the 1770s onwards made it the world's first industrialised nation.

The Act of Union 1801 incorporated Ireland with Great Britain, forming the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

VICTORIANS (1837 - 1901)

Queen Victoria came to the throne when she was just 18 years old. She ruled Britain for over 60 years. During this long reign, the country acquired unprecedented power and wealth. Britain's reach extended across the globe because of its empire, political stability, and revolutionary developments in transport and communication.

The late 18th and 19th centuries saw the Industrial Revolution transforming the UK into the world's leading industrial and economic power. This period brought significant technological advancements, urbanization, and social changes. The British Empire expanded to become the largest empire in history, with colonies and territories on every continent. This era was characterized by economic exploitation, cultural exchange, and the expansion of British influence worldwide.

20TH CENTURY (1901-2000)

The 20th century saw two world wars catalyse enormous social changes across the country, including dramatic enhancements in health and education. The motor car stormed through towns and the country, transforming both. Britain no longer ruled a third of the planet.

The UK joined the European Economic Community (EEC) in 1973, which later became the European Union (EU). However, in a 2016 referendum, the UK voted to leave the EU, a process known as Brexit, which was completed in 2020.

PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENTS

TASK 22. Match each period with the correct description:

A PREHISTORY B ROMANS C EARLY MEDIEVAL D MEDIEVAL E TUDORS	1. The Kingdom of Ireland was incorporated into the Kingdom of Great Britain. 2. The British Empire was no longer the largest in the world.
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<p>F STUARTS G GEORGIANS H VICTORIANS I 20TH CENTURY</p>	<p>3. The Palaeolithic era was evidence of human habitation in Britain</p> <p>4. The Dark Ages were characterised by economic and cultural decline.</p> <p>5. Hadrian's Wall was built at the order of the emperor Hadrian.</p> <p>6. The Industrial Revolution transformed the UK into the world's leading industrial and economic power.</p> <p>7. The Magna Carta established the principle that the king and his government are not above the law.</p> <p>8. The establishment of the Church of England was the key event.</p> <p>9. The Kingdom of England and the Kingdom of Scotland formed Great Britain.</p>
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TASK 23. Say whether these statements are true or false. If it is false, give the right answer.

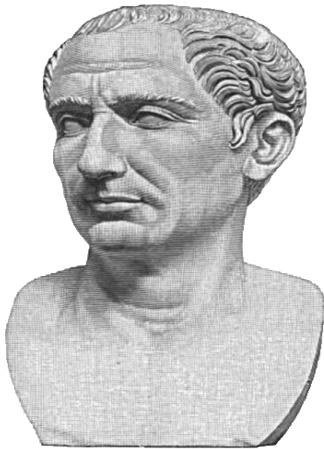
1. In AD 43, the emperor Julius Caesar launched a full-scale invasion, and Britain's Roman era began.
2. The Magna Carta (or Great Charter) is known as a charter of unity.
3. The Dark Ages was the period that saw the decline of Christianity as a religion.
4. Two major turning points: Duke William of Normandy's triumph over King Harold at the Battle of Hastings and the victory of Henry Tudor's forces at the Battle of Bosworth Field defined the Medieval period.
5. The most famous royal family in English history was the Tudor dynasty.
6. The Kingdom of England (including the Principality of Wales) and the Kingdom of Scotland were united into one kingdom by the name of GREAT BRITAIN in 1770.
7. The Act of Union 1801 incorporated Ireland with Great Britain, forming the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.
8. The Victorian era was characterized by economic exploitation, cultural exchange, and the expansion of British influence worldwide.

READING

TEXT G

SOME IMPORTANT EVENTS OF DIFFERENT PERIODS OF UK HISTORY

ROMAN BRITAIN



The Roman Period is a period in UK history when a large part of the island of Great Britain was under occupation by the Roman Empire (AD 43 - AD 410).

The Roman invasion began in 55 BC when Julius Caesar was the emperor

The Romans left a lot of signs of their presence:

Hadrian's Wall, roads, place-names (London, York, Bath, Leicester, Worcester, Winchester, Gloucester, Manchester, Chester, Lancaster) with the Roman word *castrum* (a military camp),

Latin borrowings in the language.



Emperor Hadrian built the wall in the north of Britannia to keep the **Picts** (Celtic tribes) at bay

THE NORMAN CONQUEST



The Norman invasion of England began in **1066** with the **Battle of Hastings** after which **William Duke of Normandy (William the Conqueror)** became William I of England.

SOME RESULTS OF THE NORMAN CONQUEST

A strict feudal system was imposed with English-speaking peasants and French-speaking barons.

A new system of government was established.

French words entered the English language, some male names such as William, Robert and Richard are of French origin.

The White Tower of the Tower of London was built.

SOME IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD

In 1215, the barons forced King John to abide by a **MAGNA CARTA (THE GREAT CHARTER)** which was based on three important rules:

- the king was subject to the law;
- the king could only make law and raise taxation with the consent of the community
- the obedience of subjects to the king was conditional and not absolute.

Parliament was established as an assembly of nobles called together by the king. In 1295 the Model Parliament set the pattern for the future by including elected representatives from urban and rural areas.

SOME IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE 16TH CENTURY

The 16th century in the UK was defined by **the Tudor Dynasty's religious upheaval**, with Henry VIII breaking from Rome to form the Church of England (Act of Supremacy 1534), establishing Protestantism, and dissolving monasteries. This era saw the rise of English naval power, culminating in the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588. Scotland also underwent a Protestant Reformation, with Mary, Queen of Scots, eventually abdicating. The period also fostered a vibrant English Renaissance, marked by literary greats like Shakespeare and a growing sense of national identity.

SOME IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE 17TH CENTURY

The divide between Catholics and Protestants worsened and resulted in the **English Civil War** (1642-1651). King Charles I was beheaded, and the leader of the Parliamentarians, **Oliver Cromwell** (1599-1658), ruled the country as a dictator (**Lord Protector**).

Restoration of the monarchy took place in 1660 with King Charles II.

The system of political parties witnessed the creation of the **Whig** and **Tory** parties.

The Dutch colony of New Amsterdam became English and was named New York. Charles II acquired Bombay and Tangiers through his Portuguese wife, thus laying the foundation for **the British Empire**.

The Glorious Revolution took place in 1688 when the religious preferences and despotism of James II led to his quick removal from power.

SOME IMPORTANT EVENTS THE 18TH CENTURY

In **1707, the Act of Union** joined the Scottish and the English Parliaments thus creating the single **Kingdom of Great Britain** with a centralized political power in London.

George III (1738-1820) continued Britain's expansion as an empire in the Americas, along the west African coast, and in India.

With the invention of the steam engine and the mechanization of the manufacturing industry, there began the **Industrial Revolution**.

The **American War of Independence** (1776-1782) started after the British government imposed a series of taxes on the colonies.

In 1800, the Act of Union united the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.

Britain took part in the **Napoleonic wars**. **Admiral Nelson's** naval victory at **Trafalgar** (off the coast of Spain) in 1805 and **Wellington's** decisive victory at **Waterloo** in 1815 positioned the UK as the greatest power in the world.

VIDEO WATCHING




TASK 24. Watch a video, “History of the English language”

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iSSTv8-2358> , and be ready to discuss the development of the English language (Old English, Middle English, Early Modern English) in different periods of history.

TEXT H

MOST FAMOUS PEOPLE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM

TASK 25. Read the text and the following task below. There are two extra choices:

<p>1 Alfred the Great</p> 	<p>Alfred the Great, a revered monarch, implemented significant administrative and military reforms during his reign as King of the West Saxons and Anglo-Saxons. Known for his strategic victories against Viking invasions, he secured England's borders and negotiated peace agreements. Alfred's dedication to education and legal advancements improved the quality of life for his people.</p>
<p>2 William the Conqueror</p> 	<p>William the Conqueror was the first Norman king of England. He successfully invaded England, defeating Anglo-Saxon forces at the Battle of Hastings in 1066. William faced challenges in consolidating power in England and Normandy, dealing with rebellions and family conflicts. He implemented governance reforms, built castles, and reshaped the English clergy. His reign was characterized by the Norman Conquest, the compilation of the Domesday Book, and the division of his lands among his heirs.</p>
<p>3 Arthur Wellesley</p> 	<p>Commonly known as the Duke of Wellington, Wellesley was a leading military and political figure of the 19th century. His defeat of Napoleon in 1815 at Waterloo made him a heroic national figure and top military hero in British history. He was less successful as prime minister, though he did pass the Catholic Relief Act of 1829.</p>

4 Horatio Nelson



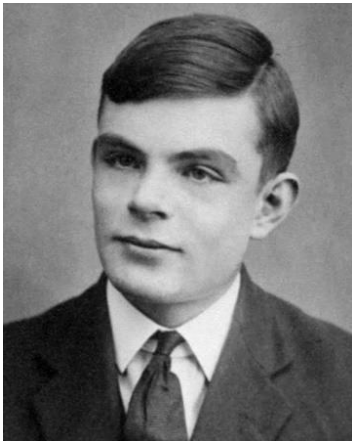
One of Great Britain's greatest war heroes, Nelson was the victor of many battles of the Napoleonic Wars. Nelson's greatest victory was also his last, the Battle of Trafalgar. He led a numerically smaller British fleet against a combined Spanish and French fleet, which lost 22 ships without losing a single British vessel. Nelson was respected for his inspirational leadership and superb grasp of strategy and unconventional tactics, which came to be known as "The Nelson Touch".

5 Winston Churchill



Sir Winston Churchill is best known for his leadership during World War II. His tenure as Prime Minister was marked by his unyielding opposition to Nazi Germany and his inspirational speeches that rallied the British people during dark times. He was also a Nobel Prize-winning author and an accomplished artist. Churchill's legacy in British politics and history symbolizes resilience, leadership, and the spirit of determination.

6 Alan Turing



Turing was a highly influential computer scientist and cryptanalyst who developed the Turing machine, one of a computer's most important theoretical models. He is considered to be the father of artificial intelligence and computer science. He made significant contributions to the field of cryptography and codebreaking in World War II, and was instrumental in breaking Nazi communication encryptions.

7 Queen Elizabeth II



Queen Elizabeth II ascended to the throne in 1952. Since then, she has become a symbol of continuity and tradition. Her reign is the longest of any British monarch. It has seen significant social, technological, and political changes. She has been committed to public service during her reign and has played a role in modernizing the monarchy.

What person:

A has achieved great success in literature and art

B implemented a population census

C was the longest-reigning monarch

D was the father of artificial intelligence

E invented the telephone

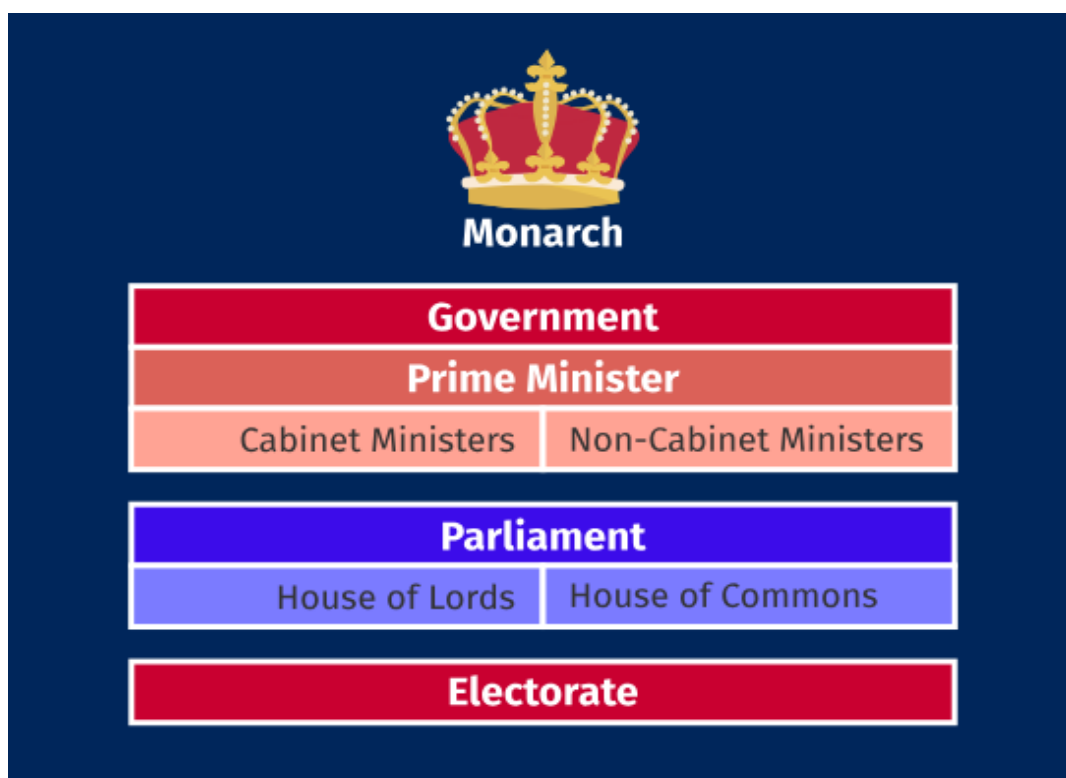
F secured England's borders and negotiated peace agreements

G gained the victory in the Battle of Trafalgar

H won at Waterloo

I facilitated the construction of the Panama Canal

UNIT IV. THE POLITICAL SYSTEM OF THE UK



VOCABULARY

TASK 26. Mind the pronunciation and translation of the following words and word combinations:

1. a chamber – палата
2. the House of Commons – Палата громад
3. the House of Lords – Палата лордів
4. to verify – перевірити
5. a hereditary peer – спадкоємний пер
6. life peer – довічний пер
7. a bishop – єпископ
8. an archbishop – архієпископ
9. an amendment – поправка
10. the Bill – Законопроект
11. the Royal Assent – Королівська згода
12. the Act of Parliament – Акт парламенту
13. Plaid Cymru – Партія Уельса
14. Ulster Unionist Party – Юніоністська партія Ольстера
15. Sinn Fein – партія Шинн фейн
16. Lords Spiritual – Духовні Лорди
17. Lords Temporal – Світські Лорди

READING

TEXT I POLITICAL SYSTEM

A The United Kingdom's political system is a constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary democracy. Here are the main characteristics of the UK's current political system: The UK has a monarch (currently King Charles III) who serves as the head of state. The monarch's powers are largely ceremonial and symbolic, with real political power being vested in Parliament.

B The UK Parliament is made up of two chambers in the Palace of Westminster, referred to as the House of Commons and the House of Lords. These two chambers play an important part in the legislative process in the UK, as they have to verify that the government is making appropriate decisions. Parliament has great power as it is sovereign, which means that Parliament has the highest authority in the UK.

C The House of Commons is the elected lower house, consisting of Members of Parliament (MPs) who are elected by the public in general elections held every five years. MPs will usually be members of a political party, and each political party will compete to gain as many of the 650 seats as possible in each election.

The House of Lords is different in that its members are not elected. 92 Lords are hereditary peers, and 26 Church of England bishops have the right to sit there. The rest have been appointed by the King on the advice of the Prime Minister. The House of Lords acts as a revising chamber, reviewing and suggesting amendments to legislation proposed by the House of Commons.

D The Prime Minister (PM) is the head of government and is usually the leader of the party that has the most seats in the House of Commons. The PM appoints the Cabinet, which consists of senior ministers who head various government departments and are responsible for implementing government policy.

As there is so much work involved in governing a country, the prime minister needs support. The prime minister will select MPs from the House of Commons and members of the House of Lords to be ministers. The group made up of the prime minister and the most important ministers is called the cabinet. Together, the cabinet has the power to make all UK government decisions. The cabinet, therefore, governs the UK.

E The judiciary is independent of the executive and legislative branches, providing checks and balances in the system.

Power is devolved to regional governments in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, and London, allowing for a degree of local governance on certain issues like education, health, and transportation.

PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENTS

TASK 27. The reading passage contains 5 paragraphs, A-E. Which paragraphs discuss the following information? Write the correct letter, A-E. There are two extra answers.

1. The formation of the cabinet
2. The function of the monarch
3. The role of judicial power
4. The location of the UK Parliament
5. The political system of the UK
6. The responsibilities of the House of Lords
7. The election of members of the House of Commons

VIDEO WATCHING

TASK 28. Watch the video “What Does The British Royal Family Actually Do?”

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HNta9aMlhLg> and answer the questions:

1. Why was Queen Elizabeth II called “a royal workhorse”?
2. What various jobs show how members of the royal family work as a form of public service?
3. What is the most significant ceremony that Queen Elizabeth II performs?
4. When and by what document were the sovereign's powers limited in the UK?
5. What is the name of the document that Elizabeth gives her approval for all legislation passed by Parliament?
6. What is the biggest series of events each year that hosts 30,000 people in London and Edinburgh throughout the summer?
7. How often does the Queen announce a list of individuals who receive knighthoods and appointments into royal orders?
8. What is the role of a royal patron? Who in the royal family can act as patrons of charities?
9. Do the royals spend their days exclusively performing royal duties, or can they maintain their own careers?
10. Would you like to be a British royal?

READING

TEXT J

FUNCTIONS OF THE PARLIAMENT



Parliament, Britain's legislature, comprises the House of Commons, the House of Lords and the Queen in her constitutional role. The House of Commons has 659 elected Members of parliament (MPs), each representing a local constituency. The House of Lords is made up of 1,185 hereditary and life peers and peeresses (Lords Temporal); the two archbishops (of Canterbury and York) and 24 most senior bishops of the Church of

England (Lords Spiritual).

The centre of parliamentary power is the House of Commons. The chief officer of the House of Commons is the Speaker, who is elected by the MPs to preside over the House.

The main functions of Parliament are:

- To pass laws regulating the life of the community,
- To make available finance for the needs of the community (taxation), to appropriate the funds necessary for the services of the state (supply);
- Criticism and control of the government in office Public Bills can be introduced by any member of either House (with the exception of Bills concerning money). A Bill must undergo six stages before it becomes a law:

First Reading, an introduction of a Bill in its printed form;

Second reading, a debate on its general merits or principles followed by a vote.

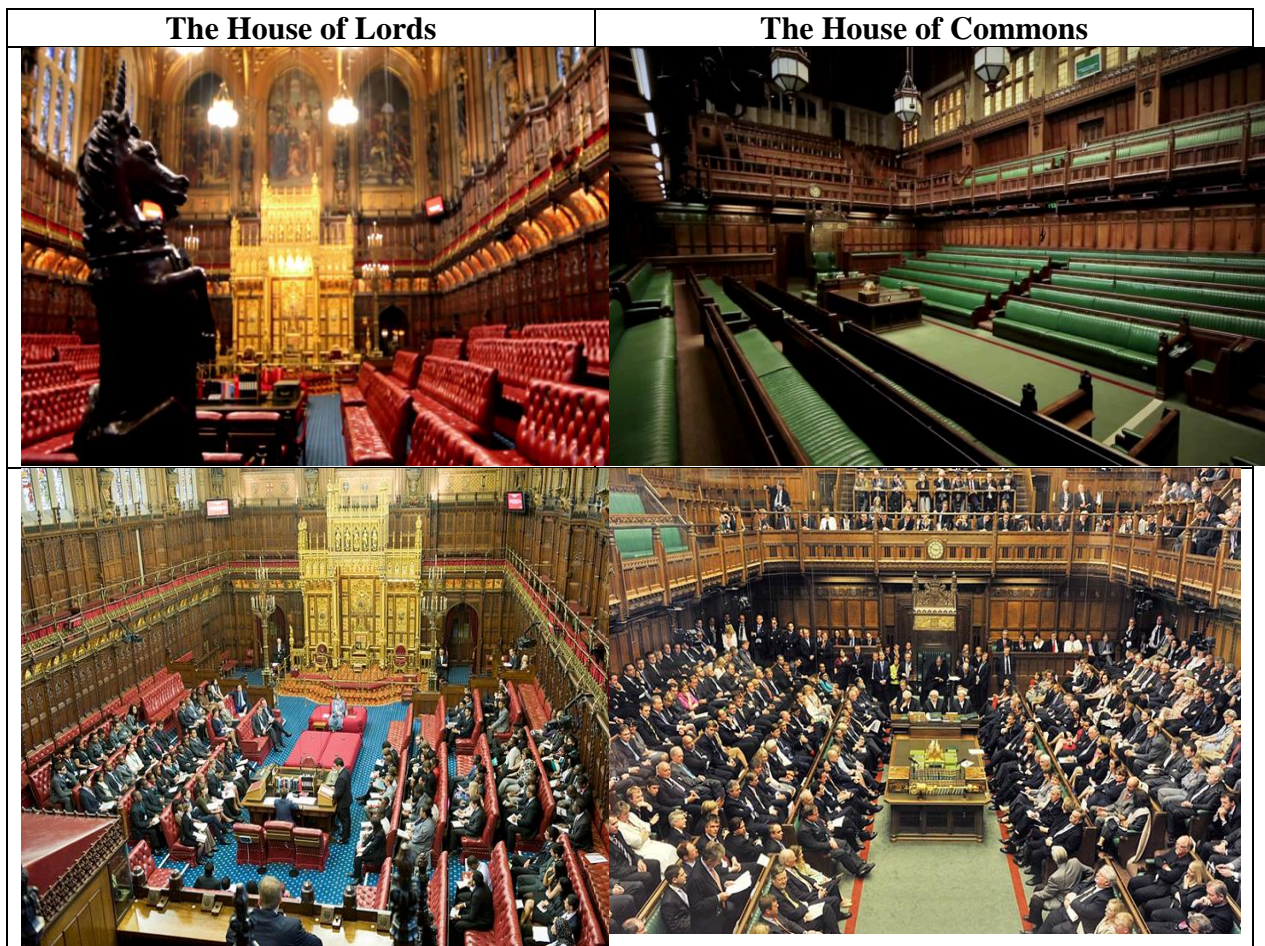
Committee Stage, examination clause by clause, amendments made must not go against the principles of the second reading. Report Stage, during it previous amendments may be altered and additional amendments may be suggested and incorporated.

Third Reading, the Bill is to be reviewed in its final form. The Bill is sent to the House of Lords for the same procedure Royal Assent, once passed through both Houses the Bill receives Royal Assent (the Queen gives her assent) and it then becomes law and is called the Act of Parliament.

TASK 29. Complete the following sentences.

1. Parliament, Britain's legislature, comprises ...
2. The centre of parliamentary power is ...
3. The chief officer of the House of Commons is ...
4. The main function of Parliament is to pass laws regulating the life
5. The main function of Parliament is to make available finance for the needs of ..., to appropriate the funds necessary for the services of the ...

TASK 30. Study the pictures and describe them. Pay attention to the information from texts I and J. What do you see that is common and different? Describe the general atmosphere of these places.



TASK 31. Match the description with the terms.

1. A Bill	a) It is the Monarch's agreement that is required to make a Bill into an Act of Parliament. While the Monarch has the right to refuse it, nowadays this does not happen; the last such occasion was in 1707.
2. Acts of Parliament	b) It is a term used to describe the other House in Parliament. By convention, members of the Lords do not mention the Commons by name - and MPs do not refer directly to the House of Lords - when they are speaking in the Chamber. In

	the House of Commons, members are not allowed to address each other directly or name other members. They must address the Speaker and refer to other members indirectly. Members generally refer to one another as "my honourable friend" if in the same party, and "the honourable gentleman/lady/member" otherwise.
3. Royal Assent	c) It is a proposal for a new law, or a proposal to change an existing law, that is presented to the Parliament. It may be introduced in the House of Commons or the House of Lords, but it must pass a series of stages in both Houses before it can be finally approved. If both Houses have agreed on the content of this document and it is presented to the reigning monarch for formal approval, known as Royal Assent.
4. Another place (the other place)	d) It describes the way in which MPs let the Speaker know that they want to speak during a debate or question time in the House of Commons. MPs may speak only if they are called to do so by the Speaker. MPs attract the attention of the Speaker by standing up briefly every time the next MP is about to be called.
5. Catching the Speaker's eye	e) They are known as primary legislation. Collectively, they make up Statute Law which, along with conventions, court decisions, and treaties, is seen as the basis of the UK constitution. If a Bill is passed by both Houses of Parliament and receives the Royal Assent, it becomes an Act of Parliament and part of UK law.

READING

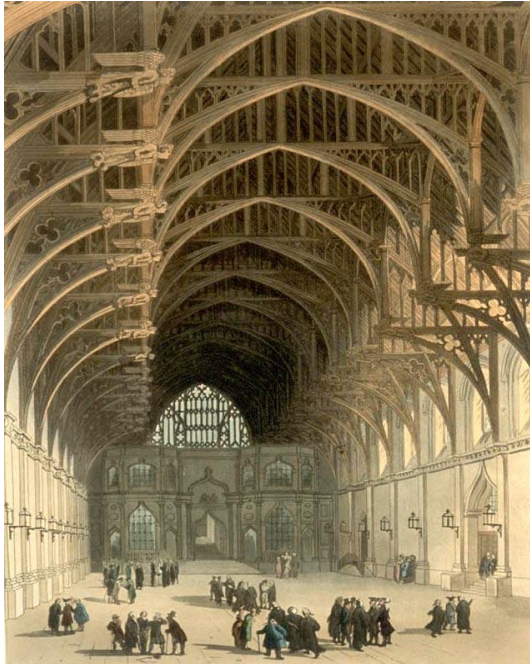
TEXT K THE PALACE OF WESTMINSTER



The Palace of Westminster (*the Old Palace*) was built in 1016, demolished by the fire in 1834, rebuilt in 1840-1870 in the English Perpendicular Gothic Style by the architect Charles Barry and the interior designer Augustus Pugin.



The Palace of Westminster contains over 1,100 rooms, 100 staircases and 4.8 kilometres of passageways, which are spread over four floors. The ground floor is occupied by offices, dining rooms and bars; the first floor (known as the *principal floor*) houses the main rooms of the Palace, including the debating chambers, the lobbies and the libraries. The top-two floors are used as committee rooms and offices.



Westminster Hall, the oldest existing part of the Palace of Westminster, was built in 1097.

In its early history, one of its main purposes was to host coronation banquets. Historic trials were held there too, including that in 1305 of William Wallace, the leader of Scottish resistance forces, and in 1606 of Guy Fawkes and the conspirators who plotted to blow up Parliament. The trial of Charles I, the first to be tried and condemned to death, took place there in 1649.

The Hall has been used as a place for the lying in state (церемонія прощання з померлим) of the monarchs.



TEXT L

POLITICAL PARTY SYSTEM

The political party system is an essential element in the working of the constitution. Although the parties are not registered or formally recognised in law, in practice most candidates in elections, and almost all winning candidates belong to one of the main parties. A number of smaller parties are also represented in Parliament.

Major Political Parties

C *Conservative Party*. One of the two largest political parties of Britain and the major right-wing party.

Lab *Labour Party*. It was founded by the Trades Union Congress in 1900. It claims to represent the interests of the working class (i.e. Labour) as against the interests of the employers.

LD *Liberal Democrats*. Till 1987 there had been the Alliance of the SDP and Liberal party. In March 1988 those two parties merged into one and formed the Social and Liberal Democratic party. In 1989 Social Democrats decided to regain as a political party.

SNP *Scottish National Party*. Scotland's largest nationalist party, advocating the separation of Scotland from the United Kingdom in order to safeguard the country's cultural and economic life. The party was founded in 1928.

PC *Plaid Cymru*. A Welsh nationalist party founded in 1925 and campaigning for the separation of Wales from the UK in order to preserve the country's culture, language and economic life [Welsh for party of Wales].

UUP *Ulster Unionist Party*. A political party, which has been active in Northern Ireland for many years. Most of its supporters are Protestants who wish Ulster to remain part of the UK. The Party has regularly been represented among the Northern Ireland MPs in the House of Commons.

SF *Sinn Fein*. The Irish republican movement, which campaigned for the economic and political separation of Ireland from Great Britain. Today it is the political wing of the Provisional IRA, and wants Northern Ireland to become part of the Republic of Ireland, by using force if necessary.

TASK 32. Combine the parties with their features and functions.

a) Conservative Party	1) The Party has regularly been represented among the Northern Ireland MPs in the House of Commons.
b) Labour Party.	2) It claims to represent the interests of the working class (i.e. Labour) as against the interests of the employers.
c) Liberal Democrats	3) Scotland's largest nationalist party, advocating the separation of Scotland from the United Kingdom in order to safeguard the country's cultural and economic life
d) Scottish National Party	4) A Welsh nationalist party founded in 1925
e) Plaid Cymru	5) In 1989 Social Democrats decided to regain as a political party.
f) Ulster Unionist Party	6) The Irish republican movement, which campaigned for the economic and political separation of Ireland from Great Britain.
g) Sinn Fein	7) One of the two largest political parties of Britain and the major right-wing party.

READING

TEXT M

THE TITLES OF BRITISH NOBILITY

Mind the pronunciation and translation of the titles of the British nobility:

Knight – Лицар

Baron – Барон

Viscount – Віконт

Earl – Граф

Marquess – Маркіз

Duke – Герцог

Prince – Принц

King – Король



Knight



Baron



Viscount



Earl



Marquess



Duke



Prince



King

The British nobility is divided into tiers or ranks, known as the peerage. The roots of this hierarchical system date back around a thousand years; it began to gain a defined structure (as with many things in British history) after William I conquered England in 1066.

The peerage has five ranks: baron, viscount, earl, marquess, and duke, in ascending order. And within each tier, superiority is given to the holder of the oldest peerage. So, for example, the Duke of Devonshire is more senior than the Duke of Marlborough because the former title was created in 1694, eight years before the latter. While many titles are hereditary, it's important to note that fewer than 90 peerages can be inherited by a female heir (in most cases the title would become extinct if there was no male heir). It's a subject understandably under scrutiny by activists and some members of Parliament. Peerages are awarded through legal documents known as letters patent, which officially bestow a title in the name of the monarch.

Here is an introduction to the five tiers of peerage, from the lowest rank of baron to the highest title of duke.

Baron



The word “*baron*” — which possibly came from an Old German word meaning “man” — first appeared in English texts in the 13th century. It became part of the peerage system in 1387, when Richard II created the first formal baron by making John Beauchamp de Holt the Baron of Kidderminster. Further barons were appointed, all of whom were expected, when summoned, to attend council or Parliament. In Scotland, barons are known as Lords of Parliament. If a woman holds the

rank, or is the wife of a baron, she is called a baroness. Currently, there are 426 hereditary barons and Lords of Parliament and nine hereditary baronesses and Ladies of Parliament in the United Kingdom — making it the most populated of all five peerage ranks.

Viscount



Viscount is the fourth rank of the British peerage system. The word comes from the Old French “visconte,” meaning the deputy or lieutenant of a count. (Despite having numerous counties, the United Kingdom has no counts. Historians disagree on why this is. Some have argued that the word “count” was rejected because it sounded too similar to a rather vulgar word in the English language, while others simply say it never gained

traction because the older “earl” was already in use.) The rank of viscount was introduced in England in 1440, when King Henry VI gave John, Lord Beaumont the title of Viscount Beaumont, giving him precedence over all barons. Today, there are 115 viscounts in the British peerage. The oldest existing title — and therefore the highest ranking — is that of Viscount Hereford, created in 1550. A woman holding the rank or the wife of a viscount is known as a viscountess. Viscounts and viscountesses are formally addressed as “lord” or “lady,” respectively.

Earl



The rank of *earl* is the oldest of all the titles in the English peerage. The word has its origins in the Scandinavian “jarl,” which became “eorl” in the Anglo-Saxon tongue. It first appeared in England during the reign of King Canute (or Cnut), who ruled from 1016 to 1035. It was the highest title available to the British nobility for some three centuries, until the creation of the duchy of Cornwall and with it, the title of duke. There is no female equivalent to

the title of earl (such as “earless,” which could strangely imply someone with no ears), so female earls are known as countesses. Currently, there are 191 earls and only four countesses in their own right (versus the wives of earls) in Britain.

Marquess



The title of *marquess* comes from the French “marquis,” meaning “march,” in reference to the marches (borders) between Wales, England, and Scotland. The earls and barons guarding these marches were known as marquesses, initially without any inference that they were superior in any way to their peers of similar rank. The title was formalized in 1385 when King Richard II made Robert de Vere, the ninth Earl of Oxford, the Marquess of Dublin. The

title took precedence over that of earl, which caused great controversy at the time, resulting in the marquessate being revoked in 1386. It wasn’t until 1443, when Edmund Beaufort was given the title of Marquess of Dorset, that the rank retained its place in the peerage. There are only 34 marquesses in Britain today, the premier — or highest ranking — being the Marquess of Winchester, created in 1551. (Marquesses that were created earlier either became extinct or were raised to dukedoms.) The only woman ever appointed as a marquess in her own right was Anne Boleyn, who was made Marchioness of Pembroke just before her marriage to Henry VIII.

Duke



Duke is the highest rank of the British peerage system. It is the ultimate tier of the nobility, surpassed only by princes and kings. Princes, however, can also be dukes — and traditionally they are given a dukedom when they come of age or are married. The first British duke was created in 1337 when King Edward III gave his son, known as Edward the Black Prince, the title of Duke of Cornwall. Today, of course, Prince William and his wife

Catherine are officially the Prince and Princess of Wales as well as the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge. (Prince Harry and Meghan, meanwhile, retain their titles of Duke and Duchess of Sussex.) At present there are 24 dukes, not including the royals. Understandably, it’s particularly difficult to become a duke or duchess. The last dukedom — the Duke of Westminster — was created by Queen Victoria in 1874, and is the most recent dukedom conferred on someone not related to the British royal family.

VIDEO WATCHING

TASK 33. Watch the video “Every Title in British Nobility & Royalty Explained In 6 Minutes”. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y3LuwlkHaPc> Summarise the information about the titles of British Nobility and Royalty, and compare it with the information from the text M.

UNIT V. LANDMARKS IN THE UK YOU CAN'T MISS

READING

TEXT N POPULAR SIGHTS

TASK 34. Read the texts below. Match choices (A-G) to (1-9). There are two choices you do not need to use.

A. Windsor Castle



A trip to London is incomplete without paying a visit to the famous Windsor Castle. Windsor Castle is the oldest and largest occupied castle in the world, located in the county of Berkshire but easily accessible from London. For over 1,000 years, Windsor Castle has been an official home to the British Royal family, with kings and queens using it as their weekend home. If the Royal Standard is flying when you visit, it means that Queen Elizabeth II is home. The most striking feature of Windsor Castle has to be its

magnificent size, which is exactly 5.3 hectares/13 acres. The castle was built during the 11th century and now serves as a tourist spot with numerous areas to explore. Don't miss: the changing of the guards!

B. Buckingham Palace

Buckingham Palace requires little introduction – it's one of the most popular landmarks in England. Known the world over, the popularity of the official home of the Queen can be witnessed by the many visitors who stand outside it every day. The palace has a total of 775 rooms that include bathrooms, guest bedrooms, offices, staff rooms, and many others. If you're in London and you've not visited Buckingham Palace yet, head straight there!



C. Big Ben & Houses of Parliament



This has to be one of the most famous and renowned buildings of all time! It is set right in the heart of Parliament Square, making Big Ben and the Houses of Parliament extremely iconic and significant for the whole of Britain, if not the world. Big Ben, as we all know, is the clock tower located right next to the Houses of Parliament. The deep, thunderous chimes of Big Ben boom across the city every hour, and they are heard loud and clear by every single person. On the other hand, the Houses of Parliament was home to the British Monarchs and are also often referred to as the ‘Palace of Westminster.’



D. Tower Bridge

Often confused with London Bridge, Tower Bridge is an iconic symbol in London and is clearly a more beautiful sight than the former. It is super famous all over the world and caters to thousands of fascinating visitors every holiday season. The bridge was opened in 1894 and is topped with two neo-Gothic towers. It has a very medieval look and feels to it, mainly because it was built with the help of huge grey stones. Tower Bridge allows visitors to walk along

the walkway atop the bridge and create some special memories.

E. Westminster Abbey

From royal weddings and coronations to the presence of Kings, Queens, Heroes, and Villains, Westminster Abbey is one of those landmarks in England that has touched the lives of so many people. This World Heritage Site holds thousands of years of history, making it one of the most notable historic religious buildings of all time. It wasn't just a place for coronations but also a burial site for many British Monarchs.



Edinburgh Castle: Edinburgh, Scotland

As a staple of the capital of Scotland, Edinburgh Castle is not only a great historic and military landmark, but was also the house of Scottish Kings, Queens and even Christian Saints. Located in the heart of Edinburgh, you can't arrive here without paying a visit and experiencing a tour of the Great Halls. While at the Castle, be sure to check out the Crown Jewels of Scotland, as well, as they're the oldest in the whole of Great Britain.

F. Snowdonia National Park, Wales

Snowdonia National Park is the biggest in Wales. With over 2,132 square kilometres, this national park hosts wildlife, mountains, and diverse cultural heritage. If you're looking for a breath of fresh air and a break from the typical tourist attractions, Snowdonia National Park is just the place. You can book a treasure hunt tour or explore it at your leisure and keep an eye out for mountain goats, otters, ravens, stoats, and polecats, as they relax in their natural habitat and enjoy the peacefulness of the park.



Which sight:

1 keeps the oldest jewellery of Great Britain

2 wasn't just a place for coronations but also a burial site for many British Monarchs

3 has been an official home to the British Royal family, with kings and queens using it as their weekend home

4 is a national park in northwest England blessed with some of the country's finest mountain scenery.

5 hosts wildlife, mountains and diverse cultural heritage

6 has a total of 775 rooms that include bathrooms, guest bedrooms, offices, and staff rooms

7 is topped with two neo-Gothic towers

8 is the clock tower located right next to the Houses of Parliament

9 is most famous for Rhossili Bay Beach, which is often voted one of the best beaches in the UK



TEXT O

CONTEMPORARY BRITISH OUTSTANDING PEOPLE AND CELEBRITIES

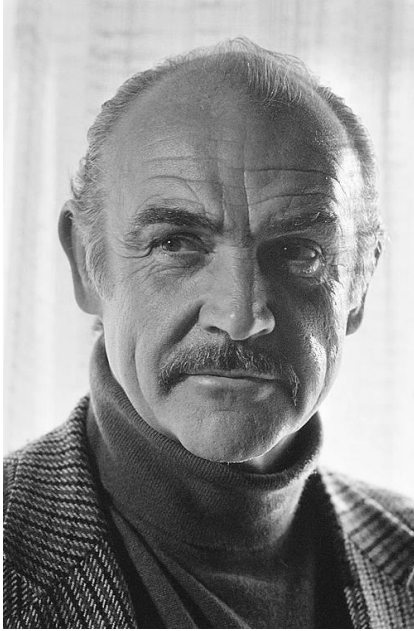
1 Joanne Rowling



Joanne Rowling is one of the most famous English writers in the world. Her Harry Potter series has been translated into many languages. Joanne Kathleen Rowling was born on the 31st of July in 1965, in Bristol, England. In her childhood she dreamt of becoming a writer. At the age of six Joanne wrote her first book about a rabbit. After graduating from Exeter University, she worked as a secretary and then went to Portugal to teach English. Rowling had busy afternoons and evenings, but free mornings when she could write. In Portugal she married a TV-journalist, but the marriage wasn't successful, so she returned to Britain with her 4-month-old daughter. Joanne settled in Edinburgh, Scotland. The idea of a book about a young magician occurred to her in 1990, when she was going by train from Manchester to London. She quickly invented the main plot and some of the characters and in July 1997, Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone was

	<p>published. It became an immediate success and was published in eight countries. There are seven Harry Potter books, five films based on the novels, Harry Potter computer games and a lot of goods with the Harry Potter trademark.</p>
<p>2 Margaret Thatcher</p> 	<p>Margaret Thatcher is a British politician, who used to be Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1979 to 1990 and Leader of the Conservative Party from 1975 to 1990. She is the first and only woman to hold either post. Thatcher's term as Prime Minister was the longest continuous period in office since the tenure of Lord Liverpool who was Prime Minister in the early 19th century. She was the first woman to lead a major political party in the UK, and the first of only three women to have held any of the four great offices of state. Among other things, she defiantly opposed the Soviet Union, and her tough-talking rhetoric gained her the nickname the "Iron Lady". She currently has a life peerage as Baroness Thatcher, of Kesteven in the County of Lincolnshire, which entitles her to sit in the House of Lords. Not long ago a film was shot about Thatcher's life and career (The Iron Lady).</p>
<p>3 David Beckham</p> 	<p>David Robert Joseph Beckham is an English footballer, who is playing for and is the captain of Major League Soccer's Los Angeles Galaxy. Beckham was born on May 2, 1975 in England. His career began when he signed a professional contract with Manchester United, making his first-team debut in 1992 aged 17. He left Manchester United to sign for Real Madrid in 2003, where he remained for four seasons. While at Madrid, Beckham became the first British footballer to play 100 Champions League matches. In January 2007, it was announced that Beckham would leave Real Madrid and sign a five-year contract with the Los Angeles Galaxy. Beckham's new contract with the Galaxy, effective on July 1, 2007, gave him the highest salary of any Major League Soccer player in history. He has twice been runner-up for FIFA World Player of the Year, and in 2004 was the world's highest-paid footballer. Beckham was captain of England National Team from November 15, 2000 to July 2, 2006. Alongside with his career as a footballer, Beckham has become famous through his marriage to former Spice Girls member, Victoria Beckham, leading to various sponsorship deals and advertising campaigns and an estimated joint wealth of £112 million. The couple has 3 sons and 1 daughter and currently live in California, USA.</p>

4 Sean Connery



Sir Thomas Sean Connery is an Academy Award-, Golden Globe-winning Scottish actor and producer who is best known as the first actor to have played James Bond in cinema, starring in seven Bond films. Sean Connery was born on August 25, 1930 in Fountainbridge, Edinburgh, to the family of a cleaning lady and a factory worker and truck driver. Connery's first job was as a milkman in Edinburgh, then he joined the Royal Navy, but was later discharged on medical grounds. Afterwards, he worked as a lorry driver, labourer, artist's model for the Edinburgh College of Art, coffin polisher, and bodybuilder. According to Connery's official website, he placed third in the 1953 Mr. Universe bodybuilding contest which led Connery to stage, television, and film work. Connery's breakthrough came with the role of secret agent James Bond. He acted in seven Bond films including Dr. No, From Russia with Love, Goldfinger, Thunderball, You Only Live Twice, Diamonds Are Forever and Never Say Never Again. In 1987, he won the Academy Award for the Best Supporting Actor for his role in The Untouchables. Sir Sean Connery was knighted by Queen Elizabeth II in July 2000. Connery is known for keeping his Scottish accent in films, regardless of the nationality of the character played. Despite being older than most contemporary actors, he has repeatedly been named as one of the most attractive men alive by various magazines due to his good looks.

5 Sir Paul McCartney



Like many bass players, McCartney started as a guitarist, but was relegated to bass later on. He was a founding member of The Beatles, which resulted in him becoming one of history's most successful songwriters. His career didn't end when The Beatles did; he kept going solo and with Wings, writing a variety of big hits in the 70s and 80s. McCartneys so celebrated, he's been inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame twice. He's not just a musician, but a walking part of music history. So many songs penned by him are ingrained in pop culture, like Hey Jude and Yesterday. Few celebrities are as globally adored as McCartney.

6 Prince Harry (Duke of Sussex) and Catherine (Princess of Wales)

Prince Harry (Duke of Sussex) and Catherine (Princess of Wales) are both prominent but have different roles: Harry is a younger son of King Charles III, who stepped back from working royal duties with his wife Meghan to live in the U.S., focusing on media and philanthropy, while Catherine is married to the heir apparent, Prince William, and remains a key working royal, known for her charitable



work and popularity. Both have connections through Diana, Princess of Wales, but their paths diverged significantly after Harry's departure from royal life.

TASK 35. Read the text and answer the following questions:

1. What world-famous writers, inventors, and poets did Britain give birth to?
2. Who is Joanne Rowling and what is she famous for?
3. What can you tell about Rowling in brief?
4. Have you read Harry Potter books or watched the films?
5. Which did you like more: books or films? Why (not)?
6. What can you tell about Sir Sean Connery?
7. Do you like this actor? What films have you seen with Sean Connery, if any?
8. Who is David Beckham and what is he famous for?
9. Have you ever watched a football match with Beckham playing?
10. What do you know about Sir Paul McCartney? Do you like his songs? Why (not)?
11. Who is Margaret Thatcher, and what do you know about her?
12. What are Thatcher's achievements?
13. What are Prince Harry (Duke of Sussex) and Catherine (Princess of Wales) famous for?

TEXT P

FUN FACTS ABOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM

TASK 36. Read the texts below. Be ready to discuss the main points of each paragraph.



1. Brits drink a lot of tea... about 100 million cups every day!

The stereotype that the British drink a lot of tea is immediately confirmed with this fun fact. They drink around 100-160 million cups of tea daily, which is about 36 billion every year. The difference from most of the countries in the world is that almost all the tea drinkers in the UK (98%) add milk to their cup of tea.



2. Stamps originated in the United Kingdom

Sending letters was expensive before postage stamps were introduced. In May 1840, the first stamp was issued in the UK, it was called 'the Penny Black', and featured Queen Victoria. The advent of the postage stamp made it cheaper to send letters and caused an increase in sending postcards, letters and Christmas cards.



3. The Queen didn't have a passport

During her 70 years on the throne, Queen Elizabeth II has visited over 100 countries on official duties. Although every person in the world needs an identity card, she does not need a British passport during her travels. This is because passports are issued in the name of the Queen.



4. Cheese rolling is a sport

Yes, you read it correctly, cheese rolling is a sport. It is estimated that the sport started in the 15th century. Once a year, competitors compete in a cheese rolling competition at Cooper's Hill in Gloucestershire. During these competitions participants chase a 3.2-kilogram (7lb) wheel of Double Gloucester cheese down a steep hill. It is certainly a sport at risk, but it is a tradition not to be missed in the region. The winner, the one crossing the finishing line first, wins the wheel of cheese as their prize.



5. Stonehenge is older than the Pyramids

Stonehenge is one of the world's most famous prehistoric monuments, built as a cemetery in the Bronze Age, but not many people know that this is even older than the pyramids. The first stones were an early henge monument, built 3000 years BC and the exceptional stone circle was constructed in the late Neolithic period about 2500 BC. The pyramids were built and finished around 2500-2400 BC. We can conclude that both monuments are very old and worth a visit!



6. A Welsh town has the longest name in Europe

Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwlllantysiliogogoch is the longest town name in Europe and one of the longest town names in the world. Often road signs in Wales are written in both Welsh and English, the translation of Llanfairpwll (the more manageable version) is 'St. Mary's Church in the hollow of white hazel, near a rapid whirlpool, and the Church of St. Tysilio near the red cave'.



7. Chicken Tikka Masala is England's national dish

You probably think of roast dinner, fish and chips or a steak and kidney pie when you hear someone saying, 'British food'. Nevertheless, the UK residents voted the chicken tikka masala as the country's national dish. Its popularity can be explained by its former colony and still strong ties

with India. The dish was popularised by the British-Asian cooks in the 1960s, but who actually came up with the recipe for this Indian mild curry is not known.



8. Import of haggis to the US has been banned since the 70s

Scottish haggis is a sheep's stomach filled with the sheep's liver, heart and lungs, as well as oatmeal, suet, stock, onions and various spices. This dish has been forbidden in the United States of America since 1971. The reason for this is that the U.S. Department of Agriculture believes that lungs should not be saved for use as human food. The lungs of a sheep can contain bacteria, so the ban is in place with food safety in mind.

NATURAL LANDMARKS IN THE UK PICTURE QUIZ

TASK 37. Label the picture with the proper name.

- A Fingal's Cave, Scotland
- B Mam Tor, Peak District National Park
- C Cheddar Gorge, Somerset, England
- D The Needles, Isle of Wight, England
- E Dark Hedges, Northern Ireland
- F Giant's Causeway, Northern Ireland
- G Seven Sisters, East Sussex, England
- H Suilven, Scotland
- I Duncansby Stacks, John o' Groats, Scotland
- J Old Man of Hoy, Orkney, Scotland

NATURAL LANDMARKS IN THE UK

Picture Quiz

NAME THESE FAMOUS UK LANDMARKS AND THEIR LOCATION



1 -



2 -



3 -



4 -



5 -



6 -



7 -



8 -



9 -



10 -

CITIES IN THE UK PICTURE QUIZ

TASK 38. Label the picture with the proper name.

- A Birmingham
- B Belfast
- C St David's
- D London
- E Cardiff
- F Edinburgh
- G Manchester
- H Winchester
- I Glasgow
- J Bristol

CITIES IN THE UK *Picture Quiz*

NAME THESE BRITISH CITIES



1-



2-



3-



4-



5-



6-



7-



8-



9-



10-

FAMOUS BRITISH LANDMARKS PICTURE QUIZ

TASK 39. Label the picture with the proper name.

- A Big Ben – London
- B Malham Cove – Malham (Yorkshire)
- C Durdle Door – Lulworth (Dorset)
- D Edinburgh Castle – Edinburgh
- E Stonehenge – Salisbury
- F Town Hall – Manchester
- G York Minster – York
- H White Cliffs of Dover – Dover
- I Clifton Suspension Bridge – Bristol
- J Tower Bridge – London

FAMOUS LANDMARKS IN THE UK

Picture Quiz

NAME THESE FAMOUS UK LANDMARKS AND THEIR LOCATION



1 -



2 -



3 -



4 -



5 -



6 -



7 -



8 -



9 -



10 -

UK QUIZ QUESTIONS

ENGLAND/UK GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

1. *What is the national animal of England?*

- a) Dragon
- b) Unicorn
- c) Lion

2. *When is the National Day of England?*

- a) St George's Day, 30 April
- b) St David's Day, 1 March
- c) St Andrew's Day, 30 November

3. *Which colours are on the English flag?*

- a) Red and white
- b) Blue and white
- c) Black and yellow

4. *What conflict was between England and France in 1337 - 1416?*

- a) Battle of Hastings
- b) the War of the Roses
- c) The Hundred Years' War

5. *What female figure represented Britain, formerly shown on some coins?*

- a) Britannia
- b) Brittany
- c) Britons

6. *What was the original Roman name for Britain?*

- a) Albion
- b) Caledonia
- c) Cambria

7. *How many land borders does England have? With which countries?*

- a) One. With Scotland.
- b) Two. With Wales and Scotland
- c) Three. With Ireland, France and Wales

8. *What major event happened in London in 1666?*

- a) The Great Fire of London
- b) The Great Famine
- c) Year without a Summer

9. *What was the political union formed between England and Scotland, giving birth to Great Britain in 1707?*

- a) The Act of Union
- b) The Magna Carta
- c) The Reform Act

10. Which historic structure stretches across the north of England, built by the Romans?

- a) Stonehenge
- b) Hadrian's Wall
- c) The White Cliffs of Dover

11. The Prime Minister works from

- a) 10 Downing Street in London
- b) 10 Oxford Street in London
- c) 221 B Baker Street, London

12. Which anthem is used when England is represented at sporting events?

- a) The Soldier's Song
- b) God save the King
- c) God save the Queen

13. Which plant is the emblem of England?

- a) daffodil
- b) rose
- c) shamrock

14. Many places in Great Britain end in the suffix "Chester". Where does this name come from?

- a) French term for a hill
- b) Roman term for a fort
- c) Viking term for a valley

15. Who led the Roman invasion of Great Britain?

- a) Julius Caesar
- b) Emperor Claudius
- c) Emperor Hadrian

16. What invasion began after William, Duke of Normandy (William the Conqueror) won in the Battle of Hastings?

- a) German invasion
- b) Roman invasion
- c) Norman invasion

17. What dynasty did the War of the Roses (1455-1487) between the House of Lancaster (the red rose) and the House of York (the white rose) lead to?

- a) the Tudor Dynasty
- b) the Stuart Dynasty
- c) the Windsor Dynasty

18. Who was famous for his major role in the Napoleonic Wars? Wellington boots are named after him

- a) Richard I, the Lionheart
- b) The Duke of Wellington
- c) King Athelstan

19. Who was a British naval commander and national hero, famous for his naval victories against the French during the Napoleonic Wars?

- a) Henry II
- b) Alfred the Great
- c) Horatio Nelson

20. *How many administrative counties are there in England?*
- a) 27
 - b) 33
 - c) 25
21. *What is the smallest county in England?*
- a) Oakham
 - b) Rutland
 - c) City of London
22. *Which Yorkshire town (Northern England) is associated with Dracula?*
- a) Whitby
 - b) Scarborough
 - c) York
23. *Which national park in England is the oldest in Britain?*
- a) Peak District
 - b) Lake District
 - c) New Forest
24. *What is the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, in south-east London known for?*
- a) The Prime Meridian
 - b) The Royal Mile
 - c) The Royal Ascot
25. *Which famous studios can you find in Watford, London?*
- a) Warner Bros Studios
 - b) BBC Film
 - c) Trident Studios, London
26. *Which UK city were the Beatles from?*
- a) Liverpool
 - b) Manchester
 - c) Aberdeen
27. *What is the largest lake in the Lake District?*
- a) Ullswater Lake
 - b) Windemere
 - c) Wast Water
28. *What is the sea off the east coast of Britain?*
- a) The Celtic Sea
 - b) The Irish Sea
 - c) The North Sea
29. *What island do Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark belong to?*
- a) The Hebrides
 - b) The Channel Islands
 - c) The Isles of Scilly
30. *What are the white cliffs of Dover (Southeast of England) made of?*
- a) Chalk
 - b) Marble
 - c) Limestone

31. Which English county is known for its Jurassic Coast?
- a) Essex
 - b) Bristol
 - c) Dorset
32. How many national parks are there in England?
- a) 5
 - b) 7
 - c) 10
33. What are the major rivers in England?
- a) The Tweed, the Forth
 - b) The Severn, the Wye
 - c) The Thames, the Severn, the Trent
34. Which group of islands lies southwest of Cornwall?
- a) The Isles of Scilly
 - b) The Isle of Wight
 - c) Orkney
35. What is the largest Channel Island between England and France?
- a) Jersey
 - b) Shetland
 - c) the Hebrides
36. Which UK city is nicknamed the "Steel City"?
- a) Sheffield
 - b) Leeds
 - c) Cambridge
37. Which English county would you find Stonehenge?
- a) Wiltshire
 - b) Dorset
 - c) Suffolk
38. What is the official residence of the British monarch in London?
- a) Westminster Palace
 - b) Windsor Castle
 - c) Buckingham Palace
39. Which of Shakespeare's plays features the line "To be or not to be"?
- a) Hamlet
 - b) Macbeth
 - c) Twelfth Night
40. What sport is Wimbledon associated with?
- a) Tennis
 - b) Football
 - c) Golf
41. What is traditionally poured on roast beef in the UK?
- a) gravy
 - b) sauce
 - c) dressing

42. *What type of fish is typically used in fish and chips?*
- a) herring
 - b) salmon
 - c) cod
43. *What drink is made from fermented apples?*
- a) cider
 - b) wine
 - c) champagne
44. *What's the currency of the United Kingdom?*
- a) pound sterling
 - b) euro
 - c) dollar
45. *What is the name of the Queen's official birthday celebration held each June?*
- a) Trooping the Colour
 - b) Hogmanay
 - c) Notting Hill Carnival
46. *What day is commonly known as Boxing Day?*
- a) 31 January
 - b) 25 December
 - c) 26 December
47. *What's the name of the iconic Ferris wheel on the South Bank of the Thames?*
- a) The London Eye
 - b) Big Ben
 - c) Piccadilly Circus
48. *Where is London situated?*
- a) In the southwest
 - b) In the southeast
 - c) In the north
49. *Which sea or ocean borders England in the South?*
- a) the Atlantic Ocean
 - b) The Irish Sea
 - c) The English Channel
50. *Which city is known as the 'Granite City'?*
- a) Aberdeen
 - b) Glasgow
 - c) Manchester
51. *What are three largest cities in the United Kingdom by population?*
- a) London, Birmingham, Glasgow
 - b) Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen
 - c) Belfast, Bangor, Derry
52. *Which of these cities is known as the 'City of Dreaming Spires'?*
- a) Bath
 - b) Cambridge
 - c) Oxford

53. Which UK city is known for its historic dockyards and maritime history?
- a) Portsmouth
 - b) Southampton
 - c) Plymouth
54. In which English county would you find the town of Stratford-upon-Avon, the birthplace of William Shakespeare?
- a) Warwickshire
 - b) Worcestershire
 - c) Northamptonshire
55. What is the name of the mountain range that divides England?
- a) The Pennines
 - b) The Rockies
 - c) The Appalachian Mountains
56. What is the highest mountain in England?
- a) Mt. McKinley
 - b) Mt. Vesuvius
 - c) Scafell Pike
57. What hills border England and Scotland?
- a) The Rocky Mountains
 - b) The Cheviot Hills
 - c) The Fens
58. What is the collective name for the counties closest to London?
- a) Constituents
 - b) Home Counties
 - c) the Crown Dependencies
59. How many tube lines are there in London?
- a) 3
 - b) 7
 - c) 11
60. Which coastal feature can be found on the Dorset coastline (the south of England)?
- a) Durdle Door
 - b) Giant's Causeway
 - c) Seven Sisters
61. Which island lies between England and Ireland?
- a) The Isle of Man
 - b) The Isle of Skye
 - c) Shetland Islands
62. Which part of Britain is **not** in the flag of the UK?
- a) England
 - b) Wales
 - c) Scotland
63. What is the flag of the UK called?
- a) Union Jack
 - b) Stars and Stripes

c) Coat of Arms

64. *In which part of the UK is Dartmoor (mysterious moorland)?*

a) England

b) Wales

c) Scotland

65. *What is the largest island in the British Isles?*

a) Isle of Wight

b) Isle of Man

c) Great Britain

66. *What is the largest lake in the United Kingdom by surface area?*

a) Loch Ness

b) Lake Windermere

d) Lough Neagh

67. *What is the northernmost point of the UK mainland?*

a) Land's End

b) Lizard Point

d) Dunnet Head

68. *What is the southernmost point of the UK mainland?*

a) Land's End

b) Lizard Point

c) John o' Groats

69. *What is the tallest building in the United Kingdom?*

a) The Shard

b) One Canada Square

c) The Gherkin

70. *What is the right of the House of Lords?*

a) elective

b) inherited

c) appointed

71. *Which UK city would you find the famous Clifton Suspension Bridge?*

a) York

b) London

c) Manchester

d) Bristol

72. *Which UK county would you find the famous Iron Bridge, the first major bridge built of cast iron?*

a) Shropshire

b) Lancashire

c) Leicestershire

73. *What body of water separates Britain from the European mainland?*

a) The English Channel

b) The Pacific Ocean

c) The Atlantic Ocean

74. *What body of water separates Britain from Ireland?*

- a) The Irish Sea
- b) The Pacific Ocean
- c) The Gulf of Mexico

75. *Which ocean is the island of Britain located?*

- a) The Atlantic
- b) The Indian
- c) The Pacific

76. *What is the lowest point in Britain?*

- a) The Congo
- b) The Bahamas
- c) The Holmes Fens

77. *Britain is divided into two zones. What are they called?*

- a) The Highland
- b) The Lowlands
- c) Both A and B

78. *What is the largest gorge in the UK?*

- a) Cheddar Gorge
- b) Gordale Scar
- c) Deep Dale

79. *What is the southernmost county in England?*

- a) Dorset
- b) Essex
- c) Cornwall

80. *What is the northernmost county in England?*

- a) Durham
- b) Northumberland
- c) Tyne and Wear

81. *What is the longest river in Great Britain?*

- a) The River Severn
- b) The Bann
- c) The Tay

82. *Which of these the longest canal in the United Kingdom?*

- a) Leeds and Liverpool Canal
- b) Grand Union Canal
- c) Kennet and Avon Canal

83. *In which British country can you find the fastest zipline in the world?*

- a) Zip World Velocity 2
- b) San Vigilio di Marebbe
- c) La Tyrolienne, Sillé-le-Guillaume

84. *What is the largest freshwater lake in the UK?*

- a) Lough Neagh
- b) Loch Lomond
- c) Windermere

85. *In which UK country are the Sperrin Mountains found?*

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

86. *Who is the famous English author who wrote Oliver Twist?*

- a) Charles Dickens
- b) Daniel Defoe
- c) Lewis Carroll

87. *Which English city is Europe's largest library?*

- a) Birmingham
- b) London
- c) Leicester

88. *What is the oldest university in England?*

- a) University of Oxford
- b) University of Cambridge
- c) University of St Andrews

89. *What is the largest stadium in England?*

- a) Wembley Stadium
- b) Emirates Stadium
- c) London Stadium

90. *Where do Members of Parliament meet?*

- a) The Palace of Westminster
- b) Windsor Castle
- c) Leeds Castle

SCOTLAND

91. *Which Scottish lake can you find Nessie?*

- a) Loch Ness
- b) Loch Awe
- c) Loch Maree

92. *What is the national animal of Scotland?*

- a) Unicorn
- b) Dragon
- c) Horse

93. *When is the National Day of Scotland?*

- a) St Andrew Day, 30 November
- b) St George Day, 30 April
- c) St David's Day, 1 March

94. *Which sport was invented in Scotland?*

- a) Golf
- b) Soccer
- c) Volleyball

95. *Which colours are on the Scottish flag?*

- a) white and blue
- b) blue and grey

c) white and red

96. *How many counties are there in Scotland?*

a) 32

b) 23

c) 15

97. *What are officially recognised languages in Scotland?*

a) English, Scots and Scottish Gaelic

b) English, Scots

c) Scots and Gaelic

98. *What is haggis made of?*

a) Sheep's heart, liver, lungs and spices

b) Fish and spices

c) Pork and bacon

99. *What's the name of the famous Scottish pattern?*

a) Tartan

b) Floral

c) Striped

100. *What is Scotland's national instrument?*

a) Violin

b) Bagpipe

c) Harp

101. *What is the Scots word for the last day of the old year?*

a) Hogmanay

b) Twelfth Night

c) Pancake Day

102. *What is the biggest mountain range?*

a) The Grampians Mountains

b) the Northwest Highlands

c) the Southern Uplands

103. *How many islands are there in Scotland?*

a) 50 islands

b) 370 islands

c) 900 islands

104. *What is the highest mountain in Scotland and the UK?*

a) Scafell Pike

b) Yr Wyddfa

c) Ben Nevis

105. *What are the longest rivers in Scotland?*

a) The Tey, the Sprey, the Clyde

b) The Severn and the Wye

c) The Thames, the Severn, the Trent

106. *Which Scottish city is home to the Royal Mile (the most famous street)?*

a) Edinburgh

b) Glasgow

c) Dunee

107. *What is the capital of Scotland?*

- a) Edinburgh
- b) Aberdeen
- c) Stirling

108. *Which country has the longest coastline in the United Kingdom?*

- a) England
- b) Scotland
- c) Wales

109. *Which Scottish island group is known for the remains of its Neolithic sites?*

- a) Shetland Islands
- b) Orkney Islands
- c) Hebrides

WALES

110. *What is the smallest city in Wales?*

- a) St David's
- b) Swansea
- c) Newport

111. *What is the capital of Wales?*

- a) Wrexham
- b) Belfast
- c) Cardiff

112. *When is the National Day of Wales?*

- a) St George's Day, 30 April
- b) St David's Day, 1 March
- c) St Andrew's Day, 30 November

113. *What is the national Welsh flower?*

- a) Carnation
- b) Lilly
- c) Daffodil

114. *What does the Welsh flag feature?*

- a) A dragon on a green and white field
- b) The Saltire Cross
- c) A lion with a golden chain

115. *What is the highest mountain in Wales?*

- a) Ben Nevis
- b) Slieve Donard
- c) Mount Snowdon

116. *How many national parks are there in Wales?*

- a) Two. Loch Lomond and The Trossachs National Park
- b) Three. Brecon Beacons, Pembrokeshire Coastal and Snowdonia
- c) None

117. *Which island can you find the town of Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwlllantysiliogogoch?*

- a) Anglesey

- b) The Hebrides
- c) Shetland

118. What is the national sport of Wales?

- a) Rugby
- b) Soccer
- c) Archery

IRELAND

119. When is the National Day of Wales?

- a) St Andrew's Day, 30 November
- b) St George's Day, 30 April
- c) St Patrick's Day, 17 March

120. What is the national flower of Northern Ireland?

- a) Forget -me-not
- b) Peony
- c) Shamrock

121. What are the largest cities in Northern Ireland?

- a) Belfast, Derry, Lisburn
- b) London, Birmingham, Manchester
- c) Edinburgh, Glasgow, Stirling

122. Which HBO Series was filmed in Belfast?

- a) Game of Thrones
- b) The Crown
- c) House of the Dragon

123. What is the name of the rope bridge in Northern Ireland?

- a) Carrick-a-Rede
- b) Infinity Bridge
- c) Zip World Velocity 2

124. Which natural British landmark is made of basalt columns?

- a) Giant's Causeway
- b) Cheddar Gorge
- c) The Needles

125. What is the tallest building in Ireland?

- a) The Obel Tower
- b) The Shard
- c) The Tower, Meridian Quay

126. What are the Three Sisters in Northern Ireland?

- a) The River Barrow, the River Nore and the River Suir
- b) The River Thames, the River Severn and the River Trent
- c) The River Severn, the River Wye and the River Teme

127. What's the capital of Northern Ireland?

- a) Belfast
- b) Glasgow
- c) Manchester

128. Which island lies between England and Ireland?

- a) The Isle of Man
- b) The Isles of Scilly
- c) The Hebrides

129. Which famous landmark is located in County Antrim, Northern Ireland?

- a) White Cliffs of Dover
- b) Cliffs of Moher
- c) Giant's Causeway

130. Which of these mountain ranges is located in Northern Ireland?

- a) The Mourne Mountains
- b) The Pennines
- c) The Grampian Mountains

PART 2. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

UNIT I. THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE USA

PRONUNCIATION

TASK 1. Watch the video “How To Pronounce All 50 US States and Capitals correctly?” and practise their pronunciation (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=20Ds_0svV94)

TASK 2. Do the quiz to check your knowledge of 50 US States (<https://www.britannica.com/quiz/capital-cities-of-the-50-states-quiz>)

VOCABULARY

TASK 3. Mind the pronunciation and translation of the following geographical names:

1. The Piedmont – Підмонт
2. The Great Plains – Великі рівнини
3. The Rocky Mountains – Скалисті гори
4. The Sierra Nevada – Сьєрра-Невада
5. St. Helens – Сент-Хеленс
6. Rainier – Рейнір
7. The Alaska Range – Аляскінський хребет
8. Denali (McKinley) – Деналі (Мак-Кінлі)
9. Mauna Loa – Мауна-Лоа
10. Kilauea – Кілауеа
11. Georgia – штат Джорджія
12. Tornado Alley – Алея торнадо
13. The Gulf Coast – узбережжя Мексиканської затоки
14. Midwest – Середній Захід

READING

TEXT A

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

The United States of America (USA) is a vast and diverse country, both in terms of its physical landscape and climate. Spanning North America from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the U.S. is known for its varied topography, extreme weather conditions, and vast natural resources. Let's explore its geography in detail.

- The United States is the **third-largest country** in the world by both area and population.
- The country covers approximately **3.8 million square miles (9.8 million km²)**, making it only smaller than Russia and Canada.
- It shares land borders with **Canada** to the north and **Mexico** to the south, with the **Atlantic Ocean** to the east and the **Pacific Ocean** to the west.
- The contiguous (mainland) United States covers about **1.9 billion acres (7.7 million km²)**. The **state of Alaska**, which is separated by Canada, is the largest state with about **365 million acres (1.48 million km²)**.

- The state of **Hawaii** consists of an archipelago located in the central Pacific and covers just over **4 million acres (16,000 km²)**.
- **Eastern United States:** This region features low mountains, such as the **Appalachian Mountains**, which are one of the oldest mountain ranges in North America. The **Piedmont** region lies to the west of the coastal plains and is characterized by rolling hills.
- **Central Plains:** Known as the **Great Plains**, this central interior is a vast expanse of flatlands that stretches across several states, including Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas. It's one of the world's most important agricultural regions.
- **Western United States:** This region is dominated by towering mountain ranges such as the **Rocky Mountains** and the **Sierra Nevada**. The Pacific Northwest, including parts of Washington, Oregon, and northern California, also features volcanic ranges, such as **Mount St. Helens** and **Mount Rainier**.
- **Alaska:** The landscape of Alaska is defined by rugged mountains, including the **Alaska Range**, which houses **Denali (Mount McKinley)**, the tallest peak in North America. The state also features vast river valleys and tundra.
- **Hawaii:** Hawaii is home to a volcanic landscape dominated by active and dormant volcanoes like **Mauna Loa** and **Kilauea**. The lush tropical environment supports a unique ecosystem.
- **Northeast:** The climate is typically **humid continental**, with cold winters and warm summers. States like New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts fall into this category.
- **Southeast:** Known for its **humid subtropical** climate, the southeastern region (Florida, Georgia, Alabama) has mild winters and hot, humid summers. The southern tip of Florida and Hawaii both have **tropical climates**.
- **Midwest:** States west of the 100th meridian, such as Kansas and Nebraska, experience **semi-arid** conditions. The region is also prone to **tornadoes**, particularly in the area known as **Tornado Alley**.
- **Southwest:** This area, including Arizona and Nevada, is characterised by a **desert** climate, with dry, hot conditions throughout much of the year.
- **West Coast:** The coastal regions of California feature a **Mediterranean climate**, with mild, wet winters and dry summers. Oregon and Washington have an **oceanic climate**, while Southern California enjoys sunny weather most of the year.
- **Rocky Mountains:** The mountainous areas in the west experience an **alpine climate** with cold, snowy winters and cool summers. This climate supports a variety of flora and fauna at different elevations.
- **Alaska:** While southern Alaska has a more moderate, **oceanic** climate, most of the state experiences **subarctic** or even **polar conditions**. Winters are long and harsh, particularly in the northern regions.
- The **Gulf Coast** region, including states like Texas, Louisiana, and Florida, is prone to **hurricanes** during the Atlantic hurricane season (June to November).
- The **Midwest** and **Great Plains** regions frequently experience **tornadoes**, with most of the world's tornadoes occurring in the U.S.
- **California** and other parts of the West are susceptible to **wildfires**, particularly during dry seasons.

PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENTS

TASK 4. Match the words to their definitions:

1) topography	a) a group of small islands or an area of sea in which there are many small islands;
2) mainland	b) a region in which the land is predominantly flat;
3) archipelago	c) an area of low land between hills or mountains, often with a river running through it;
4) plain	d) a vast, flat, treeless Arctic region of Europe, Asia, and North America in which the subsoil is permanently frozen;
5) mountain range	e) one that isn't erupting now but is expected to erupt again in the future;
6) flatland	f) a violent wind that has a circular movement;
7) volcanic range	g) a large area of flat land;
8) rugged mountain	h) the physical appearance of the natural features of an area of land;
9) valley	i) a group or line of mountains with a particular name;
10) tundra	j) containing extremely small drops of water in the air;
11) dormant volcano	k) forming the main part of a country or continent, not including the islands around it;
12) humid	l) a mountain with a rough, uneven, rocky, and wild terrain that is difficult to travel across;
13) tornado	m) a series of mountains and landforms created by volcanic activity;
14) hurricane	n) a strong, dangerous wind forming itself into an upside-down spinning cone;

TASK 5. Choose the correct option:

- The state of Alaska is separated by
a) the Pacific Ocean b) the Atlantic Ocean c) Mexico d) Canada
- The Appalachian Mountains can be found in
a) Midwest b) Eastern region c) Central Plains d) West Coast
- One of the world's most important agricultural regions is
a) Southeast b) the Great Plains c) Southwest d) the Gulf Coast
- The Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada are located in
a) West b) Northeast c) Midwest d) East
- Midwest is known for
a) hurricanes b) tornadoes c) volcanoes d) avalanches
- The driest states are
a) Pennsylvania and Massachusetts b) Washington and Oregon c) Texas and Louisiana
d) Arizona and Nevada

TASK 6. Answer the questions:

- What countries does the USA border on in the north and the south?
- What oceans is the US washed by in the east and the west?
- What parts does the USA consist of?
- What features do Eastern United States and Western United States have?

5. What is Central Plains famous for?
6. What are Northeast and Southeast known for?
7. What is special about Alaska and Hawaii?

TASK 7. Summarise the main features of the USA geography:

Total Area	
Borders	
Mountain Ranges	
Peaks	
Plains	
Deserts	
Volcanic Area	
Largest State	
Climate Diversity	
Natural Hazards	

SPEAKING

TASK 8. Study the maps. Memorise mountain ranges, main parts of the US, rivers and states.





TASK 9. Mark on the map the following geographical features by memory:

Mountain ranges, mountains, rivers, peaks, the largest/smallest state, the most populous states, the capital.



VIDEO WATCHING

TASK 10. Watch the videos Major Rivers of North America within 3 minutes

(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=57dEdEvAqUg>) and What's so great about the Great Lakes? (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gBRcOLcEwF0>) and answer the questions:

1. Where does the Mississippi River start?
2. What rivers and tributaries does the Mississippi River connect with?
3. Where does the Missouri River start?
4. What other rivers and tributaries were mentioned in this video?
5. How are the Great Lakes called, and what lakes do they include?
6. What states do the Great Lakes border?
7. How were the Great Lakes formed?
8. What features do the Great Lakes have?
9. What benefits and negative impacts are associated with the Great Lakes?
10. Why is Saint Louise important?

READING

TEXT B

AMAZING AMERICAN WEATHER FACTS YOU PROBABLY DON'T KNOW

A. The little city of Yuma in southwest Arizona is officially the world's sunniest place, according to the World Meteorological Organization. Yuma gets more than 4,000 sunlight hours per year and has an average of 11 sunny hours per day. Its average yearly rainfall is 7.8 inches (20cm), while it averages daily highs of 41°C (106°F) in July. Another Arizona city, Phoenix, comes in as the second sunniest with an average of 3,872 sunlight hours per year.

B. The highest-ever recorded temperature (56.7°C/134.1°F) occurred on 10 July 1913 in Furnace Creek Ranch, California in the Death Valley desert. However, the record has never been recognised officially due to possible problems with the accuracy of the reading. It's difficult to calculate and record such measurements as air temperature changes in the shade, while ground temperatures can exceed air temperatures by as much as 50°C (122°F). Strangely, 1913 also saw Death Valley's coldest temperature – the mercury plummeted to -10°C (15°F) at Furnace Creek on 8 January.

C. The wettest place in the entire US is Mount Waialeale on the Hawaiian island of Kauai, which gets a massive 460 inches (1,168cm) of rainfall per year, putting it up there with the rainiest places on Earth. In fact, in Hawaiian the name Waialeale literally translates to 'overflowing water', which says it all really...

D. The city of Syracuse in New York receives an average 127.8 inches (325cm) of snow each winter, making it officially the snowiest city in America. The next snowiest is also in the state of New York: Rochester, which gets an average of 102 inches (259cm) of the white stuff each winter. Both cities are in a region impacted by so-called lake effect snow, which occurs when cold air moves across the open and relatively warm waters of the Great Lakes causing clouds to form in narrow bands. These clouds can produce as much as two to three inches (5-7cm) of snow per hour.

E. Most of the world's tornadoes occur in the US and usually take place between April and June, with an average of 1,333 tornadoes per year. These powerful storms mostly result from supercell thunderstorms. Although tornadoes have been recorded in every US state, you're most

likely to see one in Texas. Typically experiencing 151 tornadoes a year, the state has also experienced some of the worst in recorded history.

F. A whirling column of air and water mist, waterspouts are most commonly sighted along the Florida Keys and elsewhere along the Gulf of Mexico. They typically form during the late spring and summer months and are classified as either fair weather waterspouts or tornadic waterspouts. September is the peak month for waterspout activity over the Great Lakes: the region had its largest outbreak ever in 2020 with 232 waterspouts recorded in just one week between 28 September and 4 October.

G. California sweltered in extreme heat in the summer of 2020, and experienced its worst wildfire crisis on record as fires swept through millions of acres of land across the state, as well as in Oregon and other parts of the west. An unusual lightning storm in August was partly to blame, sparking dozens of smaller fires that merged into an almighty blaze. More than 4.2 million acres burned, and the largest fire tore through an area larger than Rhode Island on its own.

PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENTS

TASK 11. The reading passage consists of 7 paragraphs, labeled A-G. Which paragraphs discuss the following information? Write the correct letter, A-G. There are two extra answers.

1. The unofficial hottest-ever recorded temperature.
2. It has the sunniest place on Earth.
3. Sometimes this place is covered in a sea of fog.
4. It is the rainiest place overall.
5. Over 1,200 tornadoes happen a year.
6. It is a common sight over the Great Lakes.
7. The worst wildfire season ever.
8. The snowiest state in US.
9. It changed US rain maps forever.

SPEAKING

TASK 12. Read the text and make up your own sentences using the following idioms.

TEXT C

THE IMPORTANCE OF IDIOMS IN AMERICAN CULTURE

Idioms are deeply ingrained in American culture and society. They have the power to evoke emotions, convey complex ideas, and provide a sense of belonging among speakers. Understanding and using idioms is a key aspect of language proficiency, as it allows non-native speakers to communicate more effectively and assimilate into the cultural nuances of American English.

1. Bite the dust

To bite the dust is to fail or suffer a defeat.

Example: After weeks of intense competition, the other team won and ours bit the dust.

2. Weather the storm

To weather the storm is to endure a difficult situation.

Example: The business went through tough times, but we managed to weather the storm and keep operating.

3. A breath of fresh air

A breath of fresh air is something that is new and refreshing.

Example: The new employee is like a breath of fresh air; he brings new ideas and enthusiasm to the team.

4. Hit the hay

Hit the hay means to go to bed and head to sleep.

Example: It's been a long day at work, I'm ready to hit the hay.

5. Caught between a rock and a hard place

To be caught between a rock and a hard place means you are facing a difficult decision with no easy solution.

Example: I can't please both my mom and my sister; I'm caught between a rock and a hard place.

6. Once in a blue moon

Something that happens once in a blue moon happens very rarely.

Example: We only see each other once in a blue moon because she lives in China while I live in America.

7. Throw caution to the wind

To throw caution to the wind is to act recklessly or without concern for the consequences.

Example: She decided to throw caution to the wind and quit her job, despite not having enough savings or another job lined up

8. Break the ice

When you break the ice, you initiate a conversation or social interaction in a friendly manner.

Example: The joke he told really helped break the ice at the company holiday party and got everyone chatting with each other.

9. Rain on (someone's) parade

Rain on (someone's) parade is to spoil someone's happy feelings.

Example: "I'm in a great mood, so don't rain on my parade!"

10. Take (something) by storm

Take (something) by storm means to overwhelm someone or something, often by becoming famous quickly or by spreading very rapidly.

Example: "The Beatles took the world by storm in the 1960s."

UNIT II. HERALDRY OF THE USA

READING

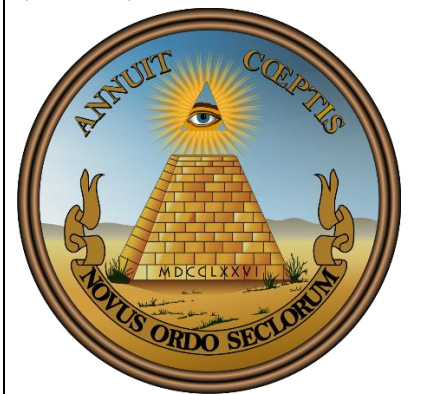
TEXT D NATIONAL SYMBOLS



The American flag, known as the Stars and Stripes, is made up of several elements, each with its own symbolism. The design is comprised of thirteen red and white horizontal stripes, with a blue rectangle in the upper left corner. The stripes stand for the thirteen British colonies, which became the first U.S states after declaring independence from Great Britain. Fifty white, five-pointed stars can be seen inside the blue rectangle, all arranged horizontally in rows of six alternating with rows of five. These stars represent the 50 states of the country. The earlier designs of the U.S flag had varying numbers of stars, but then a 50-star flag was ordered by in 1959 to mark the addition of Alaska to the union.



(obverse)



(reverse)

Designed by the Continental Congress, the Great Seal is the official emblem of the United States of America, a symbol of government authority and a mark of identification. The seal depicts a blue circle with another national symbol, the American bald eagle, holding a ribbon with the motto of the U.S.A. in its beak. The bald eagle holds an olive branch in one foot to symbolize peace and a bundle of thirteen arrows indicative of war in the other. The olive branch and the arrows symbolise that while the U.S.A. has a desire for peace, it will always be ready for war. In front of the eagle is a shield with 13 white and red stripes, which represent the 13 colonies. The blue bar above signifies the unity of those colonies.

"The Star-Spangled Banner" is the national anthem of the United States. The lyrics come from the "Defence of Fort M'Henry", a poem written by American lawyer Francis Scott Key.



Previously called Old State House Bell or State House Bell, the Liberty Bell is a famous symbol of freedom and of American independence. It was used to call lawmakers to legislative meetings and other people to public meetings. It was called the 'Liberty Bell' by people in the early 1800s who used it as a symbol against slavery.



The American Bald Eagle has been famous as the national bird of the US ever since it was officially placed on the Great Seal of the country in 1782. Indigenous to North America, the image of this bird first appeared on the Massachusetts copper cent in 1776 as an American symbol. Since then, it has been used on the reverse side of several U.S. coins, including the half dollar, quarter and the silver dollar. The bald eagle has been seen as a symbol of courage, freedom, strength and immortality for many generations.



Named the national flower of the U.S.A in 1986 by President Ronald Reagan, the wild rose has been around for over 35 million years, growing naturally all throughout North America.



The Oak Tree is the official national tree of the U.S.A., as declared by Senator Nelson in 2004. It's one of the newer additions to the list of national symbols in the United States of America. The Oak Tree was chosen to represent the strength of the nation.



The American bison is the national mammal! It officially earned that title in 2016. It's the biggest land animal in the USA and a bit of a conservation success story, having been brought back from the brink of extinction just like the bald eagle.

PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENTS

TASK 13. Match the names with the definitions:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. Old State House Bell | a) President Ronald Reagan named as the national symbol in 1986 |
| 2. the Great Seal | b) Senator Nelson declared it as the national sign in 2004 |
| 3. the Star-Spangled Banner | c) appeared on the Massachusetts copper cent in 1776 as an American symbol |
| 4. the Stars and Stripes | d) national mammal earned the title in 2016 |
| 5. oak tree | e) was used as a symbol against slavery |
| 6. wild rose | f) the national anthem of the USA |
| 7. bald eagle | g) the American flag |
| 8. bison | h) a symbol of government authority and a mark of identification |

TASK 14. Identify if the given information is TRUE, FALSE or NOT GIVEN.

1. The American flag consists of elements having their symbolism.
2. An olive branch signifies peace on the Great Seal.
3. 15 white and red stripes represent the 15 colonies on the Great Seal.
4. American bison are massive, shaggy beasts and the heaviest land animals in North America.
5. Old State House Bell is located across the street from Independence Hall in the Liberty Bell Centre.
6. The American Bald Eagle has been famous as the national bird of the US and it was placed on the Stars and Stripes of the country.
7. The national flower of the USA is a new species.
8. The Oak Tree represents the strength of the nation.

READING

TEXT E

THE SURPRISING STORIES BEHIND NATIONAL SYMBOLS

Flag's design wasn't officially set until 1959

The earliest versions of the flag were all over the place. In 1777, Congress decided on a flag design together, consisting of “thirteen stripes, alternate red and white: that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.” Official flags from the 18th century included stars with five, six, seven, and even eight points!

As the USA began adding more states, the number of stars and stripes grew, too. When it finally got to 19 states in 1818, President James Monroe decided to stop things before the number of stripes got too busy and hard on the eyes. It was decreed that the flag would have only 13 stripes but a number of stars corresponding to the current number of states. This meant an ever-changing flag. In 1959, Alaska and Hawaii became the USA's 49th and 50th states. President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed an executive order to standardize the version of the flag we recognize today. This is the longest-lasting version of the flag in American history.

What’s the national motto?

The official national motto is “In God We Trust,” which first started showing up on money during the time of the Civil War. Congress officially enshrined it as the motto in 1956. But there’s another phrase on money that was the unofficial national motto for over 170 years. It’s *E. pluribus unum*, meaning “Out of many, one” in Latin. It’s a beautiful statement, both about the original colonies coming together and the many cultures that make up the nation.

Certain words and phrases appear on all coins

Congress has specified that all US coins must include the words “liberty” and “in God we trust” on one side and “E. pluribus unum” and “United States of America” on the other side. Did you ever notice that the same words show up on all of the coins? The back of coins also feature certain national symbols and monuments. You’ll find the eagle on a quarter and an olive branch, torch, and oak branch on the dime. The penny features the Lincoln Memorial, and the flip-side of the nickel is Monticello, Thomas Jefferson’s home.

Uncle Sam was based on TWO real people

A real man from New York who worked in the meatpacking business was the original ‘Uncle Sam.’ His name was Samuel Wilson and he provided barrels of meat to U.S. soldiers during the War of 1812. Because the barrels were stamped with ‘U.S.,’ people joked that it stood for Uncle Sam.

As for the famous tall, thin Uncle Sam of cartoon fame– the one, wearing a top hat, beard, and a red, white, and blue suit– his appearance was based on a different real person. Artist J.M. Flagg drew the famous “I want you for U. S. Army!” posters during World War I. Who was his model for Uncle Sam? Himself! He probably had no idea that his own appearance would be linked to one of unofficial national symbols over a century later.

The designer of the Eiffel Tower helped create the Statue of Liberty

The Statue of Liberty was presented to the USA in 1885 as a symbol of the long friendship between France and America, dating back to the American Revolution. French sculptor Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi created the impressive statue, at the time the largest in the world. An impressive framework of metal supports the structure, courtesy of Alexandre Gustave Eiffel, who would later go on to design the Eiffel Tower! The Statue of Liberty was too big to ship across the ocean. They had to take it apart and ship it in 14 separate boxes!

PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENTS

TASK 15. Choose the correct option:

1. The final version of the American flag was approved by
A Congress
B President James Monroe
C President Dwight D. Eisenhower
D Parliament
2. The unofficial national motto is
A “Out of many, one”
B “liberty”
C “in God we trust”
D “United States of America”
3. Some national symbols and monuments are presented on
A buildings

B flag

C money

D coins

4. The prototypes of Uncle Sam did **NOT** deal with

A meatpacking business

B painting

C modelling

D building

5. Alexandre Gustave Eiffel

A created the Statue of Liberty

B created metal framework to support the Statue of Liberty

C designed the Eiffel Tower

D delivered the Statue of Liberty

VIDEO WATCHING

TASK 16. Watch the video Pledge of Allegiance – Decades TV Network

(https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WDYyU-be_uo) and answer the following questions:

1. Who wrote the Pledge of Allegiance? What year?
2. What event did the Pledge of Allegiance commemorate?
3. What did the President Eisenhower change?
4. Where was the verse recited?
5. What is the message of the Pledge of Allegiance?

UNIT III. HISTORY OF AMERICA: TIMELINE

READING

TEXT F

A BRIEF HISTORY OF AMERICA: TIMELINE

1. Pre-Colonial Era: Before 1492

Long before European settlers arrived, indigenous peoples lived across what is now the mainland USA. These Native American tribes descended from ancestors who migrated from Asia thousands of years ago.

They developed diverse cultures, languages, and societies. However, after contact with European explorers, the native population was drastically reduced due to disease, displacement, and warfare.

2. Colonial Era: 1607–1776

In the 16th and 17th centuries, European powers – **Spain, France, the Netherlands, England, Sweden, and Portugal** – began to explore and colonize North America. The English established colonies along the eastern coast, beginning with **Jamestown in 1607**.

Life in colonial America was defined by:

- Harsh conditions
- A severe labor shortage, which led to systems like indentured servitude and African slavery
- Conflicts with Native Americans and European rivals

By the mid-1700s, thirteen British colonies had taken root along the Atlantic coast.

3. Foundation of the USA: 1776–1791

The United States Constitution was adopted in 1787, followed by the Bill of Rights in 1791. Together with the Declaration of Independence, these three founding documents are known as the Charters of Freedom, forming the core principles of American democracy.

- July 4, 1776: The 13 colonies declared independence from Britain with the Declaration of Independence, authored primarily by Thomas Jefferson.
- 1775–1783: The American Revolutionary War was fought and won by the colonies.
- 1787: The U.S. Constitution was written to establish a federal government.
- 1789: George Washington became the first President of the United States.
- 1791: The Bill of Rights was added, protecting civil liberties such as freedom of speech, religion, and the press.

4. 19th Century Expansion and Civil War

Throughout the 1800s, the U.S. expanded westward through war, negotiation, and purchase:

- 1803: The Louisiana Purchase doubled the nation's size.
- 1845–1848: Texas was annexed, and war with Mexico led to U.S. control of California and the Southwest.
- 1861–1865: The American Civil War erupted over slavery and states' rights. The Union (North) defeated the Confederacy (South).
- 1865: Slavery was abolished with the 13th Amendment.

By the late 1800s, the U.S. had become the world's largest economy, fueled by industrialization and immigration.

5. 20th Century: World Wars and Superpower Status

The 20th century was a transformative era for the United States, marked by its rise as a global power. After playing a crucial role in both World War I and World War II, the U.S. emerged as a dominant military and economic force.

The postwar period saw the beginning of the Cold War, rapid technological advancement, and significant social and political change at home and abroad.

- 1898: Victory in the Spanish-American War established the U.S. as an overseas power.
- 1917–1918: U.S. involvement in World War I helped shape the outcome of the war.
- 1941–1945: After the attack on Pearl Harbour, the U.S. entered World War II, playing a decisive role in the Allied victory.
- Post-WWII: The U.S. emerged as a global superpower with:
 - A strong economy
 - Nuclear weapons
 - A seat on the UN Security Council

6. The Vietnam War

The Vietnam War was a prolonged conflict that took place from the mid-1950s to 1975, involving North Vietnam (supported by communist allies) and South Vietnam (backed by the United States and other anti-communist nations).

It was part of the larger Cold War struggle and had a deep impact on American society, politics, and foreign policy.

- Fought mainly between communist North Vietnam and U.S.-supported South Vietnam
- Ended in 1975 with the fall of Saigon and the reunification of Vietnam under communist rule
- Widely regarded as a military and political failure for the United States

7. The Civil Rights Movement

The Civil Rights Movement was a social and political movement in the United States during the 1950s and 1960s that aimed to end racial segregation and discrimination against African Americans and secure equal rights under the law.

- Sparked by long-standing racial injustice, particularly in the Southern United States
- Key figures included Martin Luther King Jr., Rosa Parks, Malcolm X, and Thurgood Marshall
- Major events included the Montgomery Bus Boycott (1955), the March on Washington (1963), and the Selma to Montgomery marches (1965)
- Achievements included the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which banned segregation, and the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which protected voting rights

8. The Cold War and Beyond: 1947–Present

Following World War II, the United States entered a decades-long geopolitical and ideological rivalry with the Soviet Union, known as the Cold War. This period, lasting from 1947 to 1991, was marked by nuclear arms races, proxy wars, and a global contest for influence.

After the Soviet Union collapsed, the U.S. emerged as the world’s sole superpower, shaping international politics, economics, and technology into the 21st century. This era also includes challenges such as terrorism, economic shifts, and increasing political polarization at home.

PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENTS

TASK 17. Match the words to their definitions:

1. indigenous	a) a person related to you who lived a long time ago
2. tribe	b) forced labor under contract, slavery
3. ancestor	c) to end an activity officially
4. reduce	d) a change or changes made to the words of a text
5. indentured servitude	e) able to make decisions quickly and confidently, or showing this quality
6. core	

7. purchase	f) to make something become smaller in size, amount, degree, importance
8. abolish	
9. amendment	g) combined
10. decisive	h) separation
11. allied	i) important
12. impact	j) having always lived in a place; native
13. racial segregation	k) a powerful effect
	l) to buy something
	m) a group of people, living together, sharing the same language, culture, and history

TASK 18. Fill in the table using information from the text F:

First colony	
The number of British colonies	
US founding documents	
The author of the Declaration of Independence	
The first US President	
Revolutions and Wars	
US movements and key figures	
Results of US movements	
Challenges in the 21 st century	

TASK 19. Match each period with the correct description:

A Pre-Colonial Era B Colonial Era C Foundation of the USA D 19th Century Expansion and Civil War E 20th Century: World Wars and Superpower Status F 20th Century: World Wars and Superpower Status G The Civil Rights Movement H The Cold War and Beyond	1. Slavery was abolished with the 13th Amendment 2. The end of racial segregation and discrimination against African Americans. 3. George Washington became the first President of the United States. 4. The native population decreased due to European explorers. 5. Thirteen British colonies had appeared along the Atlantic coast. 6. The U.S. emerged as a dominant military and economic force. 7. The U.S. entered World War II after the attack on Pearl Harbour. 8. This event was considered as a military and political failure for the United States.
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VIDEO WATCHING

TASK 18. Watch the video **The History of the Pilgrims & New England Colonies**

(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vic4qQMvH-4>) and answer the following questions:

1. What did the Protestant Reformation cause?
2. What was the difference between puritans and separatists?
3. Why did Pilgrims head off America?
4. Why did Pilgrims settle on an unknown land? What year?
5. What was the Mayflower Compact?
6. Who helped Pilgrims on the new territory?
7. What holiday was originated?
8. What colonies were established? By whom?
9. How did New England develop?

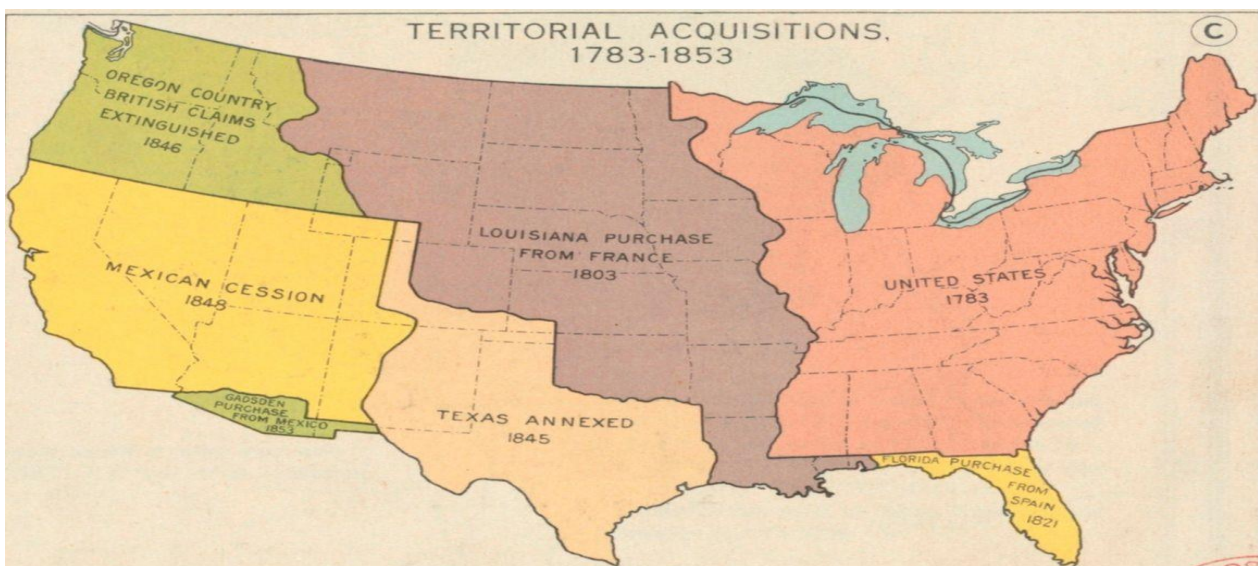
READING

TEXT G

MANIFEST DESTINY AND WESTWARD EXPANSION

Manifest Destiny's origin lies in the 1840s, though its roots go back to Puritan ideas of American exceptionalism, with journalist John O'Sullivan coining the term in 1845 to justify American expansion across North America as a God-given mission to spread democracy and liberty.

Manifest Destiny was the belief that it was America's destiny to expand across the entire continent and that everything between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans should be part of the United States. This idea motivated people to leave the places they once knew and head west in search for greater opportunities. As more people headed west, the American government looked to make that land a part of the United States. This came through a variety of treaties, purchases, and conflicts throughout the 1800s.



America's first major land acquisition was The Louisiana Purchase in 1803. The U.S. bought over 828,000 square miles of land from France for \$15 million. This doubled the size of the United States. Exploration and settlement began immediately after the purchase, and President Thomas

Jefferson commissioned Lewis and Clark to map out the territory and find a water route to the Pacific Ocean.

The Florida Territory was later acquired in 1819 with the Adams-Onis Treaty. In this agreement, Spain ceded its remaining province of Florida to the U.S. and set the boundary of Mexico.

Texas was originally part of Mexico, but in 1836, Texans revolted and gained their independence to form the Republic of Texas. At the time, the majority of settlers in Texas favored joining the United States. However, Texas was a large slave-holding region and there was a delicate balance of pro- and anti-slavery factions in Congress. It took until 1845 for an annexation bill to be approved and signed by President John Tyler. Texas then became the 28th state in 1846.

Later that year, Americans living in California also rebelled against the Mexican government. They briefly created the Bear Flag Republic before the war between the U.S. and Mexico broke out in April 1846. The war, also over a disputed border of Texas, lasted until 1848 when the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed. The treaty set the border between Texas and Mexico at the Rio Grande River. It also required Mexico to cede 55% of its territory, including the present-day states of California, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico, and most of Arizona and Colorado.

Lastly, the Oregon Territory had been claimed by several European nations. A treaty between Great Britain and the U.S. ultimately divided the territory between them. The Oregon Treaty of 1846 gave Britain the land north of the 49th parallel and the U.S. the land south of it, including the present-day states of Oregon, Washington, and parts of Idaho, and Wyoming.

It was unorganized until becoming an official territory in 1848. Many settlers traveled on the treacherous Oregon Trail to find a new home there and elsewhere in the west. Oregon officially became America's 33rd state in 1859.

PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENTS

TASK 19. Match the year with the acquisition of the territory.

1. 1803	a) Florida
2. 1819	b) California, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico, and most of Arizona and Colorado
3. 1845	c) Louisiana
4. 1848	d) Oregon, Washington, and parts of Idaho, and Wyoming
5. 1848	e) Texas

SPEAKING

TEXT H

ORIGIN OF AMERICAN WORDS AND PHRASES

TASK 19. Read the text H. Explain the origin of words and phrases. Find more words or phrases connected with different periods.

1. A dime a dozen

Meaning: This idiom refers to something that's very common, so it doesn't have much value or worth. It means that something is easy to find or obtain. Since it's easy to find, it doesn't have a lot of value and is considered cheap or ordinary.

Origin: After the dime was made in 1796, people started advertising goods for "a dime a dozen."

This meant you were getting a good deal on products, such as a dozen eggs.

2. Bang for your buck

Meaning: It means value for money. You use it when you want to get the best benefit possible out of the money you spend. When you say “more bang for the buck”, you refer to a greater return on an investment, or more value for your money.

Origin: The idiom “bang for the buck” was used by U.S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower’s Secretary of Defense, Charles Erwin Wilson, in the 1950s to refer to the “New Look”. The “New Look” was a policy that consisted of cutting state spending by increasing the armed forces but decrease their budget. The phrase has now lost its military associations and it is now commonly used in daily life.

3. To jump on the bandwagon

Meaning: To jump on the bandwagon is to do something because everyone is doing it.

Origin: In the 19th century, a bandwagon was horse-drawn wagon carrying a group of musicians (a band) that often preceded a circus parade, enticing others to follow. After seeing the way that circuses were able to attract a crowd as they moved through the streets, politicians started to use bandwagons for their campaigns. These bandwagons would then transport politicians around town while the music attracted the public to where the speeches were taking place.

4. Your John Hancock

Meaning: Your John Hancock is your official signature.

Origin: This American idiom comes from the signing of the Declaration of Independence, which was the document signed in 1776, when the United States actually became the United States and declared independence from Great Britain. It was signed by several American politicians, and one of them said, ‘I want the king over in England to be able to read my name without his glasses’. So he signed his name –John Hancock– much bigger than everybody else. If you look at the Declaration of Independence, you can see his name is much bigger than everybody else’s.

5. Bite the bullet

Meaning: To force yourself to do something difficult, unpleasant, or painful because it is necessary, showing courage and resilience in the face of hardship.

Origin: It might date from the Civil War. Because of the lack of anaesthetics or other pain-numbing medicine at the time, soldiers on both sides of the conflict used the term to refer to enduring pain without making noise, and would literally bite down on a bullet while undergoing a procedure.

6. Deadline

Meaning: Time limit.

Origin: By 1919 in American English newspaper jargon, specifically "absolute last minute when copy can be sent to the printer," from dead (adj.) + line (n.). Perhaps influenced by earlier use (1864) to mean the "do-not-cross" line in Civil War prisons, which figured in the trial of Henry Wirz, commander of the Confederate prison at Andersonville, Georgia.

7. Hearing it through the grapevine (or sometimes on the grapevine)

Meaning: Hear something ‘unofficially’ rather than through an official announcement


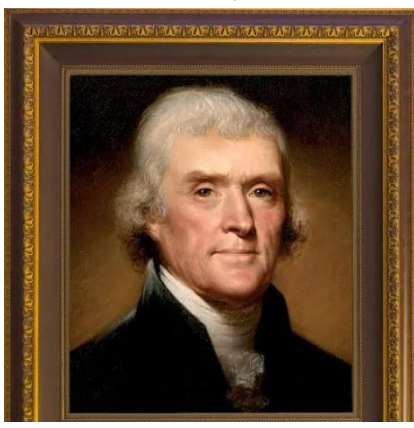
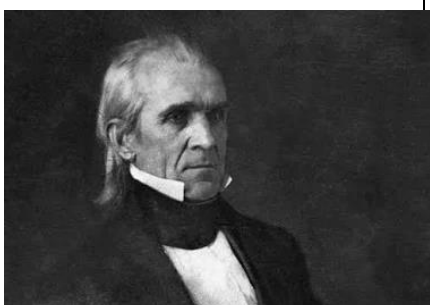
Origin: The term originated in the USA and comes from the telegraph system invented in the 19th century by Samuel Morse. The system required thousands of kilometres of telegraph wire to be installed, held in place several meters above the ground by telegraph poles placed at regular intervals along the telegraph route. People thought the wires and poles looked like the strings used

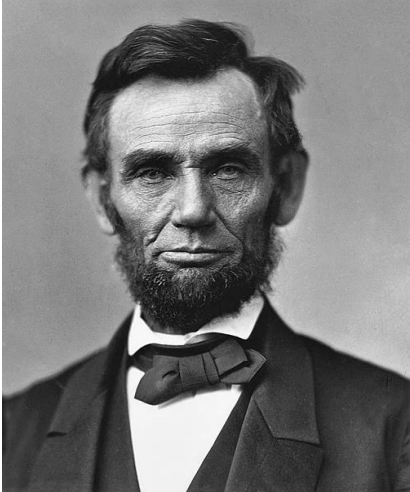


to train vines so the telegraph lines became known as ‘the grapevine’. During the American Civil War rumours were often spread via the telegraph lines. When people were asked whether a particular story was true, they would often reply ‘I heard it through the grapevine’.




READING

TEXT I

THE MOST INFLUENTIAL PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

<p>A) George Washington (April 30, 1789 - March 4, 1797)</p> 	<p>Known as the father of the nation, he was the first president of the United States. He served as commander-in-chief during the American Revolution and then presided over the Constitutional Convention of 1787. Over two terms, Washington established many of the traditions the office still observes today. During his tenure, the U.S. established rules for federal spending, normalized relations with Great Britain, and laid the groundwork for the future capital, Washington, D.C.</p>
<p>B) Thomas Jefferson (March 4, 1801 - March 4, 1809)</p> 	<p>Being the third president of the United States, he played an important role in America's birth. He drafted the Declaration of Independence. As president, he organized the Louisiana Purchase, which doubled the size of the United States and set the stage for the nation's westward expansion.</p>
<p>C) James K. Polk (March 4, 1845 - March 4, 1849)</p> 	<p>During his time in office, Polk increased the size of the United States more than any president other than Jefferson through the acquisition of California and New Mexico as a result of the <u>Mexican-American War</u>. He also settled the nation's dispute with Great Britain over the United States' northwest border, giving the U.S. Washington and Oregon and giving Canada British Columbia. During his tenure, the U.S. issued its first postage stamp, and the foundation for the Washington Monument was laid.</p>

<p>D) Abraham Lincoln (March 4, 1861 - April 15, 1865)</p> 	<p>Presided during the <u>American Civil War</u>, Lincoln guided the Union through four bloody years of conflict, abolished slavery with the <u>Emancipation Proclamation</u>, and, at the war's end, laid the foundation for reconciliation with the defeated South.</p>
<p>E) Theodore Roosevelt (September 14, 1901 -March 4, 1909)</p> 	<p>Elected at age 42, Roosevelt was the youngest man to take office. He is famous for his domestic program, <i>the Square Deal</i>, which had three basic ideas known as the "three C's": conservation of natural resources, control of corporations, and consumer protection. Internationally, he was instrumental in ending the Russo-Japanese War, which brought him the <i>Nobel Peace Prize</i>, and in facilitating the construction of the <i>Panama Canal</i>.</p>
<p>F) Woodrow Wilson (March 4, 1913 – March 4, 1921)</p> 	<p>He began his first term vowing to keep the nation out of foreign entanglements. But by his second term, Wilson did an about-face and led the U.S. into <u>World War I</u>. At the war's conclusion, Wilson began a campaign to create a global alliance to prevent future conflicts. The resulting <u>League of Nations</u> was a precursor to the United Nations.</p>

<p>G) Franklin Delano Roosevelt (March 4, 1933 – April 12, 1945)</p> 	<p>He was the nation's longest-serving president (4 terms), elected during the depths of the Great Depression. During his tenure, the role of the federal government was greatly expanded. Depression-era federal programs like Social Security, enacted during Roosevelt's presidency, still exist, providing basic financial protections for the nation's most vulnerable. As a result of the war, the United States also assumed a prominent new role in global affairs, a position it still occupies.</p>
<p>H) Harry S. Truman (April 12, 1945 - January 20, 1953)</p> 	<p>Following Roosevelt's death, Truman guided the U.S. through the closing months of World War II, including the decision to use the new atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan. In the years after the war, relations with the Soviet Union quickly deteriorated into a "Cold War" that would last until the 1980s. Under Truman's leadership, the U.S. launched the Berlin Airlift to combat a Soviet blockade of the German capital and created the multi-billion-dollar Marshall Plan to rebuild war-torn Europe. In 1950, the nation took part in the Korean War, which would outlast Truman's presidency.</p>
<p>I) Dwight Eisenhower's (January 20, 1953 -January 20, 1961)</p> 	<p>During his tenure, the conflict in Korea ceased, while the U.S. experienced tremendous economic growth. Several milestones in the civil rights movement took place during Eisenhower's term, including the Supreme Court decision <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> in 1954, the Montgomery Bus Boycott of 1955-56, and the Civil Rights Act of 1957. While in office, Eisenhower signed legislation that created the interstate highway system and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration or NASA.</p>

TASK 20. What president:

1. broke his promise not to enter wars
2. supported the poor by social programs
3. favoured engineering and space
4. laid a foundation for the future capital
5. committed a crime against humanity
6. expanded the territory of the USA twice
7. won the *Nobel Peace Prize* for ending the war
8. abolished slavery
9. de-escalate the conflict with Great Britain over the United States' northwest border

SPEAKING

TEXT J U.S. PRESIDENTS QUOTES

TASK 21. Read the popular phrases of the US Presidents. Cover the meaning some of them.

Throughout American history, presidents have shared many wise words. From inaugural addresses to speeches commemorating events, commander-in-chiefs have shaped history, impacting the American nation and uplifting the American public since its inception. Here are quotes from several U.S. presidents to raise your spirit.

1. "Do what you can, with what you have, where you are." – **Theodore Roosevelt**
2. "The best way to predict your future is to create it." – **Abraham Lincoln**
3. "Happiness is not in the mere possession of money; it lies in the joy of achievement, in the thrill of creative effort." – **Franklin Delano Roosevelt**
4. "Perseverance and spirit have done wonders in all ages." – **George Washington**
5. "A smooth sea never made a skilled sailor." – **Franklin Delano Roosevelt**
6. "On matters of style, swim with the current, on matters of principle, stand like a rock." – **Thomas Jefferson**
7. "Do your best, history will do the rest." – **Harry S. Truman**
8. "I'm a greater believer in luck, and I find the harder I work the more I have of it." – **Thomas Jefferson**
9. "Strong hearts and helpful hands are needed, and, fortunately, we have them in every part of our beloved country." – **William McKinley**
10. "You know, doing what is right is easy. The problem is knowing what is right." – **Lyndon B. Johnson**

UNIT IV. THE POLITICAL SYSTEM OF THE USA



READING

TEXT K

UNDERSTANDING THE POLITICAL SYSTEM

A _____

The United States is a federal constitutional republic. Each term in that phrase carries a specific meaning:

- **Federal:** Power is divided between a national (federal) government and individual state governments.
- **Constitutional:** The government's authority and structure are defined and limited by a written constitution.
- **Republic:** Citizens elect representatives to make decisions and pass laws on their behalf.

Ratified in 1788, the US Constitution is the supreme law of the land. It outlines the structure of the federal government, the separation of powers, and the rights of citizens. Any laws that contradict the Constitution can be struck down by the judiciary.

B _____

The Constitution is intentionally concise, but its flexibility has allowed it to remain relevant for over two centuries. It sets up a government divided into three co-equal branches:

1. **Legislative Branch** (Congress)
2. **Executive Branch** (President and administration)
3. **Judicial Branch** (Supreme Court and federal courts)

Each branch has distinct powers and the ability to check the other branches, maintaining a balance that is central to American governance.

The legislative branch, or Congress, is responsible for making federal laws. It consists of two chambers:

- **House of Representatives** – 435 members elected every two years, representing districts based on population.
- **Senate** – **100 members** (two from each state), elected every six years.

This bicameral system was a compromise between large and small states, ensuring both population and state equality were represented.

Congress also controls the federal budget, approves treaties, confirms presidential appointments, and can impeach and remove federal officials.

C _____

The executive branch is headed by the President, who serves as both the head of state and the head of government. The president is elected every four years by the **Electoral College**, a system designed to balance influence between populous and less populous states.

The president's powers include:

- Enforcing federal laws
- Commanding the armed forces
- Negotiating treaties (with Senate approval)
- Appointing federal officials and judges
- Issuing executive orders

The president is supported by the vice president, Cabinet members, and various federal agencies that administer the day-to-day operations of the government.

D _____

The judicial branch interprets laws and ensures they align with the Constitution. It is headed by the Supreme Court, which has nine justices appointed for life (or until retirement). Below the Supreme Court are the US Courts of Appeals and District Courts.

The courts have the power of judicial review, allowing them to strike down laws or executive actions deemed unconstitutional.

Each of the 50 states has its own constitution, governor, legislature, and judiciary. States can make laws on issues not expressly reserved for the federal government, such as education, public health, and local law enforcement. Conflicts between state and federal law are resolved by the federal courts, and ultimately, the Supreme Court.

E _____

Elections are the backbone of American democracy, held regularly at the local, state, and federal levels. US citizens age 18 and older can vote, although voting rules (like registration deadlines and ID requirements) vary by state.

Since the mid-1800s, the US has been dominated by two major parties:

- **Democratic Party**
- **Republican Party**

Third parties exist but rarely win major elections due to structural barriers and limited funding. The two-party system tends to polarize political discourse, but it also provides voters with distinct policy choices.

The US Constitution includes an amendment process, allowing it to adapt over time. There are currently **27 amendments**. Notable ones include:

- **1st Amendment** – Freedom of speech, religion, press, and assembly
- **13th Amendment** – Abolished slavery
- **15th & 19th Amendments** – Voting rights regardless of race or gender
- **22nd Amendment** – Limits the president to two terms

Though difficult to pass, requiring approval by two-thirds of Congress and ratification by three-fourths of the states, amendments have shaped the country's democratic evolution.

TASK 22. The reading passage contains 5 paragraphs, A-E. Which paragraphs discuss the following information? Write the correct letter, A-E. There are two extra answers.

1. The structure of Congress.
2. The process of adaptation of amendments.
3. The power of the court.
4. The evolution of political parties.
5. The concept of the US Constitution.
6. National holidays and their importance.
7. The structure of government.

TASK 23. Match the words to their definitions:

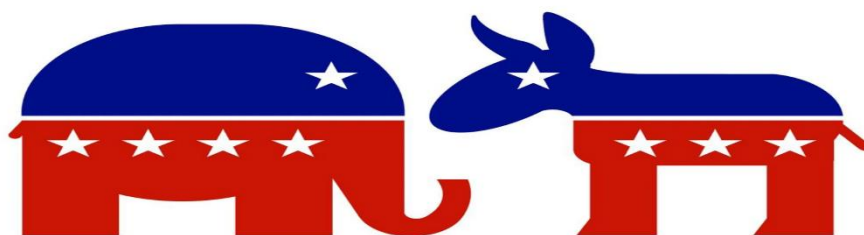
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. government 2. authority 3. on behalf 4. supreme law 5. branch 6. bicameral system 7. elect 8. align 9. deemed 10. law enforcement 11. vote 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) a group of people with official responsibility for a particular area of activity b) a division, subdivision, of something larger c) divided into two separate assemblies or chambers d) to come together in agreement e) considered in a particular way f) to express your choice or opinion, especially by officially writing a mark on a paper g) the group of people who officially control a country h) the highest legal authority in a country j) the activity of making certain that the laws of an area are obeyed k) to choose by voting l) to represent a person, company, etc
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TASK 24. Fill in the table using information from the text:

Government		
Branches		
1.	2.	3.
It consists of ...	It is headed by...	It interprets ...
It is responsible for ...	President's powers include ...	It is headed by ...
		Below it there are ...
		The courts have the powers ...

READING

TEXT L US POLITICAL PARTIES



The two main US political parties are the Democratic Party and the Republican Party.

Republicans

The Republican Party or the Republicans is the USA's oldest political party and is economically **conservative**. Traditionally it stands for business, small government and low taxation.

The Republican Party has a strong support base among White Christian voters, many of whom disagree with liberal causes such as abortion rights and same-sex marriage. Many Republican Party voters are found in the central states of the US/Mid-west (e.g. Iowa, Montana, or Nebraska) and the South of the US in states such as Texas, Mississippi, or Louisiana.

Older voters tend to marginally favour the Republican party.

Democrats

The Democratic Party, or the Democrats, are in general more liberal on social issues such as rights for minorities, abortion and assistance for the poor. Economically, Democrats are more likely to believe in a bigger role for government in the economy, for example in providing health insurance. The trade unions in America are a strong base of support for the Democrats, who are more likely to support workers' rights and issues such as the national minimum wage.

Americans who are environmentalists, anti-war, support a woman's right to choose abortion or support same-sex marriage, are termed "liberals".

States with large cities like New York tend to have more Democratic Party supporters, as do the New England states. Democrat support is also very strong in the West of the US in states such as California, Oregon and Washington State.

TASK 24. Read the text L and fill in the table using the information from the text:

Republicans (features)	Democrats (features)

VIDEO WATCHING

TASK 25. Watch the video The White House, Washington

(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Rf6r8Zcj7Sc>) and answer the following questions:

1. Where is the White House located?

2. What was the Residence Act of 1790 about?
3. Who won the design competition for the construction of the White House?
4. Who were the first residents of the White House?
5. What happened with the White House in 1812?
6. Was the White House open to the general public?
7. What was the official office building for the President and his staff?
8. Why was the East Wing built?
9. What was behind the 'Truman Renovation'?
10. What parts does the White House consist of?

SPEAKING

TEXT M

ESSENTIAL POLITICAL IDIOMS IN AMERICAN ENGLISH

Task 26. Read the idioms and their explanation. Make up sentences using them.

1. Lame Duck

You often hear this political idiom after an election. A lame duck is a politician or a government that doesn't have much real power because their term in office will end soon and their successor has already been elected.

The U.S. presidential elections take place in early November, but the newly elected president doesn't start their term until January. The outgoing (=leaving) president is considered a lame duck from election day until the new president takes office. Everyone knows they're about to leave office, so it's difficult for them to get much done.

2. Strange Bedfellows

When English native speakers say that two people, companies, governments, or organizations etc. make strange bedfellows, they mean that they form an unusual or unexpected political alliance. Imagine two politicians who support very different political agendas working together to pass legislation

3. (To Commit) Political Suicide

Committing political suicide means doing something unpopular that will likely lead to the end of a politician's career.

4. October Surprise

This American political idiom specifically refers to elections. So, what is an October surprise? An October surprise is any release of damaging information in the month before an election, deliberately timed in the hopes of affecting the outcome (=result) of the election.

5. Spin Doctor

When you spin something, you present information in a certain way to make your own ideas look good or your opponent's ideas look bad. So, what's a spin doctor? A spin doctor is someone whose job it is to present information to the public about a politician, a company, an organization etc. in the way that makes them look good. All US presidents have teams of spin doctors working for them.

6. Red Tape

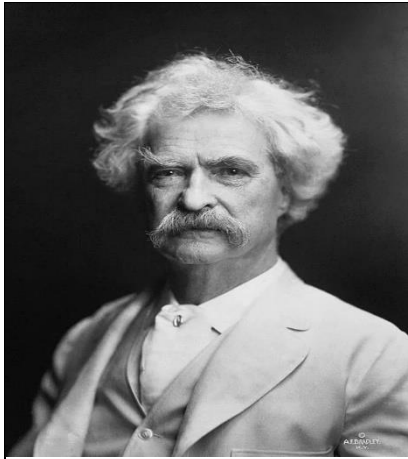
Have you ever been frustrated by endless paperwork when you need to do something with the government? Then you have been a victim of red tape! Red tape refers to official rules that seem more complicated than necessary and prevent things from being done quickly and efficiently.

UNIT V. FAMOUS UNITED STATES PEOPLE AND LANDMARKS

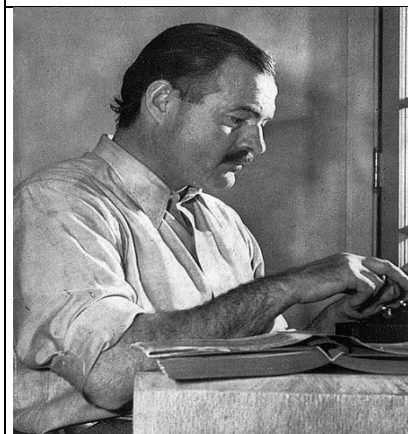
READING

TEXT N

PROMINENT PEOPLE IN LITERATURE, ARTS, AND SPORT



Samuel Langhorne Clemens (November 30, 1835 – April 21, 1910), known by the pen name **Mark Twain**, was an American writer, humorist, and essayist. He was praised as the "greatest humorist the United States has produced". Twain's novels include *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* (1876) and its sequel, *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* (1884), with the latter often called the "Great American Novel". He also wrote *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court* (1889) and *Pudd'nhead Wilson* (1894) and cowrote *The Gilded Age: A Tale of Today* (1873) with Charles Dudley Warner.



Ernest Miller Hemingway (July 21, 1899 – July 2, 1961) was an American novelist, short-story writer and journalist. Known for an economical, understated style that influenced later 20th-century writers, he has been romanticized for his adventurous lifestyle and outspoken, blunt public image. Some of his seven novels, six short-story collections and two non-fiction works have become classics of American literature, and he was awarded the 1954 Nobel Prize in Literature.



Steven Allan Spielberg (born December 18, 1946) is an American filmmaker. A major figure of the New Hollywood era and pioneer of the modern blockbuster, Spielberg is widely regarded as one of the greatest and most influential filmmakers in the history of cinema and is the highest-grossing film director of all time. Several of Spielberg's works are considered among the greatest films in history, and some are among the highest-grossing films ever. Seven of his films have been inducted into the National Film Registry by the Library of Congress as being "culturally, historically or aesthetically significant".



Meryl Streep is an iconic American actress celebrated as one of the greatest of her generation, renowned for her versatile performances, mastery of accents, and numerous accolades, including an unprecedented 21 Academy Awards nominations and three wins for *Kramer vs. Kramer*, *Sophie's Choice*, and *The Iron Lady*. She's known for bringing depth and humanity to complex roles, excelling in theater, television, and film, and is also a respected philanthropist and advocate for women's rights.



Elvis Aaron Presley (January 8, 1935 – August 16, 1977) was an American singer, musician and actor. He is widely considered as one of the most influential and most famous musicians of the 20th century, widely regarded as one of the 20th century's greatest cultural icons. Presley is one of the biggest selling musical artists of all time. He was one of the first and the most famous recording artist in rock and roll music. He also starred in over 30 movies. He's considered by many to be one of the most popular men in history. He is also referred to as the "King of Rock and Roll", or simply "The King".



Michael Jeffrey Jordan (born February 17, 1963), also known by his initials MJ, is an American businessman and retired professional basketball player who is a minority owner of the Charlotte Hornets of the National Basketball Association (NBA). He played 15 seasons in the NBA between 1984 and 2003, winning six NBA championships with the Chicago Bulls. Widely considered to be one of the greatest players of all time, he was integral in popularizing basketball and the NBA around the world in the 1980s and 1990s. He is one of the world's richest celebrities, with a \$3.8 billion net worth as of 2025.

TASK 27. Identify if the given information is TRUE, FALSE or NOT GIVEN.

1. Mark Twain cooperated with other writes.
2. Ernest Hemingway won two awards in Literature.
3. Ernest Hemingway was known for simple sentences.
4. Steven Spielberg is Hollywood's best known director and one of the wealthiest filmmakers in the world.

5. Being a video game designer Steven Spielberg created detailed characters.
6. Meryl Streep is a humanist.
7. Elvis Presley was the most famous recording artist in rock and roll music.
8. Michael Jordan took part in a sneaker advertising campaign.

READING

TEXT O
PLACES TO VISIT

TASK 28. Read the texts below. Match choices (A-G) to (1-9). There are two choices you do not need to use.

<p>A Grand Canyon, Arizona</p> 	<p>The Grand Canyon, located in the "Grand Canyon State," is a geological wonder formed millions of years ago by the Colorado River. The canyon is 278 miles long, 18 miles wide, and over a mile deep. It is the largest canyon in the United States. The area surrounding the Grand Canyon is home to several Native American Reservations and Grand Canyon National Park, one of the best national parks on the west coast. Grand Canyon National Park is one of the most visited National Parks in the US, with over 5 million visitors a year.</p>
<p>B Statue of Liberty, New York</p> 	<p>Forever a symbol of hope and freedom in New York City, the Statue of Liberty is one of the most famous monuments in the United States. Gifted to the US by France in 1886, the statue quickly became known as a National Treasure. Today, over 3 million people a year take the ferry to Liberty Island to see the New York landmark up close.</p>
<p>C Empire State Building, New York</p> 	<p>One of the most notable icons of New York City, the Empire State Building, towers over the Manhattan skyline at 1450 feet. The construction of the Empire State Building in 1930 was a world-famous endeavour as it was the world's first building with over 100 floors. The Empire State Building is now a National Historic Landmark and a must on any NYC itinerary! Over 4 million people visit the Empire State Building annually for the iconic skyline view from the observatory.</p>

D Niagara Falls, New York



Perhaps the most famous waterfall in the world, Niagara Falls lies on the border between New York and Canada. It is the largest waterfall in North America and one of the most famous landmarks of the US; some would also say the world!

Niagara Falls State Park's famous "Maid of the Mist" boat ride takes passengers up to the falls to hear the powerful roar and feel the mist of the water.

E Lincoln Memorial, Washington, D.C.



Erected as a memorial to the 16th president known as "The Savior of the Union," the Lincoln Memorial resides in the Washington DC National Mall. It is one of the most famous landmarks in Washington, D.C..

The 19-foot marble statue of President Abraham Lincoln sits in an open-air neoclassical-style temple. The famed words of Lincoln's second inaugural address and Gettysburg Address are inscribed on the memorial.

F Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming



Established in 1872 as the world's first National Park, Yellowstone has been delighting visitors with its natural beauty and splendour for over 150 years.

Yellowstone National Park has a host of unique geologic features, from its canyons and waterfalls to hot springs and geysers. It is also known for its extensive wildlife, including bison, moose, mountain lions, and more.

Grand Prismatic Spring, a geothermal pool with a kaleidoscopic appearance, and "Old Faithful," an erupting geyser with clockwork consistency, are the park's most notable features.

G Mount Rushmore, South Dakota



One of the most famous US monuments, Mount Rushmore, features intricate carvings of historical presidents George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Thomas Jefferson, and Theodore Roosevelt. Brought to life by sculptor Gutzon Borglum, the sculptures were made between 1927 and 1941.

Which sight:

1. is located on the island
2. offers a diversity of unique geologic features
3. was formed by the river
4. remains the highest concrete arch dam in the US today
5. lies on the border between two countries
6. is famous for its iconic skyline view
7. holds complicated carvings of historical presidents
8. resides in the Washington DC National Mall
9. is one of the most famous suspension bridges in the US

TASK 29. Do you know nicknames of US cities well? Let's check! Do the US City Nicknames Quiz <https://www.buzzfeed.com/sarathompson1/us-city-nicknames-trivia-quiz>.

NATURAL LANDMARKS IN THE USA PICTURE QUIZ

TASK 30. Match names with the picture:

A Yosemite **B** Yellowstone **C** Joshua Tree **D** Grand Canyon **E** Zion
F Sequoia **G** Bryce Canyon **H** Arches **I** Grand Teton **G** Death Valley

US National Park Picture Quiz

NAME EACH NATIONAL PARK (1 POINT)



1 -



2 -



3 -



4 -



5 -



6 -



7 -



8 -



9 -



10 -

TASK 31. Match names with the pictures:

A US Capitol

E White House

I Willis Tower (the Sears Tower)

B Fenway Park

F Brooklyn Bridge

J Mount Rushmore

C St. Louis Gateway Arch

G Space Needle

K Washington Monument, Washington D.C.

D Hoover Dam

H Griffith Observatory

L Alcatraz



1.

2.

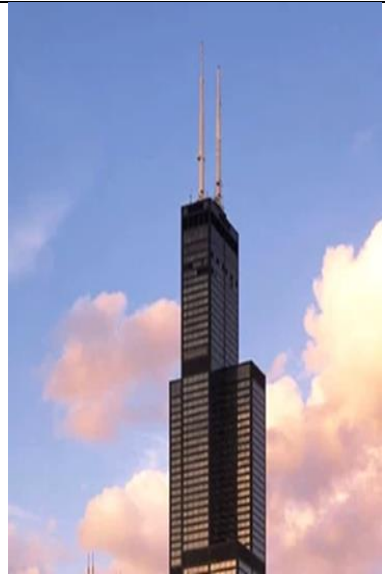
3.



4.

5.

6.



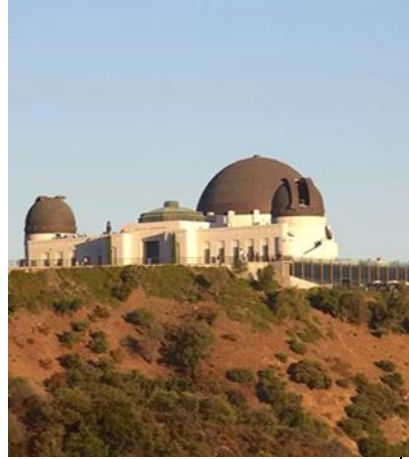
7.



8.



9.



10.



11.



12.

US GENERAL KNOWLEDGE QUIZ

Task 1. Do the Quiz.

1. *What is the capital of the USA?*

- a) Washington DC
- b) Wyoming
- c) Virginia

2. *What currency is used in the USA?*

- a) Dollar
- b) Euro
- c) Both A and B

3. *How many stars are there on the US flag?*

- a) 52
- b) 50
- c) 49

4. *What is a symbol of government authority?*

- a) The Anthem
- b) The Great Seal
- c) The Liberty Bell

5. *What does the Charters of Freedom consist of?*

- a) The Amendments and the Bill of Rights
- b) The Constitution, the Declaration of Independence and the Great Seal
- c) The Constitution, the Bill of Rights and the Declaration of Independence

6. *Who was the first president to live in the White House?*

- a) John Adams
- b) John F. Kennedy
- c) George Washington

7. *What was the last state to join the United States of America?*

- a) Hawaii
- b) Texas
- c) Louisiana

8. *The USA is the third-largest country in the world. What are the first and second largest?*

- a) Russia and Canada.
- b) Canada and Mexico
- c) China and New Zealand

9. *What is the anthem of the USA?*

- a) Star-Spangled Banner
- b) God Save the Queen
- c) In God We Trust

10. *What does D.C stand for in Washington, D.C?*

- a) District of Columbia.
- b) District of Colorado
- c) Deputy Clerk

11. *What is the US national bird?*

- a) Bald Eagle
- b) Hummingbird

c) Owl

12. *What is the least populous state in the USA?*

a) Wyoming

b) Alabama

c) Minnesota

13. *How many states is New England made of?*

a) Six

b) Seven

c) Nine

14. *Why did the Pilgrims come to America?*

a) To start their own religious community.

b) To purchase territories

c) To celebrate religious holidays

15. *What was the name of the Pilgrims' ship?*

a) The Santa Maria

b) The Mayflower

c) The Pinta

16. *What was the name of the war in which America defeated Great Britain in September 1783?*

a) The Spanish-American War

b) The American Civil War

c) The American Revolutionary War

17. *Who was the first person to sign the Declaration of Independence?*

a) John Hancock

b) Thomas Jefferson

c) John Adams

18. *When did the US declare independence from Britain?*

a) 4th of July 1776

b) 4th of June 1776

c) 6th of August 1492

19. *When did Christopher Columbus discover America?*

a) 1492

b) 1000

c) 1418

20. *Who was the primary author of the Declaration of Independence*

a) Thomas Jefferson

b) Andrew Jakson

c) John Adams

21. *How was Manhattan originally named?*

a) New Amsterdam

b) Jamestown

c) New York

22. *When was slavery abolished in the US?*

a) 1865

b) 1492

c) 1776

23. *Which battle was fought between the 1st and 3rd of July 1863?*

- a) The Battle of Gettysburg
- b) The Battle of Lexington and Concord
- c) The Battle of Saratoga

24. *Who was the first president of the USA?*

- a) George Washington
- b) Abraham Lincoln
- c) Theodor Roosevelt

25. *Which US President was an actor who played in Bedtime for Bonzo?*

- a) Ronald Reagan
- b) Calvin Coolidge
- c) Bill Clinton

26. *What is the name of the official residence of the US Presidents?*

- a) The White House
- b) The Capitol
- c) Independence Hall

27. *Who was President when 9/11 happened?*

- a) George W. Bush
- b) Jimmy Carter
- c) Gerald Ford

28. *Who invented the Cherokee alphabet?*

- a) Sequoyah
- b) Attakullakulla
- c) Oconostota

29. *When was the Battle of New Orleans?*

- a) 1615
- b) 1715
- c) 1815

30. *What is the largest National Park in the USA?*

- a) Yellowstone
- b) Yosemite
- c) Wrangell-St. Elias

31. *Which ocean borders the USA on the west?*

- a) The Pacific Ocean
- b) The Indian Ocean
- c) The Atlantic Ocean

32. *What region of the United States is home to prairie desert?*

- a) The Midwest
- b) The American West
- c) The Southwest

33. *What U.S. region is so diverse that it is home to wilderness, desert, coral reefs, and Arctic tundra?*

- a) The Midwest

b) The South

c) The West

34. *What region has some of the East Coast's largest cities?*

a) The Mid-Atlantic

b) New England

c) the Southwest

35. *How many countries share borders with the USA?*

a) Two. Canada and Mexico

b) One. Canada

c) Two. Mexico and Spain

36. *What is the highest peak in the USA?*

a) Denali, Alaska

b) Mount Saint Eliace

c) Mount Whitney

37. *The Statue of Liberty was a gift from another country. Which one was it?*

a) France

b) Spain

c) Great Britain

38. *What was the first founded state?*

a) Pennsylvania

b) New Jersey

c) Delaware

39. *What was the last founded state?*

a) Hawaii

b) Arizona

c) Alaska

40. *What is the smallest state?*

a) Delaware

b) Rhode Island

c) Connecticut

41. *What is the hottest state in the U.S.?*

a) Florida

b) Louisiana

c) Texas

42. *What is the second coldest state in the U.S. after Alaska?*

a) Minnesota

b) Maine

c) North Dakota

43. *Which state has the largest underground cave in the world?*

a) South Dakota – Jewel Cave

b) Kentucky – Mammoth Cave

c) New Mexico – Lechuquilla Cave

44. *Which state has the longest shoreline?*

a) Florida

b) California

c) Alaska

45. *What is the national flower of the USA?*

a) A wild rose

b) A thistle

c) A red rose

46. *What state has 100 lakes?*

a) Alaska

b) Florida

c) Minnesota

47. *The Sacramento River is the longest river within one state. What state is it located in?*

a) California

b) Wyoming

c) Utah

48. *Which state is the home of the U.S. spacecraft launchings from Cape Canaveral?*

a) Alabama

b) Nevada

c) Florida

49. *Which state is the home of the easternmost point in the U.S.?*

a) Alaska

b) Hawaii

c) Maine

50. *What is the only state made up of islands?*

a) Idaho

b) Kentucky

c) Hawaii

51. *What state has the oldest rock in the world, which is 3.8 billion years old?*

a) Humpback Rocks, Virginia

b) Michigan, Watersmeet Gneiss

c) Minnesota, Morton Gneiss

52. *Which state is the home of Coca-Cola?*

a) Tennessee

b) Ohio

c) Georgia

53. *Which state has the largest production of maple syrup?*

a) Iowa

b) Arkansas

c) Vermont

54. *What is the driest state in the US?*

a) Arizona

b) New Mexico

c) Nevada

55. *The deepest lake in America is located in Oregon and measures 1,943 feet deep. What is the name of this lake?*

- a) Crater Lake
- b) Lake Tahoe
- c) Lake Chelan

56. *What state is the northernmost, westernmost, and easternmost state in the U.S.?*

- a) Maine
- b) Hawaii
- c) Alaska

57. *Where is the driest and lowest point in the U.S.?*

- a) Mountain View, Big Island, Hawaii
- b) Main Bay, Alaska
- c) Death Valley, California

58. *What is the largest freshwater lake in the U.S. and the biggest of the five great lakes?*

- a) Lake Superior
- b) Lake Huron
- c) Lake Michigan

59. *The Roe River is the shortest river in the world as it flows for about 200 feet. What state is it located in?*

- a) Alaska
- b) Minnesota
- c) Montana

60. *What two U.S. states share borders with eight states each (the most in the country)?*

- a) Missouri and Tennessee
- b) Oregon and Washington
- c) Colorado and New Mexico

61. *Which is the only state that is "triply landlocked", or three states away from the ocean on every side?*

- a) Florida
- b) Georgia
- c) Nebraska

62. *What mountain chain runs through Colorado?*

- a) Brooks Range
- b) The Appalachian Mountains
- c) The Rocky Mountains

63. *What are the two longest rivers in the U.S.?*

- a) Yukon River and Rio Grande
- b) Colorado River and Arkansas River
- c) Mississippi and Missouri

64. *How many regions is the U.S. divided into?*

- a) 4
- b) 5
- c) 6

65. *What region of the United States is the country's agricultural base and is referred to as the "nation's breadbasket"?*

- a) The northeast
- b) The West
- c) The Midwest

66. *What is the national animal of the USA?*

- a) A bison
- b) A buffalo
- c) An elk

67. *When is Labour Day in the USA?*

- a) The first Monday in September
- b) The first Monday in November
- c) The last Sunday in June

68. *How many states are there on the American mainland?*

- a) 49
- b) 50
- c) 51

69. *What is the biggest and most populous US territory?*

- a) Puerto Rico
- b) Washington, DC
- c) Vermont

70. *What is the most populous city in the US?*

- a) New York City
- b) Los Angeles
- c) Chicago

71. *What is the largest US State by land area?*

- a) Alaska
- b) Texas
- c) California

72. *What was the symbol against slavery?*

- a) The Bill of Rights
- b) The Liberty Bell
- c) The bald eagle

73. *In which US city can you find the Alamo?*

- a) San Antonio, Texas
- b) Dallas, Texas
- c) Seattle, Washington

74. *Which book written by Harper Lee was published in 1960 and is widely read in high schools and middle schools?*

- a) To Kill a Mockingbird
- b) Huckleberry Finn
- c) The Great Gatsby

75. *Which American Prize is an award for achievements in literature within the USA?*

- a) The Pulitzer Prize

b) The Nobel Prize

c) The Oscars

76. *Who wrote "Gone with the Wind"?*

a) Margaret Mitchell

b) Emily Dickinson

c) Ernest Hemingway\

77. *Which book by American writer Ray Bradbury is a 1953 dystopian novel?*

a) Fahrenheit 451

b) Dandelion Wine

c) The Grapes of Wrath

78. *Who directed "Pulp Fiction"?*

a) Clint Eastwood

b) Steven Spielberg

c) Quentin Tarantino

79. *Who plays Forrest Gump?*

a) Al Pacino

b) Robert De Niro

c) Tom Hanks

80. *What is the name of the cafe in "Friends"?*

a) Central Avenue

b) Central Perk

c) McDonald's

81. *Which town in Texas is known as the Barbecue Capital of Texas?*

a) Lockhart

b) Detroit

c) Atlanta

82. *Where can you find the only McDonald's with a Blue "M"?*

a) Sedona, Arizona

b) Orlando, Florida

c) Hollywood, Florida

83. *What is a California roll?*

a) A lazanya

b) A pizza

c) A sushi

84. *Which American boxer was nicknamed "The Baddest Man on the Planet"?*

a) Mike Tyson

b) Muhammad Ali

c) Sugar Ray Robinson

85. *Who is the most decorated Olympic athlete of all time?*

a) Michael Phelps

b) Jesse Owens

c) Mark Spitz

86. *If you are flying to O'Hare International Airport, where are you flying to?*

a) Illinois

- b) Connecticut
- c) Chicago

87. *Which one of these two cities is closer to New Orleans? Austin or Miami?*

- a) Austin
- b) Miami
- c) Both A and B

88. *What was the first National Park in the US?*

- a) Yosemite
- b) Yellowstone
- c) Sequoia

89. *What is the national sport of the US?*

- a) Soccer
- b) Baseball
- c) Handball

90. *The Super Bowl is the culminating event of which league?*

- a) United Football League
- b) Arena Football League
- c) National Football League

91. *What famous U.S. bridge is so big that painting it is a continually ongoing task?*

- a) Golden Gate Bridge
- b) Lake Pontchartrain Causeway
- c) Manchac Swamp Bridge

92. *What was the first university in the United States?*

- a) Yale University
- b) Stanford University
- c) Harvard

93. *What makes up Congress?*

- a) The House of Lords and the House of Commons
- b) The Electoral College
- c) The Senate and the House of Representatives

94. *Known as 'Motor City' what is the actual name of this American city?*

- a) Detroit
- b) Las Vegas
- c) Sacramento

95. *What does Thanksgiving Day commemorate?*

- a) the arrival of spring
- b) the beginning of the new year
- c) the harvest and other blessings of the past year

96. *What does Columbus Day celebrate?*

- a) Columbus' purchase of territories
- b) Columbus' travel around the world
- c) Columbus' arrival in the Americas

97. *What is the Americas?*

- a) a landmass comprising North America and South America

b) North America

c) South America

98. *What is Capitol famous for?*

a) The President lives

b) The place Congress meets

c) The election takes place

99. *What is the nickname for New York City?*

a) Big Orange

b) Windy City

c) Big Apple

100. *Who was the first president to pardon the turkey?*

a) Abraham Lincoln

b) Harry S. Truman

c) John F. Kennedy

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Навчальне електронне видання

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ЛІНГВОКРАЇНОЗНАВСТВО: ВЕЛИКА БРИТАНІЯ ТА СПОЛУЧЕНІ ШТАТИ АМЕРИКИ

Навчальний посібник

ISBN 978-617-8187-76-7 (електронне видання)

Підписано до видання 03.04.2026 р. Формат 60*84/8.
Гарнітура Times.
Ум. друк. арк. 14,85. Обл.-вид. арк. 15,97.
Замовлення №3262.



Книжкове видавництво ФОП Вишемирський В.С.
Свідоцтво про внесення до державного реєстру суб'єктів видавничої справи:
Серія ХС №48 від 14.04.2005 р.
Видано Управлінням у справах преси та інформації
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