

**ГУМАНІТАРНИЙ ФАКУЛЬТЕТ**

**Кафедра «Іноземні мови»**

**МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ**

**з розвитку навичок комунікативної  
компетенції за країнознавчою темою  
“ВЕЛИКА БРИТАНІЯ”  
для студентів 1 курсу всіх факультетів**

**(англійська мова)**

**Харків 2010**

Методичні вказівки розглянуто та рекомендовано до друку на засіданні кафедри «Іноземні мови» 28 січня 2009 р., протокол № 6.

Видання підготовлено відповідно до програми навчальної дисципліни і є складовою частиною навчально-методичного комплексу дисципліни „Англійська мова”.

Метою цих методичних вказівок є систематизація та розширення знань за країнознавчою темою «Велика Британія» .

Тексти ознайомлюють студентів з історією та сучасністю країни-носія англійської мови Великої Британії. Тексти призначені для аудиторної та самостійної роботи студентів. Кожен текст супроводжується словником активної лексики та вправами, які спрямовані на освоєння лексики, поданого фактичного матеріалу та відпрацювання необхідного граматичного мінімуму. Ці вправи дають можливість студентам вільно обговорювати дискусійні та комунікативні теми, які розглядаються у цих методичних вказівках.

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## МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ

з розвитку навичок комунікативної  
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“ВЕЛИКА БРИТАНІЯ”  
для студентів 1 курсу всіх факультетів

(англійська мова)

Відповідальний за випуск Михайленко В.М.

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**УКРАЇНЬСЬКА ДЕРЖАВНА АКАДЕМІЯ  
ЗАЛІЗНИЧНОГО ТРАНСПОРТУ**

**ГУМАНІТАРНИЙ ФАКУЛЬТЕТ**

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з розвитку навичок комунікативної  
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для студентів 1 курсу всіх факультетів

(англійська мова)

Харків, 2009 р.

Методичні вказівки з розвитку комунікативної компетенції за країнознавчою темою «Велика Британія» для студентів 1 курсу всіх факультетів (англ. мова). - Х.: УкрДАЗТ, 2009

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Методичні вказівки рекомендовано для студентів 1 курсу всіх факультетів

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## UNIT I

**TEXT: Some General Facts about Great Britain**

**SUPPLEMENTARY TEXT: The History of the English Language**

**Grammar Revision: Present Perfect and Past Indefinite Active Voice**

### ***Read and memorize the words***

- 1 to comprise - *містити*
- 2 to be washed (by) - *омиватися*
- 3 an area - *площа*
- 4 direction - *напрямок*
- 5 to be determined - *бути визначеним*
- 6 to be navigable - *бути судоплавним*
- 7 remote - *віддалений*
- 8 scenic - *живописний*
- 9 surrounding - *околиця*
- 10 temperate - *помірний*
- 11 variable - *нестійкий, мінливий*
- 12 current - *течія*
- 13 latitude - *широта (геогр.)*
- 14 to forecast - *прогнозувати*
- 15 a constituent part - *складова частина*
- 16 moorland - *місцевість, заросла вереском*
- 17 to be bounded - *межувати*
- 18 county - *графство*
- 19 to reside - *населяти*
- 20 castle - *замок*
- 21 to cherish - *зберігати у спогадах*
- 22 to gain - *одержувати*
- 23 to remain - *залишатися*
- 24 to commit - *передавати (законопроект у комісію)*
- 25 to favour - *ставитися прихильно*
- 26 densely - *щільно*
- 27 to be crammed - *бути переповненим*
- 28 descendent - *нащадок*

- 29 to reign - *царювати*
- 30 supreme - *верховний*
- 31 legislative - *законодавчий*
- 32 to outline - *окреслювати в загальних виразах*
- 33 diversity - *різноманітність, несхожість*
- 34 trinity - *єдність*
- 35 sunworshipper - *шанувальник сонця*

### **Some General Facts about Great Britain**

“...Two thousand years ago, in the year of fifty-five before our era...

Heavy clouds are low over a stormy sea. Eighty ships are sailing on the grey water. They are galleys, Roman galleys, struggling forward to the unknown land.

Julius Caesar is on the first galley, he is surrounded by his centurions. All are looking intently at the distant shore.

“By Jupiter!” says Julius Caesar. “Is that a cloud in front of a mountain covered with snow?”

“Where? Over there?”

“Oh,” says one of the centurions, “those are cliffs, I can see them well!”

“Yes, they are cliffs – and they are white.

“The land behind them must be white, too.”

“It is a White Land,” exclaims Julius Caesar. “We shall call it Albion”.

“Albion, Albion!” shouted the others.

Alba in Latin means white, and the name Albion remains to this day.

Britain forms the greater part of the British Isles, which lie off the north-western coast of mainland Europe. The full name is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It comprises the four countries: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The British Isles are washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea from the west, by the North Sea from the north and by the English Channel which is 32 km wide at its narrowest part from the east. With an area of some 244,000 square kilometers, Britain is just under 1,000 kilometers from the south coast to the extreme north of

Scotland and just 800 km across in the widest part. The highest mountains are in Scotland and Wales: Ben Nevis is 1,342 m and Snowdon is 1,085 m. The rivers of Britain are rather short and their direction is determined by the position of the mountains. The water level is always high and they seldom freeze in winter but they are not navigable. The most important are the Severn, the Thames, the Tyne, the Tweed and the Shannon. British lakes can be found in the north of England, called Lake District, but they are rather small and remote. Most lakes, especially in Scotland, are famous for their unique and scenic surrounding. Britain has a temperate and very variable climate. It is determined by the position of the British Isles in the temperature belt. The Atlantic Ocean with its Gulf-Stream current makes climate much warmer than in other places of these latitudes and it brings summer and autumn storms and rapid changes in the weather. The speedy changes of it make difficult to forecast the British weather more than 24 hours ahead. Of course, Englishmen are always prepared to discuss the weather. Talking about the weather is a part of polite conversations which may be extremely short. There are a lot of jokes and stories about the British climate in common use. British people say, "Other countries have a climate, in England we have weather".

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a political term which includes four constituent parts of the country: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. They were joined by the Act of the Union of Great Britain and Ireland of 1801.

Scotland forms the northern part of Great Britain. It is a very mountainous country. Three-fourth of the area of it is occupied by mountains with a great amount of moorland, in which few people live. It is a beautiful country famous for diversity of the landscapes. Scottish lakes, called "lochs", are surrounded by picturesque hills and mountains. The most famous of the Scottish lake is Loch Ness, because of mystery of its monster. The chronicler of the VIth century was the first to report about a strange creature who was 30 yards long, with



two humps in its back, the head of a snake, a giraffe-like neck and two very short front legs. People called the water monster Nessie. Scientists got interested in discovering the truth. They crossed the lake using sonar equipment but didn't find Nessie in 1987. Nevertheless they did not deny the fact there was a large moving object in the lake.

The name "Scotland" (the ancient Caledonia) originated in the 11<sup>th</sup> century, when part of the country was called "Scotia". Historically Scotland incorporated with England in 1603, when king James VI of Scotland became king of England and from that time the countries were under the same monarch. Formally, by the Act of Union of 1707 Scotland united with England in the United Kingdom. Nowadays the country is divided into 33 counties. The population of Scotland is about 5 million. The Scottish capital is Edinburgh .

Wales is a small country with a population of only 3 million. It is bounded on the east by the English counties. Approximately 70 per cent of population resides in the three industrial counties of the South – Glamorgan, Monmouth and Carmarthen. Wales is traditionally divided into North Wales and South Wales. South Wales is a region of contrasts. The industrial cities are only a short journey away from sandy beaches and busy holiday resorts. Many fishing ports are located in Mid Wales. North Wales has several impressive castles built by English kings. According to the official division Wales consists of 8 counties. There is no other part of the British Isles where national spirit is stronger, national pride more intense or national traditions more cherished than in Wales. The Welsh still proudly wear their national dress on festive occasions; the Welsh language is still very much a living force and is taught side by side with English in schools. The Welsh call their country Cymru [kum`ri], a word which has the same root as "camrader" (friend or comrade). The capital of Wales is Cardiff.

There is an old Irish saying that Ireland must be the cleanest place in the world, because God washes it every day. Ireland is also called the Emerald Isle because of its beautiful

green fields. The national emblem of Ireland is a shamrock. It illustrates the Christian doctrine of the Trinity to the Irish. Inside the shamrock there is a red hand. The legend tells that 3,000 years ago two Viking chiefs went with their men in big boats to Ireland. They decided that the man who would touch the Irish land first would be the king of it. When the boats were quite near the land one of the chiefs cut off his right hand and threw it over to the land. His hand touched the land, first and he became the king of Ireland.

Northern Ireland is the second largest of the British Isles lying in the Atlantic coast of Great Britain. The island of Ireland is politically divided into two parts: Northern Ireland (Ulster), which forms part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, with the capital of Belfast, and the Republic of Ireland – a separate state Eire in Irish; its capital is Dublin. Northern Ireland has a population of about 1.5 million. It occupies 1/5 of the island of Ireland. In 1921 the greater part of Ireland gained independence from U.K. and its northern 6 counties remained a part of the United Kingdom. The majority of people are descendants of Scots and English settlers who crossed to the north-east of Ireland mainly in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Most are Protestants, British by culture and tradition and committed to maintaining the constitutional link with the British Crown. The remainder – just over a third – are Roman Catholics, who are Irish by culture and history and who favour union with the Irish Republic.

England means different things to different people. To some of them it is “a fortress built by nature”, to some – “a foggy Albion”. Some people call it “the workshop of the world”, others – a “land of sleepy rural beauty”.

One of the oldest prehistoric monuments and one of the wonders of the world can be found there. It is Stonehenge. The monument consists of two circles of huge stone blocks. Inside them there are two groups of stones in the shape of a horseshoe. There is no written record of their origin and they have always been surrounded by mystery. It is a ritual monument of Druids used for performing mystic rites at dawn

on Midsummer Day (24<sup>th</sup> June). On June 21<sup>st</sup>, the longest day of the year, the rising sun faces the open part of the horseshoe and shines on the centre stone. Scientists think that the early inhabitants of Britain were sun-worshippers. There are many theories explaining Stonehenge`s function, ranging from a place of ritual human sacrifice to a very early astronomic observatory. But even today the reason for its existence is mysterious.

England is the largest part of the United Kingdom. It has an area of more than 50 thousand square miles and a population of more than 49 million people. England is a densely populated part of the UK. Scotland and Wales have wide open spaces, but in England people are crammed 920 to a square mile, more thickly than in any other European country. The population of England is, and has been for centuries, greater than that of all other parts of the United Kingdom combined. England is the heart of Britain. It is the richest, the most fertile and most populated in the country. The capital of England is London with 9 million of population. This city is really considered to be one of the most cosmopolitan cities in the world. Nowadays it is one of the biggest international centers for tourism. But London is more than this. It is the center of government and the home of the Queen. It is also the financial center of Britain. London stands on the river Thames and it is divided into 4 main districts – the West End, the East End, the City and Westminster. The City is one of the major banking centers of the world. The West End is the district of rich palaces, beautiful parks, famous theatres and art galleries. The East End is occupied by plants, factories, big and small industrial enterprises. Westminster is a part of London connected with royalty and government.

Britain`s economy is based on private enterprises, which accounts for 75% of output and near 70% of employment. Great Britain is rich in coal, iron, graphite, copper and other metals. Nowadays Britain lives by industry and trade. Over 57 million people provide one of the world`s biggest markets for food and raw materials. In a new age of modern technology, Britain has made important advances in such new industries as electronics

and telecommunication equipment, in aircraft and aircraft engines, in plastics and synthetic materials, radio-isotopes and new drugs – all major exports.

The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy. That means it is a country governed by a king or queen who accepts the advice of a parliament. It is also a parliamentary democracy.

That is a country whose government is controlled by a parliament which has been elected by the people. The country's head of the state is the reigning king or queen. The head of the government is the prime



minister, who is the leader of the political party that can command a majority of votes in the House of Commons. The present constitutional monarch is Elizabeth II. The Queen is not only the head of the country, but also an important symbol of national unity. Her official residence is Buckingham Palace. This building is the most famous British royal home. When the Queen is in, the national flag on the top of the palace is flying. After each general election the Queen invites the leader of the majority party in the House of Commons to become Prime Minister and form the Government. The Prime Minister has an official London house while he (or she) is in office, it is at No.10, Downing Street. The Prime Minister selects the other Ministers. Most of the Ministers are chosen from the House of Commons, but a few must be in the House of Lords so that the government plans can be explained there. British Parliament is the supreme legislative authority. It has three main elements: the Queen, the House of Lords and the House of Commons. Though its three elements are separate, as a lawmaking body, however, Parliament requires the agreement of all its parts. The life of Parliament is divided into sessions. There are about 175 “sitting days” in session in the House of Commons and about 155 in the House of Lords. At the start of each session the Queen's

speech to Parliament outlines the Government's broad policies and proposed legislative program. The British Parliament works in a large building called the Palace of Westminster (popularly known as "the Houses of Parliament"). This contains offices, committee rooms, restaurants, bars, libraries and even some places of residence. It also contains two larger rooms. One of these is where the House of Lords meets, the other is where the House of Commons meets. The British Parliament is divided into two "houses", and its members belong to one or other of them, although only members House of the Commons are normally known as MPs (Members of Parliament). The main political parties are the Conservative Party and the Labor Party. There are seven more parties such as: Liberal Democrats, Scottish National, Welsh Nationalists, Ulster Unionist, Democratic Unionist, Ulster Popular Unionist and Social Democratic and many other smaller ones.

### **Exercise 1**

***Work in pairs. Ask questions and answer them about:***

- geographical location of Great Britain;
- climate of this country;
- official name of Great Britain;
- main constituent parts of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland;
- Scotland;
- Wales;
- Northern Ireland
- England
- capitals of the United Kingdom;
- type of British state;
- present Queen of the country;
- the British Parliament;
- Prime Minister;
- main political parties.

### **Exercise 2**

**Read the following statements and say whether they are true or false. Use the expression given below and then correct the false statement.**

*I agree with it. That is quite right. That is true. I can't agree with it. It is wrong. I'm sure that's right (wrong).*

- 1 The United Kingdom comprises the three constituent parts.
- 2 The territory of UK occupies about 244.000 square kilometers.
- 3 Great Britain is situated on the mainland Europe.
- 4 Britain has a temperate and variable climate.
- 5 The Gulf-Stream current makes British climate cold and frosty.
- 6 Scotland lies to the north of England.
- 7 The capital of Scotland is Cardiff.
- 8 Wales is the largest and most populated part of Great Britain.
- 9 The capital of Northern Ireland is Dublin.
- 10 The capital of England is London.
- 11 London has four main districts.
- 12 The City is a working part of London.
- 13 The West End is a financial heart of the country.
- 14 The United Kingdom is a republic.
- 15 The present Queen is Elizabeth I.
- 16 British Parliament consists of the House of Lords and the House of Commons.
- 17 Only members of the House of Commons are known as MPs (Members of Parliament).

### **Exercise 3**

**Fill in the blanks according to the text.**

- 1 Great Britain is situated on \_\_\_\_\_ to the north of \_\_\_\_\_ Europe.
- 2 The area of the country is \_\_\_\_\_ square kilometers.
- 3 The British rivers are rather short but they are not \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 The Gulf-Stream \_\_\_\_\_ makes British climate warm.

- 5 The speedy changes of the British weather make difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- 6 The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a political \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 Scotland incorporated with England in \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 Cardiff is the capital of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9 Ulster is the Irish name of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10 London has \_\_\_\_\_ main districts.
- 11 The United Kingdom is a constitutional \_\_\_\_\_.
- 12 Elizabeth II is \_\_\_\_\_ of Great Britain.
- 13 \_\_\_\_\_ consists of two Houses: the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

#### **Exercise 4**

***Find in the text synonyms to the words given below.***

To demand, to include, territory, location, named, mild, quick, continent, to border on, travel, to get, most, connection, residence, main, to reside, to ensure, to choose, body, wide, accommodation, thickly, unity, changeable.

#### **Exercise 5**

***Finish each sentence on the left using the correct geographical words on the right.***

- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1) The United Kingdom is ...                                | a) a channel                     |
| 2) Scotland is ...  | b) a sea                         |
| 3) The Thames is ...  | c) a mainland                    |
| 4) Loch Ness is ...   | d) a monarchy                    |
| 5) The City is ...  | e) a current                     |
| 6) Europe is ...  | f) a river                       |
| 7) The waterway between the British Isles and Europe is ... | g) a lake                        |
| 8) Belfast is ...   | h) a constituent part of UK      |
| 9) Westminster was...                                       | i) a London's district           |
| 10) The Gulf-Stream is...                                   | j) a capital of Northern Ireland |

11) The North is ...

k) an abbey

### Exercise 6

**Copy the sentences and fill in the prepositions:**

1 Great Britain is situated ... the British Isles. 2 The British Isles consists ... England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland and many small islands chiefly situated ... the west. 3 The British Isles lie ... the north-west coast ... Europe. 4 According ...the law the country is governed ... the Parliament. 5 The Parliament consists ... the Queen (or King), the House of Lords and the House of Commons. 6 In fact the Queen has almost no power ... the country.

### Exercise 7

**Match up the sentence parts**

1) The British Isles are separated from Europe...	a) a constitutional monarchy
2) The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland...	b) the largest part of the United Kingdom
3) Great Britain has a temperate and ...	c) coal, iron, graphite, copper and etc
4) Other countries have a climate, ...	d) by the English Channel
5) The name "Scotland" ...	e) four constitutional parts
6) The island of Ireland is politically divided into ...	f) variable climate
7) England is the ...	g) in England we have weather
8) Great Britain is rich in ...	i) originated in the XIth century
9) The United Kingdom is ...	j) two parts

### Exercise 8

**Match Ukrainian and English meanings of the words given below:**



- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1 to be navigable | а) спадкувати      |
| 2 county          | б) верховний       |
| 3 to forecast     | в) віддалений      |
| 4 an area         | г).населяти        |
| 5 supreme         | д) графство        |
| 6 surrounding     | е) прогнозувати    |
| 7 to comprise     | ж) площа           |
| 8 castle          | и) бути судохідним |
| 9 temperate       | к) замок           |
| 10 remote         | л) межувати        |
| 11 to reside      | м) охоплювати      |
| 12 to reign       | н) помірний        |
| 13 to be bounded  | п) околиця         |

### **Exercise 9**

***Translate the following sentences into English.***

- 1 Велика Британія знаходиться на північному заході Європи.
- 2 Британські острови відділяються від континенту Англійською протокою.
- 3 Найвищі британські гори знаходяться у Шотландії.
- 4 Об'єднане Королівство охоплює чотири країни.
- 5 Шотландія об'єдналась з Англією у 1603 році.
- 6 Населення Уельсу всього лише 3 000000.
- 7 Ірландія одержала незалежність від Англії у 1921 році.
- 8 Шість ірландських графств залишились у складі Об'єданого Королівства.
- 9 Лондон сьогодні є одним з величезних міжнародних центрів світу.
- 10 Британська економіка базується на приватних підприємствах.
- 11 Британський уряд контролюється парламентом.
- 12 Британська королева – це важливий символ національного єднання.

- 13 Парламент Британії складається з двох Палат – Палати Лордів та Палати Общин.
- 14 Британський Парламент знаходиться у великому будинку, який знає весь світ – це Вестмінстерський Палац.
- 15 У Вестмінстерському Палаці знаходяться офіси, ресторани, бари, бібліотеки та навіть житлові помешкання.

### Exercise 10

*Read the text once more and fill in the table.*

General points of the text	Useful information
Geography: location territory population climate	
United Kingdom: name constituent parts	
Scotland	
Wales	
Northern Ireland	
England: the capital main capital`s districts	
British economy	
Type of state The Queen Parliament Prime Minister	
Main political parties	

### Exercise 11

**Read and translate the following dialogue, dramatize it with a partner. Using its conversational formulas make up your own dialogue about the most famous sights of our city.**

*Guide:* Now we are in the center of London. You see the Houses of Parliament.

*Tourist:* Why do you say the Houses of Parliament and not the House of Parliament?

*G.:* The fact is there are two Chambers in the British Parliament and they are called Houses.

*T.:* I see.

*G.:* I think we'll start with the House of Lords. You'll be able to see the throne on which the Queen sits when she opens Parliament. *(a few minutes later)*. Here we are.

*T.:* Oh, the place is really wonderful. Something you can never forget.

*G.:* Do you see that woolsack\* over there? This is where the Lord Chancellor \*\* sits. For hundreds of years wool had been known as one of the most important exports of Great Britain. But today, I suppose, he must sit on a piece of machinery. Although that won't be so comfortable.

*G.:* Yes, you are right. Well and now let's go to the House of Commons. *(In the House of Commons)*

*T.:* I can say it doesn't look as splendid as the House of Lords with its beautiful red benches.

*G.:* Yes, you are right.

*T.:* What's that over there?

*G.:* This is the Strangers` Gallery\*\*\* of the House of Commons.

*T.:* Why is it called the Strangers` Gallery?

*G.:* It's easy to explain. Each Chamber has galleries. Seats in the galleries are reserved for the use of the public who are called who are called "strangers" in the language of Parliament.

*T.:* I see.

*G.:* Look at that green chair over there. That's where the Speaker\*\*\*\* sits. It has been given to the Commons by Australia. On the speaker`s chair there is a switch that puts

on the light in the Clock Tower above “Big Ben” to tell Londoners that the Parliament is in session.

T.: And where does the Prime Minister sit?

G.: His seat is on the Government front bench which is on the speaker`s right. And on the Speaker`s left you can see the Opposition front bench. These are the most interesting places I could show you, gentlemen.

T.: We are very grateful to you. Thank you for the enjoyable time.

---

\*woolsack - набита бавовною червона подушка, на якій сидить лорд-канцлер

\*\* Chancellor – лорд-канцлер

\*\*\* the Stranger`s Gallery – галерея для публіки

\*\*\*\* Speaker – спікер, представник палати общин у британському парламенті. Традиційно не належить ні до одної з політичних партій.

## Exercise 12

***You are going to visit Great Britain. You should know as much information about this country as possible. Be prepared to discuss the main facts about this country. Make a detailed report about Great Britain.***

## GRAMMAR REVISION

### Perfect Tense Active Voice

	Have +Past Participle
Present	We <b>have</b> just <b>written</b> this text.
Past	She said (that) she <b>had</b> already <b>written</b> the text
Future	By 2 o`clock she <b>will have written</b> the text

## Exercise 13

***Put the verb into the correct form, present perfect or past simple.***

- 1 Jill \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a new car two weeks ago.
- 2 His hair is very short. He \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a haircut.
- 3 Last night I \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) home at half past twelve. I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a bath and then I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to bed.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ (you/visit) many museums when you were in Paris?
- 5 My bicycle isn't here any more. Somebody \_\_\_\_\_ (take) it.
- 6 When \_\_\_\_\_ (you/give) up smoking?
- 7 I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/eat) anything yesterday because I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/feel) hungry.
- 8 Why \_\_\_\_\_ (Jim/not/want) to play tennis last Friday?
- 9 The car looks very clean \_\_\_\_\_ (you/wash) it?
- 10 *Brian*: Hello, Susan. Is Alan here?  
*Susan*: No, I am afraid he \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out.  
*Brian*: Oh, what a pity! When exactly \_\_\_\_\_ (he/go) out?  
*Susan*: About ten minutes ago.

### Exercise 14

***Make sentences using the words given, paying attention to the correct Tense form.***

- 1 (how many times/be/you/ill last year?)  
How many times \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 (I/not/drink/any coffee so far today) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 (he/be/late three times this week) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 (how many games/ the team/ win/last season?) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 (how many games/the team/win/so far this season?) \_\_\_\_\_.

### Exercise 15

***Do as you are told and say what you have done.***

***Model: Open your book. – I have opened my book.***

1 Clean the blackboard. 2 Close your book. 3 Put your pen on the table. 4 Bring your daybook. 5 Open the door. 6 Write the word "table" on the blackboard. 7 Show me your note-book. 8 Put your pencil into your bag. 9 Take your English book out of your bag. 10 Come up to the table.

### Exercise 16

**Read the situation and then write a sentence. Use the verbs given in brackets.**

- 1 I lost a lot of weight but now I am too heavy again.  
(lose weight/put on weight) I \_\_\_\_\_ but now I \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 She went to Australia but now she is back in Britain again.  
(go/come back) She \_\_\_\_\_ but now \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 Last year Kevin bought a car. Now it belongs to someone else. (buy/sell) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 The police arrested the man but now he is at home again.  
(arrest/release) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 Bill cut his hair. Now it is long again.  
(cut/grow) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 The prisoner escaped from the prison. Now he is back in prison.  
(escape/be caught) \_\_\_\_\_.

### Exercise 17

**Put the verb into the correct form.**

- 1 A: Your hair looks different. \_\_\_\_\_ (you/have) a haircut?  
B: Yes.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_ (you/cut) it yourself?  
B: No, Ann \_\_\_\_\_ (cut) it for me.
- 2 A: Did you hear about Ben? He \_\_\_\_\_ (break) his leg.  
B: Really? How \_\_\_\_\_ (that happen)?  
A: He \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) off a ladder.

## **Exercise 18**

### ***Translate from Ukrainian into English.***

1 Я залишив свій зошит вдома. 2 Де Мері? – Вона ще не прийшла. 3 Що ти робиш? – Я читаю англійську газету. – Ти вже закінчуєш її читати? – Ні, я тільки-но почав. 4 Я не можу їхати з тобою, я ще не склав іспит з англійської. 5 Ми тільки-но прочитали цього листа. 6 Чому в цій кімнаті так темно? – Я вимкнув світло. 7 У мене не має олівця, я його загубив. 8 Минулого року ми їздили до Лондону. З того часу я не був там. 9 Нарешті ми закінчили роботу. Тепер ми можемо відпочити.

## **SUPPLEMENTARY TEXT:**

### **The History of the English Language**

The ancient inhabitants of Great Britain were the Celts[ˈkelts]. The language then was not like the English of today. Only a few of their words remained in the language now, spoken by the English people. Then Great Britain was occupied by the Romans. The Roman period of the British history lasted 465 years. The Romans brought a few Roman words into the English language: street, Lincoln, Don-caster and some other names.

Then the Saxons came and settled down in the land they conquered. Later came other Germanic tribes who settled on different parts of the coast. Among these tribes were people called Angles. These Germans were the founders of the English nation. When the Angles and the Saxons mixed into one nation, they were called the Anglo-Saxons, or the Angles (English). The general name they gave to the country in which they had settled was England. The Saxons as well as the Angles called their speech English.

The Normans came to Great Britain in 1066 from the north of France and the great battle between the English and Normans began. The English had a better position on a hill, but the Normans pretended to run away and when the English ran

after them they turned on them and cut them down. The battle in which the Normans won was near the town of Hastings. William who was at the head of the Normans was called the Conqueror after this battle.

The Normans came to Dover, Canterbury and London and conquered all these cities, and William the Conqueror became the king of England.

The conquerors were cruel and they robbed and killed the Anglo-Saxons without mercy. Many of them had to run away into the forest to seek for shelter and safety. They became outlaws. Their leader Robin Hood protected the poor and they were certain that he would help them as much as he could.

Though the Normans became the masters of England and the Saxons became their servants, the Saxons didn't want to speak their language and the Normans had to learn English to make the English people understand their orders. In this way the Anglo-Saxon was changed a little by the Normans and real English language was formed. That's why the pronunciation of English words differs so much from their spelling.

### **Exercise 19**

***Match two parts of the sentences according to the text:***

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) William who was at the head of the Normans...          | a)...near the town of Hastings.                       |
| 2) The ancient inhabitants of Great Britain...            | b)...the Saxons became their servants.                |
| 3) Then the Saxons came and...                            | c)...make the English people understand their orders. |
| 4) Later other Germanic tribes came...                    | d)...was called the Conqueror after this              |
| 5) The battle in which the Normans won...                 | e)...settled down in the land they conquered.         |
| 6) The Saxons didn't want to speak their language and ... | f)...who settled on different parts of the coast.     |
| 7) The Normans came to Great Britain in 1066 and ...      | g)...the Normans had to learn English.                |
| 8) The Normans became the                                 |   |



- masters of England and ...
- 9) Normans had to learn English to ...
- i)...were the Celts.
- j)...and the great battle between the English and the Normans began.

## Exercise 20

### *Answer the questions:*

- 1 When was England conquered by the Normans?
- 2 What kind of people were the conquerors?
- 3 Did they show mercy towards the Saxons?
- 4 What did they do with the natives?
- 5 Why did the Saxons hate the conquerors?
- 6 Where did they have to run away?
- 7 What did they seek for in the forest?
- 8 Who became the leader of the outlaws?
- 9 Why were the Saxons certain that Robin Hood would protect them?

## Exercise 21

### *Translate into English:*

#### УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ РОБІН ГУД

Олекса Довбуш (Oleksa Dovbush) народився в 1700 році в Печеніжені, помер у 1745 році у Космачі на Гуцульщині (Hutsul Region). Його можна назвати українським Робін Гудом, оскільки він був ватажком карпатських опришків (Carpathian Opryshkos). Він та його брат Іван повели за собою групу з 30-50 чоловік. Місцеві селяни захоплювалися Олексою. Він забирав майно у багатих і віддавав його бідним. Команда Довбуша діяла переважно на Гуцульщині та в Покутті (Pokutya), але деколи приходила і на Поділля. Протягом кількох років польські військові загопи чисельністю аж до 2000 чоловік, очолювані гетьманом Потоцьким (hetman Pototsky), шукали Довбуша. Легенди про відважного розбійника, про те, як він захищав бідних, є однією з тем українського фольклору.

## Exercise 22

**Think why Oleksa Dovbush is considered to be as Ukrainian Robin Hood. What is common in both of the national heroes? Compare them. Make up two lists according to the table:**

	What is similar?	What is different?
Robin Hood		
Oleksa Dovbush		

## UNIT II

**Text: London**

**Grammar Revision: Past Perfect Active Voice**

**Read and memorize the words**

- 1 a representative - *представник*
- 2 a find - *знахідка*
- 3 to be inhabited - *населяти*
- 4 prehistoric - *доісторичний*
- 5 valley - *долина*
- 6 to be in possession of – *бути у володінні ...*
- 7 remains – *рештки, залишки*
- 8 substantial - *суттєвий*
- 9 the Middle Ages – *Середні віки*
- 10 a conquest - *завоювання*
- 11 overcrowding - *переповнений*
- 12 an outbreak - *спалах*
- 13 bubonic plague – *бубонна чума*
- 14 to date – *датовати, належати до певного історичного періоду*
- 15 a subsequent period – *наступний період*
- 16 a suburb - *передмістя*
- 17 a flock - *натовп*
- 18 to house - *поміщати*
- 19 insurance - *страхування*

- 20 trading - *торгівля*
- 21 to commemorate – *шанувати пам`ять*
- 22 advertisement - *реклама*
- 23 a wing - *крило*
- 24 entertainment - *розвага*
- 25 to be crowned – *бути коронованим*
- 26 to overlook - *оглядати*
- 27 previous - *попередній*
- 28 sights – *визначні місця*
- 29 to be tired – *бути змореним*

### **Exercise 1**

***How much do you know about London? Take a test.***

- 1 The earliest settlers in the London area were
  - a) the Romans
  - b) the Celts
  - c) the Normans
- 2 .The history of London began about the year
  - a) 43
  - b) 109
  - c) 69
- 3 The Norman Conquest was
  - a) in 986
  - b) In 1066
  - c) in 1266
- 4 After the Romans left the capital of England was
  - a) London
  - b) Windsor
  - c) Winchester
- 5 The Great Fire of London destroyed much of the city in
  - a) 1555
  - b) 1666
  - c) 1777
- 6 The City is a
  - a) working part of London
  - b) financial part of London
  - c) historic center of London

7 The West End is

- a) a district of London
- b) a region in Scotland
- c) a district in Paris

8 Westminster is

- a) an Abbey
- b) a tower
- c) a castle

9 Buckingham Palace is a

- a) a residence of Prime Minister
- b) a residence of the Queen
- c) a residence of London's Mayor

### **London**

Nowadays London, the capital of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, is one of the most cosmopolitan cities in the world. You can find representatives of all nations of our planet there. This city has a long and very interesting history.

Numerous finds prove that the area around London was inhabited by the Celts [‘Kelts] from about 800 B.C. The earliest prehistoric settlers in the London area lived along the Thames valley. All the time it was mostly wild forested countryside. In later prehistoric times the settlers became more organized. They hunted, fished and farmed.

The history of London begins about the year A.D. 43, when the Romans were in possession of the southern part of Britain and founded a military station on the present site of London.

London was an important city in Roman times, and there are substantial Roman remains. By the Middle Ages, when London became the political and commercial capital of England, it was one of the most important cities in Europe.

London was not built as a city in the same way as Paris or New York. It began life as a Roman fortification at a place where it

was possible to cross the river Thames. A wall was built around the town for defense, but during the long period of peace which followed the Norman Conquest in 1066, people built outside the walls. After the Romans left, Winchester became the capital of England until XIII th century, when administration was moved to London. London`s growth in the Middle Ages brought overcrowding, lack of sanitation and unhealthy conditions. Outbreaks of bubonic plague – the Black Death – were common. In 1666 the Great fire of London destroyed much of the city. Many of London`s finest buildings date from the subsequent period of intensive planning and rebuilding: St Paul`s Cathedral is only one example (1711). From then on the capital expanded rapidly with the population. The XVIIIth and XIXth centuries saw London`s growth as an international center of trade and finance.

Some 9 million people now live in London and its suburbs and the city covers an area of 620 square miles. One reason for its size is the preference of the English for the terraced houses and small gardens. As a result less than 5,000 people live in the oldest part of London, the City, while more than half a million flock there for their daily work. Nowadays the City (one of four main districts of London; other are the West End, the East End and Westminster) is a financial center of Britain. Its narrow streets house the offices of banks, insurance and trading companies. The City is full of life in daytime but at night and during weekends it is almost completely empty. One street of this area is, however, busy day and night. This is Fleet Street, in and around which nearly all the important newspapers and press agencies have their offices.

The West End is the district of main shopping centers of Oxford Street, Regent Street and Bond



Street, and entertainment centers of Soho, Circus, Leicester Square and Shaftesbury Avenue. Trafalgar Square was built early in the last century to commemorate the Battle of Trafalgar. Admiral Nelson's statue stands on top of a column in the middle of Trafalgar Square. Behind Nelson's Column is the National Gallery, an art gallery in which you can find world-known masterpieces of many old masters. Piccadilly Circus is famous for its brightly lit neon advertisements at night and the little winged statue in the center known as "Eros". To the north of Piccadilly Circus is Soho, well-known for its foreign restaurants and "adult" entertainment.



Westminster is a part of London connected with royalty and government. It contains several important buildings, including the Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, Whitehall and Buckingham Palace. The present Houses of Parliament were built in the

XIXth century and now they are the seat of the British Parliament. Opposite stands Westminster Abbey, a fine church where almost all the English kings and queens have been crowned and many famous English people are buried. The street called Whitehall stretches from the Parliament Square to Trafalgar Square. It is often used as a name for the government, because it contains many governmental offices. Downing Street, a small side street off Whitehall, is the home of British Prime Minister, who lives at number 10. Buckingham Palace, the official residence of the Queen, was built in the XVIIIth century. It overlooks St. James's Park where the previous royal residence, St. James's Palace, can be found.

The last – but not the least – is the East End. This district is inhabited by workers. Here Cockneys live: people who speak that special London dialect and who consider themselves to be real Londoners. Industry is chiefly found in that part of the

capital. London is the manufacturer of clothing, food and drink, aircrafts, cars and ships. The East End is famous for its docks but they have been closed. Now people are building houses there. Already there are offices, shops and restaurants, a cinema and a large hotel for a modern traveler. You can find a sports center, a shopping center, an airport there.

There is so much to see in London that even Londoners can always find new sights. They like to say: "When a man is tired of London, he is tired of life."

## **Exercise 2**

### ***Answer the questions***

- 1 Which tribes inhabited the area of the Thames valley in ancient times?
- 2 When did the London`s history begin?
- 3 Do you know anything about British conquerors?
- 4 What problems did London suffer during the period of the Middle Ages?
- 5 Which city was the capital of England after the Romans left?
- 6 What is the population of modern London?
- 7 What main districts of the British capital are there? Tell some words about each of them.
- 8 What famous London`s sights do you know. Can you present any of them?
- 9 Where does the British Queen reside?
- 10 Do you know where British Prime Minister lives in London?
- 11 Who are London`s Cockneys?

## **Exercise 3**

### ***Find synonyms from column A and column B***

#### **A**

outbreak  
to be inhabited  
to build

#### **B**

rebuilding  
connected  
overcrowded

growth  
crowd  
to ruin  
reconstructing  
busy  
linked  
contain  
producer

to include  
manufacturer  
to reside  
to destroy  
increasing  
to construct  
flock  
flash

#### **Exercise 4**

***Fill in the blanks according to the text.***

- 1 The earliest \_\_\_\_\_ settlers in London was inhabited by the Celts from about 800 B.C.
- 2 The history of London begins about the year A.D. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 By the Middle Ages London became the political and commercial \_\_\_\_\_ of England.
- 4 London began its life as a \_\_\_\_\_ fortification.
- 5 After the Romans left \_\_\_\_\_ became the capital of England.
- 6 In \_\_\_\_\_ the Great Fire of London destroyed much of the city.
- 7 Some \_\_\_\_\_ million people live in London now.
- 8 Nowadays London has \_\_\_\_\_ main districts.
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_ End is a district of fashionable houses, beautiful parks and squares.
- 10 The City is the \_\_\_\_\_ heart of Britain.
- 11 \_\_\_\_\_ is a part of London connected with royalty and government.
- 12 The present Houses of Parliament were built in the \_\_\_\_\_ century.
- 13 Almost all English monarchs were crowned in \_\_\_\_\_.
- 14 \_\_\_\_\_ are considered to be real Londoners.

#### **Exercise 5**

***Read the sentences and say whether they are true or false.***



- 1 Historians tell that the Romans settlers lived along the Thames valley in prehistoric times.
- 2 London started about the year A.D. 43.
- 3 London began its life as a Norman fortification.
- 4 In XIII th century administration moved to London from Winchester.
- 5 In the Middle Ages outbreaks of bubonic plague were unusual.
- 6 The West End contains docks and many industrial enterprises.
- 7 Westminster is a financial heart of London.
- 8 Elizabeth II was crowned in Westminster Abbey.
- 9 The official residence of British Prime Minister is Buckingham Palace.
- 10 Elizabeth II is the present Queen of Great Britain.

### **Exercise 6**

***Read and translate the following dialogue and memorize all conversational formulas used in it. Make your own dialogue about the route from your residence to the Academy.***

Mary is a student from France. She doesn't know London perfectly. She wants to go sightseeing. She has already seen Piccadilly, one of the most famous streets of London. Now she wants to go to the British Museum. She is asking a passer-by to show her the way there.

*Mary:* Excuse me, can you tell me the way to the British Museum?

*Passer-by:* I certainly can. It's a 30 minutes' walk from here, but if you want to get there quickly. You can go by bus from Oxford Circus.

*Mary:* How do I get to Oxford Circus?

*Passer-by:* Go straight on, turn at the traffic lights and in three minutes you are there.

*Mary:* What bus do I take?

*Passer-by:* The 73.

*Mary:* At what stop do I get off?

*Passer-by:* At Great Russel Street. The bus stops are at the museum.

*Mary:* One more thing – how long will it take me to get to the Museum.

*Passer-by:* Not more 15 minutes.

*Mary:* Thanks a lot.

*Passer-by:* Not at all.

### **Exercise 7**

***Agree or disagree. Give your reasons. Use the following expressions:***

- 1 That`s right.
- 2 Yes, of course.
- 3 I agree with you (I fully agree with you).
- 4 Yes, I think so.
- 5 Sure.
- 6 I`m afraid you are wrong.
- 7 I don`t agree with you (I can`t agree with you here)
- 8 I don`t think so.
- 9 Are you sure that`s right?

***Model:*** *London is a young city. – You are wrong. Surely, London is a rather ancient city. Look at numerous historical places, buildings or monuments and you will agree with me.*

- 1 London is the capital of Great Britain.
- 2 Most of the streets are wide and most of the buildings are high.
- 3 Multistorey buildings have not appeared in London.
- 4 London underground is not the longest in Europe.
- 5 There are no quiet place in London.
- 6 The oldest part of London is the City.
- 7 The West End is a banking center of London.
- 8 The population of London is 6.7 million.
- 9 Buckingham Palace is not the official residence of the Queen.

## **Exercise 8**

***If you are going to Great Britain the following text and dialogue will be able to be useful for you.***

***1 Read and translate the text and the dialogue.***

### **Shops and shopping in London**

Oxford Street is one of the biggest and the most popular shopping centers in London. Its nice shops and department stores attract people from all over the country and from foreign countries as well.

Shops and department stores are open every day till 6 o'clock except on Sundays. If you can't go shopping during the day you can make a purchase on Thursday after office hours, as the shops close at 8 o'clock in Oxford street on that day.

There are different kinds of shops: shoes shops, book shops and dress shops. But many people prefer a department store as it offers almost everything in one building.

One of the largest department stores in Oxford Street is Selfridge's. It has about 235 different departments. It is a very expensive department store, that is why most Londoners have to go to cheaper shops: Marks and Spenser's for clothes and supermarkets for food.

Supermarkets have become very popular with shoppers. They sell not only food, but also ready-made clothes, toys and other goods. They are self-service shops.

## **2**

On Saturday morning William went shopping in Oxford Street as he was to leave London soon. He called at the men's department of a big department store. He came up to a salesgirl and asked her to help him to choose a suit.

***Salesgirl:*** What kind of suit do you have in mind, sir?

*William:* I'd like a light suit for summer wear, nothing too modern.

*S.:* Single- or double breasted?

*W.:* Single-breasted, please.

*S.:* What's your size, sir?

*W.:* I'm afraid, I don't know my English size.

*S.:* You'll have to try on this one for size in the fitting room over there.

*W.:* I don't think it's my size: the jacket is too tight and the trousers are too short.

*S.:* Yes, I think the suit is one size too small for you, here is another, a size larger. It looks fine on you. It fits you perfectly. *W.:* So it does.

*S.:* It's of very good quality, it's wear for ages.

*W:* Will it? That's nice. How much is it?

*S.:* It costs 200 pounds.

*W.:* Well, I think I'll take it, I like the style and the colour.

*S* Will you pay cash?

*W.:* Cash, please.

*S.:* Here's your purchase. Thank you for coming.

*W.:* One more thing, please. Where can I buy a pair of shoes?

*S.:* On the fourth floor. You can take the lift.

*W.:* Thank you.

### 3

Buying clothes in Great Britain remember that British classification of sizes for clothes and shoes is quite different from Ukrainian one.

### British sizes

#### Shoes

UK	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Europe	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44

#### Men's Shirts

UK	14	14 ½	15	15 1/2	16	16½	17
Europe	36	37	38	39	40	41	42

Men`s Suits

UK	36	38	40	42	44	46
Europe	46	48	50	52	54	56

**Women`s Dresses and Blouses**

UK	8	10	12	14	16	18
Europe	42	44	46	48	50	52

4

**Memorize the following conversational formulas and be ready to use them for small dialogues.**

**Talking about your size:** (man) My shoes are nines and I take a size 15 collar.

(woman) I`m dress size 12 and I take size5 shoes.

**When you need help:** Can you help me, please?

Can I try this on?

Excuse me. Have you got this in size 12?

Have you got this in red?

Have you got this in medium?

**When you don`t want help:** Can I help you?

No, thank you. I`m just looking.

**When you don`t know your size:** I don`t know my size.

Can you measure me, please?

**Paying:**

How much is this, please?

How much are these, please?

**When you don`t have changes:** Sorry, I have nothing changes.

**Complaining in a shop**

Excuse me, I`m sorry but I bought this dress yesterday and it`s too big. Is it possible to change it?

**Asking for something and pointing:**

I`d like one of those, please.

Could I have some of those, please.

A piece of that, please.

**Asking for a particular thing:** I'd like a can of coke, please.  
Could I have a Mars bar, please.  
A 35 mm side film, please.

## 5

**Task.** *Imagine that you are in London in Oxford Street and you want to buy some clothes. You have to go to, for example, Selfridge`s. Make up several small dialogues with a shop-assistant and dramatize them with your partner.*

### Exercise 9

**If you are a tourist and you are in London the following information might be very useful for you. Read the following advices and translate them.**

## A DAY IN LONDON

### ADVICE:

- If you are going to London for a day by train, try to buy a rail ticket that also includes travel on London buses and the underground. You will save a fortune on fares!
- If you do not need your passport and other valuables, leave them at home. Like another big city, London has pickpockets. They work wherever there are crowds – especially on the underground. Wear a money belt!
- Try not to take \$10 or \$20 notes. It is safer to take \$5 notes. Check your changes in shops as soon as you are given it.
- Change money before you go to London. It will save time.
- Avoid “exchange bureau” when you want to change money. A bank will probably be cheaper - Barclays, Lloyds, Midlands, National Westminster, Bank of Scotland, etc.
- If you want to know what shows are on, where, and how much tickets cost, buy a copy of “Times” at the bookshop in the station where you arrive. If you want to buy a ticket to a play, concert, or show, ask about “standby seats”. These are cheaper but are usually only available on the day of the performance.

- Plan your visit to London before you arrive! If you don't, you will waste hours and risk being crushed in the crowds on the underground!
- London traffic is very busy. This can make taxis expensive.
- The tube is quicker than the bus, but you don't see as much!
- If you haven't got much money, take your own sandwiches and drink, as food can be quite expensive
- You will have a very cheap day in London if you visit art galleries and museums. In Britain, they are usually free to everyone every day of the week.

### **Exercise 10**

***Now you are well prepared for visiting such a country as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and its capital London. Make a wide presentation of the British capital. Welcome to London! Good luck!***

### **Grammar Revision: Past Perfect Active Voice**

#### **Exercise 11**

***Translate the sentences from English into Ukrainian.***

1 He said that he lived in Berlin. He said that he had lived in Berlin. 2 He said that he was going to live in Berlin. 3 He knew that Peter was in Bristol. 4 He knew why Peter had been to Bristol several times. He said that he liked the city. 5 He showed me which exercises he had done. 6 All the students knew what they had to revise for the examinations. 7 Didn't you know who had done it? 8 When Jack came home, his sister told him that Peter had rung him up half an hour ago.

#### **Exercise 12**

***Fill in with Past Simple or Past Perfect and then state which action happened first.***

1 After I \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) digging the garden I \_\_\_\_\_ decide to go for a walk. *First action* \_\_\_\_\_

- 2 I lend \_\_\_\_\_ Fiona some money only after she \_\_\_\_\_ (promise) to give it back the next day. *First action* \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 They kept arguing about the money their father \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) them in his will when he \_\_\_\_\_ (die). *First action* \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Kate \_\_\_\_\_ (start) studying after John \_\_\_\_\_ (leave). *First action* \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 I \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) Beckie a plant yesterday because she \_\_\_\_\_ (sing) so well in the concert the night before. *First action* \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 When I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) Julie, I \_\_\_\_\_ (release) that I \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) her before. *First action* \_\_\_\_\_

### Exercise 13

**Fill in the appropriate tense, then identify the speech situation.**

- 1 He was angry because he \_\_\_\_\_ (argue) with his daughter. 2 He was tired. He \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) for hours. 3 Marilyn Monroe \_\_\_\_\_ (act) in a lot of films. 4 Michael Jackson \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a lot of records. 5 He couldn't find his wallet because he \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) it. 6 She looked exhausted. She \_\_\_\_\_ (cycle) for two hours. 7 She \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for an hour before the bus came. 8 John \_\_\_\_\_ (already/cook) dinner before Ann came. 9 She had a terrible headache. She \_\_\_\_\_ (read) all day.

### Exercise 14

**Translate the sentences from Ukrainian into English.**

- 1 Я не знав, де вони були рік тому. 2 Вона нам сказала, що літак ще не приземлився. 3 Майкл не знав, що іспит вже закінчився. 4 Лікареві сказали, що хворому стало гірше ще вчора. 5 Кейт думала, що Джек давно забув про свою обіцянку. 6 Він не знав, коли закінчився фільм. 7 Мені було цікаво, скільки часу затратив водій, щоб відремонтувати машину. 8 Леону сказали, що його друзі вже повернулися з Європи. 9 Коли ми приїхали з відпочинку, ремонт вже був



закінчений. 10 Хіба ти не знав, що залік було перенесено на понеділок.

### **Exercise 15**

***Replace the infinitives in brackets by the Past Indefinite or the Past Perfect.***

- 1 Yesterday we (to discuss) the film which we (to see) some days before.
- 2 When my sister (to go) to the theatre, I (to begin) to write the letter.
- 3 The children (to fall asleep) by ten o'clock.
- 4 He (to tell us) many interesting things he (to see) in London.
- 5 Peter (to show) us the bicycle his father (to buy) for him.
- 6 Mother (to cook) supper by the time they (to come) home.

### **UNIT III**

**TEXT: British National Symbols. National Traditions.**

**SUPPLEMENTARY TEXT: Royal Family**

**Grammar Revision: Indirect Speech**

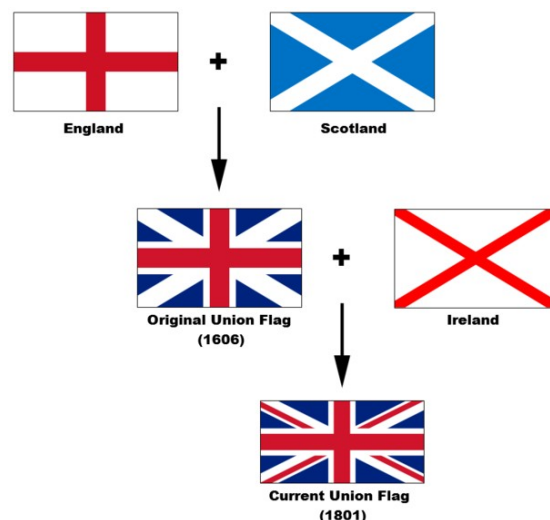
### ***Read and memorize the words***

- 1 to embody – *втілювати, відображати*
- 2 a sovereign - *монарх*
- 3 to originate – *давати початок, породжувати*
- 4 a cross - *хрест*
- 5 to succeed – *успадковувати*
- 6 principality – *князівство*
- 7 to evolve – *розвиватися*
- 8 to reflect – *відображати*
- 9 a motto – *девіз, гасло*
- 10 an unicorn – *єдиноріг*
- 11 a coat of arms – *герб*
- 12 a shield – *щит*
- 13 a harp – *арфа*
- 14 a garter – *підв'язка*
- 15 knighthood – *лицарство*
- 16 to be surmounted – *бути переможеним*

- 17 a badge – *значок, позначка*
- 18 thistle – *чортополох*
- 19 shamrock – *трилисник*
- 20 quartering – *четверта частина*
- 21 to substitute – *заміщати*
- 22 appropriate – *доречний*
- 23 merry – *веселий, радісний*
- 24 respectively – *відповідно*
- 25 in respect of – *з огляду на...*
- 26 to bear (bore, borne) – *носити*
- 27 anthem – *церковний гімн*
- 28 to flow (flew, flown) – *майорити*

## British National Symbols. National Holidays

**UNION FLAG OR UNION JACK.** The Union Flag, or Union Jack, is the national flag of the United Kingdom and it is so called because it embodies the emblems of the three countries united under one Sovereign – the kingdoms of England and Wales, of Scotland and of Ireland (although since 1921 only Northern Ireland has been part of the United Kingdom). The term Union Jack possibly dates from Queen Anne's time (reigned 1702-14), but its origin is uncertain. It may come from the "jack-et" of the English or Scottish soldiers; or from the name of James I who originated the first union in 1603, in either its Latin or French form Jacobus or Jacques.



The flag consists of three heraldic crosses:

- the cross of St George: patron saint of England since the 1270's – a red cross on a white ground. It was the national flag

of England until James I succeeded to the throne in 1603, after which it was combined in 1606 with;

- the cross saltire of St Andrew: patron saint of Scotland – a diagonal white cross on a blue ground;
- the cross saltire of St Patrick: patron saint of Ireland – a diagonal red cross on a white ground. This was combined with the previous Union Flag of St George and St Andrew, after the Act of Union of Ireland with England (and Wales) and Scotland on 1 January 1801, to create the Union Flag.

The Welsh dragon does not appear on the Union Flag. This is because when the first Union Flag was created in 1606, the Principality of Wales by that time was already united with England and was no longer a separate principality.

The Union Flag was originally a royal flag (when the present design was made official in 1801, it was ordered to be flown on all the King`s forts and castles, but not elsewhere); it is today flown above Buckingham Palace and Sandringham as well as at Windsor Castle, when the Queen is not in residence. The Union Flag is also flown over government buildings on flag days.

**THE ROYAL COAT OF ARMS.** The function of the Royal Coat of Arms is to identify the person who is Head of State: in respect of the United Kingdom, the royal arms are borne only by the Sovereign. They are used in many ways in connection with the administration and government of the country, for instance on coins, in churches and on public buildings. The Royal Coat of Arms of the United Kingdom have evolved over many years and reflect the history of the Monarchy and of the country – symbols representing England, Scotland and Ireland, the Sovereign`s motto and the lion and the unicorn.

In the official coat of arms the shield shows the various royal emblems of different parts of the United Kingdom: the three lions of England in the first and fourth quarters, the lion of Scotland in the second and the harp of



Ireland in the third. It is surrounded by a garter bearing the motto *Honte soit qui mal y pense* (*Evil to him who evil thinks*), which symbolizes the Order of the Garter, an ancient order of knighthood of which the Queen in Sovereign. The shield is supported by the English lion and Scottish unicorn and is surmounted by the Royal crown. Below it appears the motto of the Sovereign, *Dieu et mon droit* (*God and my right*). The plant badges of the United Kingdom – rose, thistle and shamrock - are often displayed beneath the shield.

The special position of Wales as a Principality was recognized by the creation of the Prince of Wales long before the incorporation of the quarterings for Scotland and Ireland in the Royal Arms. The arms of the Prince of Wales show the arms of the ancient Principality in the center as well as these quarterings.

***THE BRITISH NATIONAL ANTHEM.*** *God Save the King* was a patriotic song first publicly performed in London in 1745, which came to be referred to as the National Anthem from the beginning of the XIXth century. The words and tune are anonymous, and may date back to the XVIIIth century.

There is no authorized version of the National Anthem as the words are a matter of tradition. The words used are those sung in 1745, substituting “Queen” for “King” where appropriate. On official occasions, only the first verse is usually sung, as follows:

*God save our gracious Queen!  
Long live our noble Queen!  
God save the Queen!  
Send her victorious,  
Happy and glorious,  
Long to reign over us,  
God save the Queen.*

***NATIONAL HOLIDAYS AND CELEBRATIONS.*** There are only six public holidays a year in Great Britain. They are: *Christmas Day, Boxing Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Spring Bank Holiday and Late Summer Bank Holiday* (days on which banks

are closed). In Scotland, New Year`s Day is also a public holiday. It`s called Hogmanay there. Most of these holidays are of religious origin, though it would be right to say that for the great part of population they have long lost their religious significance and are simply days on which people relax, eat, drink and make merry. All the public holidays, except Christmas Day (December 25) and Boxing Day (the first days after Christmas – December 28-30) are movable, that is they do not fall on the same day each year. Good Friday and Easter Monday depend on Easter Sunday which falls on the first Sunday after a full moon or after March 21<sup>st</sup>. The Spring Bank Holiday falls on the last Monday of May or on the first Monday of June, while the Late Summer Bank Holiday comes on the last Monday in August or on the first Monday in September, depending on which of the Mondays is nearer to June 1<sup>st</sup> and September 1<sup>st</sup> respectively.

Besides public holidays, there are other festivals, anniversaries and simply days, for example Pancake Day and Bonfire Night on which certain traditions are observed, but unless they fall on a Sunday, they are ordinary working days.

## **Exercise 1**

***Answer the following questions:***

- 1 How is the British Flag called?
- 2 What principal things does Union Flag embody?
- 3 What time does the term “Union Jack” date back?
- 4 Which versions of origin for appearing word “Union Jack” are there?
- 5 How many heraldic crosses does the Flag consist of?
- 6 What do heraldic crosses of British flag mean?
- 7 Why is not the Welsh dragon there on the Union Flag?
- 8 Where is the Union Flag flown?
- 9 Who is patron saint of England?
- 10 Who is patron saint of Scotland?
- 11 Who is patron saint of Ireland?
- 12 What is the main function of the Royal Coat of Arms?

- 13 Where are the Royal Arms used?
- 14 Which symbols does the Royal Coat of Arms represent?
- 15 How many lions are there in the official Coat of Arms?
- 16 What does the motto “Evil to them who evil thinks”?
- 17 What is the motto of the Sovereign?
- 18 When did the patriotic song “God Save the King” become the National Anthem?
- 19 When was the word “King” substituted for “Queen”?
- 20 How many public national holidays are celebrated in Great Britain? What are they?

## **Exercise 2**

***Make up the sentences with the following words:***

- 1 The, the, Is, Flag, United, flag, Union, national, of, Kingdom.
- 2 Wales, of, and the, Jack, Scotland, countries, Union, England, three, embodies, the, emblems
- 3 Anne`s, the, dates, possibly, Queen, term, time, from, Jack, Union.
- 4 Crosses, The, of, three, flag, consists, heraldic.
- 5 George, saint, is, of, England, St, Patron.
- 6 Scotland, of, Saint, is St, Patron, Andrew.
- 7 Ireland, is St, Patron, Patrick, Saint, of.
- 8 Flag, originally, a, The, Union, royal, was, flag.
- 9 State, who, The, Arms, identifies, Head, person, the, of, Coat, is, Royal, of.
- 10 King, save, the, God.
- 11 GB, a There, holiday, year, public, six, in, are.
- 12 British, of, Most, origin, are, of, holidays, religious.
- 13 There, public, besides, other, are, holidays, festivals.

## **Exercise 3**

***Write down the questions for these answers:***

- 1 Union Flag or Union Jack embodies the emblems of the three countries united under one Sovereign.
- 2 The origin of the term “Union Jack” is uncertain.
- 3 The British flag consists of three heraldic crosses.

- 4 The national flag of England was a red cross on a white ground.
- 5 A diagonal white cross on a blue ground is a cross saltire of St Andrew (Scotland).
- 6 A diagonal red cross on a white ground is the cross saltire of St Patrick (Ireland).
- 7 The Union Flag is flown above Buckingham Palace and other government buildings on flag days.
- 8 The Royal Coat of Arms identifies the person who is the Head of State.
- 9 The Royal Coat of Arms evolved many years and reflect the history of the Monarchy and of the country.
- 10 In the official coat of arms the shield shows the various royal emblems of different parts of the United Kingdom.
- 11 The plant badges of the United Kingdom are rose, thistle and shamrock.
12. "God Save the King" was a patriotic song first performed in London in 1745.
- 13 The words of the British National Anthem are anonymous and may date back to the XVIIth century.
- 14 Most of British National Holidays are of religious origin.
- 15 All the public holidays except Christmas Day and Boxing Day are movable.

#### **Exercise 4**

##### ***Translate from Ukrainian into English:***

- 1 Національний прапор Об'єднаного Королівства втілює емблеми трьох країн.
- 2 Британський прапор складається з трьох геральдичних хрестів.
- 3 Національний прапор Англії – червоний хрест на білому полі – проіснував до 1603 року, доки король Джеймс I не зійшов на трон.
- 4 На прапорі Британського королівства ви не побачите Уельського дракона, тому що князівство Уельс

- об'єдналося з Англією до 1606 року, часу появи національного прапора Об'єданого Королівства.
- 5 Сучасний вигляд Британського прапора був офіційно прийнятий у 1801 році.
  - 6 Британський прапор майорить над королівськими та урядовими будівлями Великої Британії.
  - 7 Королівський герб має ідентифікувати людину, яка є головою країни.
  - 8 У випадку з Об'єднаним Королівством, герб носить тільки Суверен.
  - 9 Королівський герб розвивався багато років та відображає історію британської монархії та країни.
  - 10 Британський національний гімн вперше був виконаний у Лондоні у 1745 році.
  - 11 У Великій Британії є шість суспільних свят.
  - 12 Більша частка британських свят має релігійну природу.

### **Exercise 5**

***On the left is a list of public holidays. Match them with a date of definition on the right.***

- |                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1) Christmas Day               | a) December 26th  |
| 2) Easter Monday               | b) first Monday after a full moon<br>or after March 21th      |
| 3) Good Friday                 | c) December 25th  |
| 4) Boxing Day                  | d) last Monday of May or first<br>Monday of June              |
| 5) Late Summer Bank<br>Holiday | e). last Monday of August or<br>the first Monday in September |
| 6) Spring Bank Holiday         | f). the day before Easter                                     |

### **Exercise 6**

***Match holidays and special occasions with activities and things we do to celebrate them.***

- |                                  |                |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| 1) Santa Claus comes to children | a). Boxing Day |
|----------------------------------|----------------|



- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 2) Special cakes and eggs are all signs of it         | b). Spring or Late Summer Bank Holiday |
| 3) Decorate fir-trees                                 | c). New Year`s Eve                     |
| 4) Days on which banks are closed                     | d). Easter                             |
| 5) The tradition of giving Christmas boxes to postmen | e). Christmas Day                      |

***Grammar Revision: Reported Speech***

<b>Direct speech</b>	<b>Reported speech</b>
They <b>translate</b> an article.	He <b>said</b> (that) they <b>translated</b> an article
They <b>are translating</b> an article.	He <b>said</b> (that) they <b>were translating</b> an article.
They <b>have translated</b> an article.	He <b>said</b> (that) they <b>had translated</b> an article.
They <b>translated</b> an article.	He <b>said</b> (that) they <b>had translated</b> an article.
They <b>will translate</b> an article.	He <b>said</b> (that) they <b>would translate</b> an article.
They <b>have been translating</b> an article.	He <b>said</b> (that) they <b>had been translating</b> an article.
They <b>can translate</b> an article.	He <b>said</b> (that) they <b>could translate</b> an article.
They <b>must translate</b> an article.	He <b>said</b> (that) they <b>had to translate</b> an article.
They <b>should translate</b> an article.	He <b>said</b> (that) they <b>should translate</b> an article.
They <b>ought to translate</b> an article.	He <b>said</b> (that) they <b>ought to translate</b> an article.

**Exercise 7**

***Transform direct speech into reported speech according to the model.***

*Model: "That restaurant is expensive." – I thought you said it wasn't expensive.*

- 1 "Ann is coming to the party". – I thought you said she \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 "Bill passed his examination". – I thought you said \_\_\_\_\_.
3. "Ann likes Bill". – I thought \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 "I've got many friends". – I thought you said you \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 "Jack and Jill are going to get married. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 "Tony works very hard". - \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 "I want to be rich and famous". \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 "I'll be here next week". \_\_\_\_\_.

### **Exercise 8**

***Now you have to complete these sentences with SAID, TOLD and TALKED. Translate them into Ukrainian.***

***Example: Tom said that he didn't like Brian.***

- 1 Jack \_\_\_\_\_ me that he was enjoying his new job.
- 2 Tom \_\_\_\_\_ it was a nice restaurant but I didn't like it much.
- 3 The doctor \_\_\_\_\_ that I would have to rest for at least a week.
- 4 Mrs Taylor \_\_\_\_\_ us she wouldn't be able to come to the next meeting.
- 5 Ann \_\_\_\_\_ Tom that she was going away.
- 6 George couldn't help me. He \_\_\_\_\_ to ask Jack.
- 7 At the meeting the chairman \_\_\_\_\_ about the problems facing the company.
- 8 Jill \_\_\_\_\_ us all about her holiday in Australia.

### **Exercise 9**

***Read a sentence and write a new sentence with the same meaning.***

**Example:** "Listen carefully" he said to us. - He told us to listen carefully.

"Don't wait for me if I am late", Ann said. – Ann said not to wait for her if she was late.

1 "Eat more fruit and vegetables", the doctor said. –The doctor said \_\_\_\_\_.

2 "Read the instructions before you switch on the machine", he said to me . – He told \_\_\_\_\_

3 "Shut the door but don't lock it", she said to us. -She told \_\_\_\_\_.

4 "Can you speak more slowly? I can't understand", he said to me. - He asked \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_.

5 "Don't come before 6 o'clock, I said to him. – I told \_\_\_\_\_.

### Exercise 10

**Change Present into Past (Past Simple, Past Perfect or Future in the Past).**

1 Mr Bell **asks** the manager if he **is** busy all day.

2 Mrs Bell **asks** me if I **like** active holiday.

3 Tom **asks** Nancy if she **has seen** any interesting comedy lately.

4 Mr Blake **asks** if the group **will be** back at 12.

5 Mr Blake **says** they usually **sell** goods on CIF terms.

6 Mr Smith **says** their plane **will take off** on time.

7 Mr Bell **says** he **flew** to London by an British Airlines plane last month.

### Exercise 11

**Translate from Ukrainian into English.**

1 Він каже, що влітку він поїде до моря. 2 Ми знаємо, що він вдома. 3 Вона думала, що ви подзвоните їй. 4 Вони думали, що я знаю французьку мову. 5 Вона сказала, що їй подобається фільм. 6 Ми знали, що концерт вами сподобається. 7 Я думав, що ти зайнятий. 8 Вчитель запитав, де я живу. 9 Він запитав мене, де я купив цю книгу. 10 Він сказав, що був у Парижі в січні 1970 року.

## **SUPPLEMENTARY TEXT:**

### **ROYAL FAMILY**

The United Kingdom is one of six constitutional monarchies within the European Community and this institution dates back in Britain to the Saxon king Egbert. Since the age of absolute monarchy there has been a gradual decline in Sovereign`s power and, while formally still the head of the executive and the judiciary, commander-in-chief of all the armed forces, and temporal governor of the Church of England, nowadays *monarchs reign but they do not rule*.

Although many people consider the monarchy to be a somewhat anachronistic and undemocratic institution, the Queen continues to enjoy the support of the vast majority of Britons and she does have deniably useful functions. Besides carrying out important ceremonial duties, she also acts as a “unifying force” in both the Constitution and the nation, lying outside of the political debate. Moreover, her regular meetings with successive Prime Ministers and personal contacts with numerous foreign leaders mean that she is better informed than most ministers.

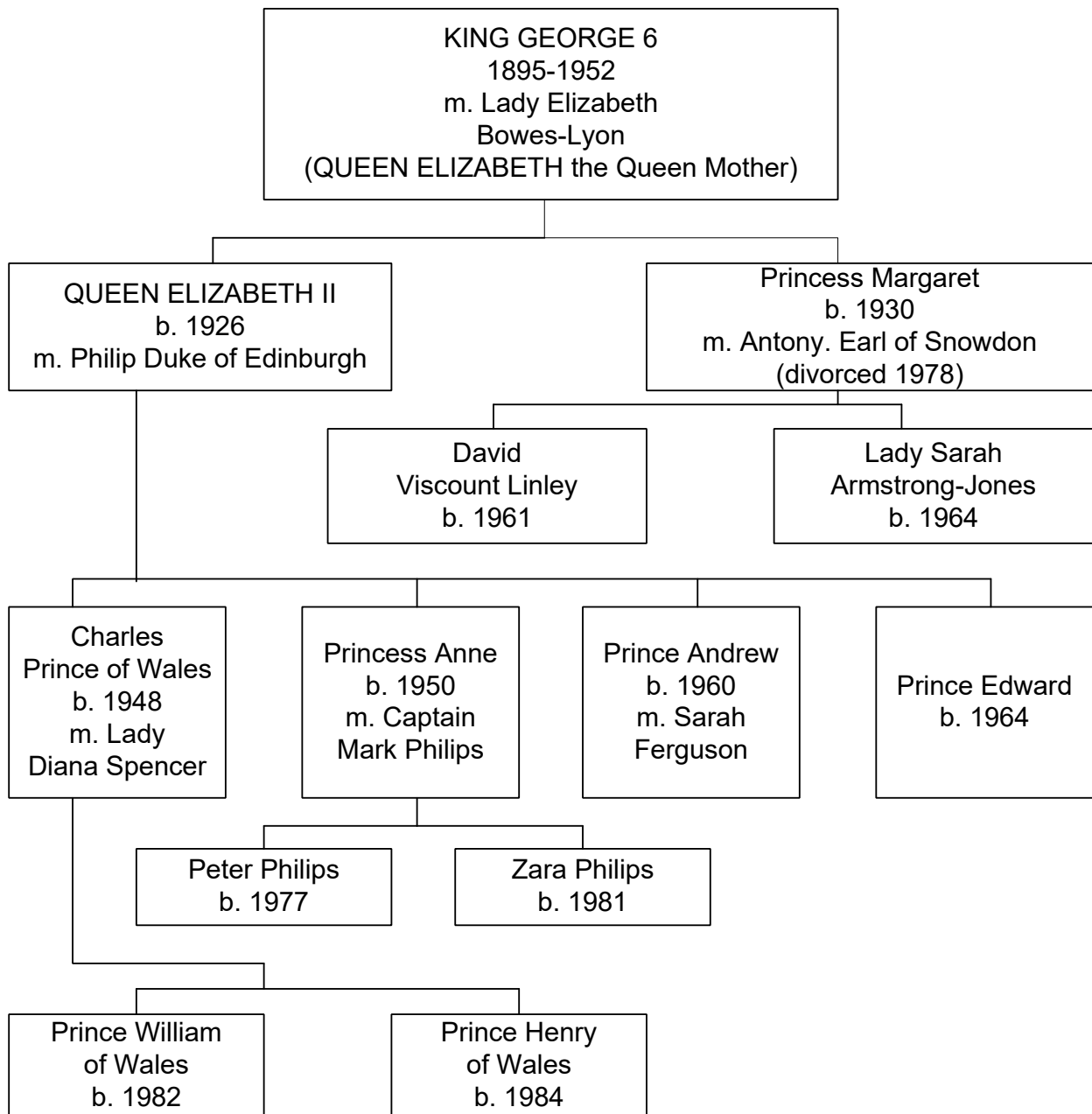
As Head of State, the Queen maintains close contact with the Prime Minister, with whom she has a weekly audience when she is in London, and with other Ministers of the Crown. She

sees all Cabinet papers and the records of Cabinet and Cabinet Committee meetings. She receives important Foreign Office telegrams and a daily summary of events in Parliament.

As Sovereign, Her Majesty is head of the Navy, Army and Air Force of Britain. On becoming Queen she succeeded her father as Colonel-in-Chief of all the Guards Regiments and the Corps of Royal Engineers and as Captain-General of the Royal Regiment of Artillery.

The Queen is Patron or President of over 700 organizations. Each year, she undertakes a large number of engagements.

## The Royal Family



**Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother** has been the official title of the mother of the present Queen since the death of her husband, King George VI. She has been popular with the British people ever since her tours of bombed areas of London during the Second World War. She was born in 1900 and is the most consistently popular member of the royal family.



**Queen Elizabeth II** was born in 1926 and became Queen in 1952 on the death of her father, George VI, who had reigned since 1936 (when his elder brother, Edward VIII, gave up the throne). She is one of the longest-reigning monarchs in British history. She is widely respected for the way in which she performs her duties and is generally popular. Since her coronation, the Queen has visited nearly every county in Britain, seeing new developments and achievements in industry, agriculture,

education, the arts, medicine and sport and many other aspects of national life. Every year, Her Majesty entertains some 48,000 people from all sections of the community (including visitors from overseas) at Royal Garden Parties and other occasions. At least three garden parties take place at Buckingham Palace and a fourth at the Palace of Holyroodhouse, in Edinburgh. Additional “special” parties are occasionally arranged, for example to mark a significant anniversary for a charity. The Queen has done much to signify the formalities of the monarchy, including allowing the BBC to make a documentary film about the every day of the royal family. She also started the tradition of the “walkout”, when she walks among the public crowds and stops to talk to some people.

The annual Christmas broadcast made by the Queen on radio and television has become a traditional and popular feature of the season.

**Prince Philip Mountbatten**, the Duke of Edinburgh, married the present Queen in 1947. He takes a great deal of interest in industry, in the achievements of young people (he founded Duke of Edinburgh’s Award Scheme in 1956) and in saving wild animals from extinction.

**Princess Margaret** is the Queen's younger sister. She is divorced from her husband, Lord Snowdon, who is a professional photographer. She is one of the most unconventional members of the royal family. She is well-known for her charity work, including her support for Barbados, the Girl Guides Association, and the St John Ambulance Brigade.



**Prince Charles**, the Prince of Wales, was born in 1948. As the eldest son of Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip, he is heir to the throne. He is concerned about the environment and about living conditions in Britain's cities. He sometimes makes speeches which are critical of aspects of modern life.

**Princess Diana** married Prince Charles in 1981. The couple separated in 1992 and later divorced. Princess Diana died in

the result of a car accident in 1997. She was a glamorous and popular figure during her life. She won the affection of many people by her modesty, shyness and beauty. She was the most popular members of the Royal Family, widely admired for her commitment to help children throughout the charities of which she was patron and her support for the aged and ill, particularly AIDS sufferers.



**Princess Anne**, the Queen's daughter, was born in 1950. She separated from her husband after they had one son and one daughter. She married again in 1992. She is widely respected for her charity work, which she does in a spirit of realism. She is now president of the Save the Children Fund, Chancellor of the University of London and carries out many public engagements.



**Prince Andrew**, the Duke of York, was born in 1960 and is the Queen`s second son. He is divorced from his wife, Sarah Ferguson (who is known to the popular press as “Fergie”). They have two daughters. He served as a helicopter pilot in the Royal navy.

**Prince Edward**, the Queen`s youngest son, was born in 1964. He is involved in theatrical production.

**Prince William** (born 1982) and **Prince Henry** (born 1984) are the sons of Charles and Diana. William is next in line to the throne after his father.

**Exercise 12**

*Discuss the following points:*

- 1 Which of the Queen`s functions are formal? Which are real?
- 2 What does the Sovereign mean for the English people?
- 3 What are the royal duties?

**Exercise 13**

*List and discuss the advantages of monarchies and republics.*

	Advantages	Disadvantages
Monarchies		
Republics		



