

# The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland<sup>0</sup>



Казань, 2014

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ  
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**

**КАЗАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ АРХИТЕКТУРНО –  
СТРОИТЕЛЬНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**

**Кафедра иностранных языков**

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

**Методические указания  
для студентов – бакалавров первого курса дневного отделения  
всех направлений**

Казань, 2014

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Методические указания на английском языке «The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland» для студентов первого курса дневного отделения всех направлений неязыковых вузов составлены в соответствии с требованиями программы, определенной Государственным образовательным стандартом.

Основная цель данной работы – выработать умение использовать языковой материал по теме в диалогической и монологической речи (англ.яз). В каждом разделе представлен текстовый материал и разнообразные упражнения, направленные на развитие коммуникативных умений и навыков.

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## Part I

### 1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. General Acquaintance

#### Vocabulary

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. the Isle of Wight<br>[aɪl əv waɪt]                        | 1. остров Уайт  |
| 2. the Orkneys [ɔ:kni:z]                                     | 2. Оркнейские острова   |
| 3. the Hebrides ['hebrɪdi:z]                                 | 3. Гебриды  |
| 4. the Shetland Islands<br>['ʃetlənd]                        | 4. Шетландские острова  |
| 5. the Isles of Scilly ['sɪli]                               | 5. острова Сциллы   |
| 6. the Channel Islands<br>['tʃæn(ə)l]                        | 6. Нормандские острова  |
| 7. the Isle of Man   | 7. остров Мен   |
| 8. the Welsh [welʃ]  | 8. валлийцы, уэльсцы  |
| 9. Brittany ['brɪtnɪ]  | 9. Бретань  |
| 10. the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 10. Объединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии |
| 11. Ulster ['ʌlstə]  | 11. Ольстер   |
| 12. Eire ['eəɪə]   | 12. Эйре  |
| 13. devolution [ˌdi:və'lu:ʃ(ə)n]                             | 13. отделение (от другой страны)                                |
| 14. they don't like to be referred to an English             | 14. они не любят, когда их называют англичанами                 |

## Tasks

### 1. Read the phonetic drills.

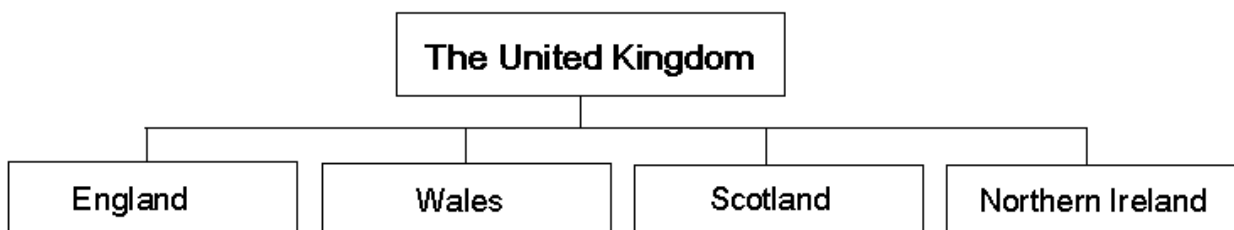
[ˈedɪnb(ə)rə], [ˈlʌndəndəri], [ˈglɑːzɡəʊ], [ˈnjuːkɑːsl], [ˈbelfɑːst],  
[ˈmæntʃɪstə], [ˈbɜːmɪŋəm], [ˈmɪdlzbrə], [ˈkɑːdɪf], [ˈbrɪstl],  
[sauˈθæmptən], [ˈdəʊvə], [ˈpɔːtsməθ], [ˈgɜːnzɪ], [ˈdʒɜːzɪ], [ˈlɪvəpuːl]

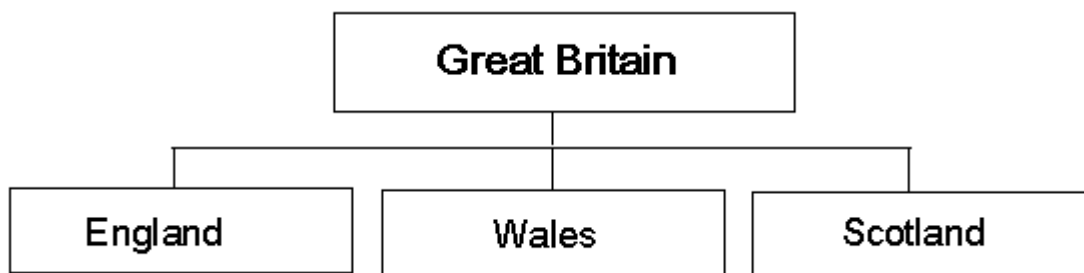
### 2. Read and translate the words on the map.



### 3. Look at the word map and make sentences. Use these words.

is made up of • contains • consists of





**4. Put the words in groups.**

England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland; London, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Belfast; the Isle of Wight, the Orkneys, the Hebrides, the Shetlands, the Isles of Scilly, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man

islands	countries	capitals
---------	-----------	----------

**5. Read and translate the texts.**

**England, Great Britain and the United Kingdom**

**Present-day Britain**

Some people find it difficult to distinguish between such names as British and English, between Britain and England; and the names the British Isles and the United Kingdom add to the difficulty. What exactly does each of these names mean?

The British Isles is the geographical name that refers to all the islands situated off the north-west coast of the European continent: Great Britain, the whole of Ireland (Northern and Southern), and all the smaller islands situated between and around them: the Isle of Wight, the Orkneys, the Hebrides, the Shetlands, the Isles of Scilly, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

**Great Britain**

This is the name of the largest island of the British Isles. It is historically divided into three parts which were once independent states: England, Scotland and Wales. The people who live in Scotland are

Scots. The people who live in Wales are the Welsh. At the same time all these people are British because they live in Britain. As to the word Great in the name of the island, it was first introduced by the French to distinguish the island from the area in the north of France called Brittany (the French language has the same word for Britain and Brittany).

### **The United Kingdom**

The United Kingdom (or UK) is an abbreviation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland which is the political name of the country consisting of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (sometimes called Ulster). Southern Ireland is a completely independent state: the Republic of Ireland (also called Eire).

It took centuries and a lot of armed struggle to form the United Kingdom. In the 15th century a Welsh prince Henry Tudor became King Henry VII of England. Then his son, Henry VIII united England and Wales under one Parliament in 1536. In Scotland a similar thing happened. The king of Scotland inherited the crown of England and Wales in 1603, so he became King James I of England and Wales and King James VI of Scotland. The Parliaments of England and Wales were united a century later, in 1707.

The Scottish and the Welsh are proud and independent people. In recent years there have been attempts at devolution in the two countries, particularly in Scotland where the Scottish Nationalist Party was very strong for a while.

However, in a referendum in 1978 the majority of the Welsh people rejected devolution, and in 1979 the Scots did the same. Nevertheless, most Welsh and Scots sometimes complain that they are dominated by England, and of course they don't like to be referred to as the English.

The whole of Ireland was united with Great Britain from 1801 till 1921. In 1921 it was divided into two parts. The larger southern part formed the independent Republic of Ireland (Eire), while Northern

Ireland (Ulster) became part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

**6. Answer the following questions.**

- 1 What does the name British Isles refer to?  
.
- 2 What is Great Britain?  
.
- 3 What three parts is Great Britain traditionally divided into?  
.
- 4 What is the full name of the country situated on the British Isles?  
.
- 5 Which four parts does the United Kingdom consist of?  
.
- 6 What kind of people are the Scottish and the Welsh?  
.
- 7 When was the island of Ireland divided into two parts?  
. What is Ulster?  
8  
.

**7. Complete the sentences. Use these words.**

the official language; London; the Thames and the Severn; the British Isles; 62 mln people; a constitutional monarchy
---

- 1 The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is  
. situated on .....
- 2 English is .....
- 3 The population of the UK is .....
- .



4 The capital of the UK is .....

5 The largest rivers are .....

6 The UK is .....

## 2. Great Britain Vocabulary

1. an island ['aɪlənd]	1. остров
2. to wash	2. омывать
3. English Chanel	3. Ла-Манш (Английский канал)
4. the Strait of Dover ['streɪtəv'dəʊvə]	4. Дуврский пролив (Па-де-Кале)
5. the Gulf Stream ['gʌlf,stri:m]	5. Гольфстрим
6. the North Channel	6. Северный пролив
7. Ireland ['aɪələnd]	7. Ирландия
8. mountainous ['maʊntɪnəs]	8. гористый
9. lowland ['ləʊlənd]	9. низкая местность, низина, долина
10. moderate ['mɒd(ə)rət]	10. умеренный
11. insular ['ɪnsjələ]	11. островной
12. humid ['hju:mɪd]	12. сырой, влажный
13. mild [maɪld]	13. умеренный, мягкий
14. discrepancy [dɪs'krep(ə)n(t)sɪ]	14. несоответствие, расхождение
15. Scotland ['skɒtlənd]	15. Шотландия
16. Wales [weɪlz]	16. Уэльс
17. county ['kaʊntɪ]	17. графство
18. peninsula [pə'nɪn(t)sjələ]	18. полуостров
19. Londonderry ['lɒndənderɪ]	19. Лондондерри (город и графство)
20. the Welsh [welʃ]	20. валлийцы
21. parliamentary (constitutional)	21. конституционная монархия

monarchy		
22. the queen (king)	22.	королева (король)
23. absolute [æbs(ə)'l(j)u:t]	23.	неограниченный, полный, абсолютный
24. to act on the advice of	24.	поступать по совету кого-л.
25. legislation [lɛdʒɪ'sleɪʃ(ə)n]	25.	законодательство
26. Magna Charta [mægnə kɑ:tə]	26.	Великая хартия вольностей
27. Habeas Corpus Act [hɛɪbɪəs'kɔ:pəs]	27.	основной английский закон о неприкосновенности личности 1679г.
28. Bill of Rights	28.	билль о правах
29. Judicature Act [ˈdʒu:dɪkətʃə ækt]	29.	Закон о судопроизводстве
30. the House of Lords	30.	палата лордов
31. the House of Commons [ˈkɒmənz]	31.	палата общин
32. peer [pɪə]	32.	пэр, лорд
33. Tory	33.	партия Тори

## Tasks

### 1. Read the phonetic drills.

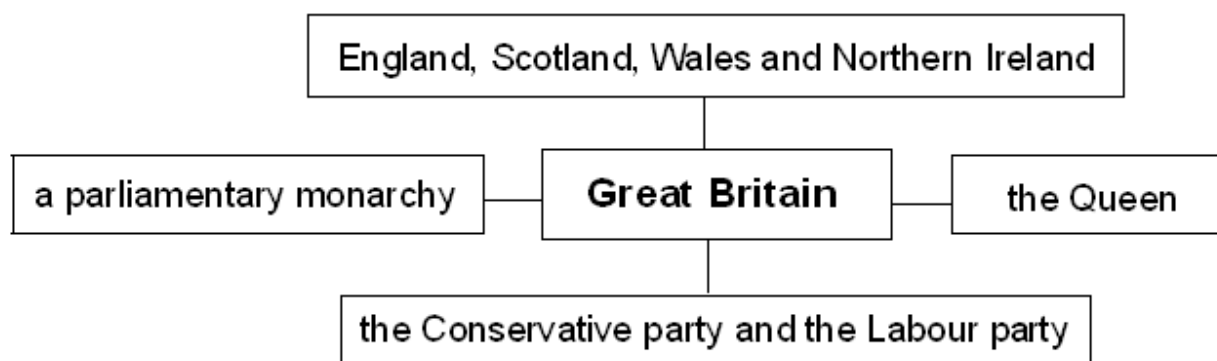
[ˈaɪələnd], [ˈaɪlənd], [ˈaɪ(ə)rɪʃ], [frɑ:n(t)s], [ˈmaʊntɪnəs], [temz], [ˈsev(ə)n], [dɪsˈkrep(ə)n(t)sɪ] [ədˈmɪnɪstrətɪv], [ˈterɪt(ə)rɪ], [ˈreəlɪ], [ɪˈleɪʃ(ə)n], [meˈtælədʒɪ]

### 2. Match the words.

- |                         |                 |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Ireland              | a. островной    |
| 2. island               | b гористый      |
|                         | .               |
| 3. insular              | с. низина       |
| 4. peninsula            | d палата лордов |
|                         | .               |
| 5. mountainous          | e. полуостров   |
| 6. lowland              | f. палата общин |
| 7. the House of Lords   | g Ирландия      |
|                         | .               |
| 8. the House of Commons | h остров        |
|                         | .               |

**3. Look at the word map and make sentences. Use these words.**

consists of • is • the head of the state • there are



**4. Put the words in groups.**

machine-building, ship-building, metallurgy and electronics; humid and mild; the Conservative party and the Labour party

climate	political parties	industry
---------	-------------------	----------

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## **5. Read and translate the text.**

### **Great Britain**

Great Britain (the official name – the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) is situated on two islands, the larger of which is Great Britain, the smaller is Ireland. In addition to these two islands Great Britain includes over five hundred small islands. The total area of Great Britain is 244,000 sq. kms, its population is over 60 mln people.

In the north-west and west the country is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea, in the east – by the North Sea. The island of Great Britain is separated from France by the English Channel and the Strait of Dover. Northern Ireland, which is a part of Great Britain and which is situated on the island of Ireland, is separated from Great Britain by the North Channel.

Geographically the island of Great Britain is subdivided into two parts - mountainous or Highland Britain (in the north and west of the island) and Lowland Britain (in the south and east). There are no very long rivers in Great Britain. The most important rivers are the Thames (the deepest) and the Severn (the longest). The rivers seldom freeze in winter. Due to the moderating influence of the sea and the Gulf Stream, Great Britain has an insular climate, rather humid and mild, without striking discrepancy between seasons.

Great Britain consists of four main parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Administratively Great Britain is divided into 55 counties. The biggest cities of Great Britain are London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh and Cardiff.

England is the largest part of Great Britain (it occupies over 50% of the territory and its population amounts to 83% of the total population of Great Britain). Wales is a peninsula in the south-west of the island of

Great Britain. It occupies about 9% of its territory with the population of 4.8% of the total population. Scotland is the most northern part of Great Britain with a territory of 32% of the total territory and with a population of 9% of the total population of Great Britain. Northern Ireland occupies the north-east part of the island of Ireland. Its territory amounts to 5.2% of the total territory of Great Britain. The main cities of Northern Ireland are Belfast and Londonderry.

The Welsh have their own language. However, many Welsh people do not know Welsh, and English is spoken by everyone in Wales. Scotland and Ireland also have their own languages, but these are rarely spoken and English is known by everyone there.

Great Britain is a parliamentary monarchy. Officially the head of the state is the Queen (or the King). However, the power of the Queen in Great Britain is not absolute. She acts only on the advice of ministers and the Parliament. There is no written constitution in Great Britain. The main principles of British legislation are expressed in other documents, like “Magna Charta”, “Habeas Corpus Act”, “Bill of Rights”, the Parliamentary Act which decided the position of the House of Lords, and the Judicature Act. British legislation does not provide written guarantees of individual political rights.

The Parliament in Great Britain has existed since 1265 and is the eldest Parliament in the world. It consists of two Houses – the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The House of Lords consists of 1000 peers who are not elected by the people. The House of Commons is a nation-wide representative body which is elected by the people at a general election, within 5 years of the last election. After the general election the Queen appoints the head of the government – the Prime Minister. As a rule the Prime Minister is the leader of the party that has won the election. The Prime Minister appoints ministers to make up the government.

There are two main political parties in Great Britain: the Conservative party and the Labour party. The Conservative party came

into being in the 19<sup>th</sup> century as a result of the evolution of the Tory party. The Labour party was founded in 1900. Since 1906 it has borne the name of the Labour party. The Labour party won the election for the first time in 1945.

Great Britain is a highly-developed industrial country. The main fields of British industry are machine-building, ship-building, metallurgy and electronics.

## 6. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the official name of Great Britain?
2. What is the total area of Great Britain?
3. What is its population?
4. What are the most important rivers in Great Britain?
5. What are the main parts of Great Britain?
6. What is Great Britain from the political point of view?
7. Who is the official head of the state?
8. What does the Parliament consist of?
9. Who appoints the Prime Minister?
10. Who appoints ministers to form the government?
11. What are the main political parties in Great Britain?

## 7. Complete the sentences. Use these words.

England; Scotland; a highly-developed industrial country; Great Britain and Ireland; mountainous and lowland; English

- 1 Great Britain is situated on two islands: .....
- 2 The island of Great Britain is divided into two parts: .....
- 3 ..... is the largest part of Great Britain..
- 4 ..... is the most northern part of Great Britain.

5 ..... is spoken in Wales, Scotland and Wales.

6 Great Britain is .....

### **Supplementary reading**

**1. Read the texts below to get more information about Great Britain, its climate and scenery.**

#### **The climate of Great Britain**

Great Britain enjoys the humid and mild marine West-Coast climate with warm winters and cold summers and a lot of rainfall throughout the year.

The prevailing winds blow from the south-west. As these winds blow from the ocean, they are mild in winter and cool in summer, and are heavily charged with moisture at all times. As they approach the mountainous areas near the west coasts, they rise up the mountainous slopes. Their temperature drops, which causes condensation of moisture in the form of rain. Therefore the wettest parts of Britain are those areas where high mountains lie near the west coast: the western Highlands of Scotland, the lake District and North Wales.

All parts of the British Isles receive rain at any time of the year. Still autumn and winter are the wettest seasons, except in the Thames district, where most rain falls in the summer half of the year. Oxford, for example, has 29 per cent of its rain in summer and only 22 per cent in winter.

As to temperature, Great Britain has warmer winters than any other district in the same latitude. Another factor is the Gulf Stream, which flows from the Gulf of Mexico and brings much warmth from the equatorial regions to north-western Europe.

## Notes:

1. the humid and mild marine West-Coast climate - влажный и мягкий морской климат Западного побережья
2. the Lake District - озерный край
3. the Gulf of Mexico ['gʌlfəv'meksɪkəʊ] - мексиканский залив

## Answer the questions.

1. What climate does Great Britain enjoy?
2. What are the characteristic features of this climate?
3. Which are the prevailing winds in Great Britain? What do they bring to the country?
4. Which are the wettest parts of Great Britain?
5. Which are the wettest seasons in Great Britain?
6. Why does Great Britain have warmer winters than any other district in the same latitude?

## The Lake District

The Lake District is a mountainous area in the north-west of England, and it has some of England's most beautiful scenery. Some admiring visitors called it “A paradise of mountain scenery and magical light”.

The Lake District is a National Park, which means that special care is taken to make sure that the beauty of the countryside is not spoiled. The people who are responsible for preserving the Lake District's natural beauty are members of the National Trust.

The National Trust is a public organization which is financed by ordinary people who pay to become members. The Trust was set up in 1895 by three people who thought that industrialization could spoil the countryside and ancient buildings of England and Wales. The National Trust members constantly keep an eye on famous gardens, whole villages, farms, windmills, lakes and hills, abbeys, prehistoric and Roman antiquities.



**Notes:**

1 the National Trust – государственная трастовая компания

.

2 the Ice Age – ледниковый период

.

3  
keep an eye on - присматривают за

**Answer the questions.**

1. Where is the Lake District situated?
2. What is The National Trust? When was it set up?
3. What do the members of the National Trust do?

**Part II**  
**London**  
**Vocabulary**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. fortification [fɔ:tɪfɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n]     | 1. укрепленный пункт                           |
| 2. to spread [sprɛd]                    | 2. распространять                              |
| 3. outwards ['aʊtwɔ:dz]                 | 3. наружу, за пределы                          |
| 4. as a matter of fact                  | 4. а) фактически, на самом деле; б) в сущности |
| 5. distinct [dɪ'stɪŋkt]                 | 5. отчетливый                                  |
| 6. entertainment [ɛntə'teɪnmənt]        | 6. развлечение                                 |
| 7. trade                                | 7. торговля, ремесло, профессия                |
| 8. stock exchange [ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ], [eks-] | 8. фондовая биржа                              |
| 9. shares [ʃeə]                         | 9. акции                                       |
| 10. insurance                           | 10. страхование                                |
| 11. Lloyd's [lɔɪdz]                     | 11. Ллойд (рынок страхования)                  |
| 12. Central Criminal Court [kɔ:t]       | 12. Центральный уголовный суд                  |
| 13. the Old Bailey ['beɪlɪ]             | 13. Олд Бейли                                  |
| 14. Fleet Street [fli:t stri:t]         | 14. Флит Стрит                                 |
| 15. wharf [(h)wɔ:f]                     | 15. верфь                                      |
| 16. warehouse ['weəhaus]                | 16. склад                                      |
| 17. Petticoat ['petɪkəʊt] Lane market   | 17. рынок на улице Петтикоут Лейн              |
| 18. sight                               | 18. достопримечательность, точка зрения        |

19. Trafalgar Square [trə'fælgə]	19. Трафальгарская площадь
20. Regent Street ['ri:dʒ(ə)nt]	20. Риджент стрит
21. Soho	21. Сохо
22. Piccadilly Circus ['sɜ:kəs]	22. площадь Пикадилли
23. Leicester Square ['lestə]	23. площадь Лестер сквер
24. Shaftesbury Avenue ['ævən(j)u:]	24. Шафтсбери авеню
25. glamour ['glæmə]	25. чары, волшебство, обаяние, очарование
26. to commemorate [kə'meməreɪt]	26. праздновать (годовщину), отмечать (событие), чтить память, служить напоминанием
27. whodunits [,hu:'dʌnɪt]	27. детективные пьесы
28. UK - United Kingdom (of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	28. Соединенное Королевство (Великобритании и Северной Ирландии)
29. BBC radio news - British Broadcasting Corporation ['brɔ:dkɔ:stɪŋ]	29. Британская вещательная корпорация «Би-Би-Си» - радионовости ВВС
30. chime [tʃaɪm]	30. куранты, перезвон, выбивание
31. Westminster [,wes(t)'mɪn(t)stə] Abbey	31. Вестминстерское аббатство
32. royalty ['rɔɪəltɪ]	32. королевская власть, королевское достоинство, величие, царственность
33. monarch ['mɒnək]	33. монарх
34. to bury	34. похоронить, погребать

## Tasks

### 1. Read the phonetic drills.

[kə'mɜ:ʃ(ə)l], [ɪn'ʃuər(ə)n(t)s], ['klɪmpəni], ['fɜ:ðə], ['deɪlɪ], ['fɔ:ɪn],  
['kwɔ:tə], [və'raɪəti], ['drɑ:mə], ['ɔp(ə)rə], ['kɒmədi], [tʃɜ:tʃ],

['sæks(ə)n], ['kɔŋk(ə)rə]

**2. Match the names on the right with the pictures on the left.**



1).....



2).....



3).....



4).....



5).....

Buckingham Palace

Clock Tower

Horse Guards

Nelson's Column

№10 Downing Street

Piccadilly Circus

St. Paul's Cathedral

The Tower of London

Tower Bridge

Westminster Abbey



6).....



7).....



8).....



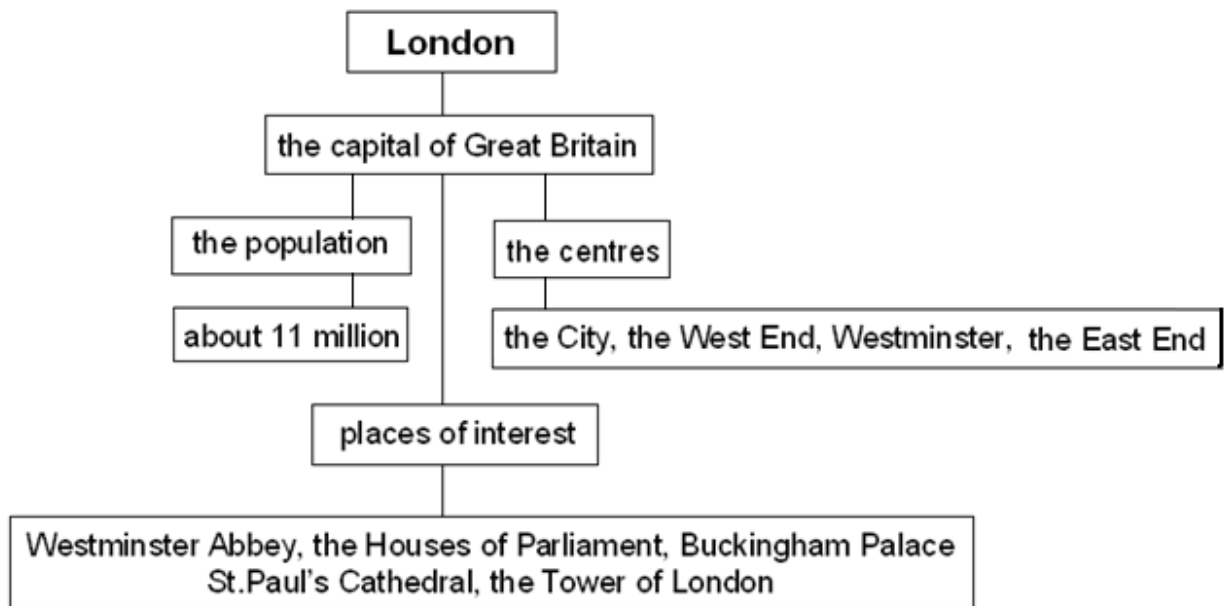
9).....



10).....

**3. Look at the word map and make sentences. Use these words.**

is	•	are	•
has			



**4. Put the words in groups.**

the industrial part, the financial and business centre, the government centre, the entertainment centre
---

the City	the West End	Westminster	the East End
----------	--------------	-------------	--------------

## 5. Read and translate the text.

### London

London is the capital of Great Britain and is a very big city. It began life two thousand years ago as a Roman fortification. Around the town the Romans built a wall for defence.

Today not many people live in the city centre but London has spread further outwards into the country including surrounding villages.

Greater London now covers about 1600 square kilometers. The population of London is about 12 million.

It is difficult to speak about the centre of London as of one definite place. As a matter of fact it has a number of centres each with a distinct character: the financial and business centre is called the City, the shopping and entertainment centre is the West End, the government centre is Westminster, and the industrial part is the East End.

The City of London is the oldest part of the capital, it is just a small area, but it is the centre of trade and commerce. It is one of the biggest banking centres of the world. Here you will find the Bank of England and the banks of many nations. Nearby is the Stock Exchange, which is like a busy market where shares in commercial companies are bought and sold. A little further is Lloyds, the most famous insurance company in the world.

The Central Criminal Court of the country is also to be found in the City. It is called the Old Bailey after the street in which it is situated.

Fleet Street is famous as the home of the nation's newspapers but, in fact, only two of them -the Daily Express and the Daily Telegraph-are still in Fleet Street. However, people still say Fleet Street when they mean the press.

The East End is the industrial part of London. It grew with the spread of industry to the east of the City and the growth of the port of London. It covers a wide area, and there are many wharves and warehouses along the river banks. The East End markets are famous

throughout the world. Petticoat Lane market takes place every Sunday morning and has become one of the sights of London.

The West End is the name given to the area of central London. It includes Trafalgar Square, the main shopping area of Oxford Street, Regent Street, Bond Street and the entertainment centres of Soho, Piccadilly Circus, Leicester Square and Shaftsbury Avenue. The name West End is associated with glamour and bright lights. Most of London's big department stores are situated in Oxford Street and Regent Street.

Trafalgar Square was built at the beginning of the 19th century to commemorate the Battle of Trafalgar. Admiral Lord Nelson's statue stands on top of a column in the middle of Trafalgar Square. The large square is a traditional place for people to meet: all sorts of protest meetings are held in Trafalgar Square. Piccadilly Circus is the centre of night life in the West End. To the north of Piccadilly Circus is Soho, which has been the foreign quarter of London since the 17th century.

London is famous for its theatres. In the West End there are over thirty theatres. They offer a great variety of shows to choose from: opera, musicals, drama, comedies, whodunits, and so on.

Westminster. Every day, when people in the UK and overseas switch on their radio to listen to BBC radio news, they can hear one of the most famous sounds in London: the chimes of Big Ben on the Elizabeth Tower.

The Houses of Parliament occupy a magnificent building on the left bank of the Thames in a part of London called Westminster that has long been connected with royalty and government.

Westminster Abbey. Opposite the Houses of Parliament stands Westminster Abbey. A church has stood here since Saxon times. Since William the Conqueror's times British monarchs have been crowned there, and since the 13th century they have been buried there. Many other famous people are also buried in Westminster Abbey.

The street called Whitehall stretches from Parliament Square to Trafalgar Square. Whitehall is often associated with the government of



Britain.

Downing Street, which is a small side street of Whitehall, is the home of the Prime Minister who lives at number ten.

**6. Answer the following questions.**

1. When was the city of London founded? Why did the Romans build a wall around the city?
2. How large is the territory of Greater London now?
3. Why is it difficult to speak about the centre of London as of one definite place?
4. What is the Old Bailey?
5. What is the Fleet Street famous for?
6. Where are the most of London's big department stores situated?
7. What does Trafalgar Square commemorate?
8. What monument stands in the centre of Trafalgar Square?
9. In what part of London is the building of the Houses of Parliament situated?
10. What is Big Ben?
11. What is Westminster Abbey famous for?
12. Who lives in Downing Street number 10?

**7. Complete the sentences. Use these words.**

the City of London; the East End; the West End; Westminster; the capital of Great Britain; the Elizabeth Tower, Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Cathedral
---

1. London is .....
2. The most famous ancient buildings are .....
3. The oldest part of the capital is .....
4. The industrial part of London is .....
5. A rich man's world of shops, offices and theatres is .....
6. The government centre is .....

## Supplementary reading

### 1. Read the texts below to get more information about sights of London.

#### Royal London

When you are in London, you are always reminded of the city's close connection with the Crown. There are royal palaces, royal parks and colourful ceremonies.

The most important building in London, though not the most beautiful is Buckingham Palace, which is the official residence of the Queen. It stands in St. James's Park.

**St. James's Park** is one of the so-called royal parks situated in or near London. These parks officially belong to the Crown but are open to the public free of charge. These large parks are very good places for people to escape from traffic jams, crowded shops and the city noise. Each park has its own character. **Hyde Park** was originally a hunting forest and is still popular. Regent's Park which was also originally a hunting park, is now the home of London Zoo, and an open-air theatre which stages Shakespeare's plays.

#### Notes:

1. St. James' Park – Сент-Джеймский парк
2. Hyde Park – Гайд-парк
3. Regent Park – Риджент парк

#### Answer the questions.

- 1 What places and ceremonies remind us of London's close connections with the Crown?
- 2 Name three of London's parks. What do you know about each of them?

#### Windsor Castle

Windsor Castle, standing on a rock overlooking the River Thames, was founded by William the Conqueror and was later fortified and enlarged by almost every monarch since the Norman Conquest. William and his early successors needed to secure their military position. William put the castle to guard the river crossing at Windsor. Henry II built the Massive Round Tower - every child's image of fortress, and his grandson Henry II added some fortification. Later, the famous St. George's Chapel was added by the Kings Edward IV, Henry VII and Henry VIII. Henry VIII also added a fortified gateway. Charles II and later monarchs continued to make alterations to suit the needs and fashions of the day, including the laying out of the Great Park as their personal estate. Nowadays Windsor Castle is a comfortable country place within an hour's drive from the capital, where the Royal family can relax.

**Notes:**

- 1 Windsor Castle - Виндзорский замок
- .
- 2 St. George's Chapel- часовня святого Георгия
- .

**Answer the questions.**

- 1  
Who began building Windsor Castle?
- .
- 2 With what purpose did he build it?
- .
- 3 How far from London is Windsor Castle situated?
- .

**Knightsbridge**

This area is part of London where you can find many foreign embassies, large glamorous hotels, and the department store that is the

symbol of expensive and high-class living-Harrods.

People say you can buy anything in Harrods, including wild animals they even have a zoo which will sell you lion cubs as well as more common pets such as dogs, cats or parrots.

Another place of interest here is the Albert Hall a huge concert hall which give festivals of popular classical music concerts every summer.

Three of London's most interesting museums - the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Science Museum and the Natural History Museum - are also in this area. The Natural History Museum has exhibits of birds, animals and reptiles, as well as life-size reconstructions of prehistoric animals. The Victoria and Albert Museum includes exhibits from almost every place and period including costumes from the theatre and paintings.

The Science Museum covers every aspect of science and technology, and its collections are constantly being enlarged. The museum is always crowded. In many of the rooms there are machines and computers which the visitors can work themselves.

**Answer the questions.**

1 What is Harrods?

.

2

What festivals are held in the Albert Hall in summer?

.

3 Which are the three of London's most interesting museum?

.

**Part III**  
**The Political System of the United Kingdom**  
**Vocabulary**

1. legislative ['ledʒɪslətɪv] - законодательная
2. executive [ɪg'zekjʊtɪv], [eg-] - исполнительная
3. judicial [dʒu:'dɪʃ(ə)l] - судебная
4. branch – ветвь, отрасль
5. chamber – палата, комната, зал
6. lords spiritual [lɔ:d] ['spɪrɪtʃuəl], [-tʃuəl] - высшее духовенство
7. the Archbishop of Canterbury [ˌɑ:tʃ'bɪʃəp] ['kæntəb(ə)rɪ] - архиепископ Кентерберийский
8. the Archbishop of York - архиепископ Йоркский
9. life peer – пожизненный пэр
10. leading civil servant - ведущий государственный служащий
11. hereditary nobility [hɪ'redət(ə)rɪ], [he-] [nə'bilətɪ] - наследственная власть
12. by a general election - всеобщим голосованием
13. constituency [kən'stɪtjuən(t)sɪ] - избирательный округ
14. bill – законопроект
15. royal assent [ə'sent] - королевское одобрение
16. to reject – отвергать, отклонять
17. to administer laws – отправлять правосудие, применять нормы права
18. to interpret – толковать, разъяснять
19. the Supreme Court of Judicature [s(j)u:'prɪ:m kɔ:t əv 'dʒu:dɪkətʃə] - Верховный суд
20. the High Court of Justice ['dʒʌstɪs] - "Высокий суд" (суд первой инстанции по Гражданским делам с юрисдикцией на территории всей Великобритании)
21. the Court of Appeal - апелляционный суд
22. arbitrary action ['ɑ:bɪtr(ə)rɪ] - произвольные действия

## **Tasks**

### **1. Read and translate the text to learn more about political system of Great Britain.**

#### **Three Branches of Government**

Power in Great Britain is divided among three branches: the legislative branch, the executive branch and the judicial branch.

The legislative branch is represented by the British Parliament, which consists of two chambers, or houses: the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

The Parliament in Britain has existed since 1265. Having been organized in the reign of King Edward I, it is the oldest parliament in the world.

The House of Lords consists of more than 1000 peers, including the "lords spiritual": the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, and 24 bishops of the Church of England.

The peers (with the exception of the "lords spiritual") have the right to sit in Parliament during their lifetime and transmit their right to the eldest sons.

During the present century a new practice has appeared: the practice of "creating" new peers. They are called "life peers", because their children do not inherit their titles like the children of hereditary peers. New peers are created by the monarch on the advice of the Prime Minister.

The members of the House of Commons are elected by a general election. The whole country is divided into constituencies, every one of which chooses one delegate. Members of the House of Commons are elected for five years.

Parliament's main function is to make laws. The procedure of making new laws is as follows: a member of the House of Commons proposes a bill, which is discussed by the House. If the bill is approved,

it is sent to the House of Lords, which, in case it does not like it, has right of veto it for one year. If the House of Commons passed the bill again the following year, the House of Lords cannot reject it. Finally the bill is sent to the Queen for the "royal assent", after which it becomes a law.

The executive branch is headed by the Prime Minister, who is appointed by a king or a queen. According to tradition, the Prime Minister is the leader of the party that has won the elections and has the majority in the House of Commons. The Prime Minister appoints the ministers to compose the government. After that the newly appointed ministers are presented to the monarch for the formal approval. The most important ministers of the government (about twenty) form the Cabinet. Members of the Cabinet make joint decisions or advise the Prime Minister.

The main function of the executive branch of the government is to administer the laws.

The judicial branch interprets the laws.

The highest judicial body is the Supreme Court of Judicature: the High Court of Justice and the Court of Appeal. It is often said that the English law is superior to the law of most other countries. Indeed, the English judicial system contains many rules which protect the individual against arbitrary action by the police and the government.

## **2. Answer the following questions.**

1. What are the three branches of state power in the United Kingdom?
2. What body is the legislative power represented by?
3. What chambers does the British Parliament consist of?
4. How many peers are there in the House of Lords?
5. How are the members of the House of Commons elected?
6. What is the main function of the British Parliament?
7. Who is the executive branch headed by?

8. What is the main function of the executive branch of the government?
9. What is the function of the judicial branch?
10. What does the highest judicial body consist of?

### **3. Complete the following sentences.**

1. Power in the UK is divided ... .
2. King Edward organised ... .
3. The main function of the Parliament is ... .
4. Members of the House of Lords are known as ... .
5. Originally members of the House of Lords inherited ... .
6. Members of the House of Commons are elected ... .
7. The United Kingdom is divided into ... .
8. The executive power in the UK belongs to ... .
9. The Prime Minister appoints ... .
10. The highest judicial body is ... .

### **Supplementary reading**

**1. Read the texts below to get more information about the political system of the UK, its constitution and its political parties.**

#### **Political system**

Great Britain is a parliamentary monarchy. Officially the head of the state is the king or queen. The power of the monarch is not absolute but constitutional. The monarch acts only on the advice of the ministers. The hereditary principle upon which the monarchy is founded is strictly observed. The monarch, be it king or queen, is the head of the executive body, an integral part of the legislature, the head of the judicial body, the commander - in- chief of the armed forces of the crown, the head of the Established Church of the England and the head of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

**Notes:**



1. the Established Church – англиканская церковь
2. the British Commonwealth of Nations – Британское содружество (наций)

**Answer the questions.**

- 1 Who is the official head of the state of Great Britain?  
.
- 2 What does the heredity principle mean?  
.
- 3 Who is the commander-in-chief of the British armed forces?  
.

**The Constitution**

Practically speaking, there is no written constitution in Great Britain. The term “English Constitution” means the leading principles, conventions and laws, many of which have been existing for centuries, though they have undergone modifications and extensions in agreement with the advance of civilization. These principles are expressed in such documents of major importance as Magna Carta, a famous document in English history agreed upon in 1215 by King John and the barons, which set certain limits on royal power and which was later regarded as a law stating basic civil rights; Habeas Corpus Act, a law passed in 1679, which guarantees to a person arrested the right to appear in court of justice so that the jury should decide whether he is guilty or not guilty; the Bill of Rights, an act of Parliament passed in 1689, which confirmed certain right of the people; the laws deciding the succession of the royal family, and a number of constitutional acts, separate laws and agreements.

**Notes:**

- 1 Magna Carta - Великая хартия вольностей  
.
- 2 Habeas Corpus Act - Хабеас Корпус (закон 1679 г. о

- . неприкосновенности личности)
- 3 the Bill of Rights – билль о правах
- .

**Answer the questions.**

1. Is there a written constitution in Great Britain?
2. What does the term “English Constitution” mean?
3. When was Magna Carta signed?
4. What did Magna Carta set limits on?
5. When was Habeas Corpus Act passed?
6. When did Parliament pass The Bill of Rights?
- .

**Political Parties**

The two main political parties of Great Britain are the Conservative Party and the Labour Party. The Conservative Party (otherwise called the Tory Party) is right-wing, tending to be opposed to great and sudden changes in the established order of society. It is against state control of industry.

The Labour Party, sometimes called the Socialists, has a close association with the Trade Unions, although it is now not as left wing as it used to be. It has many supporters, especially among working-class and middle-class people.

**Notes:**

1. the Conservative Party - Консервативная партия
2. the Labour Party - Лейбористская партия
3. Tory – партия Тори
4. Trade Unions - профсоюзы

**Answer the questions.**

- 1 Which are the two main political parties in Great Britain?  
.
- 2 What is the Conservative Party otherwise called?  
.
- 3 How can the general policy of the Conservative Party be described?  
.
- 4 What is the Labour Party sometimes called?  
.
- 5 Where does the Labour Party have the majority of supporters?  
.

## **Part IV**

### **Supplementary reading**

#### **British Economy**

**1. Read the text below to get more information about British economy.**

#### **British Economy**

The United Kingdom was the first country in the world which became highly industrialized. During the rapid industrialization of the 19th century, one of the most important factors was that coal deposits were situated near the ground surface, which made mining easy. Coal mining is one of the most developed industries in Great Britain. The biggest coal and iron mines are in the north-east of England, near Newcastle, in Lancashire and Yorkshire; in Scotland near Glasgow, in Wales near Cardiff and Bristol.

Until recent times, Britain's heavy industry was mainly concentrated in the centre of England and in the London region. Such towns as Birmingham, Coventry and Sheffield produced heavy machines, railway carriages and motor-cars. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century new branched of industry have appeared: electronics, radio, chemical industry and others.

Of great importance for Britain is ship-building industry. It is concentrated in London, Glasgow, Newcastle, Liverpool and Belfast.

Great Britain produces a lot of wool and woolen industry is developed in Yorkshire. British woolen products are exported to many countries.

Sea-ports play a great role in the life of the country. London,

Liverpool and Glasgow are the biggest English ports, from which big liners go to all parts of the world. Great Britain exports industrial products to other countries and imports food and some other products.

Sheep-farming, cattle-farming and dairy-farming are also important branches of Great Britain's economy. Chicken farms produce a great number of chickens and eggs for the population.

**Notes:**

- 1 coal deposits – угольное месторождение, залежи угля
- .
- 2 surface - поверхность
- .
- 3 mine – месторождение, шахта
- .
- 4 wool - шерсть
- .
- 5 cattle-farming - скотоводство
- .
- 6 dairy-farming – молочное животноводство
- .

**Answer the questions.**

- 1 What is the most developed industry in Great Britain?
- .
- 2 Where was Britain's heavy industry mainly concentrated until recent times?
- .
- 3 What branches of industry appeared in the 20th century?
- .
- 4 What towns is ship-building industry concentrated in?
- .
- 5 Where is the woolen industry concentrated?
- .
- 6 Do sea-ports play a great role in the life of Great Britain?
- .
- 7 Which are the biggest sea-ports of the country?

## **Education**

### **1. Read the text below to get more information about the system of education in the UK.**

#### **Schooling in Great Britain**

In most schools boys and girls learn together. In the first stage, which is called primary education, all children are educated according to the same programme. As they grow older, differences in ability and attainment become very marked, so it is considered necessary to offer different programmes.

There are three stages of education: primary, or elementary, education, secondary education and higher education.

Primary education is given to children between 5 and 11 years of age. A primary school is subdivided into an infant school for children aged 5 to 7 and a junior school for children aged 7 to 11. In small country places both the infant department and the junior department may be combined under the roof of one school.

Secondary education embraces the children from 11 years of age to 16 years of age. Until recently there were three main types of secondary schools: grammar schools, technical schools and modern schools. Children were sent to one of these three types of school according to their abilities. These three types of school still exist, but their number is decreasing. They are being replaced by the so-called comprehensive schools. The comprehensive schools are the most modern development in secondary schools. The main advantages of the comprehensive schools are that these schools are open to children of all types of ability from the age of 11; they are large schools which give a much wider range of subjects than smaller schools, so that teenagers can choose a course of studies according to their individual inclinations and abilities.

## Notes:

1. attainment – достижение, квалификация
2. primary education – начальное образование
- 3.. elementary education - начальное образование
4. secondary education – среднее образование
5. infant school – первая ступень начальной школы (для детей 5-7 лет)
6. junior school - вторая ступень начальной школы (для детей 7 - 11 лет)
7. to embrace- включать, охватывать, содержать
8. grammar school – средняя школа с гуманитарным уклоном
9. technical school - - средняя общеобразовательная с профессиональным уклоном
10. modern school – средняя современная школа (с практической направленностью)
11. comprehensive school – общеобразовательная средняя школа широкого профиля, единая средняя школа)
12. inclination – склонность, предрасположенность к чему-либо)

## Answer the questions.

- 1 Are all children educated according to the same programme or different programmes?
- 2 Which is the first stage of education?
- 3 Which is the second stage of education?
- 4 Which were the three main types of secondary education until recently? Do these three types of schools still exist?

## 2. Read the texts below to get more information about universities in Great Britain.

### The first Universities

Before the 12th century most people were illiterate. Reading and writing skills were not considered important or necessary. Monasteries

were centres of education and priests and monks were most educated people. But with the development of such sciences as medicine and law, organizations of general study, called universities, appeared in Italy and France. A university had four faculties: Theology (the study of religion), Canon Law (church laws), Medicine and Art, which included Latin grammar, rhetoric (the art of making speeches), logic, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy and music.

In the middle of the 12<sup>th</sup> century a group of professors from France came to Britain and founded schools in the town of Oxford in 1168. It was the beginning of the first English University. A second University was formed in 1209 in Cambridge. Towards the end of the 13th century colleges appeared around the universities, where other subjects were studied.

Getting an education in those times was very difficult. Printing had not been invented, and all the books were hand-written. That's why books were rare and very expensive. Only the richest people could afford buying books. If a man had twenty or thirty books, people said that he had a great library. In almost any monastery you could find one or two more monks spending hours every day copying books.

Printing was invented in the middle of the 15th century in Germany, by Johann Gutenberg. To England it was brought by William Caxton, who was an educated man and did translations from French into English. When he was on business in Germany, he learned the art of printing in 1476, when Caxton returned to England, he set up the first English printing-press in London. During the next fifteen years Caxton printed sixty-five works, both translations and originals.

### **Notes:**

1. Canon law – каноническое право
2. William Caxton- Уильям Кэкстон (английский первопечатник 15 века, издатель и переводчик)



### **Answer the questions.**

1. Were there many educated people in England before the 12<sup>th</sup> century?
2. Who were the most educated people?
3. When did universities first appear in Europe?
4. Which four faculties did a medieval university have?
5. How was Oxford University founded?
6. When was Cambridge University formed?
7. Why were books rare and very expensive?
8. When was printing invented? Who invented it? Who brought the art of printing to Britain?
9. When did Caxton set up the first printing-press in London?
10. How many books did Caxton print during the next fifteen years?

### **Cambridge**

Cambridge is one of the best-known towns in the world, and the principal reason for its fame is its University, the second oldest university of Britain, which was founded in the 13<sup>th</sup> century. Today there are more than twenty colleges in Cambridge University.

The oldest college is Peter house, which was founded in 1284, and the most recent is Robinson College, which was opened in 1977. The most famous is probably King's College, because of its magnificent chapel. Its choir of boys and undergraduates is also well known.

The University was only for men until 1871. In 1871 the first women's college was opened. Another was opened two years later and a third in 1954. In the 1970s, most colleges opened their doors to both men and women. Nowadays almost all colleges are mixed.

### **Answer the questions.**

1. What is Cambridge famous for?
2. How many colleges are there in Cambridge University?
3. Which is the oldest college?

4. When was the most recent college opened?
5. Which is the most famous college? What is it famous for?

### **Oxford**

The first written record of the town of Oxford dates back to the year 912. Oxford University, the oldest and most famous university in Britain, was founded in the middle of the 12th century, and by 1300 there were already 1500 students. At that time Oxford was a wealthy town, but by the middle of the 14<sup>th</sup> century it was poorer, because of a decline in trade and because of the terrible plague, which killed many people in England. The relations between the students and the townspeople were very unfriendly, and there was often fighting in the streets.

Nowadays there are about 12000 students in Oxford and over 1000 teachers. Outstanding scientists work in the numerous colleges of the University, teaching and doing research work in physics, chemistry, mathematics, cybernetics, literature, modern and ancient languages, art and music, philosophy, psychology.

Oxford University has a reputation of a privileged school. Many prominent political figures of the past and present times got their education at Oxford.

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

- 1 Why is the town of Oxford famous all over the world?  
.
- 2 When was Oxford University founded?  
.
- 3 What happened to the town of Oxford in the 14<sup>th</sup> century?  
.
- 4 How big is the University nowadays?  
.
- 5 How does Oxford University justify its reputation of a privileged

. school?

## **Culture and Traditions**

### **1. Read the text below to get more information about British traditions.**

**Clubs.** One of English traditions is clubs. A club is an association of people who like to meet together to relax and discuss things. These people are usually upper-class men or men connected with the government or other powerful organizations which control public life and support the established order of society. However, there are clubs of people not connected with the ruling circles, for example cultural clubs, whose members are actors, painters, writers and critics and their friends. In a word, clubs are organizations which join people of the same interests. A club usually owns a building where members can eat, drink and sometimes sleep.

**Gardening.** Gardening is very popular with many people in Britain. Most British people love gardens, and this is one reason why so many people prefer to live in houses rather than flats. In suburban areas you can see many small houses, each one with its own little garden of flowers and shrubs. For many people gardening is the foundation of friendly relations with neighbours. Flower-shows and vegetable-shows, with prizes for the best exhibits, are very popular.

**Traditional ceremonies.** Many traditional ceremonies have been preserved since old times and are still regularly observed.

**Changing of the guard.** The royal palace is traditionally guarded by special troops who wear colourful uniforms: scarlet tunics, blue trousers and bearskin caps. The history of the foot guards goes back to 1656, when King Charles II, during his exile in Holland, recruited a small body-guard. Later this small body-guard grew into a regiment of guards. Changing of the guard is one of the most popular ceremonies. It takes place at Buckingham Palace every day at 11-30. The ceremony always attracts a lot of spectators-Londoners as well as visitors - to the British capital.

**Mounting the guards.** Mounting the guards is another colourful ceremony. It takes place at the Horse guards, in White-hall, at 11 a.m. every weekday and at 10 a.m. on Sundays. It always attracts sight-seers. The guard is a detachment of Cavalry troops and consists of the Royal Horse guards and the Life guards. The Royal House guards wear deep-blue tunics and white metal helmets with red horsehair plumes, and have black sheep-skin saddles. The ceremony begins with the trumpeters sounding the call. The new guard arrives and the old guard is relieved. The two officers, also on horse-back, salute each other and then stand side by side while the guard is changed. The ceremony lasts fifteen minutes and ends with the old guard returning to its barracks.

**The Ceremony of the Keys.** The Ceremony of the Keys dates back 700 years and has taken place every night since that time. It was never interrupted even during the air-raids by the Germans in the last

war. Every night, at 9.53 p.m. the Chief Warder of the Yeomen Warders (Beefeaters) of the Tower of London lights a candle lantern and goes, accompanied by his Escort, towards the Bloody Tower. In his hand the Chief Warder carries the keys, with he lock the West Gate and then the Middle Tower. Then the Chief Warder and his Escort return to the Bloody Tower, where they are stopped by the sentry. Then follows the dialogue:

Sentry: Halt! Who goes there?

Chief Warder: The keys.

Sentry: Whose keys?

Chief Warder: Queen Elizabeth's keys.

Sentry: Advance, Queen Elizabeth's keys; all's well.

Having received permission to go on, the Chief Warder and his Escort walk through the Arch way of the Bloody Tower and face the Main Guard of the Tower, who gives the order to present arms, which means to hold a weapon upright in front of the body as a ceremonial greeting to an officer of high rank. The Chief Warder takes off his Tudor style cap and cries, "God preserve Queen Elizabeth!", "Amen", answer the Main Guard and the Escort.

**The Lord Mayor's Show.** The local power of the City of London is headed by the Lord Mayor who is elected every year from among the most prominent citizens. The splendid ceremony of election known as the Lord Mayor's Show dated back more than six hundred years. It is always watched by many thousands of people, who crowd the streets of the City of London on the second Saturday of November to see and admire its interesting procession. The ceremony begins at the Guildhall, the seat of the municipal government in the City of London. Stating from the Guildhall at about 11.30 a.m., the newly-elected Lord Mayor travels in a gilded coach which dates from the mid-eighteenth century. His bodyguard is a company of Pikemen and Musketeers. The long, colourful procession, made up of liveried footmen and coachmen, moves along the narrow streets of the City, at about noon the Lord Mayor

arrives at the Royal Court of Justice, where he takes the oath before the Lord Chief Justice and Judges of the Queen's Bench to perform his duties faithfully. The bells of the City ring out as the festive procession leaves the Court of Justice after the ceremony and heads for the Mansion House, the official residence of the Lord Mayor. During the evening the traditional Banquet takes place at Guildhall. The Banquet is attended by many of the most prominent people of the country, and is usually televised. The Prime Minister delivers a political speech, a toast is proposed by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

### Notes:

1. to own –обладать
2. shrub – кустарник
3. troop – группа людей, отряд, взвод
4. Foot guards – гвардейская пехота
5. regiment – полк
6. Royal Horse guards – королевская конная гвардия
7. Cavalry troops – разведывательная рота
8. Life guards - лейб-гвардейский конный полк
9. barrack – казарма
10. lantern – фонарь
11. warder – тюремный надзиратель; тюремщик; хранитель (музея); сторож
12. to accompany - сопровождать
13. Yeomen Warder (Beefeater) –йомен (бифитер) –дворцовая стража лондонского Тауэра
14. sentry –охранник, сторож, часовой
15. weapon -оружие
16. prominent –известный, выдающийся, значительный
17. company of Pikemen and Musketeers – парадная рота копьеносцев и мушкетеров
18. oath - клятва
19. Lord Chief Justice and Judges – лорд главный судья (судья-председатель отделения королевской скамьи Высокого суда

правосудия Великобритании)

20. to deliver a speech – делать доклад, выступать с речью

### **Answer the questions.**

1. What is a club?
2. What kinds of clubs can be found in the UK?
3. Why do many people in Great Britain prefer to live in houses rather than flats?
4. Who is the founder of changing the guard ceremony?
5. What ceremony takes place at Buckingham Palace every day at 11.30 a.m.
6. Where does Mounting the guards take place?
7. What uniform do the Royal Horse guards wear?
8. How old is the Ceremony of the Keys?
9. When does this ceremony take place?
10. What is the Lord Mayor's Show?
11. Whom does the mayor's body-guard consist of?
12. What is the function of the Lord Chief Justice at the Lord Mayor's Show?
13. Who attends the banquet at the Guildhall?

## **2. Read the texts below to get more information about festivals and holidays in Great Britain.**

### **Culture, Leisure, Entertainment**

**Burns' night.** Annual festivals of music and drama are very popular in Britain. Some of them are famous not only in Britain, but all over the world. January 25 is the birthday of Scotland's greatest poet Robert Burns. There are hundreds of Burns clubs not only in Britain, but also throughout the world, and on the 25th of January they all hold Burns Night celebrations. In banquet halls of Edinburgh, in workers' clubs of Glasgow, in cottages of Scottish villages, thousands of people drink a toast to the immortal memory of Robert Burns.

**Shakespeare's Birthday.** Every year the anniversary of the birth of William Shakespeare is celebrated in Stratford-upon-Avon, where he

was born on April 23, 1564. Flags are hung in the main street, people wear sprigs of rosemary in their button-holes.

In London, Aldwych Theatre which has close ties with the Royal Shakespeare Theatre in Stratford-upon-Avon holds international Shakespeare festivals, during which famous companies from abroad perform Shakespeare's plays.

**The Edinburgh International Festival.** The Edinburgh International Festival is held annually during three weeks in late August and early September. The Festival is international in its character, as it gives a varied representation of artistic production from many countries. Leading musicians of the world and world-famous theatre companies always take part in it.

The idea of the Festival originated in the first post-war year. The first festival was held in 1947. And since that time the Edinburgh International Festival has firmly established its reputation as one of the most important events of its kind in the world.

**The weekend.** People in Britain work five days a week, from Monday to Friday, From Friday evening till Monday morning they are usually free. Leaving work on Friday, people usually say to each other "Have a nice weekend", and on Monday morning they ask "Did you have a nice weekend?"

Saturday morning is a very busy time for shopping, as this is the only day when people who are at work, can shop without hurrying, On Saturday afternoon the most important sporting events of the week take place football, rugby, horse-racing, car and motor-cycle racing and other sports. A lot of people go and watch the sports events, others stay at home and watch the sports programmes on TV.

Saturday evening is the best time for parties, dances, going to the cinema or theatre.

Having gone to bed late the night before, many people don't hurry to get up on Saturday morning, so they usually have a late breakfast. Some people like to have breakfast in bed. While having breakfast,



people start reading the Saturday papers.

Sunday dinner (some people call it Sunday lunch), which is at 1 o'clock or at 1.30, is traditionally the most important family meal of the week.

The 5 o'clock tea is a traditional meal, during which they don't just drink tea, but also eat sandwiches, sometimes cold meat and salad, fruit and cream, bread and butter and jam, and cakes.

As to Sunday evening, some people spend it quietly at home, others go to see friends, go to a concert or film, or go out for a drink.

### **Answer the questions.**

1. What entertainment is very popular in Britain?
2. When is the birthday of Robert Burns?
3. What celebrations do the Burns clubs hold on this day?
4. How are the celebrations hold?
5. How is Shakespeare's birthday celebrated in Stratford-upon-Avon?
6. How is his birthday marked by the Aldwych Theatre in London?
7. When is the Edinburgh International Festival hold?
8. When did the idea of the Festival originate?
9. How do people usually spend Saturday?
10. Why is Saturday evening the best time for going to the theatre or having parties?
11. What is the most important family meal of the week?
12. How do most people spend their Sunday evening?

## **Holidays**

**New Year.** New Year is not such an important holiday in England as Christmas. Some people don't celebrate it at all.

Many people have New Year parties. A party usually begins at about eight o'clock and goes on until early in the morning. At midnight they listen to the chimes of Big Ben and drink a toast to the New Year.

In London crowds usually gather round the statue of Eros in Piccadilly Circus and welcome the New Year.

**St. Valentine's Day.** St. Valentine is considered a friend and patron of lovers. For centuries St. Valentine's Day, February 14<sup>th</sup> has been a day for choosing sweethearts and exchanging Valentine cards. At first a Valentine card was hand-made, with little paintings of hearts and flowers, and a short verse composed by the sender. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century Valentine cards appeared in shops, brightly coloured and gilded. The tradition of sending Valentine cards is widespread all over the country, and lots of Valentine cards are posted and received every year on February 14<sup>th</sup>.

**Easter.** Easter is a Christian holiday in March or April, when Christians remember the death of Christ and his return to life. The holiday is marked by going to church and then having a celebration dinner. Easter is connected in people's minds with spring, with the coming to life of the earth after winter. The most popular emblem of Easter is the Easter egg: a hard-boiled egg painted in different colours.

Easter eggs are traditional Easter presents for children. Nowadays Easter eggs are usually made of chocolate.

**May Spring Festival.** May Spring Festival, which is celebrated on the 1<sup>st</sup> of May, has retained its old significance. It is celebrated mostly by children and young people in many schools in different parts of Britain. It is celebrated with garlands of flowers, dancing and game on the village green. The girls put on their best summer dresses, put flowers in their hair and round their waists and wait for the crowning of the May Queen. The most beautiful girl is crowned with a garland of flowers. After this great event there is dancing, and the dancers wear fancy costumes representing characters from the Robin Hood legends.

**Late Summer Bank Holiday.** It is another official public holiday, and it is celebrated on the last Monday in August. During the August Bank Holiday town folk usually go to the country and to the sea-coast. If the weather is fine, many families take a picnic lunch or tea with them and enjoy their real in the open. Seaside towns near London are invaded by thousands of Londoners, who come in cars and trains on motor-

cycles and bicycles.

The August Bank Holiday is also a time for big sports meetings at large stadiums, mainly all kinds of athletics. There are also horse races all over the country and, most traditional, there are large fairs.

**Christmas.** Christmas is the main public holiday in Britain, when people spend time at home with their families, eat special food and drink a lot.

Long before Christmas time shops become very busy, because a lot of people buy Christmas presents. A lot of money is spent on the presents. People also buy Christmas cards to send to their friends and relatives. The cards have the words Merry Christmas and pictures of the birth of Christ, Santa Claus, a Christmas tree. In churches people sing Christmas carols-special religious songs.

Houses are usually decorated with lights and branches of needle leaf trees. Many people have a decorated Christmas tree in their homes.

Christmas is the day when people stay at home, open their presents and eat and drink together.

### **Answer the questions.**

1. How do people celebrate the New Year?
2. What do people do at midnight?
3. What is St.Valentine's Day? When is it celebrated?
4. What is a Valentine card?
5. How is Easter celebrated?
6. What is Easter connected with in people's mind?
7. Who celebrates May Spring Festival?
8. Who is the May Queen?
9. What folk holiday do British people celebrate in August?
10. Where do people usually go to celebrate Bank holiday?
11. What is the main public holiday in Great Britain?
12. Why do many shops become long before Christmas?
13. Is Christmas a religious holiday?

**Revision****Part 1 The United Kingdom****Tasks**

1. Fill the gaps by choosing the correct word from the box below. There are sixteen words but only fourteen gaps.

bigger	sport	London	car
connection	size	Wales	population
third	United States	one	capital
kilometre	longest	animals	Queen

There are four countries in the United Kingdom: England, Scotland,

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ and Northern Ireland.

The (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of the United Kingdom is about 61 million.

The biggest city in the UK is the (3) \_\_\_\_\_ of England, London, which has a population of about 8 million. The second and (4) \_\_\_\_\_ biggest cities are Birmingham and Manchester, which are also in England.

The British head of state is (5) \_\_\_\_\_ Elizabeth II.

The most popular spectator (6) \_\_\_\_\_ in the UK is football.

The Olympic Games were held in (7) \_\_\_\_\_ in 2012.

The (8) \_\_\_\_\_ river in the UK is the Severn.

Scotland is the second biggest country in the UK, after England. It is more than half the (9) \_\_\_\_\_ of England but has only 5 million people.

More than half of the homes in the UK have an internet (10) \_\_\_\_\_.

Most British households own a (11) \_\_\_\_\_.

Wild (12) \_\_\_\_\_ in the UK include deer and foxes.

The population density of the UK is about 250 people per square (13) \_\_\_\_\_.

The United Kingdom is about 2.5% of the size of the (14) \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Can you match the numbers in the first column of the table with the items in the second column?

<b>354</b>	The population of England.	(A )
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<b>75</b>	The number of people who will be able to sit in the London 2012 Olympic stadium.	(B )
<b>0</b>	The length of the River Severn (in kilometres).	(C )
<b>70,000,000</b>	The population density of Scotland (people per square kilometre).	(D )
<b>1</b>	The year Queen Elizabeth II was born.	(E )
<b>80,000</b>	The percentage of households that own at least one car.	(F)
<b>250,000</b>	The percentage of homes that have an internet connection.	(G )
<b>65</b>	The number of cities in the UK with a population of more than five million.	(H )
<b>3,000,000</b>	The number of wild foxes in the UK.	(I)
<b>51,000,000</b>	The number of visits to foreign countries by British people per year.	(J)
<b>61</b>	The population of Wales.	(K )
<b>1926</b>	The number of wild bears in the UK.	(L)

3. Decide if the following statements about the United Kingdom are true (T) or false (F), then bet a minimum of 10 points up to a maximum of 50 on your choice.

		T/F	Points bet	Points lost	Points won	
1	The next football World Cup is going to take place in England.					
2	There are no wild snakes in the United Kingdom.					
3	The length of the River Thames, which flows through London, is only 24 kilometres.					
4	The second most popular spectator sport in the UK is volleyball.					
5	Elizabeth II has been Queen for more than 50 years.					
6	More than 80% of British households own a CD player.					
7	The United States is the most popular foreign country for British people to visit on holiday.					
8	The population density of the UK is higher than that of the United States.					
9	More than 20% of British households own at least two cars.					
10	There are wild foxes in London.					
		Total points lost and won				
		<b>Final total</b> (subtract total points lost from total points won)				

## Part 2 London Tour

1. Look at the 20 statements about London. Decide which are true and which are false. Each correct answer scores one point.

1. The Vikings built the first settlement on the River Thames and called it Londonion.
2. London Bridge is a famous landmark. It can open to let tall ships pass through.
3. The Great Fire of London was in 1666.
4. The architect Sir Christopher Wren designed St Paul's Cathedral.
5. The Tower of London was started in the 11th century, during the reign of William I.



6. The guards of the Tower of London are called Gatekeepers.
7. The black birds that live in the Tower are called ravens. It is said that if the ravens leave the Tower, the British monarchy will fall.
8. Arsenal, West Ham and Chelsea are all London football teams.
9. A statue of Napoleon stands looking over the city in Trafalgar Square.
10. Madame Tussaud's is a museum where you can see wax statues of the world's most famous people.
11. The London Eye is a planetarium where people can learn all about the universe.



12. The London Underground is nicknamed The Tunnel.
13. The British Prime Minister lives at 10 Downing Street.
14. Harrods and Selfridges are the two biggest department stores in London.
15. The official residence of Queen Elizabeth II is Buckingham Palace.
16. The clock tower next to the Houses of Parliament is called Big Ben.
17. The statue of Eros in Piccadilly Square stands on one leg and holds a bow and arrow.
18. The financial centre of London is called the City of London.
19. The River Thames flows into the English Channel.
20. Covent Garden is famous for its Royal Opera House. It used to be famous for its fruit market, which is now a tourist shopping area.

## Grammar

### Modal verbs 1

#### Advice, obligation and necessity

##### Advice

- 1 We can use *should* and *shouldn't* to give or ask for advice.
  - . *You **should** always learn something about a country before visiting it.*
  - . ***Should** I invite our agents out to dinner after the meeting?*
  - *Should* often follows the verbs suggest and think.
    - . *I think we **should** find out more about them before signing the contract.*
- 2 For strong advice we can use *must* or *mustn't*.
  - . *They **must** pay their bills on time in future.*
  - . *You **mustn't** refuse if you're ordered a small gift.*

##### Obligation / Necessity

- 1 We often use *must* when the obligation comes from the person speaking or writing.
  - . *We **must** ask them to dinner when they're over here.*
- 2 We use *mustn't* to say that something is prohibited, it is not allowed.
  - . *You **mustn't** smoke in here.*
- 3 We often use *have to* to show that the obligation comes from another person or institution, not the speaker.
  - . *You **have to** get a visa to enter t the country. (This is the law.)*

##### Lack of obligation / Lack of necessity

We use *don't have to* when there is no need or obligation to do something.

*You **don't have to** wait for your order. You can collect it now.*

- Compare the uses of *must not* and *don't have to* here.

*We **mustn't** rush into a new partnership too quickly. We **don't have to** make a decision for at least six months.*

**1. Choose the most appropriate verb. There are some situations where both verbs are possible. Can you say why?**

1. Visitors *must / should* carry an identity card at all times when travelling.
2. Passengers *mustn't / don't have to* smoke anywhere on the aircraft.
3. All personnel *should / must* wear their badge while in the building.
4. The visitors *don't have to / mustn't* enter the radioactive zone unless authorised.
5. I think you *should / must* learn how to negotiate in Chinese. It would be a good skill if you had the time to learn it!
6. My boss *doesn't have to / shouldn't* travel so much - he is looking ill.
7. When going to a new country to do business, you *should / must do* research on the etiquette and taboos of the host country.
8. Monday is a public holiday. I *mustn't / don't have to* work.

**2. Look at this advice for businesspeople about moving from the UK to another country. Choose the correct alternative from the brackets.**

1. Visitors (*must / don't have to*) register with the police within one week of arriving. Anyone who does not can be fined \$1,000.
2. It is very difficult to find somewhere to live. You will probably (*must / have to*) live in a hotel for the first few weeks while you find somewhere.
3. UK citizens (*mustn't / don't have to*) register at the British Consulate

- but doing so will help the consul to assist you if you get into trouble.
4. You (*shouldn't / must*) carry your passport with you at all times. The police carry out frequent spot checks.
  5. Visitors and residents (*don't have to / mustn't*) go near military installations, especially when carrying a camera. You (*mustn't / should*) photograph military aircraft or warships.
  6. You (*must / don't have to*) be very careful when driving. The roads are extremely dangerous.
  7. Street crime is very rare, but you (*should / shouldn't*) be aware at all times of what is going on around you.
  8. You (*should / shouldn't*) learn some common expressions in the local language. Very few people outside the capital speak English.

## Modal verbs 2

### Modals of certainty, probability, possibility

We use different modal verbs to say that an event or situation is certain, probable or possible.

1. We often use *will / won't* with an adverb to show how certain we are that something will or will not happen.

*Price-cutting in the car industry **will certainly** continue next year.*

*But we **probably / definitely / certainly** won't cut our prices again.*

2. We use *should, ought to, be likely to* when we think something will probably happen:

*Our profits **are likely to** improve next quarter.*

- When we expect something will not happen, we use *shouldn't, ought not to, be unlikely to*.

*That **shouldn't** be a problem.*

*The government's forecasts **are unlikely to** be wrong this time.*

3. We use *may, could, may not, might not* when there is only a possibility that something will or will not happen.

*The situation **may** improve in the longer term.*

*There **could** be a recession next year.*

*The new model's success **might not** be enough to save the company.*

4. We use *must* or *can't* to make a logical deduction.

*She **must** be exhausted after such a long delay.*

*They **can't** be serious. That's on impossible deadline to meet.*

**3. Look at these sentences. Decide if they are certain, probable, possible or not possible. The first sentence is given as an example.**

1. Easy jet are likely to lower their prices. **probable**
2. The airline might outsource its catering to reduce costs.
3. Easy jet should have much higher sales next quarter.
4. It shouldn't be difficult to book a flight at this time.
5. Some airlines are sure to lower their prices to increase their market share.
6. The price of aircraft fuel certainly won't fall in the short run.
7. Some airlines definitely won't lower their prices because their revenue is falling.
8. This airline might not go bankrupt if the government supports it financially.
9. There ought not to be a problem obtaining landing rights at this airport.
10. We may get a reservation if we are very lucky.

**4. Underline the correct word in each sentence.**

1. The competition is increasing. We (*might /should*) have to lower our prices.
2. There are several flights each day to Paris. There (*mustn't /shouldn't*) be problem getting tickets.
3. Our plane's been delayed. There (*may not /shouldn't*) be anyone at the airport to meet us.
4. Their new product has had many technical problems. They (*must /can't*) t very disappointed.
5. The weather conditions are good. We (*should /must*) arrive on time

for our meeting.

6. That (*can't / mustn't*) be Peter, he's in New York at the moment.
7. We (*may not / ought not to*) launch the product in July because many sales reps are on holiday.
8. Next Friday is possible. I (*must / might*) be available early in the evening.

**5. In each of these sentences, one of the alternatives is not possible. Cross it out.**

1. I am absolutely certain that oil (are likely to / is going to / will) run out by 2050.
2. Other potential energy sources are limited, so nuclear power (must / will/ couldn't) be the answer.
3. Solar power is (unlikely / impossible / unable) to provide more than 20 percent of our energy needs.
4. Wind power (will/ is certain to / is probable) provide only a small part of our energy needs in 2050.
5. The rising price of oil (ought to / should / unable) make other energy sources more attractive.
6. New forms of energy (might / may / won't) be found, but this is not very probable.
7. A miracle solution (might / shouldn't to / is unlikely to) appear magically.

## **Present tenses**

### **Sample sentences**

The logistics department dispatches finished goods to our customers and receives raw materials from our suppliers. Delivery documentation is enclosed with the consignment, but the shipping papers aren't prepared in this department. In this area here the goods are loaded onto trucks; and over there incoming goods which have just arrived are unloaded. A consignment is just being delivered over there. We have been using plastic packaging for many years; however, next year we are moving to more environmentally-friendly materials.

**Form**

***Present simple and Present continuous***

	<b>Positive</b>	<b>Negative</b>	<b>Question</b>
<i>Present simple active</i>	We <i>receive</i> raw materials from our suppliers.	The supervisor <i>doesn't prepare</i> the papers.	Where <i>do</i> you <i>store</i> finished goods?
<i>Present simple passive</i>	All goods <i>are received</i> at this depot.	The bill of lading <i>isn't dispatched</i> .	Where <i>are</i> the goods <i>stored</i> ?
<i>Present continuous active</i>	The supervisor <i>is checking</i> the delivery.	I am <i>not sending</i> out a bill of lading with this shipment	When <i>are</i> we <i>moving</i> to the new depot?
<i>Present continuous passive</i>	Goods <i>are being unloaded</i> over there.	At present the pallets <i>are not being reused</i> .	Why <i>are</i> those crates <i>being moved</i> ?

***Present perfect***

	<b>Positive</b>	<b>Negative</b>	<b>Question</b>
<i>Present</i>	Our contractor <i>has</i>	They <i>have not</i>	How many

<i>perfect simple active</i>	<i>built</i> a supporting wall.	<i>drained</i> the water yet.	tunnels <i>have</i> they <i>dug</i> ?
<i>Present perfect simple passive</i>	The walls <i>have been built</i> .	The water <i>has not been drained</i> .	<i>Has</i> the cable <i>been laid</i> ?
<i>Present perfect continuous active</i>	The supervisor <i>has been checking</i> the walls today.	I <i>have not been working</i> on that site since last year.	How long <i>have</i> they <i>been excavating</i> at the site?

Note: the *present perfect continuous passive* is very rare

## Uses

The *present tenses* are used to express a range of meanings.

The *present continuous* describes:

- 1 an activity at or around the time of speaking  
. *At present we are using plastic packaging.*
- 2 a fixed future plan  
. *Next year we are building a new depot.*

The *present simple* describes:

a regular or characteristic happening  
*How often do you receive shipments?*

The *present perfect* describes:

1. an activity at a non-specific time in the past  
*Our contractor has built a new supporting wall.*
2. an activity which started in the past and continues to the present  
*We have been working on this project since last year.*

## 6. Choose the correct verb form in each of the following.



1. In this process, the mixture is heated/is heating to 120°C.
2. Once the salts are dissolving/have dissolved, the heat is reduced.
3. Several people have survived/are surviving the earthquake and are treating/are being treated in hospital at the moment.
4. For security purposes the employees change/are changing their passwords regularly.
5. Up until now people in this area have taken/take waste plastic to recycling centres, but at present we have tried/are trying a curbside collection system.

**7. Complete the following text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

Over the past ten years, this area (a) \_\_\_\_\_ (experience) severe flooding. Houses (b) \_\_\_\_\_ (damage) and roads (c) \_\_\_\_\_ (destroy). The local authority (d) \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) to introduce a flood control system. At present our workforce (e) \_\_\_\_\_ (build) a dam on the west side of the town and dikes along the river bank (f) \_\_\_\_\_ (heighten). We must complete the work within two months, so at present we (g) \_\_\_\_\_ (work) 24 hours a day. We (h) \_\_\_\_\_ (believe) that these measures will solve the problem in the short term but on 1<sup>st</sup> May we (i) \_\_\_\_\_ (start) work on a new watercourse. The plans (j) \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_ (draw up) and we (k) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) ready start next week.

**Past tenses**

**Sample sentences**

Last year we began a study of airbags on our four wheel drive vehicles. First we analysed the results of the tests that we had carried out. After

the results had been compiled, we used modelling software to evaluate the performance of the airbags. This showed how well they had performed under different conditions. While we were evaluating the physical performance, another study was assessing the materials that we were using. All the results were then recorded into a database.

## Form

### *Past simple and Past continuous*

	<b>Positive</b>	<b>Negative</b>	<b>Question</b>
<i>Past simple active</i>	Last year we <i>began</i> a new study.	We <i>didn't develop</i> the software ourselves.	Where <i>did</i> you <i>record</i> the results?
<i>Past simple passive</i>	The performance of the air bags <i>was assessed</i> .	The results <i>weren't recorded</i> .	Where <i>were</i> the findings <i>published</i> ?
<i>Past continuous active</i>	While the analyst <i>was carrying out</i> the test...	... the other technicians <i>were not recording</i> the results.	What <i>were</i> you <i>doing</i> during the test phase?
<i>Past continuous passive</i>	While the test <i>was being carried out</i> ...	... the results <i>were not being recorded</i> .	Why <i>were</i> the findings <i>being written down</i> ?

### *Past perfect*

	<b>Positive</b>	<b>Negative</b>	<b>Question</b>
<i>Past perfect simple active</i>	After we <i>had compiled</i> the	Because they <i>had not</i>	<i>Had</i> they <i>carried out</i> all

	results...	<i>recorded</i> the data	the tests?
<i>Past perfect simple passive</i>	... after the results <i>had been compiled.</i>	... because the data <i>had not been recorded.</i>	<i>Had</i> all the tests <i>been carried out?</i>
<i>Past perfect continuous active</i>	The analyst <i>had been checking</i> the walls yesterday ...	We <i>had not been evaluating</i> the physical characteristics ...	How long <i>had you been working</i> on the project?

Note: the *past perfect continuous active* is quite unusual and the *past perfect continuous passive* is very rare

## Uses

All the *past tenses* are used to express activities at a definite time in the past.

The *past simple* describes:

an activity at a definite time in the past

*The study of airbags was started last year.*

The *past continuous* describes:

an activity which is a time frame for another activity

*While we were studying the airbags, we made a significant discovery.*

*While our team was studying performance, another team was looking at the characteristics.*

The *past perfect* describes:

an activity that happened earlier than another activity in the past

*Our studies showed how well the equipment had performed.*

Notes:

We use the *past tenses* with these expressions:

*yesterda yesterday morning/afternoon/evening*

*y*

*last last night/week/month/year*

*ago one hour/two weeks/three months/four years*

*ago*

*in in 2005/the 1990's/the 19th century*

**8. Six of the following sentences contain mistakes. Find the mistakes and correct them.**

1. Sydney Harbour Bridge was building in 1932.
2. While they were carrying out tests in the laboratories. researchers were analysing past results.
3. The first real road builders in Britain was the Romans.
4. The Romans built roads of layers of broken stones of various sizes and were covering them with flat stones.
5. The system didn't working because the loudspeaker had been wrongly connected.
6. Before factories were told to stop polluting the environment, waste was being dumped in rivers and in the sea.
7. Louis Pasteur was discovering the action of germs while he was studying fermentation in wines.
8. The production process had already been shut down when the leak in the fuel tank was found.
9. Nuclear energy began to be used from the mid-1950s.
10. In the second half of the 20th century, the electronics industry transforming the way we work in factories.

**9. Make past tense questions and answers using the words given.**

1: *When were fibre optics first developed?*

1. When / be / fibre optics / first / develop?

2. The boxes / break / because they / make / of low quality materials.
3. The power supply / cut off / because / cables / come down / during the storm.
4. They / not complete / the foundations / by the time the building materials / arrive.
5. When / they / install / the solar panels?
6. be / this / the first hydroelectric scheme/ in Scotland?
7. They / not use / wood chip / for heating / when the engineer / visit / the factory.
8. How / they / produce / gas / before they / discover / North Sea gas?
9. be / the oil pollution along the coastline / cause / by an oil tanker spillage?
10. How / they prepare access to this mine?

**10. Complete the following report of an accident which happened in a factory with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

On Friday morning at 9.25 a worker in the chemical plant (a) \_\_\_\_\_ (find) by a female colleague. He (b) \_\_\_\_\_ (lie) on the floor. His colleague (c) \_\_\_\_\_ (check) that he (d) \_\_\_\_\_ still (breathe) and then (e) \_\_\_\_\_ (call) the emergency services. The injured man (f) \_\_\_\_\_ (take) to hospital where he later (g) \_\_\_\_\_ (recover). An investigation at the factory (h) \_\_\_\_\_ (find) that a bottle containing a dangerous chemical liquid (i) \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) open. Vapour from the liquid (j) \_\_\_\_\_ (escape) into the air. While he had been working in the room he (k) \_\_\_\_\_ (become) unwell. He (l) \_\_\_\_\_ (become) drowsy and then (m) \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) unconscious. Investigating officers are interviewing everyone who (n) \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in the factory that morning.

**Future forms**

**Sample sentences**

A: When are we going to treat the first patients with the new drug?

B: The results from the tests won't be available before next year.

A: When is PharEurop going to register the drug?

B: They are preparing the preliminary forms next month. So they'll be ready before the summer.

A: And when are you going to publish that paper on the results?

B: I am submitting it to the medical journal after the summer.

## Form

1 There is no *to* after *will* or *shall*:

. *The results of the tests will be ready after the summer.*

2 You need the verb *to be* with the *present continuous* and the *going to* forms:

*I am submitting it to the medical journal after the summer.*

*When is PharEurop going to register the drug?*

## Uses

Now look at this mini-dialogue. Notice the different shades of meaning between the three future forms:

A: When will the hardware be installed?

B: We are going to lay the network cables next Tuesday.

A: I'm seeing the electrical contractor tomorrow. We're going to review the site plan.

B: Good. So when do you think the system will go live.

A: The file server will be delivered on Friday.

B: And the work stations?

A: They're coming at the beginning of the following week.

**11. A salesman is describing a new product to a customer. Complete what they say with *will* or *won't* and a verb from the box.**

give • operate • deal • take • be • contact  
install • provide • need • revolutionize • warm •  
see

S: This is an excellent new material which (a) \_\_\_\_\_ the use of solar panels.

C: I see, and how many hours of sunshine (b) \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ produce energy?

S: It (c) \_\_\_\_\_ necessary to have sunshine. It (d) \_\_\_\_\_ in daylight only.

C: (e) \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ enough energy to warm the building in winter?

S: It (f) \_\_\_\_\_ the building but you may need additional heating when it is very cold.

C: What about installation?

S: We (g) \_\_\_\_\_ it for you. It (h) \_\_\_\_\_ long and you (i) \_\_\_\_\_ soon \_\_\_\_\_ how effective it is. We (j) \_\_\_\_\_ you a three year guarantee and if there are any problems we (k) \_\_\_\_\_ with them immediately.

C: When will you be able to install it?

S: As soon as we receive your order we (l) \_\_\_\_\_ you to discuss a suitable date.

Appendix 3

### Audio scripts

**THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND  
NORTHERN IRELAND: GEOGRAPHY AND ECONOMY,  
POLITICS, CITIES, PRESS  
The United Kingdom**

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles consist of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and about five thousands small islands. Their total area is over 244 000 square kilometres.

The United Kingdom is one of the world's smaller countries. Its population is over 57 million. About 80 percent of the population is urban. The United Kingdom is made up of four countries: England, Wales, and Northern Ireland. Their capitals are London, Cardiff, Edinburgh and Belfast respectively. Great Britain consists of England, Scotland and Wales and does not include Northern Ireland. But in everyday speech "Great Britain" is used in the meaning of the «United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland». The capital of the UK is London.

The British Isles are separated from the Continent by the North Sea, the English Channel and the Strait of Dover. The western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea.

The surface of the British Isles varies very much. The north of Scotland is mountainous and is called Highlands. The south, which has beautiful valleys and plains, is called Lowlands. The north and west of England are mountainous, but the eastern, central and south parts of England are a vast plain. Mountains are not very high. Ben Nevis in Scotland is the highest mountain (1343 m). There are a lot of rivers in Great Britain, but they are not very long. The Severn is the longest river, while the Thames is the deepest and the most important one. The mountains, the Atlantic Ocean and the warm waters of the Gulf Stream influence the climate of the British Isles. It is mild the whole year round.

The UK is a highly developed industrial country. It produces and exports machinery, electronics, textile. One of the chief industries of the country is shipbuilding.

The UK is a constitutional monarchy with a parliament and the Queen as Head of State.

## **Vocabulary**



1. the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1. Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии
2. to be situated on	2. быть расположенным на
3. to consist of smth.	3. состоять из чего-либо
4. total area	4. общая площадь
5. population	5. население
6. urban	6. городской
7. to be made up of smth.	7. состоять из чего-либо
8. to include smth.	8. включать что-либо
9. to be separated from ... by	9. отделяться от (чего-либо чем-либо)
10. to be washed by	10. омываться (чем-либо)
11. surface	11. поверхность
12. to vary	12. варьировать, меняться
13. mountainous	13. гористый
14. a valley	14. долина
15. a plain	15. равнина
16. to influence smth.	16. оказывать влияние на что-либо
17. mild	17. умеренный

18.	a highly developed industrial country	18.	высокоразвитая промышленная страна
19.	to produce smth.	19.	производить что-либо
20.	to export smth.	20.	экспортировать что-либо
21.	machinery	21.	станки
22.	electronics	22.	электроника
23.	textile	23.	текстиль
24.	the chief industry	24.	ведущая отрасль промышленности
25.	shipbuilding	25.	судостроение
26.	a constitutional monarchy	26.	конституционная монархия
27.	Head of State	27.	глава государства
28.	the Queen	28.	королева

### 1. Answer the questions.

1. What islands is the United Kingdom situated on?
2. What is the country's population?
3. What is the United Kingdom made up of?
4. What is the United Kingdom washed by?
5. How can you characterize the surface of the British Isles?
6. What is the climate of Great Britain?
7. What are Britain's chief industries?
8. What is Britain's political system?

### 2. Translate into English.

1. Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии расположено на Британских островах, состоящих из двух больших и тысяч малых островов.
2. Население Великобритании в основном (mostly) городское и составляет более 57 миллионов человек.
3. Соединенное Королевство состоит из четырех частей; в Великобританию входят Англия, Шотландия и Уэльс.
4. Британские острова омываются Атлантическим океаном, Ирландским морем, Северным морем и проливами Ла-Манш и Па-де-Кале.
5. Британские острова состоят из гористой части и низин.
6. Реки в Великобритании не очень длинные.
7. На климат Великобритании оказывает влияние Гольфстрим.
8. Великобритания производит и экспортирует станки, электронику, текстиль, суда.
9. Великобритания – конституционная монархия.

### **London**

London is the capital of the United Kingdom, its economic, political and cultural centre. It is one of the world's most important ports and one of largest cities in the world. London with its suburbs has a population of about 11 million people.

London has been a capital for nearly a thousand years. Many of its ancient buildings still stand. The most famous of them are the Tower of London, where the crown jewels are kept, Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral. Most visitors also want to see the Houses of Parliament. Buckingham Palace (the Queen's home with its Changing of the Guards) and the many magnificent museums.

Once London was a small Roman town on the north Thames. Slowly it grew into one of the world's major cities.

Different areas of London seem like different cities. The West End is a rich man 's world of shops, offices and theatres. The City of London is the district where most offices and banks are concentrated; the Royal

Exchange and the Bank of England are here, too. The East End is the district where mostly working people live. The old port area is now called «Docklands». There are now new office buildings in Docklands, and thousands of new flats and houses.

By the day the whole of London is busy. At night, offices are quite and empty, but the West End stays alive, because this is where Londoners come to enjoy themselves. There are two opera houses here, several concert halls and many theatres, as well as cinemas. In nearby Soho the pubs, restaurants and night clubs are busy half the night.

Like all big cities, London has streets and concrete buildings, but it also has many big parks, full of trees, flowers and grass. In Hyde Park or Kensington Gardens you will think that you are in the country, miles away.

Many people live outside the centre of London in the suburbs, and they travel to work in shops and offices by train, bus or underground («The Tube»).

### Vocabulary

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. an economic, political and cultural centre | 1. экономический, политический и культурный центр |
| 2. a suburb                                   | 2. пригород                                       |
| 3. to have a population of                    | 3. иметь население (количество)                   |
| 4. an ancient building                        | 4. древнее здание                                 |
| 5. the crown jewels                           | 5. королевские драгоценности                      |
| 6. Changing of the Guards                     | 6. смена караула                                  |
| 7. a magnificent museum                       | 7. великолепный музей                             |
| 8. a Roman town                               | 8. римский город                                  |
| 9. on the north bank of the Thames            | 9. на северном берегу Темзы                       |
| 10. one of the world's major cities           | 10. один из крупнейших городов мира               |

11. an area of	11. район чего-либо
12. a rich man's world of shops, offices and theatres	12. мир богатых - мир магазинов, офисов и театров
13. a district	13. район (города)
14. to be concentrated	14. быть сконцентрированным
15. the Royal Exchange	15. Лондонская биржа
16. the Bank of England	16. Банк Англии
17. working people	17. рабочий класс
18. a port area	18. портовый район
19. to be quiet and empty	19. быть тихим и пустынным
20. to stay alive	20. зд.: быть оживленным
21. to come to enjoy oneself	21. приходить отдыхать, развлекаться
22. an opera house	22. оперный театр
23. nearby	23. близлежащий
24. a pub	24. кабачок, пивная
25. a restaurant	25. ресторан
26. a night club	26. ночной клуб
27. a concrete building	27. бетонное здание
28. to be full of trees, flowers and grass	28. быть полным деревьев, цветов и травы
29. to live outside the centre	29. жить вне центра
30. to travel to work by train, bus or underground	30. ездить на работу на поезде, автобусе или метро

### 1. Answer the questions.

1. What part does London play in the life of the United Kingdom?
2. What are the most famous ancient buildings of London?
3. What are different districts of London famous for?
4. Why do some districts of London stay alive at night?
5. What has London except concrete buildings?
6. Where do many people live?

### 2. Translate into English.

1. Лондон - экономический, политический и культурный центр, один из крупнейших портов страны и один из крупнейших городов в мире.
2. Самые знаменитые древние здания - Лондонский Тауер, Вестминстерское аббатство, собор Святого Павла, Парламент, Букингемский дворец.
3. Лондон был небольшим римским городом.
4. Вест-Энд - район магазинов, офисов и театров, район богатых людей.
5. В Сити сконцентрированы банки, офисы, в том числе Лондонская биржа и Банк Англии.
6. В Ист-Энде живут рабочие.
7. В Докланде, бывшем районе портов, сейчас много новых офисов.
8. В Вест-Энд лондонцы приезжают развлекаться.
9. В соседнем Сохо жизнь идет и ночью.

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

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для студентов - бакалавров первого курса дневного отделения  
всех направлений

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