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THE UK: A GUIDE TO BRITISH CULTURE THROUGH LANGUAGE



МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
КИЇВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ЛІНГВІСТИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ



Ганна БУДНІКОВА
Владислав ПТУХА

**СПОЛУЧЕНЕ КОРОЛІВСТВО
ВЕЛИКОЇ БРИТАНІЇ
ТА ПІВНІЧНОЇ ІРЛАНДІЇ:
ПУТІВНИК ДО БРИТАНСЬКОЇ
КУЛЬТУРИ ЧЕРЕЗ МОВУ**

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

У процесі вивчення англійської мови актуальним і необхідним компонентом є навчання лінгвокраїнознавства. Цей дослідницький напрямок поєднує навчання мови з ознайомленням про культуру, звичаї, традиції, географічне положення країни, мова якої вивчається, що сприяє формуванню лінгвосоціокультурної компетентності. Цей посібник рекомендований для студентів, які навчаються за спеціальністю 035 Філологія, спеціалізацією 035.05 Філологія, романські мови та літератури (переклад включно), освітньо-професійною програмою «Іспанська / італійська / французька мова і література, друга іноземна мова, переклад» у рамках вивчення вибіркової навчальної дисципліни «Лінгвокраїнознавство (Сполучене Королівство Великої Британії та Північної Ірландії)» (III курс, I семестр).

Основний матеріал посібника – це автентичні адаптовані та неадаптовані тексти рівня B2, які відповідають вимогам навчальної програми нормативного курсу «Англійська мова» (III курс).

Метою посібника є ознайомити студентів із культурою населення Сполученого Королівства Великої Британії та Північної Ірландії, дати знання про життя народу держави, його характер, про географічне положення, видатних історичних постатей, які зробили свій внесок у розвиток Туманного Альбіону, про культуру, традиції, звичаї та символи. Зміст посібника дає можливість ознайомитися з теоретичним матеріалом, який створює уявлення про ментальність британців, а також генерує обізнаність про картину їхнього життя, що сприяє повноцінному розумінню оригінальних текстів та формує комунікативну компетентність.

Частини посібника побудовані таким чином, щоб охопити найзагальніші теми суспільного життя. У кожній частині виконується компаративний аналіз, за допомогою якого студенти порівнюють певні аспекти життя британців та українців, що допомагає кращому засвоєнню знань про культуру Сполученого Королівства та формуванню лінгвосоціокультурної компетентності.

Посібник складається з 11 основних розділів, які розраховані на I навчальний семестр III курсу. Книга містить також розділ із правилами використання артиклів з географічними назвами і завдання до них, завдання для самоконтролю, список варіантів для обговорення тем у межах круглого столу, перелік тем для студентських проєктів та список обов'язкової до опанування лексики. Завдання містять всі види мовленнєвої діяльності, такі як Reading, Speaking, Writing та Listening.

Автори сподіваються, що кожен студент засвоїть щонайбільше корисної та пізнавальної інформації з курсу “Лінгвокраїнознавство (Сполучене Королівство Великої Британії та Північної Ірландії)”, а цей посібник допоможе Вам з цим. Бажаємо наснаги та успіхів у навчанні!

Unit ONE



THE GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

- Have you ever had thoughts of travelling to the UK?
- Why do you find this country attractive to visit?
- What do you know about its geographical position?
- Look at the map above. Where have you seen it before: on a school wall map, in a newspaper reading some political news or you have been into geography for your whole life?
- What associations do you have looking at the outline of the UK? What does the form look like? Share your thoughts with your groupmates.

Exercise 1.

Before reading the text, go through the words you may find new for yourselves. Translate them using a dictionary.

To comprise, desolate, a blaze of colour, heather, moor, mainland, chalk cliffs, shallowness, shore, indentation, splendid, harbour, to facilitate, inlet, fringe, highlands, uplands, plain, backbone, outline, plough, midst, brown soil, to cultivate, crop, eastward, vessel.

NOTE: This QR-code can help you to reach an online box of cards with the new words:



GEOGRAPHY OF THE UK

The British Isles consist of two main islands: Great Britain and Ireland. These and over five hundred smaller islands are known collectively as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Their total area is some 94,250 square miles. Great Britain proper comprises England, Wales and Scotland. The southern part of the isle of Ireland is the Irish Republic (or Eire).

Britain is comparatively small, but there is hardly a country in the world where such a variety of scenery can be found in so small a compass. There are wild desolate mountains in the northern highlands of Scotland – the home of the deer and the eagle – that are as lonely as any in Norway. There are flat tulip fields round the Fens – a blaze of colour in spring that would make you think you were in Holland. Within a few miles of Manchester and Sheffield you can be in glorious heather-covered moors.

Once the British Isles were part of the mainland of Europe – the nearest point is across the Strait of Dover, where the chalk cliffs of Britain are only twenty-two miles from those of France.

The seas round the British Isles are shallow. The North Sea is nowhere more than 600 feet deep, so that if St. Paul's Cathedral were put down in any part of it some of the cathedral would still be above water. This shallowness is in some ways an advantage. Shallow water is warmer than deep water and helps to keep the shores from extreme cold. It is, too, a home of millions of fish, and more than a million tons are caught every year.

You have noticed on the map how deeply indented the coastline is. This indentation gives a good supply of splendid harbours for ships; and you will note too that owing to the shape of the country there is no point in it that is more than seventy miles from the sea – a fact that has greatly facilitated the export of manufactures and made the English nation a sea-loving one.

In the northwest the coasts are broken by high rocky cliffs. This is especially noticeable in northwest Scotland, where you have long winding inlets (called “lochs”) and a great many islands. Western Scotland is fringed by the large island chain known as the Hebrides, and to the northeast of the Scottish mainland are the Orkney and Shetland Islands.

In Scotland you have three distinct regions. There is, firstly, the Highlands, then there is the central plain or Lowlands. Finally, there are the Southern Uplands, “the Scott country”, with their gently rounded hills where the sheep wander. There are more sheep to the square mile than anywhere in the British Isles.

In England and Wales all the highlands are in the west and northwest. The south eastern plain reaches the west coasts only at one or two places – at the Bristol Channel and by the mouths of the rivers Dee and Mersey.

In the north you find the Cheviots separating England from Scotland, the Pennines going down England like a backbone and the Cambrian Mountains which occupy the greatest part of Wales.

The southeastern part of England is a low-lying land with gentle hills and a coast which is regular in outline, sandy or muddy, with occasional chalk cliffs; and inland a lovely pattern of green and gold – for most of England’s wheat is grown here – and brown plough-land with pleasant farms and cottages in their midst. Its rich brown soil is deeply cultivated – much of it is under wheat; fruit-growing is extensively carried on. A quarter of the sugar used in the country comes from the sugar beet grown there, but the most important crop is potatoes.

The position of the mountains naturally determined the direction and length of the rivers, and the longest rivers, except the Severn and the Clyde, flow into the North Sea, and even the Severn flows eastward or southeast for the greater part of its course.

The rivers in Britain are of no great value as waterways – the longest in England, the Thames, is a little over 200 miles (346 kilometres); the longest in the UK, the Severn, is 220 miles (354 kilometres) – and few of them are navigable except near the mouth for anything but the smaller vessels.

Some of the greatest ports of the United Kingdom are in the estuaries of the Thames, the Mersey, the Tyne, the Clyde, the Tay, the Forth and the Bristol Avon.

Exercise 2.

English proper names often present difficulties in terms of their pronunciation. Transcribe and read the geographical names given below.

Great Britain, the British Isles, Ireland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales, the Irish Republic, Eire, Manchester, Sheffield, Europe, the Strait of Dover, the North Sea, the Irish Sea, the Hebrides, the Orkney Islands, the Shetland Islands, the Bristol Channel, the English Channel, the Mersey, the Pennines, the Cheviots, the Cambrians, the Severn, the Clyde, the Bristol Avon, the Tay, the Forth

Exercise 3.

Put the geographical names above under the appropriate heading. Find them on the map.

mountain ranges	bodies of water	cities	continents	islands and archipelagoes

Exercise 4.

Give the English equivalents of the following words and word combinations.

разом відомі як, загальна площа, власне Велика Британія, включати, складатися з, порівняно невеликий, розмаїття пейзажів, безлюдні гори,

олень та орел, славетні покриті вересом території, мілкий, морський берег, заглиблена в сушу берегова лінія, достатній запас, чудові гавані, завдяки чомусь, полегшувати експорт товарів, нація мореплавців, кам'янисті скелі, особливо помітний, звивисті бухти, оточувати, окремі регіони, трохи округлені пагорби, блукати, на милою квадратний, гирло річки (2 words), хребет, полога територія, правильні обриси, вглиб острова, вирощувати пшеницю, орні землі, родючі ґрунти, аграрна культура, визначати, мати цінність, водний шлях, судно, суднохідний

Exercise 5.

Read the following facts and decide whether they are true or false. In case you find any mistakes, correct them relying on the information you have read.

1. Great Britain proper comprises England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland.
2. There are two countries on the island of Ireland, namely Northern Ireland, which is a part of the UK, and the Irish Republic (or Eire).
3. Great Britain's landscape is rather monotonous.
4. Great Britain is separated from Europe by the English Channel, its narrowest point being the Strait of Dover.
5. The seas around Great Britain are rather deep.
6. Shallow coastal waters are rather warm, thus they benefit fishing, which is quite a thriving industry in Britain.
7. The coastline of Great Britain is regular in outline and comparatively unbroken throughout its length.
8. No point in England is further than 70 miles, which contributed to making the English a trading nation.
9. Lochs are long winding inlets in the northwest coast of Scotland formed where the coasts are broken by high rocky cliffs.
10. Scotland has four distinct regions.
11. The north and west of Great Britain is less mountainous than its south.
12. The south of England is a high-lying land with rocky cliffs and a deeply indented coastline.
13. There is no agriculture in the UK due to the lack of fertile soil and lack of pastures.
14. The length and course of the rivers is determined by the relief of the country.
15. Most British rivers are navigable.

Exercise 6.

What is the full name of the UK? Why is it so? What else do you know about the history of the name?

Skim the text and complete each space with a derivative from the word in bold. Then read the text thoroughly and find out some more facts about the state's name.

The difference between the UK, Great Britain and the British Isles

<p>One of the most common mistakes people make when talking about British geography is to confuse the UK with Great Britain or the British Isles – a cardinal sin in the eyes of any true <u>1)</u>!</p> <p>So let's clear this up once and for all...</p>	<p>geography</p>
<p>The United Kingdom</p> <p>The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (to give its full name) refers to the <u>2)</u> <u>3)</u> between England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The UK is a <u>4)</u> state, but the nations that make it up are also countries in their own right. From 1801 to 1922 the UK also included all of Ireland. The Channel Islands and Isle of Man are not part of the UK, but are Crown <u>5)</u> , with their own parliament, government and laws.</p>	<p>politics to unite sovereignty to depend</p>
<p>Great Britain</p> <p>Great Britain is the official <u>6).....</u> name of England, Scotland and Wales and their <u>7)</u> islands. It does not include Northern Ireland and therefore should never be used interchangeably with 'UK' – something you see all too often.</p>	<p>to collect to associate</p>
<p>British Isles</p> <p>This is <u>8)</u> a geographical term – it refers to the islands of Great Britain and Ireland – including the Republic of Ireland – and the 5,000 or so smaller islands scattered around our coasts. Remember this only refers to geography, not nationality, and while the Republic of Ireland is part of the British Isles, its people are not British – a very important <u>9)</u></p>	<p>pure to distinguish</p>
<p>I hope that's explained the very <u>10)</u> between the terms "the UK", "Great Britain" and "the British Isles" and why it's important to use the right name at the right time. Geography really does matter!</p>	<p>to differ</p>

Ordnance Survey Newsroom Blog. (2011). *What's the Difference Between UK, Britain, and British Isles?* Retrieved from <https://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/newsroom/blog/whats-the-difference-between-uk-britain-and-british-isles>

Exercise 7.

Choose the best option to complete the sentences, based on the text you have just read.

- 1) The correct name is ____.
- a) the United Kingdom
- b) the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
- c) Great Britain

- 2) There is the ____ between England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
- a) overeign state
 - b) governmental agreement
 - c) political union
- 3) The Isle of Man ____ part of the United Kingdom.
- a) is not, and has never been
 - b) was
 - c) is
- 4) Great Britain includes ____
- a) England, Scotland and Wales
 - b) England, Northern Ireland and Wales
 - c) Northern Ireland, Scotland and England
- 5) It is absolutely normal to call all people who live on the British Isles British:
- a) yes
 - b) no

Exercise 8.

Challenge yourself!

Scan this QR-code to play a game.

With the help of cardinal directions and basic knowledge of UK geography, you can use this quiz game to memorize the UK regions with ease!



Exercise 9.

Speaking time.

Discuss the UK regions with your groupmates. Challenge your partner, pointing on the map. Feel free to correct him/her, if your groupmate is wrong!

Unit TWO



COUNTRIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM: ENGLAND AND WALES

- What countries of the UK can you name?
- Do you know any trivia about the countries making up the UK?
- Which country have you come across in the media the most? What can you remember?

Exercise 1.

Skim texts A and B. Pay attention to the numbers and proper names. What do you already know about the countries? Why are they special? Then read and study the texts.

A. ENGLAND



England occupies the largest part of the island of Great Britain. It has an area of more than 50,000 square miles and a population of about 17 million. England is bounded in the north by Scotland, in the east by the North Sea, in the south by the Strait of Dover and the English Channel, and in the west by the Atlantic Ocean, Wales and the Irish Sea.

England is predominantly a lowland country with gentle hills and a coast which is regular in outline, although there are upland regions in the north (the Pennine Chain, the Cumbrian Mountains and the Yorkshire moorlands) and in the southwest, in Cornwall, Devon and Somerset. Central Southern England has the Downs, low chalk hill ranges.

One of the loveliest parts of England is the Lake District in the Cumbrian Mountains. It consists of a mass of mountains, many valleys and 16 main lakes. Up in the hills the little lakes are deep and dark as the mountains rise steeply from their shores and the water is always extremely cold. Rushing streams which run down from the hills form beautiful waterfalls.

Cornwall is a land of legends. The Cornish Peninsula with its Land's End attracts crowds of tourists. They find themselves in the world of ancient castles, which are perched on the rocks, old-time villages with winding steep narrow streets, sandy beaches, salty winds and bottomless lakes.

The Fens, a low-lying district, some parts of it are so low that they are below the sea level. Once upon a time it was covered with swamps and marshes. Later they were drained into narrow ditches and dried and, as the land is fertile, the Fens are now the home of farmers whose fields are rich in wheat, potatoes, beet and flowers.

The national emblem of England is the Rose.

Exercise 2.

Match the words with their Ukrainian equivalents.

1. hill range	a) родюча земля
2. rushing stream	b) берег, мілина
3. fertile land	c) пасмо гір
4. to be below the sea level	d) берег
5. to be rich in	e) рукав річки
6. bay	f) берегова лінія
7. gulf	g) узбережжя
8. arm of a river	h) багатий на
9. strait	i) канал
10. channel	j) берег (ріки, озера)
11. coast	k) бухта
12. shore	l) нижче рівня моря
13. line	m) затока
14. beach	n) стрімкий потік
15. bank	o) протока

Exercise 3.

Go through the text one more time and provide translation to the following words and phrases.

Займати (територію), межувати з, переважно, рівнинна країна, рівні обриси, гірські регіони, болотиста місцевість, пасмо гір, долини, різко підійматися, стрімкі потоки, натовпи туристів, розташовані на скелях, звивистий, бездонний, болота, родюча земля, вузькі канали.

Exercise 4.

Give a detailed answer to each question.

- 1) What area does England occupy?
- 2) What is England bounded by?
- 3) What is considered to be the loveliest part of England?
- 4) What is Cornwall famous for?
- 5) What did the Fens use to be like? Describe their ground.
- 6) What is the national emblem of England?

Exercise 5.

Ask your partner 5 questions concerned with the information from the text. Then switch the roles.

Exercise 6.

What are Englishmen like? Read the text and learn more about their nature.

THE ENGLISH CHARACTER

Foreigners have many ideas about what the English are like. For example, some people say the English are always cold and reserved, this means that they don't talk much to strangers, and don't show much emotion. A reserved person never tells you anything about themselves. But the people of the North and West of Britain are much less reserved than those of the South and East. Some believe the English eat porridge for breakfast and read the *Times* every day.

English people are famous for their habit of politeness. It is considered polite to give up one's seat to a woman who is standing, to open a door for her, to carry things for her and so on. Most British people expect the person in front of them to hold the door open for them. People think you are rude if you don't do this. Most British people queue when they are waiting for a bus or waiting to be served in a shop. But during the rush hour, when a bus or train arrives, people often push forward to make sure they get on. This is called jumping the queue.

Here people keep their old traditions and are very proud of them. The English are famous for their sense of humour. They show great love for animals. And, of course, English people are fond of sports. To many Englishmen cricket is both a game and a standard of behaviour. When they consider something unfair, they say «That isn't cricket».

The traditional love of English people for tea is well-known. They like to drink tea with milk. They have their five-o'clock tea not only at home or in offices, but also in tea-rooms and tea-shops, which can be found in every town.

A nation is born from its land, its history, its art, its traditions and its institutions. These things work together to make people what they are. But above all, a nation is made up of people, and although there are things they all share, all of those people are different. It can be claimed that one of the most

characteristic features of Englishmen is their traditions, which they respect and which they have kept for centuries.

B. WALES

Wales (Cymru, Cambria) is a small country in the west of Great Britain. It has an area of more than 8,000 miles (20,000 sq.km) and a population of about 3,000,000 people. It is bounded in the north by the Irish Sea, in the south by the Bristol Channel and in the west by St George's Channel.



Surrounded on three sides by an attractive coastline, Wales is called a peninsula and a country of high hills and snow-capped mountains. The Cambrian Mountains stretch from the north to the south with the towering Mount Snowdon, the tallest peak in Wales (1,085 m). Snowdonia is a national park well-known for its picturesque mountain scenery. It is worth seeing the Brecon Beacons – the two sloping hills on which signal fires were lit in medieval times. Now it is a part of the national park famous for the Welsh mountain ponies and for vast flocks of sheep. The longest rivers are the Sye and the Dee. 6% of Wales is pastureland for sheep and cattle. An extensive area of gorgeous countryside supports a variety of plants and wildlife, and is rich in mineral wealth, producing iron, coal, copper, lead, zinc, slate and limestone. The only big towns in Wales are along the south coast and in the nearby coal-mining valleys which run down from the hills. The chief urban centres are Cardiff (the capital city), Swansea, Newport, Wrexham.

Wales is a principality. Prince Charles, the heir to the throne, was invested by the Queen with the title of Prince of Wales at Caernarvon Castle in 1969 when he was 20.

The national emblems of Wales are the leek and the daffodil, the latter having a nicer smell.

Exercise 7.

Match the words with their Ukrainian equivalents. Learn them.

1. a snow-capped mountain	a) острівець
2. a sloping hill	b) володіння принца
3. a flock of sheep	c) лісиста місцевість
4. an urban centre	d) вересове пустище
5. a coal-mining valley	e) заболочена місцевість
6. a principality	f) пологий пагорб

7. an heir to the throne	g) низина, долина
8. peninsula	h) чагарник
9. cape	i) високогір'я, гірська місцевість
10. spit	j) мис
11. isle	k) долина з вугільними шахтами
12. islet	l) засніжена гора
13. atoll	m) острів
14. archipelago	n) болото
15. lowland/plain land	o) спадкоємець трону
16. highland	p) коса
17. woodland/woods	q) отара овець
18. scrubland/scrub	r) півострів
19. swamp/land/swamp	s) болото
20. marshland/marsh	t) архіпелаг, група островів
21. wetland	u) атол, кораловий острів
22. moorlands/moors	v) міський центр

NOTE: This QR-code can help you to reach an online box of cards with the new words:



Exercise 8.

Go through the text one more time and provide translation to the following words and phrases.

Населення складає приблизно, приваблива берегова лінія, півострів, розтягається від, височезний, живописний, варто побачити, середньовіччя, широка територія, сланець, володіння принца.

Exercise 9.

State whether the sentences are TRUE or FALSE. Correct the false ones.

- 1) Wales is located in the northwest of Great Britain.
- 2) Wales is bounded by 3 water bodies.
- 3) Mount Snowdon is a tiny isle with swamps.
- 4) Mount Snowdon is renowned for its breathtaking and charming scenery.
- 5) Farming is the main industry in Wales.
- 6) The lands are rich in natural resources.
- 7) Prince Charles has been recently invested by the Queen with the title of Prince of Wales.
- 8) The leek, the national emblem of Wales, is also called the daffodil.

Exercise 10.

What are the Welsh like? Read the text about the distinctive features of their character.

THE WELSH CHARACTER

The Welsh are a nation and they are conscious of it. However similar they may be in appearance, as soon as they begin to speak the difference is clear. The Welsh are quick and impetuous in speech. They are highly-gifted in the art of self-expression in words, they speak fluently and confidently. They aren't afraid of being poetic in speech of using bright and pictorial descriptions of people and events in ordinary conversation.

The Welsh like listening to good speaking and they are critical as an audience. They are a nation of singers. Wherever they meet, they sing. There is no need to "arrange" singing, it will happen spontaneously and it will be good. You won't travel far in Wales without finding a choir. Even in small villages men and women gather together to practise singing and they perform in public the works they've learnt. The standard of singing is high, the love of music is widespread.

The Welsh are especially proud of their language. When you travel, you can see road signs in Welsh all over Wales.

The Welsh language is an old Celtic language which is very different from English. For example, the Welsh name for "Wales" is "Cymru", "Good morning" is "Bore da" and "How are you?" is "Sut mae?". It's one of the oldest languages in Europe.

Most Welshmen speak both Welsh and English and there is literature in the two languages. Welsh literature has an ancient history and has made its contribution to the legends of King Arthur in Britain. Both prose and poetry are being produced at an increasing rate.

The love of reading is widespread in Wales.

Exercise 11.

In order to sum up the material, watch the following video and accomplish the tasks after it.



Watch the video and fill in the gaps with the missing words and phrases.

FOUR NATIONS

This is London and 1) _____ me are the Houses of Parliament. Parts of these buildings are more than 2) _____ years old. This is where the 3) _____ of the UK are debated and 4) _____. The United Kingdom is actually 5) _____ of four different countries, England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Each nation has its own culture and 6) _____.

The population of England is around 50 million 7) _____. The English are known for drinking tea, the Queen and 8) _____ about the weather. But what are we really like? The English are a 9) _____ people. They're just 10) _____. The English people are very nice. They're so 11) _____ and so friendly.

Scotland is in the 12) _____ of Britain. Just over 5 million people live there. It's been part of the UK since 1707. 13) _____ is the capital city and home to the Scottish Parliament. The Parliament building is a work of 14) _____ in itself. Scotland has some unique 15) _____, wearing tartan kilts, playing the bagpipes and tossing the caber, a very large post. For over 60 years, the Edinburgh Festival has celebrated art, 16) _____ and culture.

Wales is on the western edge of Britain. It also used to be a 17) _____ country but has been part of the UK for over 400 years. Nearly 3 million people live in Wales. One of its symbols is a red 18) _____ found on the national flag. The Welsh Assembly is in the capital city, Cardiff. The Welsh are proud of their language and 20% of the people speak Cymraeg. Most 19) _____ are in English and Welsh. Singing is an important tradition in Wales. Organisers working in 20) _____ in Wales originally formed male only 21) _____. They're still popular today. I joined the choir because I met a couple of students, Welsh boys. They 22) _____ me here, love singing, I'm in the choir. The choir sings in Welsh, so you have to be 23) _____ to try and pronounce the language but you definitely don't have to be Welsh to be a member of the choir.

Northern Ireland is also part of the United Kingdom. The country is home to just under 2 million people. The capital is 24)_____ and, for many years, Northern Ireland was a place of 25)_____. This beautiful country was considered a dangerous place to visit. The troubles lasted until recent years when the peace 26)_____ brought both sides together.

Now both sides share 27)_____ in the Northern Ireland Assembly. The 28)_____ most often used for Northern Ireland shows the red 29)_____, a symbol with a long history in this part of Ireland and a 29)_____ which shows links to the rest of the UK. The culture of Northern Ireland is rich in 30)_____ and legend. One story says that the rocks forming the Giant's Causeway were 31)_____ there by an Irish giant during a fight with a Scottish giant. Irish dancing is popular in Northern and Southern Ireland and has been 32)_____ around the world. Irish dancing is special because you have to have good posture, 33)_____ by your side and crossed feet. I love Irish dancing because it's great exercise and a lot of fun. The four countries of the UK have different traditions but those differences are also 34)_____ and make the UK what it is today.

British Council. Four Nations. LearnEnglish. Retrieved from <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/general-english/video-series/word-street/wots-loch-ness/four-nations>

Answer the questions.

- 1) What are the four countries that make up the United Kingdom?
- 2) How old are the parts of the Houses of Parliament?
- 3) What are some unique customs in Scotland?
- 4) What is the capital city of Wales?
- 5) What percentage of people in Wales speak Welsh?
- 6) What is a symbol of Wales found on their national flag?
- 7) What was Northern Ireland like before the peace process?
- 8) What does the red hand symbolise in Northern Ireland?
- 9) What is one story about the Giant's Causeway?
- 10) What is a popular dance in both Northern and Southern Ireland?

Unit THREE

COUNTRIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM: SCOTLAND AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Exercise 1.

Below are five facts about Scotland, one of which is false. Read them out and guess which is wrong. Provide some proofs.

- 1) The official animal of Scotland is the unicorn.
- 2) Scots is one of the three native languages spoken in Scotland today, the other two being English and Scottish Gaelic.
- 3) Scotland has approximately 790 islands.
- 4) The highest proportion of blue-eyed people are in Scotland.
- 5) The raincoat was invented in Scotland by a man named Charles Macintosh, who was born in Glasgow.

Exercise 2.

Do you know which plants are depicted in the pictures under the titles of texts A and B? What do they symbolize? Read and study texts A and B.

A. SCOTLAND



Scotland, aka Caledonia or “Land of Cakes”, is a country in the north of Great Britain, separated from England by the Cheviot Hills. Besides the mainland, Scotland includes several islands: the Hebrides, Orkneys and Shetlands. It contains three natural divisions: the Southern Uplands, the Central Lowlands and the Northern Highlands.

The highest mountains are the Grampians, which include Ben Nevis (1,343 m) and are a popular destination for grouse shooting, mountain climbing and hill walking.

The most impressive and beautiful parts of Scotland are the north and the west, or the region commonly called “the highlands and islands”. Great sea lochs, not unlike those of Norway, alternate with wild and empty hills, and on some of the lochs there are farms which can only be reached by boat. Cone-shaped, boggy mountains 1,000 metres high, separated by deep valleys, cover the whole inland area as well as parts of some islands. In the Highlands there are hills upon hills, lined and streaked by countless valleys, much water,

some trees, curious species not found elsewhere in Britain, bare moorland at times and cultivated land. Small isolated clusters of houses and even solitary cottages, the only sign of human life, are scattered there.

Areas of southwestern Scotland are full of thriving farms, favoured by a mild climate. The principal crop of arable farms is barley, which is used in the making of whisky and beer. But even in this area most of the land is too high for easy cultivation. So much of it is rough grazing for cattle and sheep. Scotland's cattle industry has a worldwide reputation.

Two-thirds of Scotland's people live in the industrial belt which stretches from the picturesque Clyde estuary in the southwest, across the narrowest part of the River Forth and Edinburgh (the capital city), then up the east coast to the great fishing port of Aberdeen, which now also serves as the mainland centre for the North Sea's oil industry. With its mountain lakes including Loch Ness and Loch Lomond, ancient castles, unspoiled landscape and forest parks, Scotland is regarded as a beautiful country, and tourism is one of its most important industries.

The national emblem of Scotland is the thistle.

Exercise 3.

Fill in the table with the transcription and translation of each word. Learn the vocabulary. Use the online cards which will help you with the learning (you will find the QR code at the end of this unit).

Active Vocabulary	Transcription	Translation
grouse shooting		
a principal crop		
scattered		
cultivated land		
pool		
lagoon		
pond		
reservoir		
estuary		
dam		
tributary		
slope		
foothills		

Active Vocabulary	Transcription	Translation
mount		
top		
cliff		
crag		
precipice		
gorge		
canyon		
crevice		

Exercise 4.

Go over the text once more and find the equivalents of the following words and phrases.

Відділений від, природно-географічні зони, полювання на куріпок, чергуватися з, конусоподібний, болотистий, віддалені групи, розсіятися, який процвітає, рілля, випас худоби, дельта, служить як, недоторкані пейзажі, чортополюх (розторопша).

Exercise 5.

Respond to the following questions:

- 1) Where is Scotland located on the world map?
- 2) What geographical features does Scotland include?
- 3) What is so special about water bodies in Scotland? Speak about everything you can recall.
- 4) What type of climate is there in Scotland?
- 5) What does the phrase “the industrial belt” mean? Explain.
- 6) Name the main industries in Scotland’s economy.
- 7) What is the national emblem of Scotland?

Exercise 6.

Working in pairs, discuss what you were surprised with, having read about Scotland? Would you like to visit the country? Why/why not? Provide reasons.

Exercise 7.

Scotland is a country with a rich history and culture. It also has a population that’s diverse, but they all have distinct physical features. Read the article below and you will learn more about the physical characteristics of Scottish people.

Facial features. Scots exhibit strong and chiselled facial features, often including high cheekbones and well-defined jawlines. However, individual characteristics vary widely due to the genetic diversity.

Texture and hair colour. Scottish people have varied hair textures and colours, with brown hair in various shades and a higher likelihood of red hair (often referred to as “ginger”, “auburn”, or “red”). Hair can be straight, wavy, or curly.

Eye colour. The most common eye colour in Scotland is blue, though hazel and brown are also prevalent. Scottish eyes are known for their captivating colours.

Height and body type. The Scottish population displays a wide range of heights and body types, with average heights of 5’10” for men and 5’5” for women. Note that these figures are average and can vary significantly.

Skin tone. Skin tones in Scotland range from light olive to fair, influenced by sun exposure and genetics. The country’s history of migration has contributed to increased diversity in skin tones.

Influences of culture on appearance. Traditional Scottish clothing, such as the kilt (made from tartan), plays a significant role in Scottish culture, reflecting the Scots’ heritage and identity through intricate designs and vivid colors.

Impact of migration and diversity. Scotland’s rich migration history has led to a diverse range of physical features among its people, making it challenging to pinpoint a single “Scottish appearance”. Genes from Ireland, Scandinavia, and other regions have contributed to this diversity.

What Do Scottish People Look Like? (2023, July 2). Scotland Kilt Collection. Retrieved from <https://scotlandkiltcollection.com/what-do-scottish-people-look-like/>

B. NORTHERN IRELAND

Northern Ireland is at its nearest point only 21 km (13 miles) from Scotland. It has a 488-km (303-mile) border in the south and west with the Irish Republic. At its centre lies Lough Neagh, Britain’s largest freshwater lake. Many of the principal towns lie in valleys leading from the Lough Neagh, including the capital, Belfast, which stands at the mouth of the river Lagan. The Mourne Mountains, rising sharply in the southeast, include Slieve Donard, Northern Ireland’s highest peak (852 m). Most industry is situated in the eastern part of the country. Just under two-thirds of the population are descendants of Scots or English settlers who crossed to Ireland mainly in the 17th century; most are Protestants, British by culture and tradition and committed to maintaining the constitutional link with the British Crown. The remainder, just over a third are Roman Catholic, Irish by culture and history, and favour union with the Irish Republic.

The national emblem of Ireland is shamrock.

Exercise 8.

Fill in the table with the transcription and translation of each word. Learn the vocabulary.

Active Vocabulary	Transcription	Translation
insular		
peninsular		
terrestrial		
coastal		
aquatic		
cavernous		
earthquake		
volcano		

Exercise 9.

Match the following words and phrases with their translations.

1. freshwater lake	a) підтримувати
2. principal towns	b) нащадок
3. mouth of the river	c) різко зростати
4. to be situated in	d) прісноводне озеро
5. descendant	e) конституційний зв'язок
6. to rise sharply	f) бути розташованим
7. to cross to	g) зобов'язуватися, дотримуватися
8. to commit to	h) головні міста
9. to maintain	i) переправлятися до
10. constitutional link	j) гирло ріки

NOTE: Learn the words from this unit with the help of online cards.



Exercise 10.

*Decide if the sentences are TRUE, FALSE or the information is NOT GIVEN?
Correct the false facts.*

- 1) Northern Ireland is the biggest country in the UK.
- 2) Northern Ireland shares a terrestrial border with England.
- 3) Lough Neagh is the biggest sea in Northern Ireland.
- 4) Belfast is the capital of Northern Ireland.
- 5) One-third of the citizens are descendants of Welsh or English settlers who crossed to Ireland mainly in the 15th century.

Exercise 11.

What are the Irish like? Read an extract below and learn more.

Irish people are known for their friendliness and politeness. Small talk is common even with strangers, and people often use phrases like ‘please’ and ‘thank you’ as well as indirect requests. Eye contact is polite when passing strangers, but be mindful not to overdo it, as it might be misinterpreted. In the countryside, waving to passersby is normal.

Irish humor is famous for its use of sarcasm and teasing, but it’s all in good fun. Handshakes are the typical greeting, while friends may hug or simply say hello. Personal space is important, so be considerate about physical contact. Maintaining eye contact is a sign of trust and interest, while avoiding it can have negative connotations.

Saying ‘sorry’ is a common way to get someone’s attention, and holding doors for others is considered polite. Punctuality is appreciated for important appointments. Pub culture is integral to Irish social life, with pubs serving as places for socializing, making friends, and enjoying live music.

In restaurants, use polite gestures to get staff’s attention, and in shops and businesses, greet staff with common pleasantries. In someone’s home, expect an offer of tea or coffee, and it’s customary to decline the first time but accept the second offer. When invited for dinner, consider bringing a small gift. Treat both men and women with respect in Irish culture.

Exercise 12.

Listen to the recording and accomplish the tasks below.



1) *Decide if the following sentences are true or false.*

1. The Scottish are very talkative and sociable.
2. They are tight with their money.
3. The speaker thinks the Scots are brilliant people.
4. Tourists aren't usually interested in the traditions of Scotland.
5. The Welsh are quite friendly people.
6. The Welsh language isn't often spoken in local shops.
7. You can't get to the top of Mountain Snowdon by train.
8. Northern Ireland is famous for its dancing.
9. The people of Cork get to know each other very slowly.
12. The Irish usually have a substantial breakfast in the morning.

2) *Answer the following questions.*

1. What are typical Scots like?
2. Do they enjoy drinking whiskey?
3. What do their men wear?
4. Are the Welsh very friendly?
5. Are they proud of their language and country?
6. Name at least two things that everybody knows about Wales.
7. Do the Irish like music and dancing?
8. How can you get on top of Mountain Snowdon?
9. Are there any good popular festivals in Northern Ireland?
10. What do the Irish enjoy eating?

Unit FOUR



LONDON

- What do you know about London?
- Where is it on the map?
- How old is London?

Exercise 1.

Below is a text about the capital of the UK and you are going to find out some facts about the majestic city. Before reading, follow the QR code to make sure you are familiar with the vocabulary from the text. Then read the text and do the following exercises.



LONDON'S FOUNDATION

The city of London was founded by the Romans and their rule extended from 43 AD to the fifth century AD, when the Empire fell. During the third century, what was called Londinium by the Romans had a population of 50,000, mainly due to the influence of its major port.

As a consequence of repeated Anglo-Saxon invasions during the fifth century, Londinium declined and during the eighth century it became the capital of the Kingdom of Essex.

During the ninth century, the town suffered numerous Viking attacks. As a consequence, Danish settlers established themselves in the area, encouraging trade and opening businesses in the town, transforming it into the first urban centre of England. The town's wealth and power attracted the Danish Great Heathen Army, which besieged the city until it was captured by King Alfred the Great in 886.

In 1067, following the Norman invasion and conquest of England, the city's existing rights, laws and privileges were established by the newly crowned King of England, William, Duke of Normandy.

In 1199, King John reinforced the city's self-government, and in 1215 the city could elect a different mayor every year.

For many years, England had no capital city. However, the institutions of the central government were moved to Westminster, close to London. This and the rise of trade in the area were two decisive factors in London's emergence as the capital of England.

Exercise 2.

Define if the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. If they are false, correct them.

1. The city of London was founded by the Vikings.
2. In the 9th century London was subjected to Viking attacks.
3. Roman settlers encouraged trade and opened businesses in the town, transforming it into the first urban centre of England.
4. London was seized by King Alfred the Great in 1886.
5. London has been the capital of England since 1215.

Exercise 3.

Give definitions to the words and phrases below. Translate them.

1) due to the influence	
2) invasion	
3) to suffer numerous attacks	
4) to establish oneself	
5) to encourage trade	
6) to besiege the city	
7) to capture	
8) laws and privileges	
9) to reinforce	
10) the rise of trade	
11) decisive factor	

Exercise 4.

Translate the following extract.

During the ninth century, the town suffered numerous Viking attacks. As a consequence, Danish settlers established themselves in the area, encouraging trade and opening businesses in the town, transforming it into the first urban centre of England. The town's wealth and power attracted the Danish Great Heathen Army, which besieged the city until it was captured by King Alfred the Great in 886.

Exercise 5.

Read the text below, filling in the gaps with the correct forms of the words.

An Ever-Growing City

During the fourteenth century, London's port became a **European hub** for the 1) _____ of goods. This activity was 2) _____ during the fifteenth century thanks to its rapidly developing textile industry. From the sixteenth to the mid-seventeenth century, London benefited from the 3) _____ politics and the **maritime trade** expansion developed by the Tudors and continued by the Stuarts. During Henry VIII's reign London had 100,000 4) _____. In the mid-seventeenth century it had over 500,000. In 1665, the city was still held inside the ancient walls although large-scale urban planning had already started. The population's **poor living conditions** were 5) _____ for the Great Plague, killing 70,000 people, and the following year, a huge fire burnt down most of the city. The 6) _____ of London, based on the area we now call "The City", took over 10 years to finish. The architect Christopher Wren's masterpieces such as St Paul's Cathedral increased the appeal of London, and thus the capital became the centre of English social life with palaces, halls, theatres, societies and museums. London continued to grow thanks to the foundation of the Bank of England in 1694. It was the second central bank in the world, 7) _____ following the Swedish Sveriges Riksbank, and 8) _____ the most successful: it provided the financial 9) _____ which would be the foundation of Britain's power and whose **vestiges** can be seen today in London's **preeminence** as a financial centre. Most of current London is from the Victorian period. Up until the early years of the nineteenth century, the capital was confined to the boundaries of the original Roman city, as well as Westminster and Mayfair, and was surrounded by fields. Be that as it may, the Industrial Revolution drew millions of people to London, expanding the city. However, the 10) _____ conditions led to **grave problems** like the 1832 cholera epidemics, or the Great Stink of 1858, an event that took place during the hottest months of the summer, **exacerbating the smell of the sewers** that were dumped in the River Thames, which led to the **suspension** of the parliamentary sessions. From 1750, the population had increased from 700,000 to over 4,500,000 in 1901 (6,600,000 if we include the suburban areas). By the end of the nineteenth century, London had become a **major international trade** and finance capital. The administrative needs of the city with so much commercial activity led to the creation of a **new autonomous territorial unit** in 1888, the County of London, ruled by the London County Council. This county was 11) _____ into twenty-nine electoral units (the City and 28 metropolitan boroughs), but the progressive **expansion** soon **overflowed outside** the county boundaries to the suburban areas. After a steady period, the population of the capital began to **decline** at the end of World War I and fell below 3.5 million by 1950. In contrast, the suburban area grew steadily. In 1963 a new division of London was made, comprising the City and 32 metropolitan boroughs, and these are the divisions which can be seen today.

1) to distribute
2) to strength

3) centre
4) habitat

5) response
6) construct

7) rapid
8) to argue
9) flex

10) crowd

11) division

London City Break. (n.d.). *History of London: From Ancient Times to Today*. Retrieved from <https://www.londoncitybreak.com/history>

Exercise 6.

Write out the highlighted words and phrases and translate them in accordance with the context. Make up sentences using these vocabulary units.

Exercise 7.

Follow the link and find a chapter called "Living in London". Listen to Luke talking about London life and the best and worst things about living there. Firstly, do the vocabulary task below. Then listen to the audio and do the online exercises.



1. the Tube	a. strong feelings about something that are a mixture of love and hate
2. a local community	b. fashionable
3. the outskirts	c. the areas on the edge of a town or city
4. trendy	d. an activity that is planned, usually for a lot of people
5. an event	e. a group of people who interact and live in the same area
6. packed	f. the busy part of the day when towns and cities are crowded
7. rush hour	g. London's underground train system
8. a love-hate relationship	h. completely full

Exercise 8.

London is also a huge cultural hub. What most well-known places of interest have you heard of? Read the article about the prominent museums. Which ones would you definitely visit?

The V&A Museum, also known as the V&A, features a remarkable collection spanning 5,000 years of art and design in a grand South Kensington building. It showcases a mix of past and present exhibitions, from Pink Floyd to historical artifacts like "Tipu's Tiger." The must-see highlights include

the porcelain-tiled courtyard and subterranean galleries in the \$71 million Exhibition Road Quarter by architect Amanda Levete.

Address: Cromwell Road, London, SW7 2RL. Admission: Free

The V&A Museum of Childhood, a branch of the V&A, boasts a vast collection of childhood-related items, from action figures to toys spanning different eras. Don't miss the exquisite doll houses, offering a miniaturized glimpse into the past.

Address: Cambridge Heath Road, London E2 9PA. Admission: Free

The Imperial War Museums, located in a building formerly known as the Bethlem Hospital, narrate the stories of people affected by wars from WWI to the present. The collection includes shocking personal objects, offering a glimpse into the human cost of war. Don't miss the Churchill's War Rooms in Westminster, used by Prime Minister Winston Churchill during WWII.

Address: Lambeth Road, London SE1 6HZ. Admission: Free

The Design Museum, founded by Sir Terence Conran in 1989, displays contemporary design and architecture. Its new home in Kensington features a unique "hyperbolic paraboloid" roof designed by John Pawson, creating an impressive space inside a 1960s modernist landmark.

Address: 224-238 Kensington High Street, London, W8 6AG. Admission: Free

The Natural History Museum, often referred to as a "cathedral of nature", houses a world-class collection of natural history specimens, including dinosaur skeletons and a giant squid named Archie. The new centerpiece is the skeleton of a 25.2-meter blue whale, suspended in the entrance hall.

Address: Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD. Admission: Free

The Science Museum is situated on Exhibition Road in South Kensington, alongside the V&A and the Natural History Museum. It explores the history of flight, space, and scientific pioneers through themed exhibitions. The museum also features one of the UK's largest IMAX theaters for science-themed documentaries and blockbusters.

Address: Exhibition Road, London, SW7 2DD. Admission: Free

The Wellcome Collection showcases a vast array of medical tools and curiosities collected by Sir Henry Wellcome, a Victorian pharmacist and collector. It includes art and intriguing temporary exhibitions, providing unique insights into medical history and psychology.

Address: 183 Euston Road, London, NW1 2BE. Admission: Free

The Old Operating Theatre, Museum, and Herb Garret houses one of the oldest surviving operating theatres in the UK, as well as a collection of surgical instruments and a herb garret with medieval tools and herbs.

Address: 9a St Thomas Street, London, SE1 9RY. Admission: Adults: \$8.50 (£6.50), Under 16: \$4.60 (£3.50)

The National Maritime Museum in Greenwich offers an extensive collection related to maritime history. Displays include Captain Cook's last voyage and J.M.W. Turner's "The Battle of Trafalgar". You can also visit the Cutty Sark tea clipper ship, fully restored and suspended for a unique experience.

Address: Park Row, Greenwich, London SE10 9NF. Admission: Free (Cutty Sark: Adult \$17.70 (£13.50), Child \$9 (£7))

Mairi Mackay, CNN (2019, September 18). A world of wonders: London's best 12 museums. CNN Travel. Retrieved from <https://edition.cnn.com/travel/article/best-museums-london/index.html>

Exercise 9.

Complete the sentences with the following words.

events	Tube	downside	work
half an hour	local community	theatre	village
quietness	live	rush hour	outskirts

1. Generally, people don't in central London. They might there, but they don't visit the places there.
2. I live slightly on the It takes me to get into town.
3. There are so many every weekend. You can always go to the or cinema.
4. The is there's a lack of stillness and
5. Where I live, there's a bit of a, it's like a small
6. London is one constant The is always packed.

Exercise 10.

Listen to the following dialogue and fill in each gap with one suitable word.



Interviewer: Hi, Luke. Thanks for 1) _____ to me today.

Luke: Hi, Jo. Nice to meet you.

Interviewer: Erm, what would you like to talk about?

Luke: I'm going to talk about living in London, erm, and the kind of 2) _____ I have with it – and I 3) _____ most people do. I've been living in London for about 15 years, maybe a bit longer. And I've lived kind of mostly in kind of north and east London. So I moved to Camden 4) _____ and now I live in Hackney, which is probably the kind of 5) _____ area of London, and that's not necessarily why I live there, but it's a nice area of London. And most people that come to London, visit London, think that central

London is London. And, but, where – 6) _____ people don't live in central London. Erm, people don't spend too much time in central London. They might work there, but they don't visit there. So, you might come to London as a tourist and go to somewhere like Leicester Square, er, 7) _____, Oxford Street, Regent Street, that kind of area. And I'm very rarely in that area. Erm, so, I live, erm, slightly 8) _____ but it's not really on the outskirts 'cause it's kind of Zone 2, Zone 3, which for most people that live in London, that's quite close to the centre. So, it takes me about half an hour to 9) _____ town. And when you live in London you say 'town' as in 'central London'. And things I love about London is that I've got two children that live in London. Well, my oldest is nine and there's so many things to do, 10) _____, and so many events every weekend. Erm, you go somewhere like the South Bank and there's always something happening 11) _____ the year. You can always go to the theatre, go to the cinema, there's amazing restaurants and cafés. Erm, there's lots of things to experience but there's also ... the 12) _____ is it's, there's a kind of lack of 13) _____ and quietness that you might get if you live outside the city. But of course you can always go to Royal Parks which are amazing. Erm, I think my favourite thing about living in London is, erm, the kind of, well, where I live 14) _____ there's a bit of a local community, it's kind of like a small village. It's called Stoke Newington, which everyone that lives in London has heard of but tourists haven't necessarily heard of and it's actually quite a nice place to visit.

Interviewer: What's the worst thing about living in London for you?

Luke: Erm, the Underground's pretty 15) _____, erm, and what I find is, I used to come up to London when my dad worked in London when I was a kid, sort of 20, 30 years ago. Maybe even longer. And there was, there was rush hour, and rush hour was the morning and the evening or the early afternoon, and now London is just one constant rush hour. Doesn't matter what time you get on the 16) _____ or what time you get a bus, it's packed. It's always packed, and if you drive in London as well it's the same thing. It just takes forever to get anywhere. Erm, so, I, my worst thing is how busy it is. It's hectic.

Interviewer: OK. Thanks so much for talking to me.

Luke: Pleasure!

- *What drawbacks does Luke mention?*
- *Are there any advantages?*

Exercise 11.

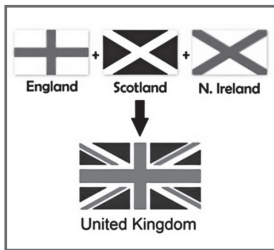
Work in pairs. Discuss the questions suggested below with your partner.

Would you like to live in such a metropolis as London?

Why/why not?

Which advantages and disadvantages can you find? Draw a chart with some pros and cons you agreed upon.

Unit FIVE



EMBLEMS AND SYMBOLS

- Do you know any symbols of British culture? What have you heard about them?
- What is the name of the UK flag?
- What does the flag consist of?

Exercise 1.

Read the text and do the exercises.

NATIONAL EMBLEMS AND SYMBOLS OF THE UK

The United Kingdom (abbreviated from “The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland”) is the political name of the country which consists of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (sometimes known as Ulster).

Great Britain is the name of the island which is made up of England, Scotland and Wales, whereas the British Isles is the geographical name of all the islands off the north west coast of the European continent (Great Britain, Ireland, The Channel Islands and the Isle of Man). In everyday speech “Britain” is used to mean the United Kingdom.

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

The Welsh flag, called the Welsh Dragon, represents a red dragon on a white and green background.

Every country within the UK equally has a holiday commemorating its patron saint: St George’s Day, St Andrew’s Day, St Patrick’s Day and St David’s Day.

St George’s Day falls on 23 April and is regarded as England’s national day. On this day some patriotic Englishmen wear a rose pinned to their jackets. A red rose is the national emblem of England from the time of the War of the Roses (15th century).

St Andrew's Day (30 November) is regarded as Scotland's national day. On this day some Scotsmen wear a thistle in their buttonholes. As a national emblem of Scotland, thistle was apparently first used in the 15th century as a symbol of defence. The Order of the Thistle is one of the highest orders of knighthood. It was founded in 1687, and is mainly given to Scottish noblemen (limited to 16 in number).

St Patrick's Day (17 March) is considered as a national day in Northern Ireland and an official bank holiday there. The national emblem of Ireland is shamrock. According to the legend, it was the plant chosen by St Patrick to illustrate the Christian doctrine of the Trinity to the Irish.

St David's Day (1 March) is the church festival of St David, a 6th century monk and bishop, the patron saint of Wales. The day is regarded as the national holiday of Wales, although it is not an official bank holiday.

On this day, however, many Welshmen wear either a yellow daffodil or a leek pinned to their jackets, as both plants are traditionally regarded as national emblems in Wales.

The Royal Arms contain the image of lions, which symbolize England, a lion rampant for Scotland, and a harp for Ireland. The whole is encircled with the Garter and is supported by a lion and a unicorn. The lion has been used as a symbol of national strength and the British monarchy for many centuries. The unicorn, a mythical animal that looks like a horse with a long straight horn, has appeared on the Scottish and British royal coats of arms for many centuries and is a symbol of purity.

Exercise 2

Put the words below under the corresponding headings. Justify your choice, speaking about these dates, names and symbols.

St Patrick	St George	St David	St Andrew
1 March	23 April	30 November	17 March
leek	rose	daffodil	dragon
thistle	shamrock		

England	Scotland	Ireland	Wales

Exercise 3.

Give extended answers to the questions below. Discuss them with your groupmates. Add 5 more questions.

1. What is the name of the British Flag? What do the crosses stand for?
2. What does the Welsh flag look like?
3. Who is the patron saint of England? How do the English celebrate his day?

4. Who is the patron saint of Scotland? What is the national emblem of the country?
5. When do the Irish celebrate the day of their patron saint? What is the national emblem of Northern Ireland?
6. What are the national symbols of Wales? When do the Welsh sport them?
7. What does the Royal coat of arms look like?
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

Exercise 4.

Complete the table: search out the definitions and translate the following words and phrases. Then make up 14 sentences containing each word from the table.

Active Vocabulary	Definition	Translation
to be made up of		
upright		
a patron saint		
to be pinned to		
to be regarded as		
a buttonhole		
apparently		
defence		
nobleman		
bank holiday		
doctrine		
a harp		
to be encircled		
monarchy		

Exercise 5.

Below is an article about the most identifiable symbol of the UK – the Union Jack. Get prepared to discuss the facts.

8 THINGS YOU DIDN'T KNOW ABOUT THE UNION JACK

A quintessential part of British history and tradition, the Union Jack has years of history behind it. How many of these facts about the flag did you know?

1. *There's a rumour that it's not actually called the Union Jack*

There's a prevalent urban myth that its official name is actually the Union Flag, but this isn't true. It's been referred to as the Union Jack by British admiralty from its earliest days, and in 1902 it was announced that either name could be used officially.

2. *The "Jack" part comes from the name for a small maritime flag*

Since before 1600, "jack" has been used to describe a small flag flown from the mast of a ship – so, when a small version of the Union Jack started to be flown around 1627, it was often referred to as the "jack", "jack flag" or "King's jack". By 1674, this nickname had morphed into "His Majesty's Jack" or "Union Jack".

3. *The flag was designed by King James I*

King James I (James VI of Scotland) designed the flag when he inherited the thrones of England and Scotland back in 1606. King James I wanted to combine the two crosses of the respective nations, and thus the Union Flag was born.

4. *Ireland wasn't added straight away, though*

Ireland's famous Cross of St Patrick was not included during the flag's inception in the early 1600s, due to Ireland not becoming part of the United Kingdom until 1801. In 1922, Ireland would then go on to form their own state, with just Northern Ireland retaining its British status.

5. *It combines three flags in one*

The flag features England's Cross of St George, Scotland's Cross of St Andrew and Ireland's Cross of St Patrick to form a hybrid of red, white and blue patriotism.

6. *Wales is missing, though*

Despite being a part of the United Kingdom, Wales' famous red dragon does not feature on the flag. Hearsay states that as Wales was historically a part of England, it was not to be considered a separate entity.

7. *There is no real code of conduct surrounding the flag*

Unlike in other countries, there is no real code of conduct surrounding the Union Flag. This means that the flag can be reproduced in its original form on merchandise, memorabilia and printed materials, unlike the USA flag which has an entire code dedicated to it.

8. *The Union Flag is not symmetrical*

To the untrained eye, the flag looks symmetrical, doesn't it? Turn the flag around and you'll spot a slight difference. It's the little things that make all the difference...

Franks, R. (2022, December 12). *9 Things You Didn't Know About the Union Jack Flag. The Culture Trip*. Retrieved from <https://theculturetrip.com/europe/united-kingdom/articles/9-things-you-didnt-know-about-the-union-jack-flag>

Exercise 6.

Choose the best option:

1. What is the official name of the Union Jack?
 - A. Union Flag
 - B. Union Jack
 - C. Both names are correct
 - D. Neither name is correct
2. What does the term 'jack' refer to in maritime language?
 - A. A small flag flown from the mast of a ship
 - B. The captain of a ship
 - C. A type of boat
 - D. A type of fish
3. Who designed the Union Jack?
 - A. King James II
 - B. King James I
 - C. King Charles I
 - D. King Charles II
4. Why was Ireland not included in the Union Jack during its inception?
 - A. Ireland did not want to be included
 - B. Ireland was not part of the United Kingdom at the time
 - C. The flag would have been too complicated with Ireland included
 - D. King James I did not like Ireland
5. Which three crosses make up the Union Jack?
 - A. Cross of St George, Cross of St Andrew and Cross of St David
 - B. Cross of St George, Cross of St Andrew and Cross of St Patrick
 - C. Cross of St George, Cross of St Patrick and Cross of St David
 - D. Cross of St Andrew, Cross of St Patrick and Cross of St David
6. Why is Wales' red dragon not featured on the Union Jack?
 - A. Wales was historically a part of England
 - B. Wales did not want to be included
 - C. The red dragon was not a recognized symbol at the time
 - D. The designer forgot to include it
7. Is there a code of conduct surrounding the Union Jack?
 - A. Yes, there is a strict code of conduct
 - B. No, there is no code of conduct
 - C. There is a code of conduct, but it is not enforced
 - D. The text does not provide this information

8. Is the Union Jack symmetrical?
- A. Yes, it is perfectly symmetrical
 - B. No, it is not symmetrical
 - C. It is symmetrical, but only when viewed from a certain angle
 - D. The text does not provide this information

Exercise 7.

How much do you know about British symbols now? Follow the link and challenge yourself!



Unit SIX



THE BRITISH CHARACTER

- What do you know about the British character?
- What qualities are attributed to Brits in British films? What about the image of British people in American films?
- What stereotypes about the British have you heard of?

Exercise 1.

Sort out the qualities into positive and negative. Which of these do you think can be ascribed to the British? Which of them can be used to characterize the Ukrainians?

Admirable, rude, dishonest, charmless, law-abiding, modest, thoughtful, considerate, boastful, uninhibited, violent, pushy, self-contained, self-controlled, tolerant

Exercise 2.

Read the extract from the article authored by Theodore Dalrymple, a conservative English cultural critic and psychiatrist.

THE BRITISH CHARACTER: FROM SELF-RESTRAINT TO SELF-INDULGENCE

When my mother arrived in England as a refugee from Nazi Germany, shortly before the outbreak of World War II, she found the people admirable, though not without the defects that corresponded to their virtues. By the time she died, two-thirds of a century later, she found them rude, dishonest, and charmless. They did not seem to her, moreover, to have any virtues to compensate for their unpleasant qualities. I occasionally asked her to think of some, but she couldn't; and neither, frankly, could I.

What, exactly, were the qualities that my mother had so admired? Above all, there was the people's manner. The British seemed to her self-contained, self-controlled, law-abiding yet tolerant of others no matter how eccentric, and with a deeply ironic view of life that encouraged them to laugh at themselves and to appreciate their own unimportance in the scheme of things. If Horace Walpole was right—that the world is a comedy to those who think and a tragedy to those who feel—the English were the most thoughtful people in the world. They were polite and considerate, not pushy or boastful; the self-confident took care not to humiliate the shy or timid; and even the most accomplished was aware

that his achievements were a drop in the ocean of possibility, and might have been much greater if he had tried harder or been more talented.

Many remarked upon the gentleness of British behaviour in public. Violence and street robberies were rare. British pastimes were peaceful and reflective: gardening and the keeping of pigeons, for example. Vast sporting crowds would gather in such good order that sporting events resembled church meetings.

Newsreels of the time reinforce the point. The faces of people in sports crowds did not contort in hatred, snarling and screaming, but were peaceful and good-humoured. The British read with incredulity reports that, on the Continent, wire barriers, police baton charges, and tear gas were often necessary to control crowds. Incidents of crowd misbehaviour in Britain were so unusual that when one did happen, it caused a sensation.

The English must have been the only people in the world for whom a typical response to someone who accidentally stepped on one's toes was to apologize oneself. British behaviour when ill or injured was stoic. When they were ill, they usually apologized, "I'm sorry to bother you, Doctor."

Gradually the culture and character of British restraint have changed into the exact opposite. Extravagance of gesture, vehemence of expression, boastfulness, self-exposure, and absence of inhibition are what we tend to admire now—and the old modesty is scorned.

Certainly, many Britons under the age of 30 or even 40 now embrace a theory that desires, if not unleashed, will fester within and eventually manifest themselves in dangerous ways. To control oneself for the sake of the social order, let alone for dignity or decorum (a word that would either mean nothing to the British these days, or provoke peals of laughter), is thus both personally and socially harmful.

I have spoken with young British people who regularly drink themselves into oblivion, passing first through a prolonged phase of public nuisance. They believe that by doing so, they are getting rid of inhibitions that might otherwise do them psychological and even physical harm. The same belief seems universal among those who spend hours at soccer games screaming abuse and making threatening gestures (whose meaning many would put into practice, were those events not policed in military fashion).

Lack of self-control is just as character-forming as self-control: but it forms a different, and much worse and shallower, character. Further, once self-control becomes neither second nature nor a desired goal, but rather a vice to avoid at all costs, there is no plumbing the depths to which people will sink. The little town where I now live when in England transforms by night. By day, it is delightful; I live in a Queen Anne house that abuts a charming Elizabethan cottage near church grounds that look as if they materialized from an Anthony Trollope novel. By night, however, the average age of the person on the street drops from 60 to 20, with few older people venturing out. Charm and delight vanish. Not long ago, the neighborhood awoke to the sound of a young man nearly kicked to death by other young men, all of whom had spilled forth from

a pub at 2 am. The driver of a local car service, who does only prearranged pickups, tells me that it is now normal (in the statistical sense) for young women to emerge from the bars and try to entice him to drive them home by baring their breasts, even pushing them against his windows if for some reason he has to stop in town.

I laughed when hearing this, but in essence it is not funny. The young British find themselves hated, feared, and despised throughout Europe, wherever they gather to have what they call “a good time.” They turn entire Greek, Spanish, and Turkish resorts into Sodoms and Gomorrah. They cover sidewalks with vomit, rape one another, and indulge in casual drunken violence.

Two things are worth noting about this shift in national character: it is not the first such shift in British history; and the change is not entirely spontaneous or the result of impersonal social forces.

Before the English and British became known for self-restraint and an ironic detachment from life, they had a reputation for high emotionalism and an inability to control their passions. The German poet Heinrich Heine, among others, detested them as violent and vulgar. It was only during the reign of William IV—“Silly Billy”, the king before Victoria—that they transformed into something approaching the restrained people whom I encountered as a child and sometimes as a doctor. The main difference between the vulgar people whom Heine detested and the people loathed and feared throughout Europe (and beyond) today is that the earlier Britons often possessed talent and genius, and in some sense stood in the forefront of human endeavour; we cannot say that of the British now.

Dalrymple, T. (2008). The Quivering Upper Lip: The British Character: From Self-Restraint to Self-Indulgence. *City Journal, Autumn*. Retrieved from <https://www.city-journal.org/article/the-quivering-upper-lip>

Exercise 3.

Give extended answers to the questions below. Get ready for a group discussion.

1. What virtues did the British possess in the middle of the past century? What was their attitude to themselves and others?
2. What pastimes used to be popular with the British? How did they behave in the street? In a football match?
3. How have the British changed towards the end of the 20th century (their attitude to themselves and other people/ their behaviour in public places)?
4. What transformation can a quiet British street undergo at night?
5. How do young people from Britain behave abroad? Do foreigners approve of such behaviour?
6. How did the image of the British change through the centuries?

Exercise 4.

*Give definitions and proper translations to the following words.
Write a summary of the article above using the words below.*

self-restraint	
self-indulgence	
refugee	
outbreak	
virtue	
law-abiding	
pushy	
boastful	
to humiliate	
timid	
newsreel	
to snarl	
police baton	
stoic	
restraint	
vehemence	
boastfulness	
scorned	
unleashed	
fester	
decorum	
vice	
to venture out	
to encounter	
to loathe	
endeavour	

Exercise 5.

Make sure that you have learnt the given vocabulary. This QR code may assist you with this task.



Exercise 6.

Translate the sentences provided below.

- 1) Томас виглядав досить заможним чоловіком, тим самим руйнуючи образ типового біженця. Не всі розуміли, що він утік від бідності, а від війни.
- 2) Проблема Мері була в тому, що її хвалькуватість переходила всі межі і наші спільні друзі відмовлялися від зустрічі, якщо знали, що там буде вона.
- 3) Вона з таким запалом відповіла на питання екзаменатора, що він без роздумів поставив їй найвищий бал.
- 4) Новий закон спричинив спалах народного обурення, й уряд був змушений переглянути своє рішення.
- 5) Часом я дивуюся її стриманості і водночас захоплююся, як вона відважилася на такий сміливий крок, як переїзд та тотальну зміну кар'єри.
- 6) Президент пообіцяв докласти зусилля для укріплення оборонної здатності країни, а також виявити ймовірні недоліки.

Exercise 7.

Translate the following text into English.

Мій знайомий Пол приїхав до Британії ще перед початком Другої світової війни. Він був біженцем із нацистської Німеччини. Британці здалися йому чарівними людьми. Звісно, вони мали свої недоліки. Але ці недоліки компенсувалися їхніми чеснотами, такими як стриманість, толерантність, вихованість, уважність до інших та скромність. Британці поважали закон. Вони терпляче ставилися до інших людей, якими б дивакуватими ті не були. Жителям Великої Британії були притаманне глибоке почуття іронії, що давало їм змогу сміятися над собою. Британці були ввічливими та уважними до інших, а не хвалькуватими. Упевнені у собі люди не принижували сором'язливих та несміливих. Навіть дуже освічені розуміли, що їхні досягнення – це лише крапля у морі можливостей, і якщо докласти зусиль, то можна досягти набагато більшого.

Насильство та вуличний розбій були явищем нечастим. І хобі британці вибирали спокійні та мирні, такі як садівництво та розведення голубів. Величезні натовпи спортивних фанатів більш були схожі на церковні зібрання. Обличчя спортивних уболівальників не перекошувались від гніву та крику, натомість вони виражали миролюбство та доброзичливість. У те, що в інших країнах футболних фанатів стримують сльозоточивим газом, поліцейськими палицями та огорожами з дроту, британцям було важко повірити.

Поступово британський національний характер змінився на свою повну протилежність. Хвалькуватість, нестриманість у жестах та словах, відсутність контролю над собою замінили скромність і стриманість.

Скромність стала вартою зневаги, а стриманість шкідливою. Багато британців до 40 років висловлюють думку про те, що стримувати бажання шкідливо. Вміння керувати власними бажаннями заради власної гідності та зовнішньої пристойності (словосполучення «зовнішня пристойність» викличе лише сміх) – це справа минулого.

Молоді британці напиваються до забуття, але перед тим, як перестають розуміти, де вони і що з ними відбувається, вони порушують громадський порядок. Футбольні фанати викрикують нецензурні вислови і погрожують противникам жестами.

Втрата самоконтролю призводить до того, що формуються обмежені особистості. Стриманість – це вже не чеснота, а вада, якої треба уникати будь-якої ціною.

Вулиця, де я живу, вночі повністю змінюється. Зникає атмосфера чарівності англійських класичних романів. Люди похилого віку бояться вийти на вулицю. Із барів вивалюються потоком п'яні молодики. Молоді дівчата, що виходять із барів, часто роблять таксистам непристойні пропозиції.

Я сміявся над цим, але це не смішно. Коли англійська молодь за кордоном збирається, щоб «гарно провести час» вони залишають після себе бруднезні тротуари, поведуться агресивно і непристойно. За це британців ненавидять, бояться та зневажають у всій Європі.

Цей випадок зі зміною національного характеру не перший в історії Британії. Але якщо британські сучасники Гейне очолювали світову наукову і культурну думку, то зараз цього, на жаль, про жителів Сполученого Королівства сказати не можна.

Exercise 8.

Listening time. Follow the link and listen to the recording. Accomplish the tasks afterwards.



a) Listen to three people who have lived in England answering the question “Are English people *too* polite?” Do they answer *yes* or *no*? If *yes*, what do they think the English should do?

1. László, an English teacher from Hungary Yes/No _____
2. Paula, a businesswoman from Argentina Yes/No _____
3. Melik, a businessman from Argentina Yes/No _____
4. Renata, a student from Germany Yes/No _____

b) Listen again and answer the following questions.

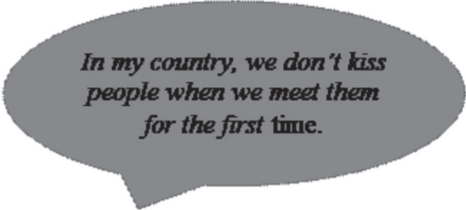
1. Why were László and his friends in London?
2. Did he and his friends think they were going to pass or fail? Why?
3. What happened in the end?
4. What do Latino people think when English people are polite?
5. How does Paula describe Latino people?
6. What does Melik think about the English people he has met in his job?
7. What kind of English people does he say aren't polite?
8. What happened to Renata when she was in London?
9. What did she say to the last person? Why?

c) Speaking task

Look at the five situations below. In groups, discuss ...

Do people do these things in your country?

Do you think it's good or bad manners to do these things, or doesn't it matter?



*In my country, we don't kiss
people when we meet them
for the first time.*

Greeting people

- kiss people on both cheeks when you meet them for the first time
- call older people by their first names
- use more formal language when speaking to an older person

In a restaurant

- let your children run around and be noisy
- be very affectionate to your partner
- talk on your mobile

Men and women – a man's role

- pay for a woman on the first date
- wait for a woman to go through the door first
- make sure a woman gets home safely at night

Driving

- always stop at a pedestrian crossing
- hoot at someone who's driving slowly
- drive with the window down and your music playing

Visiting people

- bring a present if you're invited to dinner at someone's house
- arrive more than ten minute late for a lunch or dinner
- smoke in a house where the owners don't smoke

Unit SEVEN



KEY FIGURES FROM BRITISH HISTORY

- What is the most famous British person, to your mind?
- What is the sphere British people are greatly successful in?
- Are there any renowned British people who excel in sport, music or cinematography? Who do you recall first?
- Who is in the picture above?

Exercise 1.

Study the text carefully and be ready to discuss it.

KEY FIGURES FROM BRITISH HISTORY

Some of the colourful characters that make up the history of Britain seem as if they've just jumped off the pages of a storybook. Making great strides in the worlds of culture, engineering, science and more, here are some of the key figures that have made their mark on Britain in years gone by.

QUEEN BOUDICA (AROUND 60 AD)

Boudica was the Queen of the Iceni, an ancient Brittonic tribe that lived in what we know now as East Anglia. When her husband died, Roman leaders brought their armies to seize Boudica's kingdom. Boudica responded by gathering her people to stage a rebellion; capturing the Roman settlement of Camulodunum (now known as Colchester) and burning the Roman capital, Londinium, to the ground. Boudica is remembered as a fierce warrior Queen that had the courage to face the might of Rome, and in 1902, a bronze statue of her in her chariot was placed on the Thames embankment in London.

KING HENRY VIII (1491–1547)

King Henry VIII is one of the most infamous characters in British history. Desperate for a male heir, Henry asked the Pope to annul his marriage to his first wife, Catherine of Aragon, who had failed to produce a son. When this was refused, Henry VIII broke with the Catholic Church and married Catherine's lady-in-

waiting, Anne Boleyn, starting the Protestant Church of England and beginning the English Reformation. Henry married three times before a son was born, and in total married six times. “*Divorced, Beheaded, Died, Divorced, Beheaded, Survived*” is a quick rhyme used to remember the fates of Henry’s wives.

QUEEN ELIZABETH I (1533–1603)

The daughter of Henry VIII and his second wife Anne Boleyn, Queen Elizabeth I ruled England for 44 years. She is considered by many as one of the greatest monarchs in English history, and the time of her reign is often referred to as *the Golden Age*. Inheriting a troubled kingdom, Elizabeth saw the country through religious unrest, expanded the influence of the empire overseas and supported the blossoming of theatre and culture. Her penchant for knowledge and interest in courtly and extravagant dress brought fashion and education to the fore. Refusing to marry despite pressure from Parliament, she became known as ‘*The Virgin Queen*’, and died at the age of 69, much beloved by her people.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE (BIRTH DATE UNKNOWN, BAPTIZED IN 1564–1616)

Often heralded as one of the world’s greatest writers, William Shakespeare’s plays are still celebrated and performed to this day. His impact upon the English language is unprecedented, and many modern words and phrases that are still commonly used were coined in his writing. The universal themes and insights into the human condition have allowed his works to transcend the time they were written, and are still relevant to an audience more than 400 years later. Some of his most famous works are *Romeo and Juliet*, *Hamlet*, and *Macbeth*.

ISAMBARD KINGDOM BRUNEL (1806 – 1859)

One of the most famous engineers that have ever lived, Isambard Kingdom Brunel was responsible for the design of ships, tunnels, railway lines and bridges, many of which you can still see today. His work allowed people to travel faster and trade more efficiently. Brunel designed the railway line between Bristol and London, and built a ship that only took 15 days to get from Liverpool to New York. The Clifton Suspension Bridge that crosses the River Avon was built from Brunel’s design, and is still operational to this day.

CHARLES DARWIN (1809–1882)

Charles Darwin was a naturalist, most famous for establishing the theory of evolution. His book, *On the Origin of Species*, made us rethink our place in the world by putting forward the idea that humans shared a common ancestor with apes. In 1831, Darwin embarked on a voyage aboard the “HMS Beagle”. On this trip, he amassed a great collection of natural specimens from all around the world and was able to witness first-hand the principles of zoology, botany and

geology. Gathering together all of the evidence he had seen during his travels, he came to believe that species survived through a process called natural selection. His views were illustrated in his book *On the Origin of Species*, which, despite the controversy it faced at the time, has become a cornerstone of evolutionary science.

QUEEN VICTORIA (1819–1901)

Queen Victoria is associated with a great age of the Industrial Revolution, economic progress and expansion of the empire. She ascended the throne at a modest age of 18 and became the second longest reigning monarch in British history, beaten only by her great-great-granddaughter, the defunct Queen Elizabeth II. In 1840 she married Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; when he died in 1861, she sank into a deep depression, and wore only black for the rest of her reign. Under Victoria's rule there were advances in science and technology, and Britain's empire expanded to encompass Canada, Australia, India and various countries in Africa and the South Pacific. Victoria became the Empress of India in 1877 and was hugely popular with her people, as she became a symbol of the empire and progress for the country.

EMMELINE PANKHURST (1858–1928)

Emmeline Pankhurst was a leading women's rights advocate who played a key role in the suffrage movement. In 1903, she created the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU), focused on securing women's right to vote. The group's members were the first to be dubbed suffragettes and the group gained notoriety throughout the country for its activities. Pankhurst was arrested for her demonstrations on many occasions throughout the years, and was subject to violent force-feeding by the government after going on hunger strikes. When the country went to war in 1914 Pankhurst encouraged women to support the war effort. Women's contributions during this time lead the British government to give them limited voting rights. Pankhurst did not live to see it, but on July 2 1928, Parliament finally gave women voting rights on a par with men's.

SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL (1874–1965)

As Prime Minister during WWII, Winston Churchill led the country to victory against Adolf Hitler and his forces. He was part of a minority that disagreed with the government's original policy of appeasement towards Hitler, voicing concern about the militarisation of the German army and demanding action to be taken. In 1940 he became Prime Minister, his speeches kept morale around the country high in the face of invasion. He led Britain through the Blitz and the Battle of Britain, meeting with soldiers and factory workers and visiting towns that had been damaged by bombs. In 1945, Nazi Germany was defeated, and Churchill's legacy still stands as Britain's greatest wartime leader.

DIANA, PRINCESS OF WALES (1961–1997)

Known as *the People's Princess*, Diana married the heir to the British throne, Prince Charles, in 1981. In many ways Diana encompassed the burgeoning age of celebrity, as she lived and died at the scrutiny of an increasingly intrusive media presence. Loved by the public for her down-to-earth attitude and the sense of accessibility she brought to the royal family, Diana was involved with dozens of charities. She was famous for her work in publicising the plight of people with AIDS, and championing the cause to end the use of landmines. The breakup of her marriage to Prince Charles in 1996 was highly publicised in the media. Diana died in a car crash whilst being chased by paparazzi at the age of 36. She is survived by her two sons, William and Harry.

The Language Gallery Blog. (n.d.). *Key Figures from British History*. Retrieved from <https://www.thelanguagegallery.com/blog/key-figures-from-british-history>

Exercise 2.

Match the given words and phrases with their Ukrainian equivalents.

1. to jump off	a) колісниця
2. stride	b) крок
3. to make a mark on	c) вплив
4. to seize	d) горезвісність, дурна слава
5. rebellion	e) процвітати
6. chariot	f) вистрибнути з
7. embankment	g) створити
8. lady-in-waiting	h) сповістити
9. beheaded	i) залишити слід на
10. to inherit	j) нечуваний
11. penchant	k) вирушити
12. courtly	l) основа
13. to herald	m) підійматися
14. impact	n) схильність
15. unprecedented	o) куртуазно
16. to coin	p) панувати, правити
17. to embark on	q) фрейліна
18. cornerstone	r) набережна
19. to ascend	s) на одному рівні з
20. to reign	t) бойовий дух
21. to encompass	u) успадкувати
22. notoriety	v) скрутне становище

23. force-feeding	w) спадкоємець
24. on a par with	x) повстання
25. morale	y) обезголовлений
26. heir	z) пережити на
27. to burgeon	aa) захопити
28. plight	ab) охоплювати
29. to survive by	ac) годування силоміць

Exercise 3.

Mark the following sentences as TRUE or FALSE. Correct the false statements.

- 1) Boudica was believed to be a ferocious ruler.
- 2) King Henry VIII was a very caring and loving husband.
- 3) Queen Elizabeth I was fairly indifferent to art.
- 4) William Shakespeare's masterpieces are relevant even over 400 years later because his works provide versatile themes.
- 5) Isambard Kingdom Brunel is one of the most renowned chemists, who created a significant remedy.
- 6) Charles Darwin spent the major part of his life travelling with the purpose of exploring new lands.
- 7) Queen Victoria had been on the throne for the longest time in the UK history.
- 8) Emmeline Pankhurst was a suffragette who was fighting for women's right to vote.
- 9) Sir Winston Churchill is remembered as the person who led the country to victory against Nazi Germany.
- 10) Diana fought against a serious disease and that is why she helped a lot of people with AIDS.

Exercise 4.

Translate the sentences below employing the vocabulary from the text.

- 1) Вона стала імператрицею Індії і була дуже відома серед населення, адже за роки її правління країна процвітала та моральний дух людей зростав.
- 2) Він розпочав свою дослідницьку мандрівку в 1912 році та зібрав велику колекцію важливих зразків для своєї наукової роботи, результати якої залишили слід у історії людства.
- 3) Бронзова статуя її колісниці розташована на набережній у Лондоні.
- 4) Вона залишила після себе двох синів, які продовжують справу її життя: благодійність та допомогу людям у скрутному становищі.
- 5) Дії цього горезвісного правителя призвели до народного повстання, і цей монумент ще довгий час нагадуватиме людям, які важкі часи вони прожили.

Exercise 5.

Make up 5 sentences in Ukrainian and suggest translating them to your groupmates. Remember to use the words from Exercise 3.

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____

Exercise 6.

What do you know about Queen Elizabeth II? What was she famous for? Where can we learn more about Her Majesty?

Exercise 7.

Watch the video to find out how she became Britain's longest-reigning monarch.



Exercise 8.

Search the Internet and find out about the most powerful contemporary people in the UK. You may choose any field (music, art, education etc.). Provide a short oral account of their contributions.

Exercise 9.

Make sure that you have learnt the given vocabulary. This QR code will help you with it.



Unit EIGHT



MASS MEDIA IN THE UK

- What types of mass media can you enumerate?
- What associations do you have when you hear the phrase “UK mass media”? What have you heard of it?
- Are you into reading any British newspapers or watching any programmes produced in the UK?
- Are you into Ukrainian mass media? What types of mass media do you prefer?

Exercise 1.

Before reading the text, follow the link and make sure you know the words. Thereafter, study the text and do all the assignments following it.



MASS MEDIA IN GREAT BRITAIN

The media play a central role in Britain’s daily life, informing and educating, questioning and challenging, and, of course, entertaining. In recent years the availability of more radio frequencies, together with satellite, cable and microwave transmissions, has already made a greater number of local, national and international services possible. The transition from analogue to digital transmission technology is now expanding this capacity enormously. The Internet is providing, increasingly, an additional medium for information, entertainment and communication.

TELEVISION AND RADIO

Broadcasting in Britain has traditionally been based on the principle that it is a public service accountable to people. While retaining the essential public service element, it now also embraces the principles of competition and choice:

- the BBC (British Broadcasting Corporation), which broadcasts television and radio programmes;
- the ITC (Independent Television Commission), which licenses and regulates commercial television services, including cable and satellite services.
- the Radio Authority, which licenses and regulates commercial radio services, including cable and satellite.

The three bodies follow broad requirements and objectives defined and endorsed by Parliament, but are otherwise independent in their daily conduct of business.

Television viewing is by far Britain's most popular leisure pastime: over 97 per cent of households have at least one TV set. British television productions are sold worldwide.

BBC

The BBC provides two complementary national terrestrial television networks: BBC 1 and BBC 2, which transmit 24 hours a day. It also provides a range of digital channels, including BBC News 24 and BBC Choice. BBC Network Radio serves an audience of 29 million listeners each week, transmitting 24 hours a day on its five national networks. BBC has 39 local radio stations serving England and the Channel Islands, and regional and community radio services in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. BBC World Service broadcasts by radio in English and 42 other languages worldwide. It has a global weekly audience of at least 140 million listeners. BBC Worldwide Television is responsible for the BBC's commercial television activity. It is one of Europe's largest exporters of television programmes. It also runs an advertiser-funded, 24-hour international news and information channel; and an entertainment and drama channel broadcast to subscribers in continental Europe and Africa.

The BBC's domestic services are financed predominantly from the sale of annual television licences; there are no paid advertisements. BBC World Service radio is funded by a government grant, while BBC Worldwide Television is self-financing.

INDEPENDENT TELEVISION

The ITC licenses and regulates three commercial television services, Channel 3 and Channel 4 (in Wales the corresponding service is S4C), which complement each other, and Channel 5, all financed by advertising and sponsorship. Channel 3 programmes are supplied by 15 regionally based licensees and an additional licensee providing a national breakfast-time service. Licences for Channels 3 and 5 are awarded for a ten-year period by competitive tender to the highest bidder who has passed a quality threshold.

INDEPENDENT RADIO

Independent radio programme companies operate under licence to the Radio Authority and are financed mainly by advertising revenue. There are three independent national services: Classic FM, broadcasting mainly classical music; Virgin 1215, playing broad-based rock music; and Talk Radio UK, speech-based service. About 200 independent local radio services are also in operation. Stations supply local news and information, sport, music and other entertainment, education and consumer advice.

TELETEXT, CABLE AND SATELLITE SERVICES

The BBC and independent television both operate a Teletext service, under which information is displayed as “pages” of text and graphics on receivers equipped with the necessary decoders.

Cable services are delivered through underground cables and are paid for subscription. Cable franchises have been granted covering areas comprising 83% of all homes and nearly all urban areas in Britain. In mid-1999 there were about 12.1 million homes able to receive such services, and 3 million subscribing homes. Digital technology is being introduced which will support up to 500 television channels. Cable also has the capacity for computer-based interactive services, such as home shopping and email.

Many British-based satellite television channels have been set up to supply programmes to cable operators and viewers with satellite dishes. Some offer general entertainment, while others concentrate on specific areas of interest, such as sport, music, children’s programmes and feature films. The largest satellite programmer is BSkyB (British Sky Broadcasting), which, with around 7 million subscribers, dominates paid-for television in Britain. It launched its digital satellite service in 1998, carrying more than 140 channels.

Satellite television and cable services are funded mainly by subscription income.

THE PRESS

National newspapers have an average total circulation of over 13 million on weekdays and about 14 million on Sundays, although the total readership is considerably greater. There are 10 national morning daily papers and 10 national Sundays, five “qualities”, two “mid-markets” and three “populars”. There are about 1,350 regional and local newspapers, and over 7,000 periodical publications.

There is no state control or censorship of the newspaper and periodical press, which caters for a range of political views, interests and levels of education. Where they express pronounced views and show obvious political leanings in their editorial comments, these may derive from proprietorial and other non-party influences.

A non-statutory Press Complaints Commission deals with complaints by members of the public about the content and conduct of newspapers and magazines, and advises editors and journalists. In 1995, the Government rejected proposals for statutory regulation of the press and for legislation to give protection to privacy. Instead, it endorsed self-regulation under the Commission and recommended tougher measures to make self-regulation more effective.

Working practices throughout the newspaper industry have become more efficient with the widespread use of advanced computer-based technology. Publishers have been able to reduce production costs by using computer systems for editing and production processes.

Study Moose. (2016, July 20). *Mass Media in Great Britain*. Retrieved from <http://studymoose.com/mass-media-in-great-britain-essay>

Exercise 2.

Match the words and phrases with their Ukrainian equivalents. Then create sentences using the vocabulary.

1. radio frequencies	a) ліцензувати
2. microwave transmission	b) схвалювати
3. accountable to	c) переважно
4. to retain	d) радіочастоти
5. to embrace	e) додатковий
6. to license	f) прибуток
7. to endorse	g) відповідальний перед
8. complementary	h) включати в себе
9. domestic services	i) мікрохвильова передача
10. predominantly	j) власницький
11. bidder	k) побутові послуги
12. threshold	l) здатність
13. revenue	m) виникати з
14. capacity	n) утримувати
15. to comprise	o) охоплювати
16. to supply	p) нестатутний
17. to derive from	q) учасник торгів
18. proprietorial	r) постачати
19. non-statutory	s) поріг, межа

Exercise 3.

Choose the best variant.

- 1) The President should be _____ to the public who elected him or her.
a) accountable b) proprietorial c) entertaining
- 2) The Pacific Rim _____ countries bordering the Pacific, including the US, Canada, Japan, China, and the Koreans.
a) derives from b) comprises c) granted
3. He runs his own business of _____ that includes minor repairs, cleaning and even waste disposal.
a) informational b) domestic c) advertising
 technology services
4. The room's sitting _____ is 40 chairs.
a) capacity b) ability c) threshold
5. The proposal was _____ by the majority of our colleagues and we immediately started working on our new project.
a) comprised b) advised c) endorsed
6. Although he _____ speaks Spanish, he can also switch to English anytime.
a) complementary b) predominantly c) mutually
7. We missed the last bus, so we had to _____ the fact of wasting money on the taxi.
a) supply b) deny c) embrace
8. Mistakes and shortfalls always _____ lack of practice.
a) derive from b) retain c) follow
9. The company _____ comes from ticket sales.
a) revenue b) capacity c) licence
10. He is believed to be a very jealous and at the same time cruel man: he always holds his wife's hand in a _____ way.
a) charming b) weird c) proprietorial

Exercise 4.

Translate this extract into Ukrainian.

Independent radio programme companies operate under licence to the Radio Authority and are financed mainly by advertising revenue. There are three independent national services: Classic FM, broadcasting mainly classical music; Virgin 1215, playing broad-based rock music; and Talk Radio UK, speech-based service. About 200 independent local radio services are also in

operation. Stations supply local news and information, sport, music and other entertainment, education and consumer advice.

Exercise 5.

Answer the questions and expand this list.

- 1) What principle does British broadcasting follow?
- 2) What does the BBC comprise?
- 3) Are there paid advertisements?
- 4) What is distinctive about licences for Channels 3 and 5?
- 5) Is advertising revenue significant for independent radio programme companies? Why?
- 6) What do British radio stations supply?
- 7) What types of British newspapers are you aware of? What is special about them?
- 8) Does the government have control over the press?
- 9) _____
- 10) _____
- 11) _____
- 12) _____
- 13) _____

Exercise 6.

Prepare a presentation about the UK mass media. Use the information you have learnt in this unit as well as the facts found on the Internet.

Unit NINE



EDUCATION IN THE UK

- Have you ever had thoughts of studying in the UK?
- What have you heard of British education?
- What British universities are widely known? Why?

Exercise 1.

Before reading the text, follow the link and learn the words. Thereafter, read the text and do all the assignments following it.



THE BRITISH EDUCATION SYSTEM

In many ways, the structures and system of education in the UK are similar to education systems in other countries, notably in Europe. However, there are some aspects of education in the UK, in particular the status of **private schools** and of universities, that set the UK apart from other countries in Europe.

Education in the UK is compulsory from age 5 to age 18 and is largely provided through the state education system. However, unlike in some other countries, the **state school** system in the UK is not unitary. Most schools are fully “public” in the sense that they are directly or indirectly financed by the state, through local education authorities, academies or direct funding, but others are administered by churches and religious organisations, through the system of **faith schools**. In other words, many schools that are run by the Church of England or other religious bodies and would be considered private or private but “grant-aided” (partly financed by the state) in other parts of Europe, are in the UK an integral part of the state education system. Education in state **primary** and **secondary schools** is free of charge, though some charges may be made for “optional extras”.

STATE SCHOOLS

State schools account for about 93% of pupils enrolled in the primary and secondary school system. In the state school system, schools at primary level (up to age 11) are known as **primary schools** and **junior schools**, and schools in the secondary sector are generally known as **comprehensive schools**, **high schools** and **academies**. There are also still 242 selective entry grammar schools in the public education system in England and Northern Ireland. In the past there were many more grammar schools, but since the 1970s most former **grammar schools** have become “comprehensive schools”, while over 100 former state grammar schools have become independent.

Although secondary education in the UK is compulsory up to the age of 18, access to some state secondary schools, notably specialised academies, and grammar schools, is by selective entrance – in some cases for all applicants, in other cases for a certain percentage of any intake (generally between 10% and 35%).

Almost all pupils in state schools are day pupils, as there are just 40 state **boarding schools** in the whole of England, and most of these are selective.

The state education system in Scotland is slightly different to the system in England, particularly at secondary level.

Governance: schools in the UK are run by a board of governors, who have full responsibility for running the school and recruiting staff. A board of governors is made up of representatives of the trust or local or religious authority overseeing the school, plus members of the local community, teachers and parents.

Teachers: staff are recruited and appointed by the board of governors. To be recruited into the state education system, teachers must be suitably qualified, which means having a BEd degree, or else a degree and a recognised teaching qualification that gives QTS, or Qualified Teacher Status. Qualified teachers from other countries can apply to have their teaching qualification recognised for QTS.

INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS

Most of the pupils not enrolled in state schools are enrolled in private schools, also known as independent schools or fee-paying schools, where parents have to pay. Independent schools account for 7% of pupils overall, but for 18% of pupils at secondary level. Being unsubsidized by the state (unlike the large majority of private schools in other parts of Europe, apart from Italy), private schools are not cheap, and in 2019 the average annual fee for private education in a day school was £14,290 and in a boarding school was £35,800, meaning that private education is unaffordable for most parents.

Independent schools operate at all stages from nursery school up to secondary or high school level, where many of the more prestigious and expensive independent schools are known paradoxically as “public schools”.

Parents who send their children to **independent schools** tend to do so because class sizes are generally smaller, and many fee-paying schools offer boarding facilities, which are very rare in state schools. Most also offer some bursaries or scholarships.

The structure of private education in England is different from the structure in the state sector and is divided into pre-preps taking children up to age 7, **preparatory or “prep” schools**, taking pupils up to the age of 13, and senior schools, some of which are known as “public schools”, which take pupils from age 13 upwards. Many private schools now have junior and senior departments, and classes from Kindergarten through to Year 13 (twelfth grade), also known as “upper sixth”.

Governance: Many independent schools operate as charitable trusts, some as private enterprises. They are governed in the same way as schools in the state sector, by a board of governors which is responsible for the effective running of the school, its financial viability, and its compliance with the Education Regulations (2014).

As private establishments, independent schools do not have to follow teacher recruitment rules that apply to the state sector, and may recruit staff without QTS. However, with survival for many depending on the quality of their teaching, teachers applying for work in the independent sector without QTS need to demonstrate their skills and experience.

UNIVERSITIES AND HIGHER EDUCATION

The university system in the UK differs from university systems in the rest of Europe. Furthermore, the university system in Scotland is not the same as the university system in England. Throughout Europe, except in England and Wales, most universities are an integral part of the state education system, and annual fees vary from zero to a few thousand euros.

In England and Wales, universities are autonomous institutions, with a variety of different statutes. They receive substantial funding from the government, which monitors the quality of teaching and research and authorises the degrees they can award, but this funding does not at all cover their operating costs. Consequently, English and Welsh universities charge high tuition fees which, while less than the fees charged by some universities in the USA (which can be over €60,000 per year for an undergraduate course), are considerably higher than tuition fees in other parts of Europe.

In 2019 the average annual fee for enrolment in undergraduate courses in universities in England or Wales was around €9000, with actual costs varying from university to university and from course to course. By comparison, undergraduate tuition fees in the rest of Europe are considerably lower, varying between zero (in Germany, Austria, Denmark and a dozen other countries) and a maximum of €5000 in most other countries.

The university system in Scotland is more similar to the systems in place in continental Europe, Scottish universities being autonomous institutions within

the state education system. There are no tuition fees for undergraduate students from the UK or the European Union.

Expatica. (n.d.). *Education in the United Kingdom*. Retrieved from <https://about-britain.com/institutions/uk-education-system.htm>

Exercise 2.

Match the vocabulary units with their definitions. Suggest and write down their Ukrainian equivalents.

1) notable		a) based on or characterized by unity
2) to set apart		b) an amount of money given to a person by an organization, such as a university, to pay for them to study
3) compulsory		c) the right to enter a place, use something, see someone etc.
4) unitary		d) used to refer to people who pay for something rather than getting it for free
5) to enroll		e) important and deserving attention
6) access to		f) too expensive for people to be able to buy or pay for
7) selective entrance		g) the number of people that are accepted at a particular time by an organization, especially a college or university
8) applicant		h) to choose someone officially for a job or responsibility
9) intake		i) to be likely to behave in a particular way or have a particular characteristic
10) to recruit		j) to show someone or something to be different or special
11) to appoint		k) private schools for children aged three or four
12) fee-paying		l) the process of starting or creating something, for example, an organization
13) unaffordable		m) as a result
14) to tend to		n) a procedure of enrolling in a college, university, taking some exams

15) bursary		o) that must be done; necessary by law or a rule
16) pre-prep		p) to put yourself or someone else onto the official list of members of a course, college, or group
17) upward		q) money that a student pays to a university for their teaching
18) charitable trust		r) someone who formally asked for a job, university place etc.
19) establishment		s) moving towards a higher position, level, or value
20) consequently		t) to persuade someone to work for a company or become a new member of an organization, especially the army
21) tuition fees		u) a legal arrangement to control money or property for a person or an organization that provides money for a particular charity

Exercise 3.

You could have noticed that some terms in the text were highlighted. Provide their definitions. Mention what ages correspond to each one. You are allowed to use the Internet.

private schools
state schools
faith schools
state schools
primary schools
secondary schools
comprehensive schools
grammar schools
boarding schools
independent schools
preparatory or «prep» schools

Exercise 4.

Choose the correct option. Justify your choice.

- 1) Education in the UK is _____.
a) independent b) compulsory c) comprehensive
- 2) Since the 1970s most former _____ have become comprehensive schools.
a) grammar schools b) boarding schools c) faith schools
- 3) In Scotland, the state education system is _____.
a) the same b) private c) slightly different
- 4) State schools in the UK are run by a board of _____.
a) presidents b) governors c) council of schools
- 5) Children of age from _____ years old attend pre-preps.
a) 5 to 7 b) 3 to 5 c) 3 to 4
- 6) The average _____ in England and Wales is around €9000.
a) annual fee b) annual bursary c) annual wage
- 7) Year 13 (twelfth grade) is also known as “_____”.
a) middle sixth b) upper sixth c) upper twelfth
- 8) Scottish universities are _____ within the state education system.
a) autonomous institutions b) governmental institutions c) independent institutions

Exercise 5.

Compare the British and Ukrainian systems of education. Feel free to consult the Internet. Draw up a chart with the advantages and disadvantages that you have identified. Express your opinion whether you would like to study in the UK or not. Why? Provide your reasons.

Unit TEN



THE POLITICAL SYSTEM OF THE UK

- What is the name of the political system in the UK?
- Who is the head of state in the UK?
- Who is the current Prime Minister of the UK?
- Which two main political parties dominate British politics?
- Who are depicted in the photo above?

Exercise 1.

Firstly, check your understanding of the words which you are to encounter in the text. Then read the text to find out what the key features of the British political system are.



UK POLITICS

Politics in the UK can seem confusing at first glance. Although there is the British Government that holds centralized executive power, there are also devolved governments in the constituent nations of Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. They determine policy in many areas including healthcare, education, and transport.

The UK is a constitutional monarchy, similar to countries such as Spain, the Netherlands, Japan, and the United Arab Emirates. This means that a monarch acts as Head of State. Since the passing of Queen Elizabeth II on 8 September 2022, the current monarch is King Charles III. The UK is a parliamentary democracy where the elected British Government, the head of which is the Prime Minister, holds executive power.

Two chambers exercise legislative power: the lower chamber – the House of Commons – made up of 650 elected **regional Members of Parliament (MPs)**; and the upper chamber – the House of Lords – made up of a mixture of appointed and hereditary peers. Unlike with elected MPs, the number of members in the House of Lords is not fixed. Currently there around **800 members** from across the parties, as well as non-affiliated members.

Although the British Government has central power, a certain amount of political power has been devolved to the regional governments in Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. Northern Ireland has had its own devolved assembly since 1972. Both Scotland and Wales established their own devolved parliaments in 1999.

There are currently *11 political parties* with seats in the House of Commons, the most important being the Conservative Party and the Labour Party.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY

Also known as the Tory Party, the Conservative Party was founded in 1834. It has been one of the dominant forces in British politics since the 19th century. The party has been in power since 2010 and currently holds 363 parliamentary seats in Westminster. The Conservatives won the UK's most recent General Election in December 2019, winning 365 parliamentary seats (and 43.6% of the vote). This was the biggest election victory since Tony Blair's Labour Party win in 2001 and the biggest Conservative win since Margaret Thatcher triumphed in 1987.

The party has historically been similar in ideology to conservative parties in many other countries. Since the late 1970s, it has favoured small government and liberal free-market economic policies. Traditionally socially conservative, in recent years it has become more socially liberal in certain areas such as LGBT rights, legalizing same-sex marriage in 2014. There are some tensions within the party between socially liberal and socially conservative elements. Additionally, there are ongoing divisions over Europe and Brexit.

The party primarily holds support among middle-class voters, especially in rural and suburban areas. However, its 2019 election victory was notable for its success among traditionally Labour-supporting working-class voters in northern England.

The current leader of the Conservative Party is the Prime Minister, Rishi Sunak.

LABOUR PARTY

The Labour Party is the current Official Opposition party in the UK with 198 seats in Parliament. It has had five periods in power since 1923, the most recent being 1997–2010. The party was founded in 1900 out of a coalition between trade unionists and socialists.

Until the 1980s, Labour's ideology was along traditional democratic socialist lines. Its periods in power were characterized by Keynesian economics, high taxation, and a strong publicly owned welfare state. Since the mid-1980s it has become more centrist, culminating in the rebranding of the party as New Labour and the embracing of Third Way politics in the 1990s. Under Jeremy Corbyn, the party returned to a more traditional socialist approach between 2015 and 2020. In the 2019 election, the party won 202 seats and 32.1% of the vote. Keir Starmer, leader since April 2020, has attempted to shift the party back towards the centre ground.

Labour has traditionally been more socially progressive in areas such as worker rights, LGBT rights, gender equality, and immigration policies. It has also been mostly pro-Europe, with the majority of its MPs voting against Brexit. Traditionally it has held support among working-class and socially liberal voters, although its working-class base has diminished recently. The party's performance in the 2019 election was its worst since 1935.

THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM IN THE UK

The UK uses different electoral systems for different types of elections. For general elections, where MPs representing 650 regional constituencies across the UK are elected to the House of Commons, the first-past-the-post (FPTP) system is used. Each party can put one candidate forward in each constituency (independents can also stand).

The party with the most winning candidates forms a majority government if they win over 50% of the seats; otherwise, they can form a coalition government with other parties to take them over 50% or form a minority government. The leader of the winning party becomes Prime Minister and appoints a Cabinet of Ministers to head the different government departments (health, education, defense, etc.). There are currently 23 ministerial departments and 20 non-ministerial departments.

General elections in the UK take place every five years, although the British government can call an early election if they get a two-thirds majority vote on doing so in the House of Commons.

In addition to UK general elections, there are:

Scottish and Welsh parliamentary elections, held every five years, where voters choose MPs using the Additional Member System (AMS) form of proportional representation.

Northern Ireland Assembly elections, held every five years, where voters elect assembly members using the Single Transferable Vote (STV) form of proportional representation.

Local elections, held every four years, where voters elect local councillors. England and Wales use the FPTP system, while Scotland and Northern Ireland use STV.

Mayoral elections, held in London and some parts of England, where voters elect a local mayor using the Supplementary Vote system.

VOTING IN THE UK

The legal voting age in the UK is 18, apart from in Scottish and Welsh parliamentary elections, where it is 16. For the UK general election, you must also be a British, Irish, or Commonwealth citizen and have a registered UK address (or be a British citizen living abroad who has been registered to vote in the UK in the last 15 years).

Other UK residents, such as EU citizens or foreigners with a right to reside in the UK, can vote in local elections and Scottish elections. Prisoners and anyone found guilty of electoral fraud in the last five years cannot vote.

THE POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE UK

The Parliament of Great Britain formed in 1707 following the Acts of the Union, which brought together the three countries of Great Britain – England, Scotland, and Wales. Following the British colonization of Ireland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland formed in 1801. Britain ceded control of Southern Ireland (the Republic of Ireland) in 1922 and the UK became the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which remains its full title today.

Since its creation, the UK has had a functioning democracy. Only two parties formed governments until 1923 – the Conservatives and the Liberals (who were the Whigs until the mid-19th century). Since 1923, only the Conservatives and Labour have been in power. Universal suffrage was adopted in 1918 for men and 1928 for women.

Other than devolution in Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, the key events that have impacted the UK's political system since World War II have been:

- the development of the modern welfare state, including the NHS (National Health Service), in the years immediately following 1945 (this gave the government a far greater role in areas such as healthcare, education, and social security);
- decolonization and the decline of the British Empire after 1945 (the UK had established colonial rule in many overseas countries during the 18th, 19th, and early 20th centuries; by the 1970s, most of these countries had won independence; over 50 of these countries are today members of the Commonwealth of Nations);
- joining the European Communities (now the European Union) in 1973 and subsequently voting to leave in the 2016 Brexit referendum vote.

Buswell, G. (2023, July 17). *The British Government: A Guide. Expatica*. Retrieved from <https://www.expatica.com/uk/living/gov-law-admin/british-government-103179/>

Exercise 2.

Test yourself. Answer the questions after reading the text.

1. What is the political system in the UK?

2. How does the constitutional monarchy work in the UK?

3. Which two chambers exercise legislative power in the UK? Who are they composed of?

4. What is devolution? Which regions of the UK have their own devolved governments?

5. When was the Conservative Party founded? What is its ideology?

6. Who currently leads the Conservative Party?

7. When was the Labour Party founded? What is its ideology?

8. Who is the current leader of the Labour Party?

9. What electoral systems are used in different types of elections in the UK?

10. What are the requirements for voting in a UK general election?

Exercise 3.

How many political parties are there in the UK? Your task is to find out the names of all the parties. Choose one to present it briefly in class.

Exercise 4.

What new vocabulary have you learnt? List them in the box below.

Exercise 5.

Match the vocabulary units with their definitions. Find and write down their Ukrainian equivalents. Check their proper pronunciation.

Active Vocabulary	Transcription	Definition
executive power		a. not officially attached or connected to a particular group or organization
to devolve		b. the final result or climax of a process or series of events
chamber		c. members of the House of Lords in the UK who inherit their title rather than being appointed
legislative		d. continuing disagreements or conflicts within a group or society
appointed		e. Holding moderate political views, not strongly aligned with either the left or right
hereditary peers		f. chosen or designated for a position or duty
non-affiliated		g. to transfer power or responsibility from a higher level of government to a lower one, or from a central organization to local ones
to establish		h. the meeting place of a legislative or judicial body
to hold parliamentary seats		i. economic policies that promote minimal government intervention and allow market forces to determine prices and production
to triumph		j. to set up or create something, such as an institution or system
to favour		k. favouring individual freedom and social progress, often associated with political views on the left
free-market policies		l. to support or prefer one option over another
liberal		m. the authority to enforce laws and make decisions in a government or organization
ongoing divisions		n. the levying of taxes on income, goods, or services by a government

a coalition		o. relating to the making of laws by a legislative body
taxation		p. an alliance between different groups or parties, usually formed for a specific purpose
centrist		q. to have positions as members of parliament
culmination		r. relating to government ministers or their work and responsibilities
the first-past-the-post		s. a voting system where the candidate with the most votes in a constituency wins the election
ministerial		t. to achieve victory or success after a difficult struggle
councillor		u. a gradual decrease or deterioration in quality, quantity, or value
to reside		v. the health, happiness, and well-being of individuals or society as a whole
guilty		w. happening or coming after something else in time or order
to cede control		x. the complete name or designation given to a person, book, or other thing
full title		y. to give up power or authority over something
welfare		z. a member of a group that makes decisions for a town or city
decline		aa. to live in a particular place
subsequent		bb. responsible for doing something wrong or illegal

Exercise 6.

Follow the link and watch a video where the speaker explains how the British political system works. Answer the question.



- What are the different types of government mentioned in the video?

- How does a constitutional monarchy work in the UK?

- What is the role of the executive branch of the Government?

- What is the difference between the House of Commons and the House of Lords?

- How many departments is the UK Government divided into?

Exercise 7.

Are these statements True or False? Correct the false ones.

1. In a democracy, one person has total power.
2. In a monarchy, the king or queen inherits power.
3. In an oligarchy, power is in the hands of wealthy citizens.
4. In the UK, the monarch has real power.
5. Magna Carta and the Bill of Rights gave more power to the monarch.
6. The Queen has no political rights.
7. The Queen represents the UK around the world.
8. The Queen can refuse to give Royal Assent to a bill.
9. The executive branch of the Government is made up of the Prime Minister and Parliament.
10. The House of Lords is made up of elected members of Parliament.

Exercise 8.

What do you know about the Ukrainian political system? Compare it with the British one and discuss the questions below with your partner.

- What is the name of the political system in Ukraine?
- Who is the head of state in Ukraine?
- How often are presidential elections held in Ukraine?
- Which branch of government makes laws in Ukraine?
- What is the name of the parliament in Ukraine?

Unit ELEVEN



BRITISH HOLIDAYS

- What is the most popular British holiday?
- Where have you heard about it?
- Do Ukrainians tend to adopt any British traditions or styles of celebration?
- Would you like to find yourself in the UK at Christmastime? Why?

Exercise 1.

Before reading the text, learn the new words. The QR-code will help you to reach online cards. After that read the text and be ready to discuss it.



NINE THINGS YOU MIGHT NOT KNOW ABOUT BANK HOLIDAYS

Everyone loves a long weekend. An extra 24 hours to switch off, watch three-part specials on the telly, supervise a slow roast or, if you're lucky, a barbecue whilst hiding under a golf umbrella.

But who invented these extra days off? Why are they called bank holidays? And why are there not one, but two, in May? Read on for some surprising facts.

1. *The August bank holiday wasn't always late*

This August bank holiday was initially introduced as a way to give us all a chance to make the most of the summer. But it didn't always fall on the last Monday of the month. Up until 1971 it always took place on the first Monday of August. It was eventually moved as it clashed with the traditional two-week shutdown that many companies went through in the summer.

2. *We used to have 33 of them*

Up until 1834 there were 33 public holidays in the U.K., consisting of saint's days and religious festivals. But some spoilsport considered this to be excessive, so in 1834 the number was reduced to just four.

3. Yes, we have a banker to thank for them

It was liberal politician and banker Sir John Lubbock who authored the Bank Holidays Act of 1871, which made these four public holidays official.

4. They used to be called St Lubbock's Days

For a while some called the first bank holidays "St Lubbock's Days" after the banker Sir John Lubbock. Funnily enough, that didn't stick. It was rumoured that Sir John Lubbock was so keen on cricket he chose the bank holiday dates to fall on the days when village matches were played in his home county! Whether the story is true or not, the masses were ecstatic about the holidays.

5. The place in the world with the most public holidays

The country with the highest number of public holidays is India, with a whopping 21 days! In comparison, England and Wales only have eight public holidays in total: New Year, Good Friday, Easter Monday, May Day, late May bank holiday, August bank holiday, Christmas Day and Boxing Day.

6. We almost have the least amount of public holidays in the world

The only country with fewer public holidays than the UK is Mexico, coming in with just seven days.

7. The May Day bank holiday was almost moved to October

In 2011 Parliament debated replacing the May Day bank holiday with a different holiday in October. This would have spread out the bank holidays a bit more evenly throughout the year. These plans were scrapped.

8. There is a second bank holiday in May originally because of Whit Monday

The second bank holiday in the month of May exists because it used to be held on the day off in the Christian calendar after Whit Sunday, or Pentecost. Whit Sunday always falls seven Sundays past Easter Sunday. Since 1971, however, this bank holiday has always been held on the last Monday of the month.

9. The second May bank holiday wasn't officially named

When the second bank holiday in May was moved to the last Monday in May back in 1971, it was never given an official name. Unlike the May Day bank holiday, or the August bank holiday, this holiday tends to either be called the Spring bank holiday or the Late May bank holiday. Whatever you call it, it's a good opportunity to loosen up.

BBC. *Nine things you might not know about bank holidays*. Retrieved from <https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/articles/3Wx39r1Ppmyl90z8vxjDgYh/nine-things-you-might-not-know-about-bank-holidays>

Exercise 2.

Match the words and phrases with their definitions before reading the text. Learn the vocabulary and use them in sentences.

1. telly	a) to be in charge of
2. to supervise	b) to not coincide, to not match with
3. to switch off	c) television (British, informal)
4. whilst	d) a day without any work
5. bank holiday	e) to move, direct, or develop one's course in a particular direction
6. to clash	f) someone who spoils other people's fun
7. to make the most of	g) ruined intentions
8. spoilsport	h) to unwind
9. ecstatic	i) legal holiday
10. whopping	j) to take full advantage
11. scrapped plans	k) while
12. day off	l) very happy or excited; feeling or showing ecstasy
13. to tend to	m) extremely large

Exercise 3.

Find as many synonyms of the word "holiday" as possible. Use a dictionary to accomplish this task.

Exercise 4.

Which of the information below is TRUE / FALSE / NOT MENTIONED? Correct the false statements.

- 1) There used to be 35 bank holidays in the UK, comprising saint's days and musical festivals.

- 2) The phrase “bank holiday” derives from the word “riverbank”.
- 3) The banker Sir John Lubbock was fond of cricket.
- 4) There were a lot of demonstrations against the replacement of May Day.
- 5) The UK has the highest number of public holidays in the world.

Exercise 5.

Think of the main holidays in Ukraine. Which of them are major and which are minor? What’s your favourite? Why? What national customs do you follow? Prepare a presentation.

Exercise 6.

What do you know about Christmas in the UK? Read the facts about this magic time of the year and fill in the gaps with sentences A-E.

- A. It’s delicious and the smell alone will make you think of Christmas!
- B. Purchasing the right size is always a moment of concern – how high is your ceiling?
- C. The tradition dates back to 1932 when the then king, George V, recorded a broadcast for radio.
- D. Large-scale markets are held for weeks during the run-up to Christmas in some of the UK’s biggest cities.
- E. The kids can play with all those new toys while the adults put their feet up and ransack the leftover Quality Street chocolates.

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT CHRISTMAS IN THE UK

TREES AND DECORATIONS

Suddenly everyone is selling Christmas trees – or at least that is how it seems when December comes round in the UK. 1) ___ Make sure that the pine needles aren’t already falling off when you get it; otherwise, your vacuum cleaner won’t have much of a holiday either.

In days gone by making your own tree decorations was quite common. However, these days there is such a variety of decorations from baubles and tinsel, to fairy lights and many, many more. Towns across the country also have a giant Christmas tree placed in the town center – don’t miss the celebrations when they turn on the lights!

CHRISTMAS FAYRES

There’s no better way to celebrate Christmas in the UK than by visiting your nearest festive market, sometimes called “fayres” which is the Old English form of “fair”. 2)___ You’ll find them in city squares and they often have stalls selling all sorts of gifts, food, drink, and more. There’s also plenty of entertainment, from live music to fairground rides.

But even if you don't live in a large city that hosts a Christmas market, you'll still find plenty of festive events wherever you are. Most towns and villages have Christmas fairs and markets, so check online or in the local press to find more information on where you can fill up on festive goodies!

SANTA'S GROTTO

In the run-up to Christmas shopping malls, theme parks and certain large shops have a Santa's grotto where parents can take their child to visit Santa Claus – and they get a pre-Christmas gift. Famously each year there is a Santa's grotto in Covent Garden, London.

MULLED WINE AND MINCE PIES

For the true taste of Christmas in the UK, there are two things you need to try: mulled wine and mince pies. Yes, if you go to any Christmas party, market, show (etc.), you'll probably find you're drinking a glass of warm mulled wine and nibbling on a mince pie.

Mulled wine is a warming drink of red wine and various herbs and spices. 3) _____ Although once stuffed with minced meat (hence the name), these days mince pies are little pastry parcels crammed with spicy dried fruit. The perfect complement for mulled wine!

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH

It wouldn't be Christmas Day in the UK without the Queen's speech. 4) _____ However, these days his granddaughter, Elizabeth II, takes to the television for the speech that's shown in the middle of the afternoon.

After the Queen's Speech, expect the TV channels to be filled with all sorts of festive favourites, Hollywood blockbusters, and, of course, the great British soaps. These soap operas typically offer a fair amount of Christmas drama for viewers.

BOXING DAY LEFTOVERS

Also known as St Stephen's Day, the day after Christmas Day is called Boxing Day in the UK. For most this is a day of rest and relaxation. 5) _____

However, there are options if you feel like going out. Indeed, the Boxing Day sales are a great time to grab a bargain from your favourite high street retailer. There is also a full schedule of matches in the English football league if you feel like braving the elements for the beautiful game.

Expatica. (2023). *Christmas in the UK: Traditions and Celebrations*. Retrieved from <https://www.expatica.com/uk/lifestyle/holidays/christmas-in-the-uk-103562/>

Exercise 7.

Speaking time. Answer the following questions.

- 1) Does any of the British traditions described coincide with Ukrainian Christmas customs?
- 2) Which Ukrainian Christmas traditions are you familiar with?
- 3) Does your family follow them?
- 4) Do you follow any traditions which may be considered strange?
- 5) Which Christmas songs/movies/performances do you listen to/watch/attend to raise your spirits?

Exercise 8.

Listening time.

THE BRITISH YEAR

Listen to the recording and match the following words with the events. Put the words in the correct column below.

keep it a secret
 witches
 guess who it is from
 cards
 broomsticks

centre court
 fireworks
 ball boys
 sign it
 'trick or treat'

Houses of Parliament
 romantic
 bonfires
 strawberries and cream

St Valentine's Day	Halloween	Guy Fawkes' Night	Wimbledon

How much do you know about British festivals? Answer the following questions and find out.

- 1) At Easter people: a) eat cross buns. b) light bonfires. c) make pancakes.
- 2) The Boat Race is between: a) Oxford and Cambridge Universities. b) Oxford and London Universities. c) Cambridge and York Universities.
- 3) Children dress up as witches: a) at Easter. b) on Guy Fawkes' Night. c) at Halloween.
- 4) Royal Eisteddfod is: a) a singing and dancing competition. b) a rugby team. c) a flower show.
- 5) Ascot is famous for its: a) football team. b) horse race. c) tennis tournament.
- 6) British children receive their Christmas presents on: a) 24 December. b) 25 December. c) 26 December.
- 7) The Proms is: a) a popular series of concerts. b) a festival in Edinburgh. c) an art festival in York.
- 8) St Valentine's Day is in: a) January. b) February. c) March.

Translate the following sentences into English.

- 1) У Шотландії та Північній Ірландії люди вшановують традицію першого гостя. Вони заходять у гості до друзів, намагаються бути першими, хто зайшов у двері після опівночі.
- 2) Перегони на човнах між двома відомими університетами проводяться на річці Темза з 1836 року.
- 3) Піст – це християнський обряд, який триває 40 днів до Великодня.
- 4) Британці охоче беруть участь у лондонському марафоні, щоб зібрати гроші на благодичність, часто одягнувши чудернацькі костюми.
- 5) Перше травня у Британії – це язичницьке свято, яке позначає кінець зими і настання літа.
- 6) Вімблдон є одним із найбільших спортивних заходів у великому тенісі. Він проходить наприкінці червня або на початку липня у південно-західній частині Лондона на стадіоні Вімблдон.
- 7) Курортне містечко Блекпул приваблює понад 16 мільйонів туристів щороку.
- 8) Хеловін – це язичницьке свято, яке пов'язане із вшануванням душ померлих людей та їхнього приходу в ті місця, де вони колись проживали.
- 9) Гай Фокс вважається найвідомішим терористом Британії. Він намагався підірвати Вестмінстерський палац у Лондоні, проте його задум було викрито, а злочинця страчено.

Imagine you have been awarded a scholarship which will allow you to spend one month in the UK. Which month would you choose? Explain why. How and where would you like to stay in Great Britain?

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

- A. We use either the definite article or the zero article with geographical names. Below is a table that provides the main rules.

<i>We use the zero article with names of:</i>	<i>We use the definite article with names of:</i>
1. cities, towns, villages: <i>I will go sightseeing in Liverpool.</i>	1. rivers: <i>The River Thames is very long.</i>
2. counties, states, provinces, regions: <i>We live in Scotland.</i>	2. oceans and seas: <i>The Irish Sea separates Ireland from Great Britain.</i>
3. lakes: <i>Windermere is a large lake in Cumbria's Lake District National Park.</i>	3. mountain ranges: <i>The Pennines are not very high.</i>
4. continents: <i>My family is from Europe.</i>	4. archipelagoes: <i>She visited the Aegean Islands last year.</i>
5. mountains: <i>Snowdon is the highest mountain in Wales.</i>	5. deserts: <i>The Tabernas Desert is located in Spain.</i>
6. islands: <i>Crete is a perfect spot to have a rest.</i>	
7. most countries: <i>He visited France last year. (But: the United Kingdom / the UK; the USA / the United States; the Netherlands; the Philippines).</i>	

- B. It is also required to remember about using articles with the points of the compass. Sometimes the name of a place does not include an article. In the following examples the point of the compass is an adjective:

*We spent some time in **South** England.*

*He's from **North** Wales.*

*I live in **North** London.*

*We're moving to **South** London.*

- C. Some place names contain 'northern', 'southern' etc.:

*We're going to **Northern** Ireland.*

*She grew up in **Western** Australia.*

- D. You can also use 'northern', 'southern' etc. to refer to a large area:

*He recommended going to **eastern** Spain.*

*Their monuments are based in **western** Wales.*

*The cuisine is delicious in **southern** France.*

- E. The points of the compass can also be adverbs and we do not use the definite article for these either:

Walk **south** until you get to a supermarket.

They walked **north** for an hour.

He lives 30 miles **south** of London.

- F. We use 'the' when the point of the compass is a noun. As you can see, we often use 'of' after it:

He lived in **the south** of the town.

We visited **the south-east** of the UK.

Exercise 1.

Read the text and fill in the gaps with proper articles (the definite / zero article).

___ BRITISH ISLES

___ British Isles are a group of islands in ___ Atlantic Ocean off the coast of Continental Europe. It includes ___ Ireland, ___ Great Britain, ___ Isle of Man, ___ Shetland, ___ Orkney, and thousands of smaller islands. Traditionally ___ Channel Islands are included; however, these specific islands are geographically part of ___ mainland continental Europe, as they are positioned off ___ French coast of ___ Normandy.

___ GREAT BRITAIN

___ Great Britain is the largest of ___ British Isles. On ___ Great Britain are located three constituent countries of ___ United Kingdom: ___ Scotland in ___ north, ___ England in ___ south and ___ east and ___ Wales in ___ west. There are also numerous smaller islands off its coast that are administered as part of ___ England, ___ Scotland and ___ Wales. The inclusion of these smaller islands means ___ political 'Great Britain' covers a slightly larger area than ___ island of ___ Great Britain.

___ IRELAND

The second largest island in the group is ___ Ireland. Most of ___ island is in ___ Republic of ___ Ireland. ___ northeast of the island (___ Northern Ireland) is part of ___ United Kingdom. There are also numerous smaller islands off ___ coast of Ireland.

___ ISLE OF MAN

___ Isle of Man lies between ___ Great Britain and ___ Ireland. It is governed as a British Crown dependency, having its own parliament, but with ___ United Kingdom responsible for its defence and external relations.

___ CHANNEL ISLANDS

Although ___ Channel Islands are associated with ___ United Kingdom politically as Crown Dependencies, they are geographically an outcrop of the nearby French mainland (specifically, the Armorican massif), and historically they are the last remaining parts of ___ Duchy of Normandy, the Duke of Normandy being a title belonging to the British monarch.

Exercise 2.

Fill in the sentences with the missing articles (a/an, the, -).

1. I'm planning a trip to ___ South England next summer.
2. My friend is from ___ Northern France and she loves cheese.
3. My cousin lives in ___ East London and works as a nurse.
4. In ___ Western Europe, there are many beautiful castles to visit.
5. Let's walk ___ east towards the park, it's a beautiful day outside.
6. ___ North Pole is freezing cold, no one can survive there for long.
7. I love having ___ east-facing garden, my plants get a lot of sunlight.
8. My dream is to live in ___ east coast mansion with a sea view.
9. Have you ever been to ___ Cyprus? It has stunning beaches.
10. ___ Great Britain is famous for its tea and scones.
11. ___ UK is made up of ___ England, ___ Scotland, ___ Wales, and ___ Northern Ireland.
12. ___ Wales has a unique language called Welsh, which sounds very interesting.
13. I grew up in ___ north of the country, it's very different from ___ south.
14. ___ south of the city is quieter than ___ north, but there are fewer shops too.
15. ___ Southeast of England has some of the most expensive houses in the country.

Exercise 3.

Translate the following sentences. Mind the articles.

1. Річка Амазонка протікає через густі тропічні ліси Південної Америки.
2. Пустеля Сахара – це найбільша пустеля світу.
3. Великий Бар'єрний риф в Австралії є об'єктом Всесвітньої спадщини ЮНЕСКО.
4. У Гімалайських горах розташовані одні з найвищих вершин світу.
5. Річку Ніл часто називають рятівним колом Єгипту.
6. Скелясті гори простягаються від Канади до Нью-Мексико.
7. Полярне коло відоме своїм екстремальним холодом і крижаними шапками.
8. Карибське море – популярне місце для відпочинку у тропіках.

9. Середземне море оточене кількома європейськими та африканськими країнами.
10. Гори Анди простягаються вздовж західного краю Південної Америки.
11. Аравійський півострів відомий своїми величезними пустелями та запасами нафти.
12. Галапагоські острови відомі завдяки унікальним видам дикої природи.
13. Чорне море розташоване на південь від України.
14. Альпи — це великий гірський хребет у Європі, який охоплює кілька країн.
15. Велику Китайську стіну можна побачити з космосу, вона простягається через Північний Китай.

REVISION

Exercise 1.

Translate the following sentences.

- 1) У цьому місті туристам варто побачити їхній парк, який **простягається** вздовж двох **пологих пагорбів**.
- 2) Землі **багаті на** мінерали, вугілля, мідь, сланець та вапнякові породи.
- 3) Майже дві третини населення є **вихідцями** з шотландських чи англійських поселень, які **переправилися** до Ірландії у XVII столітті.
- 4) Засідання парламенту відбулося під час найспекотнішого місяця літа, що **посилило сморід каналізації**, і через це сесію **призупинили**.
- 5) Проблема Мері була в тому, що її **хвалькуватість** переходила всі межі, і наші спільні друзі відмовлялися від зустрічі, якщо знали, що там буде вона.
- 6) Вона з таким **запалом** відповіла на питання екзаменатора, що він без роздумів поставив її найвищий бал.
- 7) Новий закон спричинив **спалах** народного обурення, й уряд був змушений переглянути своє рішення.
- 8) Часом я дивуюся, чому вона **зважилася** на такі сміливі кроки, як переїзд та тотальну зміну кар'єри.
- 9) Президент пообіцяв **докласти зусилля** для укріплення оборонної здатності країни, а також виявити ймовірні **недоліки**.
- 10) **Стриманість** – це вже не чеснота, а **вада**, якої треба уникати за будь-яку ціну.
- 11) Вона стала **імператрицею** Індії і була дуже **відома** серед населення, адже за роки її правління країна **процвітала** та **моральний дух** людей зростав.
- 12) Він розпочав свою дослідницьку мандрівку в 1912 році та зібрав велику колекцію важливих зразків для своєї наукової роботи, результати якої **залишили слід** у історії людства.
- 13) Вона **залишила після себе** двох синів, які продовжують справу її життя: благодійність та допомога людям у **скрутному становищі**.
- 14) Багато каналів, які працюють за допомогою **супутника**, були встановлені, щоб **забезпечити** хорошу якість телебачення.
- 15) Через те, що це **приватні установи, незалежні школи** не зобов'язані дотримуватися сталих правил **добору вчительського складу**, на відміну від державних шкіл.

Exercise 2.

Answer the following questions in accordance with the information you have learnt.

What country occupies the largest part of the island of Great Britain?

What is the capital of Scotland?

Who is the patron saint of Wales?

What is Western Scotland fringed with, geographically?

What is the national emblem of England?

What is the name of the UK national flag?

What is Cornwall famous for?

What did the Fens use to be like? Describe their ground.

What is the national emblem of Northern Ireland?

How have the British changed towards the end of the 20th century (their attitude within the nation and to other people / their behaviour in public places)?

What is the difference between state schools and independent schools?

What is a faith school?

Which bank holidays can you name?

What synonyms of the phrase “bank holiday” can you provide?

What is Boxing Day?

Exercise 3.

Fill in the gaps using the most appropriate word.

1. The Mourne Mountains, rising in the southeast, include Slieve Donard.
A. deeply B. sharply C. widely
2. During the ninth century, the town numerous Viking attacks.
A. suffered B. featured C. reinforced
3. We are looking forward to the following Monday, because it's a
A. working day B. bank holiday C. weekend
4. Wales is a and the heir to the throne was invested by the Queen.
A. kingdom B. settlement C. principality
5. London was by King Alfred the Great in 886.
A. captured B. absolved C. supported
6. British behaviour when ill or injured was
A. boastful B. stoic C. decorum
7. King John the city's self-government, and in 1215 the city could elect a different mayor every year.
A. seized B. captured C. reinforced
8. Six percent of Wales is for cattle and sheep.
A. pastureland B. pristine land C. fertile land
9. Many of the principal towns lie in leading from the Lough Neagh.
A. rock cliffs B. seashore C. valleys
10. He arrived in England as a(an) from Nazi Germany, shortly before the outbreak of World War II.
A. tourist B. immigrant C. refugee

Exercise 4.

Read the text and do the exercises afterwards.

Some Famous Stereotypes about British People: True or False?

When moving to another country, we always have some fears and preconceptions about the foreign culture. So, to make your cultural immersion as comfortable and stress-free as possible, here are some stereotypes about British people. But wait, are all of them false?

– **The British have never seen the sun:** not completely true. If the weather is actually bad most of the time, between a cold rain and a freezing cloudy day you will be able to see some sunshine, mostly during summer.

– **The British are always very polite:** true. The British are polite and proud of it, which makes them pretty nice to everyone. Be prepared to say “sorry”, “please” and “thank you” more often than usual.

– **British people love to drink tea:** OK, this one is completely true. They actually prefer a good cup of tea over coffee. So, the sooner you learn what “put the kettle on” means, the better.

– **The British frequently wear hats:** false, not since the 60s.

– **British people eat terrible food:** not completely false. Besides the famous fish and chips that the British actually almost never eat, their food is not considered as tasty. But thanks to the globalization, you will always find something you know and like, thus you’re not doomed to starve for your whole stay.

– **British people like queuing:** kind of true. And they don’t understand why the rest of the world doesn’t like to do the same. So, learn the rule “first in time, first in line” if you want to fit in.

– **The British are obsessed with their Royal family:** it depends. Many of them are proud of the Royals; others don’t really care. But they all seem to agree about how much elegant their Princess Kate is.

– **The British know how to party:** completely true. Just go to a random bar on a Saturday and you will understand.

Ready to enjoy your stay among the British?

Exercise 5.

Translate the sentences from Ukrainian into English.

1. На півдні Англії зазвичай тепліше, ніж на півночі.
2. Рослинний та тваринний світ Британії є менш різноманітним, ніж континентальної Європи.
3. Достатньо поглянути на карту Британських островів, щоб зрозуміти, наскільки посіченою є берегова лінія.
4. Острів Мен має порівняно правильні обриси.
5. Гірський ландшафт трапляється переважно на заході нашої країни.
6. Па-де-Кале відділяє Велику Британію від материка, а Північна протока – Шотландію від Ірландії.
7. Берегова лінія Чорного моря є відносно рівною, тільки біля гирла ріки Дніпро берег порізаний, і є багато островів та бухт.
8. Завдяки теплій течії Гольфстрім, клімат Великої Британії м’який та помірний.
9. Ріка не є суднохідною через велику кількість порогів на ній.
10. Британські фермери вирощують різноманітні сільськогосподарські культури на відносно невеликій території.

Exercise 6.

Fill in the necessary prepositions.

The British Isles lie ... the northwest coast ... the continent of Europe. The biggest island is Great Britain. It is just under 600 miles ... a straight line ... the south coast ... the extreme north, and over 300 miles across ... the widest

part. It is washed ... the Atlantic Ocean ... the northwest, north and southwest, and is separated ... the European continent ... the North Sea and the English Channel. The island ... Great Britain can be roughly divided ... two main regions – Lowland Britain and Highland Britain.

Britain has a temperate climate due ... the influence ... the Gulf Stream. Weather is subject ... frequent changes and it is the favourite topic of conversation ... Britain.

Exercise 7.

Supply the adjectives.

1. Cornwall is famous for its ... cliffs. 2. ... water is warmer than ... water. 3. Its ... soil is widely cultivated. 4. This part of the country is noted for ... cold. 5. Their ... area is about 94,250 square miles. 6. There are ... fields in the east of England. 7. They were making their way through ... hills. 8. There are harbours for ... ships. 9. There were ... plains stretching for miles and miles.

Exercise 8.

Supply the suitable words.

1. The ... of Scotland is noted for its wild and desolate beauty. 2. The rivers of Great Britain are of no great ... as waterways, some of them are joined by means of ... 3. The Welsh mountains are very ... and difficult to climb. 4. The seas surrounding the British Isles are very ... , usually less than 300 feet deep. 5. In winter eastern Britain faces the colder continent whereas western Britain faces the ... Atlantic. 6. In most areas the farmer ... only the valley lands and the ... lowlands where soils are deeper and richer. 7. The Lake District is famous for its ... 8. There are ... types of wild vegetation, including the natural flora of woods, fens and marshes.

Exercise 9.

Fill in the correct article.

1. ____ Amazon River flows through the heart of ____ Amazon rainforest.
2. ____ Sahara Desert is the largest hot desert in ____ world.
3. ____ Great Barrier Reef is a natural wonder located off ____ coast of ____ Australia.
4. ____ Rocky Mountains stretch across ____ North America from Canada to New Mexico.
5. ____ Nile River is the longest river in ____ Africa, running through Egypt and Sudan.
6. ____ Grand Canyon is a breathtaking natural formation in ____ Arizona.
7. ____ Alps are a majestic mountain range in Europe.
8. ____ Arabian Peninsula is known for its vast deserts and rich history.
9. ____ Pacific Ocean is the largest and deepest ocean on Earth.
10. ____ Andes Mountains run along ____ western edge of South America.

Exercise 10.

Quiz.

What is the capital city of the United Kingdom?

- A) London
- B) Edinburgh
- C) Cardiff

Which river runs through London?

- A) the Thames
- B) the Severn
- C) the Liffey

Name the most famous clock tower in London.

- A) Big Clock
- B) Tower of Time
- C) Big Ben

Where can you find Stonehenge, a mysterious stone circle?

- A) in Scotland
- B) in Wales
- C) in England

Which Scottish city is famous for its annual Fringe Festival?

- A) Edinburgh
- B) Belfast
- C) Glasgow

The UK consists of four countries.

- A) True
- B) False

What is the name of the tower in London that houses the British Crown Jewels?

- A) Queen's Tower
- B) Tower Bridge
- C) The Tower of London

Which body of water surrounds the island of Great Britain?

- A) the North Sea
- B) the Baltic Sea
- C) the Irish Sea

What is the highest mountain in the UK, located in Scotland?

- A) Mount Snowdon
- B) Ben Nevis
- C) Scafell Pike

Name the famous university city in England holding a prestigious rowing race.

- A) Oxford
- B) Cambridge
- C) Manchester

What is the official language of the UK?

- A) English
- B) Scottish Gaelic
- C) Welsh

Which city in Northern Ireland is known for its shipbuilding heritage?

- A) Belfast
- B) Liverpool
- C) Cardiff

What is the name of the large lake in Scotland famous for its monster legend?

- A) Loch Ness
- B) Lake Windermere
- C) Lough Neagh

Which famous playwright is associated with Stratford-upon-Avon?

- A) Charles Dickens
- B) William Shakespeare
- C) Jane Austen

What is the capital of Wales, known for its distinctive language?

- A) Dublin
- B) Cardiff
- C) Glasgow

Exercise 11.

Mark the correct answer.

How many independent states are there on the British Isles?

- A) two
- B) three
- C) five
- D) one

What is the population of Greater London?

- A) more than 10 million people
- B) more than 7 million people
- C) more than 3 million people
- D) more than 5 million people

When did London become the capital of England?

- A) in the 11th century
- B) in the 13th century
- C) in the 15th century
- D) in the 14th century

What is the symbol of England?

- A) a thistle
- B) a rose
- C) a shamrock and a red hand
- D) a daffodil

What is the symbol of Scotland?

- A) a thistle
- B) a rose
- C) a daffodil
- D) a shamrock

What is the symbol of Wales?

- A) a thistle
- B) a rose
- C) a daffodil
- D) a shamrock

What is the symbol of Northern Ireland?

- A) a thistle
- B) a rose
- C) a shamrock and a red hand
- D) a daffodil

Where is Shakespeare's birthplace?

- A) in London
- B) in Stratford-upon-Avon
- C) in Glasgow
- D) in Cardiff

Which is the most popular sport in Britain?

- A) football
- B) rugby
- C) tennis
- D) baseball

TOPICS FOR ROUND-TABLE DISCUSSION

FORM 1

30–35 min

Theme: The British character.

Conducted as: front group discussion.

Issues to discuss:

1. Traits of the British character.
2. Positive and negative traits you could find described on the Internet (articles, news, videos, lyrics etc.).
3. The British image abroad.
4. Resemblance to Ukrainians.

FORM 2

25–30 min

Theme: Emblems and symbols of the UK

Conducted as: front group discussion.

Issues to discuss:

1. General trivia about the emblems and symbols of the UK.
2. History of the most prominent UK symbols and emblems.
3. Emblems and their connection with popular usage (in the media, in advertisement, in politics, internationally etc.)

FORM 3

30-40 min

Theme: Education in the UK

Conducted as: front group discussion.

Issues to discuss:

1. Features of education in the UK.
2. History of well-renowned British universities.
3. Advantages and disadvantages for foreign students.
4. Entrance exams and education fees.
5. Benefits that British education offers.

FORM 4

25-30 min

Theme: British holidays

Conducted as: front group discussion.

Issues to discuss:

1. Exclusively British holidays: their origin, history and symbolism.
2. Holiday traditions of British people.
3. Holiday image in films, books, cartoons and music.
4. Similarities with Ukrainian customs.

PROJECTS

1. The geographical position of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
2. Countries of the United Kingdom: England
3. Countries of the United Kingdom: Wales
4. Countries of the United Kingdom: Scotland
5. Countries of the United Kingdom: Northern Ireland
6. London
7. Emblems and symbols
8. The British character
9. Key figures from British history
10. Mass media in the UK
11. Education in the UK
12. British holidays

WORD LIST

Word	Notes
1. access to	
2. accountable to	
3. apparently	
4. applicant	
5. appoint	
6. aquatic	
7. archipelago	
8. arm of a river	
9. ascend	
10. atoll	
11. bank	
12. bank holiday	
13. bay	
14. be below the sea level	
15. be encircled	
16. be made up of	
17. be pinned to	
18. be regarded as	
19. be rich in	
20. be situated in	
21. beach	
22. beheaded	
23. besiege the city	
24. bidder	
25. boastful	
26. boastfulness	
27. burgeon	
28. bursary	
29. buttonhole	
30. canyon	
31. capacity	
32. cape	
33. capture	
34. cavernous	
35. channel	
36. chariot	
37. charitable trust	
38. clash	
39. cliff	
40. coal-mining valley	

Word	Notes
41. coast	
42. coastal	
43. coin	
44. commit to	
45. complementary	
46. comprise	
47. compulsory	
48. consequently	
49. constitutional link	
50. cornerstone	
51. courtly	
52. crag	
53. crevice	
54. cross to	
55. cultivated land	
56. dam	
57. day off	
58. decisive factor	
59. decline	
60. decorum	
61. defence	
62. derive from	
63. descendant	
64. doctrine	
65. domestic services	
66. due to the influence	
67. earthquake	
68. ecstatic	
69. embankment	
70. embark on	
71. embrace	
72. encompass	
73. encounter	
74. encourage trade	
75. endeavour	
76. endorse	
77. enroll	
78. establish oneself	
79. establishment	
80. estuary	
81. European hub	
82. event	
83. exacerbating the smell of the sewers	
84. expansion	
85. fee-paying	
86. fertile land	
87. fester	

Word	Notes
88. flock of sheep	
89. foothills	
90. force-feeding	
91. freshwater lake	
92. gorge	
93. grave problems	
94. grouse shooting	
95. gulf	
96. harp	
97. heir	
98. heir to the throne	
99. herald	
100. highland	
101. hill range	
102. humiliate	
103. impact	
104. inherit	
105. insular	
106. intake	
107. invasion	
108. isle	
109. islet	
110. jump off	
111. lady-in-waiting	
112. lagoon	
113. law-abiding	
114. laws and privileges	
115. license	
116. line	
117. loathe	
118. local community	
119. love-hate relationship	
120. lowland/plain land	
121. maintain	
122. major international trade	
123. make a mark on	
124. make the most of	
125. maritime trade	
126. marshland/marsh	
127. microwave transmission	
128. monarchy	
129. moorlands/moors	
130. morale	
131. mount	
132. mouth of a river	
133. new autonomous territorial unit	
134. newsreels	

Word	Notes
135. nobleman	
136. non-statutory	
137. notable	
138. notoriety	
139. on a par with	
140. outbreak	
141. outskirts	
142. packed	
143. patron saint	
144. penchant	
145. peninsula	
146. peninsular	
147. plight	
148. police baton	
149. pond	
150. pool	
151. poor living conditions	
152. pre-prep	
153. predominantly	
154. preeminence	
155. principal crop	
156. principal towns	
157. principality	
158. proprietorial	
159. pushy	
160. radio frequencies	
161. rebellion	
162. recruit	
163. refugee	
164. reign	
165. reinforce	
166. reservoir	
167. restraint	
168. retain	
169. revenue	
170. rise of trade	
171. rise sharply	
172. rush hour	
173. rushing stream	
174. scattered	
175. scorned	
176. scrapped plans	
177. scrubland/scrub	
178. seize	
179. selective entrance	
180. self-indulgence	
181. self-restraint	

Word	Notes
182. set apart	
183. shore	
184. slope	
185. sloping hill	
186. snarl	
187. snow-capped mountain	
188. spit	
189. spoilsport	
190. stoic	
191. strait	
192. stride	
193. suffer numerous attacks	
194. supervise	
195. supply	
196. survive by	
197. suspension	
198. swampland/swamp	
199. switch off	
200. telly	
201. tend to	
202. terrestrial	
203. threshold	
204. timid	
205. top	
206. trendy	
207. tributary	
208. tube	
209. tuition fees	
210. unaffordable	
211. unitary	
212. unleashed	
213. unprecedented	
214. upright	
215. upward	
216. urban centre	
217. vehemence	
218. venture out	
219. vestiges	
220. vice	
221. virtue	
222. volcano	
223. wetland	
224. whilst	
225. whopping	
226. woodland/woods	

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