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# THE US: A GUIDE TO AMERICAN CULTURE THROUGH LANGUAGE



МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ  
КИЇВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ЛІНГВІСТИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ



**Владислав ПТУХА**  
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**СПОЛУЧЕНІ ШТАТИ АМЕРИКИ:  
ПУТІВНИК ДО  
АМЕРИКАНСЬКОЇ КУЛЬТУРИ  
ЧЕРЕЗ МОВУ**

***Навчальний посібник***

Київ  
Видавничий центр КНЛУ  
2023

УДК 811.111 : 008(410)] (073)(075.8)  
П 87

*Друкується за рішенням вченої ради  
Київського національного лінгвістичного університету  
(протокол № 9 від 20 грудня 2023 року).*

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**Птуха, В. А., Буднікова, Г. В.**

**П 87 The US: a Guide to American Culture through Language** / Сполучені Штати Америки: путівник до американської культури через мову. Навч. посібник. – К.: Видавничий центр КНЛУ, 2023. – 132 с.

**ISBN 978-966-638-367-2**

# ПЕРЕДМОВА

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Запропонований навчальний посібник призначений 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 (Сполучені Штати Америки)» (III курс, II семестр).

Автори даного посібника ставлять собі за мету ознайомити студентів з різними аспектами суспільного життя у США, роблячи лінгвістичний акцент на національні і культурні реалії цієї країни, накопичення визначеного для третього курсу обсягу знань з тематики дисципліни, навичок і вмій, а також здатність використовувати їх в англомовному спілкуванні. Навчальний посібник передбачає подальший розвиток усного та писемного мовлення шляхом опанування лінгвокраїнознавчого матеріалу. Оскільки саме вивчення культури, звичаїв, традицій, географічного положення, клімату, політичної системи країни, мова якої вивчається сприяє формуванню лінгвосоціокультурної компетентності студентів.

Посібник знайомить студентів із оригінальними та адаптованими зразками британських та американських текстів (рівень B2). Представлені тексти посібника мають пізнавальне значення, що сприятиме вдосконаленню комунікативних навичок у студентів. Матеріал викладено відповідно до фахової спрямованості та настанов чинної програми з вибіркової дисципліни «Лінгвокраїнознавство (Сполучені Штати Америки)». Зміст завдань посібника має на меті розвиток усіх видів мовленнєвої діяльності, оскільки містить низку завдань на читання, говоріння, письмо та аудіювання, інтерактивні вправи.

Усього курс має 13 навчальних розділів, де вивчається географічне розташування, клімат, політична система, регіони США, найбільші міста країни, характер американців, їхні свята та звичаї, освітня система. У більшості розділів виконується компаративний аналіз, за допомогою якого студенти порівнюють певні аспекти життя американців та українців, що сприяє кращому засвоєнню знань про культуру США та формуванню лінгвосоціокультурної компетентності. Окремо розглядається американський варіант англійської мови та його основні відмінності від британського з огляду лексики, граматики, вимови, наголосу.

До того ж, студентам пропонується перегляд цікавих відеороликів, що пов'язані з певним уроком, після чого відбувається обговорення переглянутого матеріалу на занятті. Посібник також містить завдання для

самоконтролю, список варіантів для обговорення тем у межах круглого столу, перелік тем для проєктних робіт студентів, наприкінці подано список складних географічних назв з їхньою фонетичною транскрипцією. Студенти мають виконати контрольний переклад речень на англійську мову для перевірки сформованості відповідних навичок та підготовки до модульної контрольної роботи та заліку.

Сподіваємося, що запропонований курс буде цікавим і пізнавальним для Вашого вивчення. Бажаємо успіхів і приємного навчання!

**Навчальний посібник**  
**“THE US: A GUIDE TO AMERICAN CULTURE THROUGH LANGUAGE”**

**Topics:**

1. Discovery of America.
2. Geographical Position of the USA.
3. Political System of the USA.
4. New York.
5. Washington D. C.
6. National Holidays of the USA.
7. American Character.
8. National Stereotypes.
9. American English.
10. Education in the USA.

**Grammar:**

1. Articles with Geographical Names.
2. Verbals (Revision).
3. Modal Verbs (Revision).
4. Subjunctive Mood (Revision).

# Lesson 1

## WHO REALLY DISCOVERED AMERICA?

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### Exercise 1. Read, translate and get ready to discuss the following text.

For centuries Christopher Columbus has managed to *capture the public imagination* and is remembered in history as the man who discovered America. Despite the fact that is clearly not true, it has become impossible to *turn this 'history' on its head*. Columbus had actually *set off* in search of India and it is clear from his diary that this is what he thought he had found. Moreover, people had been living in America, the land he 'discovered', for many thousands of years before he arrived. It is difficult to know why his reputation has survived so long.

Columbus wasn't even the first European to reach America. That had already happened 500 years before. In 982, Eirik the Red, *chief* of the Viking tribes on the island of Iceland, *set sail* and with the many people who went with him, set up a colony on the coast of Greenland.

Conditions in the new homeland were harder than they had expected. The journey from Iceland to the new colony was *disastrous* and at least ten ships *sank* during the *voyage*. Once they had arrived they built farms. They made warm clothes out of animal skins and fur but there was not enough wood for building or burning. They had to trade things with the people from Iceland but there was no certainty that the trading ships would ever arrive. They found their attempts to survive becoming increasingly *desperate*.

Eirik's son, Leif, was *determined* to find another solution. Now with 35 men, he sailed west, further than any European had ever travelled before. However, they found they had exchanged the hard life on Greenland for something even worse. The coast of Labrador where they had landed was a freezing land of cold winds and icy mountains.

They continued their journey and, in the end, reached gentler, greener lands where they spent the winter. Now that Leif had *found a route* to a land which promised an easier life, other Vikings set off from Iceland to join the new colonies. His brother Thorvald, was the first, but he was followed by ships carrying hundreds of men, women and animals.

The new *settlers* soon found that the land was inhabited. They found the Indians primitive, but, unlike 500 years later, the settlers did not try to *impose* their religion *on* the new civilization they had discovered. They began trading, receiving coloured cloth in return for the furs they brought from the north.

However, the peace did not last long. Some of the Vikings were Christians and others were not, and there was fighting between them. During the first

winter, there was a terrible lack of food and the colonists had to live *under the threat* of attacks from the Indians. War soon *broke out*.

It is in this light that we should *judge the achievements* of Columbus. In many ways he was certainly a hero, but the fact remains that he is famous for something that was achieved by someone 500 years before.

The Indians *kept* the Vikings *trapped* in their colonies, unable to develop a strategy to survive. After three winters, the new Viking nation could no longer support itself. The Vikings decided to go back to Greenland, never to return to the New World.

History. (2003, October 14). Who really discovered America? *Digest for English Learners*. № 19. p. 11.

**Exercise 2. Comment on the following numerals:**

1000, 500, 982, 10, 35, 500, 1, 500, 3.

**Exercise 3. Choose the correct variant (a, b or c).**

1. Christopher Columbus:
  - a) had made a journey from Greenland to America;
  - b) wasn't the first European to reach America;
  - c) achieved America 400 years ago.
2. Eirik the Red, chief of the Viking tribes set up a colony on the coast of:
  - a) Greenland in 1982;
  - b) Alaska in 892;
  - c) Greenland in 982.
3. Leif, Eirik's son, with 35 men, had landed the coast of Labrador which was:
  - a) a freezing land of cold winds and icy mountains;
  - b) a warm land of deserts;
  - c) an unknown land without any habitation.
4. Leif's brother, Thorvald, was:
  - a) the second to find a route to a land which promised an easier life;
  - b) the first to set off from Iceland to join the new colonies;
  - c) the first to find the new inhabited land.
5. Finally, the Vikings decided:
  - a) to support the new Viking nation;
  - b) to return to the New World;
  - c) to go back to Greenland.

**Exercise 4. Decide whether the following sentences are true or false.**

1. Christopher Columbus was the first to discover America.
2. People hadn't been living in America before Columbus arrived.
3. Conditions in the new Vikings' homeland were easier than they had expected.
4. Leif was the first to join the new colonies.
5. The settlers tried to impose their religion in the new civilization they had discovered.

**Exercise 5. Complete the following sentences.**

- a) Christopher Columbus has actually set off in search of ...
- b) In 982, Eirik the Red, chief of the Viking tribes ...
- c) The Vikings made warm clothes out of ...
- d) The new settlers soon found the Indians ...
- e) In many ways Christopher Columbus was a hero, but ...

**Exercise 5. Match the following words and word-combinations with their translation.**

1) to set sail	a) вождь
2) chief	b) під загрозою
3) to capture the imagination	c) подорож морем
4) disastrous	d) катастрофічний, дуже невдалий
5) voyage	e) відпливти
6) desperate	f) раптово розпочатися
7) under threat	g) тримати у полоні
8) to break out	h) бути рішуче налаштованим
9) to keep trapped	i) відчайдушний
10) to be determined	j) нав'язувати щось кому-небудь
11) to impose smth. on smb.	k) знайти шлях (маршрут)
12) new settlers	l) нові поселенці
13) to find a route	m) привернути увагу

**Exercise 6. Make up five sentences of your own with the vocabulary from the exercise above.****Exercise 7. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. Марія була рішуче налаштованою, щоб поговорити з Сергієм щодо його ставлення до навчання, проте він і слухати її не хотів.
2. Життя нових поселенців виявилося не таким уже й легким, як могло здатися на перший погляд.
3. Компанія молодих людей заблукала в лісі, проте їм пощастило і вони змогли знайти дорогу (шляху) додому.



4. Вікінги відпливли далі на захід у пошуках кращих земель, але їм довелося зіштовхнутися з іншими, серйознішими перешкодами на своєму шляху, багато з них померли дорогою до кращого життя.
5. Вождь племені індіанців виглядав суворим та кремезним чоловіком, якого всі поважали за його мудрі вчинки та слухні поради.
6. Взимку була страшенна недостача їжі, до то ж колоністи були під загрозою атак з боку індіанців.
7. Постійні суперечки та конфлікти між корінним населенням і новими поселенцями призвели до того, що незабаром між ними розпочалася війна.
8. Майкл робив відчайдушні спроби помиритися зі своєю подругою, і нарешті йому це вдалося.
9. Подорожі морем були надзвичайно популярними в давнину, зараз більшість людей віддають перевагу подорожам літаком або потягом.
10. Моніка намагалася привернути увагу суспільства до проблеми насильства, навіть влаштувала демонстрації у центрі свого невеликого містечка.

### **Exercise 8. Writing skills.**

Write an essay on the following topic: *“How did Christopher Columbus influence American history?”*

*It's time to watch a video.*

## **COLUMBUS DAY IN AMERICA**

### **Exercise 1. Watch a video about Christopher Columbus and get ready to discuss it.**

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VU7\\_-HVIm0c&ab\\_channel=TheDailyShow](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VU7_-HVIm0c&ab_channel=TheDailyShow)

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

1. When do people say Christopher Columbus discovered America?
2. What nationality was Christopher Columbus?
3. What happened to his statues in 2020 in many American cities?
4. When was Columbus Day brought to the school system?
5. Which President of the USA proclaimed Columbus Day as a federal holiday?
6. What do Italian-Americans say about the demolishing of Columbus' statues all over the country?
7. What do you think about it? Share your opinion with others.

### **Exercise 3. Match the following words and word-combinations with their translation.**

1) beheaded	a) лицемір
2) flawless	b) примирити
3) immigrant	c) священний
4) sacred	d) іммігрант
5) heritage	e) той, кого переслідують
6) hypocrite	f) ідеальний
7) commemorate	g) охоплювати
8) meaningful	h) значимий, вагомий, серйозний
9) perpetual	i) включати у щось, інтегрувати, залучати до чого-небудь
10) to embrace	j) гнобити
11) to embed in smth.	k) поширювати хворобу
12) to oppress	l) обезголовлений
13) to reconcile	m) спадщина
14) to spread a disease	n) присвятити
15) persecuted	o) безконечний, вічний, позиттєвий

**Exercise 4. Make up five sentences of your own with the vocabulary from the exercise above.**

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



# Lesson 2

## THE GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF THE USA

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### PART I

*America, America!  
God shed his grace on thee,  
And crown thy good with brotherhood  
From sea to shining sea.  
The Americans love their country,  
Not, indeed, as it is, but as it will be.*

Francis Grund, 1837



**Exercise 1. Read and translate the text, pay attention to the geographical names.**

The *vast* and *varied expanse* of the United States of America stretches from the heavily industrialized, metropolitan Atlantic seaboard, across the rich flat farms of the central plains, over the *majestic* Rocky Mountains to the *fertile, densely populated* west coast, then halfway across the Pacific to the semi-tropical island-state of Hawaii. Without Hawaii and Alaska the continental United States measures 4,505 kilometres from its Atlantic to Pacific coasts, 2,574 kilometres from Canada to Mexico; it covers 9,372,616 square kilometres. In area, it is the fourth largest nation in the world (behind Russia, Canada and China).

The country is so large that a coast-to-coast trip by plane will take five and a half hours, by train three days and by car from five to six days. The USA borders on Canada in the north and on Mexico in the south. Also, the country has a seaborder with Russia. The south-eastern coast of the country is washed by the Gulf of Mexico and the US also has coasts on the Arctic, Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.

The *sparsely settled* far-northern state of Alaska is the largest of America's 50 states with a land mass of 1,477,887 square kilometres. Alaska is nearly 400 times the size of Rhode Island, which is the smallest state; but Alaska, with 521,000 people, has half the population of Rhode Island. The population of the country is about 300 million people.

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

The land varies from heavy forests covering 2,104 million hectares, to barren deserts, from high-picked mountains (McKinley in Alaska rises to 6193.5 metres), to deep canyons (Death Valley in California is 1,064 metres below sea level). The highest mountains in the USA are the Cordillera that run the length of the west coast and include the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada.

The United States is also a land of bountiful rivers and lakes. The northern state of Minnesota, for example, is known as the land of 10,000 lakes. The broad Mississippi river system, of great historic and economic importance to the United States, runs 5,969 kilometres from Canada into the Gulf of Mexico – the world's third longest river after the Nile and the Amazon. A canal south of



Chicago joins one of the *tributaries* of the Mississippi to the five Great Lakes – making it the world’s largest inland water transportation route and the biggest body of fresh water in the world. The St. Lawrence seaboard, which the United States shares with Canada, connects the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean. The Great Lakes are: Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, Lake Huron, Lake Superior and the Michigan. The first four lakes are on the border with Canada and are the largest and deepest in the USA.

America’s early settlers were attracted by the fertile land along the Atlantic coast in the south-east and inland beyond the eastern Appalachian Mountains. This part of the country gets enough rainfall for crops, has valuable forests and most of the county’s deposits rich in iron and coal. As America expanded westward, so did its farmers and ranchers, *cultivating* the grasslands of the Great Plains, and finally the fertile valleys of the Pacific coast. Today, with 1,214 million hectares under cultivation, American farmers plant spring wheat on the cold western plains and rice in the damp heat of Louisiana. Florida and California are famous for their vegetable and fruit production, and the cool, rainy north-western states are known for apples, pears, berries and vegetables.

Underground, a wealth of minerals provides a solid base for American industry. History has glamorized the gold rushes to California and Alaska and the silver finds in Nevada. Yet America’s yearly production of gold is far exceeded by the value of its petroleum, natural gas, clays, phosphates, *lead and iron*, even its *output of sand*, cement and stone for construction. Production value of *crude oil* alone is about 4.2 thousand million annually, pumped from petroleum reserves that range from the Gulf of Mexico to Alaska’s North Slope.

The USA is a highly developed industrial country. It’s the world’s leading producer of copper and oil and the world’s second producer of iron ore and coal. Among the most important manufacturing industries are aircraft, cars, textiles, radio and television sets, armaments, furniture and paper.

Though mainly European and African in origin, Americans are made up from nearly all races and nations, including the Chinese and Native Americans.

The largest cities are: New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, San-Francisco, Washington and others. English is the official language.

## **Exercise 2. Decide whether the following statements are true or false.**

1. The territory of the USA is larger than those of Ukraine and the United Kingdom taken together.
2. The whole country is situated on the continent of North America.
3. The USA borders on three countries.
4. More people in the USA live in the country than in the city.
5. The western part of the country is more populated than the eastern one.
6. The highest mountains in the country are in the south.
7. The Great Lakes are in the north of the country.
8. The natural resources of the country enrich the economy of the USA.

**Exercise 3. Fill in the following chart ranking the countries in the columns. Number them 1, 2, 3, beginning with the biggest. The first one is done for you.**

Country	Size	Population	Density of Population	Quantity of Resources	Border Length	Mountains Height	Number of Rivers	Proportion of Mountains
Ukraine	2							
the UK	3							
the USA	1							

### GEOGRAPHY QUIZ

1. This waterfall is situated in two neighbouring countries. Its right part is in one country and its left is in the other. What river is it on? What countries does it belong to?
2. This architectural monument is the most ancient building on the territory of Great Britain. What is it? Where is it situated?
3. Name at least 2 towns of Ukraine whose names are connected with names of snakes.
4. Many adventurers looked for the mystic Golden City of Eldorado for three centuries. They failed to find it. But a modern person can even find six towns with such names now. Where?
5. This wall can't be compared in length with the Great Chinese Wall, still it is the longest wall in the UK. Which wall is meant? What part of the country is it situated in? What was it built for?
6. In the years of German occupation during the Great Patriotic War fascists tried to rob Ukraine of one of its natural riches. What was that?
7. The word "HOMES" helps American schoolchildren to learn the names of the Great Lakes. Try to guess how.
8. At least two cities in two countries of the world have Golden Gates. What countries and what cities? What are the Gates used for?
9. The most popular letter in the names of the USA states is "M". Name at least 5 states beginning with this letter.
10. There is an idiom in American English – "to cross the Great Divide" in the meaning "to die". What do you think "the Great Divide" is?
11. The name of what British city can be found in your flat?
12. "The Valentine State" and "The Mother of Presidents" are the nicknames of two American states. Name them and explain why they were named so.
13. Name the highest mountain in Ukraine. Where is it situated?

## GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

the Rocky Mountains	/ˈrɒki/	Скелясті гори
the Appalachian Mountains	/æpəˈleɪfɪn/	гори Аппалачі
Hawaii	/həˈwaɪ/	Гавайї (острівн. штат США)
Louisiana	/luːˌiːziˈɑːnə/	Луїзіана (штат США)
Nevada	/niˈvɑːdə/	Невада (штат США)
Chicago	/tʃiˈkɑːgəʊ/	Чикаго (місто в США)
Texas	/ˈteksəs/	Техас (штат США)
Alaska	/əˈlɑːskə/	Аляска (штат США)

## THE POLITICAL SYSTEM OF THE USA

The United States of America is a federal constitutional republic comprising fifty states and *a federal district*. A *constitutional republic* is a state where the head of the state and other officials are elected as representatives of the people, and must govern according to existing constitutional law that limits the government's power over citizens.

Each state has its own government. The seat of the central (federal) government is in Washington DC. According to the US Constitution *the powers* of the government are divided into 3 branches: *the executive* (headed by the President); *the legislative* branch (exercised by the Congress, which consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives) and *the judicial*.

There are two main political parties in the country: *the Republican* and *the Democratic*, though there is hardly any difference between their political lines.

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



*It's time to watch a video.*

**Exercise 1. Watch a video about the political system of the USA and get ready to discuss it.**

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HuFR5XBYLfU&ab\\_channel=TED-Ed](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HuFR5XBYLfU&ab_channel=TED-Ed)

## Exercise 2. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the three main branches of power in the USA?
2. When did the American Revolution end?
3. American President acts alone in the country, doesn't he?
4. When was the new Constitution adopted in America?
5. What is the main task of the legislative branch?
6. How many MPs are there in the House of Representatives?
7. How many Senators are from each state?
8. What are the main objectives for the Cabinet in the USA?
9. How many people does the Cabinet employ to get everything done?
10. How many justices are there in the Supreme Court of the USA?

## READING COMPREHENSION EXERCISES

### Exercise 1. Match the words and word-combinations with their translation. Cite the context of each word combination from the text.

densely populated	неродюча/безплідна пустеля
entire state	багаті (на щось) річки та озера
barren desert	притока
bountiful rivers and lakes	густозаселений
tributary	свинець та залізо
water transportation route	цілий штат
deep canyons	помірний пояс
heavy forests	освоювати луги
temperate zone	добування піску
output of sand	глибокі каньйони
crude oil	водний транспортний шлях
lead and iron	густі ліси
to cultivate the grassland	сира нафта

### Exercise 2. True or false statements.

- 1) The area of the USA is the fourth largest nation in the world.
- 2) Without Hawaii and Alaska the continental United States measures 5,505 km.
- 3) There are 52 states in the country.
- 4) In all parts of the USA the climate is moderate.
- 5) Death Valley in Colorado is 3,033 metres below sea level.
- 6) The Mississippi river is the fourth world's longest river.
- 7) The St. Lawrence Seaway connects the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean.
- 8) Texas and Oklahoma are famous for their vegetable and fruit production.
- 9) There are different rich deposits of minerals in the USA.
- 10) America's yearly production of gold isn't exceeded by values of natural gas, petroleum, cement, clays etc.



### Exercise 3. Translate into English.

1. Величезні та різноманітні простори США простягаються від індустріалізованого атлантичного до густозаселеного тихоокеанського узбережжя.
2. За територією США займає четверте місце у світі (після Росії, Канади та Китаю).
3. Найвіддаленіший малозаселений північний штат Аляска є найбільшим із п'ятдесяти штатів країни.
4. США – країна контрастів, включаючи клімат.
5. Північний штат Міннесота відомий своїми мальовничими озерами, яких там близько 10,000.
6. Канал з'єднує одну з приток Міссісіпі з п'ятьма великими озерами.
7. Перших поселенців Америки привабили родючі ґрунти на атлантичному узбережжі.
8. Під землею багатство мінералів забезпечує надійну базу для американської економіки.
9. Щорічне виробництво золота в США набагато перевищує виробництво нафти, природного газу, свинцю та заліза.
10. Від виробництва сирової нафти США щорічно отримує близько 4 млн. 200 тис. американських доларів.

### Exercise 4. Complete the sentences with the suitable words from the box.

three, Hawaii, Wyoming, mild, fertile (2 times), central, agricultural, silver, cowboys, moderate, Alaska (2 times), the Gulf of Mexico, fourth, Russia, Minnesota, Nebraska (2 times), North America

1. The United States of America lies in the ... part of the ... continent.
2. The size of its territory places it ... in the world.
3. The present territory of the USA consists of ... separate parts (the USA proper, ... and Hawaiian Islands).
4. Purchased by the USA from ... in 1867, Alaska obtained statehood in 1958.
5. ... were declared US territory in 1900 and in 1959 given statehood.
6. Territorially the largest state is ... .
7. The continental part of the country has ... climate.
8. The territory varies from barren to ... lands.
9. In California the climate is usually ... .
10. The USA is washed by ... in the south.
11. The flat plains of ... , which stretch for miles and miles on every side, are covered with short grass and sagebrush. This is partly sheep and cattle country, the land of ... .
12. ... is a rich farming region of America. The land is ... and well-watered. ... has many golden wheat fields. In Iowa and Illinois, wheat and corn are important products, and much livestock is raised.

13. The South has been an ... region for hundreds of years and raises the nation's cotton and tobacco.
14. Nevada is famous for its ... finds.
15. There are more than 10,000 pure lakes in ... .

**Exercise 5. Answer the following questions.**

1. Where is the USA located?
2. What countries does it border on?
3. Which of America's 50 states is the largest?
4. What kind of climate is typical of different parts of the USA?
5. Is it true that its rivers and lakes are of great value as waterways and a body of fresh water?
6. Is the land of the USA favourable for agriculture?
7. Are the natural resources beneficial for the American people?

**Exercise 6. Read the following dialogues and act them out.**

1. – Hello, Martin! I am so glad to see you.  
 – Hello, Roy! Pleased to meet you again. How are you?  
 – Pretty much the same. Thanks. How are you getting on?  
 – Never felt better in my life. Thank you. I have just returned from a business trip to the USA.  
 – Was it successful?  
 – Yes, it was. We signed a trade agreement and concluded a number of profitable contracts.  
 – My congratulations!  
 – Thank you. Besides I had a chance of visiting some picturesque places this time.  
 – So, you combined business and pleasure.  
 – Definitely. I had a short rest at a resort in the mountains. It was great fun. I am flying to the USA one of these days.  
 – Will it be your first visit to the USA?  
 – No, it won't. I have been to New York twice. I have seen almost all the sights in New York. Now I am planning to see the Niagara Falls and the Grand Canyon.  
 – They are worth seeing. I have been to California. It is a beautiful country. The climate is mild and the scenery is wonderful.  
 – Have you seen the Colorado River?  
 – Certainly. It flows into the Gulf of California.  
 – They say California is the biggest state in the USA?  
 – Texas is bigger. It occupies the southern part of the USA. It is rich in natural resources, especially in oil. Do you know what the nickname of Texas is?  
 – Does every state in the USA have a nickname?  
 – Sure. The nickname of Texas is "Lone Star".  
 – Is there any state named in honour of George Washington?

- Yes, there is. That is the state Washington. Its nickname is “Evergreen”.
- Thank you for the information. A colleague of mine says that Americans who want to come to the capital of the USA must have passports. Is it true?
- No, it isn’t. Your colleague was joking. As far as I know Americans need passports for going abroad only.
- My colleague was pulling my leg. Don’t you think so?
- That’s exactly what I wanted to say.
- 2. – I say, Peter could you tell me what city is the capital of the state Texas?
- Sure. It is Austin. Do you know what the abbreviation of Texas is?
- No idea.
- It is “Tex”. It is important to know if you are going to send a letter or a telegram to Texas.
- 3. – Have you ever been to John F. Kennedy Center for Performing Arts?
- Yes, I have. It is the memorial to President Kennedy in Washington. It was opened in 1971 on the Potomac. There is an opera hall, a concert hall and other facilities.
- Is the opera hall large?
- It houses 2,200 seats.
- 4. – I heard baseball is very popular with Americans.
- It is the most popular game in the USA.
- In what season is it played?
- It is played in spring and summer. The professional baseball teams play well in the fall.
- 5. – What do you know about Abraham Lincoln?
- If my memory doesn’t fail me, Abraham Lincoln was the 16th President of the USA.
- Why was he called the “Great Emancipator”?
- During his presidency the “Emancipation Proclamation” was adopted (1863).
- Did it give freedom to Negro slaves?
- Exactly.

### **Exercise 7. Translate, reproduce and learn by heart.**

1. – Як поживаєш, Джейкобе?
- Never felt better in my life. How are you, Michael ?
- Так само. Дякую. Коли ти приїхав із США?
- The other day.
- Ти отримав задоволення від поїздки?
- Yes, I did. I combined business and pleasure.
- Це ж як?
- We concluded some profitable contracts, we had a chance of visiting very nice places in the USA.
2. – Have you ever been to Detroit?
- Ніколи. Але я знаю, що це центр автомобільної промисловості.

- What cities have you been to?
  - Я був у Нью-Йорку, Бостоні й Філадельфії.
  - Which of the cities did you like best?
  - Важко сказати.
3. – Is the word “Delaware” familiar to you?
- Так. Це назва одного зі штатів у США.
  - What is the capital of Delaware?
  - Місто Довер є столицею цього штату.
  - How is the state of Delaware abbreviated?
  - “Del” – скорочена назва штату Делавер.
  - Thank you for the information.
  - Нема за що.

### **Exercise 8. Speaking.**

- a) Give a brief description of the geographical position and the climate of the United States. Be sure to mention the relief, the climate zones and the biggest rivers and lakes and the largest and the most important cities.
- b) Imagine that you are preparing a quiz show devoted to the USA. Think of questions you would like to include in the quiz and put them down.

*It's time to watch a video.*

## **GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS OF THE USA**

**Exercise 1. Watch a video about geographic regions of the USA and get ready to discuss it. While you are watching it, please, focus on the guiding questions below.**

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y0YWttGmbKk&list=PPSV&ab\\_channel=HannahOberlander](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y0YWttGmbKk&list=PPSV&ab_channel=HannahOberlander)

1. What are the main geographic regions of the United States of America?
2. What does the land look like in these regions?
3. Why might travellers visit various locations within these regions?
4. Which of these regions are the most interesting for you? Which ones would you like to pay a visit to one day?
5. Have you ever been to the USA? If so, where exactly have you been to?

**Exercise 2. Choose the right answer.**

1. You can find sandy beaches with warm temperatures in ...  
A Canadian Shield B Coastal Plain C the Appalachians
2. The oldest North American mountains are ...  
A the Rockies B the Appalachians C the Sierra Nevada
3. The Appalachians are called ... in Virginia and Maryland.  
A the Blue Ridge Mountains B the Great Smokies C the Green Mountains
4. Minnesota is famous for its beautiful and pure ...  
A beaches B swamps C lakes

5. The Appalachians can be found in ... of the USA.  
A the north-west B the south-west C the south-east
6. There are lots of cornfields in ...  
A Canadian Shield B Coastal Range C Interior Lowlands
7. The lowest place on Earth, Death Valley is in ...  
A Colorado B California C Nevada
8. The region with very little precipitation is ...  
A Coastal Range B Basin and Range C Canadian Shield
9. What is the principal crop cultivated in the Great Plains of America?  
A wheat B rice C potato
10. The Mount Rushmore is in ...  
A Alabama B New Jersey C South Dakota
11. You can find grizzly bears in ...  
A the Rocky Mountains B the Appalachian Mountains C the Sierra Nevada
12. One can meet coyotes, jack rabbits and rattle snakes in ...  
A Coastal Range B the Great Plains C Basin and Range
13. Farmers grow lots of grapes on ...  
A the Pacific Coast B the Atlantic Coast C the Gulf of Mexico Coast
14. Casino lovers come to ... to play gambling games.  
A Las Vegas B San Francisco C Dallas
15. Where is Willis Tower located?  
A New York City B Boston C Chicago

# Lesson 3

## THE GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF THE USA

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### PART II SPEECH PATTERNS

1. Alaska is nearly 400 times the size of Rhode Island, which is the smallest state.

1. The firm underestimated the size of the market for their new product.
2. I saw a spider the size of my hand in the backyard.
3. He's quite a big dog, but he's still not full size yet.
4. I hadn't realized the size of the problem until now.
5. The American states vary enormously in size, from very large to very small.

2. The land varies from heavy forests covering 2,104 million hectares to barren deserts, from high-picked mountains to deep canyons.

1. The heights of the plants vary from 8 cm to 20 cm.
2. Medical treatment varies greatly from state to state.
3. Cooking times may vary slightly, depending on your oven.
4. Quentin's mood seems to vary according to the weather.
5. "What do you wear when you go out?" "Well, it varies".

3. A canal south of Chicago joins one of the tributaries of the Mississippi to the five Great Lakes – making it the world's largest inland water transportation route and the biggest body of fresh water in the world.

**Note:** *a canal* is an artificial or man-made waterway that allows ships and boats to travel from one body of water to another, while *a channel* is a broad strait joining two larger areas of water, especially two seas; or it can be a *TV channel*.

1. We walked along by the side of the canal.
2. Sniffing alone or in dangerous places, such as railway embankments and canals, can be more risky.

3. The passageway to the cordoned-off Alsbach canal was wet and dark, and I was glad to have a flashlight.
4. Today, the National Park Service offers boat tours along the canals, narrow quiet canyons between imperious five-storey brick buildings.
5. Many of them followed only one stock, in rails, or canals, or petroleum, or banks.

4. The St. Lawrence seaboard, which the United States shares with Canada, connects the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean.

1. Everybody brings a dish to share with everyone else.
2. I share your concern about this.
3. Learning to share is a difficult process for toddlers.
4. None of us are close friends but we all share an interest in sport.
5. They share an interest in the 16<sup>th</sup> century architecture.

5. As America expanded westward, so did its farmers and ranchers cultivating the grasslands of the Great Plains, and finally the fertile valleys of the Pacific coast.

1. Gradually it was found more profitable to cultivate vines and olives rather than grain.
2. Her marriage allowed her to cultivate friendships with the Paris literary elite.
3. Population growth is causing people to clear more woodland so that they can cultivate the land.
4. Not all of the losses of moorland and rough grassland to agricultural development are the result of surface cultivation and grass seeding.
5. You can use cultivated mushrooms, but a few wild ones add a better taste.

6. Underground, a wealth of minerals provides a solid base for American industry.

1. The purpose of industry is to create wealth.
2. The market economic game has to begin with an initial distribution of income and wealth.
3. They invest it in creating more wealth.
4. This chapter is concerned with the study of the unequal distribution of power, prestige and wealth in society.
5. She comes from a wealthy family, who own houses in London and Paris.

## SPEECH PATTERNS EXERCISES

### Exercise 1. Fill in the missing words using the speech patterns.

1. Look at the ... of that house!
2. The American States ... enormously in ... , from very large to very small.
3. What ... is that shirt? It's very lovely!
4. "How much milk do you use a day?" "Oh, it ... ."
5. Methods of treatment ... according to the age and general health of the patient.
6. A lot of people switch off ... during the commercials.
7. New ... of communication have opened up between the two governments.
8. Stubbornness was a characteristic trait of his character which he ... with his mother.
9. Judy and I ... the driving, so it wasn't very tiring.
10. Wilson's ... of the business is worth 500,000 \$.
11. Nearer the coast, huge areas of land are given over to ... tomatoes.
12. Los Angeles is seen as less ... than San Francisco.
13. This chapter is concerned with the study of the unequal distribution of power, prestige and ... in society.

### Exercise 2. Make up two sentences of your own on each pattern.

### Exercise 3. Translate the following sentences using the speech patterns.

1. Вогонь знищив територію лісу розміром із Люксембург.
2. Правила дорожнього руху змінюються від штату до штату.
3. Якщо вам набридло ходити на роботу однією й тією ж дорогою, то спробуйте змінити маршрут.
4. Багато туристів люблять Венецію через те, що там можна поплавати по каналах міста на човні, милуючись красою цього дивовижного міста.
5. Тато сказав, що сьогодні на п'ятому каналі буде цікавий документальний фільм про життя тварин, які є на межі вимирання у тропічних лісах Амазонії.
6. У мене з моїм чоловіком день народження в один і той самий день – 25 січня.
7. Ми не є близькими друзями, але у нас спільний інтерес до біатлону.
8. Австралійський бізнесмен придбав 10% акцій відомого американського авто концерну.
9. Бейсбольні команди США приділяють велику увагу розвитку нових талантів, що дає можливість дивитися з надією у майбутнє американського виду спорту №1.
10. Сотні видів бананів вирощують у країнах Південно-Східної Азії.



11. Вирощування тютюну є досить прибутковою справою на Кубі, люди заробляють на життя, працюючи на плантаціях день і ніч.
12. Джордж родом із заможної родини, він звик до розкішного обіду в дорогих ресторанах Парижа і ніколи не поділяв точку зору людей, які ледве зводили кінці з кінцями.
13. Найбільш багатими регіонами Сполучених Штатів вважаються Каліфорнія і Флорида, як показало нещодавнє дослідження спеціалістів.

#### Exercise 4. Make up and act out a dialogue using the speech patterns.

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



### ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY

#### Vocabulary Notes

1. **size** /saɪz/ noun *uncountable and countable*
  - 1) how big or small something is: *e.g. He's a small boy, about John's size. e.g. Jensens' house is about the same size as ours.*

**size of**  
*e.g. The firm underestimated the size of the market for their new product. I saw a spider the size of (=the same size as) my hand in the backyard. He's quite a big dog, but he's still not full size yet.*

**in size**  
*e.g. The apartment is roughly 360 square feet in size.*

**(of) that/this size** (=as big as that or this)  
*e.g. In a class this size, there are bound to be a few trouble-makers. e.g. We can't give loans of that size to just anyone.*

**in all/different/various (shapes and) sizes**  
*e.g. These phones come in all shapes and sizes.*

**good/fair/nice size** (=fairly big)  
*e.g. The breakfast room is a good size.*
  - 2) very big *uncountable* used to say that something is very big
 

**size of**  
*e.g. I can't believe the size of her car! e.g. The sheer size of the classes makes learning difficult for students.*

- 3) clothes/goods *countable* one of a set of standard measures according to which clothes and other goods are produced and sold:  
*e.g. These shoes are one size too big.*  
*e.g. The shirts come in three sizes: small, medium, and large.*  
*e.g. Do you have these pants in a size 12?*
- 4) **large-sized/medium-sized/pocket-size** etc. of a particular size, or about the same size and shape as something:  
*eg. a medium-sized car; a pocket-size mirror.*  
**good-sized/fair-sized/decent-sized** (=big enough for a particular purpose);
- 5) do something to size = if you cut, make, or prepare something to size, you make it the right size for a particular use: *e.g. The materials will be provided, and everything is already cut to size.*
- 6) that's about the size of it = used to agree that someone's description of a situation is correct;
- 7) *uncountable*  **sizing** = a thick sticky liquid used for giving stiffness and a shiny surface to cloth, paper etc, or used to prepare walls for wallpaper.  
**size** verb *transitive*
- 1) to sort things according to their size:  
*e.g. Shrimps are sized and selected for canning.*
- 2) *usually passive* to make something into a particular size or sizes:  
*e.g. Most costume patterns are sized for children.*
- 3) to put size (on a wall before decorating)  
**size something/somebody** ↔ **up phrasal verb** = to look at or consider a person or situation and make a judgment about them:  
*e.g. It only took a few seconds for her to size up the situation.*
2. **vary** /vɛəri/ past tense and past participle **varied**, present participle **varying**, third person singular **varies**.
- 1) *intransitive* if several things of the same type vary, they are all different from each other *syn. differ*  
**COLLOCATIONS:**  
**vary from place to place/person to person etc., vary from something to something, vary considerably/greatly/widely/enormously, vary slightly, vary according to/depending on something, varying degrees/levels/sizes/amounts.**  
*e.g. Test scores vary from school to school.*  
*e.g. The heights of the plants vary from 8 cm to 20 cm.*
- vary in** *e.g. flowers that vary in colour and size.*  
*e.g. Medical treatment varies greatly from state to state.*  
*e.g. Cooking times may vary slightly, depending on your oven.*  
*e.g. Charges vary according to size.*  
*e.g. She has tried different diets with varying degrees of success.*
- 2) *intransitive* if something varies, it changes depending on the situation:  
*e.g. Quentin's mood seems to vary according to the weather.*  
*e.g. "What do you wear when you go out?" "Well, it varies".*

- 3) *transitive* to change something to make it different:  
*e.g. My doctor said I should vary my diet more.*  
 Synonyms: alter, adapt, adjust, amend, modify and revise.
3. **canal** /kə'næl/ noun *countable*  
 a long passage dug into the ground and filled with water, either for boats to travel along, or to take water to a place: *e.g. We walked along by the side of the canal. the Panama Canal*  
**by canal**  
*e.g. The goods were transported by canal to London.*
4. **channel** ['tʃænl] noun *countable*
- 1) a television station and all the programmes that it broadcasts:  
*e.g. the news on Channel 4. The kids are watching cartoons on the Disney Channel. He changed channels to watch the basketball game.*
  - 2) a system or method that you use to send or obtain information, goods, permission etc: *e.g. The U.S. is working through diplomatic channels to find a solution. The new software will be sold through existing distribution channels.*  
**channel of**  
*e.g. It is important that we open channels of communication with the police.*
  - 3) sea/river
  - a) an area of water that connects two larger areas of water: *St George's Channel*
  - b) **the Channel** *British English*  
 the area of water between France and England = **the English Channel**
  - c) the deepest part of a river, harbour, or sea, especially where it is deep enough to allow ships to sail in.
  - 4) a passage that water or other liquids flow along: *an irrigation channel.*
  - 5) a particular range of sound waves which can be used to send and receive radio messages;
  - 6) a long deep line cut into a surface or a long deep space between two edges,  
 syn. **groove**: *e.g. The sliding doors fit into these plastic channels.*
  - 7) a way of expressing your thoughts, feelings, or physical energy.  
**channel for**  
*e.g. Art provides a channel for the children's creativity.*
5. **share** /ʃeə/ verb *intransitive and transitive*
- 1) to have or use something with other people: *e.g. We don't have enough books so you'll have to share. The three of us shared a taxi.*  
**share something with somebody**  
*e.g. I have an office that I share with some other teachers.*
  - 2) let somebody use something *transitive* to let someone have or use something that belongs to you: *e.g. As a kid he'd never share his toys.*  
**share something with somebody**  
*e.g. Will you share your fries with me?*

- 3) divide *transitive* also **share out** to divide something between two or more people  
**share something between/among somebody**  
*e.g. They shared the cake between them. At his death, his property was shared out between his children.*
- 4) to have equal responsibility for doing something, paying for something etc:  
*e.g. We share the responsibility for the children. I own the house, but we share the bills.*
- 5) to have the same opinion, quality, or experience as someone else  
**share somebody's view/concern/belief** etc.  
*e.g. Other parents share her belief in the importance of reading. I believe my view is widely shared.*  
**share something with somebody**  
*e.g. Stubbornness was a characteristic he shared with his mother.*
- 6) to tell other people about an idea, secret, problem etc:  
*e.g. Students were able to share their experiences.*  
**share something with somebody**  
*e.g. Would you like to share your feelings with the group?*
- 7) **share your life with somebody** if you share your life with someone, you spend your life together with them as their husband, wife etc:  
*e.g. I'm not ready to share my life with anyone.*
- 8) **share and share alike** used to say that you should share things fairly and equally between everyone  
**share in something phrasal verb** if you share in someone's success, happiness etc, you have it or enjoy it with them:  
*e.g. His daughters did not share in his happiness.*  
 Synonym **sharing**.  
**the lion's share** = the largest part of something. *e.g. The firm has captured the lion's share of the UK market.*
6. **cultivate** /'kʌltɪveɪt/ verb *transitive*
- 1) to prepare and use land for growing crops and plants:  
*e.g. The land was too rocky to cultivate.*
- 2) to plant and take care of a particular crop; syn. **to grow**:  
*e.g. We cultivated maize and watermelons.*
- 3) to work hard to develop a particular skill, attitude, or quality:  
*e.g. Try to cultivate a more relaxed and positive approach to life. The company has been successful in cultivating a very professional image.*
- 4) to make an effort to develop a friendly relationship with someone, especially someone who can help you:  
*e.g. Professor Gladwyn would be an acquaintance worth cultivating.*  
**cultivated** /'kʌltɪveɪtɪd/ adjective
- 1) someone who is cultivated is intelligent and knows a lot about music, art, literature etc: *e.g. a highly cultivated man.*
- 2) cultivated land is land used for growing crops or plants: *cultivated fields.*

- 3) *only before noun* cultivated crops or plants are ones grown by people; antonym **wild**: *cultivated mushrooms*.

**cultivation** noun

the preparation and use of land for growing crops: *e.g. soil cultivation*

**under cultivation**

*e.g. These fields have been under cultivation (used for growing crops) for years.*

- 2) the planting and growing of plants and crops:  
*e.g. Terraces for rice cultivation covered the hillsides.*

**cultivation of**

*e.g. the cultivation of tobacco*

- 3) the deliberate development of a particular quality or skill.

7. **wealth** [welθ] noun *uncountable*

- 1) a large amount of money, property etc. that a person or country owns:  
*e.g. The country's wealth comes from its oil.*

**the distribution of wealth** (=the way wealth is divided among the people of a country or society)

*e.g. The purpose of industry is to create wealth.*

- 2) **a wealth of something** = a lot of something useful or good:

*e.g. There is a wealth of information available about pregnancy and birth.*

**wealthy** /'welθi/ adjective

comparative **wealthier**, superlative **wealthiest**

- 1) having a lot of money, possessions etc., syn. **rich**.

very/extremely/immensely/fabulously etc. **wealthy**

*e.g. He left as a poor, working class boy and returned as a wealthy man.*

the wealthy nations of the world

- 2) **the wealthy plural** people who have a lot of money, possessions etc.

Synonyms: **rich, well-off, wealthy, affluent, prosperous**.

**Rich** is a very direct way of saying that someone has a lot of money and possessions. *e.g. She is one of the richest women in America.*

**Well-off** means fairly rich, so you can buy most things. People are more likely to describe themselves as "well-off" than "rich".

*e.g. My parents were pretty well-off.*

**Wealthy** is a slightly more formal word meaning rich, especially over a long period of time. *e.g. He came from a wealthy family.*

**Affluent** and **prosperous** are fairly formal words, often used to describe societies where the economy is successful and the standard of living is good.

**Affluent** means rich enough to have things like expensive cars and holidays.

*e.g. People are becoming increasingly affluent.*

**Prosperous** means rich and successful.

*e.g. the more prosperous regions of the country.*

## VOCABULARY NOTES EXERCISES

### Exercise 1. Translate the following words and word-combinations using vocabulary notes and then make up sentences of your own.

розмір, за розмірами, великих розмірів, середніх розмірів, маленьких розмірів, телевізійний канал, штучний канал, вирощувати тютюн, змінюватися від людини до людини, змінюватися залежно від території, розділяти що-небудь, частка в компанії/акція, своя частка, дуже змінюватися, трішки змінитися, оброблятися, дуже освічена людина/той, хто добре розбирається в мистецтві, літературі тощо, обробка землі, значна частка чого-небудь, багатство/достаток, багата/заможна людина.

### Exercise 2. Translate the following sentence into English using vocabulary notes.

1. У засобах масової інформації є багато інформації про особисте життя відомої голлівудської актриси. 2. Третина українських земель не обробляються вже десятки років. 3. Дівчина сіла в авто середніх розмірів і зникла за рогом будинку. 4. Наша компанія не видає позик у таких великих розмірах. 5. В універмазі нашого міста можна знайти кашкети різних розмірів. 6. Клімат США варіюється залежно від регіону: на півночі, як правило, прохолодно, а на півдні – тепло. 7. Мама попросила Сергія перемкнути на четвертий канал, оскільки там показують її улюблену телевізійну програму «Вікно в Америку». 8. Відкриття Суецького каналу дозволило вільно подорожувати кораблем з Європи до країн Перської затоки. 9. Після смерті батька вся власність була розподілена між його дітьми. 10. Я думаю, що всі поділять мою точку зору щодо необхідності вжити усіх заходів безпеки при перетині кордону з Чорногорією.

# Lesson 4

## WASHINGTON, D. C.

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### Exercise 1. Read and translate the text.

Washington was created to be *the seat of government* of the USA. It occupies the District of Columbia, *abbreviated* into DC, name of the capital always goes with this abbreviation not to be mixed up



with another Washington, which is a state on the Pacific coast. President George Washington *picked out the spot* that included the old tobacco-trading Potomac River, port of Georgetown, not far from George Washington's own home of Mount Vernon. The Congress approved the choice.

Washington's only industry is government. The White House, where the US President lives and works, the Capitol, the home of

the US Congress and Supreme Court are all there.

French architect Pierre L'Enfant planned the city. The city is divided into four sections or quadrants: North West, North East, South West, and South East. (NW, NE, SW, SE). Almost every public building, art gallery, government office can be seen in the North-West quadrant, the other quadrants are residential.



The Capitol is also the point from which the city's streets are numbered and lettered. The streets running from the north to the south are numbered such as 1<sup>st</sup> Street, 2<sup>nd</sup> Street while the

streets running from the east to the west are lettered such as G Street. K Street. All the streets extend in both directions. One thing to remember is that Washington, D.C. doesn't have a J Street. Why? No one knows for sure, but there are several guesses.

*The Capitol*, seat of the US Congress, got its name from the Temple in Rome. It consists of a central building crowned by a great dome and connected at each end by galleries with a large wing, one of which contains the Senate Chamber and the other the Hall of Representatives. The dome rises 285 feet. On the very

top of the dome there is the 19-foot bronze statue of Freedom. 36 columns surround the lower part of the dome, they represent the states in the Union at the time this building was designed. Beneath the dome is a monumental hall called Rotunda, adorned with works of art relating to American history.

*The Mall*, a long expanse of green stretching to the Washington Monument is bordered by a number of museums and art galleries.

*The White House*, the official residence of the presidents of the USA, is located at 1600, Pennsylvania Avenue. Every President except Washington lived there. The public is admitted during specified hours to a portion of the first floor: the Green Room, the Blue Room, where ambassadors and ministers of foreign countries are received and diplomatic functions held; the State Dining Room and the East Room, used for public receptions.

*The Library of Congress* happens to be the biggest existing library, contains more than 13 million books in various languages, more than 19 million manuscripts, including the personal papers of presidents. The Library serves the Congress, the government establishments and the public. The law of 1870 makes it obligatory to send to the library two copies of every American book, newspaper or any other published item.

*Pennsylvania Avenue* connects the Capitol with the White House. This is the route of the President's *inauguration procession* every four years.

Lafayette Square is located in front of the White House. *The Washington Monument*, a tall structure, rises on the hill behind the White House (152 metres high). From this level the whole panorama of the District of Columbia and even parts of Maryland and Virginia can be seen. It is an obelisk of white marble nicknamed the Pencil. The cornerstone for the Monument was laid in 1848 but the Civil War delayed its completion for many years. It was finally opened to the public in 1888.

*The Lincoln Memorial* is a big temple in Greek style with 36 marble columns to represent the states in the union at Lincoln's death. The white marble memorial's architectural lines are similar in plan to those of the Greek Parthenon, the temple to the goddess Athena on the Acropolis in Athens. The dominant feature of the building is the magnificent realistic figure of Lincoln seated in the centre of the open temple. The statue from head to foot is 19 feet high, and carving the statue took more than 4 years, as there had been changes in the project connected with doubling the size of the figure to have it in conformity with the scale of the large hall.

Thomas *Jefferson* is considered the founder of the Democratic Party. The *Memorial* is designed after the Pantheon in Rome, which Jefferson admired so much. There is a 19-foot figure of him and panel that quotes from Jefferson's most famous writings including the Declaration of Independence.

It is interesting to know that *the Pentagon*, *headquarters* of the Department of Defence is the world's largest office building. Its shape is five-sided – hence the name Pentagon. It has become the most important department in the U.S. federal government both in the number of employees and the amount of money spent. The Pentagon is the heart of the U.S. military-industrial complex.



*Georgetown University*, the oldest Catholic college in the USA, is in Georgetown. It is worthy of note that *the Arlington National Cemetery* is a sacred place in Washington where President John F. Kennedy is buried. The 35th U.S. President's famous utterance is inscribed on the memorial wall: "And so my fellow Americans, ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country."

**Exercise 2. Learn the following words and word-combinations.**

a seat of Government	місцезнаходження уряду
to abbreviate	скорочувати
a government establishment	урядова установа
inauguration of a new president	вступ на посаду нового президента
headquarters	штаб-квартира, головне управління
the District of Columbia	округ Колумбія
the Potomac	річка Потомак

**Exercise 3. Answer the questions.**

1. Why was Washington created?
2. The names of which famous people is Washington connected with?
3. What are the most significant monuments and buildings in it?
4. What river flows through Washington?
5. Where is John F. Kennedy buried?
6. What is the main and the only industry in Washington?

**Exercise 4. Read the following dialogues and act them out.**

- Have you been living in Washington long?
- For over three years now. And you came to Washington not long ago, didn't you?
- Just a few days ago.
- Have you found an apartment yet?
- Not yet. Still looking for one.
- I advise you not to settle down in D.C. The apartments are better and the rents are lower outside the city limits: in Virginia or Maryland.
- Where do you live?
- In Hyattsville, Maryland. It is north-east of the city just near the University of Maryland. The place is quiet.
- As soon as I settle down, I'll get acquainted with the city and its surroundings. What should I begin with?
- I recommend you to study the plan of the city not to lose your way. The city is very well planned. It is divided into four sections: NW, NE, SW and SE. The base lines for the sections are: North, South, Capital streets. You must remember that numbered streets such as 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> ... run north and south, lettered streets such as A Street, B Street, C Street run east and west.
- Thank you for the information.

- Bear it in mind that every section has independent street division. If you are looking for the Second Street, you should know in what section of the city it is.
- I'll try to remember it. And what is the heart of Washington?
- It's the Capitol. You should begin your sightseeing from the Capitol and see the Senate Chamber, the Representative Hall, the Statuary Hall and so on.
- I see. There are many monuments in Washington, aren't there?
- You should begin with the Washington Monument which is 555 feet tall and is called "Pencil" because of its shape. It is three blocks south of the White House. There is an elevator which will carry you to 500-foot level observation windows.
- And where is the Lincoln Memorial?
- It is west of the Washington Monument near the Potomac River. The Jefferson Memorial is south of the Washington Monument.
- I'll try to see them by all means.
- I advise you to go to Ford's Theatre where Lincoln was assassinated. Now it is a museum.
- I heard that the Library of Congress is worth seeing.
- That's right. It contains millions of books and manuscripts.
- What about churches and cathedrals?
- The Washington Cathedral in Massachusetts Avenue is one of the largest church buildings in the world. Mention should be made of the Arlington National Cemetery which is outside the city limits. John F. Kennedy was buried there. The famous Tomb of the Unknowns is worth seeing too.
- Is it far from the centre of the city?
- No, it isn't. It is across the Potomac River near the Pentagon in Virginia.

### **Exercise 5. Translate, act out and learn by heart the dialogue below.**

1. – What is Mount Vernon?
  - Це місто, де був похований Джордж Вашингтон. Він там жив.
  - I heard George Washington selected the site for the White House, and laid the cornerstone.
  - Так. Білий дім є резиденцією всіх президентів Америки. Але Джордж Вашингтон там не жив.
  - А де збудовано Kennedy Centre?
  - It was built on the bank of the Potomac River close to the notorious Watergate Hotel.
  - Коли його побудували?
  - In the early 70s.
  - Чому у Вашингтоні немає багатопверхових будинків?
  - There is a tradition in Washington not to build houses taller than the Capitol.
  - Чи є місця відпочинку для жителів Вашингтона?
  - There are a lot of parks and other recreation areas in the city. Washington is a very green city. The famous Rock Creek Park runs through the city from north to south. It is a very nice place to rest.

- Великі водоспади на ріці Потомак далеко від міста?
- The Great Falls on the Potomac are not far from the city. They are worth seeing.
- Дуже дякую за вичерпну інформацію.
- Not at all.

**Exercise 6. Speaking.**

- Discuss with your groupmates what you would mention to a group of tourists standing in front of the White House.
- Arrange a talk between Ukrainian and American students on the sights of Washington.
- Describe a sight or a view of Washington that could strike you as picturesque, beautiful and unusual.

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



*Listening time (track 1)*

Before you listen to the recording, please, look at these photos and try to recall which president is depicted in each photo.



**Exercise 1. Listen to the text about two American Presidents and get ready to discuss it. While listening answer the following questions.**

1. What are the similarities in the lives of the two American Presidents?
2. What are the main differences in the lives of the two American Presidents?
3. What can you say about their background?
4. What did you learn about their education?
5. What did you learn about their political career?
6. How were they both assassinated?
7. Whose life and career path is appealing to you?
8. Which President of the USA do you admire most? Why so?

**Exercise 2. Decide if the following statements are true or false.**

1. John F. Kennedy lived in the 20<sup>th</sup> century while Abraham Lincoln lived in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
2. John F. Kennedy was born in 1927.
3. Abraham Lincoln was born in 1809.
4. Both Presidents came from very poor families.
5. Abraham Lincoln had only one year of formal schooling.
6. John F. Kennedy graduated from Massachusetts University.
7. Both Presidents headed the country during civil unrest.
8. John Kennedy was killed in San-Francisco, California.
9. Both Presidents were assassinated while they were sitting next to their wives.
10. Abraham Lincoln was killed in 1865 only a few days after American civil war ended.

**Exercise 3. Read the following idioms. What do they stand for?**

1. Electric chair
2. Dead president
3. To make a federal case out of something
4. Poetic justice
5. Philadelphia lawyer
6. A friend at court
7. It would take an act of Congress to do something
8. Pentagon English
9. Trump card
10. Uncle Sam

**Exercise 4. Match the names of some outstanding US presidents with the right name and their contribution to development of their country.**

1. George Washington (1735–1799)	a) united the new nation
2. Thomas Jefferson (1743–1826)	b) brought about the emancipation of slaves, led the Union into the Civil War
3. Andrew Jackson (1767–1845)	c) wrote the Declaration of Independence
1. Abraham Lincoln (1809–1865)	d) gave full citizenship to the Native Americans, helped squash the Ku-Klux-Klan
2. Theodor Roosevelt 1858–1919)	e) formed the Democratic Party
3. Calvin Coolidge (1872–1933)	f) led America out of the Great Depression, brought into World War II
4. Franklin D. Roosevelt (1882–1945)	g) is associated with the Vietnam War, known for his good looks and charisma
5. Harry S. Truman (1884–1972)	h) noted for his fervent anticommunism, conservative republicanism
6. John F. Kennedy (1917–1963)	i) made the fateful decision to drop the atomic bomb on Japan, began the Korean War and the Cold War
7. Ronald Reagan (1911–2004)	j) mediated the end to the Russo-Japanese War, started construction of the Panama Canal

*It's time to watch a video.*

**Exercise 1. Watch a video about Washington, D.C. and get ready to discuss it. While you are watching it, please, focus on the guiding questions below.**

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=\\_96GLNO9mCc&ab\\_channel=Expedia.com.au](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_96GLNO9mCc&ab_channel=Expedia.com.au)

1. Where is the city of Washington located?
2. When was Washington founded as the capital of the USA?
3. Can you do the shopping at the National Mall?
4. How tall is Washington monument?
5. Where is the memorial to Martin Luther King Junior located?
6. What style is Thomas Jefferson memorial built in?
7. What buildings does Smithsonian include?
8. What can visitors see at the National Air and Space Museum?
9. Where do tourists go to “escape” the monuments and buildings of the city?
10. What is the charming suburb Foggy Bottom famous for?
11. What is the name of one of the largest churches in the USA?
12. Who is buried at the National Arlington Cemetery?

**Exercise 2. Choose the right answer.**

1. The ... river flows through Washington, D.C.  
A Hudson B Potomac C Ohio
2. Visitors of the city usually start their excursion at ...  
A the National Mall B Washington Monument C Smithsonian
3. The Capitol is the seat of the nation's ...  
A business B fashion C government
4. The pool near Washington monument is called...  
A the Reflecting Pool B the Tidal Basin C the Potomac Pool
5. The Information Centre at Smithsonian is called the ...  
A prison B castle C library
6. Martin Luther King's famous speech is called...  
A I have a goal B I have a dream C I have a family
7. There is a famous university at...  
A Georgetown B Chinatown C Midtown
8. You can play interactive games at the ...  
A Spy Museum B History Museum C Nature Museum
9. Washington Monument is made of ...  
A stone B glass C marble
10. You can see some parts of ... from high buildings of Washington, D.C.  
A Virginia and Maryland B New Jersey C South Dakota

# Lesson 5

## NEW YORK

### Exercise 1. Read and translate the text.

The New York Bay at the *mouth* of the Hudson River was first seen by an Italian navigator Giovanni de Verrazano in 1525 and later, in 1609, it was *explored* by



Henry Hudson, who discovered the Hudson River and Manhattan Island. In 1626 two ships of Dutch colonists arrived and *under the leadership* of Peter Minuit set up their first settlement named New Amsterdam. In 1664 the colony was *captured* by the British fleet under Duke of York and renamed New York. The first view of the city is the sight of the bronze Statue of Liberty, presented to the USA by France in 1886 in order to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of American independence. The statue is 152 feet high and stands on a pedestal of almost the same height. A new American Museum of Immigration is opened at the base of the Statue. New York, the nation's largest city and richest port, is a national leader in business, finance, manufacturing, communications, service industries, fashion and the arts.

New York City consists of five boroughs: Manhattan, the Bronx, Queens, Brooklyn and Richmond (Staten Island).

Manhattan is the heart of the city, a *rocky island* thirteen miles long and two miles wide. It is divided into three parts: downtown, midtown and uptown. Bowling Green is a small *triangular area* at the foot of Broadway. It was a market in the time of the Dutch. Now it is the oldest city park. The Dutch governor, Peter Minuit bought Manhattan from the Indians for 24 dollars in 1626 on this very spot. Quite a bargain!

Downtown Manhattan is the business centre of the nation. Wall Street here is America's financial centre. It symbolizes the money – financiers of the USA. Wall Street was called so because of a wall which extended along the street in Dutch times. It was built about 1650 from the Hudson River to the East River *to protect* the small colony *from* attacks by Indians. Later the wall was removed, but the name remained.

The present City Hall is the third building housing the City Hall since the city was first established as New Amsterdam. It houses the offices of Mayor, President of the City Council and the meeting rooms of the City Council. Here there are the desks of the first three Presidents.

A *campus* of New York University is situated in downtown Manhattan at Washington Square. Another place of interest in this area is Greenwich Village, known as the Bohemian quarters of the literary and artistic world. Manhattan is crossed from north to south by avenues and from east to west by streets. They are numbered but such as Park, Madison, Lexington and Columbus bear names. The most fashionable is Fifth Avenue. It has become a symbol of wealth, elegance and glamour all over the United States. Broadway near Times Square is a place where most theatres are located. It is famous for its night-clubs, cafes, restaurants, hotels and shops.

Midtown Manhattan contains Pennsylvania Station, the busiest station in the USA, Empire State Building (102 storeys). It was named after the “Empire State” (a nickname of New York). It lost its America’s tallest title when the twin 110-storey towers of New York’s World Trade Centre were completed in 1973. United Nations Headquarters – 38-storey building occupies a six-block area (from 42<sup>nd</sup> to 48<sup>th</sup> streets). Rockefeller Centre of Radio City is called so because the Radio Corporation of America – RCA – owns the tallest of the 15 *skyscrapers* in this group. It is a city within a city with its own restaurants, stores, theatres, post-offices. In winter the outdoor restaurant is transformed into an ice-skating pond.

In uptown Manhattan visitors usually see a Memorial to Christopher Columbus in the centre of Columbus Circle; New York Coliseum, the most modern *exhibition hall*; Central Park with numerous playgrounds; tennis courts and *bridle paths*; American Museum of Natural History. There one can find Columbia University, founded in 1754 by royal decree of George II, king of England. Now it is a private institution where the *tuition* costs not less than 6000 dollars a year.

**Exercise 2. Match the words and word-combinations with their translation and cite the context according to the text.**

mouth (of the river)	у підніжжі
navigator	досліджувати
at the base of	район (місто)
to explore	гирло
borough	захищати від
rocky island	вигідна покупка, обладнання
quite a bargain	мореплавець
campus	штаб-квартира ООН
symbol of wealth and elegance	бути названим на честь кого-небудь
United Nations headquarters	університетське містечко
to be named after	символ достатку та вишуканості
to protect from	найсучасніший виставковий зал
skyscraper	кінна (верхова) стежка
the most modern exhibition hall	скелястий острів
bridle path	плата за навчання
tuition fee	хмарочос



### Exercise 3. Decide if the statement is true or false.

- 1) The New York Bay at the mouth of the Potomac River was first seen by an English navigator in 1625.
- 2) In 1626 the Dutch colonists set up their first settlement there.
- 3) The Statue of Liberty, one of the sightseeing places, was presented to the USA by Holland in 1986.
- 4) There is nothing at the base of the Statue of Liberty.
- 5) New York consists of five boroughs.
- 6) Peter Minuit bought Manhattan from the Indians for 24 \$ in 1626.
- 7) Wall Street is America's cultural centre.
- 8) Greenwich Village is the Bohemian quarters of the literary and artistic world.
- 9) The most fashionable street in New York is Sixth Avenue.
- 10) The tallest building in the world is the New York's World Trade Centre.

### Exercise 4. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Вважається, що Нью-Йорк – це ворота до США.
2. У 1626 році голландські колоністи прибули та заснували тут перше поселення й назвали його Новим Амстердамом.
3. Мангеттен – серце міста – це скелястий острів, 13 миль у довжину та 2 милі в ширину.
4. Перше, що бачить кожен відвідувач Нью-Йорка, – це бронзова Статуя Свободи, яку подарували Америці французи в 1886 році на честь 100-ї річниці незалежності США.
5. Нью-Йорк – найбільше місто, найбагатший порт – лідер у бізнесі, фінансах, промисловості та міжнародних зв'язках.
6. Боулінг-Грін – маленька територія у формі трикутника в кінці Бродвею. Раніше тут був ринок за часів голландців, зараз тут розташований найстаріший парк міста.
7. Волл-Стріт – фінансовий центр країни – був так названий через стіну, яка оточувала цю вулицю за часів голландців.
8. У Сіті-Холі розташована резиденція мера міста, керівника міського муніципалітету та зали засідань міської ради.
9. Бродвей біля Таймс-Скверу – це місце, де розташовано більшість театрів та музеїв. Воно відоме своїми нічними клубами, кафе, ресторанами, готелями та магазинами.
10. У Верхньому Мангеттені можна знайти Колумбійський Університет, який було засновано ще в 1754 році за наказом короля Англії Георга II. Зараз це приватний заклад, де плата за навчання складає не менше ніж 6000 \$ на рік.

### Exercise 5. Answer the following questions on the text.

1. Who set up the first colony on the spot of the present New York? How was the city named in the times of the Dutch?
2. What's the first view of the city? Why does it bear such a name?

3. What's New York famous for?
4. How many boroughs does New York consist of? Name them.
5. What's Manhattan? How many parts is it divided into?
6. What's the business centre of the nation?
7. Why was Wall Street called so?
8. Where are most of the city's places for entertainment located?
9. What is Midtown Manhattan famous for?
10. Where is the Memorial to Christopher Columbus situated?

**Exercise 6. Listen to Sheila and Bob talking about when they lived in New York. (track 2)**

Bob and Sheila spent two years living in New York because of Bob's work as a banker. Neither of them had lived in a big city before. They now live back in England, in a small village outside London.

**Comprehension Check**

What do they/does she say about the following things?

- 1) People
  - What are they like?
  - What is important to them?
  - What do they like doing?
  - Where do they live?
- 2) Shops
  - What are they like?
  - Do they like them?
  - What time do they open?
- 3) Work and holidays
- 4) Transport
  - What do they mention?
- 5) General opinions
  - Is it a good place to live? Why?

**Exercise 7. Read the following text about New York museums and galleries. Match choices (A-H) to (1-6). There are two variants which you do not need to use.**

**NEW YORK MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES**



1 \_\_\_\_\_

The Guggenheim Museum is at Fifth Avenue and 89<sup>th</sup> Street. It specializes in modern painting, sculpture and graphic arts. The building itself is a place of contemporary art designed by the famous architect Frank Lloyd Wright.



2 \_\_\_\_\_

The Lincoln Centre for the Performing Arts is the official name of what is more commonly called Lincoln Centre. It is at Broadway and 64<sup>th</sup> Street and includes the home of the New York Philharmonic Society, the New York State Theatre, and a school.



3 \_\_\_\_\_

The Metropolitan Museum of Art is at 82<sup>nd</sup> Street and Fifth Avenue. It is one of the most important art museums in the world and the largest in the Western Hemisphere. It houses hundreds of world's masterpieces: paintings, sculptures, tapestries, musical instruments, decorative arts and costumes. Its collection includes more than two million works of art across the globe: from the first cities of the ancient world to works being created today.



4 \_\_\_\_\_

The Radio City Music Hall Entertainment Centre is in Rockefeller Centre. It is located from 47<sup>th</sup> to 52<sup>nd</sup> Street, west of Fifth Avenue. It is a masterpiece of art deco, special performances and spectacular revues.



5 \_\_\_\_\_

Carnegie Hall is situated at 57<sup>th</sup> and Seventh Avenue. It is a music centre which was founded in 1891 by the capitalist and philanthropist Andrew Carnegie. It is the place where the world's most famous and renowned orchestras and soloists play.



6 \_\_\_\_\_

The museum of Modern Art is situated at 11<sup>th</sup> W 53<sup>rd</sup> Street. It includes modern paintings, sculptures, drawings, prints and architecture, photography, film, industrial and graphic design dating from the 1880s till these days.

- A Works of art from across the whole globe
- B Modern painting, sculpture and graphic arts
- C Classical and popular music concerts
- D Performing arts
- E A masterpiece of art deco and spectacular revues
- F Business and entertainment
- G Playhouses, hotels and shops
- H Extraordinary exhibitions and collection of modern and contemporary art

**Exercise 8. Read the following dialogue and act it out.**

**SIGHTSEEING IN NEW YORK**

1. – I say, Robert, what are your plans for today?
  - Nothing special. Why?
  - You have been living in New York for eight years, so you know better what is worth seeing. Will you show me around?
  - With pleasure. You'll come for a ride with me and I'll show you some of the sights.
  - It will be very kind of you. You'll act as my guide. I want you to see Greenwich Village. What is it famous for?
  - That's the artistic quarters of New York where outdoor art exhibitions are held.
  - I heard Rockefeller Centre is worth visiting.
  - That's right. Rockefeller Centre consists of fifteen highrising buildings situated in Mid-Manhattan. The 70-storey RCA (Radio Corporation of America) building houses the Radio City Music Hall.
  - Where is Wall Street?
  - It is in Down Manhattan.
  - Is it the financial centre of the USA?
  - Exactly. There's the New York Stock Exchange and most of the banks of the USA.
  - I see. I'm looking through "A guide to New York". Coney Island is mentioned as the amusement centre. What else could you say?
  - I can say it is worth seeing. It is New York's seaside amusement centre.
  - They say New York consists of five boroughs. Is Bronx one of them?
  - Yes, it is. We are going along Fifth Avenue now.
  - It's a very beautiful place. I know that very rich people live here.
  - That's right. Do you know what Time Square is famous for?
  - No idea.
  - It is famous for its theatres and movies.
  - If I got you right, it is the theatrical centre of New York. Are there any parks in New York?
  - We are approaching Central Park. It is a pleasure ground, besides there are a number of museums there.

- I want to go to the museum very much.
- We shall do it tomorrow. Agreed?
- As you say. Will you show me Park Avenue?
- Sure. Park is a fashionable residential section of New York. It is on the opposite side of Central Park from Broadway.
- What museums shall we visit tomorrow?
- I suggest the Frick Museum and the Metropolitan Museum.
- That will be more than enough for one day.

**Exercise 9. Translate, act out and learn by heart the dialogue below.**

1. – I want to go sightseeing.
  - Ми можемо поїхати оглядати місто мою машиною.
  - Good idea. You will be my guide.
  - Що тобі хочеться подивитися в першу чергу?
  - I would like to see the city: its streets and avenues, monuments and amusement centres.
  - Почнімо з Бродвею. Згоден?
  - As you say.
2. – Is Broadway the longest street in New York?
  - Так. Вона пролягає з одного кінця Мангеттену до іншого. Там багато магазинів, театрів, ресторанів. На Бродвеї завжди людно.
  - Where is the financial centre of New York?
  - На Волл-Стріт. Там зосереджені банки й біржа.
  - Is it far from Rockefeller Centre?
  - Якщо ми поїдемо на моїй машині, то це не дуже далеко.
  - Where could I see art exhibitions?
  - У Нью-Йорку багато музеїв, крім того в Гринвіч-Вілледжі влаштовуються виставки картин безпосередньо на вулицях.
  - Shall we go there?
  - Так. Ми сьогодні відвідаємо це місце.
  - Where else are you planning to take me?
  - Я хочу показати тобі Вашингтон-Сквер, Таймс-Сквер and П'яту авеню.
3. – Have you got a guide to New York?
  - Так. Раджу вам придбати ось цей путівник.
  - How much is it?
  - It's ...
4. – I am going to stay in New York for a week. Is it possible to see all the sights?
  - Якщо ти щодня оглядатимеш визначні пам'ятки, то за тиждень оглянеш усе.
  - All right. I can spend two days on sightseeing. What should I see first?
  - А що тебе найбільше цікавить?
  - I want to see the city.
  - Тоді я повезу тебе оглядати Нью-Йорк на машині.

5. – Де розташований Колумбійський університет?
- It's in the uptown, as far as I know.
  - Я зможу проїхати на автобусі від Пенсильванського вокзалу до Колумбійського університету?
  - I don't know exactly whether there is a bus from Pennsylvania Station to Columbia University.
  - Доведеться брати таксі, інакше можна запізнитися.
6. – Я правильно йду до Гринвіч-Вілледж?
- No. You should walk in the opposite direction and take the first left turning.

**NOTE:** Be sure that you have learned given vocabulary. This QR-code may assist you with this task.



# Lesson 6

## NATIONAL SYMBOLS OF THE USA

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### Exercise 1. Read, translate and get ready to discuss the text.

In 1917, Irving Berlin wrote “God Bless America” for his Army musical, *Yip, Yip, Yaphank*, but did not use it. In 20 years, the popular singer Kate Smith asked him for a patriotic song for a national radio broadcast in 1938. It became an overnight sensation! Many people suggested that it should be a **national anthem**. Over the years, it has been considered America’s unofficial anthem, since “The Star-Spangled Banner” has difficult lyrics and a difficult tune.

*While the storm clouds gather  
Far across the sea,  
Let us swear allegiance  
To a land that’s free,  
Let us all be grateful  
For a land so fair,  
As we rise our voices  
In a solemn prayer.*

*God bless America  
Land that I love.  
Stand beside her and guide her,  
Through the night with a light from above.  
From the mountains to the prairies  
To the oceans white with foam,  
God bless America  
My home sweet home.*

### THE GREAT SEAL OF THE USA



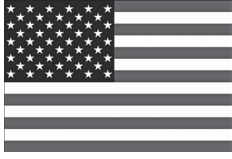
In 1782, soon after the United States won its independence, the bald eagle was chosen as the national bird of the new country. American leaders wanted the eagle to be a symbol of their country because it is a bird of strength and courage. They chose the bald eagle because it was found all over North America.

Charles Thomson, the first official record keeper of the United States, recommended a design for the Great Seal of the United States on June 20, 1782.

Congress adopted his suggestion that same day. The Great Seal became the official “signature” of the new nation. In 1782, the Great Seal of the United States was used for the first time by President George Washington on an official document. The Great Seal is a stamp of promise that is adhered to each official document.

The bald eagle appears in the centre of the Seal. In one claw is found an olive branch with 13 olives and 13 leaves. In the other claw are 13 arrows. The arrows and the olive branch represent strength and peace. In the





beak is a scroll inscribed with a Latin phrase *E pluribus unum*, meaning “out of many, one” which means that out of 13 colonies came one nation.

The national motto “**In God We Trust**” expresses the country’s ideals. It was adopted in 1956. It also appears on the reverse side of the one-dollar bill.

## THE NATIONAL FLAG

The *Stars and Stripes* is the most popular name for the National Flag of the US. Francis Scott Key first called it the Star-Spangled Banner. In 1814 he wrote the poem that became the national anthem. William Driver gave the name Old Glory to the American flag in 1824. After the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, the Continental Congress resolved in June 1777 that “the flag of the US be 13 stripes alternate red and white and 13 stars white in a blue field.” Red is for courage, white for purity and innocence, and blue for vigilance and justice. The stripes stand for 13 original colonies. There is no historical basis for assigning each star to a particular state. Presidential orders fixed the positions of the stars in 1912 for 48 states, and in 1960 for 50.

The US flag flies over the White House whether or not the President is in Washington, D.C. The US flag flies over the Capitol every day. The flag is customarily displayed from sunrise to sunset. When flown at night, it should be spotlighted. The US flag should be flown on legal public holidays and other special days.

## OTHER NATIONAL SYMBOLS

Other national symbols include the Liberty Bell, Uncle Sam and the Statue of Liberty.

### **Exercise 2. Listen to the text “A Noble Gift” and answer the following questions. (track 3)**

1. What is one of the most famous places of interest in New York?
2. What is the statue made of?
3. What country presented it to the USA?
4. Who was the sculptor of the famous monument?
5. When was the statue officially presented to the people of America?
6. What is the height of the monument?

### **Exercise 3. What do the following dates in the text refer to?**

19<sup>th</sup> century, 10 years, by 1884, 151 feet tall, by the end of October 1886

### **Exercise 4. You are going to read the text about one of the symbols of the USA which is the *Liberty Bell*. Read it carefully paying attention to the words in italics and get ready to discuss it.**



## LIBERTY BELL

Tradition tells of a chime that changed the world on July 8, 1776, with the Liberty Bell ringing out from the tower of Independence Hall *summoning* the citizens of Philadelphia to hear the first public reading of the Declaration of Independence by *Colonel* John Nixon.



The Pennsylvania Assembly ordered the Bell in 1751 to commemorate the 50-year anniversary of William Penn's 1701 Charter of Privileges, Pennsylvania's original Constitution. It speaks of the rights and freedoms valued by people around the world. Particularly forward-thinking were Penn's ideas on religious freedom, his liberal *stance* on Native American rights, and his inclusion of citizens in enacting laws.

The Liberty Bell gained iconic importance when *abolitionists* in their efforts to put an end to slavery throughout America adopted it as a symbol.

As the Bell was created to commemorate the golden anniversary of Penn's Charter, the quotation "... proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof," from Leviticus 25:10, was particularly suitable. For the line in the Bible immediately preceding "... proclaim liberty ..." is "And we shall *hallow* the fiftieth year." What better way to pay homage to Penn and hallow the 50th year than with a bell proclaiming liberty?

There is also the quotation, inscribed on the Bell, "By Order of the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania for the State House in Philadelphia." Note that the spelling of "Pennsylvania" was not at that time universally adopted. In fact, in the original Constitution, the name of the state is also spelled "Pensylvania". If you get a chance to visit the second floor of Independence Hall in Philadelphia, take a moment to look at the original maps on the wall. They, too, have the state name spelled "Pennsylvania" (and the Atlantic Ocean called by the name of that day, "The Western Ocean"). The choice of the quotation was made by Quaker Isaac Norris, speaker of the Assembly.

## THE CRACK

There is widespread disagreement about when the first crack appeared on the Bell. Hair-line cracks on bells were bored out to prevent expansion. However, it is agreed that the final expansion of the crack which rendered the Bell unringable was on Washington's birthday in 1846.

The *Philadelphia Public Ledger* takes up the story in its February 26, 1846 publication:

"The old Independence Bell rang its last clear note on Monday last in honor of the birthday of Washington and now hangs in the great city steeple irreparably cracked and dumb. It had been cracked before but was set in order of that day by having the edges of the fracture filed so as not to vibrate against

each other ... It gave out clear notes and loud, and appeared to be in excellent condition until noon, when it received a sort of compound fracture in a zig-zag direction through one of its sides which put it completely out of tune and left it a mere wreck of what it was”.

## THE BELL AS AN ICON



The Liberty Bell. Boston: American Anti-Slavery Society, 1856.

The Bell achieved its iconic status when abolitionists adopted it as a symbol for the movement. It was first used in this association as a frontispiece to an 1837 edition of *Liberty*, published by the New York Anti-Slavery Society.

It was, in fact, the abolitionists who gave it the name “Liberty Bell”, in reference to its inscription. It was previously called simply the “State House Bell”.

In retrospect, it is a remarkably *apt* metaphor for a country literally cracked and freedom *fissured* for its black inhabitants. The line following “proclaim liberty” is “It shall be a *jubilee* unto you; and we shall return every man unto his possession, and we shall return every man onto his family”. The abolitionists understood this passage to mean that the Bible demanded all slaves and prisoners be freed every 50 years.

William Lloyd Garrison’s anti-slavery publication *The Liberator* reprinted a Boston abolitionist *pamphlet* containing a poem about the Bell, entitled, *The Liberty Bell*, which represents the first documented use of the name “Liberty Bell”.

## THE BELL AND THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

In 1847, George Lippard wrote a fictional story for *The Saturday Courier* which told of an elderly *bellman* waiting in the State House *steeple* for the word that Congress had declared independence. The story continues that privately he began to doubt Congress’s resolve. Suddenly the bellman’s grandson, who was *eavesdropping* on the doors of Congress, yelled to him, “Ring, Grandfather! Ring!”



This story so captured the imagination of people throughout the land that the Liberty Bell was forever associated with the Declaration of Independence.

The truth is that the steeple was in bad condition and historians today highly doubt that the Bell actually rang in 1776. However, its association with the Declaration of Independence was fixed in the collective mythology.

## THE BELL AS A SYMBOL



After the *divisive* Civil War, Americans *sought* a symbol of unity. The flag became one such symbol, and the Liberty Bell another. To help heal the wounds of the war, the Liberty Bell would travel across the country.

Starting in the 1880s, the Bell traveled to cities throughout the land “proclaiming liberty” and inspiring the cause of freedom. A photo essay of its 1915 journey to the Panama-Pacific Exposition was prepared in San Francisco.

A *replica* of the Liberty Bell, *forged* in 1915, was used to promote women’s suffrage. It traveled the country with its clapper chained to its side, silent until women won the right to vote. On September 25, 1920, it was brought to Independence Hall and rung in ceremonies celebrating the ratification of the 19th *Amendment*.

To this day, *oppressed* groups come to Philadelphia to give voice to their *plight* at the Liberty Bell, proclaiming their call for liberty.

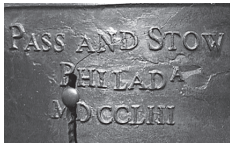
## HISTORY OF THE BELL



On November 1, 1751, a letter was sent to Robert Charles, the Colonial Agent of the Province of Pennsylvania who was working in London. Signed by Isaac Norris, Thomas Leech, and Edward Warner, it represented the desires of the Assembly to purchase the bell for the State House (now Independence Hall) steeple. The Bell was ordered from Whitechapel Foundry, with the instructions to inscribe on it the passage from Leviticus.

The Bell arrived in Philadelphia on September 1, 1752, but was not hung until March 10, 1753, on which day Isaac Norris wrote, “I had the mortification to hear that it was cracked by a stroke of the clapper without any other violence as it was hung up to try the sound.”

The cause of the break is thought to have been attributable either to flaws in its casting or, as they thought at the time, to its being too *brittle*.



Two Philadelphia foundry workers named John Pass and John Stow were given the cracked bell to be melted down and recast. They added an ounce and a half of copper to a pound of the old bell in an attempt to make the new bell less brittle. For their labors they charged slightly over 36 pounds.

On April 14, 1753, Isaac Norris wrote to London agent Robert Charles, “Upon trial, it seems that they have added too much copper ... They were so teased with the *witticisms* of the town that they ... will very soon be ready

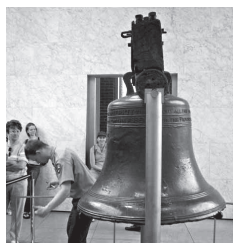
to make a second essay.” Apparently nobody was now pleased with the tone of the Bell.

Pass and Stow indeed tried again. They broke up the bell and recast it. On June 11, 1753, the New York Mercury reported, “Last week was raised and fixed in the Statehouse Steeple, the new great Bell, cast here by Pass and Stow, weighing 2080 lbs.”

In November, Norris wrote to Robert Charles that he was still displeased with the bell and requested that Whitechapel cast a new one.

Upon the arrival of the new bell from England, it was agreed that it sounded no better than the Pass and Stow bell. So the “Liberty Bell” remained where it was in the steeple, and the new Whitechapel bell was placed in the cupola on the State House roof and attached to the clock to sound the hours.

The Liberty Bell was rung to call the Assembly together and to summon people together for special announcements and events. The Liberty Bell tolled frequently. Among the more historically important occasions, it tolled when Benjamin Franklin was sent to England to address Colonial *grievances*, it tolled when King George III ascended to the throne in 1761, and it tolled to call together the people of Philadelphia to discuss the Sugar Act in 1764 and the Stamp Act in 1765.



In 1772 a petition was sent to the Assembly stating that the people in the vicinity of the State House were “incommoded and distressed” by the constant “ringing of the great Bell in the steeple.”

But, tradition holds, it continued tolling for the First Continental Congress in 1774, the Battle of Lexington and Concord in 1775 and its most resonant tolling was on July 8, 1776, when it summoned the citizenry for the reading of the Declaration of Independence produced by the Second Continental Congress. However, the steeple was in bad condition and historians today doubt the likelihood of the story.

In October 1777, the British occupied Philadelphia. Weeks earlier all bells, including the Liberty Bell, were removed from the city. It was well understood that, if left, they would likely be melted down and used for cannon. The Liberty Bell was removed from the city and hidden in the floorboards of the Zion Reformed Church in Allentown, Pennsylvania, which you can still visit today.

Throughout the period from 1790 to 1800, when Philadelphia was the nation’s capital, uses of the Bell included calling the state legislature into session, summoning voters to hand in their ballots at the State House window, and tolling to commemorate Washington’s birthday and celebrate the Fourth of July.

## THE BELL TODAY

The Liberty Bell Center was opened in October, 2003. From the southern end, the bell is visible from the street 24 hours a day.



On every Fourth of July, at 2 p. m. Eastern time, the children who are the *descendants* of the Declaration signers symbolically tap the Liberty Bell 13 times while bells across the nation also ring 13 times in honor of the patriots from the original 13 states.

Each year, the bell is gently tapped in honor of Martin Luther King Day. The ceremony began in 1986 at request of Dr. King's widow, Coretta Scott King.

US History (n.d.). *The Liberty Bell*. Retrieved from <https://www.ushistory.org/libertybell/>

### Exercise 5. Answer the following questions.

1. Who did the first reading of the Declaration of US Independence?
2. When did the Liberty Bell gain iconic importance?
3. The Bell was created to honour the anniversary of Penn's Charter, wasn't it?
4. What's interesting about the spelling of the state name?
5. How did the crack appear on the Bell?
6. What did George Lippard do in 1847? What did his grandson do then?
7. What did the Americans seek for after the Civil War?
8. Has the Bell travelled across the US since 1880s? If yes, what for?
9. Why was a replica of the Liberty Bell created in 1915?
10. What did you learn about its history briefly?
11. How much money did John Pass and John Stow charge for their work?
12. When was the Liberty Bell Center opened?
13. When is the Bell gently tapped? Who asked for it?
14. Would you like to see it with your own eyes?

### Exercise 6. Match the following words and word-combinations with their translation.

1. summon	a) поправки (до Конституції)
2. colonel	b) полковник
3. stance	c) підробляти, фальсифікувати
4. abolitionist	d) підходящий, відповідний
5. hallow	e) буклет, проспект, брошура
6. to be apt	f) освятити
7. pamphlet	g) ювілей
8. fissured	h) гострота думки
9. jubilee	i) шпиль
10. bellman	j) скарги

11. steeple	k) крихкий, ламкий
12. eavesdropping	l) той, хто виступає за скасування (смертної кари, рабства і т. ін.)
13. descendants	m) пригнічений, який зазнав гноблення, образ, переслідування
14. plight	n) дзвонар
15. oppressed	o) підслуховування, прослуховування (розмови і т. ін.)
16. brittle	p) нащадки, потомки
17. witticism	q) тяжка доля, важка життєва ситуація, муки долі
18. grievances	r) викликати, збирати людей
19. to forge	s) позиція
20. amendments	t) тріснутий

**Exercise 7. Choose some of the words from the list above and make up five sentences with them.**

**Exercise 8. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. Джек теж написав яскравий памфлет (брошуру), в якому закликав покласти край тривалому рабству в колоніях США.
2. Ми зможемо викликати в світовій економіці рівновагу, якої вона потребує на сьогодні.
3. Це програмне забезпечення гарантує, що ваша особиста інформація є у безпеці та анонімною, вона є захищеною від прослуховування через бездротові мережі та інші можливі безпекові загрози.
4. Полковник тримався до останнього, аж допоки всі решта солдатів не відійшли на безпечну відстань від ворога, який невпинно продовжував стріляти канонадами вогню.
5. Усім добре відомо, що Джейн є надто чутливою і вразливою (крихкою) дівчиною, яка щоразу нервує, коли їй ставлять незручні запитання.
6. В усі часи тирані пригнічували свої власні народи і погрожували сусіднім на інших континентах світу.
7. Історичні події відбуваються у невеликому прикордонному містечку Ла-Кальдера, де описується тяжке становище його декількох мешканців.
8. Усі служби і структури захисту, такі як комісії з питань людей похилого віку, розглядають скарги людей щодо недобросовісного управління містом.
9. Чесно кажучи, він здатен сфальсифікувати усі ваші документи і підписи, більш того, завести вас у немалі борги.
10. Ці десять поправок до Конституції були прийняті задля того, щоб захистити громадян нашої країни від наявної проблеми корупції у владних кабінетах.

**Exercise 9. Now you are going to read an article about Uncle Sam, one of the symbols of the US. Read the text and get ready to discuss it in class.**



Uncle Sam, a popular symbol for the United States, is usually associated with a cartoon figure having long white hair and chin whiskers and dressed in a swallow-tailed coat, vest, tall hat, and striped trousers. His appearance is derived from two earlier symbolic figures in American folklore: Yankee Doodle, a British-inspired nickname for American colonials during the American Revolution, and Brother Jonathan, a rural American wit who, by surprising displays of native intelligence, always triumphed over his adversaries in plays, stories, cartoons, and verse.

The origin of the term “Uncle Sam”, though disputed, is usually associated with a businessman from Troy, New York, Samuel Wilson, known affectionately as “Uncle Sam” Wilson. The barrels of beef that he supplied the army during the War of 1812 were stamped “U.S.” to indicate government property. That identification is said to have led to the widespread use of the nickname Uncle Sam for the United States, and a resolution passed by Congress in 1961 recognized Wilson as the namesake of the national symbol.

Uncle Sam and his predecessor Brother Jonathan were used interchangeably to represent the United States by American cartoonists from the early 1830s to 1861. Cartoonists such as Sir John Tenniel and John Leech of the British humour magazine *Punch* helped evolve the modern figure by drawing both Brother Jonathan and Uncle Sam as lean, whiskered gentlemen wearing top hats and striped pants. Probably the first U.S. political cartoonist to crystallize the figure of Uncle Sam was Thomas Nast, beginning in the early 1870s. By 1900, through the efforts of Nast, Joseph Keppler, and others, Uncle Sam was firmly entrenched as the symbol for the United States. One of the most familiar treatments in the 20th century was shown in James Montgomery Flagg’s World War I recruiting poster, also used in World War II, for which the caption read, “I Want You.”

His birthday, on September 13, is widely celebrated as Uncle Sam Day. A popular symbol of the US Government since the 1800s, Uncle Sam instills a patriotic emotion in those who are abreast with the history of the country. In fact, there are different fun facts that make Uncle Sam extremely special and unique, even among the various other symbols of the United States of America! Uncle Sam Day is always an eventful and fun celebration, and here are some Uncle Sam trivia that you can throw around!

Britannica (n.d.). *The United States symbols. Uncle Sam*. Retrieved from <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Uncle-Sam/>

*1. Who is Uncle Sam?*

Uncle Sam is a popular character that was used to represent patriotism during the American Revolutionary War. This personification helped to unite people together and also kept them informed.

## 2. *Is Samuel Wilson really Uncle Sam?*

There are various historians who are still unsure if the reference of Uncle Sam truly scales from Samuel Wilson. However, the United States Congress accepted him to be the inspiration behind the American symbol and declared September 13 as Uncle Sam Day. This resolution was passed in 1961.

## 3. *What does Uncle Sam really represent?*

Uncle Sam was used in signs and cartoons to represent the Government throughout American History.

## 4. *Uncle Sam's path to fame and glory*

It is interesting to note that Uncle Sam did not become very famous before the First World War. In this time, the American Government put out posters where Uncle Sam motivated youngsters to join the US Army, and this poster was his way to fame!

## 5. *Uncle Sam's first appearance*

Uncle Sam first appeared in a cartoon on the *New York Lantern* on March 13, 1852.

## 6. *Uncle Sam's predecessors*

In addition to Uncle Sam, there exist other popular symbols that represent the United States of America, such as Brother Jonathan, who predates even the Revolutionary War, and, of course, Columbia, a young female figure who embodied the American Colonies and then the United States.

## 7. *The Uncle Sam Statue*

There is the famous Uncle Sam Memorial Statue in Massachusetts. This 15-foot high structure was dedicated in 1977, in Samuel Wilson's birth city of Arlington.

## 8. *Uncle Sam's beard*

Thomas Nast, who was well-known for his iconographies like creating the Democratic Doney or the Republican Elephant of the parties' logos, also added a touch of his own to the famous Uncle Sam image. His version of Uncle Sam sprouted a white goatee, which is still used today!

## 9. *Comics linkage*

While Samuel Wilson may have been the inspiration behind Uncle Sam, this name was also given to Marvel Comics' first African-American superhero, the Falcon.

## 10. *Samuel Wilson is Captain America*

It is an interesting thing that Samuel Wilson aka the Falcon is currently Captain America in print.



Read more at:

<https://www.latestly.com/lifestyle/festivals-events/uncle-sam-day-2020-who-is-uncle-sam-10-facts-about-americas-most-recognized-symbol-you-should-know-2024571.html>

**Exercise 10. Decide if the statement is true or false.**

1. A cartoon figure of Uncle Sam usually has short white hair and chin whiskers.
2. The origin of the term “Uncle Sam” is not quite clear.
3. Samuel Wilson was a fruit-packer in the US Army.
4. The image of Uncle Sam was used to recruit young men to the US Army.
5. Unluckily, Uncle Sam’s image didn’t help to unite the American nation.
6. Uncle Sam Day falls on March, the 15.
7. Uncle Sam first appeared in a cartoon in 1852.
8. Columbia was a young female figure who embodied the American colonies.
9. There is a famous Uncle Sam memorial in Colorado.
10. Samuel Wilson is actually Captain America.

**NOTE:** How many new words have you learned from this part? Follow the link and challenge yourself!



## Lesson 7

# AMERICAN HOLIDAYS

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### Exercise 1. Read, translate and get ready to discuss the text.

The winter holiday season is the most festive time of the year in the United States. Pupils from elementary school through college have about two weeks' vacation, beginning shortly before Christmas and ending soon after New Year's Day. Many families go away for the holidays, but those who stay at home have fun, too. There are many parties to celebrate the birth of Christ and the arrival of the New Year.

Christianity, the major religious faith in the United States, the Western Hemisphere, and the world, is based on the teachings and life of Jesus Christ. American people start celebrating **Christmas Day** on December 25. In the United States the spirit of Christmas arrives about a month before the holiday itself. Late in November street lights and store windows are decorated with the traditional Christmas colours of red and green. Santa Claus, shepherds, angels appear in shop windows. Winter scenes with a snowman, skaters and skiers decorate cards and windows. To earn extra money for gifts in December many Americans get part-time jobs delivering mail or selling gifts, trees, ornaments, or greeting cards. Many families go to church on Christmas Eve and Christmas morning. After services, they gather around the tree and open their gifts. Then they sit down to enjoy a traditional Christmas dinner – turkey or ham, potatoes, vegetables and cranberry sauce. Dessert is usually fruit cake, plum pudding or mince pie.

Many American children believe that on Christmas Eve Santa Claus (a fat, jolly man who wears a red suit, red hat and long white beard) slides down their chimney to bring them gifts. As in Great Britain, American children hang stockings by the fireplace, hoping that Santa Claus will fill them with candy and toys.

The winter custom of decorating homes and churches with evergreens began in ancient times. Branches of fir or spruce were thought to bring good luck and guarantee the return of spring. The modern American tree is usually covered with coloured balls and strings of coloured lights. The star on top represents the star in the East which guided the three Wise Men to Bethlehem. In ancient times a branch of mistletoe was hung over doorways for good luck. Today the custom continues, but now it is for fun. Anyone standing under the mistletoe is likely to be kissed. On Christmas Day everyone sings Christmas carols and sends Christmas cards with greetings to friends and relatives.

Happy **New Year!** “Ring out the old, ring in the new,” wrote Alfred Lord Tennyson, the 19<sup>th</sup> century English poet. And that's exactly what Americans do every December 31. New Year's Eve is a time for noise and fun. At home or in restaurants most Americans spend the holiday dining and drinking with

friends. One popular New Year's Eve drink is eggnog made of eggs, milk or cream, nutmeg and sugar. Champagne – the drink that symbolizes celebration – is often served for the midnight toast on New Year's Eve. New Year's Eve festivals often continue until two or three o'clock in the morning.

New Year's Day has traditionally been the occasion for turning over a new leaf and giving up bad habits. Many Americans make New Year resolutions, promising to improve their behaviour. Typical New Year resolutions are to spend less money, give up smoking, begin a diet or control one's temper. From the ancient times to the present New Year's customs have been connected with saying good-bye to the past and looking forward to a better future.

**Independence Day.** The Fourth of July is the American nation's birthday. It honours the day in 1776 when the Declaration of Independence, which cut the tie with England and established the United States of America, was adopted.

On that memorable day the Liberty Bell called the people of Philadelphia (the capital) to the State House to hear the Declaration of Independence read out. Communities, large and small, celebrated the day with speeches, parades and fireworks.

Each city and town now organizes its own ceremony – a parade, speeches by public officials, guided tours through historic monuments, outdoor stage shows, boat-races and evening firework displays. Families, clubs and civic organizations all hold daylong picnics. There are baseball games, watermelon eating contests, folk dancing, and a lot of lively music.

**Labour Day.** Labour Day was first celebrated in 1882. On September 5 of that year the first Labour Day parade was held in New York City. After a mass meeting in Union Square 200,000 cheering and singing workers marched up Broadway with banners that read: "Eight hours for work; eight hours for rest; eight hours for recreation!" and "Labour creates all wealth".

In 1894 the Congress of the United States made it a national holiday. Labour Day is observed on the first Monday in September.

**Memorial Day.** Memorial Day is observed on May 30. It is also known as Decoration Day. Its origins go back to 1868 when the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic issued an order to decorate the graves of soldiers who fell in the Civil War. Now it is also the day for honouring the memory of members of the armed forces killed in war. Memorial Day is a legal holiday in most of the states and in territories and is also observed by the Armed Forces.

**Thanksgiving Day.** Thanksgiving Day is celebrated only in the USA on the last Thursday in November. The day's most important event is the traditional midday meal. Favourite thanksgiving food is turkey, pumpkin pie and other home-cooked specialities.

Thanksgiving was first celebrated in 1621 by English settlers of the Plymouth colony. The Plymouth colony was founded in 1620 by English settlers who have come to be called Pilgrims. They left their native England and sailed to America on the "Mayflower". After a two-month voyage they landed at what is now Plymouth, Massachusetts. During their first winter over half of the settlers died of hunger or from epidemics. But when April came, the survivors began

their planting, struggling with the rocky soil as they had struggled with the bitter climate. When, finally, the fields produced a rich harvest they decided to celebrate it. But it didn't become an official holiday until 1863 when President Lincoln made his "Thanksgiving Proclamation".

On Thanksgiving families always try to be together, especially for the festive meal.

### **Exercise 2. Transcribe the following words.**

vacation, Christianity, Jesus Christ, ornament, shepherd, cranberry sauce, jolly, beard, fir, spruce, guarantee, mistletoe, Bethlehem, champagne, memorable day, Commander-in-Chief, soldier, honour, pumpkin pie, Plymouth, hunger, epidemics.

### **Exercise 3. Translate the following words and word-combinations from the text.**

найсвятковіший час, канікули/відпустка, християнство, віра, вітрини магазинів, пастух, заробити додаткові гроші, додаткова робота/робота за сумісництвом, індичка, журавлиний соус, десерт, веселий, стародавній, борода, димохід, канадська ялина, гарантувати, гілка омели, пам'ятний день, День праці, головнокомандувач армії, вшановувати пам'ять, День подяки, гарбузовий пиріг, перші англійські поселенці, померти від голоду чи епідемії, боротися зі скелястим ґрунтом та суворим кліматом.

### **Exercise 4. Fill in the missing words.**

1. The winter holiday season is the most \_\_\_\_\_ time of the year in the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Many families go away for the holidays, but those who stay at home \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_, the major religious \_\_\_\_\_ in the United States and the world, is based on the teachings and life of \_\_\_\_\_ Christ.
4. American people start celebrating \_\_\_\_\_ on December 25.
5. To \_\_\_\_\_ extra money for gifts in December many Americans get \_\_\_\_\_ jobs delivering mail or selling gifts, trees, ornaments, or \_\_\_\_\_ cards.
6. Many American children believe that on Christmas Eve \_\_\_\_\_ (a fat, \_\_\_\_\_ man who wears a red suit, red hat and long white \_\_\_\_\_) slides down their \_\_\_\_\_ to bring them gifts.
7. Champagne – the \_\_\_\_\_ that symbolizes celebration – is often served for the \_\_\_\_\_ toast on New Year's Eve.
8. The \_\_\_\_\_ called the people of Philadelphia (the capital) to the State House to hear the Declaration of \_\_\_\_\_ read out.
9. On September 5 1882 the first Labour Day \_\_\_\_\_ was held in New York City.
10. "Labour creates all \_\_\_\_\_".
11. Memorial Day is observed on May 30. It is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.

12. Memorial Day is a \_\_\_\_\_ holiday in most of the states.
13. Thanksgiving Day is celebrated only in the USA and falls on the last \_\_\_\_\_ in November.
14. The Plymouth colony was founded in 1620 by English \_\_\_\_\_ who have come to be called \_\_\_\_\_.
15. During their first winter over half of the settlers died of \_\_\_\_\_ or from \_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 5. Decide if the following statements are true or false.**

1. Christmas in the USA is celebrated on the January 1.
2. Memorial Day is observed on May 30.
3. Thanksgiving was first celebrated in 1621 by Dutch settlers of the Plymouth colony.
4. After a two-month voyage they landed at what is now Plymouth, Wyoming.
5. Memorial Day is a legal holiday in most of the states and in territories and is also observed by the Armed Forces.
6. The Fifth of July is the American nation's birthday.
7. Labour Day is observed on the first Monday in September.
8. New Year's Day has traditionally been the occasion for turning over a new leaf and giving up bad habits.
9. On New Year's Eve everyone sings Christmas carols and sends Christmas cards with greetings to friends and relatives.
10. Americans love and respect their customs and traditions.

**Exercise 6. Answer the following questions.**

1. Why is the winter holiday season the most festive time of the year?
2. What is the major religious faith in the USA?
3. Why do many Americans take extra part-time jobs in December?
4. How do the Americans celebrate New Year?
5. Why do many children adore New Year and Christmas?
6. What do the Americans promise at New Year?
7. When is the American nation's birthday celebrated? What do people do that day?
8. What is the history of establishment of Labour Day in the United States?
9. How is Memorial Day celebrated in America now?
10. What do you know about the history of Thanksgiving Day?

**Exercise 7. Write an article to your penfriend from Los Angeles, describing national holidays in Ukraine. Don't forget to compare and contrast the national holidays in both countries.**

Useful expressions: both, however, also, although, moreover, compared to, in order to, on the contrary, while, but, whereas, in addition, as well, both ... and, not only ... but also etc.

*e.g. In the USA Christmas is celebrated on December 25 **whereas** in our country some people celebrate it on January 7.*

**Exercise 8. Answer the following questions.**

1. What is the difference between a national holiday and a federal holiday? Which of those presented below is/are national holidays and which is/are federal ones?
  - *Memorial Day, Independence Day, Columbus Day, Veterans Day, Republic Day, Thanksgiving Day, Labor Day, New Year's Day, Christmas Day*
2. What is the difference between federal and non-federal holidays? Which of the listed American holidays are federal and which are non-federal ones?
  - *Thanksgiving, Memorial Day, Veterans Day, New Year's Day, Christmas, Valentine's Day, St. Patrick's Day, Labor Day, Mother's Day, Independence Day, Easter, Martin Luther King Jr. Day, Halloween, Columbus Day*
3. What is the difference between federal holidays and state holidays? Name some state holidays.
4. What is the Uniform Monday Holiday Act?
5. What holidays are the traditions listed below associated with?
  - a) stuffed turkey, pumpkin pie
  - b) stockings over the fireplace
  - c) jack-o'-lanterns
  - d) horn of Plenty
  - e) mistletoe, Holly
  - f) shamrock
  - g) red, white and blue
  - h) bald eagle
  - i) the Stars and Stripes
  - j) Punxsutawney Phil

**Exercise 9. Make up 10 cards containing names of US holidays, write their short description on the backside and learn them. Discuss them in small groups.**

**Exercise 10. Read the following idioms. What do they stand for?**

- a) it's like Groundhog Day
- b) secret Santa
- c) meet me under the mistletoe
- d) as American as apple pie
- e) to go cold turkey
- f) to talk turkey
- g) to ring in the New Year
- h) to cancel someone's Christmas
- i) like turkeys voting for (an early) Christmas
- j) Christmas came early (this year)
- k) happy bunny

### Exercise 11. When do the Americans say these phrases?

- a) Let's deck the hall.
- b) I can let my hair down a bit.
- c) We're going to paint the town red, man!
- d) I just need to sit back and put my feet up for a whole weekend.
- e) Warmest wishes.
- f) Wishing you a new year full of peace and joy.
- g) May your holidays be full of warmth and cheer.
- h) A special holiday greeting from all of us at ...
- i) I hope you have a fantastic day and a fantastic year to come.
- j) Wishing you a day that is as special as you are.
- k) Christ is risen! Indeed He is risen!
- l) I remember and deeply appreciate the ultimate sacrifice (name of a fallen hero) made.
- m) Where's your fat turkey? May the forks be with you!
- n) Let's celebrate the day that gave us the freedom of thoughts, actions, faith and speech!

### *Listening time (track 4)*

### Exercise 1. You will listen to an article about Thanksgiving. You may come across some unknown words. Be sure that you know them. Match the words and word-combinations with their translation.

1) lore	a) пробиратися крізь
2) tale	b) розповідь, історія
3) generosity	c) щедрість
4) to flee	d) тваринний світ
5) persecution	e) основна їжа
6) harsh	f) переслідування, гоніння
7) to weaken	g) втікати
8) fauna	h) вождь
9) staple food	i) суворий, жорстокий
10) chief	j) карнавальна платформа
11) auspicious	k) послабити
12) float	l) традиційні знання, навички
13) to glue together	m) сприятливий
14) to wind one's way through	n) зібратися

**Exercise 2. Read the questions. As you are listening, write down your answers. Compare them with a partner.**

1. When was the first Thanksgiving?
2. What do teachers explain about the holiday at school?
3. What's the origin behind the fictional elements in the story of the first Thanksgiving?
4. Why did the Pilgrims come to the New World?
5. How are fact and fiction different regarding the first Thanksgiving?
6. When is Thanksgiving held every year now?
7. What's the nickname of Thanksgiving?
8. What kind of food do people eat on Thanksgiving?
9. According to the article, what's the parade like?
10. What happens after the dinner?

**NOTE:** Learn the words from this part with the help of online cards. Follow this QR-code.



***It is interesting to know that ...***

the term *Yankee*, sometimes abbreviated to *Yank*, has a few related meanings, often referring to someone either of general United States origin or, more specifically, within the US, to people of Northern origin or heritage. Its meaning has varied over time. Originally the term referred to residents of New England as used by Mark Twain in *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court*. During and after the American Civil War its meaning expanded to include any Northerner or resident of the states formerly on the Union side of the war, and included anyone from the Northeast (New England, Mid-Atlantic, and upper Great Lakes states). After the Civil War the term gradually reverted to its earlier meaning of New Englander.

Outside the United States, Yank or Yankee is a slang term, sometimes but not always derogatory, for any U.S. citizen.

British officers (whom the Colonists referred to as “redcoats” or “lobsterbacks” because of their red-coated uniforms) used “Yankees” as a term of disrespect for the colonial farmer-soldiers. Eventually, however, the Colonists began to take pride in their new name and in the tune “Yankee Doodle”, which the British had formerly used in scorn of them.

Wikipedia. The Free Encyclopedia. (n.d.). *Yankee*. Retrieved from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yankee>



# Lesson 8

## AMERICAN CHARACTER

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### **Exercise 1. Read the text carefully and get ready to discuss it.**

What's the difference between an American and a European really? There is the rhythm of life, of course, but one can exaggerate this. It isn't such a whirl as all that, not for the ordinary American and not outside New York. Still there is the entire time urge for action, as opposed to reflection. Quite a civilized American woman said to me, "I always feel guilty if I read a book during the day, when I ought to be doing something. At night, in bed, it's different."

In Europe there are people who have lived in the same house and been in the same job for twenty, thirty, forty years, and who would hate to pull up their roots and change to something new. That's not the American way of life. They love change, they call it "the spirit of adventure", a spirit that they think is more characteristic of America than of Europe. There was a very interesting remark in a book by an English writer giving what he thought was a reason for this American character. He wrote:

"We in England, and the French, the Germans, the Italians, the Russians, have all got one thing in common – we are descended from the men who stayed behind. In the States they are descended from the folk who moved away."

And so they still like to "move away", to change homes and jobs. They seem to be constantly pulling down old and often quite beautiful houses or throwing away things merely because they are old. They have none of the Englishman's sentimental love for things because they are old.

One often hears of the Englishman's "reserve"; how he likes to "keep himself to himself"; and how on a long railway journey, with four Englishmen in the carriage, often there won't be a word spoken during the whole journey. That wouldn't be the case in America. The Englishman thinks it is ill-mannered to ask personal questions. The American doesn't feel that at all. In the short ride between the boat on which you arrived in New York and the hotel to which you are being driven, the taxi driver will have told you all about himself, his wife and family and probably the towns in England that he was in during the war. He will inquire where you have come from, what your job is, how you like America and how long you are staying in New York.

The Englishman prizes privacy, the American prefers sociability. The Englishman's suburban house has its little garden with a hedge or fence all round it to shut him off from his neighbours. – "The Englishman's home is his castle," as the saying goes. American houses have no hedges or fences separating them from the pavement or from each other. There are none of

those little shut-off gardens; generally just a strip of grass with trees on it. The American in his home doesn't object to being seen by everyone – he actually likes it. And inside the house, instead of the separate hall, living-room, dining-room so typical of the English house, the American has an “open plan” house, just one large room where all the family activities (usually noisy) go on with, perhaps, a “dining recess” or a “kitchen-breakfast-room”.

“But,” I said to a young man I know here, “don't you sometimes want privacy to be yourself?” “If I want privacy,” said he, “I go to bed.”

With this sociability goes overwhelming hospitality. You get taken to parties at the houses of your friends and of your friends' friends; you are invited to theatres, dinners, sports meetings, motor trips; from the first minute you are on “first name” terms with the people you meet, they all show the greatest interest in your affairs and you let them know if they can help you.

“Yes,” said a somewhat cynical young American to me, “and by the following week they have forgotten all about you. They like new things – and they get rid of their friends as they do of their cars. No one strikes up acquaintance sooner than we do, and nobody finds it harder to make a real friendship.”

Many Americans are terribly impressed with mere size; to them “bigger” and “better” seem to mean the same thing. As for their newspapers there is no doubt at all that, for the number of pages, they certainly take the prize, the daily edition of a newspaper has anything from 60 to 100 pages, and the Sunday editions remind you in size of the Encyclopedia Britannica.

However, American society must not be regarded as all of one piece. Chicago is decades away from Boston, the Middle West – a different country from New England, the South from both, California – the West generally – a world away from all. No one who knows America even a little would make the mistake of thinking Americans all alike.

Indians world. (n.d.). *Americans. United States*. Retrieved from <https://www.indiansworld.org/americans.html>

## **Exercise 2. Find the English equivalents to the following words and word-combinations in the text and use them in the sentences of your own.**

ритм життя, перебільшувати, пересічний американець, спонукання до дії, дух пригод, походити від кого-небудь, стриманість, неввічливо/невиховано, розпитувати, самота/самотність/особисте життя, комунікабельність, будинок у передмісті, закриті/відокремлені сади, надзвичайна гостинність, один цинічний американець, знайти справжню дружбу, бути у захопленні від великих розмірів, Британська Енциклопедія, щоденний випуск газети.

## **Exercise 3. Look at the following statements and decide if they refer to the Americans, the British or the Ukrainians. Put A for the Americans, B for the British and U for the Ukrainians.**

1. They like a hectic rhythm of life and they are always in a hurry.

2. They prefer to live in the same house and to be in the same job for twenty, thirty, forty years, and hate to pull up their roots and change to something new. They like privacy.
3. They love change, they call it “the spirit of adventure”, a spirit that they think is more characteristic of their nation.
4. They are cold, reserved and not very open.
5. People of this nation are terribly impressed with mere size; to them “bigger” and “better” seem to mean the same thing.
6. They like noisy companies even in their families.
7. People are very open to each other, they speak their minds, so if they don't like something, they actually tell you directly.
8. Once you've made a friend, it's a friend for life, but it takes a very long time.
9. They like new things – and they get rid of their friends as they do of their cars. No one strikes up acquaintance sooner than we do, and nobody finds it harder to make a real friendship.
10. People are very inquisitive, especially taxi drivers, they may inquire where you have come from, what your job is, how you like the country and how long you are staying here.
11. They are very hospitable and like big companies.
12. People are always pushing in the street, fighting about getting on the bus. They don't queue up in the shops or at bus stations.

**Exercise 4. Work with your partner. First compare, then contrast the three nations mentioned in ex. 3.**

Useful expressions: both, however, also, although, moreover, compared to, in order to, on the contrary, while, but, whereas, in addition, as well, both ... and, not only ... but also etc.

*eg. To my mind, **both** Americans **and** Ukrainians are very open and hospitable **whereas** the British are reserved and even a little bit cold.*

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



***It is interesting to know that ...***

the Cathedral in New York is the largest Gothic cathedral in North America; the finger of the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbour is eight feet long and forty people can stand inside its head; the Rockefeller Centre cost 100 million dollars to build, has 13,000 telephones, and its hanging gardens are four times the size of the famous hanging gardens of Babylon of the Seven Wonders of the ancient world; Macy's (the famous department store) employs 11,000 shop-assistants and sells a million dollars' worth of goods every day; and if all the people in the sky-scrappers came out at once, the streets couldn't hold them.

# Lesson 9

## NATIONAL STEREOTYPES: TRUTH OR MYTH?

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*Listening and speaking (track 5)*

### Exercise 1.

a) You are going to listen to four people talking about the typical characteristics of people from their country (England, Ireland, Scotland and the USA). Before you listen, discuss with a partner what *positive* and *negative* characteristics the speakers could mention.

b) Listen and try to match Speakers 1-4 with their nationalities. Their accent and what they say can help you to find the right answer.

English

Irish

Scottish

American

c) Listen again. Write down at least one negative and two positive characteristics about each nationality. Does each person think they are typical or not? Why (not)?

d) Now try to write in the missing words. What do you think they mean?

1. a) We think that if we work hard we can ..... anything.

b) I think I have ..... the typical optimism and drive.

2. a) Historically there has been a lot of .....

b) It's probably because of our ..... and our history.

3. a) It's difficult to generalize about us as a people, especially as our big cities now have such a ..... population.

b) Just think of our inability, our ..... to learn foreign languages.

4. a) There is also a negative ..... towards our neighbor.

b) I feel that we tend to focus too much on the ..... done to us in the distant past.

e) In pairs or small groups, discuss the following questions.

1. What do you think are the strengths of your nationality?

2. What are the weaknesses?

3. In what way would you say you are typical Ukrainian?

## Grammar

### Article *the* + nationality

You can use ***the* + nationality** adjectives that end in *-ch* or *-sh* (*the* French / *the* English / *the* Spanish). The meaning is “the people of that country”:

e.g. ***The English*** are famous for their politeness. (= the people of England)

***The French / the English*** etc. are plural in meaning. We do not say ‘a French / an English’. It is correct to say **a Frenchman / an Englishwoman** etc.

We also use ***the* + nationality** words ending in *-ese* (*the* Chinese / *the* Japanese etc.):

e.g. ***The Chinese*** invented printing.

But these words can also be singular (**a** Chinese, **a** Japanese etc.).

*Note also:* **a Swiss** (singular) and **the Swiss** (= the people of Switzerland)

With other nationalities, the plural noun ends in *-s*. For instance:

**a Finn – Finns an Italian → Italians a Mexican → Mexicans**

With these words (*Italians* etc.), we do not normally use *the* to talk about the people in general.

### Exercise 2.

**a) In many parts of the world there is a joke which is based on national stereotypes. With a partner, complete *Heaven* with five different nationalities. Then do the same thing for *Hell*. Compare your version of the joke with another pair.**

#### ***Heaven***

“Heaven is where the police are .....,  
the cooks are .....,  
the mechanics are .....,  
the lovers .....,  
and everything is organized by the .....

#### ***Hell***

“Heaven is where the police are .....,  
the cooks are .....,  
the mechanics are .....,  
the lovers .....,  
and everything is organized by the .....

**b) Read the article *Do we see ourselves as we really are?* and answer the questions.**

1. How was the research conducted?
2. What does it tell us about national stereotypes?

**c) Read the article again. Which nationality / nationalities ...?**

1. were friendlier than they had thought
2. were less extrovert than they had thought

3. were more hard-working than they had thought
4. knew themselves the best
5. knew themselves the least
6. thought they were calm and reasonable, but they weren't.

**d) After reading the article, do you think any of the strengths and weaknesses of your nationality you mentioned before (in 1e) may not be completely true?**

### **A WORLDWIDE SURVEY CASTS DOUBT ON NATIONAL STEREOTYPES**

The English are cold and reserved, Brazilians are lively and fun-loving, and the Japanese are shy and hardworking – these are examples of national stereotypes which are widely believed, not only by other nationalities but also by many people among the nationality themselves. But how much truth is there in such stereotypes? Two psychologists, Robert McCrae and Antonio Terracciano, have investigated the subject and the results of their research are quite surprising. They found that people from a particular country do share some general characteristics, but that these characteristics are often very different from the stereotypes.

In the survey of its kind, a team of psychologists used personality tests to establish shared characteristics among 49 different nationalities around the world. They then interviewed thousands of people from these same groups and asked them to describe typical members of their own nationality. In most cases the stereotype (how nationalities saw themselves) was very different from the results of the personality tests (the reality).

For example, Italians and Russians thought of themselves as extrovert and sociable, but the personality tests showed them to be much more introvert than they imagined. The Spanish saw themselves as very extrovert, but also as rather lazy. In fact, the research showed them to be only averagely extrovert and much more conscientious than they had thought. Brazilians were quite neurotic – the opposite of their own view of themselves. The Czechs and Argentinians thought of themselves as bad-tempered and unfriendly, but they turned out to be among the friendliest of all nationalities. The English were the nationality whose own stereotype was the furthest from reality. While they saw themselves as reserved and closed, Dr McCrae's research showed them to be among the most extrovert and open-minded of the groups studied.

The only nationality group in the whole study where people saw themselves as they really are was the Poles – not especially extrovert, and slightly neurotic.

Dr McCrae and Dr Terracciano hope that their research will show that national stereotypes are inaccurate and unhelpful and that this might improve international understanding – we're all much more alike than we think we are!

Oxenden, C. & Latham-Koenig, C. (2019). National stereotypes: truth or myth? In *New English File. Upper-intermediate Student's Book*. (4th ed.). (pp. 20–21). Oxford: OUP.

e) **Right or wrong? Correct the sentences which are *grammatically wrong*.**

1. English talk about the weather a lot. *x The English*
2. English people often travel abroad.
3. The Spanishs enjoy eating out.
4. Chinese and Japanese have a different cuisine.
5. I know an Italian who doesn't like spaghetti.
6. My sister married a Polish.

f) **In pairs, say if you agree or disagree with the statements given below.**

- The British are usually less friendly than the Americans.
- The Italians dress better than any other nationality.
- The rich are always meaner than the poor.
- The elderly are best looked after in residential homes.
- The unemployed should not receive state benefits.
- Small towns are better places to live than big ones.
- It's better to buy expensive clothes if you can afford to, because they last longer than cheap ones.

**Exercise 3. Read the following texts below paying attention to the italicized words. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three varieties which you do not need to use.**

### **AMERICANS: MYTHS, STEREOTYPES AND PARADOXES**

1 \_\_\_\_\_

When we think of Americans, we usually associate them with colourful clothes, noisy behavior and overweight. But what are they really like? What values do they have? It is not possible to answer this question explicitly but it seems that some American characteristics are a *legacy* of the Puritan ideology.

2 \_\_\_\_\_

The Puritans thought of themselves as a special people able to build 'a city upon a hill'. They considered their success and increasing *prosperity* a sign of God's grace and did not respect those who failed. They promoted hard work, self-reliance and believed in man's unlimited ability to make progress. Even today their ideas are still popular. The special *significance* of succeeding in life has come to characterize the American culture ever since.

3 \_\_\_\_\_

American children are taught that drive, initiative and activity are the essence of life. It is believed that passivity *warps* the mind and that is why it is not accepted. Generally, Americans are characterized by a very practical sense of optimism. They never give up and even if they have problems, they are always trying to find some solution. The recipe is simple. You have no money? No job? Do not wait! Do something! Be *flexible*! There is always a



way out! Take a course in gardening, ceramics, cooking, *embroidering*, typing etc. Promote yourself! You must find some way to *achieve success*! If you don't, you are *a muff and a crock*.

4 \_\_\_\_\_

Americans see their country as a *vast* continent of unlimited possibilities, the Promised Land where everyone has a chance to become perfect and successful. Success means money, hence Americans seem to be *preoccupied with* the thought of how to make money. Many of them still believe in the myth '*from rags to riches*'. However, not everyone becomes a millionaire in the richest country in the world. The vast majority of Americans have their own house, a good car and a well-paid job. The less fortunate ones rent a *sleazy* apartment and live on *unemployment benefits*. It is commonly accepted that in the country of *welfare* there are some people who live in cardboard houses, sleep on the sidewalk and carry their belongings in plastic bags.

5 \_\_\_\_\_

Another American obsession, apart from money, is being fit and healthy. Illnesses make life complicated, that's why Americans put a lot of effort into prevention. They regularly see specialists, take tons of vitamins, minerals and pills, practise sports (especially jogging), and stick to a healthy, low-fat diet. Paradoxically, there are more overweight people in the States than anywhere else. It is not surprising since they are constantly *tempted by* calorific 'junk food' snacks, fry-ups, hot-dogs, hamburgers, pizza, chocolate bars, chips, cookies etc.

- A The Americans are people with a very practical sense of optimism.
- B Puritan ideology is the ideology with strict moral principles.
- C American children are taught that the care of their parents is the essence of their life.
- D American characteristics are a legacy of the Puritan ideology.
- E Being fit and healthy is another American obsession, apart from money.
- F The Americans are usually associated with rich people and big mansions.
- G Puritan ideology is the ideology without any moral principles.
- H American belief in the myth 'from rags to riches'.

**Exercise 4. Match the words and word-combinations with their translation.**

1) legacy	a) спокуситися на що-небудь
2) prosperity	b) бути зайнятим чимось
3) significance	c) добробут, благополуччя
4) to warp	d) спадщина

5) to be flexible	e) досягати успіху
6) embroidering	f) багатство, достаток
7) to achieve success	g) “з пенька панок”
8) to be a muff and a crock	h) бути гнучким
9) to be preoccupied with smth.	i) значущість, важливість
10) from rags to riches	j) деформувати
11) unemployment benefits	k) бути дурнем, нерозумною людиною
12) welfare	l) виплати з безробіття
13) to be tempted by smth.	m) вишивка, вишивання

**Exercise 5. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. Молодому чоловіку дуже пощастило, оскільки його батько був заможною людиною і мав найкращий готель у місті, як-то кажуть «з пенька панок».
2. Із цього моменту розпочався період розквіту Джоша, його достатку та процвітання, адже тепер він може дозволити собі усе, про що мріяв ще змалечку.
3. Марія досягнула успіху у власній справі, оскільки завжди була амбітною, цілеспрямованою та працьовитою дівчиною.
4. У США постійно розширюється коло осіб, які мають право на отримання виплат із безробіття.
5. Попередні виміри показали, що диск був дійсно деформованим і потребував негайної заміни.
6. Зараз, напевно, підходящий час подумати про нашу культурну спадщину.

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



# Lesson 10

## AMERICAN ENGLISH

### PART I

**American English** (variously abbreviated as **AmE**, **AE**, **AmEng**, **USEng**, **en-USA**, also known as **United States English**, or **U.S. English**) is a set of dialects of the English language used mostly in the United States. Approximately two thirds of native speakers of English live in the United States.

English is the most common language in the United States. Though the U.S. federal government has no official language, English is considered the *de facto*, “in practice but not necessarily ordained by law”, language of the United States because of its widespread use. English has been given official status by 30 of the 50 state governments.

The use of English in the United States was inherited from British colonization. The first wave of English-speaking settlers arrived in North America in the 17th century. During that time, there were also speakers in North America of Spanish, French, Dutch, German, Norwegian, Swedish, Welsh, Irish, Scottish Gaelic, Finnish, Russian (Alaska) and numerous Native American languages.

### SPELLING DIFFERENCES

<u>British English</u>	<u>American English</u>
1. suffix <b>-our</b> (favour, neighbour, honour, splendour, labour)	1. suffix <b>-or</b> (favor, neighbor, honor, splendor, labor)
2. suffix <b>-re</b> (centre, theatre, litre, fibre, metre)	2. suffix <b>-er</b> (center, theater, liter, fiber, meter)
3. double <b>“ll”+ed/ing</b> (travelling, travelled, cancelled, cancelling)	3. <b>one letter “l”</b> (traveling, traveled, canceled, canceling)
4. <b>-ce</b> (defence, licence, offence, practise (v))	4. <b>-se</b> (defense, license, offense, practice (v))
5. <b>-me, -ue</b> (programme, catalogue, monologue, dialogue)	5. without <b>-me, -ue</b> (program, catalog, monolog, dialog)
6. ageing, cheque, plough	6. aging, check, plow

## GRAMMAR DIFFERENCES

<u>British English</u>	<u>American English</u>
1. Повідомити нову інформацію – <b>Present Perfect</b> : e.g. <i>Robert has got married.</i>	1. Повідомити нову інформацію – <b>Past Simple</b> : e.g. <i>Robert got married.</i>
2. Зі словами just, already, yet – <b>Present Perfect</b> : e.g. <i>I have just met George.</i> <i>Marry has already passed her exam in math.</i> <i>We haven't finished writing yet.</i>	2. Зі словами just, already, yet – <b>Past Simple</b> : e.g. <i>I just met George.</i> <i>Marry already passed her exam in math.</i> <i>We didn't finish writing yet.</i>
3. Типова конструкція: <i>Tom has got a car.</i> <i>Have you got a brother?</i>	3. Типова конструкція: <i>Tom has a car.</i> <i>Do you have a brother?</i>
4. Після дієслів <b>suggest, insist</b> більшість типова конструкція <b>should do</b> (Suppositional Mood): e.g. <i>I suggest that we should go there.</i>	4. Після дієслів <b>suggest, insist</b> вживається Infinitive без частки “to” (Subjunctive Mood): e.g. <i>I suggest that we go there.</i>
5. Participle II дієслова <b>get-got-got</b> : e.g. <i>Nancy has got a letter from him.</i>	5. Participle II дієслова <b>get-got-gotten</b> : e.g. <i>Nancy has gotten a letter from him.</i>
6. <i>dreamt, learnt</i>	6. <i>dreamed, learned</i>
7. <i>write to somebody</i>	7. <i>write somebody</i> (without –to)
8. <i>at the weekend</i>	8. <i>on the weekend</i>

## PRONUNCIATION DIFFERENCES

<u>British English</u>	<u>American English</u>
<i>advertisement</i> /əd'vɜ:ʃtɪsmənt/	<i>advertisement</i> /ædvə 'taɪzmənt/
<i>vase</i> /vɑ:z /	<i>vase</i> /veɪz /
<i>ate</i> past simple form of the verb <i>eat</i> /et/	<i>ate</i> past simple form of the verb <i>eat</i> /eɪt/
<i>tomato</i> /tə'mɑ:teɪv/	<i>tomato</i> /tə'meɪtoʊ/
<i>pasta</i> /'pæstə/	<i>pasta</i> /'pɑ:stə/
<i>yoghurt</i> /'jɒgət/	<i>yoghurt</i> /'joʊgət/
<i>patriot</i> /'pætrɪət/	<i>patriot</i> /'peɪtriə:t/
<i>apricot</i> /'eɪprɪkət/	<i>apricot</i> /'eɪprɪkɑ:t/
<i>dynasty</i> /'dɪnəsti/	<i>dynasty</i> /'daɪnəsti/
<i>privacy</i> /'prɪvəsi/	<i>privacy</i> /'praɪvəsi/
<i>diverge</i> /daɪ'vɜ:dʒ/	<i>diverge</i> /dɪ'vɜ:dʒ/
<i>minority</i> /maɪ'nɒrəti/	<i>minority</i> /maɪ'nɒ:rəti/
<i>either</i> /'aɪðə/	<i>either</i> /'i:ðə/
<i>neither</i> /'naɪðə/	<i>neither</i> /'ni:ðə/
<i>schedule</i> /'ʃedʒu:l/	<i>schedule</i> /'skedʒu:l/

## TELLING THE TIME

<u>British English</u>	<u>American English</u>
<i>quarter past ten</i> 10.15	<i>quarter after ten</i> 10:15

## PUNCTUATION

<u>British English</u>	<u>American English</u>
Mr, Mrs, Dr (without a dot)	Mr., Mrs., Dr. (with a dot)

## VOCABULARY DIFFERENCES

The process of coining new lexical items started as soon as the colonists began borrowing names for unfamiliar flora, fauna, and topography from the Native American languages. Examples of such names are *opossum*, *raccoon*, *squash* and *moose* (from Algonquian). Other Native American loanwords, such as *wigwam* or *moccasin*, describe artificial objects in common use among Native Americans.

The languages of the other colonizing nations also added to the American vocabulary; for instance, *cookie*, *cruller*, *stoop* and *pit* (of a fruit) from Dutch; *levee*, *portage* (“carrying of boats or goods”) and (probably) *gopher* from French; *barbecue*, *stevedore* and *rodeo* from Spanish.

Among the earliest and most notable regular “English” additions to the American vocabulary, dating from the early days of colonization through the early 19th century, are terms describing the features of the North American landscape; for instance, *run*, *branch*, *fork*, *snag*, *bluff*, *gulch*, *neck* (of the woods), *barrens*, *bottomland*, *notch*, *knob*, *riffle*, *rapids*, *watergap*, *cutoff*, *trail*, *timberline* and *divide*. Already existing words such as *creek*, *slough*, *sleet* and (in later use) *watershed* received new meanings that were unknown in England.

Other noteworthy American toponyms are found among loanwords; for example, *prairie*, *butte* (French); *bayou* (Choctaw via Louisiana French); *coulee* (Canadian French, but used also in Louisiana with a different meaning); *canyon*, *mesa*, *arroyo* (Spanish); *vlei*, *kill* (Dutch, Hudson Valley).

The word *corn*, used in England to refer to wheat (or any cereal), came to denote the plant *Zea mays*, the most important crop in the U.S., originally named *Indian corn* by the earliest settlers; wheat, rye, barley, oats, etc. came to be collectively referred to as *grain* (or *breadstuffs*). Other notable farm related vocabulary additions were the new meanings assumed by *barn* (not only a building for hay and grain storage, but also for housing livestock) and *team* (not just the horses, but also the vehicle along with them), as well as, in various periods, the terms *range*, *(corn) crib*, *truck*, *elevator*, *sharecropping* and *feedlot*.

*Ranch*, later applied to a house style, derives from Mexican Spanish; most Spanish contributions came after the War of 1812, with the opening of the West. Among these are, other than toponyms, *chaps* (from *chaparreras*), *plaza*, *lasso*, *bronco*, *buckaroo*, *rodeo*; examples of “English” additions from the cowboy era are *bad man*, *maverick*, *chuck* (“food”) and *Boot Hill*; from the California Gold Rush came such idioms as *hit pay dirt* or *strike it rich*. The word *blizzard* probably originated in the West. A couple of notable late 18th century additions are the verb *belittle* and the noun *bid*, both first used in writing by Thomas Jefferson.

With the new continent developed new forms of dwelling, and hence a large inventory of words designating real estate concepts (*land office*, *lot*, *outlands*, *waterfront*, the verbs *locate* and *relocate*, *betterment*, *addition*, *subdivision*), types of property (*log cabin*, *adobe* in the 18th century; *frame house*, *apartment*, *tenement house*, *shack*, *shanty* in the 19th century; *project*, *condominium*, *townhouse*, *split-level*, *mobile home*, *multi-family* in the 20th century), and parts thereof (*driveway*, *breezeway*, *backyard*, *dooryard*; *clapboard*, *siding*,

*trim, baseboard; stoop* (from Dutch), *family room, den*; and, in recent years, *HVAC, central air; walkout basement*).

Ever since the American Revolution, a great number of terms connected with the U.S. political institutions have entered the language; examples are *run, gubernatorial, primary election, carpetbagger* (after the Civil War), *repeater, lame duck* and *pork barrel*. Some of these are internationally used (e.g. *caucus, filibuster; exit poll*).

The rise of capitalism, the development of industry and material innovations throughout the 19th and 20th centuries were the source of a massive stock of distinctive new words, phrases and idioms. Typical examples are the vocabulary of *railroading* (see further at rail terminology) and *transportation* terminology, ranging from names of roads (from *dirt roads* and *back roads* to *freeways* and *parkways*) to automotive terminology (*parking lot, overpass, rest area, to ride the subway*); such American introductions as *commuter* (from *commutation ticket*), *concourse, to board* (a vehicle), *to park, double-park* and *parallel park* (a car), *double decker* or the noun *terminal* have long been used in all dialects of English. Trades of various kinds have endowed (American) English with household words describing jobs and occupations (*bartender, longshoreman, patrolman, hobo, bouncer, bellhop, roustabout, white collar; blue collar, employee, boss* [from Dutch], *intern, busboy, mortician, senior citizen*), businesses and workplaces (*department store, supermarket, thrift store, gift shop, drugstore, motel, main street, gas station, hardware store, savings and loan, hock* [also from Dutch]), as well as general concepts and innovations (*automated teller machine, smart card, cash register, dishwasher, reservation* [as at hotels], *pay envelope, movie, mileage, shortage, outage, blood bank*).

Wikipedia. The Free Encyclopedia. (2009, June). *American English Vocabulary. Creation of American Lexicon*. Retrieved from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American\\_English\\_vocabulary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_English_vocabulary)

Here are some common US words with their British equivalents.

American English	British English	American English	British English
gasoline	petrol	antenna	aerial
truck	lorry	elevator	lift
baggage	luggage	eraser	rubber
blow-out	puncture	apartment	flat
sidewalk	pavement	closet	wardrobe
line	queue	drapes	curtains
vacation	holiday	faucet	tap
trunk (of a car)	boot	Scotch tape	sellotape
hood (of a car)	bonnet	yard	garden
cab	taxi	cookie	biscuit
freeway	motorway	candy	sweets
round-trip	return	garbage	rubbish
railway car	railway carriage	diaper	nappy
engineer (on train)	engine driver	panti-hose	tights
baby carriage	pram	fall	autumn

Here are some words and phrases which can cause confusion when used by Brits and Americans talking together because they mean something different in each variety of the English language.

when they say	in British English it's...	in American English it's...
a bill	a piece of paper money, also a <i>banknote</i>	a list showing how much you have to pay for food you've eaten in a restaurant, also a <i>check</i>
the first floor	the floor of a building just above the one at the bottom level, also <i>the ground floor</i>	the floor of a building at the bottom level
pants	a piece of underwear that covers the area between your waist and the top of your legs	a piece of clothing that covers you from waist to your feet and has a separate part for each leg
potato chips	very thin round pieces of potato cooked in oil and eaten cold, sold in packages, also <i>potato crisps</i>	long thin pieces of potato that have been cooked in hot oil, also <i>French fries</i>
purse	a small bag in which women keep paper money, coins, cards etc., also a <i>handbag</i>	a bag in which a woman carries her money and personal things, also a <i>wallet</i>
when they say	in British English it's...	in American English it's...
subway	a path for people to walk under a road or railway, also <i>underpass</i>	a railway system that runs under the ground below a big city, also <i>underground</i>
vest	a piece of underwear without sleeves that you wear on the top half of your body, also <i>an undershirt</i>	a piece of clothing without sleeves and with buttons down the front that you wear as part of a suit, also a <i>waistcoat</i>
wash up	to wash plates, dishes, knives, also <i>washing-up</i>	to wash your hands

**Exercise 1. If you saw words spelt in the following way, would you expect the writer in each case to be British or American? Why?**

- a) labor b) centre c) hospitalized d) movie theater e) favour f) thru

**Exercise 2. Rewrite the letter changing the underlined words of American into British English.**

It's great news that you've decided to come and see us! Why not come in the fall, as the colors are beautiful then, and the kids will be back at high school – their summer vacation ends in the middle of September, thank goodness! Of course, you can stay with us; our apartment isn't very big but I'm sure it'll be fine. Do you want to borrow our car? It would be a good way of traveling around, as gas is very cheap, and we live just off the main highway, which is quite far from the center. Of course you could use the subway, but some people say it's dangerous.

So write as soon as you know your plans. I'll find out the schedules for English classes but I'm sure it'll be OK to go in the morning.

Hope to hear from you soon.

Love, Kay

**Exercise 3. Translate the following into British English.**

1. I had a blow-out.
2. Pass me the cookies.
3. It's in the closet.
4. Open the drapes.
5. We've run out of gas.
6. It's in the trunk.
7. One-way or round-trip?
8. He left the faucet on.
9. We're leaving in the fall.
10. I hate waiting in line.

**Exercise 4. Can you avoid some of the most common confusions arising between British and American speakers? Try the following quiz.**

1. Where would you take (a) an American visitor (b) a British visitor who said they want to wash up – the kitchen or the bathroom?
2. Would (a) an American (b) a Brit be expected to get something hot or something cold if they asked for some potato chips?
3. Which would surprise you more – an American or British man telling you that he wants to go and change his pants?
4. You have just come into an unknown office block. If (a) an American (b) a Brit says that the office you need is on the second floor, how many flights of stairs do you need to climb?
5. If (a) an American (b) a Brit asks for a bill, is he or she more likely to be in a bank or a café?

**Exercise 5. Do you feel hungry? Although British English and American English are very similar, there are key differences when it comes to vocabulary. This is particularly true for food. Can you complete the gaps in the image with the correct food vocabulary?**

 British	 American
1) a _____	eggplant 
beetroot 	2) b _____
3) b _____	cookie 
sweet 	4) c _____
5) c _____	French fries 
courgette 	6) z _____
7) c _____	chips 
fizzy drink 	8) s _____
9) j _____	jelly 
prawn 	10) s _____



**Exercise 6. Do you know any other examples of American English? Make a list in your vocabulary notebook or file.**

**Exercise 7. Match the words in American English with those in British English.**

<u>American English</u>	<u>British English</u>
1. hood	a) lift
2. flashlight	b) rubber
3. pants	c) garden
4. eraser	d) block of flats
5. purse	e) go out for dinner
6. yard	f) film
7. chips	g) pavement
8. bath robe	h) primary school
9. faucet	i) city centre
10. the deck	j) cars
11. mom	k) torch
12. elevator	l) crisps
13. parking lot	m) handbag
14. underneath	n) sweet
15. apartment block	o) bill
16. gas	p) break
17. freeway	q) homework
18. automobiles	r) be tired
19. galoshes	s) petrol
20. test	t) mother
21. recess	u) bonnet
22. flunk	v) trousers
23. downtown	w) university
24. dessert	x) car park
25. grade school	y) under
26. eat out	z) tap
27. check	aa) terrace
28. sidewalk	bb) fail
29. give smb. a ride	cc) about
30. assignment	dd) dressing gown
31. movie	ee) motorway
32. around	ff) give smb. a lift
33. be hooped	gg) Wellington boots
34. ollege	hh) exam

**Exercise 8. Revise reported speech combining the new information presented in this lesson. Work in pairs. Here are the sentences that are to be translated into British English by one student and the other has to report the sentences and translate them into American English, as if writing a letter to an American friend...**

e.g. TASK: Мери: «Я купила найкращу коляску для своєї доньки!»

Student 1: “I have bought the best pram for my daughter!”

Student 2: Mary boasted of buying the best baby carriage for her daughter.

*Джон:*

1. Будь ласка, будь ласка, викинь сміття!
2. Не забудь замкнути квартиру!
3. Не можна залишати своє авто на цій парковці!
4. Поїдьмо разом у відпустку!
5. Вибач, що я з’їв усі цукерки і печиво.
6. Це він вкрав їхній багаж!
7. Тобі слід скористатися ліфтом, щоб дістатися туди швидше.
8. Ти б хотів, щоб я полагодив твою вантажівку?
9. Чи не могли б Ви показати мені дорогу до метро?
10. Так, це я кинув цигарку на тротуарну доріжку.
11. Ні, я не ламав кран.
12. Ти прийдеш завтра, щоб подивитися, який у нас красивий сад?

# Lesson 11

## AMERICAN ENGLISH VS BRITISH ENGLISH

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### PART II

#### *Reading*

**Exercise 1. Read the dialogue in which two people are discussing the problem of confusion caused by these two varieties of the same language and answer the questions after the text.**

Iryna: Hi Carol!

Carol: Good morning Iryna. How are you?

Iryna: I'm fine, thank you! It was so lovely to see you last night and talk a little after ... long time no see?

Carol: At least three or four years I would say ...

Iryna: Well, thank you for agreeing to have this conversation with me, and we're recording it. This is the question from Ukrainians who are learning English: they are wondering whether they should be learning British English, American English or Australian English.

Carol: I understand.

Iryna: And they think these are three different languages.

Carol: No, that's absolutely not true. You know, the English language was originally spoken by the British who brought it to the United States. And here they developed their own variety. But I think it's a little bit with an Irish tang. A hundred years later they landed in Australia and decided to make that a colony of the British Empire. And the Australian variety is supposed to be more English than the American in a way. We are more connected, as is Canada and the Anglophone part of South Africa. But in Australia they developed their own *twang* one can say or dialect, which is a little bit of a *drawl* and somewhat *derived from* the speech of early prisoners who were the first settlers. Some of them were more free and others came from the East End of London, which is cockney. So, I believe we have somewhat of a twang of cockney or a part of cockney accent is in our Australian which is quite *drawn up*. All the languages, all the dialects of English on different continents derive from English and all are very easy to understand.

Iryna: I'm glad you mentioned that, because people presume that Americans, British and Australians do not understand each other.

Carol: Quite the opposite. We do, don't we?

Iryna: Yes, we do, actually... Well, our whole conversation is in English.

Carol: Yes. Well. I was born in Australia and educated there. I lived in London, and lived in the States, as you know. But I worked with British and American

tourists almost *solely* in Australia and in other parts of the world in the past. And I don't believe that anyone has any problem understanding my English, which is somewhat Australian and, as I said, a little bit of British and American added. But real Australian is easily understandable by Americans and by the British and *vice versa*. And none of us have any problem I believe, because we're all *confronted with* programs, some television and such, and movies with all three dialects or ...

And as I said, South Africa could be included too, where they also speak English for the most part.

Iryna: For the sake of our listeners, could you please introduce yourself and say what you do?

Carol: Of course. Very happily. I'm Carol Bleir, born in Melbourne, Australia, and I visited the US where I spent some years in the 70s-80s. And I work as a tour guide and tour manager, that is I guide people around my home town of Sydney showing them the local sites. And as a tour manager, tour director, I accompany groups of usually visiting foreigners, Americans and the British, as I mentioned, around the country of Australia, sometimes New Zealand, and have done the same with Americans and Australians in Europe, South America, Asia. So, I'm basically in the travel business.

Iryna: Now, when people ask me what kind of English I speak... Well, when you talk to me what would you say?

Carol: I would say, a very refined English, very and very easy to understand, and certainly *well-spoken*.

Iryna: Well, thank you! I hope I wasn't *fishing for a compliment*.

Carol: Oh, not at all! I meant to tell you that yesterday. No, your English is perfect and certainly very understandable.

Iryna: Thank you, Carol, thank you so much. That's very sweet of you. Well, I hope I get to see you next weekend.

Carol: Yeah, definitely. We will do that. And I hope that your students and the listeners to this conversation are convinced that English is English and, like every language, there are many different varieties, but basically we have the same vocabulary, use the same words and it's just spoken now more than anywhere, any other language of the world. So, it, of course, sounds different in different countries, but nobody should have any fear of communicating with Australians, Americans, the British, Canadians, South Africans, whoever else speaks English in this great wide world.

Iryna: Yeah, thank you, thank you, Carol. I really appreciate it.

Carol: You're welcome!

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

1. How many years have these ladies known each other?
2. British English, American English and Australian English are three different languages, aren't they?
3. What variety is supposed to be more English? Why so?
4. Do Americans, the British and Australians understand each other?
5. What have you learnt about Carol?

6. What is Iryna's profession?

*Listening (track 6)*

*Steve Urbano and his student Natasha are discussing the same problem.*

*Listen to them and do Exercises 3-4.*

**Exercise 3. Listen to Part 1. Say which of the following statements are right. Correct the wrong ones and expand on the right answers.**

1. Natasha is worried because people in America won't understand her British English.
2. All of Steve's students *arrived at this question sooner or later*, so he expected such a question.
3. George Bernard Shaw said that America and England are two countries divided by a common language.
4. There are no British English subtitles in American films and vice versa.
5. You may sometimes need interpreters at negotiations where people from different countries speak English.

**Exercise 4. Listen to Part 2. Answer the following questions.**

1. Why does Steve consider English as a true world language?
2. What examples of differences in the vocabulary did he mention?
3. What other examples can you give?
4. Which is an American likely to say "Do you have a pen?" or "Have you got a pen?"

**Exercise 5. Translate the following words and word-combinations into Ukrainian. Consult a dictionary if necessary.**

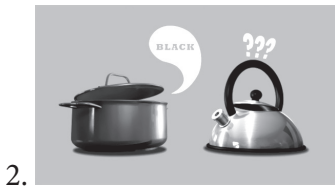
Reading task	Listening task
1. a tang	1. B.A. Dip. TEFL
2. a dialect	2. to be originally from...
3. a twang	3. a caress
4. a drawl	4. to make a frown
5. to derive from	5. my heart sank
6. to be confronted	6. sooner or later
7. solely	7. to charge
8. for the sake of...	8. an unabridged dictionary
9. well-spoken	
10. to fish for a compliment	
11. to mean to...	

**Exercise 6.**

**a) What do these idiomatic expressions mean? Match them with the pictures below.**

- a) *out of the frying pan and into the fire*
- b) *to have butterflies in one's stomach*
- c) *it's raining cats and dogs*
- d) *to burn the midnight oil*
- e) *the pot calling the kettle black*

- f) a frog in one's throat  
 g) to pay an arm and a leg for smth.



b) Match these idioms with their definitions. Translate them into Ukrainian. Use a dictionary if necessary.

1) out of the frying pan and into the fire	a) to buy smth. very expensive
2) to have butterflies in one's stomach	b) leaving a bad situation purposefully only to find yourself in a much worse situation
3) it's raining cats and dogs	c) difficulty speaking because your throat feels dry
4) to burn the midnight oil	d) a proverb that means people should not criticize someone else for a fault they have themselves
5) the pot calling the kettle black	e) to feel nervous or excited about smth.
6) a frog in one's throat	f) it's bucketing down
7) to pay an arm and a leg for smth.	g) to work late into the night

### Speaking

**Exercise 7.** "America and England are two countries divided by a common language". **Have you ever heard this quote? Whose quote is it?**

**Work in groups of 5 or 6 students for 2-3 minutes and come up with the best explanation of this quote...**

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



# Lesson 12

## THE UNITED STATES EDUCATION SYSTEM

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### Exercise 1. You are going to read an article about the educational system of the USA. Read the text carefully and get ready to discuss it in class.

The US education system consists of twelve years of elementary and secondary schooling before students can advance to post-secondary education.



Education in the USA begins at the age of six. This is when a child goes to school for the first time and stays at school till the 12<sup>th</sup> grade. But before that children can go to **kindergartens** and **nursery schools** to get some good preparation for elementary school. The main purpose of the elementary school is the general

development of students' abilities in reading, writing, spelling, mathematics, history, geography, art and so on.

In the US, the school calendar begins in August or September and continues through to May or June. The majority of students begin school in autumn (or in the fall, as they call it). The academic year is composed of three terms, also known as *semesters*. The first semester lasts from September to December followed by a short *holiday break* between semesters. The second semester is from January to May. The last semester is a summer holiday break. Post-secondary students can be on summer break from June to August.

### ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Elementary and secondary schools are similar across the USA. However, there are minor variations from state to state. Elementary and secondary education is divided into:

- **Elementary school:** runs from 6-7 years starting in Kindergarten through to Grade 5 or 6
- **Middle School:** runs for 2-3 years starting in Grade 6 or 7 through to Grade 8
- **High School:** runs for 4 years starting in Grade 9 through 12

After the 6<sup>th</sup> grade students enter junior high school and stay there until the 9<sup>th</sup> form. After that they go to high school. Pupils usually choose subjects in the fields of science, foreign languages, art and vocational training. However, courses can be quite different in various schools. Once a student has completed Grade 12, they will receive a high school *diploma*. Students must complete secondary school (or high school) to qualify for post-secondary education.

Public education in the US is generally free of charge; however, students may come across *fees* including *field trips*, uniforms, books etc.

The grading system is usually from **A (excellent)** to **F (failed)**. Students also have final exams, or finals, at the end of a year and they can have mid-term exams in different subjects as well.

There are several kinds of schools in the USA. There are **state-supported schools**, or **public schools**, which are free, and **private schools**, which are often **religious**. Such schools are frequently expensive and not all parents can afford to pay for educating their children there.

After students finish high school, they can choose what to do next. They can apply for a university, a four-year college, technical training institutions or a community college. Students go to college for four years and after graduating they get a Bachelor's degree. A first-year student is called a **freshman**, while a second-year student is called a **sophomore**, a third-year student is a **junior** and a fourth-year student is a **senior**. After they are accepted to a college, students can think of choosing their **majors**, or the subjects which will be connected with their future profession. Some colleges allow students to take several majors.

## POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION

The US has more than 4,500 post-secondary institutions. The US is unique as their institutions are not centrally organized but are accredited on a national or regional level. There are many different types of post-secondary educational establishments within the US. They include:

- state college or university
- private college or university
- community college
- institute of technology

Each type of institution provides students with a unique schooling experience, giving them the *flexibility* to choose the path that works for them and their career.

It's worth mentioning that students' life in colleges is very exciting and intense. There are usually a lot of clubs and societies, theatres, museums, a swimming pool, a gym, a large library and everything that can make students feel at home far from their families. Approximately 93 % of students usually live on campus, in **dorms**. Freshmen and sophomores as a rule live in double rooms, but they can also choose between a single or a double room while juniors and seniors mostly get single rooms. There are also several dining halls on campus and they offer a wide choice of delicious food.

## PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

Public or state institutions are supported by state or local governments. Each state has a minimum of one state university and college. With support from the government, students are provided with an *affordable* post-secondary option.



Private institutions are privately run and receive no funding from the government. *Notoriously*, private institutions have higher tuition rate. They are also smaller in size than their public *counterparts* and can have religious *affiliations*.

## TYPES OF POST-SECONDARY INSTITUTIONS

### STATE COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY

State colleges offer a more affordable post-secondary route. They often have a wide range of degree programs available. Students also have access to *vibrant* campus life, *extracurricular activities*, and *state-of-the-art* teaching facilities. The largest public colleges in the US have over 60,000 students enrolled. Some state colleges available include:

- University of Michigan
- University of California – Los Angeles
- University of Virginia
- University of California – Berkeley

American universities do not usually have any entrance exams, but students must take state exams. Such exams are taken during the school year in the middle of the 12<sup>th</sup> year. All colleges and universities offer free tuition; however, those students who can not afford to pay for their education, can apply for financial aid. These are sums of money for students who need provision to pay for their studies.

### PRIVATE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY

Private colleges offer students smaller class sizes, which helps the students to build a relationship with their professors and *advisors*. They have a smaller list of the degree programs which they offer. However, students have the option to *customize* their degrees and will be part of more discussion-based classes. Among private colleges one of the most prestigious is the *Ivy League*.

### IVY LEAGUE

The Ivy League is one of the most well-known groups of universities in the world. It consists of a group of eight historic universities. They are all located in the Northeastern region of the US. The Ivy League was originally formed in the 1950s as an athletic association. To this day it remains an athletic association as well as a leader on the intellectual side. The eight schools include:

- Brown University
- Columbia University
- Cornell University
- Dartmouth University
- the University of Pennsylvania
- Yale University

## COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Community colleges are two-year associate degree programs/certifications. Throughout the years, community colleges have begun to adopt vocationally oriented programs. There are two associate degrees students can take in community colleges. Students can enroll in an academic transfer program or direct to the workforce program. ESL or intensive English language programs are available to help prepare international students for university-level courses. Some community colleges available include:

- Green River College
- Miami Dade College
- Northern Virginia Community College
- Santa Monica College

## INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Institutes of technology are universities that specialize in engineering, technology, *applied sciences*, and natural sciences. Students can attend a four-year program to receive a Bachelor's Degree. Some institutions have graduate programs that also offer short-term courses. Some of the available institutes include:

- Illinois Institute of Technology
- Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)
- New York Institute of Technology

## LEVELS OF EDUCATION QUALIFICATIONS

The US has various qualifications, which students can achieve while they study stateside. They are grouped into Associate Degree, Bachelor's Degree, Master's Degree, and Doctoral Degree.

**Associate Degrees.** Typically two-year programs designed to provide students with basic knowledge on subjects. They prepare students for entry-level positions in fields including nursing, designing and education.

**Bachelor's Degree.** Taking four years to complete, these programs provide students with education and preparation for most *careers paths*. Students are able to accept full-time work in their respective field right after graduation.

Some example of Bachelor's Degrees are:

- Bachelor of Arts (BA)
- Bachelor of Science (BS)
- Bachelor of Fine Arts (BFA)
- Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA)
- Bachelor of Architecture (BArch)

**Master's Degree.** It takes 1-2 years to obtain the qualifications, with students specializing in one area of study. Masters can be *thesis*- or research-based depending on the student's specialization.

**Doctoral Degree (PhD).** There are different types of Doctoral Degrees that students can obtain. All are typically research-based and admit students who have found a research supervisor at the university which they're applying to. Students looking to get into the medical field will need to obtain a Doctor of Medicine designation, which is different from other doctoral streams.

ApplyBoard. (2022, May 26). *The United States Education System*. Retrieved from <https://applyboardindia.zendesk.com/hc/en-us/articles/6478326766605-The-United-States-Education-System>

*Useful vocabulary on the topic EDUCATION:*

kindergarten – дитячий садок

major – основна спеціальність, фах

Bachelor's Degree – ступінь бакалавра

Master's Degree – ступінь магістра

midterm exam – іспит посеред навчального семестру

nursery school – дитячий садок для підготовки до школи

junior student – студент 3 курсу

senior student – студент 4 курсу

single room – кімната на одного

double room – кімната на двох

freshman – студент 1 курсу

sophomore – студент 2 курсу

state exam – державний іспит

state-supported school – державна школа

technical training institution – технічне училище (технічний навчальний заклад)

vocational training – професійна освіта

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

1. When does American education begin? At what age?
2. What schools do children attend before they go to elementary school?
3. When does the school year begin in the USA? Do kids have breaks while studying?
4. What kind of grading system is there in the USA?
5. What kinds of schools are there in the USA?
6. What can students do after they finish high school?
7. What do you know about colleges and universities in the USA?
8. Are there any graduate schools in America?
9. What's the difference between state-supported schools and private schools?
10. What's the Ivy League? Where is it based?
11. What have you learned about community colleges? What kind of degree can you get there?

12. What do institutes of technology specialize in?
13. How long do you have to study to obtain a Master's Degree?
14. Do you need to find a research supervisor to study for a Doctoral Degree in the USA?
15. Would you like to continue your education in any American university? Which one appeals to you most?

**Exercise 3. Decide if the statement is true or false.**

1. The system of education in the US consists of eleven years like in other countries of the world.
2. US students have no holiday break.
3. Elementary schools are similar all over the country.
4. High school runs for five years and starts in Grade 9.
5. Public schools in the US are usually free of charge.
6. State institutions aren't generally supported by local governments.
7. Private institutions as a rule have smaller tuition fees.
8. Students at state colleges have a more vibrant campus life.
9. The Ivy League includes more than ten historic universities.
10. The Ivy League was initially formed as a sports association.
11. There are two Associate Degrees for students at community colleges in the US.
12. Institutes of technology do not usually specialize in engineering.
13. Master's program includes one or two years to obtain a corresponding degree.
14. There is only one type of Doctoral Degree that students can get in the US.

**Exercise 4. Match the following words and word-combinations below with their definitions.**

1. semester	a) able to change to cope with variable circumstances
2. holiday break	b) cheap enough for most people to buy
3. field trip	c) to a notorious degree
4. diploma	d) a person, organization associated with another as a subordinate, subsidiary, or member
5. flexibility	e) relaxation or activities students engage in June through August
6. affordable	f) using the most modern and recently developed methods, materials or knowledge
7. notoriously	g) an educator who advises students in academic and personal matters

8. affiliation	h) one of the two divisions of an academic year 15 or 18 weeks each
9. extracurricular activities	i) the disciplines dealing with the art or science of applying scientific knowledge to a particular problem
10.state-of-the-art	j) an official document or a charter
11.to customize	k) a course of action or conduct in one's career
12.adviser	l) a dissertation advancing an original point of view as a result of research, especially as a requirement for an academic degree
13.applied sciences	m) educational activities not falling within the scope of the regular curriculum
14.career path	n) a group excursion for the purpose of firsthand observation, as to a museum, the woods, or a historic place
15.thesis	o) to make or alter to individual or personal specifications

**Exercise 5. Make up five sentences of your own with the vocabulary from the previous exercise.**

**Exercise 6. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. Наш університет виокремив п'ять основних напрямків діяльності: два – у сфері фундаментальних і три – прикладних наук.
2. Ви можете налаштувати свій мобільний додаток таким чином, щоб він працював і допомагав вам у дистанційному навчанні.
3. Я думаю, що я не помилюся, сказавши, що всі учні і студенти чекають з нетерпінням на свої канікули.
4. Наша ключова мета – це представити чисті й відновлювальні джерела сонячної енергії за доступними для кожного цінами.
5. Цей новий житловий комплекс, у якому ви мешкатимете, має найсучаснішу (найновішу) систему охорони й відмінні умови для вашого щасливого і заможного життя.
6. Планується, що Джейн вже цього року готуватиметься до захисту своєї дисертації з історії англійської мови.
7. Багато хто з біженців уже почали торувати свою кар'єрну дорогу, а дехто з них змінив своє життя.
8. У нас ви зможете отримати диплом бакалавра з гуманітарних наук, а вже потім і знайти роботу своєї мрії.
9. Функції, які покладені на консультантів із профорієнтації у школі, є все ж таки досить вагомими для учнів старшої школи при виборі майбутньої професії.
10. Вчитель запропонувала поїхати на екскурсію до природничого музею наступного тижня.

*It's time to watch a video.*

**Exercise 7. Watch a video about differences between schools in the UK and the US and get ready to discuss it. While you are watching it, please, focus on the guiding questions below.**

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=viYfEOE-Y\\_w&ab\\_channel=SunnyLondon](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=viYfEOE-Y_w&ab_channel=SunnyLondon)

1. How do children in the US choose the school where they would like to study? What about the UK?
2. How is the university application process conducted in the US and in the UK?
3. What happens in the UK on the results day? Why do they take a 'jumping' photo? Is there the same tradition in the US?
4. What's a 'gap year'? Which of the two countries tends to follow this tradition?
5. How is the administration process organized in both countries? Do administrators teach in the US? What about the UK?
6. What is guidance counseling? What is its main purpose?
7. How is teacher-parent communication arranged in the US and in the UK?
8. In the US parent communication is more open, isn't it?
9. What's a homecoming concept? Which country is more likely to have such a tradition? What usually happens during this time?
10. Where would you prefer to study? Justify your choice, please.

**NOTE:** Be convinced that you have learned the given vocabulary. This QR-code may assist you with this task.



# Lesson 13

## SELF-STUDY WORK

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**Exercise 1. You are going to read an article about living in New York. Answer the questions by choosing Speakers A-D. Each speaker may be chosen more than once. There is an example at the beginning.**

### *Which of the speakers*

0. has just enough money to buy necessities? ... (A)
1. is able to get things he/she needs without paying? ...
2. has thought about leaving New York? ...
3. enjoys a spare-time activity that is absolutely free of charge? ...
4. spends a lot of money for the benefit of others? ...
5. says that prices in New York are rising? ...
6. is disturbed by the noise of the city? ...
7. mentions several sources of income? ...
8. thinks New York is now a safer place than before? ...
9. likes the variety of people in New York? ...
10. works to finance another activity? ...
11. would like more space? ...
12. thinks other New Yorkers don't always behave well? ...
13. sees no reason to complain about his/her situation? ...

### LIVING IN THE BIG APPLE

*To most people, New York seems an incredible place to live. What do New Yorkers think of their city?*

#### A SINGLE GIRL – SHERIN BEINSTEIN

Living in Manhattan is one big financial struggle for Sherrin Beinstein, a *trainee* beauty therapist. She earns enough to *pay the bills*, but there is little left for luxuries. “I can’t afford expensive things,” she says. But she can have a lot of fun in New York on a budget. A good meal in a restaurant costs little, and her favourite hobby is rollerblading in Central Park, which costs nothing. Apart from a short break in Spain last year, Sherrin has not had a holiday in ten years. She is paying her way through college and earns money by working as a skating instructor. Despite the *financial drawbacks*, she loves New York. The energy in this city is incredible. The worst aspect, according to Sherrin, is pollution and noise. “Car *alarms go off* through the night, police sirens too. It’s

hard to get a good night's sleep." The aggressive nature of New Yorkers also makes her feel uncomfortable. "People push you out of the way on the subway or in the street. Sometimes I *long for* a more peaceful way of life."

## B FAMILY – MR AND MRS MILES AND THEIR DAUGHTERS

Servant Miles, his wife Jan and their two daughters live in a three-bedroom apartment, which is large by New York standards. Mr. Miles *runs* his own *business* and Jan is vice president at a bank. The Miles say they are fortunate because they can afford to send their daughters to a private school. The school has an *excellent academic reputation* and every child has a computer. Things like that influenced our decision to invest in their education. *Bringing* children *up* in New York has its *benefits and drawbacks*. A big advantage is access to New York's rich cultural life. "The girls go regularly to museums and art galleries and see all the latest films. In New York they are exposed to the diversity of people, they see other cultures and are *enriched* by that," says Mr. Miles. The disadvantage is that they do not have freedom to go out in the street and play. Everything has to be supervised and arranged in advance. The Miles say New York is becoming more and more expensive to live in, so many people are leaving *moving out* to the *suburbs*.

## C COUPLE – MR AND MRS ROCHFORD

A few years ago, Jeff Rochford considered moving out of New York, where he's lived all his life. Crime was out of control, the economy was in a mess. It was becoming a dangerous place to live. But the *clampdown* on crime has improved the city *tremendously*. Mr. Rochford and his wife Venda live in a tiny one-bedroom apartment. Although it's expensive to live in Manhattan, Mr. Rochford says he *feeds off* the city's energy and would not live anywhere else. "Here we've got everything *at our fingertips*. Anything you want is available 24 hours a day." Mrs. Rochford, however, who grew up on a farm in the country, says she has a "love-hate" relationship with New York. "I hate that feeling of being closed in. We're trying to save up for a bigger home," she says.

## D HOMELESS PERSON – GERRY BROWN

Begging for coins on Fifth Avenue, Gerry Brown doesn't display *an ounce* of *self-pity*. "A lot of wealthy people live here and good luck to them. I know a lot of them and they give me money because they like me." Gerry, 44, has been unemployed for five years. He stays at a friend's house and comes into the city centre every day. "I do odd jobs." He gets financial support and *food stamps* from the State. The rest of the time he earns money by going through rubbish bins and picking out cans and bottles for recycling. "I find stuff like televisions and radios and sell them," he says. He is experienced enough to know how to



look after himself. “I know where to get a free shower. I know where to get food in supermarkets and restaurants, they all give it away.”

**Exercise 2. Complete the sentences below using the compound adjectives in the box.**

non-stop well-known wide-eyed deep-rooted hard-won densely populated	hard-pressed old-fashioned multifaceted hard-working well-respected multicoloured
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Years of practically (A)..... *immigration* from all the corners of the *globe* have made New York the most international city in the world. Immigrants arrived (B) ..... and in awe of the enormous and (C) ..... city.

Today, there are so many different cultural groups living in New York City that you would be (D) ..... to list them all. Many families arrived as long ago as the 1600s and others continue to arrive even today. Many of these (E) ..... people started out with several jobs and lived under very difficult conditions to become (F) ..... and accomplished members of the *community*. But for many, it’s a success that was (G) .....

One of the things that made the *adjustment* to a new world easier was living in familiar community. In these *neighbourhoods*, many (H) ..... cultural traditions are still practised today. Traditions are valued even if some members of the younger generation consider them to be (I) ..... One of the best ways to enjoy and learn a little about these (J) ..... cultures is to attend one of their celebrations. Some of the most (K) ..... and popular celebrations in New York City are St. Patrick’s Day, Chinese New Year, Puerto Rican Day Parade and the San Gennaro Festival in Little Italy.

The (L) ..... decorations that line the streets and the traditional foods are a treat for everyone, no matter what their *background* is.

***It’s interesting to know that...***

New York City is often called a *melting pot* because there are so many different nationalities living together in one place and their cultures *blend* together to give New York its international flavour.

*Vocabulary checklist*

**Exercise 3. What is it in your native language? Match the following words with their translation.**

1. immigration	a) походження
2. globe	b) змішуватися
3. community	c) пристосування
4. adjustment	d) спільнота, група людей зі спільними поглядами
5. neighbourhood	e) в'їзд до країни
6. background	f) світ
7. to blend	g) район, околиця, сусідство

**Exercise 4. Read the following text and expand your knowledge about New York.**

**THE NARROWEST HOUSE IN NEW YORK**

Over the years, many artists, musicians and authors have walked the streets of Greenwich Village. One of the most famous residents was writer Edna St. Vincent Millay. She was the first American woman *poet* to receive the Pulitzer Prize and was also a *playwright*. The house she lived in at 75 ½ Bedford Street is not only famous because she lived there, but also because it is the narrowest house in New York City. It measures only 2.9 metres wide! Millay's most well-known poem is "First Fig". It was published in 1920.

*My candle burns at both ends;  
It will not last the night;  
But ah, my foes. and oh, my friends –  
It gives a lovely light!*

**Discuss this question in pairs.**

What do you think it means to *burn your candle at both ends*? Exchange your opinions.

Kiernan, D. (2004). City of the World. In *Timesaver: New York (Elementary–Intermediate)* (pp. 70–71). Mary Glasgow Magazines (Scholastic Inc.).

*It's listening time (track 7)*

**Exercise 5. Listen to Mike talking about New York City and get ready to do the tasks below.**

<https://elllo.org/english/0401/417-Mike-NewYork.htm>

**Vocabulary**

*cool*

Living in New York is really, really cool, because there're a lot of cool things to do and see there.

Something cool is fun, interesting or popular. Note the following:

1. He's at an age when he thinks smoking cigarettes with his friends is cool.
2. Your new shoes are really cool.

*viewpoint*

When you live there, you start to feel like a New Yorker does, and it changes your viewpoint of the city.

Your viewpoint is your perspective or opinion about something. It's what you think about something. Note the following:

1. He is very loud and opinionated about his viewpoint.
2. We quickly became close friends because we share the same viewpoint on a lot of important issues.

*during the height of an Internet boom*

I was in New York during the height of the Internet boom.

The Internet boom is when Internet companies and online activities became very popular. The height of the Internet boom was when new Internet activities were at their most popular. It refers to the highest point of popularity. Note the following:

1. During the height of her fame she made 5 movies in a single year.
2. He made a lot of money during the Internet boom.

*borough*

Manhattan is a main borough in New York that is divided into several sections.

A borough is a neighbourhood from a legal perspective. New York City is divided into 5 boroughs which each have administrative or governmental responsibilities. Note the following:

1. Each borough in Mexico City has its own government building.
2. People from New York City are very specific about which borough they are from.

*competitive*

New York is an expensive city to live in and I think it's a very competitive city.

In a competitive situation many people are trying to achieve the same thing. In this case, people are competing for jobs, money, houses, etc. Note the following:

1. This is one of the most competitive universities in the world.
2. The men on our softball team are very competitive, but the women just want to have fun.

**Exercise 6. Complete the following sentences with the vocabulary from the previous exercise.**

cool • viewpoint • height  
boom • borough • competitive

1. It's just a fun card game. Why do you have to be so ..... ?
2. I want your job. It sounds so ..... .
3. We grew up in the same ....., but that's all we have in common.
4. He reached the ..... of his popularity within the first six months of his career.
5. You will have a very different ..... when you are 30 than you did when you were 20.
6. Communication in the world was completely changed by the cellular phone .....

**Exercise 7. Read the following text about *Las Vegas in Nevada* and do the tasks below.**

### LAS VEGAS IN NEVADA

Last April, John took a trip to the city of Las Vegas in the US. It is a *popular destination* in the western portion of America. The city is most known for its casinos, hotels and exciting nightlife.

In downtown Las Vegas, John spent a lot of time on the Strip, which is a 2.5 mile stretch of shopping malls, entertainment venues, luxury hotels, and fine dining experiences. This is probably the most commonly visited *tourist area* in the city. The Strip at night looks especially fascinating. All of the buildings light up with bright, neon, *eye-catching signs* to attract visitors' attention. A stay in Las Vegas can feel similar to a visit to many well-known cities worldwide. Many of the hotels have *miniature* versions of important international sites and monuments. These famous landmarks include the Eiffel Tower, Venice, and even ancient Rome.

One day, John took a *side trip* outside of the city to visit the Grand Canyon, one of the Seven Natural Wonders of the World. The canyon offers a *brehtaking view* of Nevada's *ridges* and natural landscapes. John especially enjoyed the canyon because it was removed from all of the noise and movement in downtown Las Vegas.

John had a great time during his trip to Las Vegas. He did not win a lot of money in the casinos. However, he managed to see a lot of amazing sites during his visit to this city that never sleeps.

Lingua.com. (n.d.). *Las Vegas*. Retrieved from <https://lingua.com/english/las-vegas/>

**Exercise 8. Choose the correct option.**

1. When did John travel to Las Vegas?
  - a) yesterday
  - b) last weekend
  - c) last spring
  - d) last summer
  
2. What is an activity that a tourist can not do on the Strip?
  - a) eat
  - b) stay overnight
  - c) shop
  - d) visit the Grand Canyon

3. Which best describes the purpose of the Las Vegas Strip?
  - a) It is a 2.5 mile stretch.
  - b) It offers a lot of activities for tourists.
  - c) There are too many neon lights.
  - d) It keeps tourists safe.
  
4. Explain why John liked his visit to the Grand Canyon.
  - a) The setting was very different from downtown Las Vegas.
  - b) It is one of the Seven Natural Wonders of the World.
  - c) John does not enjoy spending time in cities.
  - d) The Grand Canyon offers a breathtaking view.
  
5. What does it mean that Las Vegas is a “city that never sleeps”?
  - a) A lot of people here have sleeping disorders.
  - b) There is too much noise here for people to sleep.
  - c) Las Vegas offers exciting activities round the clock.
  - d) The neon lights keep people awake at night.

**Exercise 9. Match the words and word-combinations with their translation.**

1) popular destination	a) гірські хребти
2) tourist area	b) невеликий, маленьких розмірів
3) eye-catching	c) привабливий, який кидається в очі
4) miniature	d) туристичне місце
5) to take a side trip	e) здійснити коротку мандрівку, (поїздку) куди-небудь
6) a breathtaking view	f) популярне місце відпочинку
7) ridges	g) захопливий вид

**Exercise 10. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. Сьогодні ми плануємо здійснити коротку мандрівку до гірського містечка Карнак на півночі Франції.
2. Розвиток інфраструктури зробив місто особливо привабливим для кінопродюсерів.
3. Між цими високими гірськими хребтами лежить рівна і красива долина, де можна помилуватися чудовими стрімкими потоками і стародавнім замком.
4. Грашковий солдатик – це невелика (мініатюрна) фігурка, яка уособлює воїна чи солдата.

5. Из цієї високої гори відкривається захопливий краєвид на наше прекрасне та мальовниче містечко біля моря.

## UNDERSTANDING SONGS

Even native speakers find it difficult to hear the lyrics of many pop and rock songs, so don't expect to understand every word. Many songs have lines which rhyme; these can help you predict/ understand words which are difficult to hear.

- a* Before you listen, read the lyrics of the song with the glossary below. Predict the missing words. They all rhyme with the last word of the line before.
- b* Listen and check (**track 8**)

## AMERICAN PIE

A long, long time ago, I can still remember  
How that music used to make me smile  
And I knew that if I had my chance  
I could make those people d\_\_\_\_\_ 1  
And maybe they'd be happy for a while  
Did you write the book of love  
And do you have faith in God a\_\_\_\_\_ 2  
If the Bible tells you so?  
Now do you believe in rock'n'roll  
And can music save your mortal s\_\_\_\_\_ 3  
And can you teach me how to dance real slow?  
Well I know that you're in love with him  
'Cause I saw you dancing in the g\_\_\_\_\_ 4  
You both kicked off your shoes  
Man, I dig those rhythm'n'b\_\_\_\_\_ 5  
I was a lonely teenage bronkin' buck  
With a pink carnation and a pick-up truck  
But I knew that I was out of l\_\_\_\_\_ 6  
The day the music died

### CHORUS

Bye bye Miss American Pie  
Drove my Chevy to the levee but the levee was dry  
And good ol' boys were drinking whiskey and rye  
Singing, "This will be the day that I die,  
This will be the day that I die."

I met a girl who sang the blues  
And I asked her for some happy n\_\_\_\_\_ 7  
But she just smiled and turned away

Well I went down to the sacred store  
Where I'd heard the music years b\_\_\_\_\_ 8  
But the man there said the music wouldn't play  
Well now in the streets the children screamed  
The lovers cried and the poets d\_\_\_\_\_ 9  
But not a word was spoken  
The church bells all were b\_\_\_\_\_ 10  
And the three men I admire the most  
The Father, Son, and the Holy G\_\_\_\_\_ 11  
They caught the last train for the c\_\_\_\_\_ 12  
The day the music died  
We started singing

### **CHORUS**

P.S. *American Pie*, by Don McLean, was inspired by the death of rock and roll star Buddy Holly, killed in 1959 in a plane crash.

### **Glossary:**

*kick off* (your shoes) – take off quickly

*dig* (US slang) – like

*bronkin' buck* – play on words for a “bucking bronco” (= a wild horse)

*carnation* – a flower

*Chevy* – Chevrolet (US car)

*levee* – an artificial lake

*rye* – a kind of whiskey

*sacred* – connected with God

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



# TEST

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1. Match the words with their definitions (consider American usage).

1) lawyer	a) American English for “lawyer”
2) attorney	b) a person who defends or pleads on behalf of a party
3) barrister	c) a person who provides legal advice and paperwork matters for the client (in the US he/she can also represent a client in court for minor cases)
4) solicitor	d) a person engaged by the solicitor, not the client, who provides legal advice (the term is not used in the US)
5) advocate	e) a person who gets a degree from a law college

- When was America discovered by Christopher Columbus?
  - in 1504
  - in 1775
  - in 1492
- Which was the reason for the Puritans to embark on the Mayflower?
  - to find a new parish for preaching
  - to thank God for salvation
  - to escape persecution by English bishops
- Which do the Americans commemorate on Thanksgiving?
  - surviving the hardships of their first year in America
  - their ancestors’ contribution to the formation of the nation
  - the pact that documented founding an independent colony and laws for the colony to obey
- Who was the Declaration of Independence written by?
  - George Washington
  - Andrew Jackson
  - Thomas Jefferson
- Who took part in the American Civil War?
  - the USA and Great Britain
  - the northern and southern American colonies
  - the native Americans and the European immigrants’ descendants
- Which is Confederacy?
  - the declaration of independence of the black population of the USA
  - the territory where slavery was abolished
  - the union of eleven independent southern states



8. When did the Great Depression begin?
  - a) in 1939
  - b) in 1812
  - c) in 1929
  
9. Which ocean surrounds the USA in the east?
  - a) the Atlantic Ocean
  - b) the Pacific Ocean
  - c) the Indian Ocean
  
10. How many states are there in the USA?
  - a) 30
  - b) 40
  - c) 50
  
11. Which of the natural zones is (are) not represented in the USA?
  - a) rainforests
  - b) deserts
  - c) mountains
  - d) savannas
  
12. Which is the highest mountain in the USA?
  - a) Mount Shasta in the Cascade Range
  - b) Mount Denali (McKinley) in the Alaska Range
  - c) Needham Mountain in the Sierra Nevada Range
  
13. Which mountain range do the Sierra Nevada, the Cascade and the Coastal Ranges belong to?
  - a) the Appalachian Mountains
  - b) the Andes
  - c) the Cordillera
  
14. Where are the Appalachians situated?
  - a) on the western coast of the country
  - b) in Alaska
  - c) on the eastern coast of the country
  
15. Which is the longest river in the USA?
  - a) the Mississippi
  - b) the Missouri
  - c) the Colorado
  
16. Fill in the blanks with the missing names of the lakes that make up the system of the Great Lakes of America.  
Lake \_\_\_\_\_, Michigan, Huron Erie and \_\_\_\_\_ .

17. Which of the cities is/are not located at the eastern coast of the country?
  - a) Los Angeles
  - b) Boston
  - c) New York
  
18. Which of the cities is/are not located on the western coast of the country?
  - a) San Francisco
  - b) Dallas
  - c) Seattle
  
19. Which of these animals do/does not represent American fauna?
  - a) elk
  - b) badger
  - c) grizzly bear
  - d) ostrich
  
20. Where is the Arlington National Cemetery?
  - a) in New York
  - b) in Dallas
  - c) in Washington, D.C.
  
21. Which is the main body of the legislative branch?
  - a) the Senate
  - b) the Congress
  - c) the Parliament
  
22. Which is Congress divided into?
  - a) the House of Commons
  - b) the Senate
  - c) the House of Representatives
  
23. Which presides over the executive branch?
  - a) the President
  - b) the Vice-President
  - c) the Speaker
  
24. Which are the main political parties of the USA?
  - a) the Federal Party
  - b) the Democratic Party
  - c) the Republican Party
  
25. Which does such trait of character as *INDIVIDUALISM* imply?
  - a) egoism
  - b) self-reliance
  - c) loneliness

26. On which day do the Americans say “Chrism is risen! – Indeed He is risen!”?
  - a) Christmas
  - b) funeral repast
  - c) Easter
  
27. Which is a nuclear family?
  - a) a family with one breadwinner
  - b) a family where the father is the absolute authority
  - c) a family consisting of two parents and children
  
28. Which do American people honour on Memorial Day?
  - a) all dead relatives
  - b) those who died serving in the US army
  - c) all who serve in the military
  
29. Which country presented the Statue of Liberty to the USA?
  - a) France
  - b) the Netherlands
  - c) Canada
  
30. Where is the Yellowstone National Park situated?
  - a) in Ohio
  - b) in Wyoming
  - c) in Wisconsin
  
31. The Liberty Bell Center was opened in ...
  - a) 2003
  - b) 2005
  - c) 2006
  
32. ... appears in the center of the Great Seal of the USA.
  - a) The Native American
  - b) The bald eagle
  - c) The Statue of Liberty
  
33. When is Uncle Sam Day celebrated in the USA?
  - a) on September 14
  - b) on September 15
  - c) on September 13
  
34. Education in the US begins at the age of ...
  - a) five
  - b) six
  - c) seven

35. Which approximate percentage of US students live in dorms?  
a) 93 %  
b) 85 %  
c) 74 %
36. Choose the correct meaning of the word 'sacred'.  
a) knowing what to do  
b) connected with God  
c) miserable and sad
37. Find the word which is a flower nomination.  
a) carnation  
b) rye  
c) levee
38. What is a 'borough'?  
a) a statue or building erected to commemorate a notable person or event  
b) a lawyer  
c) a town or district that is an administrative unit
39. Find the synonym for the word 'foe'.  
a) a friend  
b) an enemy  
c) a servant
40. How many boroughs does New York City consist of?  
a) four  
b) five  
c) six

## TRANSLATION TEST

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1. Колумб не знав, яку саме землю він відкрив. Якби він не зробив цього, зараз мільйони людей не насолоджувалися б чудовими краєвидами різних штатів: Ніагарським водоспадом, Великим каньйоном, Долиною Смерті та Великими озерами.
2. День незалежності – це особливе свято для американців, які влаштовують різні святкування в цей день, зокрема збираються на пікнік, проводять спортивні змагання та насолоджуються яскравим вечірнім феєрверком.
3. Вашингтон було засновано 1790 року; тобто місто, яке було названо на честь Дж. Вашингтона, першого президента Америки, є столицею країни вже понад 200 років. Пам'ятки міста відвідують мільйони туристів щороку.
4. Якщо він подивиться на карту США, то побачить низини та гори. Найвища вершина – гора Мак-Кінлі, що розташована на Алясці.
5. Викладач попросив, щоб ми запам'ятали кілька важливих фактів про географічне положення США: країна розташована у Північній Америці, омивається Тихим та Атлантичним океанами, Мексиканською затокою, межує з Канадою на півночі та Мексикою на півдні.
6. Американці полюбують усе нове, вони досить легко знаходять нових друзів, проте їй позбуваються їх так само легко, як автомобілів.
7. «Олівець» – меморіал Джорджу Вашингтону – це одна з найвищих кам'яних споруд у світі, вона має 152 метри заввишки, і ви можете піднятися на її вершину ліфтом за 70 секунд.
8. Перше, що бачить кожен відвідувач Нью-Йорка, – це бронзова Статуя Свободи, яку подарували Америці французи в 1886 році на честь 100-ї річниці незалежності США.
9. Перших поселенців Америки привабили родючі ґрунти на атлантичному узбережжі, де вони вирощували пшеницю, кукурудзу та інші сільськогосподарські культури.
10. Волл-Стріт – фінансовий центр країни – був так названий через стіну, яка оточувала цю вулицю за часів голландців. Пізніше стіну було знесено, проте назва залишилась.
11. Зараз місто Вашингтон є великим науковим та культурним центром, але це місто без промисловості – воно нічого не виробляє, окрім законів.
12. Не може бути, щоб він зараз перебував у Рокфеллер-Центрі і розважався. Мама сказала йому сидіти вдома.
13. Південь США має м'який клімат, що сприяло розвитку сільського господарства. Тут фермери вирощують різні культури, зокрема пшеницю, цукровий буряк, соняшник, рис та картоплю.
14. США займають більшість континенту Північна Америка і межують із такими країнами, як Канада на півночі та Мексика на півдні.
15. Ми здивувалися, коли гід сказав нам, що можна вільно гуляти і навіть відпочивати у парках Нью-Йорка.

# TOPICS FOR ROUND-TABLE DISCUSSION

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## FORM 1

30-35 min

**Theme:** The American character.

**Conducted as:** front group discussion.

**Issues to discuss:**

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

## FORM 2

25-30 min

**Theme:** Holidays in the USA.

**Conducted as:** front group discussion.

**Issues to discuss:**

1. Typically American holidays: their origin, history and celebration nowadays.
2. Holiday traditions of American people.
3. Holiday depiction in American films, books, cartoons, music etc.
4. Similarities between American and Ukrainian customs.

### FORM 3

30-40 min

**Theme:** Education in the USA.

**Conducted as:** front group discussion.

**Issues to discuss:**

1. The basic features of American education.
2. History of the best-known colleges and universities in the USA.
3. Advantages and disadvantages of US education for foreign students.
4. Benefits offered by American education.

### FORM 4

25-30 min

**Theme:** American English vs British English.

**Conducted as:** front group discussion.

**Issues to discuss:**

1. American English as a variety of the English language.
2. The main differences between American and British vocabulary.
3. The main differences between American and British pronunciation.
4. The main differences between American and British spelling.
5. The main differences between American and British grammar.

## PROJECTS

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1. The discovery of America: truth or myth?
2. The geographical position of the United States of America.
3. Political system of the USA.
4. The mysterious Appalachian Mountains.
5. The majestic Rocky Mountains.
6. The Wild West.
7. Washington, D.C.
8. New York City.
9. The Great Lakes.
10. Holidays in the USA.
11. Thanksgiving Day and its origin.
12. American English vs British English.
13. The American character.



## FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

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### Remember!

A. We do not normally use **the** with names of people (Morgan, Morgan Freeman). In the same way, we do not use **the** with most names of places. For instance:

1. continents	Africa, North America, Australia
2. countries, states etc.	France, Belgium, Brazil, Ukraine
3. islands	Sicily, Tasmania, Bermuda
4. cities, towns etc.	Kyiv, London, Berlin, New York
5. mountains	Etna, Hoverla, Everest, Kilimanjaro

But we use **the** in names containing the words **Republic, Kingdom, States** etc.:

**the** Czech **Republic** **the** United **Kingdom** (**the** UK)

**the** Dominican **Republic** **the** United **States** of America (**the** USA)

**Compare:**

e.g. Have you been to **Mexico** or **the United States**?

B. When we **use** **Mr/Mrs/Capt/Dr** etc. + name, we do not normally use **the**. We say:

**Mr** Gilberg, **Doctor** Gilberg, **Captain** Gilberg, **President** Gilberg etc.

**Uncle** John / **Saint** Patrick / **Princess** Diana etc.

**Compare:**

e.g. We called **the doctor**.

e.g. We called **Doctor** Gilberg.

C. We use **the** with names of oceans, seas, rivers and canals:

**the** Atlantic Ocean **the** Red Sea **the** Nile

**the** Indian Ocean **the** English Channel **the** Suez Canal

**the** Mediterranean Sea **the** Amazon

D. We use **the** with names of deserts:

**the** Sahara Desert **the** Gobi Desert **the** Oleshky Desert (in Ukraine)

E. We use *the* with *plural* names of people and places:

1. people	<b>the</b> Taylors (= the Taylor family), <b>the</b> Miles, <b>the</b> Smiths
2. countries	<b>the</b> Netherlands, <b>the</b> Philippines
3. archipelagoes	<b>the</b> Canary Islands, <b>the</b> Bahamas
4. mountain ranges	<b>the</b> Appalachian Mountains, <b>the</b> Andes

e.g. The highest mountain in **the Andes** is *Mount Aconcagua*.

F. Mind the use of articles with the points of the compass.

**the north** (of Spain) *but* **northern** Spain (without *the*)!!!

**the southeast** (of Poland) *but* **southeastern** Poland

**Compare:**

e.g. Sweden is in **northern** Europe, Spain is in **the south**.

*Also the* Middle East, *the* Far East !!!

We also use **north/south** etc. (without *the*) in the names of some regions and countries:

**North America South Africa**

**P.S.** It should be kept in mind that *the* is not usually included in the name on maps.

**Exercise 1. Insert *the* where necessary. Leave the space empty if the sentence is already complete.**

1. Who is ...-... Doctor Levis? (the sentence is complete without *the*)
2. I was ill, so I went to see ..... doctor.
3. The most influential person in ..... Unites States is ..... President.
4. Do you know ..... Wilsons? They're a very nice couple.
5. .... President Kennedy was assassinated in 1963.
6. I'm looking for ..... Professor Keely. Do you know where she is?

**Exercise 2. Some of the sentences are correct, but some need *the* (sometimes more than once). Correct the sentences where necessary.**

1. Chernihiv is in north of Ukraine. ...in *the* north.....
2. Everest was first climbed in 1953. ....OK.....
3. Africa is much bigger than Europe. ....
4. Chicago is on Lake Michigan. ....
5. Last year I visited Mexico and United States .....
6. South of England is warmer than north. ....
7. James has travelled a lot in Middle East .....
8. Portugal is in western Europe .....
9. France and Britain are separated by English Channel .....
10. Greece is situated in southern Europe .....

**Exercise 3. Here are some questions on geography. Choose the right answer from one of the boxes and write *the* if necessary. You do not need all the names in the boxes. Go online if necessary.**

<i>continents</i>	<i>countries</i>	<i>oceans and seas</i>	<i>mountains</i>	<i>rivers and canals</i>
Africa	Canada	Atlantic	Alps	Amazon
Asia	Denmark	Indian Ocean	Andes	Danube
Australia	Indonesia	Pacific	Himalayas	Nile
Europe	Sweden	Black Sea	Rockies	Suez Canal
North America	Thailand	Mediterranean	Urals	Panama Canal
South America	United States	Red Sea		Rhine
				Thames

- Where is Argentina? .....
- What do you have to cross to travel from Europe to America? .....
- Which country's capital is Stockholm? .....
- What is the longest river in Africa? .....
- What is the name of the mountain range in the west of North America? .....
- Which country's capital is Washington? .....
- What is the name of the sea between Africa and Europe? .....
- What is the name of the ocean between North America and Asia? .....
- What is the smallest continent in the world? .....
- What is the name of the ocean between Africa and Australia? .....
- Which river flows through London? .....
- Which country's capital is Bangkok? .....
- Which river flows through Vienna, Budapest and Belgrade? .....
- What joins the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans? .....
- What is the longest river in South America? .....

**Exercise 4. Translate the following sentences into English.**

- Марк ніколи раніше не бував у столиці Іспанії, місті Мадрид.
- Південно-східна частина Англії є досить рівнинною, тут можна знайти мальовничі долини та красиві низини.
- Україна омивається Чорним та Азовським морями на півдні.
- Олешківська пустеля у Херсонській області України є найбільшою пустелею в Європі.
- Нам розповіли, що перші поселенці прибули до північно-східної частини Америки й оселилися там.
- Великі озера, що розташовані на кордоні Сполучених Штатів Америки і Канади, щорічно приваблюють туристів з усього світу.
- Ріка Дунай протікає майже через усю Європу і є важливим водним транспортним шляхом.
- Суецький канал, що з'єднує Середземне і Червоне моря, є найкоротшим шляхом, який сполучає Європу та Азію.

9. Сахара є найбільшою пустелею у світі, яка розташована у Північній Африці.
10. Говерла – це найвища вершина українських Карпат України загалом. Її висота становить 2061 метр над рівнем моря.

**Exercise 5. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct *infinitive* form or the *-ing* form.**

1. We had better ... (to run) or we can miss the bus.
2. Jessica was the last person ... (to arrive) at the office.
3. Mike can't get used to ... (to work) for such a big company.
4. It's no use ... (to ask) David. He won't be able to help us.
5. Peter denied ... (to break) the window in the classroom.
6. I will ... (to feed) the dog this morning.
7. It was kind of him ... (to help) me to tidy the apartment.
8. I'll take a book ... (to read) on the train.
9. She refused ... (to answer) his questions.
10. There's no point in ... (get) angry with him. It's not his fault.
11. The robbers were seen ... (to drive) a stolen car.
12. She dislikes ... (to wear suits and ties) to work.
13. It was a mistake ... (to leave) the door unlocked.
14. I don't mind ... (to help) you with your homework.
15. We don't allow students ... (to talk) to each other during exams.
16. She is far too young ... (to stay) out late at night. It's very dangerous nowadays.
17. Her teacher let her ... (bring) her lunch into the classroom.
18. I advise you ... (to look for) another job.

**Exercise 6. Rephrase the following sentences using the complex object.**

1. You have to finish this project paper today. I need ...
2. I don't think Joshua should watch the late films. I don't want ...
3. She is going to hang out the washing. Her mother asked her to do it. Her mother wants ...
4. I don't think my assistant should attend the meeting. I don't want ...
5. Thomas fell into the swimming pool on his graduation day. I'll never forget ...
6. It's Mary's turn to do the washing-up. I insist on it. I insist on ...
7. Why don't you come to my house to have a party? I would like you ...
8. Rachel wants that I give her a lift to the station. She wants me ...

**Exercise 7. Transform the following sentences using participles.**

1. When he entered his room, he went to the other door.
2. He had left home and went to the office.
3. The girl who is speaking to Mary is his sister.
4. They had said it and stopped talking.
5. The dog which got lost in the woods is our neighbour's.

6. The ring which had been stolen had a sentimental value for her.
7. I'm a very good singer and I'm also a talented performer.
8. The exercise which is written on the blackboard should be translated into Ukrainian.
9. As the letter had been sent to the wrong address, it couldn't reach him.
10. Because we were really tired, we went to bed earlier than expected.
11. He was lying in his bed and he was reading a book.
12. As the girl was very lazy, she failed all her final exams.

**Exercise 8. Insert the appropriate modal verb with the particle *to* where necessary in the following sentences.**

1. What ... (be) done to restore discipline at French secondary schools?
2. How ... she be so careless?
3. – I do not know where she is.  
– She ... (be) in the garden or ... (go) to the library.
4. You ... (take) this medicine before a meal.
5. I ... (refuse) to help her.
6. You ... remember about your mother's birthday.
7. The girl ... (change) her shoes before entering the house.
8. He ... (be) an actor.
9. Why ... I go there?
10. They ... (learn) this poem by heart.
11. The knife ... (cut).
12. I ... (get) tickets beforehand.
13. I don't know why they left so early. They ... (not leave) so early.
14. She ... (ski) very well.
15. Let's take the map. We ... (get lost). I wonder where they are. They ... (get lost).

**Exercise 9. Translate the following sentences into English using the modal verbs.**

1. Я можу допомогти вам перекладати цю статтю про Христофора Колумба.
2. Не може бути, щоб вона прочитала всю книгу про історію Америки. Вона ж не надто любить читати.
3. Поїзд сполученням "Нью-Йорк–Бостон" повинен відправитися о 16.00.
4. Майкл, певно, не отримав мого листа, оскільки не приїхав на заплановану зустріч до Денвера.
5. Марії судилося стати відомою актрисою. Вона мріє про Голлівуд з дитинства.
6. Можна я візьму твої конспекти, щоб краще підготуватися до семінару з лінгвокраїнознавства.
7. У Вас, мабуть, склероз, якщо Ви забули про те, що вже готували раніше доповідь про один зі штатів Америки.

8. Ніж не ріже. Вам треба піти і нагострити його.
9. Ви можете придбати цю книгу про відкриття Америки у нашому книжковому магазині за рогом.
10. Хіба він коли-небудь вивчав китайську? Він же все життя прожив на Алясці і ніколи не цікавився культурою, звичаями та мовою Китаю.
11. Їй потрібно було прийняти його пропозицію щодо переїзду до Лос-Анджелеса. Жити на узбережжі Тихого океану була її заповітна мрія.
12. – Як же ми зможемо підготуватися до семінару лише за 2 години?  
– Ми ніяк не зможемо цього зробити.
13. Не приходьте більше ніколи сюди.
14. Лягайте спати! Вам необхідно заспокоїтися та заснути. У вас завтра іспит з американської літератури.
15. Джону судилося стати відомим дослідником археології. Він із дитинства цікавиться стародавніми речами.
16. Не може бути, щоб він не склав іспит з історії американської культури. Це ж його улюблений предмет.
17. Він, мабуть, нічого не знає про це.
18. Двері не відчиняються.
19. Не може бути, щоб вчитель розповів вам про той трагічний випадок із життя Джона Кеннеді.
20. Кларі варто було добре дізнатися про традиції місцевих жителів перед тим, як їхати на Гаваї. Якби вона це зробила, то не потрапила б у таку халепу.

**Exercise 10. Open the brackets using the appropriate form of the conditional or subjunctive mood.**

1. If I (to have) this rare book, I gladly (to lend) it to you.
2. If he (to be) more courageous, he (not to be afraid).
3. If your friend (to be) at home, he (to tell) us what to do.
4. You (to understand) the rule if you (not to miss) the teacher's explanation.
5. If your mother (not to scold) you, you (to feel) happier.
6. If it (to rain) tomorrow, our game (to be cancelled).
7. The unfortunate student wished he (not to forget) to learn the rule.
8. I wish I (can) give up smoking.
9. I wish the criminal (to commit) the crime.
10. "I'd rather (go) home," said Peter to his friends.

**Exercise 11. Translate the sentences into English using the conditional or subjunctive mood.**

1. Шкода, що він такий легковажний.
2. Кожного разу, коли йде дощ, земля стає вологою.
3. Якби я написав твір учора, я був би вільний сьогодні.
4. Він би ніколи не зателефонував, якби я йому не нагадав про це.

5. Якби я знав німецьку добре, я б читав Гете в оригіналі.
6. Я впевнений, що всі були б раді, якби вечірка відбулася в нашому гуртожитку.
7. Ви краще запитайте її про нічний клуб перед тим, як іти туди.
8. “Уже час іти додому”, – сказав Блейк.
9. Ти хотів би бути в Книзі рекордів Гіннеса?
10. Якби моя мама виграла в лотерею, вона б витратила гроші дуже швидко.
11. Якби я не знав англійську, я б не зміг насолоджуватися поезією Байрона.
12. Якщо в нас буде нагода, то ми обов’язково поїдемо до Бостона.
13. Якби її покусав скажений собака, вона б пішла прямісінько до лікарні.
14. Якби ти не наробив стільки помилок у диктанті, ти б не отримав двійки.
15. Шкода, що вони не зможуть знову подивитися фільм “Титанік”.
16. Якби не ти, я б не отримав престижну роботу в центрі Нью-Йорка.
17. Вона б хотіла жити в Каліфорнії. (Шкода, що вона не живе в Каліфорнії.).

# TOPICAL VOCABULARY

## *Geographical Names*

### **1. Geographical names:**

The United States of America (the USA) Сполучені Штати Америки (США)

#### Mountain Systems:

The Rocky Mountains	/ˈrɒki/	Скелясті гори
The Appalachian Mountains	/æpəˈleɪʃn/	гори Аппалачі
The Cordillera Mountains	/ˌkɔːdɪˈljɛːrə/	гори Кордильєри

#### Rivers of the USA:

The St. Lawrence	/ˌseɪnt ˈlɔːrəns/	ріка Святого Лаврентія
The Mississippi	/mɪsəˈsɪpi/	ріка Міссісіпі
The Missouri	/məˈzʊəri/	ріка Міссурі (притока р. Міссісіпі)
The Rio-Grande	/ˌriːəʊ ˈgrænd/	ріка Ріо-Гранде (на кордоні з Мексикою, хоча мексиканці називають її Ріо-Браво-дель-Норте)
The Potomac	/pəˈtəʊmæk/	ріка Потомак (протікає через столицю, місто Вашингтон)

#### Lakes of the USA:

Lake Michigan	/leɪk ˈmɪʃɪgən/	озеро Мічиган
Lake Superior	/leɪk suːˈpɪəriə/	озеро Верхнє
Lake Huron	/leɪk ˈhʃʊərən/	озеро Гурон
Lake Erie	/leɪk ˈɪəri/	озеро Ері
Lake Ontario	/leɪk ɒnˈtɛəriəʊ/	озеро Онтаріо

#### Oceans and Gulfs:

The Atlantic Ocean Атлантичний океан

The Pacific Ocean Тихий океан

The North Atlantic Ocean Північний Льодовитий океан

The Gulf of Mexico Мексиканська затока



**NOTE:** Learn these geographical names with the help of the online cards.



States: *listen to their pronunciation (track 9)*

Alaska	/ə'ləskə/	Аляска
Hawaii	/hə'waɪ:/	Гаваї
Washington	/'wɒʃɪŋtən/	Вашингтон
Oregon	/'ɒrəɡən/	Орегон
Idaho	/'aɪdəhoʊ/	Айдахо
Montana	/'mɒn'tænə/	Монтана
Wyoming	/'waɪ'əʊmɪŋ/	Вайомінг
North Dakota	/,nɔ:θ də'kəʊtə/	Північна Дакота
South Dakota	/,saʊθ də'kəʊtə/	Південна Дакота
Nebraska	/'ni'bræskə/	Небраска
Kansas	/'kænzəs/	Канзас
Oklahoma	/,əʊklə'həʊmə/	Оклахома
Texas	/'teksəs/	Техас
New Mexico	/,nju: 'meksəkəʊ/	Нью-Мексико
Colorado	/,kɒlə'rɑ:dəʊ/	Колорадо
Utah	/'ju:tɑ:/	Юта
Nevada	/'ni'vɑ:də/	Невада
California	/,kælə'fɔ:nɪə/	Каліфорнія
Arizona	/,ærə'zəʊnə/	Арізона
Louisiana	/,lu: i:zi'æənə/	Луїзіана
Arkansas	/'ɑ:kənsɔ:/	Арканзас
Missouri	/'mɪ'zʊəri/	Міссурі
Mississippi	/'mɪsə'sɪpi/	Міссісіпі
Minnesota	/,mɪnə'səʊtə/	Міннесота
Wisconsin	/'wi'skɒnsɪn/	Вісконсин
Illinois	/,ɪl'noɪ/	Іллінойс
Michigan	/'mɪ'ʃɪɡən/	Мічиган
Ohio	/,əʊ'haɪəʊ/	Огайо
Indiana	/,ɪndi'æənə/	Індіана
Connecticut	/'kɒ'netɪkət/	Коннектикут
Tennessee	/,tenə'si:/	Теннессі
Alabama	/,ælə'bæmə/	Алабама
Georgia	/'dʒɔ:dʒə/	Джорджія
Florida	/'flɒrədə/	Флориди
North Carolina	/,nɔ:θ kærə'lainə/	Північна Кароліна

South Carolina	/,saʊθ kærə'laɪnə/	Південна Кароліна
New York	/,nju: 'jɔ:k/	Нью-Йорк
Pennsylvania	/,pensəl'veɪniə/	Пенсільванія
Maine	/meɪn/	Мен
Vermont	/vɜ:'mɒnt/	Вермонт
New Hampshire	/nju: 'hæmpʃə/	Нью-Гемпшир
Massachusetts	/,mæsə'tʃu:səts/	Массачусетс
Rhode Island	/'rəʊd, aɪlənd/	Род-Айленд
New Jersey	/nju: 'dʒɜ:zi/	Нью-Джерсі
Maryland	/'meərɪlənd/	Меріленд
Delaware	/'deləweə/	Делавер
West Virginia	/,west vɜ:'dʒɪniə/	Західна Вірджинія
Virginia	/vɜ:'dʒɪniə/	Вірджинія
Iowa	/'aɪəwə/	Айова
Washington, D.C.	/'wɒʃɪŋtən di: 'si:/	Федеративний округ Колумбія

**NOTE:** Make sure that you know the names of the US states. This QR-code may assist you with this task.



2. **Adjectives:** vast, entire, majestic, fertile, densely populated, varied, sparsely settled, barren, temperate, mild, agricultural, bountiful, triangular, rocky.
3. **Nouns:** tier, tributary, mouth, channel, canal, gold rush, silver finds, petroleum, natural gas, clay, phosphates, lead, iron, output of sand, cement, crude oil, navigator, bargain, campus, skyscraper, bridle-path, tuition, borough, exhibition hall, inauguration procession, headquarters.
4. **Verbs:** to stretch, to glamorize, to pump, to cultivate, to explore, to capture, to commemorate, to pick out, to protect.

# WORD LIST

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## OTHER USEFUL VOCABULARY

<b>Word</b>	<b>Notes</b>
1. abolitionist	
2. adjustment	
3. adviser	
4. affiliation	
5. affordable	
6. alternate	
7. amendment	
8. amusement centre	
9. applied sciences	
10. apt	
11. assassination	
12. at fingertips	
13. auspicious	
14. Bachelor's Degree	
15. background	
16. beheaded	
17. bellman	
18. blend	
19. break out	
20. bring smb. up	
21. brittle	
22. capture smb's imagination	
23. career path	
24. caress	
25. charge	
26. chief (of a tribe)	
27. clampdown	
28. colonel	
29. commemoration	
30. community	
31. competitive	
32. confronted	
33. courage	

<b>Word</b>	<b>Notes</b>
34. cranberry sauce	
35. customize	
36. derive from	
37. descendent	
38. desperate	
39. determined	
40. disastrous	
41. drawl	
42. eavesdropping	
43. embrace	
44. enriched	
45. exaggerate	
46. extracurricular activities	
47. eye-catching	
48. feed off	
49. field trip	
50. financial drawbacks	
51. find a route to...	
52. fish for a compliment	
53. fissured	
54. flee	
55. flexibility	
56. flawless	
57. float	
58. flora and fauna	
59. foe	
60. food stamps	
61. for the sake of ...	
62. forge	
63. freshman	
64. gap year	
65. generosity	
66. generous	
67. globe	
68. glue together	
69. grievances	
70. hallow	
71. harsh	
72. (my) heart sank	

<b>Word</b>	<b>Notes</b>
73. heritage	
74. honour	
75. humiliate	
76. humiliation	
77. hypocrite	
78. immigrant	
79. immigration	
80. impose smth. on smb.	
81. impressed with/by smth.	
82. innocence	
83. inquire	
84. jubilee	
85. justice	
86. keep trapped	
87. landmark	
88. long for smth.	
89. lore	
90. major (subject)	
91. make a frown	
92. Master's Degree	
93. mean to ...	
94. meaningful	
95. memorable day	
96. miniature	
97. mistletoe	
98. neighbourhood	
99. notable	
100. notoriety	
101. notorious	
102. notoriously	
103. nursery school	
104. odd job(s)	
105. oppressed	
106. originally from...	
107. an ounce of ...	
108. outlook	
109. pamphlet	
110. perpetual	
111. persecuted	

<b>Word</b>	<b>Notes</b>
112. persecution	
113. playwright	
114. plight	
115. poet	
116. privacy	
117. profitable agreement	
118. pull smb's leg	
119. pumpkin pie	
120. purity	
121. reconcile	
122. reserve	
123. reserved	
124. residential area	
125. rhythm of life	
126. ridges	
127. run business	
128. sacred place	
129. self-pity	
130. set sail	
131. settle down	
132. settlement	
133. settler	
134. shepherd	
135. side trip	
136. solely	
137. solemn prayer	
138. sophomore	
139. spirit of adventure	
140. spread a disease	
141. spruce tree	
142. stance	
143. staple food	
144. state-of-the-art	
145. steeple	
146. strength	
147. suffer from attacks	
148. summon	
149. survive by...	
150. tang	

<b>Word</b>	<b>Notes</b>
151. telly	
152. tend to	
153. Thanksgiving day	
154. thesis	
155. tourist area	
156. tremendous	
157. tremendously	
158. tribe	
159. turkey	
160. Turkey Day	
161. twang	
162. unabridged dictionary	
163. under threat	
164. urge for action	
165. vigilance	
166. vigilant	
167. viewpoint	
168. virtue	
169. vocational training	
170. voyage	
171. weaken	
172. well-spoken	
173. whilst	
174. wind one's way through	
175. witticism	

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# CONTENTS

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PREFACE	3
Lesson 1. Who really discovered America?	5
Lesson 2. The Geographical Position of the USA (Part 1)	10
Reading Section	10
Lesson 3. The Geographical Position of the USA (Part 2)	21
Speech Patterns	21
Speech Patterns Exercises	23
Essential Vocabulary/Vocabulary Notes	24
Lesson 4. Washington, D.C.	30
Lesson 5. New York	38
Lesson 6. National Symbols of the USA	46
Lesson 7. American Holidays	57
Lesson 8. American Character	64
Lesson 9. National stereotypes: truth or myth?	68
Lesson 10. American English (Part 1)	74
Lesson 11. American English vs British English (Part 2)	82
Lesson 12. The Unites States Education System	86
Lesson 13. Self-Study Work	94
TEST	103
TRANSLATION TEST	108
TOPICS FOR ROUND-TABLE DISCUSSION	109
PROJECTS	111
FOCUS ON GRAMMAR	112
TOPICAL VOCABULARY	119
WORD LIST	122
LITERATURE	127
CONTENTS	131

Підписано до друку 21.12.2023 р. Формат 60x84 1/16  
Папір друк. № 1. Спосіб друку офсетний. Обл.-вид. арк. 12,12  
Умовн. друк. арк. 12,23 . Умовн. фарбо-відб. 12,23  
Наклад 100.

---

Видавничий центр КНЛУ  
Свідоцтво: серія ДК 1596 від 08.12.2003 р.

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Віддруковано: ТОВ «Видавництво Ліра-К»  
Свідоцтво № 3981, серія ДК.  
03142, м. Київ, вул. В. Стуса, 22/1  
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