

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
СХІДНОУКРАЇНСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
імені ВОЛОДИМИРА ДАЛЯ

МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ
до самостійної роботи з дисципліни
«ЛІНГВОКРАЇНОЗНАВСТВО (ОСНОВНА ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА)»
для здобувачів вищої освіти спеціальності 035 «Філологія»
(Електронне видання)

ЗАТВЕРДЖЕНО
на засіданні кафедри
германо-романської філології та перекладу
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Методичні вказівки до самостійної роботи з дисципліни «Лінгвокраїнознавство (основна іноземна мова)» (для здобувачів вищої освіти спеціальності 035 «Філологія» (Електронне видання)) / Уклад.: К. М. Ігошев. –Сєвєродонецьк: вид-во СНУ ім. В. Даля, 2021. – 39 с.

Запропоновані методичні вказівки спрямовані на надання допомоги здобувачам вищої освіти у підготовці до самостійної роботи з дисципліни «Лінгвокраїнознавство (основна іноземна мова)». В методичних вказівках надано теми та завдання до самостійної роботи.

Методичні матеріали розраховані на здобувачів вищої освіти філологічних спеціальностей.

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Вступ

Дисципліна «Лінгвокраїнознавство (основна іноземна мова)» спрямована на опанування системою ідей та поглядів, що відбиті у значенні окремих мовних одиниць, пробудження поваги і любові до країни, мова якої вивчається через поглиблене вивчення мови як основної ознаки нації та втілення національної культури та реалій англійської мови. Мову як майбутній фах неможливо вивчати без урахування тих її значень і особливостей функціонування, які реально властиві носіям мови та необхідні для повноцінного спілкування з ними.

Для перекладача мова повинна засвоюватись одночасно з культурою, яка має стати дисципліною-спільником при вивченні мови, тому що переклад потребує значного обсягу фонових знань при відтворенні англomовного тексту.

Мета проведення практичних занять – закріпити у здобувачів теоретичні знання; виробити у них стійкі й усвідомлені практичні навички критичного аналізу, реферування філологічної та історичної літератури, а також навички критичного мислення в рамках програмних проблем та питань.

Мета виконання самостійної роботи – формувати навичок самостійного здобуття знань, уміння працювати з довідковою літературою, самостійно аналізувати мовні та культурні особливості, соціолінгвальну ситуацію в мовних спільнотах; коротко, логічно подавати свої думки в письмовому вигляді.

Даний курс дозволяє ознайомитися з особливостями мовно-історичного процесу Великої Британії і США, а також з познакомить з політичним, соціальним та культурним устроєм названих країн.

При вивченні дисципліни студенти опановують навички роботи з довідковою філологічною та історичною літературою, знайомляться з політичним, соціальним та культурним устроєм Сполученого Королівства та США, розвивають перекладацьку компетенцію та когнітивні здібності, здатність до самостійного пошуку і засвоєння нового матеріалу.

Програмні компетентності

В наслідок вивчення даного навчального курсу здобувач вищої освіти набуде

наступних компетентностей:

1. Здатність до пошуку, опрацювання та аналізу інформації з різних джерел;
2. Здатність спілкуватися англійською мовою;
3. Здатність до усвідомлення структури філологічної науки та її теоретичних основ;
4. Здатність використовувати в професійній діяльності знання про мову як особливу знакову систему, її природу, функції, рівні;
5. Здатність використовувати знання з теорії та історії англійської мови для опису соціолінгвальної ситуації в Сполученому Королівстві та США протягом їх історичного розвитку;
6. Здатність аналізувати діалектні та соціальні різновиди англійської мови, описувати сучасну соціолінгвальну ситуацію в Сполученому Королівстві та США;
7. Здатність вільно оперувати спеціальною термінологією для розв'язання професійних (перекладацьких) завдань;
8. Здатність до надання консультацій з дотримання норм літературної англійської мови та культури мовлення, особливостей культури поведінки мешканців Сполученого Королівства та США.

Програмні результати навчання

В результаті вивчення дисципліни здобувач вищої освіти отримає:

1. знання основних особливостей соціокультурного розвитку країни, мова якої вивчається;
2. вміння реалізувати свою мовленнєву поведінку відповідно до основних особливостей соціокультурного розвитку Сполученого Королівства та США;
3. вміння користуватися мовою як засобом спілкування в тому готовому вигляді, в якому вона входить у схему особистісних і соціальних відносин (звичаї, обов'язкові правила, усталені норми поведінки);

4. вміння порівнювати відповідні лінгвістичні та етнокультурні норми рідної мови і мовлення з іноземною мовою, що вивчається;
5. вміння володіти лексикою та країнознавчою інформацією за темами, що передбачені програмою дисципліни;
6. вміння володіти системою ідей і поглядів, що відбиті у значенні окремих мовних одиниць;
7. вміння використовувати специфічні для певної мови засоби спілкування, що сприятиме регулюванню мовленнєвої поведінки згідно з нормами, прийнятими в певній мовній спільноті;
8. вміння дотримуватися правил академічної доброчесності.

Навчальна робота за дисципліною

Дисципліна «Лінгвокраїнознавство (основна іноземна мова)» є вибірковою дисципліною для вивчення здобувачами вищої освіти за освітньою програмою 035 (Філологія) бакалаврського рівня зі спеціальності 035.041 – «Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша – англійська».

Обсяг дисципліни в кредитах ЄКТС – 5,0. Загальний об'єм 150 годин, практичні заняття – 34 години, самостійна робота – 116 годин.

Мова викладання: англійська, українська

Вид семестрового контролю: залік

За повністю виконані завдання здобувач вищої освіти може отримати визначену кількість балів:

Інструменти і завдання	Кількість балів
Присутність на практичних заняттях	10
Участь в обговоренні	10
Доповіді на практичних заняттях	50
Залік	30
Разом	100

Практичне заняття №1-8

**Тема 1. Географічне розташування та клімат, історичний розвиток
Великобританії. Тема 2. Система освіти Сполученого Королівства.
Соціолінгвістична ситуація у Сполученому Королівстві та її історичні
коріння. Тема 3. Система державного і місцевого управління та політична
система Сполученого Королівства. Тема 4. ЗМІ, культура та звичаї
мешканців Сполученого Королівства**

England

Exercises

1. Answer the following questions:

A. 1. What symbols does the English flag contain? How is it different from the Union Flag? 2. What is the origin of the “three Lions of Anjou” and where is the symbol used? 3. What alternative names for England and the English do you know? What do they mean? 4. What are the national anthem and the unofficial national anthems of England? 5. What are the main geographic characteristics of England and what is its climate? 6. What is the population of England and what were the main waves of migration to the island of Great Britain? 7. What were the traditional counties of England and where does the word come from? 8. What is the English capital’s population and what is called Greater London? 9. What are the major landmarks of London and what river does it stand on? 10. What monuments of pre-Roman England can you name? 11. What imprint did the Roman Empire leave on England and what physical evidence of its occupation can still be found? 12. What were the most ancient tribes on English territory and who were the invaders after the Romans? 13. What important event marking a new era happened in the 11th century? 14. When did the shift from the feudal system to democracy in England began? 15. What was the role of castles in English history and what are some of the most famous of them? 16. Who are

the most famous monarchs of the Tudor dynasty and what are they famous for?

17. What were the reasons for the Civil War of 1642 in England?

B. 18. What colonies did the British Empire have and for how long? 19. What languages and dialects are spoken in England? 20. Does England have a central government of its own? 21. What are the most famous English schools and when were they founded? 22. How is English law different from that of Scotland and Northern Ireland? 23. What is law enforcement and what is the formal name for Scotland Yard? 24. What is the official Church of England and how did it come into being? 25. What are the most famous British TV channels and newspapers? 26. What are the most popular kinds of sport and competition in England? 27. What are the most famous English writers? 28. What are the major English bank holidays and what festivals are they associated with? 29. What can you tell about the English cuisine before the Gastronomic Revolution of the 1960ies? 30. What do the traditional English breakfast and Sunday dinner consist of? 31. What other dishes and drinks are now popular in England? 32. What English icons can you name? Describe them. 33. Who are the most famous historic and legendary figures of England?

2. Supply the word or phrase from the vocabulary list which correctly completes the sentence:

Shires, Home Countries, the Buckingham Palace, Picts, Boudicca, Royal Greenwich Observatory, Angles, Saxons and Jutes, the Danelaw, the Iceni, the Tower of London, the Golden Age, Stonehenge, Civil War, the Commonwealth of Nations, the common law, the BBC, Tithings, Hadrian's wall, the Protestant Church of England, hundreds

1. The traditional counties come from the ... what were formed after the various Kingdoms, such as Mercia, Wessex, Kent, etc. 2. A county was made up of ..., which themselves were made up of 3. ... is a semi-archaic name for the English Counties bordering London. 4. The meridian at which the longitude is 0 degrees passes through 5. ... is the official residence of the Queen. 6. The massive stone circles to

the north of Salisbury in the South of England called ... date from 3100 B.C.. 7. In the 1st century A.D. the Romans had a wall built from east to west known now as ... to protect themselves from the inhabitants of Scotland at that time called 8. The most notable uprising of Celtic population against the Romans was that of ... led by 9. The Germanic tribes of ... progressively settles England after the Romans pushing local tribes to the North. 10. The Vikings plundered and later settled England eventually ruling ... from the late 9th century. 11. ... has always been the royal palace, fortress and prison in the English capital. 12. Henry VIII created ... to be able to divorce and marry gain as he wished. 13. Elizabeth's reign is often referred to as ... of English culture. 14. The attempts of Charles I to get more power than it was acceptable to people led to the major ... of 1642. 15. The British Empire was replaced by the association of former colonies called 16. English law is known generally as 17. ... is one of the world's most powerful broadcasting corporations.

3. Decide whether the statements are true or false:

1. Traditional English cuisine is very bland. 2. The Yeomen of the Guard at the Tower of London are still called les rosbif. 3. Yorkshire pudding is a famous English desert. 4. Traditional oat porridge was typically English. 5. The most popular take-away food always used to be from the ubiquitous Fish and Chip Shop. 6. The only widespread wines in the past used to be champagne, sherry and port. 7. The English always drink their tea with milk. 8. Thatched cottages in England are the most inexpensive housing. 9. A hackney carriage is a taxicab that is allowed to travel the streets looking for passengers to pick up. 10. King Arthur is a historic figure of the 5th century England. 11. Arthur's knights engaged in fabulous quests, famously including one for the Holy Grail. 12. Winston Churchill reached the height of his fame as the heroic prime minister of Great Britain during World War II. 13. English winters usually have much snow. 14. England is the most populous and the most ethnically diverse nation in the United Kingdom. 15. The Home Counties were originally Kent, Surrey, Middlesex, and Essex. 16. There are four airports in London, and Gatwick is one of them. 17. Westminster Abbey is crammed full of the tombs of personalities from world history over the past

thousand years. 18. In England a hundred was a division of a shire for administrative, military and judicial purposes under common law.

4. Write the letter of the best answer:

- A) Christianity arrived in Britain before the Church of Rome was created.
- B) Christianity was brought to England by the Church of Rome.
- C) Christianity was brought to England by the Norman invasion.

- A) Soccer refers to the rival form of football developed within certain nations.
- B) Football refers to the rival form of soccer developed within certain nations.
- C) Football and soccer are the same in England.

- A) Cricket originated in Australia.
- B) Cricket originated in the USA.
- C) Cricket originated in England.

- A) JRR Tolkien is famous for his Harry Potter books.
- B) JRR Tolkien is famous for the “Lord of the Rings”.
- C) JRR Tolkien is famous for his books about King Arthur.

A) May Day has its roots in ancient pagan rituals reinforced by the Roman Day of Flora.

- B) May Day was created by the international Socialist congress of 1889.
- C) May Day was introduced by Margaret Thatcher during her reign as Prime Minister.

A) Fireworks Night celebrates an attempt of English Roman Catholics to blow up Parliament and King James I.

- B) Fireworks Night celebrates the Queen;s birthday.

- C) Fireworks Night is held on New Year's Eve.
- A) Boxing Day is the second day of Christmas.
- B) Boxing Day is All-England Boxing tournament.
- C) Boxing Day is the day after Christmas when all empty boxes are thrown away.

- A) Christmas crackers are a festive dish eaten with cheese.
- B) Christmas crackers is a popular party game after Christmas dinner.
- C) Christmas crackers are paper rolls containing a small explosive and a gift.

5. Identify the events in English history related to the following names:

Richard the Lionheart, Lord Nelson, the Roman Emperor Claudius, Boudicca, Egbert of Wessex, William of Normandy, Simon de Monfort, Henry VII, Henry VIII, Elizabeth I, Oliver Cromwell, King Oswiu of Northumbria, William Shakespeare, Geoffrey Chaucer, Guy Fawkes, Venerable Bede, King Arthur, Winston Churchill.

6. Match the events in the first column to the dates in the second column:

The Romans led by Julius Caesar landed in Great Britain	1707
The uprising of Celts against the Romans led by Boudicca	1642
The Battle of Hastings	43A. D.
The Union Flag was adopted	829
Margaret Thatcher was forced by the public to resign	19??
Separation of the English Christian Church from Rome	1265
The end of the Wars of the Roses	1534

The Viking raid on the monastery at Lindisfarne	55-54 B. C.
The first English Parliament	1485
The beginning of the Industrial Revolution	1660
The restoration of monarchy	1096
Winston Churchill was made war leader	1839-1902
The Victorian Era	1940
The beginning of undivided Saxon rule in England	1-2 nd century A. D.
The founding of Oxford University	1750
The Roman Occupation began	793
The Elizabethan era	1491-1547
Christianity arrived in Britain	1066
The English Civil War	61-62 A. D.
The rule of Henry VIII	1533-1603

7. Match the following words and word combinations to their correct meaning:

Albion	The name of old administrative units controlled by a sheriff
Bobbies	The famous London dialect
Riding	The London Underground
The Picts	National holiday, a day-off
Public schools	The name for England given by Pliny the Elder and Ptolemy
The Danelaw	Rich fruit cakes eaten on Mothering Sunday
“Tube”	The English capital with surrounding areas
Shires	A survey of English population, their

	property and lands for taxation purposes
Redbricks	A name for London policemen
“Bangers”	Private schools not run by the state
“Luddites”	An old name for the traditional subdivisions smaller than a county
Don	The financial centre of London
Bank holiday	Viking and Slav settlers in France who conquered England in the 11 th century
Greater London	The judicial members of the House of Lords
Beefeaters	A territory ruled by the Vikings from the late 9 th century
Law Lords	Professor at Oxford
Domesday Book	British sausages
Square mile	The saboteurs of the English Industrial Revolution
Simmel cakes	The oldest inhabitants of Scotland and England
The “West End”	Universities built in Victorian times from red brick
The Normans	The Yeomen of the Guard at the Tower of London
Cockney	The main theatre district

8. Tell the tale of Lady Godiva and the life story of Boudicca, Queen of the Iceni tribes.

9. Prepare presentations on a) King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table and b) Robin Hood and his Merry Men using additional sources.

10. Write a short summary of English history from Roman times to the present and present it in the class.

Scotland

Exercises

1. Answer the following questions:

1. Is Scotland an independent country and nation? 2. What is the ancient and modern Gaelic name for Scotland? 3. What is the difference between the Scottish and English flag? 4. Where is Scotland located and what are the specifics of its landscape? 5. Compare the climate of Scotland to that of England and other continental countries of the same latitude. 6. Where does the majority of the Scottish population live? 7. What were the early settlements in Scotland? 8. What are the earliest known tribes in Scotland

as described by the Romans? 9. What was the purpose of building Hadrian's Wall? 10. When does the name "Alba" first appear? After what historic event? 11. What was the major change in the development of the country starting from the 1000s? 12. How did William Wallace and Robert the Bruce affect Scottish history? Why are they still revered today? 13. How did the relations between Scotland and England develop in the 14th to 16th centuries? 14. What was the story of how Scotland turned Protestant? 15. What were the consequences of the failure of Mary, Queen of Scots to become ruler of England? 16. What happened to Scotland under the rule of Oliver Cromwell and later with the Act of Union of 1707? 17. What was the major change that happened to Scotland under the Blair Labour government of the UK? 18. What are the official and de facto languages in Scotland? 19. What currency is used in Scotland? 20. What differentiates the history and current state of education in Scotland from those in other countries? 21. What are the peculiar features of Scots Law found nowhere else? 22. What churches and religions are there in Scotland? 23. What are the most popular kinds of sport in Scotland? 24. Describe the Highland Games and their traditional competition. 25. What are the outstanding literary figures of Scotland? 26. What are the popular festivals in Scotland? 27. What are the specifically Scottish holidays and traditions related to them? 28. What are the icons associated with Scotland by everybody else in the world?

1. Supply the word or phrase from the vocabulary list which correctly completes the sentence:

Patron, Lowlands, Scottish Gaelic, an English province, Lallans, Gaelic, the Pound Sterling, free State education, uncodified, "not proven", the Church of Scotland, the United Kingdom, bagpipes, Hogmanay, the Highlands, Great Britain, the Highland games, the Central Belt, the Stone of Scone, saltire, Uplands

1. Saint Andrew is a Christian martyr and Scotland's 2. The national flag of Scotland features a white ... of Saint Andrew. 3. Three main geographical and

geological areas make up the mainland: from north to south, the general mountainous ..., the Central ... and the hilly Southern 4. The majority of the Scottish population lives in 5. In the 4th century A.D. people from Ireland began to settle in the Argyll area of Scotland. They spoke a language that later developed into 6. Edward I of England occupied Scotland in the end of the 13th century and removed 7. Under Oliver Cromwell, who ruled England in the 1650s, the Scotland virtually became 8. By the Act of Union the English and Scottish kingdoms were combined as ... and the Parliament of 9. There are two official languages in Scotland, Scots, also known as ..., and Scots 10. Both England and Scotland use ... as their unit of currency. 11. Scotland became the first country since Sparta to implement a system of general 12. The Scots law is 13. The Scots legal system is unique in having three possible verdicts for a criminal trial: “guilty”, “not guilty”, and 14. ... is the national church. 15. ... are traditional competitions originating in the Highland areas of Scotland. 16. ... are a class of musical instruments. 17. ... is the Scots word for the celebration of the New Year.

3. Decide whether the statements are true or false:

1. Scotland occupies the southern third of the island of Great Britain. 2. The Orkneys, the Shetlands and the Hebrides are islands belonging to Scotland. 3. Glasgow is the capital of Scotland. 4. Picts are the oldest tribe known to have lived on the territory of Scotland. 5. Hadrian’s Wall was built by Romans to prevent invasion of barbaric tribes from the North. 6. Under Anglo-Norman barons Scotland became a feudal state in the 13th century. 7. William Wallace is a famous Scottish hero who led Scots against English troops under Edward I and defeated them at Stirling. 8. Mary, Queen of Scots was famous for her long and successful rule. 9. The Scottish Parliament never ceased to operate in Scotland. 10. English is one of the official languages in Scotland. 11. Scottish Gaelic is a widespread language spoken by many in Scotland. 12. The Scotland Act of 1998 re-established a Parliament with a wide range of powers. 13. Scotland was one of the first countries to introduce compulsory secondary education. 14. The “not proven” verdict in Scotland is taken by the juries to mean “we

know he/she did it but there isn't enough proof". 15. The Scottish Church was established as the result of reformation initiated in 1560 by John Knox.

4. Write the letter of the best answer:

- A) Hogmanay is the Scots celebration of the New Year.
- B) Hogmanay is the name of a Scottish national festival.
- C) Hogmanay is a Scottish national dish.

A) First footing is a tradition of crossing the threshold of a friend and singing Christmas carols.

B) First footing is a tradition of crossing the threshold of a friend and giving a piece of coal for luck.

C) First footing is a tradition of crossing the threshold of a friend and giving Easter eggs.

A) A Burns Supper is a festive supper where candles are burnt.

B) A Burns Supper is a traditional torchlight procession.

C) A Burns Supper is a celebration of the life and poetry of the poet Robert Burns.

A) Loch Ness is a large, deep freshwater lake in the Scottish Highlands.

B) Loch Ness is a fabled monster, the best-known mystery in cryptozoology.

C) Loch Ness is a kind of biscuit eaten at Hogmanay.

A) Irn Bru sells more than Coca-Cola in Scotland.

B) Irn Bru sells more than Coca-Cola in Russia.

C) Irn Bru sells more than Coca-Cola in Kyiv.

A) A plaid is a tartan cloth slung over the shoulder or a blanket.

B) A plaid is a type of a typically Scottish cloth pattern.

C) A plaid is the major constituent of Haggis.

A) William McGonagall is famous for being the best Scottish poet.

B) William McGonagall is famous for being the worst Scottish poet.

C) William McGonagall is a famous historic figure.

A) The Rampant Lion is a heraldic device of the king of beasts rearing up with three paws stretched out.

B) The Rampant Lion is a wild animal unique to Scotland.

C) Rampant Lion is a common pattern of Scottish tartan.

5. Identify the events in Scottish history related to the following names:

Kenneth Mac Alpin, King Hungus, William I “The Lion”, St. Andrew, St. Ninian, St. Columba, Macbeth, Malcolm III Canmore, David I, Edward I of England, William Wallace, Robert the Bruce, James IV, John Knox, Mary, Queen of Scots, Elizabeth I, James I of England, Oliver Cromwell, Bonnie Prince Charlie, Tony Blair

6. Match the events in the first column to the dates in the second column:

The battle of Picts and Scots against Angles under Athelstan	700 B. C.
Unification of Scottish and Pictish Kingdom later known as Alba	300’ s A. D.
A village of Skara Brae	832 A. D.
Anglo-Saxon invaded Scotland	400’ s A. D.
Picts living in Northern Scotland	3100 B. C.
Romans arrived in Scotland	400’ s A. D.

Christianity spread throughout Scotland	843 A. D.
Robert the Bruce seized the throne	78 A. D.
The Hadrian' s Wall was built	1297
Scots arrived from Ireland to settle in Scotland	1314
Rebellion under William Wallace	100 A. D.
The battle of Bannockburn	1326
The first full Scottish parliament	1306
The Act of Union	1997
Devolution was approved under Blair Government	1947
Scotland Act	1999
The Edinburgh International festival was established	1707
Education Act	1998
The Scottish Parliament reopened	1872
Edinburgh was named the world' s first City of Literature	1560
Reformation initiated by John Knox	2004

7. Match the following words and word combinations to their correct meaning:

Broch	The Stone upon which the Scottish kings had traditionally been inaugurated
The Kirk	The highest Britain' s mountain
Alba	An outdoor game played on grass with sticks
Plaid	A popular caffeinated soft drink in Scotland
Shinty	A specific woven pattern signifying a particular Scottish clan
Caber toss	Ancient and modern Celtic name

Tartan	Painted people
Irn Bru	Fortifications from Iron Age
Scotch	The Church of Scotland
The stone of Scone	Traditional Scottish male dance from about the 1700s
Ben Nevis	A tartan cloth slung over the shoulder or a blanket
The Highland Fling	A traditional Scottish athletic event
Haggis	Traditional Scottish whiskey
Ne' erday	A popular Scottish dish
Picts	Old Scottish name for Christmas day

8. Tell the history behind Scottish flags.
9. Prepare a presentation on the history and dialects of Scottish.
10. Present in class the life story of Mary, Queen of Scots, and its influence on the Scottish history.
11. Write a short summary of the Scottish history and present it in the class.

Wales

Exercises

1. Answer the following questions:

1. Is Wales an independent country? 2. What is the flag of Wales called? Describe it. 3. What is the Welsh Assembly? Is it similar to the Scottish Parliament? 4. What part of the main island of Great Britain does Wales take? What does it border with? 5. What is the highest mountain in Wales? 6. What are the main cities of Wales? What is its capital called? 7. Was Wales occupied by Romans? Why didn't they find it particularly interesting? 8. Why was the Welshman Caradoc believed to be a King of the Britons? 9. What was the story of the Saxon-Welsh relationship with Wales? 10. When did Christianity come to Wales? 11. When was Wales conquered by the English and what was the name of the last truly Welsh prince recognized by the English? 12. What civil uprising that took place in Wales after the loss of independence can you name? 13. How is the legal system of Wales different to those of Scotland or Northern Ireland? 14. What is unique in Wales in terms of the language situation? 15. What do you know about Plaid Cymru? 16. What were the recent changes in the system of education in Wales? 17. What is the name of the Welsh University? 18. Are there many mass media in Wales operating in the Welsh language? 19. What are the most popular sports in Wales? 20. What is the history of the Welsh eisteddfod? 21. What national holidays in Wales do you know? 22. What do you think of Welsh national cuisine? Do you think it inventive and exciting? 23. What are the three main types of castles in Wales? 24. What bright personalities of Welsh origin do you know?

2. Supply the word or phrase from the vocabulary list which correctly

completes the sentence:

Snowdonia, Caradoc, Llywelyn the Last, Plaid Cymru, the University of Wales, Pancake Day, leeks, privateer, Cymru, Isca, Owen Glendower, The Royal National Eisteddfod, St. David, the Welsh Dragon

1. ... is the Welsh name for “Wales”. 2. The highest mountain in Wales is located in 3. Under the leadership of ... Britons defied the Romans after the Claudian invasion. 4. ... is the name of the legendary Roman fortress on the Welsh territory and the best preserved amphitheatre in Britain. 5. ... is the only Welsh saint to be canonized in the Western Church. 6. In the end of the 13th century the English King Edward defeated ... , Wales’ last independent prince. 7. ... is the anglicized version of a great Welsh fighter for independence on the turn of the 14th and 15th centuries. 8. The most famous nationalist party in Wales is called 9. In 1996 ... was reorganized into a federal university to absorb a large number of colleges. 10. ... is the most prominent cultural annual event in Wales. 11. ... is the last day of hearty eating before Lent. 12. Many, if not most, national Welsh dishes contain 13. One of the most famous ... in the Caribbean was Henry Morgan. 14. Many legends are associated with

3. Decide whether the statements are true or false:

1. Wales has always had a significant national government. 2. The House of Tudor is a Welsh Dynasty that held the English throne from 1485 to 1603. 3. Wales is mostly a flat country. 4. Anglesey is the smallest Welsh isle. 5. Wales is divided into 22 unitary authorities, all having equal status. 6. The major Stonehenge megaliths were mined in Wales. 7. One of the last Roman emperors, Magnus Maximus, married the daughter of a Welsh chieftain. 8. All territory of Wales was at one time in history conquered by the Saxons. 9. St. Patrick was the patron Saint of Wales since the 12th century. 10. The conquest of Wales by England took place in 1066. 11. All road markings in Wales are exclusively in Welsh. 12. late Modern Welsh began with the publication of William Morgan’s translation of the Bible in 1588. 13. Welsh dialects have insignificant differences between them. 14. The National Assembly for Wales can

pass its own primary legislation, raise its own taxes, etc. 15. The Church of Wales has maintained an autonomous clerical hierarchy since being disestablished from the Anglican Church of England in 1920. 16. Wales has no radio and television broadcasting in Welsh. 17. Cnapan is a warlike traditional Welsh sport. 18. The first competitive eisteddfod is believed to have been held in the 12th century. 19. Welsh castles were all built by King Edward I. 20. A very popular Welsh politician, Nye Bevan, was instrumental in the creation of the new National Health Service in Britain.

4. Write the letter of the best answer:

- A) Snowdon in the old Welsh means “the highest peak”.
- B) Snowdon in the old Welsh means “the grave/tomb”.
- C) Snowdon in the old Welsh means “the deepest lake”.

- A) The capital city of Wales in Newport.
- B) The capital city of Wales in Swansea.
- C) The capital city of Wales in Cardiff.

- A) The Silures were the major tribe of south-east Wales.
- B) The Silures were the famous prehistoric megaliths.
- C) The Silures were the invaders of Wales in the Middle Ages.

- A) A Dyke is a kind of agricultural instrument in Middle Ages.
- B) A Dyke is a great earth wall, such as the one constructed by a Saxon king to mark off a large part of Powys conquered from the Welsh.
- C) A Dyke is a burial mound.

- A) “Presbyter” originally meant a priest.
- B) “Presbyter” originally meant a bishop.
- C) “Presbyter” originally meant a characteristic Welsh chapel.

- A) Llywelyn the Great was the father of Llywelyn the Last.
- B) Llywelyn the Great was the grandfather of Llywelyn the Last.
- C) Llywelyn the Great was of no relation to Llywelyn the Last.

A) Owain Glyndwr headed the uprising for Welsh independence from England.

- B) Owain Glyndwr betrayed his people to the English.
- C) Owain Glyndwr was a legendary Welsh hero under the Romans.

- A) «Cymru am byth» means «Wales will win the Eurovision Song Contest».
- B) «Cymru am byth» means «Wales for ever».
- C) «Cymru am byth» means «Wales is always right».

- A) A privateer is a licensed or «official» pirate.
- B) A privateer is a private entrepreneur.
- C) A privateer is a landowner.

5. Identify the events in Welsh history related to the following names:

Caradoc, Offa of Mercia, lady Llanover, Llywelyn the Great, Llywelyn the Last, Owain Glyndwr, William Morgan, lord Rhys, Edward I, Sir Henry Morgan, Nye Bevan

6. Match the events in the first column to the dates in the second column:

Wales lost its independence	1959
The title of Prince of Wales was given to Llywelyn the Last	1401
The Welsh Dynasty, the House of Tudor, held the English throne	1282
The Treaty of Aberconwy	1536
The Red Dragon Flag was granted official status	589 A. D.

Owain Glyndwr defeated an English force at Pumlumon	1277
St. David died	1258
The Act of Union	1458–1603
The Wales and Berwick Act	1998
The National Assembly for Wales was established	1746
Plaid Cymru was founded	1999
The Welsh broadcasting channel started its operation	1982
Wales hosted the Rugby World Cup	1893
The university of Wales was chartered	1925

7. Match the following words and word combinations to their correct meaning:

Silures	Bishop
Sacerdos	Assembly of bards
Plaid Cymru	A great earth wall constructed by a Saxon king
Welsh Marches	The Party of Wales
Cymru am byth	A major tribe of the south-east Wales in Middle Ages
Presbyter	The most important traditional Welsh game and the ball used in it
Love spoons	Welsh cultural festival
Eisteddfod	The eastern border with England
Buccaneer	Priest
Welsh Rarebit	Pirate
Cnapan	A love token for sweethearts
Offa' s Dyke	A hollowed turnip containing samples of the plain food of Lent

Lenten Crock	Cheese on toast
Gorsedd	Wales forever

8. Tell the tale behind the flag named “the Red Dragon” and the prophecy related to it.

9. Describe the Royal Eisteddfod of Wales and how the eisteddfod became important to Welsh culture.

10. Write a short summary of the history of Wales and present it in the class.

The Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland

Exercises

1. Answer the following questions:

The Republic of Ireland

A. 1. How many Irelands are there? Are they part of the same country? 2. Does the island of Ireland belong to the British Isles? 3. What are the colours of the Republic of Ireland flag? 4. How does it happen that the Brian Boru’s harp is depicted on both the national emblem of the Republic of Ireland and the Guinness brewery? 5. What is the Irish name for Ireland? 6. How many traditional provinces were there in Ireland? 7. What is meant by Ulster? Where does the name come from? 8. What is the capital of the Republic of Ireland? 9. What is the population of the capital? Of the whole country? 10. What period do the first prehistoric settlers in Ireland belong to? 11. What ancient kings of Ireland do you know? 12. When did Vikings appear in Ireland and how

do they influence the country's flow of history? 13. When did English occupation of Ireland begin? 14. What are the statues of Kilkenny known for? 15. What was Elizabeth I policy in Ireland? What was the response of Roman Catholics to it?

B. 16. What role did Oliver Cromwell play in Irish history? 17. What historic event the 18 years of Irish independence were closely related to? 18. What was the purpose of the society of Irishmen? 19. What were the reasons of the Great Famine and Irish immigration? 20. What did the Fenian Brotherhood strive to achieve? 21. What do you know about the Easter Rising? 22. When and how did Ireland eventually get its independence? 23. What languages are spoken in the republic of Ireland now? 24. What is the structure of the Parliament of Eira? 25. Who is the Republic of Ireland current president? 26. How does the system of education in the Republic of Ireland differ from Ukraine? 27. What are the main sources of law in the Republic of Ireland? 28. What is the dominating religion in the Republic of Ireland now? 29. What are the traditional sports in Ireland?

C. 30. Who are the most famous authors in the English language literature coming called? 32. What are the most famous Irish dramatists of the past and present? 33. What are the traditional Irish holidays and where do they come from? 34. What ancient gods and spirits of Ireland do you know? 35. What logos and images are thought in the world to be typically Irish? 36. What Irish people have got international acclaim and for what? 37. What is the Irish pub culture is known internationally for? 38. What believes, feelings etc. Can you see in Irish jokes? 39. How does the Ireland's Call depict the Irish strife for unification?

Northern Ireland

1. What larger country is Northern Ireland a part of? 2. What is the capital of Northern Ireland? 3. What is the population of Northern Ireland and where does it mostly live? 4. What are the religions in Northern Ireland? 5. When was the Northern Ireland created as it exists today? 6. What is the reason for the Troubles? 7. What is the Anglo-Irish agreement known for? 8. What are the languages spoken in Northern Ireland? 9. What do you know about the segregation of education in Northern Ireland and what is the basis for it? 10. What are the two ethnic groups in Northern Ireland?

11. How did the ethnic subdivision in Northern Ireland influence public holiday in the country?

2. Supply the word or phrase from the vocabulary list which correctly completes the sentence:

Hibernia, gallowglasses, the English Pale, undertakers, six counties, lord deputy, blight, the Fenian Brotherhood, jigs, a Celtic language, Beltain, sheela-na-gig, the Giants Causeway, Banshee, Saint Patrick.

1. The patron saint of Ireland is called 2. Irish is the ... language of the Irish people. 3. The Republic of Ireland occupies the greater part of the island, named ... by the ancient Romans. 4. In the 14th century Irish chieftains hired Scottish mercenaries called ... who were more than a match for the Romans. 5. The Great Famine was caused by ... which is a plant disease caused either by insects or fungus. 6. A secret society founded in 1846 to establish an Irish Republic was called 7. ... are lively, leaping dances and the music for them. 8. ... celebrated on the 1st of May comes from “bright fire” in Old Irish. 9. The two most revered Irish pagan goddesses are ... and 10. Northern Ireland consists of ... that were originally a part of Ulster. 11. The ... was a narrow stretch of territory on the east coast of Ireland. 12. Notable Englishmen to whom Queen Elizabeth I gave estates in Ireland were called 13. A title given throughout English history to a person appointed to govern a distant territory in the absence of the English monarch is 14. A most unusual geographical feature of Northern Ireland is believed to be

3. Decide whether the statements are true or false:

1. Belfast is the capital of the Republic of Ireland. 2. The Island Ireland is a part of the British Isles. 3. Today’s emblem of the Republic of Ireland is a version of Brian Boru’s harp. 4. The first people settled in Ireland in 3000 B.C. 5. The Viking towns were the first towns in Ireland. 6. The revolt of Hugh O’Neil and Red Hugh O’Donnell was the greatest threat that Queen Elizabeth had to face in Ireland. 7. King James won at

the Battle of Boyne. 8. The Great Famine was one of the main reasons for Irish immigration to the United States. 9. Fenians wanted to support the English monarch in Ireland. 10. Sinn Fein was successful from the very beginning. 11. The leaders of the Easter Rising were Thomas Clarke, Patrick Pearse and Sean MacDermott. 12. All the political parties in the Republic of Ireland support the reunification of the country by peaceful means. 13. Irish is not widely spoken in Ireland nowadays. 14. The Republic of Ireland has elected a woman as its president for the third time. 15. Case law makes an important source of law in Ireland unlike Ukraine. 16. Eire and Poland are strongholds of the Roman Catholic Church in Northern Europe. 17. Camogie and hurling are two completely different games.

4. Write the letter of the best answer:

A) Ulster is the name of one of the four original provinces of Ireland.

B) Ulster is the name of the Six Counties.

C) Ulster is the same as Northern Ireland.

A) «Beyond the pale» means «beyond the boundary».

B) «Beyond the pale» means «beyond the boundaries of acceptable behaviour».

C) «Beyond the pale» means «beyond human abilities».

A) Plantations in Irish history were attempts to plant as many potatoes as possible.

B) Plantations in Irish history were attempts to «plant» English mentality in Ireland.

C) Plantations in Irish history were attempts to «plant» English settlers on Irish soil.

A) Riverdance is a theatrical show consisting of traditional Celtic step dancing.

B) Riverdance is traditional Irish dance by a river.

C) Riverdance is the name of a Concert Hall.

A) The Troubles is the name of a pub in Belfast.

B) The Troubles is the difficulty in reading Irish Gaelic words.

C) The Troubles is a way of describing sectarian violence.

A) Norn Iron is the material used for shipbuilding in Belfast.

B) Norn Iron is a joking way of describing a Northern Irish accent.

C) Norn Iron is an alternative name for the sick used in hurling.

A) The name Dublin comes from the Irish for «Black Pool».

B) The name Dublin is Manx for «another pint of Guinness».

C) The name Dublin is the name of an ancient Celtic god.

A) Coffin ships are ships carrying coffins for sale.

B) Coffin ships is the name given by the Irish to those vessels used for their passage to America.

C) Coffin ships are ships for transportation of dead bodies.

5. Identify the events in Irish history related to the following names:

Finn McCool, King Cormac mac Airt, Brian Boru, Rory O'Connor, King William of Orange, Thomas Clarke, Patrick Pearse and Sean Mac Dermott, Wolfe Tone, William Gladstone, John O'Mahony, Arthur Griffith, David Lloyd George, Michael Collins, William T. Cosgrave, Cormac MacCarthy, Mary McAleese, Seamus Heany, Bob Geldof, Veronica Guerin.

6. Match the events in the first column to the dates in the second column:

The Statues of Kilkenny	6000 B. C.
The First Viking raid to Ireland	1590

Irish revolt against Queen Elizabeth	1350
First settlers in Ireland	1685
Elizabeth confiscated 300000 acres of land from Irish owners	2000 B.C.
Metal workers arrived in Ireland	1689
Ascension of King James to the English throne	795 A.D.
The battle of Boyne	1798
The Races of Castlebar	1597
Foundation of the Home Rule movement	1870s
The Easter Rising	2004
The second term of Mary McAleese as President	1937
Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act and a new Constitution	23 April 1916

7. Match the following words and word combinations to their correct meaning:

Orangemen	Those who want to maintain the Act of Union
Live Aid	A battle on the flat areas in 1789
The gift of the gab	Exquisitely illustrated rendition of the four Gospels
Craic	Excellent storytelling, having fun in pubs
Tinkers	Protestant Unionists called after William II of England who defeated the deposed catholic king
Leprechauns	A festival named after the central character in Ulysses

Bloomsday	Having the ability to persuade eloquently
Unionists	A multi-venue rock music concert organized by Bob Geldof
Races of Castlebar	Elfish warriors in Celtic mythology
The Book of Kells	Irish traveling people

8. Tell the tale behind the name «the Red Hand Flag of Ulster».
9. Dramatize the Irish jokes you like the best.
10. Write a short summary of Irish history and present it in the class.

Практичне заняття №9-16

Тема 5. Географічне розташування, клімат та історичний розвиток США.

Тема 6. Система освіти США. Соціолінгвістична ситуація в США.

Тема 7. Система державного і місцевого управління, політична система США. Тема 8. ЗМІ, культура та звичаї мешканців США

The United States of America

Exercises

1. Answer the following questions:

A. 1. What kind of nation is the USA? How many states are there in the USA? 2. What types of landscapes and climates are there in the USA? 3. What are the famous mountains, lakes and plains on the territory of the USA? 4. What is the population of the USA? 5. What nationalities comprise the American nation? 6. What are the outstanding sights to visit in the American capital? 7. What is the largest city in the USA and where does its name come from? 8. What are the main tourist attractions in New York? 9. What was the lifestyle of Native Americans before European colonization and what impact did it have on them? 10. Who were the first European settlers of America and when did they arrive on the American coast? 11. What was the main purpose of the American Revolution of 1775-1783? 12. Who were the founding fathers of the USA and what did they write? 13. Why was the Bill of Rights written and what does it guarantee? Did it apply to all of the population of the United States originally? 14. When was the American West built up and when did the notion of the Western frontier disappear? 15. What was the concept of “manifest destiny”? 16. What were the reasons for the Civil War and what did they have to do with the results of the Mexican War? 17. Who were the outstanding leaders on both sides of the War? 18. What was the Reconstruction programme of the 1860s aimed at?

B. 19. What was the period of major growth and expansion of the States and what were the reasons for it? 20. What American president does the slogan “Speak softly and carry a Big Stick” belong to? Is it still true today? 21. What were the major trends in American history during the two World Wars? 22. What was the USA’s participation in WW II? 23. What was the country’s major foreign policy after the war? 23. What policies and events are Richard Nixon and Ronald Reagan associated with? 25. Why was JFK so popular among the Americans? 26. What was the first American dictionary

of the English language and what was particular about it? 27. What are the main parties and governmental institutions of the USA? 28. What are the most famous American newspapers? 29. What are the America's most popular sports? 30. Who are the most famous American writers, both from the past and today? 31. What is the role of America's Hollywood in the development of cinematography? 32. What famous actors, actresses, and film directors can you name? What were the landmark films produced by Hollywood? 33. What music trends did the USA give life to and who were the best known singers in each style? 34. What are the holidays celebrated only in the USA or originating from the USA? 35. What American icons can you name? 36. What world-famous American personalities can you name?

2. Supply the word or phrase from the vocabulary list which correctly completes the sentence:

The Gilded Age, the Great Lakes, the President's administration, the Statue of Liberty, reservations, the Pilgrims, the Pledge of Allegiance, the frontier, the District of Columbia, the Emancipation Proclamation, the Declaration of Independence, New World, the Confederacy, the Trail of Tears, the Union, immigrants, the Great Depression, baseball, 'reaganomics'.

1. S promise or oath of allegiance to the United States is called 2. ... are a group of five large lakes on or near the United States-Canadian border. 3. Washington, D.C., officially ... , is the capital city and administrative district of the USA. 4. White house is often used as a substitute name for 5. A gift from France, arriving in New York in 1884, was 6. As the result of the Indian Removal Act of 1830 thousands of Native Americans moved from the east to western ... along the route known as 7. In 1492 Columbus seeking a short sea route to the Orient found ... instead. 8. The first permanent English settlement in North America at ... was founded by Bartholomew Gosnold. 9. A group of English Protestant extremists known as ... sailed from Europe to North America in 1620. 10. In 1776 the American Congress officially declared independence and formed the United States of America by adopting 11. In the

20-40th years of the 19th century American settlers moved westwards pushing ... further and further into the depth of the continent. 12. In 1863 Lincoln issued ... which declared freedom for slaves in all areas of ... that were still in rebellion against 13. Between 1870 and 1916 more than 25 million ... entered the United States, most of them having sailed to New York. 14. ... became so popular after 1900 that it was called the national pastime. 15. Mark twain called the era of industrialization at the end of the 19th century 16. Year 1929 started the worst and longest economic depression in America's history, still known as 17. Tax cuts and heavy government defense spending in the beginning of 1980s made ... popular among many Americans.

3. Decide whether the statements are true or false:

1. English is the official language of the USA. 2. The United States of America consists of fifty states with limited autonomy in which federal law takes precedence over state law. 3. The Federal Government consists of two branches: the executive and the legislative. 4. There are two major political parties in the USA: the democrats and the Republicans. 5. Church and state are not separated in the USA. 6. The Big Three TV channels are government-run network. 7. Baseball is popular in the Americas and parts of East Asia. 8. The Academy Awards are the most prominent film awards in the United States. 9. The iconic Johnny Cash was an outstanding representative of rock-and-roll trend. 10. Perhaps the only unique American trend in music was surf-rock. 11. The centerpiece of contemporary Thanksgivings is a large roasted turkey. 12. May Day is a socialist festival in the USA. 13. The first groundhog day was observed in Pennsylvania in 1887. 14. Halloween is related to the pagan festival of Samhain, Druidic New Year celebrated on the 1st of November. 15. Coke became so popular because cocaine was originally added to it. 16. It is illegal to carry guns in all of the USA states. 17. Martin Luther King was an African American civil rights activist.

4. Write the letter of the best answer:

A) USA is the largest country in the world.

B) USA is the 2nd largest country in the world.

C) USA is the 3rd largest country in the world.

A) Immigration is no longer significant for the USA.

B) Immigration is still significant, with over 11% of American born abroad.

C) Immigration is extremely significant, with over 40% of Americans born abroad.

A) The Kennedy Centre for the Performing Arts is located in Washington.

B) The Kennedy Centre for the Performing Arts is located in New York.

C) The Kennedy Centre for the Performing Arts is located in Philadelphia.

A) The Draft Riot of 1863 started as a protest against the ban on alcohol.

B) The Draft Riot of 1863 started as a protest against conscription for the Civil War.

C) The Draft Riot of 1863 started as a result of serious draft turned to be disastrous for agriculture.

A) Broadway is a theatre district in New York City

B) Broadway is a major shopping street in New York City.

C) Broadway is the name of a roast pumpkin dish eaten at Thanksgiving.

A) Native Americans throughout history had an exclusively nomadic lifestyle.

B) All Native American tribes built advanced civilizations.

C) Different Native American tribes had different lifestyles before and through the time of European occupation.

A) The Vikings were probably the first Europeans to reach America.

B) Columbus was the first European to reach America.

C) Amerigo Vespucci was the first European to reach America.

5. Identify the events in American history related to the following names:

Christopher Columbus, Amerigo Vespucci, Geronimo (Goyathlay), Bartholomew Gosnold, George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln, General Robert E. Lee, General Ulysses S. Grant, Theodore Roosevelt, Franklin Roosevelt, Al Capone, Harry S. Truman, Joseph McCarthy, Richard Nixon, Ronald Reagan, Noah Webster, George Herman Ruth, Samuel Goldwyn, the Warner Brothers, Clark Gable, Francis Ford Coppola, Robert Johnson, Eric Clapton, Johnny Cash, Frank Sinatra, Elvis Presley, Marilyn Monroe, John F. Kennedy, Martin Luther King Jr.

6. Match the events in the first column to the dates in the second column:

The Indian Removal Act	1492
First voyage to the New World by Amerigo Vespucci	1620
Battle of Little Bighorn	September 11, 2001
Arrival of the Pilgrims on board of Mayflower	July 4, 1776
The English captured the city later renamed as New York	1787
The American Congress declared independence	1664
Columbus discovered America	1846–1848
The Constitution of the United States was written	1602
The Louisiana Purchase	1876
A series of terrorist attacks by al-Qaida	1801
The Mexican War	1497

The first atomic bomb dropped on Japan	1933
The Emancipation Proclamation	1861
The beginning of the Vietnam War	August 6, 1945
The beginning of the Civil War	1862
Assassination of JFK	1967
The height of the Great Depression	1863
The Homestead Act	1963
The Civil Rights Act	1950
The beginning of the Korean War	1964
First English settlement at Jamestown	1830

7. Match the following words and word combinations to their correct meaning:

Stars and Stripes	Old name for the US flag
Medallion Taxi	The western edge of settlement of the US before the Pacific settlement
White House	The City of New York
Reconstruction	A secret society that used violence against blacks
The Ku Klux Klan	The result of a terrible drought on the western Great Plains
Abolitionists	The US Department of Defence headquarters
Cold War	A political scandal and constitutional crisis of the 1970s
Trail of Tears	A group of English Protestants who sailed to North America in 1620
The Pilgrims	The flag of the Unites States of America

The Dust Bowl	The eight most famous American Universities
The Big Apple	George Washington, James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, Benjamin Franklin
Ivy League	The struggle between the American-led non-Communist nations and the USSR and its Communist Allies
Watergate	The process through which the South returned following the War
The Founding Fathers	Yellow taxis of New York
Old Glory	The route of forced migration of Native Americans onto western reservations
The Pentagon	Typical rock formation in the US southwest
The Frontier	Those who demanded an end to slavery
Mesa	The President' s Administration

8. Tell the story of the flag of the United States.
9. Prepare a presentation on a) your favourite Hollywood film and its place in the history of cinematography; b) your favourite American musician or trend in music; c) your favourite American sportsperson.
10. After having worked on additional sources, discuss European colonization of America and the impact it had on Native Americans.
11. Write a short biography of an American president who you believe have left a serious impact on the American history.

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для здобувачів вищої освіти спеціальності 035 «Філологія»

(Електронне видання)

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