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ОДОБРЕНО

на заседании Педагогического
совета техникума,
протокол № _____
от _____ 20 ____ г.

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Директор ГБПОУ МО
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_____ Н.В. Тылик

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Учебно-методическое пособие по страноведению

по дисциплине

ООД. 04 «Иностранный язык»

для студентов 1 курса

CULTURE STUDY

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Учебно-методические рекомендации по проведению промежуточной аттестации

по дисциплине ООД.04. Иностранный язык

для студентов 1 курса

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38.02.04. Коммерция (по отраслям)

РАССМОТРЕНО

на заседании предметно-цикловой комиссии
общеобразовательных и естественнонаучных дисциплин

Протокол №

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Пояснительная записка

Учебное пособие по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» предназначено для студентов 1 курса специальностей 09.02.06, 09.02.07, 11.02.17, 25.02.06, 38.02.04

Данное пособие рассчитано на формирование коммуникативной и лингвострановедческой компетенций при овладении дисциплиной «Иностранный язык».

Пособие может быть использован для развития навыков изучающего чтения и ведения разговора. Тексты разнообразны по тематике, языку и стилю, представляют собой интересный сюжетный материал, дают возможность выйти на обсуждение проблемных вопросов, легко поддаются пересказу.

Тексты имеют небольшой объем. Это дает возможность проработать лексический материал, ответить на поставленные вопросы и принять участие в дискуссии без большой затраты учебного времени. Все тексты снабжены системой упражнений и лексическим материалом, что позволяет сформировать достаточную языковую компетенцию для успешного осуществления коммуникации в рамках профессиональной деятельности. Тексты снабжены упражнениями. В конце пособия представлены лингвострановедческие и грамматические тесты на закрепление полученных знаний.

Система упражнений пособия призвана обеспечить:

- контроль понимания прочитанного,
- запоминание и частичную активизацию лексических единиц в текстовом значении,
- умение вести беседу-дискуссию.

Учебное пособие может использоваться для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы студентов.

В учебном процессе тексты могут быть использованы выборочно или в приведенной последовательности.

Настоящее пособие составлено в соответствии с требованиями программы по учебной дисциплине «Иностранный язык» для профессиональных образовательных организаций.

Оглавление

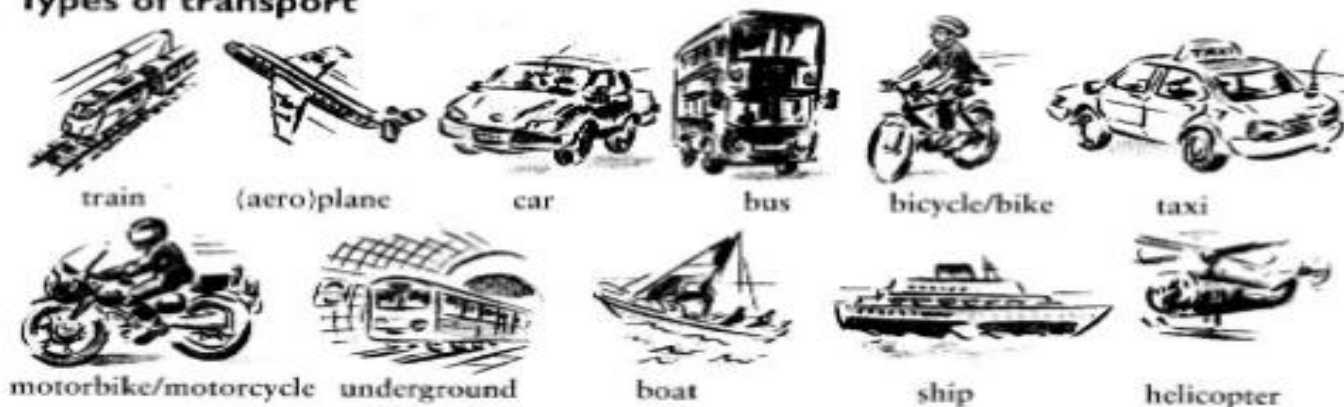
Тема № 2.7. Путешествия. Travelling	5
I. MEANSofTRAVELLING	5
LANGUAGE ACTIVITY	6
Тема № 2.8 Российская Федерация. The Russian Federation.....	8
II. THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION	8
GRAMMAR PRACRICE. THE ARTICLES	9
III. QUICK FACTS ABOUT MOSCOW	11
LANGUAGE ACTIVITY	12
GRAMMAR ACTIVITY. PAST TENSE	13
Тема № 2.9 Страны изучаемого языка	14
Великобритания. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	14
СоединенныештатыАмерики. The United States of America.....	14
IV. SOME FACTS ABOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	14
LANGUAGE ACTIVITY	16
IV. POPULATION AND THE LANGUAGE	17
V. The UK in Brief: The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	19
VI. THE UK FOOD, SPORTS, PASTTIME.	20
VII. THE UK LANDMARKS. Read and answer the questions.	22
VIII. Landmarks of Budapest	24
VIII. Why is the London Underground called "the Tube"?	24
IX. DOUBLE-DECKERS	25
X. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	26
XI. USA FUN FACTS. AMERICAN CULTURE	27
XII. JAPAN	30
LANGUAGE ACTIVITY	30
TESTS	38
TEST 1. MOSCOW	38
TEST 2. London Underground	39
TEST 3. Read and complete the text.	39
Test 4. Grammar	40
TEST 5. Word-formation	41
TEST 6	42
FINALTEST 1	42
FINAL TEST 2	44
FINAL TEST 3	45
References	46

Тема № 2.7. Путешествия. Travelling.

1. Экскурсии. Путешествия. Правила этикета в разных странах.
2. Средства передвижения, транспорт.
3. Достопримечательности.

I. MEANS of TRAVELLING

Types of transport



B. Useful travel words:

Can I have *a single/return (ticket)* to Barcelona please?

I'd like *to book/reserve a seat* in advance.

How much is the (train / bus / taxi / air) **fare**?

Was the journey long?

C. By train

The train arriving *at platform* 3 is the 16:50 train to Paris.

The Edinburgh train *departs/leaves* from platform 6.

Is there *a buffet/restaurant car* on this train?

Do I have *to change* trains *for* Toulouse?

D. By plane

You have *to check in* an hour before the plane *takes off*.

When going *through customs*, the customs officer *check s* passports.

You can book your *boarding card* online.

Have a good flight.

The plane *landed* in New York at 5.30.

E. By car

We *hired* a car for a week. We had to *fill it up with petrol at fuel / gas station*.

Can I *give* you a lift? I'm going into town.

LANGUAGE ACTIVITY

1. Match the words on the left to definitions on the right:

2. Land	a. A place to eat on a train
3. Fare	b. Bags and suitcases
4. Buffet car	c. It says when trains arrive or depart
5. Ship	d. What you must pay when you travel
6. Time table	e. Planes do this at airport
7. Platform	f. It travels on water, e.g. the Titanic
8. Luggage	g. Where you stand when waiting for a train

2. Can you answer these questions about the vocabulary of travel?

1. What is the difference between a single ticket and a return ticket?
2. What means of transport do you have to buy a ticket?
3. Can you book a ticket? Where can you do it?
4. Is bus fare high? How much is it?
5. Have you ever travelled by train/plane?
6. How do trains/plane arrive or take off?
7. Is food delicious in a restaurant car?
8. Do you have to change from train to bus on your way to college?
9. What does a customs officer do?
10. Does a plane take off at the end of a journey?
11. What is the difference between hiring a car and buying a car?
12. Where can you fill your car up with petrol?

3. Here are instructions to get to John's house from the airport.

When you arrive at the airport, take a number 10 bus to the railway station. Then take a train to Brighton. The journey takes half an hour and you get off the train at the second stop. Take a taxi from the station to John's house.

Make up your own route from Sheremetyevo (SVO), Domodedovo (DME), Zhukovsky (ZIA), Vnukovo (VKO) airports to your native town.

4. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

Arrive, depart, hotel, information desk, international, landmarks, luggage, map, passport, postcard, sightsee, souvenirs, ticket, tourists, trip

1. It's usually a great idea to travel with a good ----- so you don't get lost.
2. The Eiffel Tower in Paris and the Great Pyramids of Egypt are very famous -----.
3. I always buy lots of ----- when I travel because I like to remember the places I visited.
4. What time does our flight leave, or -----?

5. When will you get there, or -----?
6. Where can I buy a train -----?
7. Last month, when I was in Chile, I sent my grandmother a ----- of Santiago.
8. Our flight leaves from Gate 43. Let's ask the ----- for information.
9. My family and I are flying to Taiwan tomorrow, so we need to go to the ----- airport.
10. Between four and five million ----- visit Tokyo each year.
11. The way my face looks changes as I get older, so I need to get a new ----- every ten years.
12. Don't forget to bring everything you need in your -----; we'll be traveling for two weeks.
13. Should we travel with a tour group and take our cameras when we ----- around the city?
14. Did you enjoy your ----- to Dubai?
15. After we arrive in Berlin, we'll check-in at a nice ----- and get some rest.

5. Read the text *How do people travel round the world?* Ask 10 questions to each piece of information. Learn to read geographical places.

1. In **Pakistan** most people travel by bus to get from one town to another.
2. **Londoners** use the underground railway. They call it 'the Tube'.
3. Reindeer sledding is the oldest form of transport in **Lapland, the north of Finland**.
4. In southern parts of **France** people prefer to travel by trams.
5. Suspension railway in **Germany** is the oldest electric railway in the world and is a unique system.
6. In **Greece** people travel by ferries, catamarans [ˌkætəmə'ræn] and hydrofoils [ˈhaɪdrəʊfɔɪl] *гидрокрыло* among **the Greek islands**.
7. In **Venice, Italy**, a wood gondola [ˈgɒnd(ə)lə] boat is a traditional means of travelling round the city. To travel in gondola is a must-do in Venice.
8. The toboggans (means 'downhill') is the oldest public transportation in **Madeiran [mə'diərə], Portugal**.
9. Trolley buses in **St Petersburg** Russia are cheap, but slow so they are not always a convenient way to get around the city.
10. The **Cubacoco** taxis are popular yellow cars for travelling round Havana.

6. Read, translate the text and answer the questions.

Since 2007 high-speed trains have become a common type of transport in Europe. They make it possible to cut travel times by hours. The trains travel at 350 kilometres per hour, and this is not the limit! The only problem for the engineers is the loud noise the trains produce. People, living in the areas the trains travel through, suffer from the noise greatly. For the passengers, the situation is different. For their comfort, all the carriages are made soundproof from the inside. Travelling on high-speed trains is comfortable and

pleasant. In the future, a high-speed railroad network could cover most of Europe. For example, a trip from Paris to Rome could take only 3 hours!

1. What is one of the most speedy transport nowadays?
2. What is the velocity of the train?
3. What is the only drawback of the trains?
4. What do people who live near railroads suffer from?
5. Why don't passengers suffer from noise?
6. What is the future of high-speed trains?

Тема № 2.8 Российская Федерация. The Russian Federation.

1. Экономическое устройство страны
2. Энергетическое хозяйство страны.
3. Москва – столица России.
4. Основные достопримечательности столицы.
5. Мой город.

II. THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Read the text *The Russian Federation* and answer the questions.

1. The Russian Federation (Russia) is the world's largest country in area. It extends from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea, and from the Baltic Sea to the Pacific Ocean. It is located in Europe and Asia. Its total area is over 17 million square kilometres. Russia borders many countries, such as Finland, Ukraine, the Baltic States, China, Mongolia and others.
 1. *What is the largest country in the world?*
 2. *What oceans wash the RF?*
 3. *What seas wash the RF?*
 4. *What parts of the world is our country located?*
 5. *What is the total area of the RF?*
 6. *What countries does the RF border?*
2. The surface of Russia is various. You can see lowlands and highlands, forests and wide grasslands on its territory. The Russian Federation is situated on two plains, East-European and West-Siberian plains. The longest mountain chains are the Urals, which separate Europe and Asia, the Caucasus, the Altai. There are many rivers and lakes in our country. Major rivers include the Volga in Europe, the Yenisei, the Ob, the Lena in Asia. Lake Baikal in Siberia is the world's deepest lake.
 7. *What is the relief in the RF?*
 8. *What plains is the RF situated on?*
 9. *What are the longest mountain chains in Russia?*
 10. *What are the major rivers?*
 11. *What is the deepest lake?*

3. There are different climatic zones on the vast area of our country. In the North, it is very cold, even in summer. The central part of the country has a mild climate. In the South, it is warm, even in winter. The climate of Siberia is continental: summers are hot and dry, winters are very cold.

12. How many time zones are there in Russia?

13. What is the climate in Russia?

4. Russia has abundant natural resources, which, besides large areas of forests, vast fertile soils and a great water supply, include large deposits of gas, coal, iron ore etc. Three quarters of the mineral wealth are concentrated in Siberia and the Far East.

14. What is Russia rich in?

5. The population of Russia is over 150 million people. Most of Russia's people (over 80 per cent) are ethnic Russians, but more than 100 minority nationalities also live in our country. The European part of the country is densely populated. Most of the people (about 70 per cent) prefer to live in cities, towns and on their outskirts. The official language of the country is Russian.

15. What is the population in Russia?

16. Do only Russian people live in the RF?

17. What is the official language?

6. The head of the state is the President, who is the commander-in-chief of the armed forces. The President appoints the ministers, but they must be approved by the Federal Assembly. The head of the government is the Prime Minister.

7. The Russian flag was adopted in 1991. It has three horizontal stripes which symbolize: white — the earth, blue — the sky, red — the freedom. Besides the Russian flag, there is another national symbol of Russia — a two-headed eagle.

18. Who is the head and commander-in-chief in the RF?

19. Who is the head of the government?

20. Who does the President appoint?

21. When was the Russian flag adopted?

22. What are the Russian symbols?

23. How many stripes does it have?

24. What do the colours of the stripes symbolize?

GRAMMAR PRACTICE. THE ARTICLES.

1. Put in THE where necessary.

1. Who is *Doctor Johnson* / *the Doctor Johnson*?

2. I was ill. *Doctor* / *The doctor* told me to rest for a few days.

3. *Doctor Thomas* / *The Doctor Thomas* is an expert on heart disease.

4. I'm looking for *Professor Brown* / *the Professor Brown*. Do you know where she is?

5. In the United States, *President* / *the President* is elected for four years.

6. *President Kennedy* / *The President Kennedy* was assassinated in 1963.

7. The officer I spoke to at the police station was *Inspector Roberts* / *the Inspector Roberts*.

8. Do you know *Wilson* /*the Wilsons*? They're a very nice couple.
9. Julia spent three years as a student in *United States* / *the United States*.
10. *France* / *The France* has a population of about 66 million.

2. Complete with THE where necessary.

1. -----Everest was first climbed in 1953.
2. Milan and Turin are cities in ----- north of -----Italy.
3. -----Africa is much larger than -----Europe.
4. Last year I visited -----Mexico and -----United States.
5. -----Southern England is warmer than----- north.
6. ---Thailand and ---Cambodia are in ----- southeast -----Asia.
7. -----Chicago is on -----Lake Michigan.
8. Next year we're going skiing in -----Swiss Alps.
9. -----UK consists of -----Great Britain and -----Northern Ireland.
- 10.-----Seychelles are a group of islands in -----Indian Ocean.
- 11.I've never been to -----South Africa.
- 12.-----River Volga flows into -----Caspian Sea.

3. Here are some geography questions. Choose the right answer from one of the boxes and use *THE* if necessary. You do not need all the names in the boxes.

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

1. What do you have to cross to travel from Europe to America?
2. Where is Argentina?
3. Which is the longest river in Africa?
4. Of which country is Stockholm the capital?
5. Of which country is Washington the capital?
6. What is the name of the mountain range in the west of North America?
7. What is the name of the sea between Africa and Europe?
8. Which is the smallest continent in the world?
9. What is the name of the ocean between North America and Asia?
10. What is the name of the ocean between Africa and Australia?
11. Which river flows through London?
12. Which river flows through Vienna, Budapest and Belgrade?
13. Of which country is Bangkok the capital?

14. What joins the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans?
15. Which is the longest river in South America?

III. QUICK FACTS ABOUT MOSCOW

Read the text *Quick Facts about Moscow* and answer the questions.

<http://www.moscow-hotels.com/quickfacts.htm>

Geographic coordinates

Moscow is located at 55° 45 (northern latitude) and of 37° 37 (eastern longitude) of the Greenwich meridian in the middle of the East European Plain. The area lies at a height of 30-35 meters above the Moskva River and about 150 meters above sea level.

Total area

Moscow occupies more than 1,000 square kilometers.

Population

More than 10 million people are living in Moscow. Among them there are representatives of about one hundred nations and ethnic groups. Russians are the largest ethnic group in Moscow.

Religion

Orthodox Christianity is a predominant religion in Moscow. The city also has communities of Protestants, Roman 'Catholics, Judaists and Muslims.

Government

Moscow is governed by a mayor, who is popularly elected for a four-year term, and by a 35 member Duma (assembly), which is the city's legislature. Moscow consists of 10 administrative regions, which are subdivided into 128 districts.

Area code (почтовый индекс - postal code; (в US - zip code): 495

Time

Moscow Standard Time — MST differs from Greenwich Mean Time — GMT

Summer MST = GMT+4 hours

Winter MST=GMT+3 hours

Climate

The climate in Moscow is temperate continental. *It is mainly characterized by* hot summers and cold winters. The cold period starts in October and ends in April. Snow falls in November and stays till March. The height of the snow cover usually reaches 350 millimeters. There may be long frosts or periods of thaw. The mild weather comes in June- and stays till September.

Foundation

The date of Moscow's founding is generally accepted to be April 4, 1147., when the first record of Moscow in Russian chronicles was done. Moscow's history starts from a wooden fortress, which was built by order of Prince Yuri Dolgoruky on a hill at the confluence *слияние* of the Moskva and the Neglinnaya rivers. It is often said that Moscow is the third Rome, because the main part of the city, according to the legend, was built on seven hills.

Symbol

The official symbol of Moscow is a dark-red shield, where an ancient Old-Russian subject is depicted: St. George fighting down the Serpent.

Major attractions

Moscow boasts of its numerous attractions: the Kremlin, Red Square, the Tretyakov Gallery, the Bolshoi Theater, the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts, the Armory, Novodevichy Convent, St. Basil Cathedral, the Arbat, The Church of Christ the Savior, Poklonnaya Mountain, Archangelskoye Estate, Ostankino Estate and others.

Holidays

New Year (January 1st), Orthodox Christmas (January 7th), «Defenders of the Motherland Day» (February 23rd), «International Women's Day» (March 8th), «International Labor Day» (May 1st and 2nd), «Victory Day» (May 9th). «Russian Day» (June 12th), «Day of Reconciliation and Accord» or the anniversary of the October Revolution (November 7th).

LANGUAGE ACTIVITY

1. Answer the questions:

1. What are Moscow geographical coordinates?	1. What does 55° 45 stand for?
2. Which meridian is Moscow located?	2. What does 37° 37 stand for?
3. What plain is Moscow located in?	3. What does 30-35 m mean?
4. What is Moscow total area?	4. What does 150 m mean?
5. How many people live in Moscow?	5. What does 1,000 km ² stand for?
6. What is the largest ethnic group in Moscow?	6. What is 10 mn?
7. What other ethnic groups are represented in Moscow?	7. What is 35?
8. What is a predominant religion in Moscow?	8. What is 10?
9. What other religions are represented in Moscow?	9. What does 128 mean?
	10. What is 495?
	11. What is 350 mm?
	12. What does April 4, 1147 mean?

10. Who is Moscow governed by? 11. How is a mayor elected? 12. What is an area code? 13. What is the time lag between London & Moscow? 14. Where is Greenwich situated? 15. What is the climate in Moscow? 16. When was Moscow first mentioned in Russian Chronicles? 17. Why is Moscow often called the third Rome? 18. What is the symbol of Moscow?	
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2. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box. Ask 5 questions to the text/

rapid transit system (2), stations, underground, route, subway, railway, line

The Moscow Metro is a-----that serves Moscow and the neighbouring town of Krasnogorsk. Opened in 1935 with one 11-kilometre----- and 13 stations, it was the first ----- system in the Soviet Union. Currently the Moscow Metro has 182 ----- . Its----- length is 301.2 kilometres. The system is mostly ----- with the deepest section located at 84 metres below ground, at Park Pobedy station. The Moscow Metro is the world's second most heavily used ----- after Tokyo's-----.

GRAMMAR ACTIVITY. PAST TENSE.

1. Put the verbs in the correct form.

1. Prince Yuri Dolgorukiy (to want) to celebrate some successful negotiations and was looking for a place to celebrate a feast. The place (to happen) to be Moscow.
2. In 1237 the Mongols (to burn) the city to ashes.
3. In 1328 Moscow (to earn) the status of capital of the Russian region.
4. In 1571 the Mongols (to attack) the city again and (to burn) it completely.
5. A severe plague (to ruin) the dry in 1654. It (to kill) a lot of inhabitants.
6. In 1712 Moscow (to lose) its capital status to St Petersburg.
7. In 1812 the war with Napoleon (to lead) to big fires in Moscow destroying almost everything.
8. On 12th March, 1918 the City of Moscow (to become) the capital of Soviet Russia.
9. When the USSR (to divide) in the year 1991, the city (to continue) to be the capital of Russia.
10. Moscow (to celebrate) its 850 Anniversary in 1997 and today (to be) one of the more respected cities in the world.

Тема № 2.9 Страны изучаемого языка

Великобритания. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

1. географическое положение,
2. климат;
3. население,
4. политическое устройство,
5. национальные символы,
6. крупные города,
7. достопримечательности.

Соединенные Штаты Америки. The United States of America.

1. географическое положение,
2. климат, население
3. национальные символы)
4. политическое и экономическое устройство

IV. SOME FACTS ABOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

GEOGRAPHICAL FACTS



The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles consists of two large islands, G.B. and Ireland, and about five thousand small islands. Their total area is over 244,000 square kilometers. It is the 75th place among other countries in the world. The population is over 67.0 million. About 80% of the population is urban.

The UK is made up of four countries: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.. The capital of the UK is London. The main nationalities are English, Welsh, Scottish and Irish. In Great Britain there are a lot of immigrants from former British Asian and African colonies.

LANGUAGE FACTS

English is the official and predominant language: Gaelic is spoken in parts of Scotland and Northern Ireland, while Welsh is the first language in most western counties of Wales. The British Isles are separated from European continent by the North Sea and the English Channel. The western coast of GB is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea.

ENGLAND



England is the heart of Britain. It is the richest, the most fertile and most populated in the country. The north and west of England are mountainous, but

all the rest of the territory is a vast plain. The greatest concentrations of population are in London, Birmingham and northwest industrial cities.

In northwest England there are many beautiful lakes with green, wooded or grassy shores and grey mountains all around. It is called Lake District and it is a favourite holiday resort.

The national symbol of England is red rose.

SCOTLAND

Scotland is a land of mountains, wild moorlands; narrow valleys, famous lakes and no end of large and small islands off the coast. It's the most northern part of Great Britain and is not far away from the Arctic Circle. That's why it is not densely populated.



The Cheviot Hills mark the boundary between England and Scotland. Scotland is divided into three regions: The Highlands, the Lowlands and the Southern Uplands. The highlands of Scotland are among the oldest mountains in the world. The highest of them is Ben Nevis.

The lakes in Scotland are called «locks». The beautiful Loch Lomond with its thirty islands is the largest. The best-known is Loch Ness where some people think a monster lives.

One third of the people in Scotland live in or near its capital, Edinburgh, and its great industrial centre, Glasgow.

Scotland is often associated with the kilt when the clan system existed. Each clan had its own territory ruled by a chieftain. Each clan had its own tartan.

The national symbol of Scotland is a thistle.

WALES

Wales is the smallest land of the UK, but has considerable variety, from the picturesque mountains of the north (including Snowdonia-the highest mountain in England and Wales) to the mining and industrial areas of the south.



The capital of Wales is Cardiff, an important industrial centre and port. It is situated near the mouth of the Taff River. Most people in Wales live in the coastal plains.

The national symbol of Wales is a daffodil.

NORTHERN IRELAND

Northern Ireland was the part of Ireland as a whole before the early 20th century and developed in the middle ages as the Kingdom of Ulster, later the Province of Ulster.

The territory is small. It is a land of lakes, rivers and a varied seacoast. Some places are known for their wild beauty, the Glen Antrim among them. The capital city is Belfast.



The national symbol of Ireland is a shamrock.

LANGUAGE ACTIVITY

1. Answer the following questions.

1. Where is the UK situated?
2. What does the British Isles consist of?
3. What is its total area?
4. How many countries is the UK made of?
5. What are the main nationalities?
6. Where do immigrants come from to the UK?
7. What language is the predominant?
8. What other languages are spoken in the UK?
9. What seas and oceans wash the British Isles?
10. Where are the greatest concentrations of population?
11. What is the northwest England famed for?
12. Why is Scotland not densely populated?
13. What kind of country is Scotland?
14. How many islands are there on the Loch Lomond?
15. What is Scotland associated with?
16. What is the smallest land of the UK?
17. Where do most people live in Wales?
18. What is Northern Ireland?
19. How was it called earlier?

2. Say what the following are, or explain what they mean.

The Lowlands, Gaelic, the English Channel, tartan, the Glen Antrim, GB, Birmingham, Lake District, a red rose, chieftain, the Arctic Circle, The Cheviot Hills, The Highlands, Ben Nevis, locks, Glasgow, kilt, a thistle, Snowdonia, the Taff River, a daffodil, the Kingdom of Ulster, clan, a shamrock.

3. Make up questions to the following statements from FACTS IN BRIEF.

The Union Jack is the national flag of the UK. Union means the union of England, Scotland under one king (1603). It is made up of three crosses; the cross of St. George, the patron saint of England, the cross of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland, the cross of St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland.

The national anthem of the UK is "God save the Queen/King"

The national currency is pound sterling. The pound consists of 100 pence.

Albion is a poetic name for Britain used by the Greeks and Romans. When the Romans saw the white cliffs of Dover, they called the land "albus"(white).

Land's End is the most westerly point of Britain.

John O'Groat's is the most northerly point of Britain. The expression 'from Land's End to John O'Groat's' means 'all over Britain'.

The Lion and the Unicorn (леви единорог) is a heraldic sign of the British crown.

John Bull is a figure representing the English people. There is often a bulldog beside him.

Status: a parliamentary monarchy.

Executive power: the Cabinet of Ministers.

Legislative body: Parliament.

Houses: the House of Lords and of Commons.

Head of the state: the Queen.

The head of State is **Elizabeth II** from 1952.

Head of the Government: Prime Minister.

IV. POPULATION AND THE LANGUAGE

Read the following information about the population and history of the English and answer the questions.

1. Where do the British live?

Over 80 per cent of Britain's inhabitants live in England. Around $\frac{1}{3}$ moved to the south-eastern corner of England, and 20% or so live in or around London. As a whole, England has a population density of 984 per mi^2 (380 km^2) (three times the EU average); Scotland's is around 168 per mi^2 (65 per km^2) (one of Europe's lowest); Wales' comes in at 361 per mi^2 (140 km^2); and Northern Ireland's is 315 per mi^2 (122 km^2). Slowly Britain's predominantly urban population (four out of five people live in towns and cities) is travel to rural areas, reversing the migratory trends of the 19th and early to mid 20th centuries. (*from Speak the Culture: GB*)

1. How many people live in England?
2. What does $\frac{1}{3}$ stand for?
3. What does 20% mean?
4. What is the population density in in the main parts of the UK?
5. Where is the density of population more and where is less?
6. Is Britain's population urban or rural? What is the tendency?

2. Population

According to the Office of National Statistics latest estimates, the UK population is 65,110,000 people. The United Kingdom is the 22nd largest country in the world, the fourth largest in Europe and, until recently, was the third largest in the European Union by population. The United Kingdom is one of the most densely populated countries in Europe. 671 people live in every mi^2 , that's 259 people per km^2 .

7. What does statistics say about population?
8. What place does the UK occupy in the world by population?
9. What does 671 mean?
10. What does 259 stand for?

3. The Story of English

Nearly two thousand years ago the Romans invaded Britain and then stayed there for 400 years. The Britons didn't learn Latin; they continued to speak their Celtic language.

The Angles and the Saxons came from Germany, and spoke a Germanic language. They invaded Britain in the 7th century, and they pushed the Celtic speakers into Scotland and Wales. Today some people in Wales, Scotland and Ireland still speak Celtic languages.

In 1066 William the Conqueror and the Normans invaded England. They came from Normandy in France, and they spoke French. At first, the two languages were quite separate. The king and the French spoke French and the ordinary people went on speaking Anglo-Saxon. But slowly they mixed, their children played together, the Normans married Anglo-Saxons. And little by little the languages mixed.

11. When did the Romans invade Britain?
12. What language did the Britons speak?
13. What tribes invade from Europe (north-eastern part)?
14. What language did they speak?
15. What century did they invade?
16. Where is the Celtic language spoken nowadays?
17. What does the 1066 year mean for Britain?
18. Where did the Normans come from?
19. What language did they speak?
20. What language did the ordinary people speak?
21. What processes made the languages mix?

The result was English. The grammar (including word order) was mostly Anglo-Saxon, and a lot of the words were French. For example, the French sentence: *Elle le prepara pour la ceremonie* becomes in English: *She prepared him for the ceremony*.

Chaucer wrote *The Canterbury Tales* in about 1387. It was one of the first books in English. Chaucer got the idea for his book from the Italian writer Boccaccio's *Decameron*. The language is not exactly modern English – but it is not very different. It is often called Middle English.

William Caxton set up the first English printing press in 1475. This was very important. It fixed the language in a sort of “official” form. From that time, English changed more slowly.

23. What languages formed English?
24. What is Chaucer famous for?
25. Where did he get his idea?
26. What language is his book written in?
27. Who was the first printer in England?
28. What did he invent??
29. How has the language been changing since those times?

V. The UK in Brief: The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Read and make up questions to the following facts.

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles.
2. The country is divided into four parts: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
3. The capital of England and of the U. K. is London.
4. The capital of Wales is Cardiff.
5. The capital of Scotland is Edinburgh.
6. The capital of Northern Ireland is Belfast.
7. There are no high mountains on the British Isles.
8. The Severn is the longest river.
9. There are many beautiful lakes mostly in Scotland.
10. The climate of the British Isles is not very cold in winter and not very hot in summer.
11. The population of the United Kingdom is over 57 million people.
12. English is the official language.
13. There are four main nationalities in the U. K.: the English, the Scots, the Welsh and the Irish.
14. The flag of the United Kingdom is known as Union Jack.
15. It is made up of three crosses.
16. The upright red cross is the cross of St. George, the patron saint of England.
17. The white diagonal cross is the cross of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland.
18. The red diagonal cross is the cross of St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland.
19. Each country has its symbol.
20. The symbol of England is a red rose.
21. The symbol of Wales is a daffodil.
22. The symbol of Scotland is a thistle.
23. The symbol of Northern Ireland is a shamrock and a red hand.
24. Great Britain is highly industrialized and it has a highly developed agriculture.
25. The most important industrial centres are London, Birmingham, Manchester, Glasgow, Belfast.
26. Administratively Great Britain is divided into 55 counties.
27. The United Kingdom is a parliamentary monarchy.
28. The Queen is formally at the head of the state.
29. But in fact the country is ruled by the Parliament consisting of two Houses: the House of Lords and the House of Commons.
30. The members of the House of Lords are not elected by the population.
31. The members of the House of Commons are elected for a period of five years.
32. The main political parties are the Conservative (the Tory) Party, the Liberal and the Labour Party.
33. The party which wins the majority of seats forms the government.
34. The Prime Minister is the Head of the government.
35. The Prime Minister chooses about 20 MPs to become the Cabinet of Ministers.

VI. THE UK FOOD, SPORTS, PASTTIME.

Read the texts and answer the questions before each part of the text.

1. What is the most popular food in Britain? When did it appear? When is roast beef eaten? How is it served?

Britain's most popular 'fast food' is fish and chips. Fish and chip shops first appeared at the end of the 19th century and since then have been a firm favourite up and down the country.

The best-known British dish eaten at home is roast beef, traditionally eaten on Sunday.

Roast beef is served with roast potatoes, vegetables and **gravypодливка** - a sauce made from meat juices and stock, thickened with flour. Yorkshire pudding is a favourite addition to roast beef.

2. Why do the British like drinking tea? When was tea brought to Europe? Who brought tea to Europe? When did tea become the main drink in London? On what occasions and how is tea drunk in England today?

It's certainly true that tea is the most popular drink in Britain - far more popular than coffee, which is favoured throughout Europe and America.

The Dutch brought the first tea to Europe in about 1610, **but it was not until** *нотолько* 1658 that the first advertisement for tea appeared in a London newspaper. By 1750, tea had become the main drink of all the classes in Britain.

Today, throughout the homes, tea-shops and hotels of Britain, the custom of tea-time continues, and it remains a feature of any cricket match or summer party. **High Tea** *чаепитие, раннийужинсчаем* is a more substantial *плотный* evening meal, popular in northern England and Scotland.

Most people in Britain prefer a rich, strong cup of tea with milk, and sugar is sometimes added to taste.

3. What is haggis? What is it made from? What holiday is it served?

Haggis is Scotland's best-known regional dish, a rich, spicy mixture made from lamb's offal (lungs, liver and heart) mixed with suet ['s(j)u:it] *сало*, onions, herbs and spices, all packed into a skin made of plastic, or, traditionally, a sheep's stomach. Traditionally served on Burns' Night, the haggis is often accompanied by mashed potatoes and mashed swede *брюква* or turnips.

4. Why does Britain have four teams in international sporting tournaments?

In some international sporting tournaments, including hockey, football and athletics (Commonwealth Games) Britain sends four separate teams, representing the countries of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

But under Olympic rules Britain is only allowed to send one football team to the Olympics. Similarly, Scotland, England and Wales each have their own hockey team historically, and the countries compete separately at international events.

The rugby union touring team, the British Lions, represents England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland.

5. What are the origins of the Wimbledon tennis championships? When was the first match held? How long does it last? What season is it held? What is the most popular food during championship?

That first Lawn Tennis Championship was held at Wimbledon in 1877. Today Wimbledon fortnight *двухнедельный* takes place in June each year, with most of the world's top-class tennis players competing for honours. During Wimbledon fortnight over 12 tons of salmon [*'sæmən*]*лосось*, 23 tons of strawberries and 285,000 cups of tea are supplied by caterers, together with 12,500 bottles of champagne!

6. What are the Highland Games? What century does Highland Games date back officially? What sporting game does the Games at Braemar include? When is it held? Who opens the games? How are they dressed? What instrument do they play?

The popularity of the Highland Games dates back to Queen Victoria's patronage of them, which began in the middle of the last century, although before that time many Highland clans had long held **annual gatherings***ежегодные встречи* which included traditional sports and games.

One of the most famous gatherings is held each year at Braemar in Aberdeenshire during early September, opening with a spectacular march of kilted clansmen accompanied by **pipers***волынщик* playing the **bagpipes** *волынка*. The Games at Braemar and elsewhere in Scotland usually include 'throwing and tossing the caber'*метание бревна* - tossing a long and **unwieldy***огромный* wooden pole, like a tree trunk.

7. How do the British spend their leisure time?

Britain's most common leisure activities are **home-based or social**. Watching television and videos, and listening to the radio are by far the most popular leisure pastimes, with an average of 20 hours a week devoted to these. Britain's regular weekly dramas or 'soap operas' such as 'EastEnders' and 'Coronation Street' have more viewers than any other programme.

The most common free-time activity **outside the home** amongst adults is a visit to the pub. Other popular leisure activities include visits to the theatre or cinema. Britain also has about 300 theatres, of which about 100 are in London. Britain's most famous theatre company, The Royal Shakespeare Company, performs in Stratford-upon-Avon, Shakespeare's birthplace, and in London.

Of all **sporting activities**, walking is by far the most popular for men and women of all ages. Whilst men tend to dominate golf and such sports as snooker and billiards, women generally prefer swimming, keep-fit classes and yoga.

8. What is the Edinburgh Festival? How often is it held? What season is it held? When was it first held? Whom does it give opportunity?

The Edinburgh Festival is an annual arts festival held in Edinburgh during August and September. The Festival, first held in 1947, has gained an international reputation, and is widely recognised for providing opportunities for avant-garde theatre groups and emerging new talents to showcase their.

VII. THE UK LANDMARKS. Read and answer the questions.

London's Big Ben

The Houses of Parliament's iconic clock tower is one of London's most famous landmarks.

The Houses of Parliament and Elizabeth Tower, commonly called Big Ben, are among London's most iconic landmarks. Technically, Big Ben is the name given to the massive bell inside the clock tower, which weighs more than 13 tons (13,760 kg). The clock tower looks spectacular at night when the four clock faces are illuminated.

Big Ben Facts

- Each dial is 7m in diameter
- The minute hand is 4.2m long and weigh about 100kg
- The numbers are approximately 60cm long
- There are 312 pcs of glass in each clock dial
- Big Ben has rarely stopped. Even after a bomb destroyed the Commons chamber during the Second World War, the clock tower survived and Big Ben continued to strike the hours.
- The chimes of Big Ben were first broadcast by the BBC on 31 December 1923, a tradition that continues to this day.
- The Latin words under the clock face read DOMINE SALVAM FAC REGINAM NOSTRAM VICTORIAM PRIMAM, which means *O Lord, keep safe our Queen Victoria the First.*
- In June 2012, the House of Commons announced that the clock tower was to be renamed the Elizabeth Tower in honour of Queen Elizabeth II's Diamond Jubilee.

London's Favourite Landmark: Why Ben?

The origin of the name Big Ben is not known, although two different theories exist.

- The first is that it was named after Sir Benjamin Hall, the first commissioner of works, a large man who was known affectionately in the house as "Big Ben".
- The second theory is that it was named after a heavy weight boxing champion at that time, Benjamin Caunt. Also known as "Big Ben", this nickname was commonly bestowed in society to anything that was the heaviest in its class.

Globe Theatre

The Globe was built in 1599 using timber *древесина* from an earlier theatre, built by James Burbage in 1576. On 29 June 1613 the Globe Theatre went up in flames during a performance of *Henry VIII*. A theatrical cannon, set off during the performance, misfired, and the wooden beams and thatch roof ignited.

Like all the other theatres in London, the Globe was closed down by the Puritans in 1642. It was pulled down *снесён* in 1644, or slightly later to make room for tenements. *жильё*

A modern reconstruction of the theatre, named "Shakespeare's Globe", opened in 1997, with a production of *Henry V*. It is an academic approximation of the original design, based on available evidence of the 1599 and 1614 buildings and is located approximately 750 feet (230 m) from the site of the original theatre.

Answer the following questions.

1. What is the name of the bell inside the Clock Tower?	1. What does 13 stand for?
2. How wide is each dial?	2. What does 7 mean?
3. How long is the minute hand? How much does it weigh?	3. What is 4.2?
4. What size are the numbers?	4. What does 100 stand for?
5. How much glass is there in each clock dial?	5. What does 60 mean?
6. When were the chimes of Big Ben first broadcast?	6. What is 312?
7. What was the new name of the Clock Tower?	7. What does 31 December 1923 mean?
8. What do the Latin words under the clock face mean?	8. What happened in 1599?
9. In which cases was the nickname "Big Ben" most commonly used?	9. What happened June 29 th , 1613?
10. When was the Globe Theatre built?	10. What happened in 1642?
11. How was the Globe Theatre destroyed in 1613?	11. What happened in 1644?
12. Is the new theatre identical to the original one?	12. What happened in 1997?

VIII. Landmarks of Budapest.

Read the text and complete with the words from the box.

The Royal Palace / between / symbols / top / destroyed / museums / the most amazing / opportunity

The Buda Castle (*Королевский дворец*) is one of the main 1. _____ of Budapest. It dominates the city from the 2. _____ of Várhegy [*vɒr'hedʒi*] hill (*Замковая гора Вархедь*), giving the 3. _____ to enjoy 4. _____ view.

Today the Castle, which is often called 5. _____, is home to a number of cultural institutes, including two 6. _____: the Hungarian National Gallery and the Budapest Historical Museum. When Budapest was occupied by the Ottomans between 1541 and 1686 the castle was 7. _____. Eventually the Habsburg gave a new castle to the city. The structure was built 8. _____ 1714 and 1723 in Baroque style.

VIII. Why is the London Underground called "the Tube"?

a. Find as many phrases as you can:

железнодорожная сеть, форма туннелей, самая старая система метро, из-за цены билета, прозвище, годовщина, праздновать, путешествие, делиться на, окраины города, покрывать, зависеть от, бесконтактный платеж, самый дешевый способ, до полуночи, поезда в эксплуатации.

Why is the London Underground called "the Tube"?

The London Underground rail network, also called "the Tube," is a great way to travel to, from and around central London.

It is often called the Tube because of the shape of the tunnels. The London Underground is one of the oldest metro systems in the world, opening in 1863. When the Central Line Railway opened in 1900, it was called the Two penny Tube, because of the price of a ticket. The nickname has stuck ever since! The 150th anniversary of the Underground was celebrated in 2013 with a series of events, including a steam locomotive and 19th century carriages making a journey through central London.

- The London Underground network is divided into 9 zones. Central London is covered by Zone 1. Zones 6 to 9 are on the outskirts of the city.
- The Tube network has 11 lines covering 402 km and serving 272 stations, handling up to five million passenger journeys a day.
- The Tube fare depends on how far you travel, the time of day, and what type of ticket or payment method you use.
- Oyster cards or contactless payments are the cheapest ways to pay for Tube journeys.
- Tube services usually run from 5am until midnight, with Night Tube services on some lines on Friday and Saturday evenings.

- At peak times, there are more than 543 trains in service, with the fastest line running 40 trains an hour.

b. What do these numbers mean (stand for)?

11	543	1863	150	402	1900	272	9	5
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c. Answer the questions:

1. Why is it called “the Tube”?
2. When was it opened?
3. Why is the Central Line Railway called the Twopenny Tube?
4. How many zones are there?
5. What does The Tube fare depend on?

4. Ask special questions. Use *How many, When, How often, What.*

5. Watch the video about London Underground and complete the gaps with the numbers in the box.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-NIQa2vVWdQ>

1 a.m.	20,000	300 m	4 million
6:14	Six and a half thousand	7 o'clock	7:15

This is the London Underground. 1. _____ people use the Underground every day and 2. _____ people work on it. It's 3. _____ in the evening – rush hour. A million tired Londoners go home. But when rush hour finishes, 4. _____ underground workers start their night's work.

By 5. _____ everything is quiet. At Waterloo, supervisor Dave closes the Underground station. He's here alone here all night until 6. _____ in the morning. At Blackhorse Road Station a team of tunnel cleaners go to work.

They clean 7. _____ of tunnel every night. At Regent's Park station, engineers change a broken rail. It's 8. _____ in the morning.

The London Underground starts again. No one thinks about the people who work at night on the Underground... but their work is important.

IX. DOUBLE-DECKERS

a. Complete the text. One letter is odd

DOUBLE-DECKERS

Big red double-decker buses are recognised all over the world. 8. _____ but you can see these buses anywhere in the world. Visitors climb into London buses to go and see Niagara Falls. London buses can be seen 9. _____ to advertise big department stores, or British events. They don't need to have the words "London Transport" on the side of them: 10. _____!

Today, every day, thousands of tourists and Londoners use the big red buses to move - often slowly - around town. A one-day London bus pass can be used on all regular bus routes. It is very convenient and it offers a wonderful opportunity 11._____. The idea of the 'double decker' is actually much older than 12._____. It comes from the age of horse-drawn transport. In those times, some passengers sat inside, and 13_____. The first horse-drawn buses in London had steps at the back, so that people could climb up onto the roof. 14._____the people travelling on top. If it rained, they got wet, and there was also some risk of falling down. Nowadays double-deckers trips are 15._____.

- A. there was no protection for
- B. to see the capital city
- C. driving round Europe
- D. the motor bus
- E. first arranged in 1981
- F. the others travelled on the roof
- G. much more comfortable and enjoyable
- H. they can be instantly recognised by millions of people
- I. people know them as symbols of London

X. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

[15 facts about the USA | Englisch-Video für den Unterricht - YouTube](#)

a. Watch the video and complete the gaps with numbers.

b. Read and make up 15 questions about the USA. One to each point.

The United States of America also **known** as the USA, s one the biggest countries in the world. But how much do you actually know about it? We've collected 15 facts about the geography, history, and culture of the USA. So, let's get started.

Number 1:

At almost **10 million square kilometers**, the USA is the **third** largest country in the world, following Russia and Canada. That is about **28 times the size** of Germany.

Number 2:

The USA is split up into **50 states**. The largest state is Alaska, and the smallest is Rhode Island.

Number 3:

334 million people live in the USA, which makes it the country with the **third** largest population in the entire world, following China and India.

Number 4:

The states with the largest **populations** are California, Texas, Florida and New York.

Number 5:

With a population of **8.4 million**, New York City is the largest city in the USA. More people live in New York City than in **40** out of the **50** states. Other large cities are Los Angeles in California, Chicago in Illinois and Houston in Texas.

Number 6:

Every state has its own capital, but the capital of the USA is Washington, D.C. There is also a state called Washington, but Washington, D.C. is not in the state of Washington.

Number 7:

Washington, D.C. is also where the president of the USA lives. The first US president was George Washington, elected in **1789**.

Number 8:

There are **63** national parks in the USA, visited by **hundreds of millions** of people each year. **Nine** of them are in California, which makes it the state with the most national parks.

Number 9:

The USA was officially founded on **4th July 1776**. On this day, the Declaration of Independence was signed. When the Declaration of Independence was signed, the USA only consisted of **13** colonies, instead of today's **50** states.

Number 10:

The 4th of July 1776, known as "Independence Day" or "Fourth of July", is celebrated every year in the USA to remember when the **Thirteen Colonies** became independent from Great Britain.

Number 11:

The US flag often called *Stars & Stripes* has **50** stars and **13** stripes. The stars represent the **50** states and the stripes represent the **Thirteen Colonies**.

Number 12:

Long before the USA was founded, indigenous tribes had been living there for at least **15,000** years before European settlers stole their land. Today, **5.5** million Native Americans live in the USA, which is about **1.7%** of the population.

Number 13:

One famous American symbol is the American *bald eagle*. It has been the country's national bird since **1782** and can be seen on the one-dollar bill, the seal of the president of the USA and many other places.

Number 14:

Another famous symbol of the USA is *the Statue of Liberty*. It was a present from the French and now stands on Liberty Island, which is part of New York City. The statue is holding a tablet in her left hand that has the date of the Declaration of Independence on it.

Number 15:

The USA doesn't actually have an official language. However, English is the most widely used language in the U.S., and some states designate it as their official language. People in the U.S. communicate in more than **350** languages. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, some of the most widely spoken languages other than English are Spanish, Chinese, Vietnamese, and Arabic.

XI. USA FUN FACTS. AMERICAN CULTURE

[USA Fun Facts | American Culture - YouTube](#)

a. Watch the video and complete the text with the missing words and numbers.

Famous for its politics, movies, music, **wealth**, its power, its landscapes....the list goes on and on.

Love it or hate it, it's hard to argue that the U.S. is the most **famous** country in the world.

Also known as 'the Land of the **Free**', 'the US', and 'the Land of Opportunity', America famously shares land **borders** with Canada to the north and Mexico to the south.

It is the most populated country with more than 333 million **inhabitants**.

The US has a racially and ethnically diverse **population**.

The capital is Washington D.C. which is also home to the most famous political **residence** in the world – the Whitehouse.

Around **45** million tourists visit this amazing landmark every year.

America is separated into **50** states.

The country has long operated under a **two-party** system; that is to say, the Democratic Party and the Republican Party are the two dominant leaders. Americans are very proud and are known for their **competitive** attitude in all aspects of life.

American football is the most popular **spectator** sport, and the US has impressively **hosted** 8 Olympic Games, more than any other country in history.

The number of international **tourists** visiting the US **annually** is around 80 million and the most popular destinations are The Grand **Canyon**, Niagara **Falls** (despite it being the most famous in Canada), The Statue of **Liberty**, The White House, Disney **Theme** Parks, and Las Vegas.

Just remember though, whatever happens in Vegas stays in Vegas!

The name '**Uncle Sam**' originates from a meat packer, Samuel Wilson, who supplied **barrels** of beef to the army during the war of 1812, stamping the barrels with the initials 'U.S.' (for United States), but the soldiers **recycled** those initials to mean 'Uncle Sam's'.

According to Environmental studies, Americans throw out about **4.4 pounds** of trash every day. That is equal to around **1.4 billion pounds** total per day, wowzers!

The Star-Spangled **Banner** is the national anthem of the USA and was written in **1814**.

Approximately **90%** of fellow Americans say they know all the words to the anthem!

b. Order the words to make up questions.

1. the US/ what /other /names /are /of?
2. the US / what / border / with/ does?
3. the US / what / population /is?
4. the US / what / the capital /is / of?
5. the US / how many /visit / tourists / annually?
6. the US / how many / is / states / split up?
7. the US / what party-system / have / does?
8. spectator sport / is / what /in the country/ the most?
9. destinations / what popular /are / the most / tourist?
- 10.Uncle Sam / where / the name / does / from / originate?
- 11.the Americans / how much/ do/ trash/ throw away?
- 12.anthem / what the national /is?
- 13.Americans / how many / the anthem /know?

c. Ask 10 questions to the following facts.

Here are some facts about the USA:

1. The USA is a country made up of 50 states
2. The USA and Canada have the longest international border in the world – it's 5,525 miles long
3. After China and India, the USA is the most populated country in the world, with 329.5 million people
4. The largest city in the USA is New York City
5. Alaska is the largest US State. It's roughly the size of Germany, France, Austria, Italy and Switzerland combined!
6. The USA borders on Canada in the north and on Mexico in the south. It has a sea-boarder with Russia.
7. The flag of the USA is called "Stars and Stripes."
8. As there are fifty states in the USA, there are fifty stars on the American flag
9. The eagle became the official national symbol of the country in 1782. It holds an olive branch (a symbol of peace) and arrows (symbols of strength) in its paws.
10. The main lakes are the Great Lakes in the north.

d. Read the article and match the name to each abstract. One is odd. Write out and translate the underlined words and give definitions. Прочитай статью и подбери заголовки. Один лишний. Подчеркнутые слова перевести письменно/ объясните.

- A. Spend a day at Disney World
- B. Visit the Everglades
- C. Take a trip to Cape Canaveral
- D. Go to the beach
- E. Streets of Miami Beach
- F. Admire the architecture of Miami Beach

1 _____

Wander the street of Miami Beach and admire the art deco hotels and houses from the 1930s. The movie stars from the 1930s stayed here when they came to Miami. Many of the buildings have been repainted in their original colours.

2 _____

Miami has endless sandy beaches along the coast. You can find crowds if you want them or you can have a beach to yourself. And the water is always warm.

3 _____

Ninety minutes from Miami are the Everglades, a huge area of natural swamp which is home to alligators, snakes and rare birds. Take a boat through the area and get a close-up view of the wildlife.

4 _____

Disney World is just a day's drive away from Miami – a great day trip. You can find all the character from Disney films and have hours of fun with or without your kids.

5 _____

North of Miami is Cape Canaveral, where the USA sends its rockets into space. You can take a tour round the Kennedy Space Center and see where they built the Apollo space rockets.

XII. JAPAN

a. Read the text *JAPAN*

A country of eastern Asia in the north Pacific Ocean. Japan is made up of a chain of more than 1,000 islands, but the main ones are Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu. The capital, Tokyo (population: 16 million), is in Honshu. Japan is separated from its nearest neighbour, Korea, by the Sea of Japan.

About 85% of Japan is mountainous, and the country is crossed from the north to the south west by a mountain range. The highest peak in this range is Fujiyama [,fu:dʒi'jɑ:mə] (3,778 m). Japan has a large number of volcanoes, 67 of which are considered active. There are many rivers and lakes. The longest river is the Ishikari (645 km) in Hokkaido. Earthquakes, usually harmless, are common.

Japan is a long country north to south, so the weather and climate vary widely. In the northern island of Hokkaido [hə'kaɪdəu] several metres of snow fall in the winter, and the summer is pleasantly warm, while in the southern island of Okinawa [,ɔki'nɑ:wə] it is as hot and as humid as the tropics most of the year. In Honshu ['hɒŋfu:] the winters are cold with snow in the mountains, but it is not as cold nor as snowy as in Hokkaido. The Honshu summers are hot and humid, but the mountains are generally fresher than the cities. The rainy season is in June and July. In the east, autumn typhoons are frequent. Most people consider the most beautiful seasons to be spring with its cherry blossoms, and autumn with its fiery autumn leaves.

The traditional products of Japan used to be rice, silk and fish. But since the 1960s Japan has been one of the leading industrial nations: steel, ships, cars, cameras, electronic equipment, plastics, chemicals, etc. are produced.

LANGUAGE ACTIVITY

b. Answer the questions:

1. Where is Japan situated?
2. How many islands is it made of?
3. What are the largest islands?
4. What is the capital city?
5. What is the scenery?

6. What is the highest mount?
7. How many active volcanoes are there?
8. Japan is a long country west to east. (T/F)
9. Why does the climate vary?
10. Where are typhoons frequent?
11. Why spring is the most beautiful season?
12. What are the traditional products?

c. Переведите на английский язык.

Горная страна, горная цепь, ближайший сосед, самая большая гора, большое количество активных вулканов, самая длинная река, землетрясение, длинная страна, различаться, климат различается, климат различается сильно, несколько метров снега, зимой, осенью, в то время как, климат жаркий и влажный, жаркий и влажный климат, сезон дождей, часто бывают тайфуны, промышленный, промышленная страна, ведущая промышленная страна, оборудование, производятся сталь и химикаты.

d. Переведите на АЯ, используя нижеприведенные предлоги.

from.....to – сдо; to – на; toof – к....от; from - от

На запад, с юга на север, на северо-восток, к югу от экватора, к югу от Северного полюса, с северо-запада на юго-восток, в 30 км от столицы, с востока, с востока на запад, направо, слева направо, справа налево, западная Европа, восточная Азия

e. Переведите на английский язык, используя страдательный залог.

1. Япония состоит из 1000 островов.
2. Британские острова состоят из 2 больших островов и 6,000 маленьких островов.
3. РФ располагается в Восточной Европе и Азии.
4. Россия отделена от Турции Черным морем.
5. РФ омывается Северо-Ледовитым океаном.
6. Европу и Америку разделяет Атлантический океан.
7. Арктика омывается Южным океаном.
8. Москва находится в центральной части Восточно-Европейской равнины.
9. The Great Barrier Reef расположен в Коралловом море на северо-восточном побережье Queensland.

f. Paraphrase the sentences.

1. 16 million people live in Tokyo.
2. The highest peak in this range is Fujiyama (3,778 m).
3. Japan has a large number of volcanoes, 67 of which are considered active.
4. There are 67 active volcanoes in Japan.

5. The longest river is the Ishikari (645 km) in Hokkaido.

g. Make up questions according to the information and answer them:

1. Погода: -8°C, Облачно
2. Местное время: 14 февраля, 15:54
3. Дата основания: 1147 год
4. Население: 13 104 177 чел. (2023 г.)
5. Телефонный код: +7 499, +7 495
6. Площадь: 2 561 км²

h. Find odd word.

1. made up of, include, consist of, comprise
2. population, inhabitants, residents, popular
3. nearest, next, close, adjacent
4. nation, state, country, town
5. a large number of, few, a lot of, numerous

i. Find words with the opposite or the same meaning.

long –	usually
east –	country
made up of –	make
separate –	typhoons
nation –	the dry season
vary –	west
generally –	differ
produce –	consist of
the tropics –	short
The rainy season –	divide

j. Convert into Passive.

1. They sell oysters in the shop next door.
2. Shakespeare wrote King Lear.
3. They'll ask you a lot of questions.
4. They didn't pay me much for that job.
5. They told us a secret.
6. The bill includes service.
7. People don't use this road very often.
8. They cancelled all the flights because of fog.
9. Somebody accused me of stealing the money.
10. We use this room only on special occasions.
11. In some districts farmers use pigs to find truffles.
12. John gave Elizabeth that beautiful ring.
13. We will put all these things into boxes.

k. Fill in the columns.

Items	Japan	The RF
Position		
Bordered by		
Capital city		
Type of scenery		
Important geographical features		
Climate		
Main products		

XIII. BRITISH HOLIDAYS



British holidays.pdf

a. Study the presentation and do the tasks.

LANGUAGE ACTIVITY

b. Guess what holiday it is. Fill in the table.

New Year`s Day	St. Valentine`s Day	Easter	Halloween	Guy Fawkes`s Day	Christmas	Boxing Day

1) For more British families, this holiday is the most important festival of the year. It combines the celebration the birth of Christ and the traditional festivities of winter. On the Sunday before churches hold carol services. Carol singers can be heard on the street as they collect money for charity. People decorate their houses with a holly wreath and put a fir tree. Children find presents in their stockings.

2) There is a lot of dancing, eating and fireworks. Before the holiday people write the «resolutions» (the list of the things should be made next year). On this day people usually visit their friends. In Scotland they bring a piece of coal for good luck.

3) This holiday means «holy evening». At parties people dress up in strange costumes and pretend they are witches. People make up lamps of pumpkins and other vegetables. Some

children dress in white sheets, knock on doors and ask if you would like a «trick or treat». If you give them some money or some sweets, a «treat», they go away. If not, they play a «trick» on you, such as making a lot of noise or splashing water in your face!

4) People send cards to people they love. They should not write their names on the cards. Those who get them must guess who sent them.

5) The name of this holiday comes from “Eostre”, the Anglo-Saxon goddess of spring. Christians celebrate the resurrection of Jesus Christ, many people celebrate the beginning of spring. This holiday is celebrated on the first Sunday after the first full moon in spring. That’s why it’s on a different date each year.

People dye eggs in various colours. Bunnies, chicks, lambs and flowers are associated with it because they are born in the spring.

Egg rolling game is very popular in Wales.

6) The English celebrate this holiday by burning a dummy, made of straw and old clothes, on a bonfire, at the same time letting off fireworks. This dummy is called a «guy» and children can often be seen on the pavements saying «Penny for the guy». If they collect enough money they can buy some fireworks.

7) It is the next day after Christmas. It’s time to receive presents for friends and relatives, a shopping holiday, the day for different sport events and hunting.

8) We are glad and very gay.
We all dance and sing and say:
«Merry, merry, _____ Day!»

10) Five little pumpkins sitting on a gate.
The first one said: «It’s getting late!»

11) I give her flowers
White, yellow and red
Who loves _____ best

c. These are the main British holidays. Match the words with their equivalents in Russian. (Учащимся необходимо соотнести названия Британских праздников с их переводом)

1) New Year`s Day	a) День святого покровителя Северной Ирландии св. Патрика
2) Good Friday	b) Пасхальное воскресенье
3) Easter Sunday	c) Канун дня всех святых

4) May Day	d) День первого мая
5) Spring Bank Holiday	e) Великая пятница
6) Summer Bank Holiday	f) День святого Валентина
7) Christmas Day	g) День рождественских подарков
8) Boxing Day	h) Ночь Гая Фокса
9) Halloween	i) Весенний день отдыха
10) Guy Fawkes` Night	j) Летний день отдыха
11) St. Valentine`s Day	k) Рождество
12) St. Patrick`s Day (in Northern Ireland)	l) Новый год

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

d. Put the holidays in chronological order.

	New Year`s Day
	Good Friday
	Easter Sunday
	May Day
	Spring Bank Holiday
	Christmas Day
	Summer Bank Holiday
	Boxing Day
	Halloween
	Guy Fawkes` Night
	St. Valentine`s Day
	St. Patrick`s Day (in Northern Ireland)

e. Fill in the table with the symbols of some British holidays. (Учащиеся заполняют таблицу, вписывая ключевые слова, которые ассоциируются с тем или иным праздником)

- a burning of a dummy called a "guy"
- Jack-o-Lantern (the face made from pumpkins)
- Egg rolling game
- holly wreath

- sweet hearts
- a fir tree
- First Footing (in Scotland)
- Santa Claus (Father ...)
- to dye and hide eggs
- resolutions
- roast turkey
- funny costumes of witches, ghosts and skeletons
- Queen`s speech
- Bunny (a rabbit)
- fireworks
- carols (church hymns)
- the tradition of receiving gifts (presents)
- fluffy chick
- cards without a sign
- pudding
- shopping holiday (the day of big sale)
- hot cross buns
- church service
- «trick» or «treat»
- «A penny for the guy»
- Stockings
- out-door decorations
- day for sporting events and hunting

St. Valentine`s Day	
Easter Day	
Halloween	
Guy Fawkes` Night	
Christmas Day	
Boxing Day	

TESTS

TEST 1. MOSCOW

- Hop-on/hop-off bus tours are also called
 - loop tours
 - round tours
 - circle tours
 - square tours
- Hop-on/hop-off tours are also used by visitors who have
 - much time
 - many time
 - few time
 - little time
- The name of Moscow first appeared in Russian in 1147.
 - archives
 - diaries
 - journals
 - chronicles
- In the 15 century Russia was called
 - the Russian Federation
 - the Russian national state
 - the Soviet Union
 - Russia
- The first Russian tsar was
 - Ivan the Terrible
 - Ivan Kalita
 - Ivan the Fair
 - Vasily the Blind
- Moscow was largely built of wood the 19th century
 - before
 - about
 - until
 - earlier
- Red Square the Kremlin.
 - joins
 - joints
 - adjoins
 - links
- Moscow is governed by a
 - major
 - minor
 - chief
 - mayor
- Moscow Region has 4 international civilian airports. Which is not true.
 - SVO
 - BKA
 - DME
 - ZIA
 - VKO
- Moscow was virtually burnt to ashes during
 - French invasion
 - German invasion
 - Mongol and Tatar raids
 - Don Cossacks raid
- Moscow earned the status of capital of the Russian region in the
 - 12th century
 - 13th century
 - 14th century
 - 15th century
- A ruined the city in 1654.
 - Hague
 - plague
 - Prague
 - vague
- In 1712 Moscow lost its status to St. Petersburg.
 - administrative
 - historical
 - economic
 - capital
- Moscow is located at the
 - The Pulkovo meridian
 - The Paris meridian
 - Greenwich meridian
 - the London meridian
- The largest group in Moscow is the Russians.
 - cultural
 - national
 - racial
 - ethnic
- The major in Moscow region is Orthodox Christianity.
 - faith
 - religion
 - belief
 - creed
- A mayor of Moscow is for a four- year term.

- a. chosen b. selected c. elected d. voted
18. The time between London & Moscow is 4 hours.
- a. gap b. interval c. lag d. leg
19. The climate in Moscow is continental.
- a. temperature b. temperate c. temperance d. temper
20. It is said that Moscow is the third
- a. Roman b. rum c. ROM d. Rome
21. The official symbol of England, Malta, Moscow and Romania is
- a. St. Andrew b. St. Patrick
- c. St. George d. St. David

TEST 2. London Underground.

1. Taxis in London are popular and they're called...
- a. cabbie b. yellow taxi c. cabs d. taxi cab.
2. The English omnibuses are often called double-deckers, because...
- a. there are 2 conductors b. they have 2 compulsory routes
- c. their fare is twice more expensive d. have the upper and lower floors.
3. The London Underground is often called the Tube because...
- a. it is too straight as a tube b. of the shape of the tunnels
- c. it is the oldest metro system d. of the shape of the stations.
4. The Central Line Railway was called the Twopenny Tube, because it was...
- a. the price of a ticket b. free
- c. cheap d. opened only at night.
5. The London Underground network is divided into...
- a. 27 lines b. 9 zones c. 11 zones d. 270 stations
6. Oyster cards is ...
- a. VIP cards b. contactless payments
- c. the cheapest ways d. a tube map.

TEST 3. Read and complete the text.

3 / security / 160 kilometers / Strait of Dover / 1994 / cargo / 50 kilometers / inside the tunnel / rail traffic / abandoned

The Channel Tunnel is also called the Eurotunnel and also known as the "Chunnel". It links England and France by rail. It is under the English Channel. It connects terminals at Folkestone, England (near Dover), and Sangatte, France (near Calais). The Channel Tunnel's total length is 31 miles (1 _____), 24 miles (38 kilometers) of which lie under the sea.

The Channel Tunnel consists of 2 _____ tunnels: two for 3 _____ and a central tunnel for services and 4 _____. It is used for both 5 _____ and passenger traffic. Passengers

can travel either by ordinary (обычный) rail coach or within their own motor vehicles, which are loaded onto special rail cars. Trains can travel through the tunnel at speeds as high as 100 miles (6 _____) per hour; the trip takes only 3 hours, about 20 - 35 minutes 7 _____.

The idea of constructing a tunnel under the English Channel was first considered (рассматривали) in 1802, and in the late 19th century such a tunnel was actually begun but then 8 _____ (заброшен).

In 1957 the idea was revived (возродилась), and in 1973 and 1978 the United Kingdom and France decided to carry out (выполнить) the project jointly (совместно). Digging began on both sides of the 9 _____ only in 1987–88 and was completed in 1991. The tunnel was officially opened on May 6, 10 _____. It is operated by an Anglo-French company called Eurotunnel.

In 2007 the Channel Tunnel Rail Link (CTRL), also called High Speed 1, was opened to connect the Channel Tunnel with London. The high-speed railway runs 108 km (67 miles) and crosses under the Thames. Its trains can reach speeds of up to 300 km (186 miles) per hour.

Answer the questions:

1. Why is the Channel Tunnel called the Eurotunnel?
2. What is its function?
3. How long is the Channel Tunnel?
4. How many tunnels are there?
5. What are these tunnels for?
6. How can you travel there in your car?
7. When was the English Channel first considered?
8. What countries were involved in constructing of the English Channel?
9. When was it opened?
10. Why was High Speed 1 opened?

Test 4. Grammar.

1. Fill in with PRESENT SIMPLE or PRESENT CONTINUOUS:

1) Sarah Star is a singer. She sings (sing) and (dance) on TV. She (drive) a red Mercedes. At the moment she is with Nick Pear. They (eat) in a restaurant. Sarah (drink) a cocktail and Nick (talk) to the waiter.

2) Ann is a doctor. She (work) in a hospital but today she (stay) at home. Now she (cook) dinner. Her friends (visit) her today. It (be) her birthday.

2. Write what Jean DID or DIDN'T do yesterday:

- go shopping (-) *Jean didn't go shopping yesterday.*
- clean the house (+)
- feed the cat (+)
- telephone Mary (-)
- go shopping (-)

3. Write what Jean WILL or WON'T do tomorrow:

- go shopping (-) *Jean won't go shopping tomorrow.*
- watch a film on TV (-)
- visit her grandparents (+)

take them a cake (+)

4. Use the correct tense (Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple, Present Continuous).

1. Several of us (to work) overtime next week because of the coming conference. 2. We (to work) eight hours each day in our office. 3. Yesterday I (to drop) my watch. 4. It (to snow) heavily last night. 5. This group (to go) to the cinema next month. 6. On April the first Tom seldom(to tell) us a good joke. 7. I like this car. It (to drive) at top speed. 8. This car (to drive) at high speed. It might get into an accident. 9. Photographers (to use) high-speed films to take pictures. 10. What film you (to use) for your camera today? 11. It (to rain) last week. 12. Last Sunday our team (to play) well. 13. They are the best of friends. They always (to play) together and never (to fight). 14. Some years ago I (to try) to learn this language. 15. Look! The driver has seen us! He (to stop) the car. 16. She's grown out of her coat. She (to grow) very fast now. 17. I (to speak) with my teacher tomorrow after classes. 18. I used to take this route when I (to study) at the University. 19. I am afraid you (to make) a mistake. We all (to make) such mistakes when we are young.

TEST 5. Word-formation.

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Перевод

1	Thousands of tourists visit Edinburgh every year. The capital of Scotland is -----for	FAME «слава» в тексте преобразуется (→)в «известный»
2	its history and -----.	АРХИТЕКТ → архитектура
3	It's one of the ----- centres of the country.	CULTURE → культурный
4	The main ----- of the city is Edinburgh Castle.	ATTRACT → достопримечательность
5	It was built in the -----century but it still looks magnificent	TWELVE → двенадцатый
6	and very -----.	IMPRESS → впечатляющий
7	There are many ----- monuments in Edinburgh.	HISTORY → исторический
8	One of them is an unusual monument to Walter Scott, a well-known -----.	WRITE → писатель
9	The city streets are usually full of noisy tourists with cameras but if you want a quiet holiday, you can have it too — the beautiful and -----countryside is just round the corner.	PEACE → мирный

TEST 6.

a. Look at the list of TOP 10 Tourist Destinations 2020. Learn to read these geographical names.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Paris, France | 6. Venice, Italy |
| 2. New York, US | 7. San Francisco, US |
| 3. London, UK | 8. Florence, Italy |
| 4. Rome, Italy | 9. Prague, Czech Republic |
| 5. Barcelona, Spain | 10. Sydney, Australia |

b. Complete the sentences below with was/wasn't, were/ weren't.

1. In 2020, Paris _____ the number one tourist destination in the world.
2. One destination in the top ten _____ in the UK.
3. Prague _____ number ten in the list.
4. Madrid and Milan _____ in the top ten.
5. One of the top ten destinations _____ in North America or Europe.
6. Three of the top ten tourist destinations _____ in Italy.
7. Berlin _____ in the top ten.
8. Two of the top ten destinations _____ American.

c. What WAS the most popular city? What was the least popular city?

1. In 2020, Paris _____ the number one tourist destination in the world. It was visited (more often, the most often, oftener, **most often**)
2. One destination in the top ten _____ in the UK. It was visited (**less often**, more often, most often, least often) than New-York.
3. Madrid and Milan _____ (**not**) _____ in the top ten. They were visited (less, more, **least of all**, most of all)
4. Three of the top ten tourist destinations _____ in Italy. Italy was visited (**most**, the most, less, least)
5. Two of the top ten destinations _____ American. The USA was (less, **more**, least, most) popular than Italy.

FINAL TEST 1

CULTURE-STUDY TEST

PART I Choose the correct variant:

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland consists of _____ parts.
a. four parts b. two parts c. five parts d. three parts
2. How many stripes are there on the US flags?
a. 20 b. 17 c. 31 d. 13
3. French is an official language in _____ .

- a. New Zealand b. Canada c. India d. Sweden
4. The new York underground is called _____ .
- a. the subway b. the metro c. the tube d. the downland
5. Canada has a land border with _____ .
- a. the US and Russia b. the US and Mexico
- c. the US, Russia and Mexico d. the US only
6. British Parliament consists of _____ .
- a. HouseofLords b. HouseofRepresentatives
- c. HouseofCommons d. theSenate
7. The USA consists of _____ states.
- a. 13 b. 50 c. 51 d. 40
8. Canadian native people are _____ .
- a. French b. British c. Americans d. Indians
9. A well-known name for the USA is _____ .
- a. crazytribes b. meltingpot
- c. oldempire d. wildworld
10. London is situated on _____ .
- a. theThames b. theMississippi
- c. theSevern d. theHudsonRiver
11. The two largest ethnic groups of Canada are _____ .
- a. British&Americans b. people of British & French ancestry
- c. Indians&British d. French&German
12. Londoners call their metro _____ .
- a. subway b. theTube c. DownLand d. Underground
13. The traditional English drink is _____ .
- a. tea b. cocoa c. mineralwater d. coffee
14. The first woman Prime Minister in Britain was _____ .
- a. Ch. Bronte b. MargaretThatcher
- c. MargaretDrabbe d. Elizabeth II
15. The Queen who ruled for the longest period in British history was ____.
- a. Elizabeth I b. Anna
- c. Elizabeth II d. Victoria
16. The financial center in London is _____ .
- a. theEastEnd b. Westminster
- c. theCity d. theWestEnd
17. Stratford-on Avon is the birthplace of the great English poet and writer _____ .
- a. Ch.Dickens b. R.Burns
- c. W.Shakespeare d. B.Show
18. Madame Tussaud's is a(n) _____ in London.
- a. museum b. circus

19. _____ was the British Prime Minister during the Second World War.
 - a. MargaretThatcher
 - b. JohnMajor
 - c. WinstonChurchill
 - d. Benjamin Disraeli
20. The British Queen is represented in Canada by the _____.
 - a. PrimeMinister
 - b. PrinceofWales
 - c. Parliament
 - d. GovernorGeneral
21. The official residence of the British Prime Minister is at _____.
 - a. #10 DowningStreet
 - b. TowerofLondon
 - c. BuckinghamPalace
 - d. RegentPalace
22. _____ is a district in London famous for theatres, restaurants and cinemas.
 - a. TheWestEnd
 - b. Broadway
 - c. WestPoint
 - d. DowningStreet
23. The national flag of Canada is popularly known as _____.
 - a. UnionJack
 - b. StarsandStripes
 - c. UncleSam
 - d. MapleLeaf

FINAL TEST 2.

Choose the correct variant:

1. How many states are there in the United States of America?
 - a. 20
 - b. 30
 - c. 40
 - d. 50
2. Which of these countries does NOT have a border (political or maritime) with the USA?
 - a. Mexico
 - b. Brazil
 - c. Canada
 - d. Russia
3. Which of these is not part of the Great Lakes in the USA?
 - a. Lake Windermere
 - b. Lake Erie
 - c. Lake Michigan
 - d. Lake Superior
4. What is the capital of the USA?
 - a. Washington DC
 - b. New York City
 - c. Los Angeles
 - d. London
5. Which of these is NOT a river in the USA?
 - a. Missouri
 - b. Mississippi
 - c. Colorado
 - d. Avon
6. In which state is the Grand Canyon?
 - a. Arizona
 - b. Florida
 - c. Illinois
 - d. California
7. Which of the following contributed to the shape of the Grand Canyon?
 - a. Mississippi River
 - b. Colorado River
 - c. Missouri River
 - d. Hudson River
8. What is the name of the river on which New York is located?
 - a. Missouri
 - b. Colorado
 - c. Hudson
 - d. Mississippi
9. What was the island called where immigrants to New York were processed in the 19th century?

- a. New Jersey
- b. Ellis Island
- 10. Which of the following is a famous building in New York City?
 - a. White House
 - b. Capitol Building
 - c. Manhattan
 - d. Brooklyn
 - c. Empire State Building
 - d. Golden Gate Bridge

FINAL TEST 3

Compare the political system of the UK and the Russian Federation. Complete the table.

	The UK	The Russian Federation
Form of government		
The head of state		
Legislature		
Official language		
Ethnic groups		
Capital		
Symbol		
Total area		

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