

**ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ЗАНЯТИЯ
ПО ЛИНГВОСТРАНОВЕДЕНИЮ И СТРАНОВЕДЕНИЮ
ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНИИ**

Лабораторное занятие № 1

Тема: *Geographical position and nature of Great Britain/Географическое положение и природные условия Великобритании.*

References:

1. Михайлов Н.Н., English Cultural Studies. Лингвострановедение Англии, АСАДЕМА, М., 2003 – 206 стр.
2. Голицынский Ю.Б. Великобритания, КАРО, СПб., 2006
3. Нестерова Н.М., Страноведение: Великобритания, Феникс, РнД., 2005
4. Васильев К.Б., Pilot One, Тригон, СПб., 1998
5. Интернет ресурсы.

I. Определение разницы в понятиях the British Isles and Great Britain.

II. Работа с картой Великобритании. Answer the questions and show the objects on the map:

1. Where is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland situated?
2. Which waters separate the British Isles from the continent of Europe?
3. What islands do the British Isles consist of?
4. What parts is the territory of the UK historically divided into?
5. What is the total area of the UK?
6. What mountains separate Scotland from England?
7. Which mountains are the backbone of England?
8. Where are the Cumbrian mountains situated?
9. Which is the highest peak of the Cumbrians?
10. Which the highest mountain of the British Isles?
11. Which are the main cities of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland?

III. Study the table. Complete the table. Speak on each country.

Flag	Country	Patron saint	Flower	National holiday	Animal	Interesting facts
	England	St. George	Red and White Rose			
	Scotland	St. Andrew	Thistle			
	Wales	St. David	Leek/Daffodil			
	Northern Ireland	St. Patrick	Shamrock/Flax			

IV. Просмотр видео Lecture 1 - UK – Geography. Режим доступа:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TGL4hZJcHo0>

V. Дать краткое описание а) Англии б) Шотландии в) Уэльса г) Северной Ирландии / **Give a brief description of** а) England б) Scotland
 c) Wales д) Northern Ireland.

VI. Выполнение заданий 1, 2, 3 , стр. 169 – 170 (Михайлов Н.Н., Лингвострановедение Англии, М, АКАДЕМА, 2003.)

VII. ТЕСТ № 1

I. Answer the following questions:

1. Where is the highest part of England?
 a) in the North b) in the east c) in the West d) in the South
2. Where is the port of London situated?
 a) on the Soveren b) on the Thames c) on the Tyne d) on the Mersey
3. The symbol of Scotland is:
 a) a thistle b) a rose c) a shamrock d) a daffodil
4. The Cumbrians occupy most of
 a) Scotland b) England c) Wales d) Northern Ireland
5. What language is spoken in Wales?
 a) English b) Welsh c) Celtic d) Scottish Gaelic
6. What country borders on Northern Ireland?
 a) a thistle b) a rose c) a shamrock d) a daffodil
7. Northern Ireland is mostly _____ district.
 a) a n agrarian b) an economical c) a developing d) a highly developed
8. Wales is _____ .
 a) a peninsula b) an island c) a continent d) a archipelago
9. The animal life of Great Britain is much _____ than it was a few centuries ago.
 a) richer b) poorer c) the same d) more comfortable
10. The British Isles are _____ .
 a) England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. b) England, Scotland and Wales.
 c) England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland. d) Northern Ireland and Ireland.
11. The longest river of the UK is _____
 a) the Mersey b) the Thames c) the Soveren d) the Tyne
12. The Hebrides is a group of islands off _____
 a) western coast of England. b) the north – western coast of Scotland
 c) northern coast of Scotland d) southern coast of England.
13. In what country of Great Britain are Glasgow and Edinburgh situated?
 a) in England b) in Wales c) in Scotland d) in Northern Ireland.
14. The Pennines are the backbone of _____
 a) Scotland b) England c) Wales d) Northern Ireland
15. The Grampian Mountains are located in _____
 a) in Scotland b) in Wales c) in England d) in Northern Ireland
16. The British Isles receive rain _____
 a) in winter b) at any time of the year c) in summer d) in autumn
17. The Tyne and the Trent flowing from the eastern slopes of the Pennines empty into _____ .
 a) the Atlantic ocean b) the North Sea c) the English Channel d) the Irish Sea
18. Wales _____ densely populated.
 a) is b) has never been c) has always been
19. The symbol of Northern Ireland is _____
 a) a rose b) a daffodil c) a thistle d) a shamrock
20. The territory of the UK of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is historically divided into _____ parts.
 a) three b) five c) four d) two

Лабораторное занятие № 2

Тема: *Роль монархии в жизни современного британского общества и стран содружества*

I. Answer the questions:

1. What do the names of English monarchs before 1066 (William the Conqueror) tell us? (the origin of the names, many Saxon and Dane invasions)
2. What Houses do we see on the English throne?
3. Look at the table and say what Houses were at power from 1603 and are at power to the present day?
4. What can you say about the House of Saxe – Coburg ? Is the name peculiar to the English ones?
5. Queen Victoria became known as “*the Grandmother of Europe*”. Why ?
6. What kind of monarchy the UK is? Prove.
7. What is Commonwealth?
8. What are the duties of the queen?
9. What Royal Ceremonies do you know?
10. Who is the Prince of Wales? And the Princess?
11. What is the role of the Prime Minister in the UK?
12. What do you know about the members of royal family?
13. What are for and against of royalty? Draw the table.

II. Comment on the history of the House of Windsor. Text “The House of Windsor” (pp. 25 – 26, Михайлов Н.Н., Лингвострановедение Англии, М, АКАДЕМА, 2003.
Answer the questions, do exercises pp.26-27.

III. Read the article and watch the video and answer the questions.

What do you know about the Queen’s job? What does the Queen mean to people? What kind of personality has she got?

Режим доступа: home.bt.com/lifestyle/health/wellness/what-does-the-queen-have-for-breakfast-a-day-in-the-life-of-her-majesty-11364001526222, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Id8v1cD SUCY>

IV. Watch the video about brief history of the royal family. Режим доступа:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jNgP6d9HraI>

V. Read the information and point out “for” and “against” of royalty. Do you think the royal family is a good thing?

Режим доступа: <https://www.debate.org/opinions/do-you-think-the-royal-family-is-a-good-thing>

<https://www.dailymail.co.uk/femail/article-3616866/Etiquette-expert-William-Hanson-says-Royal-Family-normal.html>

VI. Watch the videos. “The British Royal Family Explained” Режим доступа:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=agGQgR981AY>

“History of the Kings and Queens of England” Режим доступа:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=15&v=xlhItimrgWo

“British Monarchy Family Tree” (Alfred the Great to Queen Elizabeth II)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ilalzTsVp_Q

VII. Начните составление в тетради таблицы «Короли Англии. Централизация власти и объединение страны».

Имя правителя	Время правления	Действия по централизации власти и объединению страны
Вильгельм I Завоеватель	1066— 1087 гг.	Создал королевский домен; уничтожил крупные землевладения; провел перепись земель и населения.
Генрих II Плантагенет	1154— 1189 гг.	Поделил страну на графства под управлением шерифов; создал основы для организации постоянного королевского войска вводом щитовых денег, что позволило королевской власти быть независимой от военных формирований феодалов; провел судебную реформу, создав суд присяжных и королевский суд, что ослабило власть феодалов на местах.
Иоанн I Безземельный	1199— 1216 гг.	Была принята «Хартия вольностей», которая не только ограничила произвол короля, но и защитила рыцарей и горожан от крупной знати.
Генрих III	1216— 1272 гг.	Был создан английский парламент, который способствовал улаживанию внутренних конфликтов и защищал права сословий от притязаний знати.

VIII. Работа с текстом “English Monarchy as Limited”. (стр. 18 – 19, Михайлов Н.Н., English Cultural Studies. Лингвострановедение Англии, АСАДЕМА, М., 2003). Do exercises on pages 19-20.

1. Write out the names of the kings who were founders of new royal lines on the English throne.
2. What period of English history was called Georgian? Why?

Лабораторное занятие № 3

Тема: Education in Great Britain

Questions to be discussed:

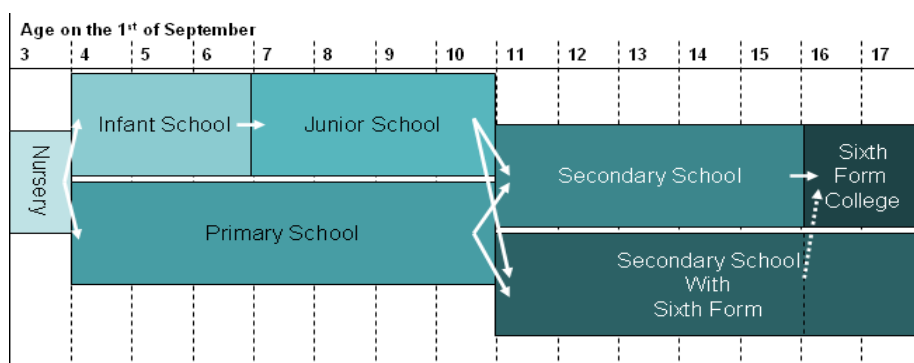
1. Stages of education in the educational system of the UK.
2. Different types of schools in Britain.
3. The system of examinations used in schools.
4. University education in the UK.

References:

1. Посмотрите видео об образовании в Великобритании. Режим доступа: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P5RwztLGdPI>
2. Education in Great Britain. Режим доступа: <https://slideplayer.com/slide/6336806/>
3. Education in Great Britain: Учебно-методическое пособие / Сост.: Е.И. Бояринцева, Т.П. Руденко. – Омск: Изд-во ОмГУ, 2004. – 76 с. Режим доступа: <http://window.edu.ru/resource/772/27772/files/05110229.pdf>

Tasks:

Exercise 1. Look at the diagram of the UK school system and answer the questions about the levels of school education:



1. What is the age of compulsory education in the UK?
2. What kind of educational establishments is available for children below the compulsory age of schooling?
3. What are the four key stages of school education in the UK?
4. What is the age of primary education in Britain?
5. What are the two systems of primary schools?
6. What is the compulsory age of secondary education?
7. What can a person do after the age of compulsory education?

Exercise 2. Match the kinds of secondary school that exist in Britain with their descriptions:

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. comprehensive schools 2. grammar schools 3. secondary modern schools 4. technical schools 5. public schools 6. sixth form colleges 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Some of the more traditional independent (privately run) schools in England and Wales. Many of these are boarding schools, where children live and sleep during the term. Eton and Harrow are the most famous schools of this kind. b. Schools that admit children of all abilities and provide a wide range of secondary education for all or most of the children in a district. They are usually mixed. c. Schools that provide mainly academic course for selected pupils from the age of 11 to 18, usually leading to a university. d. These schools were formed to provide non-academic education up to the minimum school-leaving age for students of lesser attainment. The curriculum includes such practical subjects as cooking, gardening, typing, shorthand, woodwork, metalwork. e. These schools provide a general academic education, but place particular emphasis on technical subjects. They admit children with lower marks than grammar schools. There are very few schools of this type in England and Wales. f. Offer opportunity for specialised study (the curriculum is narrowed to about 5 subjects) after the compulsory schooling age, often aimed at university entry.
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Exercise 3. Fill in the missing information in the table:

Certificate	Country	Age	Number of subjects	notes
GCSE ('O' level)		15-16	6-7	
SCE	Scotland			
'A' level				
SCE 'Highers'				

Exercise 4. Describe the peculiarities of the following types of universities and colleges in the UK:

- The two old English universities of Oxford and Cambridge.
- London Universities
- The "civic" universities.
- The new universities.
- The Red Brick Universities.
- The Open University

- The privately financed University of Buckingham

Exercise 5. For the following statements indicate one or several names or types of universities and colleges:

1. The first university to admit women was _____.
2. The universities that appeared in the end of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth are called _____.

3. Universities famous for their personal tuition system are_____.
4. The colleges which have the closest links with business and industry are _____.
5. The Colleges of Advanced Technology which became universities after 1963 are now called _____.
6. The most famous institution of distance learning in Great Britain is _____.
7. The term "red-brick" is used to refer to these **two** types of universities: _____.
8. Teaching qualifications are most commonly provided by this type of colleges _____.
9. Glasgow University belongs to _____.
10. The most famous privately financed university is _____.

Exercise 6. Fill in the missing information in the table about types of degrees awarded by British Universities.

Type of degree			Number of years
	<i>PhD</i>		
	<i>MA, MSc</i>	<i>research</i>	
<i>First degrees BA, BSc</i>	<i>honours</i>	First class	
	<i>ordinary</i>		

Answer the following questions:

1. What stages is the system of education in Great Britain divided into?
2. Is school education compulsory, or not?
3. Between what ages is primary education given?
4. What schools are primary schools divided into?
5. How are schools giving a general education called?
6. How are secondary school examinations called?

7. What is CSE?
8. Is there a unified system of education in the UK?
9. Do the majorities of British students receive free or fee-paying education?
10. What new categories of schools are being set up in Great Britain?
11. Which education is included into further education and which is not?
12. Give a definition to vocational school.
13. What kind of education is most popular among students between 15 and 18 years old?
14. Where can one get higher education in the UK?
15. When and for what is Bachelor's degree given?
16. Who can earn Doctor's degree?
17. What is a "gap year"?
18. What is Open University?
19. How many terms are in an academic year?
20. Explain the following abbreviations:
BA., BSc., MA, MSc, MEng, MTech, MBA, A level, G.C.E., C.S.E.

Лабораторное занятие № 4

Тема: *Парламент Великобритании. Политические партии. Судебная система Великобритании /*
The UK Parliament. Political parties. Judicial system of the UK.

Questions to be discussed:

1. The UK Constitution.
2. Administrative subdivision.
3. The legislative branch (Parliament).
4. The executive branch (government).
5. Judicial system of Great Britain.
6. Political Parties.

I. Questions to political system of Great Britain / Вопросы по разделу «Политическая система Великобритании:

1. What are the official titles of Queen Elizabeth II ?
2. The Monarchy in Great Britain is founded on hereditary principle, isn't it ? What does "hereditary principle" mean ?
3. Explain the following sentence: "The power of the Monarch is not absolute, but constitutional".

II. Questions on Constitution / Вопросы по Конституции

1. Is there a written Constitution in Great Britain ?
2. Name important documents which contain the leading principles of government.
3. When was Magna Carta signed ? Who signed it ? What did Magna Carta set limits on ?
4. When was Habeas Corpus Act passed ? What does Habeas Corpus Act guarantee?
5. When did Parliament pass the Bill of Rights? What did the Bill of Rights confirm?
6. Ответы на вопросы, стр. 30 – 33, Голицынский Ю.Б., Great Britain / Великобритания, СПб, КАРО, 2005

III. Questions on the British Parliament:

1. What is the legislative branch represented by?
2. What is Westminster?
3. How old is the British Parliament?
4. What is the main function of Parliament?
5. What is the procedure of making new laws?
6. What are traditions in the British Parliament?
7. Who presides over the lords?
8. Who presides in the Commons?

IV. Discuss the following expressions. What do they mean?

2. The members of the House of Commons are elected by ____ a) a general election b) the Queen c) Lord Chancellor
3. Parliament's main function is ____ a) to administer the law b) to interpret the laws c) to make laws
4. The highest judicial body is ____ a) the Court of Appeal b) the Supreme Court of Judicature c) the High Court of Justice
5. The procedure of making new laws is as follows: a) House of Commons, House of Lords b) House of Commons, House of Lords, Prime Minister c) House of Commons, House of Lords, the Queen.
6. "Lords spiritual" are: a) peers b) Archbishop of Canterbury and 24 bishops c) Archbishop of Canterbury, Archbishop of York and 24 bishops.
7. The Prime Minister is chosen by ____ a) general elections b) the Queen c) the Highest Judicial body
8. The power of the Queen in Great Britain is ____ a) constitutional b) absolute
9. Magna Carta was agreed upon during the reign of ____ a) King James I b) King John c) King Charles
10. The Conservative party is sometimes called: ____ a) the Whigs b) the Tory c) the Liberals
11. The children of Life peers ____ a) inherit their titles b) do not inherit their titles
12. Executive branch of the Government is represented by ____ a) the Cabinet b) the Prime Minister and the Cabinet c) House of Commons and House of Lords
13. The nickname of King John is ____ a) Иоанн Всемогуший b) Иоанн Беспощадный c) Иоанн Безземельный
14. Members of the House of Commons are ____ a) elected for five years b) not elected but inherit their posts c) elected for four years
15. The Government is formed by ____ a) the Queen b) Parliament c) Prime Minister
16. "The Whigs" is called ____ a) Conservative Party b) Labour Party c) Liberal Party
17. The present Queen Elizabeth II is the descendant of ____ a) the House of York b) the House of Tudor c) the House of Windsor.
18. "To ascend the throne" is translated into Russian as ____ a) отказаться от трона b) унаследовать трон c) взойти на трон
19. The Bill of Rights, an act of Parliament, passed in 1689 ____ a) confirmed certain rights of the people b) guarantees to a person arrested the right to appear in court of justice c) sets certain limits on royal power.
20. The official head of the state of Great Britain is ____ a) Prime Minister b) the Queen c) the Archbishop of Canterbury

Laboratory work 5 British Mass Media

Questions to be discussed:

1. Broadcasting.
 - TV
 - Radio
2. The most prominent magazines and newspapers.
 - the Daily Mail
 - the Daily Mirror
 - the Daily Telegraph
 - the Guardians
3. The Internet.

References:

1. Беглов С.Н. Четвертая власть: британская модель. – М., 2002. С. 182.
2. Беглов С.И. Империя меняет адрес. – М., 1997. С. 10-24.
3. Беглов С.И. Печать Великобритании // Вестник МГУ. Серия 10. Журналистика. 2000. № 3. С. 44-56.
4. Власов Ю.М. Средства массовой информации и современное буржуазное государство. – М., 1985.
5. Любимов Б.И. Семьдесят лет британского вещания. Краткая история радиовещания и телевидения Великобритании. – М., 1995.
6. Любимов Б.И. Великобритания и глобализация мирового теле- и радиовещания (коммерциализация телевидения – дорога к глобализации) // Вестник МГУ. Серия 10. Журналистика. 1999. № 6. С. 62. (European Campaign Planner. Spring. P. 107; Guardian. 1994. 20 Dec. P. 9)
7. Любимов Б.И. Великобритания и глобализация мирового теле- и радиовещания (коммерциализация телевидения – дорога к глобализации) // Вестник МГУ. Серия 10. Журналистика. 1999. № 5. С. 74.
8. Материалы о зарубежных средствах массовой информации в 1990-2002 гг. // Вестник МГУ. Серия 10. Журналистика. 1990-2002. № 4-6.
9. Observer. – 1999. 3 Oct. Sec. B. P. 8.
10. Интернет ресурсы:
 - 1) British Media. Режим доступа: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FaHA3_L4SyQ
 - 2) Internet in the United Kingdom. Режим доступа: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_in_the_United_Kingdom
 - 3) What is Media for British people? Режим доступа: https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=33&v=QjAaj0Baxmw
 - 4) Интернет в Англии. Режим доступа: <https://nag.ru/articles/article/100582/internet-v-anglii-zametki-polzovatela.html>

Questions

1. What does the mass media of Britain try to reflect?
2. What does the British Media consist of?
3. What street in London is associated with press?
4. What are two main types of newspapers in Britain?
5. What kind of newspapers are quality newspapers?
6. Why can the two groups of newspapers be distinguished easily?
7. Who are the “quality” papers for?
8. Which newspapers have a higher circulation than the dailies?
9. What are the most famous quality daily newspapers?
10. What are the most famous popular newspapers?

11. Do Englishmen like to watch TV?
12. Do all English channels show advertisements?
13. What kind of serials are “soaps”?
14. How many radio stations are there in the UK?
15. What is the most popular radio station?
16. Why does BBC avoid reference to racial origin?
17. Where are the television BBC network programs for different minorities made?
18. Isn't local radio playing an important role in ethnic minority broadcasting?
19. Are there any newspapers published for the ethnic minorities in the UK?
20. What is the most authoritative newspaper in the country?
21. What newspaper is read by businessmen?
22. How many TV channels are there in Britain?
23. Which channels show popular programs?
24. Which radio is specialized in rock music?

Render the article into English.

Средства массовой информации Великобритании

Средства массовой информации Великобритании включают прессу, радио, телевидение. Несколько слов о газетах. Прежде всего, в Британии нет подписки на газеты. Вы можете купить любую газету в продаже. Существует два различных вида газет: «популярные газеты» и «качественные газеты».

«Популярные» газеты небольшие по размеру. В них много фотографий, крупных заголовков и коротких статей. Они легко читаются. Это такие газеты, как «Ежедневный экспресс», «Ежедневная почта», «Ежедневное отражение», «Дневная газета», «Солнце» и другие.

«Качественные» газеты предназначены для более серьезного прочтения. Они большие по размеру, с более длинными статьями и дают более детальную информацию. «Качественными» газетами являются: «Время», «Ежедневный телеграф», «Гардиан», «Финансовое время», «Независимая».

Кроме упомянутых нами ежедневных газет имеются также воскресные газеты. Они имеют больший тираж, чем ежедневные газеты. Воскресные газеты в Великобритании – это такие «качественные» газеты, как «Наблюдатель», «Воскресное время», «Воскресный телеграф», и такие «популярные» газеты, как «Новости мира», «Воскресный экспресс», «Воскресное отражение», «Воскресная почта».

Что касается радио- и телетрансляций, существует одна радио и одна телевизионная станция. Первая – хорошо известная Би-би-си – Британская трансляционная корпорация, вторая – НТС – Независимая трансляционная служба.

Газеты в Британии гордятся тем, что они отличаются друг от друга – каждая из них стремится иметь свое лицо.

Лабораторное занятие № 6

Тема: **Culture (I part): Literature. Architecture. Museums.**

I. Literature

1. Name British writers and poets. Speak in short on their biography and works.
2. Match the names of the writers to their creations:

a. Charles Dickens	1. The Canterbury Tales
b. G.H. Byron	2. Pride and Prejudice
c. D. Defoe	3. My Heart's in the Highlands
d. Jane Austin	4. Oliver Twist
e. Charlotte Brontë	5. The Moonstone
f. Robert Burns	6. Child Harold's Pilgrimage
g. Lewis Carrol	7. Jane Eyre
h. Geoffrey Chaucer	8. Robinson Crusoe
i. Wilkey Collins	9. Alice in Wonderland

II. Architecture

1. Find in the lecture the following concepts, check your ability to explain them in English:
the hall, the Tower of London, Windsor Castle, the Norman Castles, country houses, the New Coventry Cathedral, Wilton House.
2. Speak on:
 - a) Historical monuments of early Britain
 - b) Famous British Castles and country houses
 - c) British town architecture

III. Museums.

Find the information on the British Museum, the Ashmolean, The Victoria and Albert Museum, the Museum of London, the Imperial War Museum, the London transport Museum, the Museum of the Moving Image.

References:

1. British literature. Режим доступа: <https://slideplayer.com/slide/7244923/>
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TASKS:

1. Answer the following questions:

1. Are there many museums in London?
2. Name British Museums you know?
3. What is the National Gallery famous for?
4. The Queen's collection is the most valuable, isn't it?
5. What museums are the most famous and important in London?

6. When and how was the British Museum founded?
7. When was the building of the Museum erected? How can you define its style?
8. Which museum presents the finest English paintings?
9. What museums besides art museums and galleries can you find in London?
10. What main London's libraries have you read about?
11. What collections does the National Gallery house?
12. What theatres do you know in London?
13. Is the British Museum Library a lending library?
14. What shape has the Reading Room of the British Museum and who was it designed by?
15. What is the British Museum famous for?
16. What is the National Gallery famous for?
17. What can you see in the Portrait Gallery?
18. What does the Victoria and Albert Museum feature?
19. What does the National Museum of Science and Industry contain?

2. Translate into English.

1. Национальная галерея – одна из известнейших художественных галерей в мире.
2. Национальная галерея известна своим собранием картин итальянских и голландских мастеров.
3. Национальная портретная галерея представляет различные виды портретов, в том числе традиционные портреты маслом.
4. Галерея Тейта была открыта при финансовой поддержке сэра Генри Тейта.
5. Галерея Тейта особенно полно представляет творчество Тернера и Блейка.
6. Галерея Тейта содержит также уникальную коллекцию зарубежной живописи и современной скульптуры.
7. Музей Виктории и Альберта содержит коллекцию произведений изобразительного и прикладного искусства.
8. Британский музей состоит из двух отделов.
9. Первый отдел содержит коллекцию древностей. Второй отдел – это коллекция, отражающая историю растительного и животного мира и минералов.
10. Музей Мадам Тюссо – это музей восковых фигур, представляющих известных деятелей политики, науки и искусства.

3. Test. Choose the right answer.

1. The most famous museum in Great Britain are...

- 1) the British Museumn
- 2) the Albert Museum
- 3) the Victoria and Albert Museum

2. "Unbookable" is referred to ...

- 1) ability of English people to read
- 2) seats at the theatre without numbers
- 3) theatres where it's impossible to get tickets

3. The first theatre appeared in Great Britain is ...

- 1) "The Globe"
- 2) "Covent Garden"
- 3) "The Blackfries"

4. "Covent Garden" is ...)

- 1) a museum
- 2) the most famous park in the UK
- 3) a fashionable supermarket
- 4) a theatre

5. Shakespeare directed ...)

- 1) "The Globe"
- 2) "Covent Garden"
- 3) The National Theatre

6. Lawrence Olivier directed ...)

- 1) "The Globe"
- 2) "Covent Garden"
- 3) The National Theatre

7. What did Madame Tussaud start in 1835?

- 1) a famous bakery
- 2) famous waxworks
- 3) a famous needle-point

8. When was the British Museum founded?

- 1) 1753
- 2) 1756
- 3) 1688

9. How many main wings does the British Museum have?

- 1) 3
- 2) 4
- 3) 6
- 4) 9

10. What is the entrance admission to the British Museum?

- 1) Free
- 2) £6
- 3) £3
- 4) Adults £3, students (-24) £1

11. Which theme is not represented in the British Museum?

- 1) Same-sex desire and gender identity
- 2) Animals
- 3) Science
- 4) Time

12. How many main cultures does the museum represent?

- 1) 6
- 2) 10
- 3) 4
- 4) 7

13. Find the oldest object in the image collection. How old is it?

- 1) 17th century A.D.
- 2) 18th century A.D.
- 3) 20th century A.D.

14. How many objects are there to be found in the British Museum?

- 1) 1,900,000
- 2) 2,000,000
- 3) 190,000
- 4) 617,541

15. What are the closing dates of the museum?

- 1) 1 January, 24, 25, 26 December
- 2) 1 January, Easter, 24, 25, 26 December
- 3) Never
- 4) Only on Mondays

16. What are the advantages of being a member of the British Museum?

- 1) Discount on travel
- 2) Discount on food
- 3) Discount on guiding tours

Лабораторное занятие № 7

Тема: British Culture (II part): Music. Painting. Theatre.

I. British painting.

1. English kings and queens as the subject of British painting.
2. The Royal Academy of Art and its masters.
3. Galleries of London.
4. Art exhibitions in the UK.
5. Modern school of English painting.

II. The history of British Music.

1. Early music of the British Isles.
2. Folk music traditions and festivals in Great Britain.
3. English Opera: history and present day.
4. Musical education in Great Britain today.
5. Life and creative activity of Benjamin Britten.
6. Edward Elgar – the musician of great invention.
7. Britain as a “cradle” of the world’s rock music.
8. Maestro A.L. Webber.
9. Rock opera Jesus Christ Superstar: History of performance.
10. Contemporary musical life in England.

III. Theatre.

1. Early theatre.
2. The Globe. W. Shakespeare.
3. Royal restrictions.
4. Innovations in acting.
5. Contemporary theatre.

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Answer the questions:

- 1) What historical period is traditionally regarded as the beginning of the English school of painting?
- 2) Why is the Church considered to be the most significant patron of the arts in the late medieval period (XII – XIII c.)?
- 3) What artists are believed to originate the English school of portrait miniature? What artistic features did Hilliard and Oliver manage to combine in their works?
- 5) Why was miniature so popular at the Elizabethan Court?
- 4) What features distinguished Holbein’s art and in what way did they change during his stay in England?

- 5) Why is Van Dyck believed to revolutionize English portraiture? What characteristics are his portraits of aristocracy marked by?
- 6) Who carried on the Continental standards of design in England in the XVII century?
- 7) Do you agree that the theatre is a good register of a country's democratic values and a reflection of the most painful questions? Motivate your answer.
- 8) Did England have its own school of painting in the XVII century?
- 9) Who is considered to be the father of the English portrait school?
- 10) When were 26 Van Dyck 's canvases purchased for the Hermitage?
- 11) Who is an outstanding representative of British painting of the XVIII century?
- 12) How did Hogarth make his name as an artist?
- 13) What Hogarth's portrait is a pride of the Tate Gallery?
- 14) Who created English national school of painting?
- 15) Was it very difficult to sell landscapes in England in the XVIIIth century?
- 16) Why did Gainsborough's works differ from the works of Reynolds and William Hogarth?
- 17) Was John Constable a representative of the Romantic period?
- 18) How did Turner paint the sea?
- 19) What were Turner's greatest masterpieces?
- 20) What are the reasons for the misconception that the English are not a musical people? Comment on the reasons for which English music of the XV century hasn't been justly appreciated.
- 21) What tendencies existed in English music in the medieval period? Characterise the main musical forms of that period.
- 22) Characterize the XVIII and the XIX centuries in the context of native musical tradition. Which composers could be regarded as most absorbed into it?
- 23) Why is the beginning of the XX century considered to be the English renaissance in music? What composers heralded this shift in the world reputation of music in Britain?

Quiz

1. In the XVII century art in Britain had been dominated largely by:
 - a) Claude Korraine;
 - b) Poussin;
 - c) Anthony Van Dyck.
2. Who was the first artist to reject foreign influence in England?
 - a) Peter Paul;
 - b) William Hogarth;
 - c) Joshua Reynolds.
3. Who was the first president of the Royal Academy?
 - a) Joshua Reynolds;
 - b) Thomas Gainsborough;
 - c) John Constable.
4. Who was the first creator of the English school of landscape painting?
 - a) Thomas Gainsborough;
 - b) John Constable;
 - c) Joseph Turner.
5. Who was the principal painter of the King?
 - a) Thomas Gainsborough;
 - b) Joshua Reynolds;
 - c) William Hogarth.
6. Who invited Peter Paul Rubens to England?
 - a) Anthony Van Dyck;
 - b) Charles 1;
 - c) William Hogarth.

7. Thousands of tourists from different countries come to Petersburg to visit the Hermitage and admire his works "Portrait of the Duchess of Beaufort" and "self-portrait".

- a) Joseph Turner;
- b) Thomas Gainsborough;
- c) John Constable.

8. Who was one of the most famous British landscapists?

- a) William Hogarth;
- b) John Constable;
- c) Reynolds.

9. Constable preferred painting:

- a) cloudy, rainy days;
- b) sunny landscapes;
- c) portraits.

10. Turner began to paint in oil at the age of:

- a) 21;
- b) 18;
- c) 16.

11. What did W. Turner like to paint?

- a) a sea-wave;
- b) mountains;
- c) portraits.

12. He was born in London in 1775, his style can be said to have laid the foundation for Impressionism.

- a) Thomas Gainsborough
- b) Joseph Mallord William Turner
- c) Lemuel Francis Abbot

13. He was an English poet, painter, and printmaker, I had got visions which inspired him with spiritual works and he illustrated the Bible.

- a) Prince Hoare
- b) John Varley
- c) William Blake

14. He was known principally for his landscape paintings of Dedham Vale. One of his most famous paintings is The Hay Wain of 1821.

- a) John Constable
- b) John Varley
- c) John Sell Cotman

15. He was born in 1599 and he was most famous for his portraits of Charles I of England and his family and court.

- a) George Gower
- b) Nicolas Hilliard
- c) Sir Anthony Van Dyck

16. He was Principal Painter in Ordinary to the King at the beginning of 18th Century, one of the founders and first President of the Royal Academy.

- a) Francis Hayman
- b) Sir Joshua Reynolds
- c) Joseph Wright of Derby

17. Who wrote most of the Beatles' songs?

- a) J. Lennon and P. McCartney
- b) George Harrison
- c) Rengo Starr

18. When did the Beatles gain worldwide fame?

- a) 1960
- b) 1964
- c) 1973

19. Who was awarded the title of Lord in the Beatles?
 a) J. Lennon
 b) George Harrison
 c) P. McCartney
20. Which one of “The Beatles” was murdered by a fan?
 a) J. Lennon
 b) George Harrison
 c) Rengo Starr

Quiz. How Well Do You Know Shakespeare?

1. In what year was Shakespeare born?
 B. 1616
 C. 1558
 D. 1592
2. Shakespeare was born in what town or city?
 A. London
 B. Stratford-upon-Avon
 D. Oxford
3. The names of Shakespeare’s father and mother were:
 A. Abraham and Sara
 B. William and Anne
 C. John and Mary
4. Shakespeare attended the Stratford Grammar School, also known as the King’s New School:
 A. From 1569 to 1579
 B. He did not attend school.
 C. There are no records of his school attendance, but it is highly likely he attended that school.
5. Who did Shakespeare marry?
 A. Judith Sadler
 B. Susanna Hall
 C. Anne Hathaway
 D. Mary Queen of Scots
6. How old was Shakespeare when he got married?
 A. 18
 B. 22
 C. 20
 D. 16
7. Shakespeare was the father of how many children?
 A. 3
 B. 2
 C. 10
 D. 1
8. Shakespeare left his home town of Stratford because:
 A. He was caught poaching on the lands of Sir Thomas Lucy and fled to avoid prosecution.
 B. He was apprenticed to his father who was a butcher. He hated the work and ran away to London.
 C. He took a job as a school teacher in the country, and left to pursue this career.
 D. It is not known for sure how or why he left.
9. What Elizabethan writer called Shakespeare an “upstart crow”?
 A. John Lyly
 B. Christopher Marlowe
 C. Ben Jonson
 D. Robert Greene

10. The London theaters were closed on account of a virulent outbreak of the plague in 1593 and part of 1594. Specifically, what disease was this?
- Tuberculosis
 - The Plague of Frogs
 - Bubonic Plague
 - The pox
11. To whom did Shakespeare dedicate his long narrative poems *Venus and Adonis* and *The Rape of Lucrece*?
- Queen Elizabeth
 - Sir Walter Raleigh
 - William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke
 - Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton
12. In 1598 Francis Meres published a commonplace book (diary) called *Palladis Tamia*. In it he listed several of Shakespeare's plays: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, *The Comedy of Errors*, *Love's Labour's Lost*, *Love's Labour's Won*, *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, *The Merchant of Venice*, *Richard II*, *Richard III*, *Henry IV*, *King John*, *Titus Andronicus*, *Romeo and Juliet*. So we know that these were written by 1598. Which play known to exist by that time is NOT in Meres' list?
- The Jew of Malta*
 - The Taming of the Shrew*
 - The Tempest*
 - The Two Noble Kinsmen*
13. How many plays did Shakespeare write?
- 8
 - 38
 - 108
14. Which type of plays did Shakespeare not write?
- Tragedies
 - Comedies
 - Musicals
15. Is it possible to say in exactly what order Shakespeare's plays were written?
- Yes
 - No
16. In 1594 Shakespeare became one of the founding members of what acting company?
- The Lord Chamberlain's Men
 - The King's Men
 - The Royal Shakespeare Company
17. In what year was the Globe Theater built?
- 1594
 - 1599
 - 1608
 - 1613
18. Some time after 1599-1600 Shakespeare turned from writing predominantly romantic comedies and history plays to tragedies. Which five plays are known as his "great tragedies"?
- Hamlet*, *Othello*, *Macbeth*, *King Lear*, *Antony and Cleopatra*
 - The Merchant of Venice*, *Henry IV Part 1*, *Henry IV Part 2*, *Henry V*, *Twelfth Night*
 - King John*, *Henry VI Part 1*, *Richard II*, *Richard III*, *Henry VIII*
 - Measure for Measure*, *Troilus and Cressida*, *Coriolanus*, *Timon of Athens*, *Cymbeline*
19. In 1603 Shakespeare's acting company, The Lord Chamberlain's Men, became the King's Men. Which king was their patron?
- George III
 - James I
 - Edward III
 - Henry VIII

20. Beginning around 1608 Shakespeare wrote 4 plays, *Pericles Prince of Tyre*, *Cymbeline*, *The Winter's Tale*, and *The Tempest*, often categorized as:
- A. Masques
 - B. Romances
 - C. Melodramas
 - D. Dark Tragedies
21. In his later years, Shakespeare collaborated with what author on the play *The Two Noble Kinsmen*?
- A. Thomas Middleton
 - B. Francis Beaumont.
 - C. Christopher Marlowe.
 - D. John Fletcher.
 - E. Ben Jonson
22. What kind of poetry did W. Shakespeare invent?
- A. Tragedy
 - B. Comedy
 - C. Sonnet
23. Which of Shakespeare's characters said "To be or no to be...?"
- A. Macbeth
 - B. Othello
 - C. Hamlet
24. In which period of English history was Shakespeare alive?
- A. Elizabethan
 - B. Georgian
 - C. Victorian
25. Who played Romeo in the 1996 film version of "Romeo and Juliet"?
- A. Leonardo DiCaprio
 - B. Johnny Depp
 - C. Brad Pitt
26. In what year did Shakespeare die?
- A. 1599
 - B. 1616
 - C. 1623
 - D. 1642
27. In what year was the first collected edition of Shakespeare's plays, called the First Folio, published?
- A. 1599
 - B. 1616
 - C. 1623
 - D. 1685
28. You are truly a Shakespeare aficionado if you know this one: which fellow actor(s) did Shakespeare remember in his will?
- A. Richard Burbage, John Heminges and Henry Condell
 - B. Will Kempe
 - C. Robert Armin
 - D. Thomas Pope, Will Sly and William Beeston
29. Is it reasonable to think that someone other than William Shakespeare (1564-1616) of Stratford-upon-Avon wrote the works attributed to him?
- A. Yes
 - B. No

Quiz “BEATLES”.

1. When and where was the group born?
2. Whom did the group consist of?
3. Who wrote most of the Beatles’ songs?
4. What musical instruments did the Beatles play?
5. When did the Beatles gain worldwide fame?
6. What was the theme of their first composition?
7. What are there most famous songs?
8. When did the group begin to drift apart?
9. Who was awarded the title of Lord?
10. Which one of “The Beatles” was murdered by a fan?

Лабораторное занятие № 8

Тема: *National holidays and traditions / Национальные праздники и традиции*

I. Speak on Bank holidays: a) Christmas Day b) Boxing Day c) New Year’s Day d) Good Friday
 e) May Day Bank Holiday f) Spring Bank Holiday
 g) Summer (August) Bank Holiday

II. Film “Window on Britain. Festivals.”. Watch the film and complete the table below. Режим доступа:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vnYLWxdHCUI>

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Tasks:

I. Read the poem and say to what event we can refer it. Describe the event and celebration in short.

Remember, remember
 The fifth of November,
 Gunpowder, treason, and plot,
 For I see no reason
 Why gunpowder treason
 Should ever be forgot.

II. Text “Remembrance day” (стр. 239 – 240, Нестерова Н.М., Страноведение: Великобритания, Р-н-Д, Феникс, 2005).

1. What does Remembrance day commemorate?
2. Why is the day also known as Poppy Day?
3. Is there a similar celebration in our country? Describe it.

III. Answer the following questions:

1. Which are bank holidays in Britain? How do they differ from the others?
2. What pageants in Britain can you name?
 1. What is Hogmanay? What details of its celebrations do you remember?
 2. How is St. Valentine celebrated? Who was the first Valentine?
 3. What can you say about Christmas in general?
 4. What is the origin and names of father Christmas?
 5. What does the traditional Christmas dinner consist of?
 6. How are modern celebration associated with history?
 7. What do you know about: a) Royal Ascot? b) Wimbledon? c) Notting Hill carnival?
 8. When and how is the Ceremony of the Keys held?
 9. What can you say about Lord mayor’s Show?



FESTIVALS IN BRITAIN

Which day do British people remember a person called GUY FAWKES and the Gunpowder Plot?	On _____ of _____
GUY FAWKES wanted to burn the HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT. In which year?	1_ _ _
In which month do people celebrate the PANCAKE RACE?	_____
What do people have to do during the pancake race?	THROW pancakes and _____.
What is missing in a VALENTINE'S card?	The _____ (of the sender)
How do you know who is the card from?	You just _____ it!
Do you remember the Christmas joke?	- Where can you always find a C ____? - In a MUUUU _____! :-/
Where do people celebrate "HOGMANAY"?	In _____
Which is the English translation of the word "HOGMANAY"?	_____

DO YOU KNOW OTHER BRITISH FESTIVALS?

Quiz "British holidays, customs and traditions"

I. Underline bank holidays.

Hallowe'en, Christmas Day, St. Valentine's Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day, Pancake Day, Good Friday, May Day Bank Holiday, Guy Fawkes' Night, Easter Monday, April fool's Day, Spring Bank Holiday, Remembrance Day, Mother's Day, Summer Bank Holiday.

II. Complete the sentences.

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 1) The 25 th of December is | a) New Year's Day |
| 2) The first Monday after May 1 is | b) Guy Fawkes' Night |
| 3) The 1 st of January is | c) Summer Bank Holiday |

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 4) The last Monday in August is | d) April fool's Day |
| 5) The 14 th of February is | e) Christmas Day |
| 6) The 26 th of December is | f) Hallowe'en |
| 7) The 5 th of November is | g) May Day |
| 8) The 1 st of April is | h) St. Valentine's Day |
| 9) The last Monday in May is | i) Spring Bank Holiday |
| 10) The 31 st of October is | j) Boxing Day |

III. Match.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| 1) Hallowe'en | a) joke |
| 2) Easter | b) heart |
| 3) May Day | c) visit friends |
| 4) Guy Fawkes' Night | d) kilt |
| 5) Christmas | e) pumpkin |
| 6) April fool's Day | f) bonfires |
| 7) St. Valentine's Day | g) Hogmanay |
| 8) The Highland Games | h) carols |
| 9) Boxing Day | i) maypole |
| 10) New Year | j) egg |

IV. Guess the holiday and cross out the odd word.

- 1) Fir tree, pantomime, Santa Claus, pumpkin, stockings, coloured lights and decorations, cards
- 2) Shrove Tuesday, Maundy Thursday, maypole, making pancakes, going to church, egg-rolling, an ancient symbol of new life
- 3) Trafalgar Square, first footing, Hogmanay, fir tree, Morris dance
- 4) "Penny for a guy", "trick or treat", jack-o'lanterns, ghosts, horrible faces, pumpkin
- 5) Joke, tricks, a pint of pigeon's milk, laugh, autumn
- 6) Love, flowers, summer, cards, winter
- 7) Gunpowder Plot, bonfires, the Houses of Parliament, "Penny for a guy", jack-o'lanterns
- 8) Jump, witches, kilts, toss, bagpipes, Scotland
- 9) Garlands of flowers, ribbons, Morris dance, the maypole, egg-rolling

V. Complete the sentences with words traditionally associated with Christmas.

apples	cards	charity	holly	Germany
carols	evergreens	a cracker	Eve	Rome
mistletoe	pudding	presents/gifts	chimney	candles

- 1) The tradition of singing _____, or Christmas songs, at Christmas is older than Christmas itself.
- 2) According to popular custom, any girl or woman caught standing under the _____ may be kissed without her permission.
- 3) Long before Christianity was introduced, _____ were worshipped as symbols of undying life, and used in magical rituals.
- 4) Just before Christmas dinner people often pull _____. It usually makes a sharp noise and releases a toy and a piece of paper with a joke.
- 5) Traditionally people decorate their trees on Christmas _____ — that's December 24.
- 6) A traditional Christmas _____ usually has a piece of holly on the top.
- 7) On Christmas Day everyone gives and receives _____.
- 8) Christmas trees are often decorated with _____ symbolizing Christ as "Light of the World".
- 9) Christmas _____ often show the pictures of Nativity.
- 10) The _____, with its green leaves and red berries, is often used to make attractive Christmas wreaths.
- 11) The celebration of Christ's birth on December 25 began in _____ in the fourth century.
- 12) The Christmas tree came originally from _____.
- 13) Santa Claus visits houses by climbing down the _____.
- 14) Carol-singers usually collect money for _____.
- 15) In medieval Germany an evergreen hung with _____ was part of a traditional Christmas performance.

VI. True or false (T/F)?

- 1) All holidays in GB are movable.
- 2) A female first-foot is thought to be a disaster.
- 3) Royal Eisteddfod is a singing and dancing competition.
- 4) The banks don't close on the public holidays in GB.
- 5) In Britain a lot of people make New Year Resolutions on the evening of December 31st.
- 6) At Easter people organize bonfires.
- 7) Children dress up as witches on Guy Fawkes' Night.
- 8) On the Queen's official birthday, there is a traditional ceremony called the Lord Mayor's Show.
- 9) Oxford Street and Regent Street always have beautiful decorations at the New Year and Christmas.
- 10) Hallowe'en is a public holiday.
- 11) "Auld Lang Syne" is sung not only on New Year's Eve and at the close of reunions but also at many other social gatherings.
- 12) Morris is often danced round the Maypole.
- 13) Hogmanay is celebrated in March.
- 14) The Queen's real birthday is on April 21st.
- 15) In England, they do not celebrate the New Year as widely as Christmas.
- 16) The spectacular ceremony of Changing the Guard takes place at Buckingham Palace.
- 17) The ceremony of the keys takes place every morning.
- 18) "The Englishman's home isn't his castle" is the saying known all over the world.
- 19) Gardening is one of the most popular hobbies in the country.
- 20) Animals in GB are not only loved but protected by law.