

**Buxoro davlat universiteti
o'quv-metodik kengash 9-sonli
yig'ilishining bayonnomasidan**

K O' C H I R M A

29.04.2022

Buxoro shahri

K U N T A R T I B I:

1. Turli masalalar.

Ingliz tilshunosligi kafedrasida o'qituvchisi A.M. Naimova hamda 2-kurs talabasi V.B. Umarovalarning 5111400-Xorijiy til va adabiyoti ta'lim yo'nalishlari uchun "British culture" deb nomlangan uslubiy qo'llanmani tavsiya etish.

E S H I T I L D I:

M.Y. Farmanova (kengash kotibasi) - Ingliz tilshunosligi kafedrasida o'qituvchisi A.M. Naimova hamda 2-kurs talabasi V.B. Umarovalarning 5111400-Xorijiy til va adabiyoti ta'lim yo'nalishlari uchun "British culture" deb nomlangan uslubiy qo'llanmani nashrga tavsiya etishni ma'lum qildi. Ushbu uslubiy qo'llanmaga: Ingliz adabiyotshunosligi kafedrasida mudiri, dotsent PhD O.M. Fayzullayev va Ingliz tilshunosligi kafedrasida katta o'qituvchisi PhD N.S. Qobilovlar tomonidan ijobiy taqriz berilgani ta'kidlandi. Uslubiy qo'llanma muhokamasi haqidagi Xorijiy tillar fakulteti (2022-yil 29-mart) va Ingliz tilshunosligi kafedrasida (2022-yil 5-mart) yig'ilish qarori bilan tanishtirdi.

Yuqoridagilarni inobatga olib o'quv-metodik kengash

Q A R O R Q I L A D I:

1. Ingliz tilshunosligi kafedrasida o'qituvchisi A.M. Naimova hamda 2-kurs talabasi V.B. Umarovalarning 5111400-Xorijiy til va adabiyoti ta'lim yo'nalishlari uchun "British culture" deb nomlangan uslubiy qo'llanma nashrga tavsiya etilsin.

O'quv-metodik kengash raisi

O'quv-metodik kengash kotibasi



R.G'. Jumayev

M.Y. Farmanova

BRITISH CULTURE



**NAIMOVA A.M.
UMAROVA V.B.**

BUXORO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

BRITISH CULTURE

Tuzuvchilar: **A.Z.Naimova** Ingliz tilshunosligi kafedrası o'qituvchisi
V.Umarova Chet tillar fakulteti 2-kurs talabasi

Taqrizchilar: **O.M.Fayzullayev** Ingliz adabiyotshunosligi kafedrası mudiri
BuxDU dotsenti
N.S.Qobilova Ingliz tilshunosligi kafedrası katta
o'qituvchisi. BuxDU dotsenti

**Buxoro Davlat Universiteti o'quv-metodik kengash
№ 9-sonli yig'ilish qaroridan ko'chirma**

29.04.2022

Buxoro shahar

Yuqoridagilarni inobatga olib o'quv-metodik kengash

QAROR QILADI:

1. Ingliz tilshunosligi kafedrası o'qituvchisi A.M. Naimova hamda 2-kurs talabasi V.B. Umarovalarning 5111400-Xorijiy til va adabiyoti ta'lim yo'nalishlari uchun "British culture" deb nomlangan uslubiy qo'llanma nashrga tavsiya etilsin.

O'quv-metodik kengash raisi

O'quv-metodik kengash kotibasi



R.G'. Jumayev

M.Y. Farmanova

Contents

1. Lesson 1. Geography, flora and fauna, population of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	3
2. Lesson 2. Economy of the United Kingdom.....	9
3. Lesson 3. British nationality, customs and traditions.....	14
4. Lesson 4. Ancient constructions.....	19
5. Lesson 5. Middle Age constructions.....	24
6. Lesson 6. Architecture of the UK.....	29
7. Lesson 7. The greatest English statesmen and rulers.....	34
8. Lesson 8. Greatest inventions of the United Kingdom.....	42
9. Lesson 9. The greatest representatives of English literature and poetry.....	47
10. Lesson 10. Famous festivals held in the United Kingdom.....	54
11. Lesson 11. Famous British museums and exhibitions.....	59
12. Lesson 12. Education in the United Kingdom.....	64
13. Lesson 13. Sculpturing in the UK.....	71
14. Lesson 14. Famous British holidays.....	77
15. Lesson 15. Music of the UK.....	85

LESSON 1. GEOGRAPHY, FLORA AND FAUNA, POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

1. Complete each petal with a word or phrase associated with the word **United Kingdom**.



2. Read the text and answer the questions below.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland occupies most of the territory of the British Isles. It consists of four main parts which are: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The United Kingdom is washed by the North Sea in the east, the English Channel and the Strait of Dover in the south, the Atlantic Ocean in the



north. The total area of the country is 94,249 square miles, and its population is 67 million people.



England. England occupies more than half of the island of Great Britain. Over 50 million people live in England and that's around 80 percent of the total UK population. It is a multicultural country where more than 250 languages are spoken in the capital city, London. The Houses of Parliament are in central London next to the River Thames and the most famous part is the clock tower, Big Ben. Other large cities in England are Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds and Bristol.

Scotland. About 5 million people live in Scotland, which is 8.5 percent of the UK population. Most people live in the south of the country in and around the cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth and Dundee. Edinburgh has been the capital since the 15th century, when its fortified castle was the centre of Scotland's resistance to its enemies. Edinburgh is the cultural centre of Scotland.

Wales. Another constituent country of the United Kingdom Great Britain and Northern Ireland is Wales. The population of Wales is over 3 million people. About 75 percent of the people of Wales live in towns and urban districts. South Wales



has a rich tradition of struggle for more jobs and better working conditions in mines. North Wales is a country of mountains and deep valleys. South Wales is a land of high hills and wide valleys. The capital of Wales is Cardiff, the largest city of Wales. Cardiff is situated near the mouth of the Taff River.

Northern Ireland. Northern Ireland is the smallest component of the United Kingdom. Its capital city is Belfast. The rivers of Ireland are short but deep. The

largest river is the Shannon. The population of Northern Ireland is over 1.5 million people.

Flora and fauna. With its mild climate and varied soils, the United Kingdom has a diverse pattern of natural vegetation. Oak, elm, ash, and beech are the most common trees in England. Pine and birch are most common in Scotland. Wild vegetation consists of the natural flora of woods, fens and marshes, cliffs, chalk downs, and mountain slopes, the most widespread being the heather, grasses, gorse, and bracken of the moorlands. The fauna is similar to that of northwestern continental Europe, although there are fewer species. Some of the larger mammals—wolf, bear, boar, and reindeer—are extinct, but red and roe deer are protected for sport. Common smaller mammals are foxes, hares, hedgehogs, rabbits, weasels, stoats, shrews, rats, and mice; otters are found in many rivers, and seals frequently appear along the coast. There are few reptiles and amphibians. There are more than 21,000 species of insects.



Vocabulary.

Occupy - to fill, exist in, or use a place or period of time.

Multicultural - including people who have many different customs and beliefs.

Fortify - to make something stronger, especially in order to protect it.

Resistance - the act of fighting against something that is attacking you, or refusing to accept something.

Constituent - one of the parts that a substance or combination is made of.

Urban - of or in a city or town.

Struggle - to experience difficulty and make a very great effort in order to do something.

Mild - not violent, severe, or extreme.

Widespread - existing or happening in many places and/or among many people.

Questions to discuss.

1. How many people live in England?
2. Name the largest river in Northern Ireland.
3. Name the capital of Wales.
4. In which part of the UK are pine and birch the most common trees?
5. Which river does London stand upon?
6. What is the complete name of the UK?
7. What are the parts of Great Britain?
8. List the cities of Scotland.

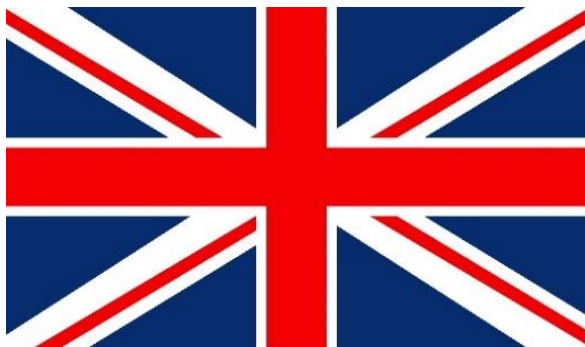
3. Connect the country with its capital.

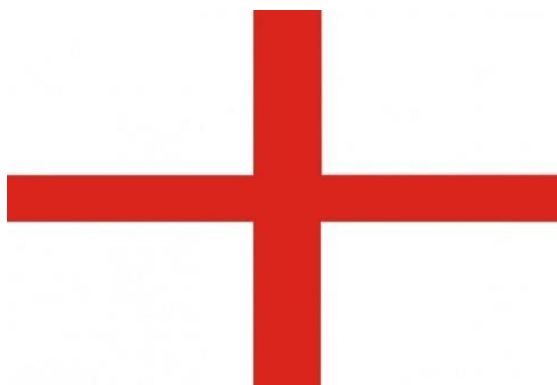
1. Scotland	A. Cardiff
2. England	B. London
3. Wales	C. Belfast
4. Northern Ireland	D. Edinburgh

4. According to the description, find the flag of each UK country.

1. The flag of this country is a white rectangle with a red cross separating it into four equal parts.
2. The upper one white and the lower one green. A red dragon adorns the flag, facing the flag post.
3. It has no official or universally accepted flag. The only official flag in this country is the Union Flag of the United Kingdom.

4. The flag of this country is an azure blue rectangle, with a cross in the shape of an 'X' dividing the flag into four equal blue triangles.





Interesting facts about the United Kingdom:



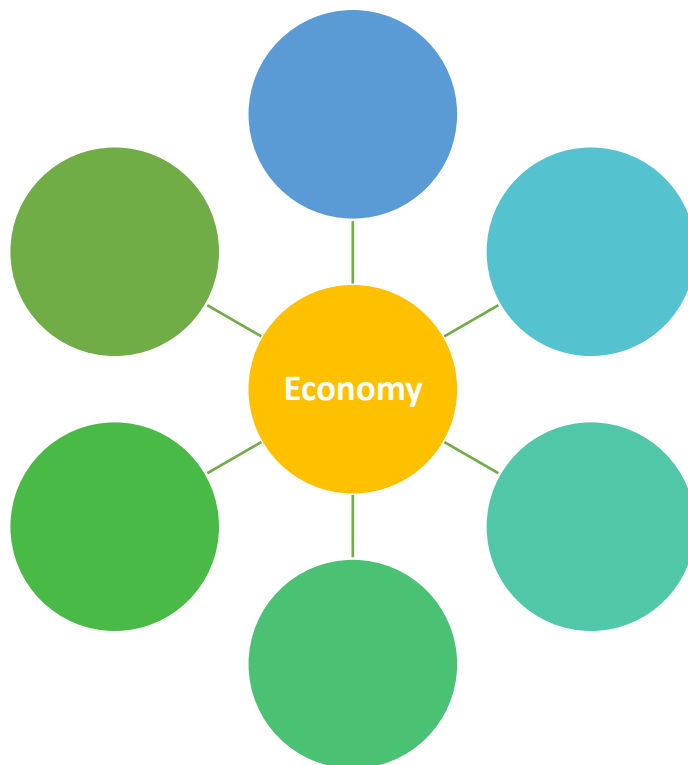
- ❖ Llanfairpwllgwyngyll-
gogerychwyrndrobwlllandysiliogogoch. You only saw
a meaningless string of letters, didn't you? This happens
to be the name of a town in Wales. It is the longest name
of any city in the world.
- ❖ There is no official religion in the U.K., but the majority
of Brits claim a form of Christianity.
- ❖ Fordwich is the smallest town in the U.K., which has
around 400 residents.
- ❖ The flag of Genoa, a city in Italy, is exactly the same as
that of England.
- ❖ In the past London had a different name, Londinium.



LESSON 2. ECONOMY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM



1. Complete each petal with a word or phrase associated with the word **Economy**.



2. Discuss the following questions:

- 1. What is economy?*
- 2. How is the economy in your country?*
- 3. Do you know what the difference is between macroeconomics and microeconomics?*
- 4. What is the effect of economy on society?*
- 5. What are the biggest economic problems in the world?*

3. Read the following text and answer the questions.

The British economy is based on the Anglo-Saxon model, focusing on the principles of liberalisation, the free market, and low taxation and regulation. The United Kingdom has the 5th largest economy in the world (2nd in Europe after Germany). Over the past two decades the government has greatly reduced public ownership (since the 1980s, and particularly under the Government of Margaret Thatcher, many state enterprises that were nationalised in the 1940s have been privatised) and contained the growth of social welfare programs. Agriculture is intensive, highly mechanized, and efficient by European standards, producing about 60% of food needs with 1% of the labor force. The UK has large coal, natural gas, and oil reserves; primary energy production accounts for 10% of GDP, one of the highest shares of any industrial nation. Services, particularly banking, insurance, and business services, account by far for the largest proportion of GDP while industry continues to decline in importance. Inflation, interest rates, and unemployment remain low. However, regarding poverty rates and income inequality it is one of the weakest. The government has been speeding up the improvement of education, transport, and health services, at a cost in higher taxes and a widening public deficit. The Government has set five key long-term economic goals: raising productivity; increasing employment opportunity for all; providing educational opportunity for all; abolishing child poverty; and delivering strong and dependable public services.



Energy. About 75% of UK electricity is currently generated from fossil fuels (thanks to coal and North Sea oil). Nuclear power and an increasing contribution from dams (hydro-electric power) and wind turbines make up the bulk of the remainder. The UK is the world's 8th greatest producer of carbon emissions. The Government is committed to meeting ambitious targets to reduce UK emissions of greenhouse gases (Kyoto Protocol). Due to the island location, the country has great potential for generating electricity from offshore windfarms, wave power and tidal power.

Industry. Agriculture and fishing: Agriculture is intensive, highly mechanised, and efficient by European standards, producing about 60% of food needs with only 1% of the labor force. Around two thirds of production are devoted to livestock, one third to arable crops. The UK is one of the world's leading fishing nations.

Manufacturing: This sector has been continuously declining in the importance since the 1960s, although the sector is still important for overseas trade, accounting for more than 80% of exports. Engineering and allied industries comprise the largest sector in manufacturing. Within



this sector, transport equipment is the largest contributor, with 8 global car manufacturers being present in the UK – BMW, Ford, General Motors, Honda, Nissan, PSA, Toyota and Volkswagen. Associated with this sector are the aerospace and defence equipment industries. Another important component of Engineering and allied industries is electronics, audio and optical equipment. Other important sectors of the manufacturing industry include Food (Unilever, Cadbury), Drink

(Schweppes), Tobacco (British American Tobacco), Paper, Printing, Publishing (Reed Elsevier) and Textiles (Umbro).

Financial services: London is the world's largest financial centre having 500 banks with offices in the City and Docklands (both are district of London), with the majority of business being conducted on an international basis. Edinburgh also has a long-established financial industry. It is the fifth largest financial centre in Europe.

Creative Industries: including advertising, film and television production, product design, book and music publishing and the fine art and antiques markets have seen some of the largest growth in the UK economy in the last two decades. The sector has grown 6% per annum since 1997 against 3% for the whole UK economy.

Vocabulary.

Ownership – the fact that you own something.

Welfare – help given, especially by the state or an organization, to people who need it, especially because they do not have enough money.

Decline – to gradually become less, worse, or lower.

Inequality – the unfair situation in society when some people have more opportunities, money, etc. than other people.

Emission – the act of sending out gas, heat, light, etc.

Arable – land is used for, or is suitable for, growing crops.

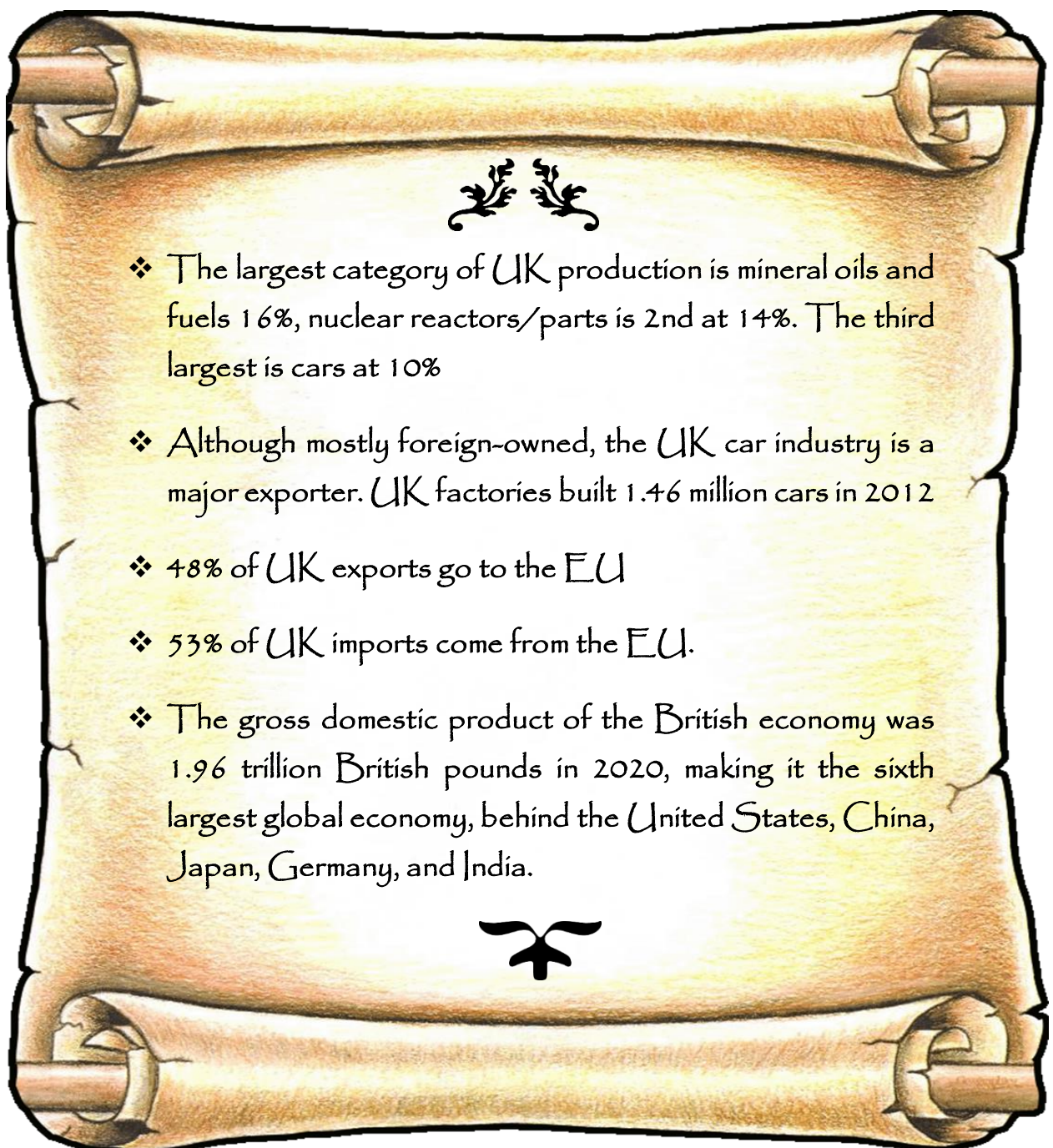
Antiques – something made in an earlier period that is collected and considered to have value because it is beautiful, rare, old, or of high quality.

Questions to discuss.

1. What world-famous brands of cars are produced in the UK?
2. What is the UK economy based on?
3. Describe sectors of agriculture and fishing.

4. How does the government affect the country's economy?
5. Describe the energy sector in the UK economy.
6. What famous brands of food are produced in the UK?
7. How many banks are located in the UK?
8. Describe the creative industry sector and give examples.

Interesting facts about the United Kingdom:



LESSON 3. BRITISH NATIONALITY, CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS

1. Look at the pictures below and discuss the following questions with your groupmates.



1. What do you know about British people?
2. List the main stereotypes about the British.
3. By what criteria can the peoples of Britain be distinguished?
4. What traditions of British people have you heard about?
5. Why is the observance of traditions important?

2. Read the following text and answer the questions.

In the United Kingdom, people pay special attention to customs and traditions. The British are proud of their traditions and try to observe them. Great Britain is full of many customs, most of which are ancient.

Cheese Rolling. Cheese rolling is an unusual British tradition that involves a ball of Double Gloucester cheese and a crowd that is willing to chase it for fun. It takes place on Cooper's Hill in Gloucestershire, England, with a slope so steep the



participants have no choice but to stumble their way down to the finish line where, hopefully, the cheese awaits. The cheese rolling event takes place every Spring Bank Holiday Monday of the year. Local participants and visitors from all over the world gather at 12 in the afternoon to participate in or witness this sport which dates back to the 15th century.

Maypole. The maypole is a symbol in Britain traditionally signifying community gatherings. It is a stick highly decorated with attached hooks, attractive flowers and colourful papers. During May day, dancers circle around the pole with ribbons.



Pub Culture. The pub culture in the UK is an integral part of British culture. The term pub is a short term for “public house.” True to its word origin, a British pub is a place in the neighbourhood where people gather for drinks and discussions after the daily grind.

Afternoon Tea. Afternoon Tea is probably one of the quintessentially British things to partake, afternoon tea has become a socially acceptable and rather a delightful excuse to meet people for ‘some grub’ from 2 until 4 o’clock in the afternoon. The common afternoon tea comprises select teas, traditional scones, simple sandwiches and petite cakes. Complementing the pastries is clotted cream and fruit jams, amongst others. The birth



of the afternoon tea happened in the year 1840 when Anna Russell, the seventh Duchess of Bedford, would request snacks in between lunch and dinner. It became a repeated occurrence, and she began inviting friends over to relish the treats with her.



Red Phone Box. Probably one of the most recognizable British icons out there is the red telephone box. It was designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott in 1924. Due to the rise in the ownership of mobile phones among the population, the usage of the red telephone box has greatly declined over the past years.

Excess Politeness. It is quintessentially British to scatter excessive pardon me's and thank you's to one's speech, they say. It may be seen in two opposing views: that of utter politeness or of complete nonsense. Whichever of these two are true, there is no denying that this mannerism has made its way to the daily lives of the British people.



Vocabulary.

Observe – to watch carefully the way something happens or the way someone does something, especially in order to learn more about it.

Involve – to include someone in something, or to make them take part in or feel part of it.

Chase – to hurry after someone or something in order to catch him, her, or it.

Stumble – to step awkwardly while walking or running and fall or begin to fall.

Await – to wait for or be waiting for something.

Signifying – to be a sign of something; to mean.

Integral – necessary and important as a part of a whole.

Quintessentially – in a way that is the most typical example or most important part of something.

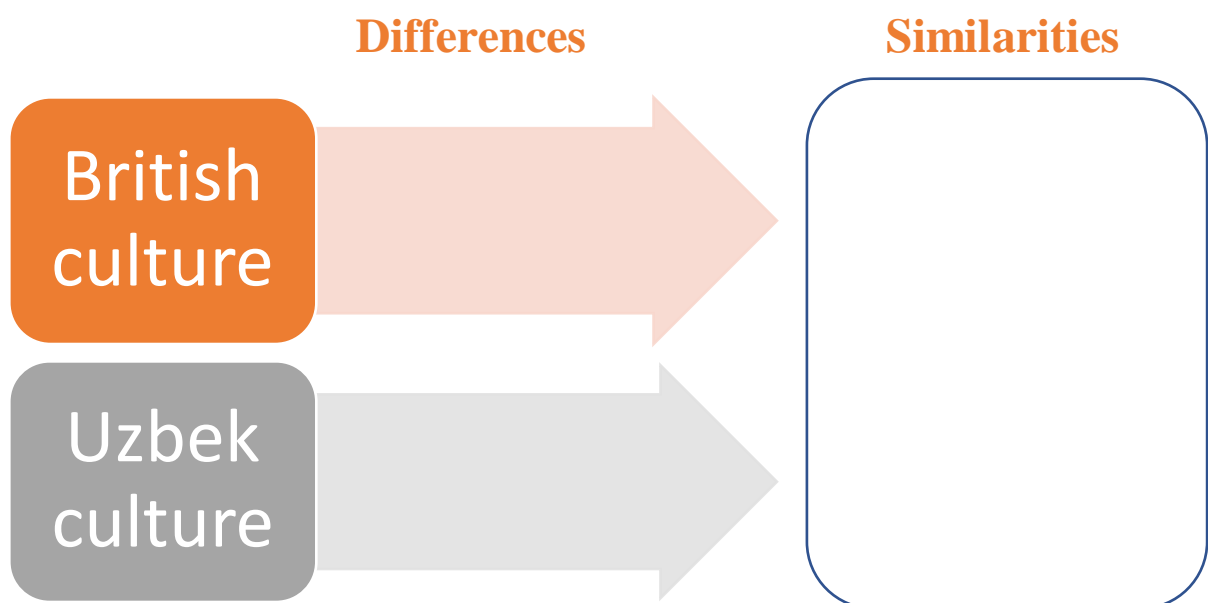
Delightful – very pleasant, attractive, or enjoyable.

Occurrence - something that happens.

Questions to discuss.

1. How is the Cheese Rolling holiday held?
2. What time of the year is Maypole held?
3. What word does the word "pub" come from?
4. What is the story of afternoon tea?
5. Who designed the Red Phone Box?
6. Why are the British so polite?
7. What is the traditional English afternoon tea?
8. What does Maypole mean and why is this tradition so popular?

3. Identify the differences and similarities between British and Uzbek cultures by filling in the diagram.



Interesting facts about the United Kingdom:



- ❖ One of England's famous foods, the Cornish pasty, was invented for tin miners in Cornwall to eat on their shifts. There's a thick pastry crust which was used to hold the pasty, so that the miners didn't contaminate their meal with their hands.
- ❖ The British drink more than 60 billion cups of tea a year – around 100 million each day.
- ❖ Visiting an Englishman without an invitation is considered a bad manner; he can simply close the door before you.
- ❖ In the UK, a melody from an advertisement/movie/series, which gets stuck in your head for a long time is called «earworm».
- ❖ Britain is considered (stereotypically) to have some of the worst food in the world, however London is also home to many Michelin star chefs, including Gordon Ramsey, Heston Blumenthal and Marcus Wareing.



LESSON 4. ANCIENT CONSTRUCTIONS

1. Read the following text and complete the table below.



Stonehenge is a megalithic architecture, located in England near Salisbury, built four and a half thousand years ago in the Neolithic period. This gigantic circle of stones was probably used as some kind of temple or astronomical observatory and was created in three different stages. The first was built 5.000 years ago, it was used for 500 years and then was abandoned; the second stage instead was built in 2.100 B.C. using volcanic stones from Wales positioned in the shape of horseshoe. The last Stonehenge was built from 2.000 to 1.500 B.C.; in this stage the site was completely modified with a creation of a ring stone units with lintels. The site was abandoned 3.500 years ago and is unique in the world because survived from so long ago.

The city of Bath, which is located in South West England, was founded in 1st century A.D. by the Romans who used the natural hot springs as a thermal spa. In 18th century, under George III, Bath developed into an elegant town with neoclassical buildings, which reflects the ambition of the spa city. The City of Bath was inscribed by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site in 1987, described as being "places of outstanding universal value to the whole of humanity".



Hadrian's Wall, continuous Roman defensive barrier that guarded the northwestern frontier of the province of Britain from barbarian invaders. The initial construction of the wall took approximately six years, and

expansions were later made. In 1987 Hadrian's Wall was designated a UNESCO World Heritage site.

Vocabulary.

Abandon - to leave a place, thing, or person, usually forever.

Elegant - graceful and attractive in appearance or behavior.

Inscribe - to write words in a book or cut words onto the surface of an object.

Reflect - to show, express, or be a sign of something.

Outstanding - clearly very much better than what is usual.

Defensive - used to protect someone or something against attack.

Invader - an army or country that uses force to enter and take control of another country.

Initial - of or at the beginning.

Name of the construction	Date of this construction	Who built it	Purpose of the construction	Where it is located

2. Decide whether the statement is true or false.

1. Stonehenge is located in Scotland.

A. True

B. False

2. The City of Bath was inscribed by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site in 2000.

A. True

B. False

3. Hadrian's Wall was built in order to protect the territory from Roman invaders.

A. True

B. False

4. Stonehenge, which is a megalithic architecture, was created in three different stages.

A. True

B. False

5. The city of Bath, which is located in Southwest England, was founded in 1st century A.D. by the Barbarians.

A. True

B. False

6. Stonehenge was built four and a half thousand years ago in the Neolithic period.

A. True

B. False

7. Perhaps Stonehenge was used as a kind of shelter from enemies.

A. True

B. False

8. In the 18th century, under Hadrian, Bath turned into an elegant city with neoclassical buildings.

A. True

B. False

9. Hadrian's Wall guarded the northwestern border of the province of Britannia from barbarian invaders.

A. True

B. False

10. The initial construction of Hadrian's Wall took approximately ten years.

A. True

B. False

3. Fill in the blanks.

Neolithic
Hadrian's Wall
Barbarian
observatory
UNESCO

1. Hadrian's Wall, continuous Roman defensive barrier that guarded the northwestern frontier of the province of Britain from _____ invaders.

2. The City of Bath was inscribed by _____ as a World Heritage Site in 1987, described as being "places of outstanding universal value to the whole of humanity".

3. Stonehenge is a megalithic architecture, located in England near Salisbury, built four and a half thousand years ago in the _____ period.

4. The gigantic circle of stones was probably used as some kind of temple or astronomical _____.

5. In 1987 _____ was designated a UNESCO World Heritage site.

Interesting facts about the United Kingdom:



- ❖ Romans introduced sausages around 400AD.
- ❖ The monument of Stonehenge is claimed to be one of the oldest monuments in the world, scientists believe that it was built over in 3,000 B.C.
- ❖ The design of Stonehenge is such that, on the summer solstice (June 21), the rising sun is aligned with the avenue and perfectly bisects the stone circle.
- ❖ When the Romans built Hadrian's wall, they built a moat, not only around the outside of the wall, but also around the inside, at a cost of a million days' labor. The exact purpose of the inside moat has never been determined. Only a few years after building it, the Romans decided to fill it in.
- ❖ More than 900 stone circles, between 2,000 and 5,000 years old, have been identified in Britain.



LESSON 5. MIDDLE AGE CONSTRUCTIONS

1. Read the following text and answer the questions.

The period between the Norman landing at Pevensey in 1066 and the day in 1485 when Richard III lost his horse and his head at Bosworth, ushering in the Tudors and the Early Modern period, marks a rare flowering of British building.

White Tower, at the heart of the Tower of London, was begun by Bishop Gundulf in 1078 on the orders of William the Conqueror. The structure was completed in 1097,



providing a colonial stronghold and a powerful symbol of Norman domination. The white tower has four floors. As the entrance is on the first floor, the ground floor is sometimes called the "basement", especially

since the English, like the Americans, count the floors from the ground (only the French do it from the 2nd level). The ground floor of the white tower was a storeroom, it was here that the provisions were kept in order to hold the siege, but also and probably all that was necessary for life in autarky. The first floor is that of the constable (responsible for the fortress) and the officers. The second floor was made like the first of a large room to the west and a small room to the northeast, since the rest of the floor was taken by the chapel. This floor was initially equipped with a gallery which made the tour, but since the construction of the fourth floor, it disappeared. the third floor, a late construction, required the rise of the roof that was redone on this occasion. This work was begun in the sixteenth century following the improvement of artillery, a combat technique that was rather effective against the

old fortresses. As a keep of the Tower of London, the white tower was the ultimate protection for those who intrenched in it.

Durham Cathedral was begun by Bishop William de St Carilef in 1093 and completed about 1175. The choir was extended in the Gothic style between 1242 and 1280. Muscular pillars and round-headed arches



make Durham one of the most imposing Norman buildings in England. In this building the three main innovations of the revolutionary Gothic style come together; pointed arches, ribbed vaults, and flying buttresses (hidden above the aisle vaults). It was founded as a monastic cathedral built to house the shrine of St Cuthbert, replacing an earlier church constructed in his honour. Most visitors to the Cathedral would have entered the building from the north door, on which there is an imposing bronze sanctuary knocker. It features the face of a gruesome lion-like beast and represents the ancient privilege of sanctuary – once granted to criminal offenders at the cathedral. Criminals could seek refuge at Durham by loudly banging the knocker to alert the attentions of the watchers who resided in two small chambers overlooking the door. The Galilee Chapel lies on the western edge of the building. It was thought to have received its name from the fact that it was the final stage in the great procession from the high altar, which signified Christ's return to Galilee. It is also known as the Lady Chapel.

Vocabulary.

Usher - to show someone where they should go, or to make someone go where you want them to go.

Equip - to provide a person or a place with objects that are necessary for a particular purpose.

Disappear - to no longer exist.

Fortress - a large, strong building or group of buildings that can be defended from attack.

Ultimate - most extreme or important because either the original or final, or the best or worst.

Extend - to add to something in order to make it bigger or longer.

Impose - to force someone to accept something, especially a belief or way of living.

Seek - to try to find or get something, especially something that is not a physical object.

Alert - quick to see, understand, and act in a particular situation.

Reside - to live, have your home, or stay in a place.

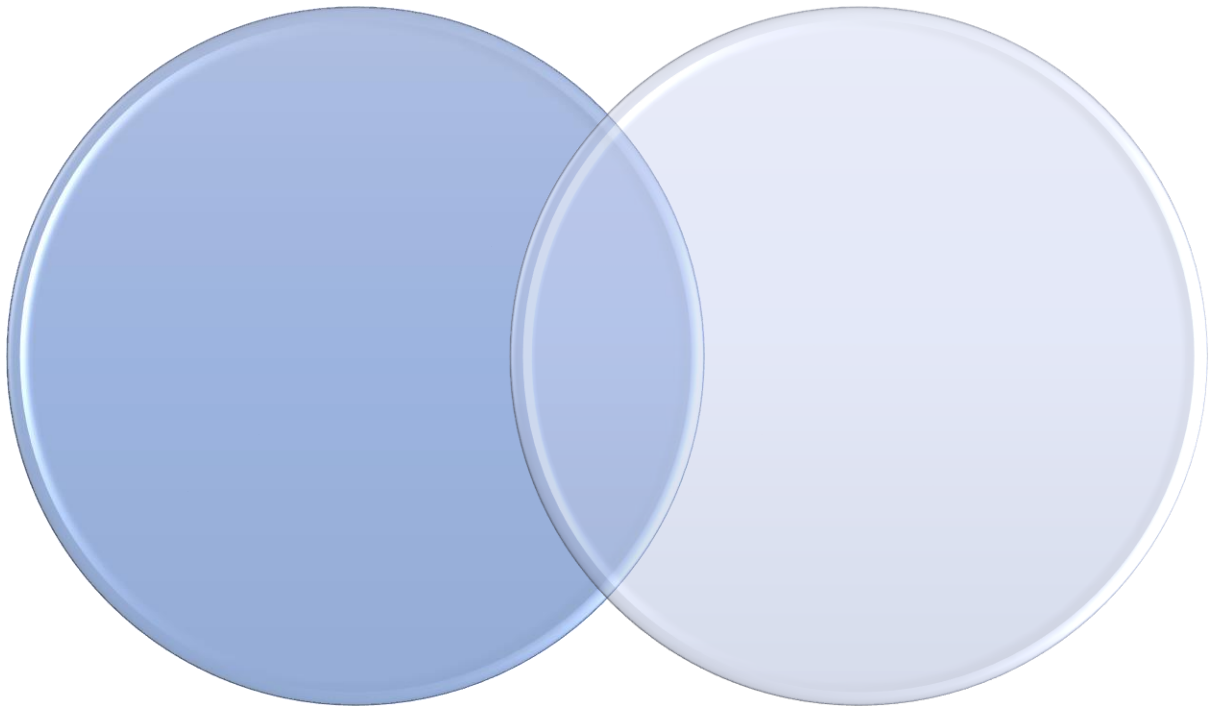
Questions to discuss.

1. What period covers the Middle Ages in the history of Great Britain?
2. Which of the buildings of the Middle Ages is a symbol of Norman domination?
3. What was the purpose of the first floor of the White Tower in the past?
4. When was the white tower built?
5. In what style was Durham Cathedral built?
6. What innovations of the revolutionary Gothic style are combined in Durham Cathedral?
7. What is the difference between medieval and modern buildings?
8. What is the significance of the bronze door knocker for the sanctuary of Durham Cathedral?

2. Fill in a Venn diagram comparing two medieval buildings.

White Tower

Durham Cathedral



3. Find additional information about medieval buildings in the UK.

Interesting facts about the United Kingdom:



- ❖ The first and most famous castle in England was the Tower of London's White Tower. The White Tower was designed to date any potential invaders through shock and awe. The 90-foot fortress must have been a dominating feature of medieval London, and likely terrified the local population.
- ❖ In England's medieval times, animals were punished in the royal courts for any damages they inflict on people or properties of people... harsh!
- ❖ The toilet was in the wardrobe. The privy, or latrine, shared the same space as residents' personal belongings in rooms called "garderobes". Clothes were kept close to the toilet in a bid to prevent insects from damaging them – the idea being that the odour would act as a deterrent.
- ❖ The oldest functioning royal castle in the world was originally built in the Middle Ages. Windsor Castle, which is still used by the British royal family today, was originally built by William the Conqueror as a motte and bailey castle, and has subsequently been occupied by 39 reigning monarchs.



LESSON 6. ARCHITECTURE OF THE UK

1. Read the following text and answer the questions below.

British architecture has evolved hugely over the centuries, with movements and styles from years gone by still exerting influence and having vast appeal today. Let's take a look at some of Britain's major, most prominent and most iconic architectural styles from the late 15th century onwards.



Tudor. The Tudor period was the final phase of Medieval architecture in Britain, and covers the era between the late 15th and early 17th centuries. Typical features of a Tudor building may include masonry chimneys, grouped windows, half-timbering and gable roofs. The low Arch and some fantastic Oriel Windows are also considered classic 'Tudor'.



houses with natural light.

Elizabethan Architecture. As Elizabeth I came to the Throne of England, the architectural style was defined by the Prodigy houses. These houses were 'more glass than wall' as the design style moved away from protective requirements to instead make use of glasses ability to flood

Baroque. Italian designers had been moving to and influencing English architectural styles by book and in person from Medieval times. Baroque architecture was popularised during the late 17th century and was



regarded as a highly elaborate take on Classicism. It infused Renaissance foundations with highly ornate overtures that were designed to be ostentatious, showy and theatrical.



Victorian Architecture. The Victorian era consisted of various British architectural styles, including Medieval and Renaissance. The Industrial Revolution enabled architects to make use of glass and iron. Victorian roofs often had steep pitches, which made them ideal for loft conversions. The era is synonymous with terracotta tiles, bay sash windows, multi-

coloured brickwork, sizeable mantelpieces for ornaments, white-painted woodwork and cast-iron gates.

Georgian Architecture. The Georgian era of architecture lasted between around 1780 and 1820. Walls were normally painted in a single colour and ceilings were divided into sections. Colours characterising the Georgian period included lavender, pink, pea green and light blue. Other characteristics included high ceilings and panelled doors.



Styles of the 20th century - conservatism and change. Since the War it has been corporate bodies like these local authorities, together with national and multinational companies, and large educational institutions, which have dominated British architecture.

Vocabulary.

Evolve – to develop gradually, or to cause something or someone to develop gradually.

Exert – to use something such as authority, power, influence, etc. in order to make something happen.

Prominent – very well-known and important.

Elaborate – to add more information to or explain something that you have said.

Ostentatious – too obviously showing your money, possessions, or power, in an attempt to make other people notice and admire you.

Showy – attracting a lot of attention by being very colourful or bright, but without any real beauty.

Questions to discuss.

1. In what century was Baroque architecture popularized?
2. Describe the style of the 20th century.
3. What was the advantage of Victorian roofs?
4. List the colors characteristic of the Georgian period.
5. What era is synonymous with terracotta tiles, multicolored brickwork and cast-iron gates?
6. Describe the style of construction during the reign of the Tudors.
7. In what style of architecture in Britain was there "more glass than walls"?
8. Describe the architectural style of the 18th century.

2. Identify the differences between architecture styles of the UK by filling out the table below.

Style	Period	Features
Tudor		
Elizabethan Architecture		
Baroque		
Victorian Architecture		
Georgian Architecture		
Conservatism and change		

3. Fill in the gaps using words from the box.

Victorian

Prodigy Tudor

iron Glass Arch

17th

1. The _____ period was the final phase of Medieval architecture in Britain, and covers the era between the late 15th and early _____ centuries.

2. The Industrial Revolution enabled architects to make use of _____ and _____.
3. The low _____ and some fantastic Oriel Windows are also considered classic 'Tudor'.
4. As Elizabeth I came to the Throne of England, the architectural style was defined by the _____ houses.
5. The _____ era consisted of various British architectural styles, including Medieval and Renaissance.

Interesting facts about the United Kingdom:



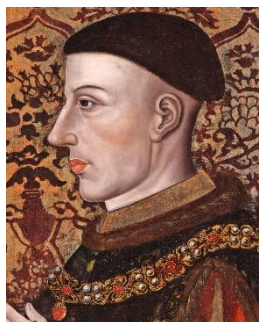
LESSON 7. THE GREATEST ENGLISH STATESMEN AND RULERS

1. Read the text and fill in the table below.



Alfred the Great, King of Wessex from 871 to 899 was the first to adopt the title of King of the Anglo-Saxons, and his heirs would go on to be the kings of England. Alfred hugely improved the country's legal system and military structure.

William the Conqueror led the Norman conquest of England in 1066 and ruled until his death in 1087. During his reign, he put down rebellions and took measures to secure the kingdom, building many castles, including the infamous central keep of the Tower of London. He also ordered the first census of England.



Henry V ruled England and Ireland from 1413 to 1422. During this time, he led a campaign against France in the Hundred Year's War, nearly conquering the country and signing a treaty that made him heir-apparent to the French throne.

Henry VIII ruled England and Ireland from 1509 to 1547. His greatest victory was separating the Church of England from the Roman Catholic Church, during his campaign to annul his first marriage and marry Anne Boleyn.



Elizabeth I - the last Tudor monarch - was born at Greenwich on 7 September 1533, the daughter of Henry VIII and his second wife, Anne Boleyn. Elizabeth I was queen of England and Ireland and her 45 years reign was considered a 'golden period' of English history. She was nicknamed 'Gloriana' and the 'Virgin Queen' and overcame many challenges at home as well as threats from abroad. In 1553, Elizabeth's older

sister Mary became queen. Mary was determined to re-establish Catholicism in England and viewed the Protestant Elizabeth as a direct threat.



James I ruled Scotland from 1567 and England, and Ireland from 1603 until his death in 1625. Trade through the British East India Company increased dramatically under his rule, and art and literature continued to flourish. He ordered a new translation of the Bible which became known as the Authorized King James's Version of the Bible.

Victoria ruled Great Britain and Ireland from 1837 to 1901, the longest rule in British history. After 1867 she adopted the title of Empress of India. During her 63-year rule, the British empire made up one quarter of the earth's land. Victoria was the longest reigning British monarch and the figurehead of a vast empire. She oversaw huge changes in British society and gave her name to an age.



Elizabeth II has ruled from 1952 to the present, closing in on the longest reign in British history. She has maintained the popularity of the monarchy during a turbulent time, including vast social changes as well as the Falklands War, conflict in Northern Ireland, and several wars in the Middle East.

Name	Period of reign	Contribution to the country
Alfred the Great		
William the Conqueror		
Henry V		
Henry VIII		
Elizabeth I		
James I		

Victoria		
Elizabeth II		

Vocabulary.

Adopt - to choose someone or something or take something as your own.

Conquest - to take control or possession of foreign land, or a group of people, by force.

Infamous - famous for something considered bad.

Annul - to officially announce that something such as a law, agreement, or marriage no longer exists.

Overcome - to defeat or succeed in controlling or dealing with something.

Determine - to control or influence something directly, or to decide what will happen.

Flourish - to grow or develop successfully.

2. Read the following text and do the task below.

Being married to England's King Henry VIII was a dangerous business. It could easily cost you your life!

Henry VIII (1491-1547) is one of the most famous characters in English history. As a young man he was handsome and extremely athletic, and according to contemporary accounts, everyone thought he was extremely attractive. He was a brilliant horseman, and a superb shot with a bow and arrow. He was expert at an early version of the game of tennis, and was also an accomplished musician. The famous tune "Greensleeves" is said to have been written by him, though there is no proof of this. The one thing Henry was not very good at was having sons. He married six different women to try and produce a male heir to the throne, but his only son

from all these marriages died when he was just 14 years old. In alphabetical order, Henry's six wives were as follows.

Anne Boleyn (1507-36)



Henry fell in love with her when he was still married to his first wife, Catherine of Aragon. Catherine had failed to give him a son, so he divorced her to marry Anne. She had a daughter called Elizabeth (who later became Queen Elizabeth I) but no son. When Henry got tired of her they found a reason to accuse her of crimes against the king. She was found guilty and executed by having her head cut off.

Anne of Cleves (1515-57)



After Jane Seymour's death Henry was extremely unhappy. But an artist brought him back a portrait of Anne of Cleves. She seemed very good-looking, and marriage to her was good politics. But when Henry saw her, he thought she was ugly and never

liked her. They were married for less than a year before Henry divorced her.

Catherine of Aragon (1485-1536)

Daughter of Ferdinand V of Castile (Spain). She married Arthur, eldest son of Henry VIII of England, but



when he died, she married his brother Henry VIII. She had one daughter (Mary) who later became queen of England before her half-sister Elizabeth. However, Catherine had no sons so Henry divorced her to marry Anne Boleyn, a woman he'd fallen in love with.

Catherine Howard (1521-42).

Catherine Howard was the niece of the Duke of Norfolk, one of the most important men in



the country after the king. She was married to Henry in 1540, just after his disastrous marriage to Anne of Cleves.

But less than two years later Catherine was accused of loving someone else and was executed.

Catherine Parr (1512-48).



Henry's last wife was the one, people said, who could best control the old king.

She was sweet and kind, and Henry, who was by now ill and fat, loved her in his own way. Catherine was still alive when Henry died. She remarried but died in childbirth a year later.

Jane Seymour (1509-37)

Henry fell in love with Jane Seymour while he was still married to Anne Boleyn. As soon as Anne had been



executed, he married Jane and in 1537. A year later, she produced a son, Edward VI, but died herself 12 days later. On the death of Henry, Edward became king at the age of nine, but died five years later.

a. Any three things Henry was good at:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

b. The names of Henry's children in order of birth:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

c. Write the names of Henry's children in the order when they were king or queen:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

d. The name of the wife who lived the longest: _____

e. The name of the wife who had a son: _____

f. The name of the wife who Henry thought ugly: _____

g. The name of the wife married to Henry's brother: _____

3. Decide whether the statements are true or false.

1. Henry VIII was extremely good at having sons.

A. True

B. False

2. Jane Seymour was the last wife of the King Henry VIII.

A. True

B. False

3. Henry fell in love with Jane Seymour while he was still married to Anne Boleyn.

A. True

B. False

4. Catherine had 2 sons.

A. True

B. False

5. When Henry saw Anne Boleyn, he thought she was ugly and never liked her.

A. True

B. False

6. Henry was expert at an early version of the game of tennis, and was also an accomplished musician.

A. True

B. False

7. Henry divorced Catherine of Aragon to marry Catherine Parr, the woman he fell in love with.

A. True

B. False

8. Jane Seymour was the only one who was able to give a son to Henry.

A. True

B. False

9. Anne Boleyn had a daughter called Elizabeth.

A. True

B. False

10. Henry executed Anne Boleyn by having her head cut off.

A. True

B. False

Interesting facts about the United Kingdom:



- ❖ Queen Elizabeth II is the longest reigning royal in the world and still head of state of 16 Commonwealth countries.
- ❖ Among Queen Elizabeth II's more bizarre titles is 'Seigneur of the Swans'. Officially, the reigning monarch owns any unmarked mute swan in open water in both England and Wales... so most of the swans in Britain.
- ❖ The Queen owns all the sturgeons, whales and dolphins in the waters within 3 miles from the UK.
- ❖ King Alexander III of Scotland had recently married, and was in a hurry to get to get home and see his queen. One night in 1286, he set off for Fife on horseback from Edinburgh Castle. The weather was bad, and he and his party rode through the night. At some point, Alexander got separated from his party, and went missing. The next day, he was found dead on the beach at Kinghorn, presumably from having fallen off his horse.



LESSON 8. THE GREATEST INVENTIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

1. Look at the pictures and answer the questions below.



1. What are the best and the most useful inventions of the mankind in the 20th and 21st centuries?
2. What famous inventors do you know? What were their inventions?
3. Can you name some inventions are you looking forward to?
4. What do you think is the worst invention of the mankind?
5. What would you invent if you were a scientist?

2. What are the advantages and disadvantages of inventions?



3. Read the following text and complete the table.

The UK is known for its inventions that make our daily lives easier. Let's look at some of them.

The Reflecting Telescope by Isaac Newton in 1668. First up on our list of some of the greatest British inventions comes from one of the greatest scientists of all time. Devised by Isaac Newton in 1668, the reflecting telescope changed the field of astronomy forever. It was designed as an alternative to the refracting telescope which suffered from severe chromatic aberration.



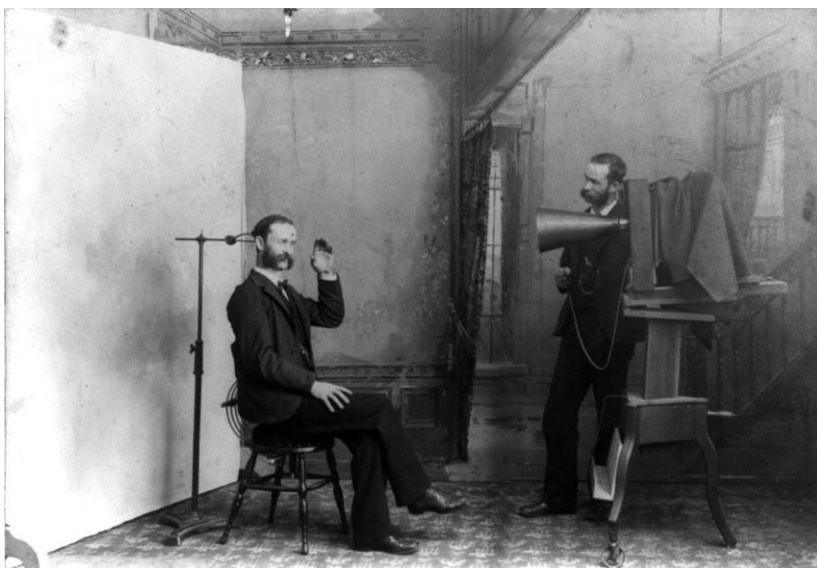
The First Mass-produced toothbrush - 1770-1780. The toothbrush you are familiar with today was invented sometime between 1770 and 1780 by William Addis. The idea came to him whilst in jail for causing a riot. He decided to improve the way prisoners brush their teeth. He used a small bone

from his meal, made holes and attached bristles. After his release, he produced toothbrushes and became a worldwide hit.

Antibiotics. In 1928, Scottish biologist Sir Alexander Fleming accidentally discovered an antibiotic substance called “penicillin” which saved millions of lives. It helped women during childbirth, saved 15% of the wounded soldiers in World War II, and eradicated prevalent STDs. Today, there are 34 million antibiotics registered and prescribed to patients to treat certain disorders.

Chocolate Bar. Chocolate drink was an all-time favorite even from the earliest civilizations. But was only in 1847 when chocolate can actually be ‘eaten’ in a form of bar. Joseph Fry mixed cocoa powder and sugar to create a paste and molded into a bar. In 1866, Fry’s factory in Bristol began producing chocolate bars.

Telephone. The device that revolutionized the way people communicate was invented by Scottish inventor Alexander Graham Bell. He discovered that sounds could transmit telegraphically. This invention was first showcased at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. The telephone inspired the invention of the telegraph, television, and of course, smartphones.



Photography. Probably, every millennial around the world is addicted to selfies and Instagram feed aesthetics. But did you know that photography started in the United Kingdom? British scientist William Henry Fox Talbot

pioneered photography using silver iodide on paper and started contact printing, a system before the advent of digital cameras.

Vocabulary.

Refract – to change the direction of light, sound, heat, or other energy as it travels across or through something.

Aberration – a temporary change from the typical or usual way of behaving.

Riot – an occasion when a large number of people behave in a noisy, violent, and uncontrolled way in public, often as a protest.

Bristles – a short, stiff hair, usually one of many.

Mold – a hollow container into which you pour a soft or liquid substance so that it will cool or harden into the shape of the container.

Transmit – to broadcast something, or to send out or carry signals or messages using radio, television, etc.

Invention	Author	Purpose of the invention	Date	Conditions for the creation

Interesting facts about the United Kingdom:

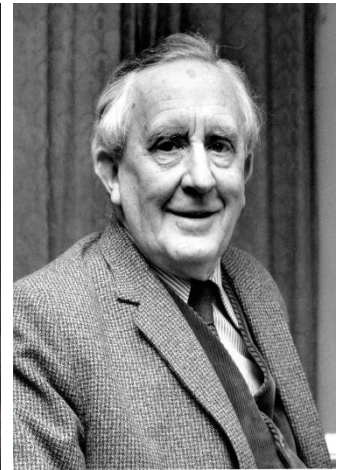
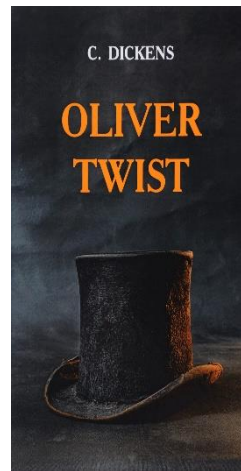
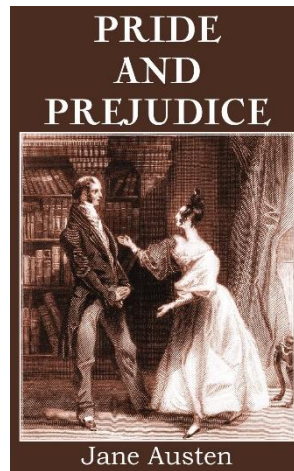
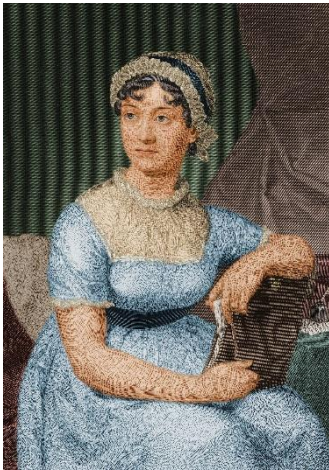
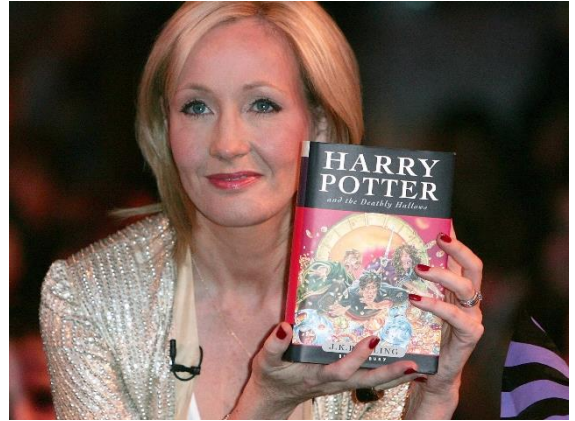


- ✓ For the first time, an English umbrella was used for protection from rain, before that the umbrella was used for protection from the sun.
- ✓ Raincoat was also invented in Britain by Gregory C. McIntosh. Shortly, the British call the raincoat Mac.
- ✓ Shoelaces were invented by the British in 1790.
- ✓ The World Wide Web was invented by British scientist Tim Berners-Lee.
- ✓ The homeland of golf is Britain. It was mentioned in 1457 for the first time.
- ✓ The first puzzle was invented by English cartographer D. Spilsbury in 1760.



LESSON 9. THE GREATEST REPRESENTATIVES OF ENGLISH LITERATURE AND POETRY

1. Look at the pictures and discuss the questions below.



1. Which famous authors of English literature are depicted above? What do you know about them?
 2. What representatives of English literature do you know?
 3. Tell us about one of the works of English literature that you have read.
 4. Has a book ever changed your life?
 5. Are there any books that are really popular but you dislike?
2. Connect the authors of English literature with their works.

Name	Works
Virginia Woolf	"The Adventures of Oliver Twist", "The Life and Adventures of Nicholas Nickleby"
Daniel Defoe	"Sense and Sensibility", "Lady Susan", "Pride and Prejudice"
George Orwell	"Harry Potter" series, "Cormoran Strike" series
Charlotte Bronte	"Don Juan", "The Bride of Abydos "
Charles Dickens	"The Lord of the Rings", "The Hobbit"
Emily Bronte	"The Voyage Out", "To the Lighthouse", "Mrs Dalloway"
J. K. Rowling	"King Lear", "Macbeth", "Twelfth Night"
J. R. R. Tolkien	"The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy"
Jane Austen	"Nineteen Eighty-Four", "Animal Farm", "The Road to Wigan Pier"
Agatha Christie	"The Origin of Species"
William Shakespeare	"Wuthering Heights"
Charles Darwin	"Captain Singleton", "Colonel Jack", "Robinson Crusoe"
Douglas Adams	"Jane Eyre", "The Professor", "The Secret"
Lord Byron	"The Mysterious Affair at Styles"

3. Read the text and solve the tests below.

The term English literature refers to literature written in the English language, including literature composed in English by writers not necessarily from England; Joseph Conrad was Polish, Robert Burns was Scottish, James Joyce was Irish, Dylan Thomas was Welsh, Edgar Allan Poe was American, Salman Rushdie is Indian, V.S. Naipaul is Trinidadian.

The first works in English, written in the Anglo-Saxon dialect now called Old English, appeared in the early Middle Ages. In the late medieval period (1200-1500), the ideals of courtly love entered England and authors began to write romances, either in verse or prose. Especially popular were tales of King Arthur and his court. England's first great author, Geoffrey Chaucer (1340 -1400), wrote in Middle English. His most famous work is *The Canterbury Tales*, a collection of stories in a variety of genres.



The poetry, drama, and prose produced under both Queen Elizabeth I and King James I constitute what is today labelled as Early modern (or Renaissance). The Elizabethan era saw a great flourishing of literature, especially in the field of drama. The Italian Renaissance had rediscovered the ancient Greek and Roman theatre, which was then beginning to evolve apart from the old mystery and miracle plays of the Middle Ages.

In Romanticism, poets rediscover the beauty and value of nature. Mother earth is seen as the only source of wisdom, the only solution to the ugliness caused by machines of industrialism. The Romantic poets includes Lord Byron, Percy Bysshe Shelley, Mary Shelley and John Keats. The most popular novelist of the era was Sir Walter Scott, whose grand historical romances inspired a generation of painters, composers, and writers throughout Europe. By contrast, Jane Austen

wrote novels about the life of the landed gentry, seen from a woman's point of view, and wryly focused on practical social issues, especially marriage and money.

Important novelists between the World Wars included Virginia Woolf, E. M. Forster, Evelyn Waugh, P.G. Wodehouse, D. H. Lawrence and T. S. Eliot. Perhaps the most contentiously important figure in the development of the modernist movement was the American poet Ezra Pound. Other notable writers of the period included W. H. Auden, Vladimir Nabokov, William Carlos Williams, Ralph Ellison, Dylan Thomas, R.S. Thomas and Graham Greene.

The history of English poetry dating from the early 7th century, where were writing some of the most famous and beautiful poems, to the present day. Due to its importance, English poetry has contributed greatly to the spread of the English language in the world. An interesting aspect of English poetry is that, this not only includes poetry written in England, but also it includes poetry composed in English language by writers not necessary from England.

Vocabulary.

Label – a word or a phrase that is used to describe the characteristics or qualities of people, activities, or things, often in a way that is unfair.

Rediscover – to find something or someone again after losing or forgetting about it, him, or her for a long time.

Wryly – in a way that shows you find a bad or difficult situation slightly funny.

Contentious – causing, involving, or likely to cause disagreement and argument.

Test.

1. When did the first works in English written in the Anglo-Saxon dialect appear?

A) in the late Middle Ages

B) in the early Middle Ages

C) in the Modern English

D) in the Old English

2.-the period when authors began to write novels, both in verse and in prose.

A) Early Middle Ages

B) Early medieval period

C) Late Middle Ages

D) Late medieval period

3. Name the most famous work of Geoffrey Chaucer.

A) "The Canterbury Tales"

B) "Captain Singleton"

C) "The Road to Wigan Pier"

D) "Lady Susan"

4. Which area of literature especially flourished during the Elizabethan era?

A) comedy

B) tragedy

C) drama

D) prose

5. List the romantic poets.

A) Dylan Thomas, Edgar Allan Poe

B) Lord Byron, Percy Bysshe Shelley

C) Evelyn Waugh, P.G. Wodehouse

D) Vladimir Nabokov, William Carlos Williams

6. What did Jane Austen write about?

- A) about other worlds
- B) about the life of the landed gentry
- C) about knights and their exploits
- D) about adventures and heroism

7. Name the most contentiously important figure in the development of the modernist movement.

- A) Ezra Pound
- B) Evelyn Waugh
- C) Dylan Thomas
- D) Ralph Ellison

8. When did the history of English poetry begin?

- A) from the late 7th century,
- B) from the early 8th century,
- C) from the late 6th century,
- D) from the early 7th century

9. What is the peculiarity of English poetry?

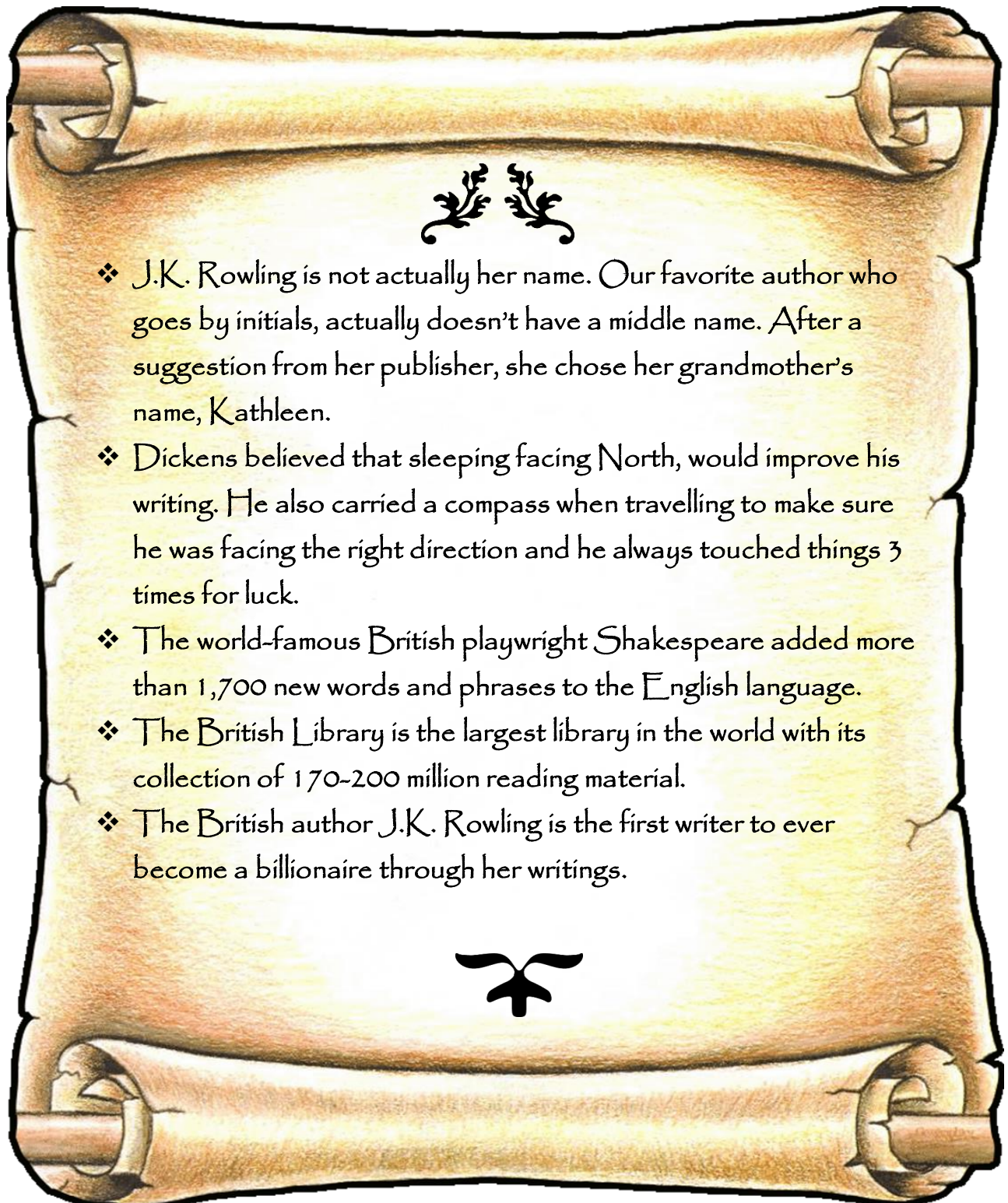
- A) it is impossible to translate to other languages because it is unique.
- B) this includes only poetry written in England.
- C) this not only includes poetry written in England, but also it includes poetry composed in English language by writers not necessary from England.
- D) it consists of different words from other languages

10. List the novelist writers.

- A) Virginia Woolf, E. M. Forster

- B) Lord Byron, Percy Bysshe Shelley
- C) Percy Bysshe Shelley, Mary Shelley
- D) Salman Rushdie, V.S. Naipaul

Interesting facts about the United Kingdom



- ❖ J.K. Rowling is not actually her name. Our favorite author who goes by initials, actually doesn't have a middle name. After a suggestion from her publisher, she chose her grandmother's name, Kathleen.
- ❖ Dickens believed that sleeping facing North, would improve his writing. He also carried a compass when travelling to make sure he was facing the right direction and he always touched things 3 times for luck.
- ❖ The world-famous British playwright Shakespeare added more than 1,700 new words and phrases to the English language.
- ❖ The British Library is the largest library in the world with its collection of 170-200 million reading material.
- ❖ The British author J.K. Rowling is the first writer to ever become a billionaire through her writings.

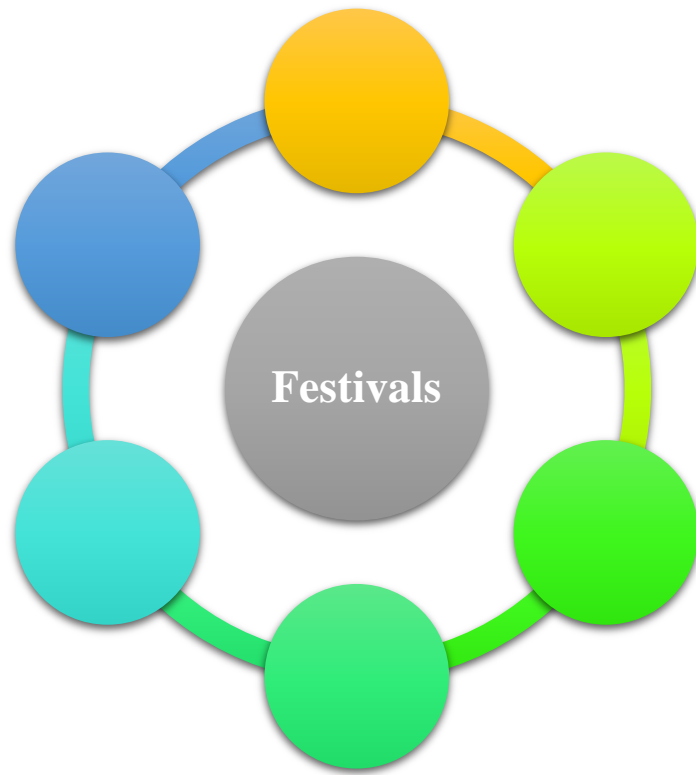
LESSON 10. FAMOUS FESTIVALS HELD IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

1. Look at the pictures and answer the questions below.



1. What do the pictures above have in common?
2. How often do you attend festivals?
3. What can you say about the festivals in your city?
4. What is the difference between festivals in the UK and your hometown?
5. What are the advantages/disadvantages of festivals?

2. Fill in the following chart with the words related to the word "Festivals".



3. Read the text and answer the following questions.

Festivals in the UK celebrate the country's history, literature, and even its politics. People all over the country organize celebrations to honour all kinds of weird and wonderful occasions.



friendly events around the city.

Robin Hood Festival. As astounding as the name, this is a delightful week-long celebration and one of the most fun-filled United Kingdom festivals 2022.

Jorvik Viking Festival. Around 40,000 Viking lovers from across the globe gather for the annual Jorvik Viking Festival. It takes place in York, a city with a rich Viking heritage. You can expect battle reenactments, combat performances, crafts, guided walks, talks, music, archaeological sessions and family-



From pony and horse rides, archery, nature walks to dance and music shows and magic shows; Robin Hood Festival has something for every age group.

Guy Fawkes Day. Also called the “Bonfire Night”, this festival is celebrated all over



the UK on 5th November. Everywhere in the country, the British light bonfires as well as fireworks, mostly in their back gardens or streets. These days, they have also started lighting these at organized events in public parks. This festival is celebrated to commemorate the situation

where Catholic Guy Fawkes’ had failed to blow up the Protestant Houses of Parliament on the 5th of November in 1605.



Glastonbury Festival.

Glastonbury Festival is one of the most popular music festivals in the United Kingdom and is believed to be the biggest name in music due to its enormous Pyramid stage. The place ensures an electrifying line up

every year with artists such as Miley Cyrus. The Killers, George Ezra, etc. performing here.



Notting Hill Carnival. For two days each August bank holiday, the streets of Notting Hill are jam packed with crowds of close to one million revellers, giant speakers and huge sound systems, live music and stalls selling Caribbean street food. The

Notting Hill Carnival takes place on Sunday and Monday, with bands starting from 6:00. There's a spectacular bespangled and feathered carnival parade that starts and finishes on Ladbroke Grove and features floats, flags, dancers, music vans and bands.

Vocabulary.

Astounding – very surprising or shocking.

Blow up – to destroy something through an explosion.

Enormous – extremely large.

Spectacular – very exciting to look at.

Bespangled – literary covered or adorned with or as if with spangles or jewels.

Questions to discuss.

1. What is the point of holding festivals in the UK?
2. Where is the Viking Festival taking place?
3. Who is Robin Hood?
4. What else is the Guy Fawkes Festival called?
5. What is the history of Bonfire Night Festival?
6. Describe the Glastonbury Festival.
7. What are people doing at the Viking Festival?
8. Describe the Notting Hill Carnival.

Interesting facts about the United Kingdom:

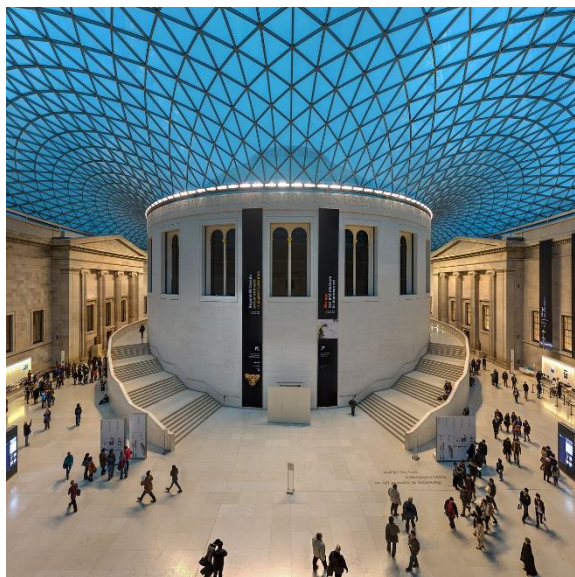


- The first Glastonbury Festival launched in 1970, with tickets costing £1 – including free milk from the farm.
- The world's most exclusive festival? You must be a member to attend Free rotation in Wales, UK, and in order to be a member you must be invited by an existing member.
Members can only invite people on one day each year in April, and as they receive such high volumes of applicants, this is decided by lottery. Tickets are then sold in small batches between December and May, with members who have previously attended four or more times getting priority.



LESSON 11. FAMOUS BRITISH MUSEUMS AND EXHIBITIONS

1. Look at the pictures and answer the questions below.



1. What comes to mind when you hear the word 'museum'?
2. What do the pictures above have in common?
3. Have you ever visited museums? What did you remember the most?
4. What are the advantages/disadvantages of visiting museums and exhibitions?
5. What do you think is the best museum in the world?

2. Read the following text and complete the table.

The UK is home to some of the best museums in the world, from awe-inspiring natural history collections, to fun and interactive exhibitions.



British Museum, London. Located in the heart of Bloomsbury, the British Museum was the first national public museum in the world. The museum was originally established after the death of Sir Hans Sloane in 1753. He bequeathed his collection to King George II who, with a subsequent Act of Parliament, established the British Museum. Sloane's collection became the founding collection. The museum is now home to over eight million different objects from different

cultures throughout the world. Two of our highlights include the world-renowned Rosetta Stone, which was acquired in 1802, and the Elgin Marbles, which became part of the collection in 1816.



National Railway Museum.

National Railway Museum. The Yorkshire museum is the largest railway museum in the world. The museum is today split over two sites – one in York and the other

in Shildon. Railway artefacts began to be collected from the late 19th century by the different railway companies. When the railways were nationalised in 1948, the collections were brought together and were later used in the opening of the National Railway Museum in 1975 in York. The museum was the first national museum outside London and was housed in a huge former steam locomotive depot. It's sister museum at Shildon was opened in 2004 as the first national museum to be built in the northeast. The museum is home to Queen Victoria's favourite carriage – she regarded it as her palace on wheels.



Museum of Witchcraft - Boscastle, Cornwall. Very definitely the creepiest museum in the SouthWest, the Museum of Witchcraft is home to a mysterious collection of occult and witch-related history and artefacts. Found in the sleepy fishing village of

Boscastle on the North Cornwall coast, there are voodoo dolls, Ouija boards, spell books, and dead cats to see as well as vats of interesting potions and spell ingredients. Brave souls may want to try one of the museum's late-night candlelit evenings.

Teapot Island - Maidstone, South Coast. Britain is a nation of tea lovers, so where better to appreciate this much-revered drink than at Teapot Island in Kent. This interesting visitor attraction holds two awards in the Guinness Book



of World Records for the incredible number of teapots of all shapes, sizes, and value on display here. Peruse the ever-growing collection which currently stands at around 6,700 including rare designs like Princess Diana, Doctor Who, and Star Wars pots,

or have a go at creating and painting your own teapot and visit the well-stocked gift shop. No visit is complete without indulging in a delicious cream tea served with homemade jam, real Cornish clotted cream and of course, a warm pot of tea.

Vocabulary.

Throughout – in every part, or during the whole period of time.

Carriage – a vehicle with four wheels that is usually pulled by horses and was used mainly in the past.

Occult – relating to magical powers and activities, such as those of witchcraft and astrology.

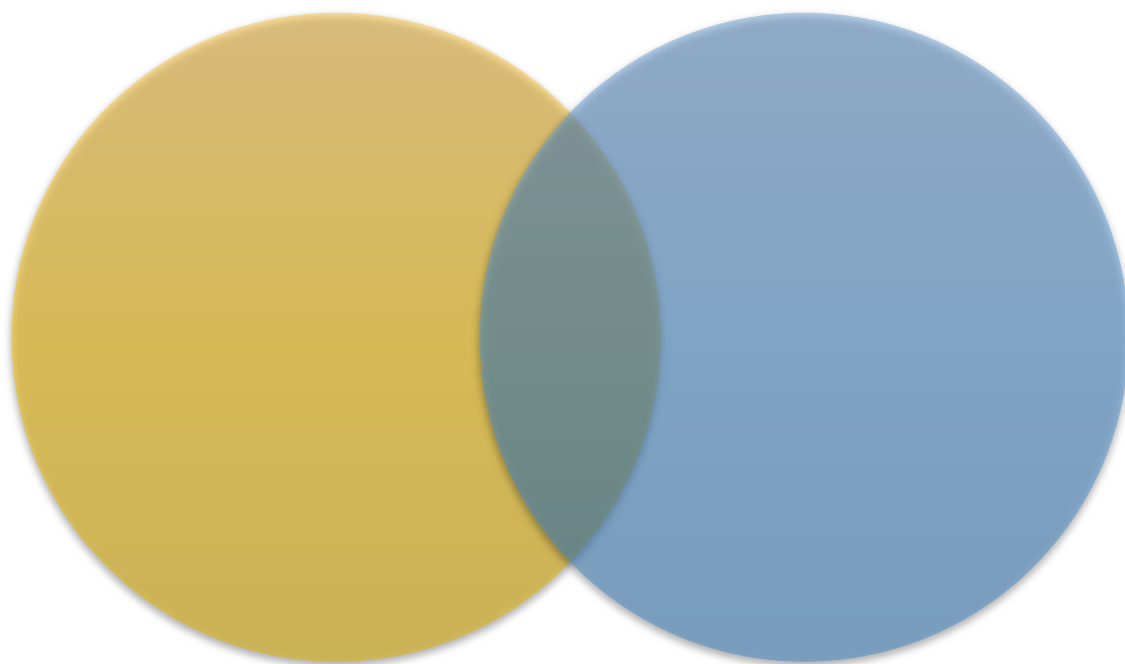
Candlelit – light produced by burning candles.

Peruse – to read through something, especially in order to find the part you are interested in.

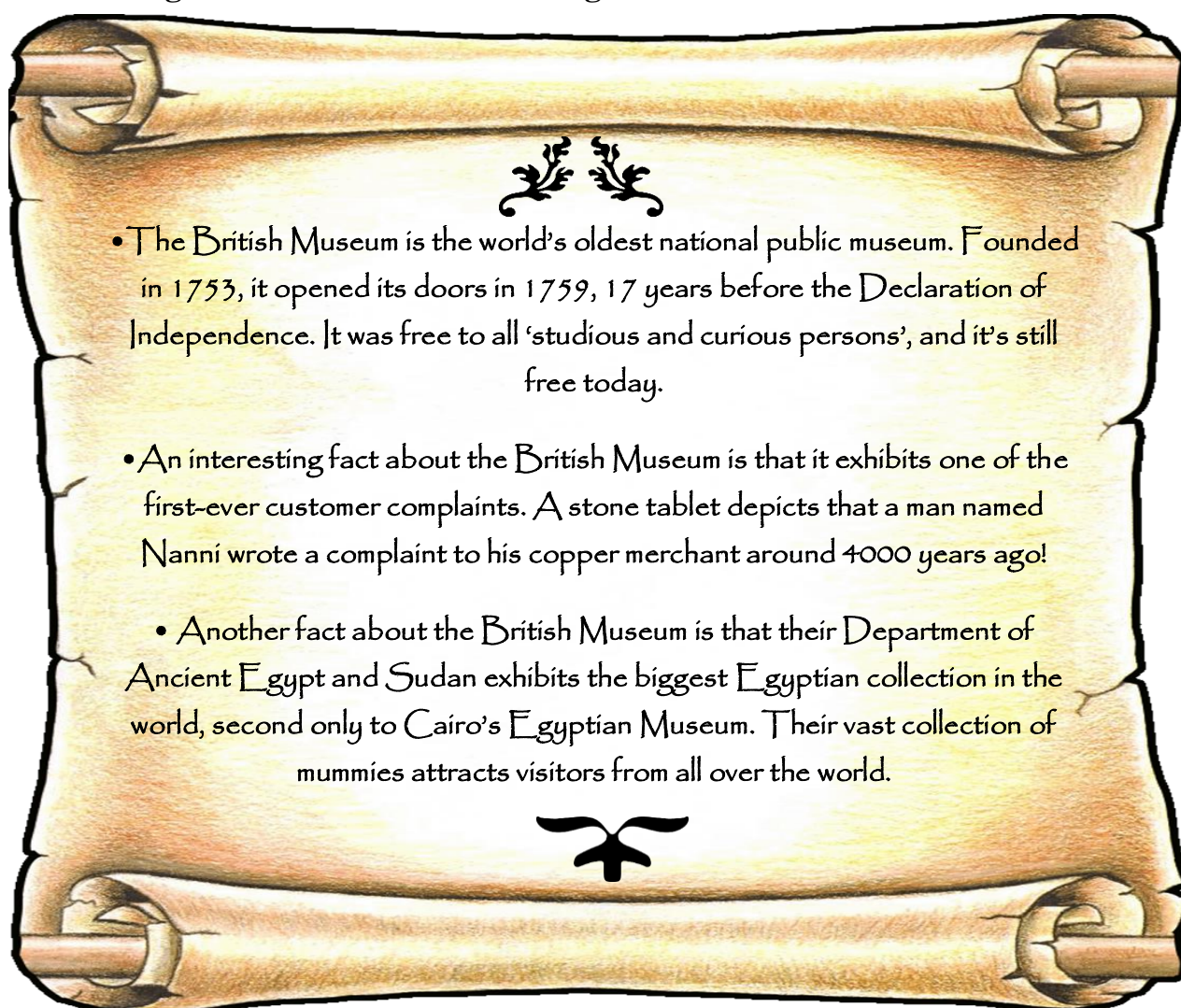
Indulge – to allow yourself or another person to have something enjoyable, especially more than is good for you.

Name of the museum	The city where it is located	Founder of the museum	What collections it has	What is it famous for?

3. Compare Uzbek and British museums.



Interesting facts about the United Kingdom:



LESSON 12. EDUCATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

1. Look at the following pictures and answer the questions below.



1. *Is education an important part of people's life? Why/why not?*
2. *Why is British education so popular?*
3. *What schools/universities of the UK do you know? What are they famous for?*
4. *What subjects were you good/bad at?*
5. *What do you remember about your teachers?*

2. Complete the task after reading the following text.

The system of education in the UK is comprised of four parts. These are primary education, secondary education, further education and higher education. The compulsory education in the UK mainly begins at the age of 5 when a child enters an infant school primary school and lasts until the age of 16.



Primary education in the UK. Children in the UK must attend school when they reach the age of five. The exception is Northern Ireland, where compulsory education begins at the age of four. Primary education includes the first two key

stages. The first two years of study are associated with pre-primary education and the following years, until a child reaches the age of 11, are associated with junior school education. In England, the National Curriculum includes such subjects as English, foreign language, maths, science, art and design, computing, design and technology, geography, history, music and physical education. The Welsh curriculum is focused on applying literacy and numeracy across the whole curriculum. Also, it identifies the different areas of learning such as personal and social development, well-being and cultural diversity, language, literacy and communication skills, mathematical development, Welsh language development (as the first or second language depending on a school), knowledge and understanding of the world, physical development and creative development. In Scotland, the primary school curriculum includes expressive arts, health and wellbeing, languages, mathematics, religious and moral education, sciences, social studies, and technologies. Curriculum in the Northern Ireland is focused on studying language and literacy, mathematics and numeracy, the arts, the world around us, personal development and mutual understanding, religious education and physical education.

Secondary education in the UK. Students in secondary schools study a wide range of subjects, including English, Maths, Science, Design and Technology, Information and Communication



Technology (ICT), History, Geography, Modern Foreign Languages, Art and Design, Music, Citizenship, Physical Education. The secondary school in the UK ends with a GCSE state examination. GCSE's take a total of 2 years and mark the end of compulsory education for students in the UK. In the most cases, students pass about 10 GCSEs in different subjects, including mathematics and English language.



Further education. Further education in the UK is provided by various educational institutions. Many of them offer the same courses as schools and higher education institutions. The sector of further education has a range of courses for international students, such as English language courses, summer schools, international diplomas, foundation years and top up courses.

Higher Education. Higher education in the UK is not compulsory and is not free. Nevertheless, there are a variety of scholarships and loans available to students who wish to study in the UK. Furthermore, education in the UK is not



as expensive as it may seem first. For example, it is twice as low as in the US. Furthermore, it is important to understand that education in the UK usually takes less time. It will take just three years to complete an undergraduate degree program and to get a BA (Bachelor of Arts), a BEng (Bachelor of Engineering), or BSc (Bachelor of Science). Unlike school education, university or college education in the UK provides students with the ability to choose their own educational pathway and to learn more about a subject or job they really enjoy.

Vocabulary.

Comprise – to have things or people as parts or members; to consist of.

Compulsory – something that must be done; necessary by law or a rule.

Diversity – the fact of many different types of things or people being included in something; a range of different things or people.

Loan – an amount of money that is borrowed, often from a bank, and has to be paid back, usually together with an extra amount of money that you have to pay as a charge for borrowing.

Pathway – a series of actions that can be taken in order to achieve something.

Decide whether the statement is true or false.

1. The compulsory education in the UK is comprised of four parts and mainly begins at the age of 5.

A. True

B. False

2. Children in the UK must attend school when they reach the age of four.

A. True

B. False

3. In Northern Ireland children go to school at the age of four.

A. True

B. False

4. The Welsh curriculum is focused on expressive arts, health and wellbeing, languages, mathematics, religious and moral education.

A. True

B. False

5. GCSE's take a total of 2 years and mark the end of compulsory education for students in the UK.

A. True

B. False

6. Students always pass about 10 GCSEs in different subjects, including mathematics and English language.

A. True

B. False

7. Further education in the UK has the same subjects as higher education does.

A. True

B. False

8. Higher education in the UK is compulsory and free.

A. True

B. False

9. It will take just three years to complete an undergraduate degree program.

A. True

B. False

10. Unlike school education, university of college education in the UK provides students with the ability to choose their own educational pathway.

A. True

B. False

3. Complete the table about educational system in the United Kingdom.

<i>Type of education</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Subjects</i>	<i>The cost of studying</i>	<i>Duration of study</i>

4. Debates. Divide into two groups.

-The first group: "Education = a happy life without worries"

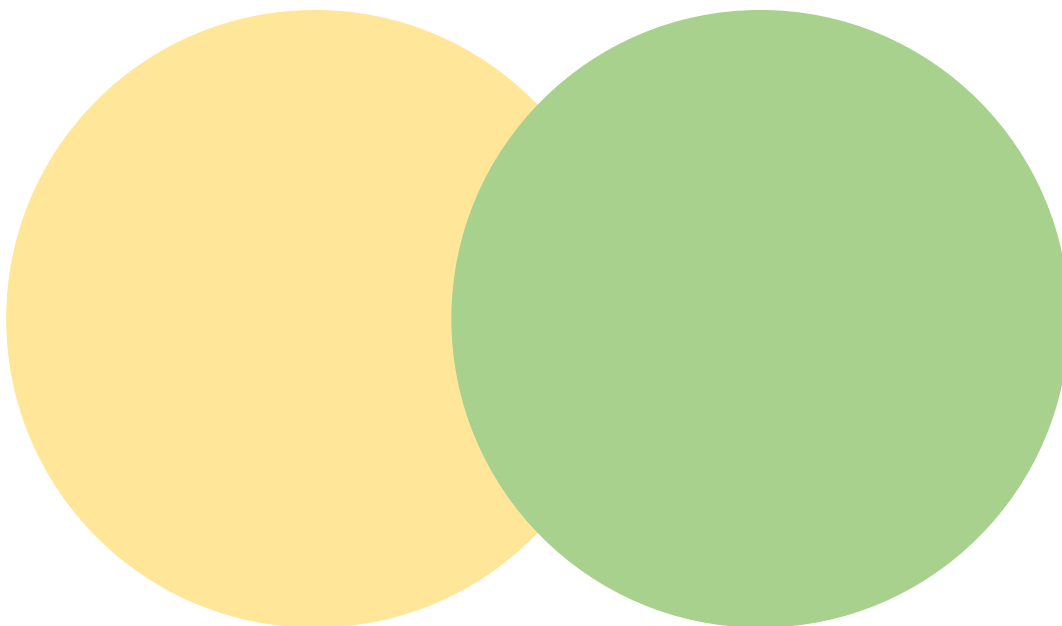
-The second group: "Education \neq a happy life without worries."

Discuss, giving clear statements.

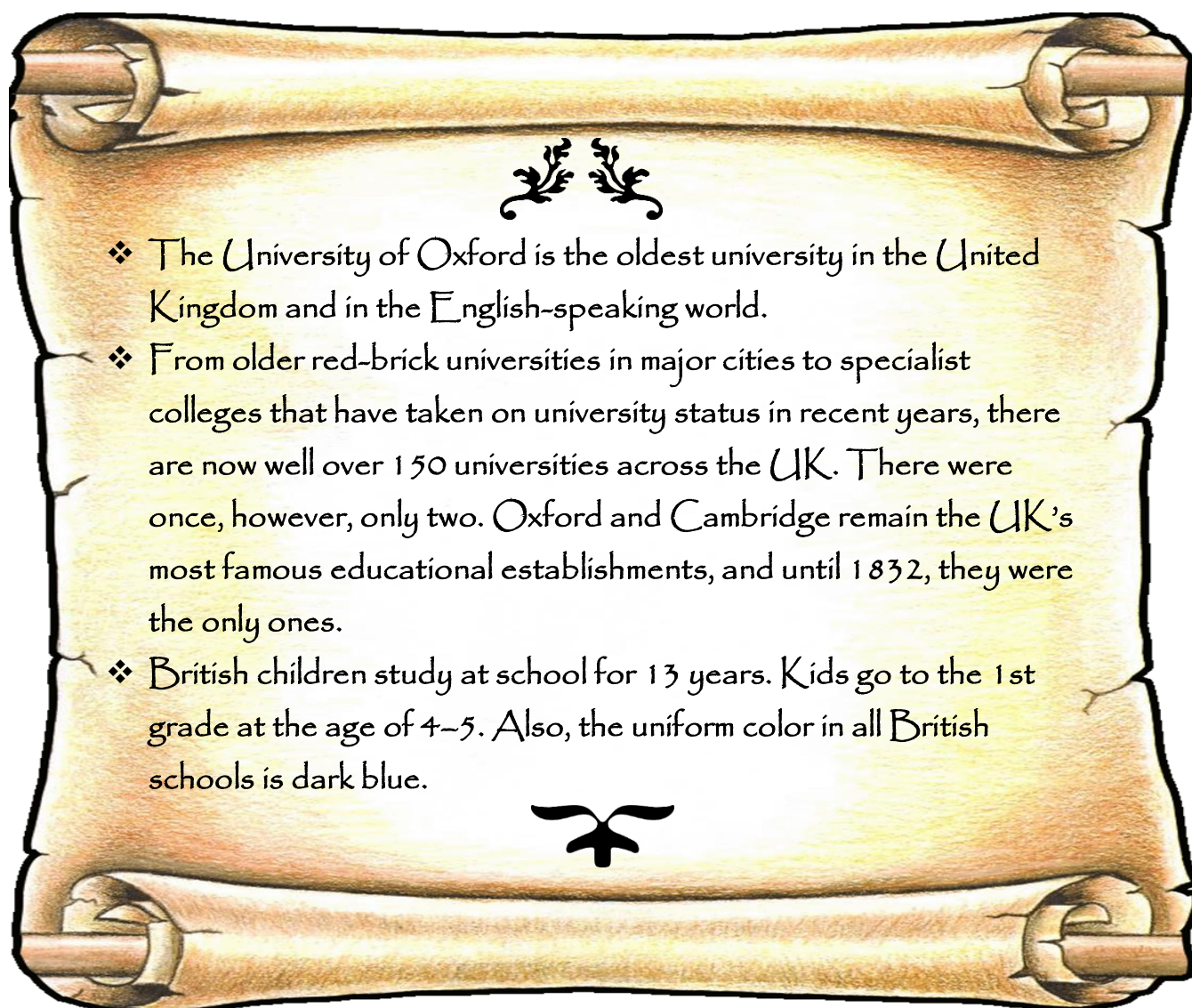
5. Compare British and Uzbek educational systems.

British education

Uzbek education



Interesting facts about the United Kingdom:



- ❖ The University of Oxford is the oldest university in the United Kingdom and in the English-speaking world.
- ❖ From older red-brick universities in major cities to specialist colleges that have taken on university status in recent years, there are now well over 150 universities across the UK. There were once, however, only two. Oxford and Cambridge remain the UK's most famous educational establishments, and until 1832, they were the only ones.
- ❖ British children study at school for 13 years. Kids go to the 1st grade at the age of 4–5. Also, the uniform color in all British schools is dark blue.

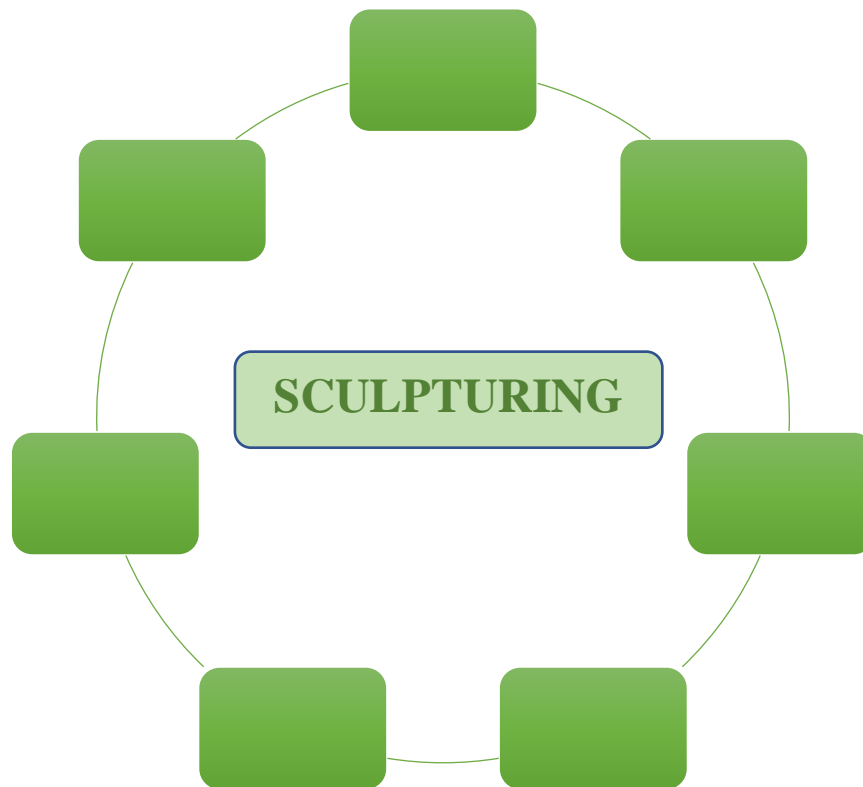
LESSON 13. SCULPTURING IN THE UK

1. Look at these pictures and answer the questions below.



1. How would you describe these artworks to someone who has never seen them?
2. What verbs/adjectives would you use to describe these artworks?
3. What elements seem dreamlike or imaginary?
4. What is exciting about these artworks?
5. Why do you think artists created these works?

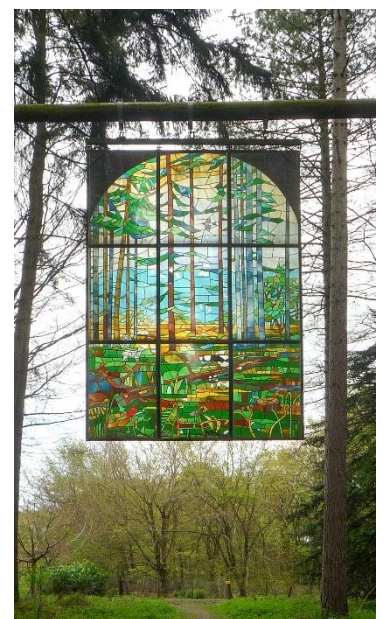
2. Fill in the following chart with the words related to the word "Sculpturing".



3. Read the text and answer the questions below.

Great Britain is known for its most interesting sculptures. Let's look at a few of them.

Forest of Dean Sculpture Trail. Gloucestershire's ancient royal forest is home to one of the UK's oldest sculpture trails. Opened in 1986, it features 17 sculptures dispersed along a four-and-a-half-mile circular route, many of which interact with the forest setting or are constructed from its raw materials. 'Iron Road', for example, is made using railway sleepers placed on a disused line, and 'Cathedral' is a fifteen-foot-tall stained-glass window depicting a woodland scene, hanging among the trees as if part of the landscape.



The British Ironworks Centre Sculpture Park. Home to the largest sculpture collection in the Midlands, the British Ironworks Centre's 30-acre garden features more than 100 metalwork sculptures. The main attraction is the educational Extinction Trail, a 'metal safari park' featuring forty sculptures of extinct and endangered creatures from a woolly mammal to a family of giraffes. Other highlights include Uri Geller's 'Spoon Gorilla', a sculpture made using 40,000 spoons, and the 'Knife Angel', a monument against violence constructed from more than 100,000 knives and weapons taken from UK streets.



Kielder Art & Architecture, Northumberland. Over the past 27 years, the stunning landscapes around Kielder Water – and the dense forest beside it – have become home to an extraordinary collection of visual art and architecture, featuring

everything from wave chambers to futuristic shelters. Highlights include Silvas



Capitalis, a giant, open-mouthed head, and the Janus Chairs, three king-size rotating seats, which overlook the lake from the north shore.



Giant Royal Heads.

Enormous terracotta heads of Queen Elizabeth and Prince Phillip can be seen on the side of the road to Windsor. The heads are at least 10 feet tall each, a mix of plaster and terracotta with flowing hair made from artificial flowers and

grasses. With features such as tennis balls for eyes and brightly coloured earrings (in the case of Elizabeth), the regal heads are beautifully rendered and have been alarming drivers passing by since shortly after the Jubilee celebrations. Local resident Ben Bennett, who owns a waste disposal company, recycled the heads after finding them in Chelsea after the Jubilee celebrations. Their highnesses were headed

to a local dump, so Bennett brought them to his Oakley Green garden, less than 5 miles from Windsor Castle, where the Queen and Duke of Edinburgh spend most weekends.

Vocabulary.

Disperse – to spread across or move away over a large area, or to make something do this.

Disused – no longer being used.

Extinct – not now existing.

Violence – actions or words that are intended to hurt people.

Extraordinary – very unusual, special, unexpected, or strange.

Render – to represent something in a work of art or a performance; to cause someone or something to be in a particular state.

Disposal – the act of getting rid of something, especially by throwing it away.

Questions to discuss.

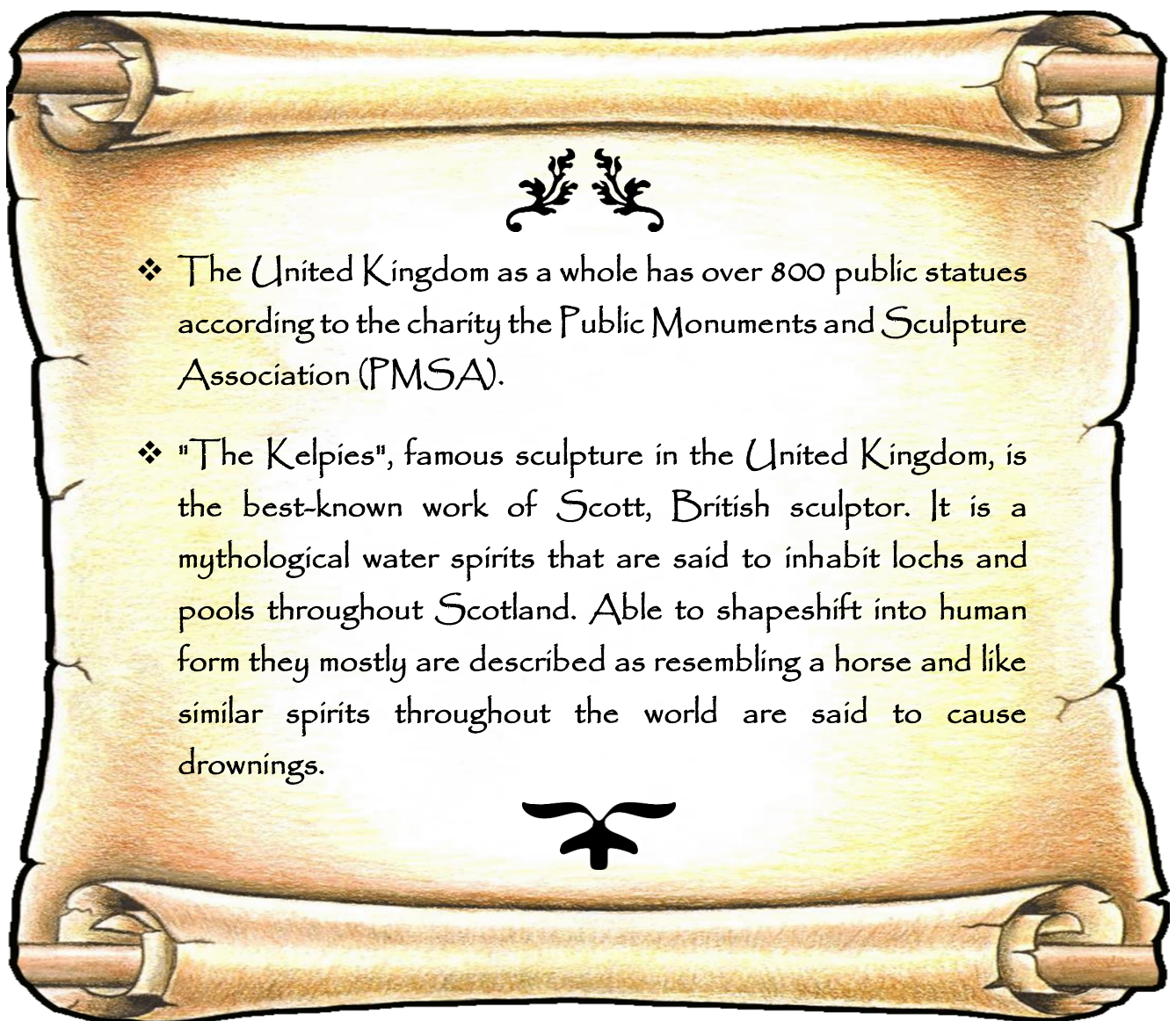
1. When was the sculpture trail of the Forest of Dean opened?
2. How many sculptures are there in the Ancient Royal Forest of Gloucestershire?
3. What is the main attraction of the Sculpture Park of the British Metallurgical Center?
4. Describe the sculpture of the "Knife Angel." What was the purpose of the construction? What did the author mean by that?
5. What role does Ben Bennett play in the creation of sculptures of Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip?
6. Look at the sculpture called "*Giant Royal Heads*." What are the values and beliefs of the culture in which this artwork was made?

7. Describe the sculptures of the Ancient Royal Forest of Gloucestershire.
8. What is on the extinction trail in the Sculpture Park of the British Metallurgical Center?

4. Imagine yourself as a sculptor. Your task is to create a sculpture of objects on your study table and explain its meaning. Try to answer to these questions:

- **If the art could talk, what would it say?**
- **What is mysterious about this artwork?**
- **If this sculpture had sound effects, what would they sound like?**

Interesting facts about the United Kingdom:



LESSON 14. FAMOUS BRITISH HOLIDAYS



1. Discuss the following questions:

- 1. How often do you celebrate holidays?*
- 2. What holiday do you like the most? Why?*
- 3. What do you know about British holidays?*
- 4. What are the most popular destinations in your country during some holidays?*
- 5. Is it better to stay at home on holidays or go somewhere?*

2. Before reading the text, try to guess the name of the UK holidays from the description. Write the name of the holidays in the missing places from the box below.

Halloween	Maslenitsa	Father's day	New Year	St.Patrick's Day	Mother's Day
Easter	Queen's official birthday	Christmas	Valentine's Day	April 1 - April Fool's Day	London Fashion Week

1. _____ It is a holiday of romantics and lovers, sellers of cards and plush toys.
2. _____ The traditional Christian custom of abstaining from animal food for 40 days before Easter.
3. _____ It is a holiday of mothers and grandmothers, a day of gratitude for everything that they did and are doing.
4. _____ It is a cultural and religious holiday, celebrated annually on March 17.
5. _____ It is customary to joke with each other - even newspapers, television and radio programs often contain fake stories.
6. _____ The tradition of hiding chocolate eggs in the garden or at home is especially loved by children: parents lay out treats around the house, and children in the morning look for sweets.
7. _____ It is a day of honoring, expressing gratitude to dads and grandfathers.
8. _____ An important part of the holiday is the military parade, known as Trooping the Color.
9. _____ This is a time dedicated to the memory of the dead, saints, martyrs.

10. _____ On this holiday, the brightest outfits are shown at a fashion show.

11. _____ It is customary to buy gifts for loved ones, to cook traditional dishes - turkey, pudding, hot alcoholic drinks.

12. _____ England celebrates this holiday, having parties with friends and family and waiting for the countdown before midnight.

3. Read the text and solve the tests.



Valentine's Day. Valentine's Day is celebrated in many countries of the world - it is a holiday of romantics and lovers, sellers of cards and plush toys. The history of secret weddings in the circle of Jeffrey Chaucer in the Middle Ages, in the era of courtly

love, is associated with the name of the priest Valentine. In 18th-century England, the tradition of celebrating Valentine's Day became entrenched and took on stable forms: lovers confess their love, give flowers, sweets and Valentine greeting cards, originally handmade. The symbols of Valentine's Day today are the heart, pigeons and the figure of a winged cupid.

Mother's Day. Mother's Day is a holiday of mothers and grandmothers, a day of gratitude for everything that they did and are doing. Traditionally, children of all ages give gifts and postcards to their mothers, invite them to a cafe or do household chores for them, some mothers even get breakfast in bed. Initially, the custom of honoring mothers on the fourth Sunday of Lent was religious, but by the first third of the 20th century. the holiday became popular among all residents of Britain.



April 1 - April Fool's Day. April Fool's Day reflects the British love for paradoxical jokes, black humor and practical jokes. At this time, it is customary to joke with each other - even newspapers, television and radio programs often contain fake stories. There are lists of the most successful and unusual hoaxes that happened on this day, as some Englishmen very thoroughly prepared for this day. For example, on April 1, 1976, during an early morning interview on BBC Radio 2, British astronomer Patrick Moore announced that a unique astronomical event should occur at 9.47: "Pluto should pass behind Jupiter, planetary alignment will temporarily reduce Earth's gravity." Moore announced to the audience that if they jumped in the air the moment alignment occurs, they would feel the lack of gravity of the earth. At 9.47 in the morning, hundreds of phone calls from listeners began to arrive at the station, claiming that they felt a lack of gravity. One woman said that she and her friends even got up from their chairs and swam around the room. Traditionally, the British make jokes until noon, and if someone gets caught, he will hear the cry of "April Fools!"



Halloween. Halloween is held October 31st on the eve of the Western Christian holiday of All Saints Day. This is a time dedicated to the memory of the dead, saints, martyrs. Unlike the United States, this is a relatively calm event: children put on costumes and walk around the neighborhood with the famous phrase Trick or treat, collecting treats. Neighbors very rarely let children play themselves, but prefer to treat them with sweets.

Vocabulary.

Entrench – to firmly establish something, especially an idea or a problem, so that it cannot be changed.

Confess – to admit that you have done something wrong or something that you feel guilty or bad about.

Paradoxical – seeming impossible or difficult to understand because of containing two opposite facts or characteristics.

Hoax – a plan to deceive someone, such as telling the police there is a bomb somewhere when there is not one, or a trick.

Alignment – an arrangement in which two or more things are positioned in a straight line or parallel to each other.

Tests.

1. The tradition of celebrating Valentine's Day became entrenched in...

- A) 17th century
- B) 10th century
- C) 15th century
- D) 18th century

2. The symbols of Valentine's Day today are:

- A) heart
- B) pigeons
- C) figure of a winged cupid
- D) all of the above answers

3. When did "Mother's day" become popular among all residents of Britain?

- A) 20th century
- B) 19th century
- C) 21th century

D) 18th century

4. What unique event was supposed to happen on April 1, 1976?

A) Jupiter was supposed to pass behind Pluto

B) Pluto was supposed to pass behind Jupiter

C) Pluto was supposed to pass in front of Jupiter

D) Jupiter was supposed to pass in front of Pluto

5. When is Halloween celebrated?

A) November 1st

B) September 1st

C) October 31st

D) September 30th

6. List the UK holidays.

A) Halloween, Valentine's Day, Victory Day

B) Maslenitsa, Defender of the Fatherland Day, Halloween

C) Valentine's Day, Inauguration Day, Christmas

D) Christmas, New Year, Groundhog Day

7. On this holiday it is customary to joke with each other - even newspapers, television and radio programs often contain fake stories.

A) Maypole

B) Halloween

C) April Fool's Day

D) Christmas

8. It is a day of honoring, expressing gratitude to dads and grandfathers.

- A) Father's Day
- B) Mother's Day
- C) Son's Day
- D) Nephew's Day

9. Traditionally, on this holiday children of all ages give gifts and postcards to their mothers, invite them to a cafe or do household chores for them.

- A) Women's Day
- B) Mother's Day
- C) Granny's Day
- D) Girl's Day

10. What do children say when they come to visit their neighbors on Halloween?

- A) Trick or treat
- B) Money or life
- C) Trick or life
- D) Money or trick

Interesting facts about the United Kingdom:



- ❖ In the Welsh language, Christmas is called “Nadolig Llawen.”
- ❖ The very first Christmas holiday celebrated in England is believed to have taken place in York in 521 A.D., by none other than the mythical King Arthur, whose forces married the celebrations with their retaking of the city.
- ❖ January 2nd is a holiday in Scotland. England, Wales and Northern Ireland aren't so lucky.
- ❖ Back in the year 2000, Edinburgh's Hogmanay broke the World Record for the largest country-dance. 1,914 people danced Strip the Willow at the 'Night Afore Fiesta' on 30.12.00.



LESSON 15. MUSIC OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

1. Look at the following pictures and answer the questions below.



1. *What kind of music do you like/dislike?*
2. *What types of music do people listen in your country?*
3. *Do you prefer music in English or in your own language? Why?*
4. *Do you know these people in the pictures above? What can you say about them?*
5. *What musician would you most like to meet? Why?*

2. Read the following text and answer the questions.



The Beatles to this day are one of the most famous and popular rock'n'roll groups in the world. The group shattered many sales records and had more than fifty top hit singles. The Beatles started a

new era of music. Their music was unusual because most rock was strong beat with no melody, and they added melody to the rock. The Beatles also added strong and meaningful lyrics. The group included George Harrison, John Lennon, Paul McCartney, and Richard Starkey (Ringo Starr). All of the Beatles were born and raised in Liverpool, England. John Lennon was the leader of the band, one of the two lead singers, the rhythm guitarist and a song writer. George Harrison was the lead guitarist. Paul McCartney was a song writer, one of the two lead singers, and a bassist. Ringo Starr played the drums. The Beatles were discovered on November 9, 1961 by Brian Epstein, a manager of a record store in Liverpool. The Beatles' early music was influenced by singers Bob Dylan, Chuck Berry and Elvis Presley. Their first two songs were Love Me Do and Please, Please Me. After a while their own musical ideas started to emerge, and their music developed from naive and simple to sophisticated. The Beatles starred in two feature films, A Hard Day's Night, which earned 1.3 million dollars in its first week, and Help. They also had their own full-length cartoon called Yellow



Submarine. In 1964 The Beatles came to New York City for the first time and were an instant success. A couple of weeks later after their New York appearance, the five best selling records were by The Beatles; they became world-famous. They introduced a new style in clothing and appearance, too. They wore their hair long and shaggy, and soon all over the world people started wearing the Beatles haircut. They were so popular that 'Beatlemania' emerged. In 1967 the Beatles directed a movie Magical Mystery Tour about themselves, in which they toured the English countryside in search of wonder, fun, and magic. In 1970, the world-famous and world-loved Beatles separated. Thirty-five years later, in 2005, the American entertainment industry magazine Variety named them the most iconic entertainers of the 20th century.

Vocabulary.

Shattered – broken into very small pieces.

Emerge – to appear by coming out of something or out from behind something.

Sophisticated – intelligent or made in a complicated way and therefore able to do complicated tasks.

Full-length – of the standard length.

Shaggy – having or covered with long, rough, and untidy hair, or (of hair) long, rough, and untidy.

Iconic – very famous or popular, especially being considered to represent particular opinions or a particular time.

Questions to discuss.

1. Why is the Beatles band so popular to this day?
2. What was special about the band's music?
3. Name the members of the Beatles band.
4. What films did the band take part in?

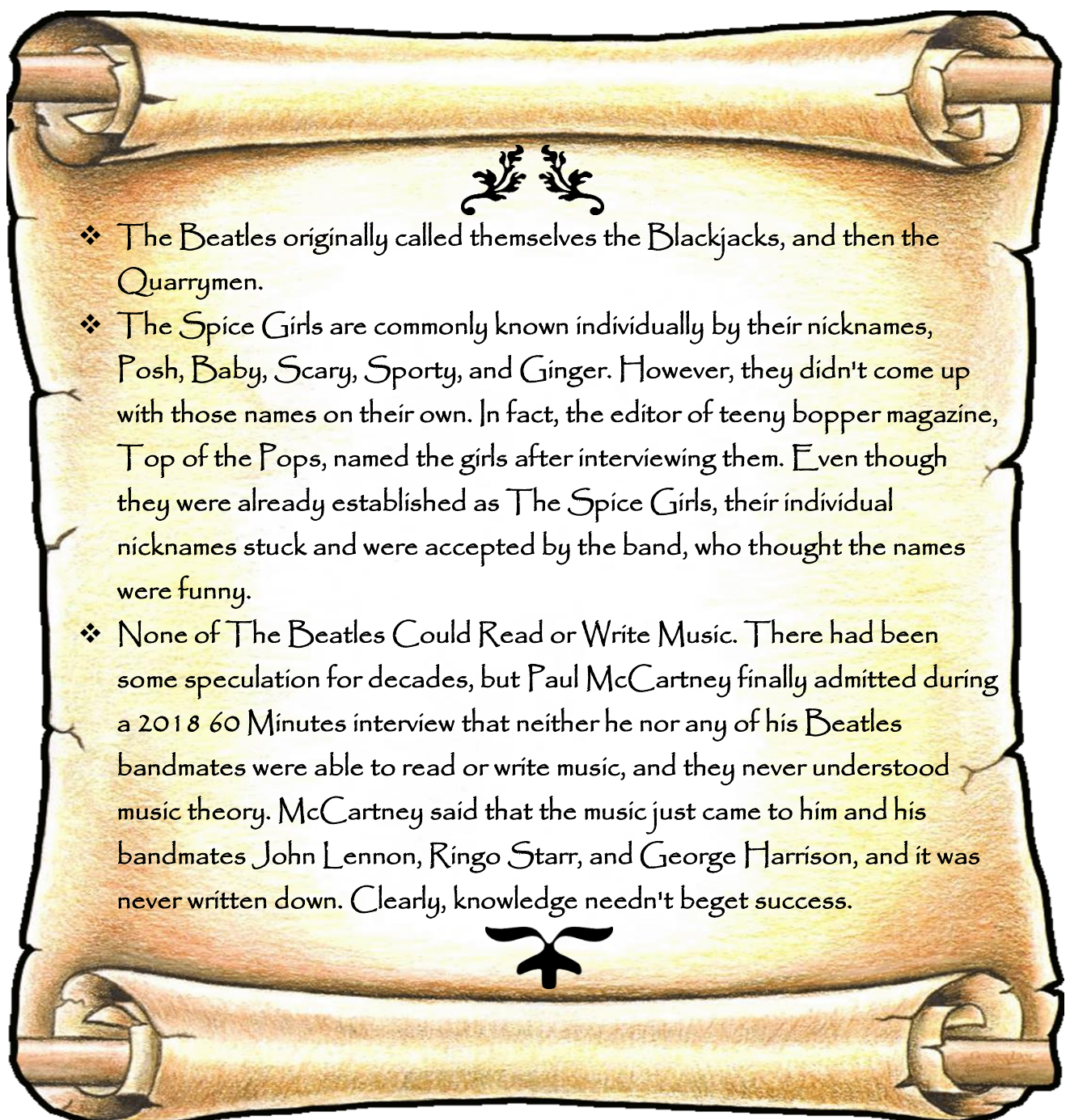
5. When did the Beatles split up?
6. In what year did the Beatles first come to New York, where they immediately achieved incredible success?
7. What is "Beatlemania?"
8. In 1967, The Beatles made a film _____ about themselves. In this film they traveled through the English countryside in search of miracles, fun and magic. What is the name of this movie?

3. Fill in the table of famous bands and musicians in Britain.

Name	Dates	Type of music	Famous songs
Dua Lipa			
Freddie Mercury			
Adele			
Ed Sheeran			
John Lennon			
Ellie Goulding			
Eric Clapton			
Sting			
Lewis Capaldi			
Queens			
Coldplay			
The Beatles			

One Direction			
The Rolling Stones			
James Arthur			

Interesting facts about the United Kingdom:



REFERENCE

1. Yakubov I. English speaking countries. Tashkent, 2004.
2. Sabirova N, Atakhanova G. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the USA. – T., 2008
3. Khimunina T.N, Customs, traditions and Festivals of Great Britain. - M., 1984.
4. Burlakova V.V. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. - Leningrad, 1977.
5. Леонович О.А. Страноведение Великобритании.- М.,2004.
6. Ощепкова В.В. Язык и культура Великобритании, США, Канады, Австралии, Новой Зеландии : [учеб. пособие для студентов вузов] - М., 2004.
7. Павловская А.В. Англия и англичане. - М., 2005.
8. Павлоцкий В.М. Знакомство с Америкой. - С. - Петербург: 1997 г.
9. Gearson L. Education in the United Kingdom – London; David Fulton Publishers, 2002.
10. Malkok A.M., Smolniski F., Kral T. Celebrate! Holidays in the U.S.A. – Washington, 1994.
11. <http://www.britishcouncil.org>
12. <http://www.bbc.co.uk>
13. <http://www.uk.ru>
14. <http://encyclopedia.farlex.com>
15. <http://en.wikipedia.org>
16. <http://www.usa.gov>