

**ГАОУ ВО «Дагестанский государственный университет
народного хозяйства»**



Пирмагомедова Аида Султанахмедовна

Кафедра «Теория и практика перевода»

Учебное пособие

«История и культура страны изучаемого языка»

(тексты с заданиями на английском языке)

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Составитель –Пирмагомедова Аида Султанахмедовна, кандидат филологических наук, доцент кафедры «Теория и практика перевода» Дагестанского государственного университета народного хозяйства.

Рецензенты:

1. Плохарский Артем Евгеньевич, к.ф.н., доцент кафедры зарубежной литературы, ДГУ.
2. Таджибова Зайнаб Тагировна, к.ф.н., доцент кафедры иностранных языков, ДГУНХ

Учебное пособие «*История и культура страны изучаемого языка*» (тексты с заданиями на английском языке) содержит хронологическое изложение основных событий британской истории с древнейших времен до нашего века, а также о культуре и традициях. К каждой теме имеются вопросы и задания для самостоятельной проработки. Учебное пособие может быть использовано студентами вузов, а также всеми, интересующимися историей Британии.

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Первые племена и народы на территории Британии.

UNIT 1. THE DAWN OF BRITISH HISTORY

Words to remember:

1) the dawn	4) social development
2) stone tools	5) ancient Greek historian Herodotus
3) already in existence	6) tin

At the dawn of their history the peoples of this planet lived in primitive societies. These primitive peoples wherever they lived, began their long path of progress with stone tools, but they did not reach the same level of civilization at the same time in different countries.

The ancient civilizations of Greece and Rome were already in existence when the people living in Britain were only at the first stage of social development.

The Greeks were the first to mention the British Isles in their books. The ancient Greek historian *Herodotus*, who is called the father of history, wrote that in the 5th century BC the Phoenicians used to come to the British Isles for tin, which is used for making bronze. The Greek called the British Isles the Tin Isles.

The very first stages of the existence of people on the British Isles are frequently described as prehistoric and referred to as unwritten history of Britain.

The geographical position of the land was both a blessing and a problem: on the one hand the insular position protected the country from invasions; and on the other – the lowland facing the continent always invited invasions.

Tasks:

Indicate the correct variant:

1. *At the dawn of their history the peoples of this planet lived in*

- A. well-organised groups
- B. big towns
- C. primitive societies

2. *The primitive peoples began their long path of progress with tools*

- A. bronze
- B. stone
- C. metal

3. *The level of civilization the same at the same time in different countries.*

- A. was
- B. was not

4. *Which of these statements is correct?*

A. The ancient civilization of Rome was already in existence when the people living in Britain were at the last stage of social development.

B. The ancient civilization of Britain was already in existence when the people living in Greece and Rome were only at the first stage of social development.

C. The ancient civilizations of Greece and Rome were already in existence when the people living in Britain were only at the first stage of social development.

5. Write the statements correctly:

1. The Greeks were	a. the Tin Isles
2. The ancient Greek historian Herodotus	b. used to come to the British Isles
3. in the 5 th century BC the Phoenicians	c. is called the father of history
4. tin	d. is used for making bronze
5. The Greek called the British Isles	e. the first to mention the British Isles in their books

UNIT 2 IBERIANS

Words to remember:

1) first inhabitants	5) to till soil
2) descendants	6) to cultivate crops
3) to breed or tame animals	7) the art of grinding and polishing stone
4) herds of cattle	8) make smooth objects of stone with sharp edges and points

Not much is known about the first inhabitants of Britain. About three thousand years BC many parts of Europe, including the British Isles were inhabited by a people who are known as the Iberians. Their descendants are still found in the North of Spain on the Iberian Peninsula. Some historians believe that they moved over from the Continent to Britain at the end of the Ice Age, when climate changes caused changes in the hunting situation on the Continent, so the Iberians had to look for new places to hunt.

We do not know much about these early people because they lived in Britain long before a word of their history was written, but we can learn something from their skeletons, their weapons and the remains of their dwellings which have been found. The Iberians used stone weapons and tools. The art of grinding and polishing stone was known to them and they could make smooth objects of stone with sharp edges and points.

From 6 to the 3d century BC the Celts spread across Europe from the East to the West. The Iberians were unable to fight back the attacks of the Celts, who were better armed with metal weapons, so most of the Iberians were slain in the conflict; some of them were driven westwards into the mountains of what is now Wales.

Tasks:

Indicate the correct variant:

1. *the Iberians inhabited many parts of Europe, including the British Isles, about years BC.*

- A. 5000
- B. 3500
- C. 3000

2. *Their descendants are still found*

- A. in the South of Spain on the Iberian Island.
- B. in the North of Spain on the Iberian Peninsula
- C. in the North of Italy on the Iberian Peninsula.

3. *They moved over from the Continent to Britain.....*

- A. at the end of the Ice Age
- B. at the beginning of our era

C. after the Great Flood

4. *The Iberians had to look for new places to hunt when.....*

- A. new hunting laws were adopted
- B. new lands were discovered to the north-west of Spain
- C. climate changes caused changes in the hunting situation on the Continent

5. *The Iberians*

- A. hunted or gathered their food
- B. did not breed animals, or tame them
- C. did not till soil.

6. *The Iberians used weapons and tools.*

- A. metal and stone
- B. stone and bronze
- C. stone

7. *They knew the art of*

- A. grinding and polishing stone
- B. making bronze tools
- C. building huge structures

UNIT 3 CELTS

Words to remember:

1) invade	5) war-chariots
2) to be armed with	6) detachments of warriors
3) weapons: spears, swords, daggers, axes	7) to be slain
4) to charge fiercely in battle	

During the period from 6 to the 3d century BC the Celts spread across Europe from the East to the West. Several Celtic tribes invaded Britain. Among them were such tribes as the Picts, the Scots, the Britons. The Iberians were unable to fight back the attacks of the Celts, who were better armed with metal weapons: spears, swords, daggers, and axes. Some of the Celtic tribes were quite large and fighting was common among them. Julius Caesar wrote that they were tall and blue-eyed. The Celts wore long flowing moustaches but no beards. They charged fiercely in the battle, and they also used war-chariots on the battle-field. The chariots were drawn by two or four horses, and were large enough to hold several warriors in each. Standing in their chariots they rushed along the enemy's lines waving their spears and uttering loud cries. So most of the Iberians were slain in the conflict; some of them were driven westwards into the mountains of what is now Wales, others probably mixed with the Celts.

Tasks:

Indicate the correct variant:

1. *the Celts spread across Europe from the East to the Westcentury BC*

- A. in the 6th
- B. after the 3rd
- C. from the 6th to the 3rd

2. *Among the tribes, which invaded Britain were*

- A. the Britons & the Scots
- B. the Britons & the Picts
- C. the Picts, the Scots, & the Britons.

3. *Is the story correct?*

The Britons penetrated into the mountains of the North; some of them crossed over to Ireland and settled there. The Picts settled in the North in such big numbers that the name of Scotland was given to that country. Powerful Celtic tribes, the Scots, held most of the country, and all the southern half of the island was named Britain after them.

4. *The Iberians were unable to fight back the attacks of the Celts because*

- A. they were peaceful farmers who had no weapons and were not used to fighting.
- B. the Celts were better armed with metal weapons: spears, swords, daggers, and axes.
- C. on the battlefield the Celts also used war-chariots drawn by two or four horses, and large enough to hold several warriors in each.

5. *The military leaders of the largest tribes were sometimes called and stood at the head of detachments of warriors.*

- A. kings
- B. chiefs
- C. knights

UNIT 4 THE WAY OF LIFE OF THE CELTS

Words to remember:

1) an iron plough	4) private property
2) to build dwellings	5) a period of transition from primitive to class society
3) to make clothing	6) to predominate

The Celts lived in villages, were acquainted with the use of copper, tin and iron, they kept large herds of cattle, cultivated crops, especially corn. They used light ploughs as well as horses and grew their crops in small, square fields. The Celtic tribe called the Britons was more civilised than the others, their clothing was made of wool, woven in many colours while the other Celts wore skins. The improved tools brought about important changes in the living conditions of primitive man. The Iberians gathered or hunted their food, but the Celts began to tame and breed animals, to till the soil. Iron ploughs could cut the soil deeper, and so they could cultivate also the rich heavy soil in the valleys. They grew more and more corn, they began to build dwellings and to make clothing.

They were ruled by chiefs whom all the tribesman obeyed. The chiefs were military leaders and some of them were very powerful. The military leaders of the largest tribes were sometimes called kings, they stood at the head of detachments of warriors. In primitive society there was no private property, therefore there were no classes, no state system, that is no armed forces, no prisons, no courts, no government bodies. In the last centuries B.C. and in the first centuries A.D. the Celts were in a period of transition from primitive to class society. The elders, military leaders and their warriors made up the tribal nobility.

The Celts worshiped nature. They believed that the sky, the sun, the moon & the earth was ruled by beings like themselves, only much more powerful.

Tasks:

Indicate the correct variant:

1. Chose the correct statement:

- A. The Celts lived in villages and small towns, were acquainted with the use of wood, glass and iron, they kept large herds of pigs, and cultivated crops, especially potatoes.

B. The Celts lived in villages, but they didn't know the use of copper, tin and iron, though they kept large herds of cattle, and cultivated crops, especially wheat.

C. The Celts lived in villages, were acquainted with the use of copper, tin and iron, they kept large herds of cattle, and cultivated crops, especially corn.

2. *The Celtic tribe called was more civilised than the others, their clothing was made of wool, woven in many colours while the other Celts wore skins.*

- A. the Picts
- B. the Britons
- C. the Scots

3. *The Celts grew more corn because*

- A. they were not so lazy as the Iberians
- B. they were brighter
- C. iron ploughs could cut the soil deeper

4. *They began to build dwellings and to make clothing as*

- A. they had more free time
- B. their crops were very good
- C. they were made to do so.

5. *In primitive society there*

- A. was no private property, therefore there were no classes, no state system.
- B. were no armed forces, no prisons, no courts, no government bodies.
- C. lived only happy people, because life was much easier

6. *Is the statement correct?*

In the first centuries B.C. and in the last centuries A.D. the Celts were in a period of transition from class to primitive society. The elders, military leaders and their warriors made up the tribal nobility. But still the communal way of life predominated.

UNIT 5 DRUIDS

Words to remember:

1) pagan gods	5) a sacred place
2) the learned class	6) to foretell the future
3) to offer human sacrifices	7) under smb's charge
4) innocent victim	8) principles of conduct

The Celtic priests were called druids. In Celtic the meaning of this word is "Knowing [or Finding] the Oak Tree". The druids lived near groves of oak-trees, which were considered to be sacred places. In the early period, Druidic rites were held in clearings in the forest.

The Druids were members of the learned class among the ancient Celts. The earliest known records of the Druids come from the 3rd century BC.

The druids were sometimes even more powerful than the chiefs. The Celts believed in their magic power, they believed the druids could foretell the future and they were often called upon to settle disputes. The druids could give orders to begin a battle or to put down arms and stop fighting.

The druids were the teachers of morality as well as of religion. They were also the men of science and learning of their age. Three classes of Druids existed: prophets, bards, and priests. They combined the functions of the priest, the scholar, the physician. Their teaching was oral and their literature (if such a word may be used in this case) was preserved solely by tradition.

Their history consisted in traditional tales in which the heroic deeds of their forefathers were celebrated. Once a year the Druids assembled at a sacred place in the territory of the Carnutes, which was believed to be the centre of all Gaul (situated not far from Paris, in France).

The druids taught the existence of one god, to whom they gave a name "Be'al" which means "the life of everything" or "the source of all beings". They believed in another life after death, they thought that the soul was immortal and passed at death into the body of a new child. The Druids offered human sacrifices for those who were gravely sick or in danger of death in battle. Though the Druids preferred to sacrifice criminals, they would choose innocent victims if necessary.

Archaeologists believe that the Druids used dolmens (a group of upright stones supporting a large flat piece of stone, built in ancient times in Britain and France) as burial chambers in their religious rites. Dolmens are particularly numerous in Ireland and Wales and in the English counties of Devon and Cornwall; in northwest France, especially in Bretagne; and in Spain. They are also found in northern Africa, in Syria, and in other countries ranging as far east as Japan.

Tasks:

Indicate the correct variant:

1. *The Celts were pagans and worshipped Nature. They believed*

A. that the sky, the sun, the moon & the earth were ruled by beings like themselves, only much more powerful.

B. in many nameless spirits who lived in the rivers, lakes, mountains and thick forests.

C. that vampires, ghosts and evil spirits watched their every step and punished those who misbehaved.

2. *The Celtic priests druids*

A. combined the functions of the priest, the scholar, and the physician;

B. were members of the learned class among the ancient Celts: they studied ancient verse, natural philosophy, astronomy, and the lore of the gods, some of them spent as much as 20 years in training;

C. taught the existence of one god, to whom they gave a name "Be'al" which means "the life of everything" or "the source of all beings";

D. believed in another life after death and thought that the soul was immortal and passed at death from one person into another.

3. *The druids offered human sacrifices*

A. for those who were gravely sick or in danger of death in battle.

B. every time they needed assistance from their gods

C. though they preferred to sacrifice criminals, they would choose innocent victims if necessary.

D. only once a year during their druidic rites

4. *The druids lived near groves of oak-trees,*

A. which were considered to be sacred places.

B. and in the early period their druidic rites were held in clearings in the forest.

C. later under Roman influence sacred buildings began to be used.

D. and once a year the Druids assembled at a sacred place in the territory of the Carnutes, which was believed to be the centre of all Gaul

5. Is the story correct?

The druids were very important and powerful, but not so powerful as the chiefs. The Celts believed in their magic power, they believed the druids could foretell the future but they were seldom called upon to settle disputes. The druids could not give orders to begin a battle or to put down arms and stop fighting.

The druids were the teachers of morality as well as of mathematics, and we can gather that they held and indicated many very noble and valuable principles of conduct. They were also the men of science and learning of their age. Their teaching was oral and their literature (if such a word may be used in this case) was preserved in many valuable manuscripts. The German writers admit that “they paid much attention to the order and laws of nature and investigated and taught to the old under their charge many things concerning the stars and their motions, the size of the world and the lands, and concerning the might and power of the immortal kings”.

The test

1. About 3000 years B.C. many parts of Europe including the British Isles, were inhabited by a people who are still found in the North of Spain. What are these people called?

the Iberians

the Gauls

the Britons

2. What people gave Britain its name, calling the country "Britannia"?

the Romans

the Normans

the Danes

3. Five different peoples invaded England. Who first came there in the 6th century BC?

the Celts

the Vikings

the Greeks

4. When did the Roman army invade Britain and conquer the South-East?

In 43 A.D.

In 43 B.C.

In the second century A.D.

5. What German tribes began to attack Britain in the 5th century?

the Jutes, the Saxons, the Angles.

the Angles and the Britons.

the Angles, the Saxons, the Scots.

6. What branch of the Germanic people conquered Britain at the end of the 8th century?

the Danes

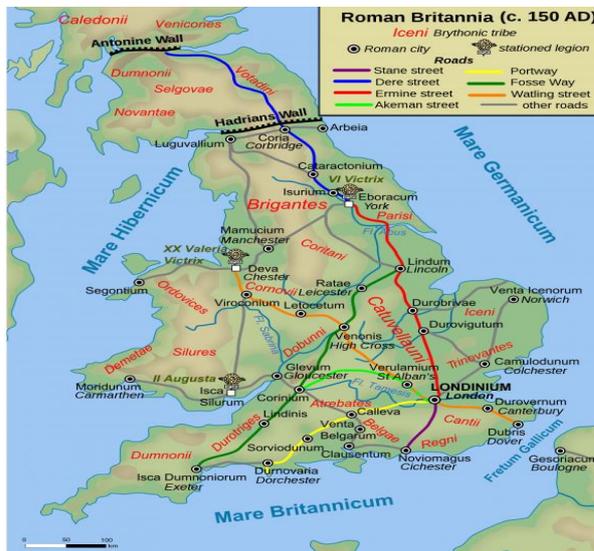
the Normans

the Germans

7. In the neighborhood of what town did the battle between the Normans and Anglo-Saxons take place on the 14th October 1066?

- Hastings
- Harrods
- Heathrow

История Британии - средние века



Unit 1. Ancient Britain. Test. Choose the correct variant.

Scholars believe these monuments were ... structures.

- a) religious b) educational c) political

2. The Celts worshiped nature gods through priests called

- a) Druids b) Romans c) Beakers

3. In A.D. 43, the Roman Emperor ... ordered Roman armies to invade Britannia, as the island was then called.

- a) Hadrian b) Claudius c) Julius Caesar

4. The Romans saw their mission of ... the country.

- a) protecting b) destroying c) civilizing

5. In the 400's, when the Romans left England, the Britons could not protect themselves against invasion by seafaring ... tribes, especially Angles, Saxons and Jutes.

- a) Germanic b) Danish c) Picts

6. The name ... comes from the Anglo-Saxon words meaning the Angle folk.

- a) Scotland b) Ireland c) England

7. In time the Anglo-Saxon tribal nations developed into seven main kingdoms called the ...
- a) Witan b) Northumbria c) Heptarchy
8. No other king except ... has earned the title the "Great".
- a) Alfred b) Edward the Confessor c) Harold
9. Alfred the Great defeated the ... and forced them to accept Christianity and to live in the north-eastern part of the country.
- a) Scots b) Danes c) Saxons
10. The last great Anglo-Saxon king was Edward the Confessor who built the first church on the site of what is now ... in London.
- a) the Tower of London b) St.Paul's Cathedral c) Westminster Abbey
11. What year was a crucial one for the Saxon kings and for the history of the English?
- a) 1042 b) 1073 c) 1066
12. Who was crowned King of England on Christmas Day, 1066?
- a) William the Conqueror b) Alfred the Great c) Bayeux Tapestry

Unit 2. Anglo-Norman Britain. Test. Choose the correct variant.

1. Who captured power and lands in Britain in the late 1100?
- a) Normans b) Angles c) Danes
2. What changes were made concerning the Church?
- a) Norman bishops were deposed b) Saxon bishops were replaced by Druids
- c) Saxon bishops were replaced by Normans
3. When was the term "feudalism" first employed?
- a) in the 12th century b) in the 13th century c) in the 14th century
4. What was a condition of tenure of land?
- a) presents for the King b) family relations c) knightly service
5. The record of William I's survey became known as ... and is a rich source of information about medieval England.
- a) the Revenue Book b) the Shield Book c) the Domesday Book
6. Who owned all land in the country? a) serfs b) the King c) barons

7. Who did barons parcel out their lands to? a) knights b) the King c) villains
8. King John Lackland replaced military service of his tenants-in-chief by
a) payments b) knightly service c) presents
9. Henry II wanted to control the ... of England. This led to a bitter and famous conflict between Henry and Thomas Becket.
a) politics b) church c) education
10. Richard I the Lion-Heart spent most of his life
a) in Crusades in the Holy Land b) in England c) in France
11. King John Lackland was the most ... king.
a) popular b) unpopular c) educated
12. The Magna Carta was sealed by John Lackland in
a) 1066 b) 1215 c) 1266
13. The Magna Carta ... and limited his power. a) placed the King above the law
b) placed the King under the law c) expanded the prerogatives of the King
14. What aroused a new baronial riot in 1257?
a) Henry III demanded a third of all English property.
b) King John Lackland sealed the Magna Carta. c) Henry III summoned Parliament.
15. Earl Simon de Montfort led the army of
a) villains b) free holders c) barons
16. Who rescued Henry III? a) Simon de Montfort b) Oxford Provisions c) Prince Edward
17. The Parliament of ... was called Model Parliament.
a) 1295 b) 1265 c) 1275
18. What was the King's main goal in summoning Parliament?
a) to raise money through taxes b) to give more power to "commons"
c) to demonstrate the growing importance of townsmen and knights
19. In the 13th century the country's wealth came from the exports of

a) silk b) wool c) cotton

Unit 3. Later Middle Ages. Test. Choose the correct variant.

1. Edward I succeeded in imposing English rule on

a) Scotland b) Wales c) Ireland

2. Since 1301 the eldest son of the English monarch has been given the title of

a) the Black Prince b) the Hammer of Scots c) the Prince of Wales

3. ... was a failure of the hereditary principles of monarchy.

a) Edward II b) Edward III c) Wat Tyler

4. Edward III started

a) the Hundred Years' War b) the outbreak of plague c) the Peasants' Revolt

5. As a result of the Hundred Years' War England

a) gained more power and lands b) strengthened its economy and trade

c) lost most of its land on the European mainland

6. The demands of Wat Tyler during the Peasants' Revolt were ... feudalism.

a) unacceptable to b) acceptable to c) greeted by

7. What was the end of the Peasants' Revolt? a) the rebels were freed

b) the rebels were executed c) the King sealed the charter of liberties

8. Richard II was the last of the ... Kings. a) Plantagenet b) Lancaster c) York

9. The 13th century was described by historians as a Plantagenet spring after a grim ... winter.

a) Celtic b) Saxon c) Norman

10. In the 14th century ... wrote his "Canterbury Tales".

a) Thomas Becket b) Geoffrey Chaucer c) William Shakespeare

11. The Wars of the Roses began when in 1399 barons of the North supported the Lancaster who had ... in their crest.

a) a white rose b) a daffodil c) a red rose

12. The Wars of the Roses is a term which means

a) a merciless annihilation of the old aristocracy with rights and claims to become rulers

b) a struggle for more beautiful flowers c) a bloody struggle for French territories

13. The Wars of the Roses ended in a) losing the French possessions

b) Henry VII's deposition c) Henry Tudor's marriage to Elizabeth of York

14. William Caxton started ... in England.

a) shipbuilding b) book printing c) textile manufacturing

Unit 3. The Tudor Age. Test. Choose the correct variant.

1. What event symbolized the end of the Middle Ages?

a) the end of the Hundred Years' war

b) the end of the Wars of the Roses

c) defeating the Spanish Armada

2. Who shaped the English type of absolute monarchy?

a) Henry VII b) Henry VIII c) Elizabeth I

3. ... improved the contacts with Rome and strengthened the throne and the church position.

a) Henry VII b) Henry VIII c) Edward VI

4. Which characteristic feature is not correct? - Henry VIII was a ... monarch.

a) despotic b) wasteful c) intelligent d) economical e) cruel

5. The English type of Reformation was conducted by

a) the bishops b) the King c) the people

6. Which wife gave a son and an heir to Henry VIII?

a) Catherine of Aragon b) Anne Boleyn c) Jane Seymour

7. What was Henry VIII's policy concerning monasteries?

a) supporting b) suppressing c) paying no attention

8. When was Wales united with England?

a) 1635 b) 1356 c) 1536

9. How did Henry VIII treat his daughters?

a) declared them his heiresses b) declared them illegitimate c) sent them abroad

10. Henry VIII destroyed the power of ... in England.
- a) the Pope
 - b) Parliament
 - c) tenants-in-chief
11. What made the situation after Henry VIII's death highly unstable?
- a) the Wars of the Roses began.
 - b) King Edward VI proclaimed Mary the Queen of England.
 - c) King Edward VI proclaimed Lady Jane Grey the Queen of England.
12. What was Queen Mary determined to do?
- a) to restore Catholicism in England
 - b) to marry the French king
 - c) to break up with the Holy See
13. What was Mary I's reign like?
- a) great progress
 - b) a great development
 - c) a political and personal disaster
14. Who succeeded Bloody Mary on the English throne?
- a) Edward VI
 - b) Mary Queen of Scots
 - c) Elizabeth I
15. For whom did Elizabeth still remain illegitimate?
- a) true Catholics
 - b) true Protestants
 - c) true Presbyterians
16. What kind of policy did Elizabeth pursue in foreign affairs?
- a) She disapproved of her sea captains attacking the Spanish fleet.
 - b) She maintained the balance of power in Europe.
 - c) She didn't allow Dutch Protestants to use English harbours.
17. The English fleet defeated the Spanish Armada in
- a) 1558
 - b) 1588
 - c) 1538
18. The Golden Age of Elizabeth is called so because
- a) it was the time of English Renaissance
 - b) people got much money
 - c) a great deposit of gold was mined at that time
19. The English Renaissance reached its greatest height in
- a) science
 - b) painting
 - c) theatrical art

Unit 4. The Stuarts and the Struggle of the Parliament against the Crown. Test. Choose the correct variant.

The Stuart monarchs, from James I onwards, were less successful than the Tudors. They quarrelled with Parliament and this resulted in civil war. The only king of England ever to be tried and executed was a Stuart. The republic that followed was even more unsuccessful, and by popular demand the dead king's son was called back to the throne. Another Stuart king was driven from his throne by his own daughter and her Dutch husband, William of Orange. William became king by Parliament's election, not by right of birth. When the last Stuart, Queen Anne, died in 1714, the monarchy was no longer absolutely powerful as it had been when James VI rode south from Scotland in 1603. It had become a "parliamentary monarchy" controlled by a constitution.

These important changes did not take place simply because the Stuarts were bad rulers. They resulted from a basic change in society. During the seventeenth century economic power moved even faster into the hands of the merchant and landowning farmer classes. The Crown could no longer raise money or govern without their cooperation. These groups were represented by the House of Commons. In return for money the Commons demanded political power. The victory of the Commons and the classes it represented was unavoidable.

1. On the death of Queen Elizabeth I in 1603 ... became the senior representative of the Tudor dynasty.

a) James VI King of Scots b) Guy Fawkes c) Charles I Stuart

2. What high opinion were the Stuart kings possessed of?

a) kings disapproved their absolute power b) kings were divinely ordained to rule

c) kings denied the supremacy of a man over religious faith

3. When was the famous Gunpowder plot perpetrated?

a) in 1605 b) in 1616 c) in 1666

4. What events led to the Civil War?

a) King Charles I tried to return his power which he had had to concede to Parliament earlier and refused to hand over to Parliament control of the Army.

b) King James I denied Church as an unnecessary institution.

c) King James II wanted to support the new class of bourgeoisie.

5. Who created the New Model Army?

a) King James I b) King Charles I c) Oliver Cromwell

6. Oliver Cromwell established a military dictatorship accepting the title of...

a) King of England b) Lord Protector c) Prime Minister

7. Parliament voted to recall ... and to restore the Monarchy.

a) Charles II b) Charles I c) James I

8. What calamity happened in 1666?

a) the Great Plague b) the Great Fire of London c) the earthquake

9. Which party did not belong to a two - party parliamentary system in Stuart times?

a) the Tories b) the Whigs c) the Democrats

10. Which party believed that the king should be more powerful than parliament?

a) the Tories b) the Whigs c) the Liberals

11. William of Orange was a militant ...

a) Catholic b) Protestant c) Calvinist

12. What events of 1688 were called "the Glorious Revolution"?

a) cultural b) economical c) political

13. In 1701 the Parliament passed the Act of Settlement that secured the ... succession to the throne of England and Ireland.

a) Catholic b) Presbyterian c) Protestant

14. The Parliament adopted the Bill of Rights. It meant that...

a) the powers of the king were restricted b) the Parliament was dissolved

c) the life of the poor improved

Unit 5. The Industrial Revolution.

Test. Fill in the blanks with the proper words.

The Industrial (1) began in Britain in the 1700's. It made Britain the (2) richest country. The revolution started in the (3) industry and spread to mining, transportation, and other fields. Before the revolution, people had worked at home, spinning cotton into (4) and weaving the yarn into (5). Machines gradually replaced (6) labor, and the factory system developed. At first, water wheels and horses on treadmills powered the machines. By the late 1700's, (7) engines provided much of the power. Steam engines needed coal, and coal mining expanded to meet the demand. Coal was also needed to smelt iron ore. Factory towns sprang up around the coal fields. Better (8) was needed, and an era of road and canal building began. In the early 1800's, steam railways started operating.

The Industrial Revolution was one part of a general economic revolution that swept over Britain. (9) improved as small farms were combined into larger units and scientific farming methods were introduced. The industrial and agricultural improvements, in turn, stimulated trade. The need for larger amounts of cash led to the growth of banks and joint-stock companies, businesses owned in shares by stockholders.

The Napoleonic Wars. The French Revolution began in 1789. At first, many British (10) the revolution as a triumph of liberty for the French people. But they changed their mind after the revolution grew more (11). Then the new French government seized Belgium and threatened the Netherlands. Britain protested. In 1793, Britain and France again went to war.

Beginning in 1799, (12), a man of endless ambitions, led the French. At the height of his glory in 1812, Napoleon (13) most of Europe. In 1803, he began a plan to invade Britain. But in 1805, Admiral (14) of Britain won a great victory over the French and Spanish fleets at Trafalgar, off the southern coast of Spain. The Battle of Trafalgar crushed Napoleon's naval power and ended all his hopes of (15) Britain. Napoleon next tried to defeat Britain by striking at its dependence on trade. He ordered all countries under his control to close their (16) to Britain. Britain struck back with a naval blockade of France and its allies. But British interference with United States shipping brought on the War of 1812 between Britain and the United States. Napoleon was finally (17) in 1815 in the Battle of (18).

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| a) hand | j) defeated |
| b) invading | k) markets |
| c) transportation | l) Napoleon Bonaparte |
| d) Waterloo | m) yarn |
| e) Revolution | n) Horatio Nelson |
| f) controlled | o) cloth |
| g) violent | p) approved |
| h) world's | q) agriculture |
| i) steam | r) cotton textile |

Unit 6. The 19th century.

Test. Fill in the blanks with the proper words.

Social, economic, and political reform had been needed in Britain for many years. After the Napoleonic wars, the people's demands for (1) became so strong that Parliament had to act.

Britain's criminal laws badly needed reforming. People convicted of crimes were whipped or given other brutal public punishment. Dreadful conditions existed in prisons. About 200 offences - even stealing a rabbit - were punishable by (2). During the 1820's, many of these abuses were corrected. In 1833, Parliament passed the (3). This act provided that no child under 9 years of age could work in a factory, and no one under 18 could work more than 12 hours a day.

But the most burning issue was for Parliament to reform (4). Few citizens had the right to vote. Some members of Parliament represented districts that had few or no voters. On the other hand, many districts with large population had little or no (5). The Reform Act of 1832 redistributed the seats in the House of (6). Property qualifications to vote were lowered, so that most men of the middle class received the right to (7). Yet only about 15 percent of Britain's adult males could vote because the act ignored the working class.

In 1837, an 18-year-old woman named Victoria became Queen. During the Victorian Age, the British Empire reached its (8). It included about a quarter of the world's land and about a quarter of the world's people. Wealth poured into Britain from its (9). British industry continued to expand, and the country was called the (10). The Victorian Age began during hard

times. Farmers had poor harvest and a depression swept across Britain. Many people blamed their troubles on the Corn Laws, which taxed imports of (11).

In 1841, Sir Robert Peel, a Tory, became Prime minister. Like many other government leaders, Peel came to believe that restrictions on trade hurt the economy. In 1846, R. Peel repealed the Corn Laws and split his party and ended his (12). But Britain prospered under (13) as never before. Tories who agreed with Peel's free trade policy were called Peelites. The Peelites joined the Whigs in forming a new party, the (14) Party. Meanwhile, the Tory Party became known as the (15) Party.

The outstanding statesman of the period was Viscount Palmerston. He led Britain in the (16) War against Russia. After Palmerston's death in 1865, a strong two-party system was born with the battle between two political giants - (17), a Liberal, and (18), a Conservative. Gladstone's first term, which lasted until 1874, brought some of the most liberal reforms of the 1800's - the Irish Church Act, the Education Act, tests for employment. In 1872, the secret ballot was introduced.

Britain (19) reached its height under Disraeli, who tried to extend Britain's control over its colonies and over other countries. In 1875, he bought a controlling interest in the Suez Canal from Egypt's ruler. In 1876, he declared Queen Victoria Empress of (20). British people of all classes watched proudly as Britain expanded its influence in China, the Middle East, and Africa.

- a) the Factory Act h) itself o) vote
- b) grain i) Crimean p) Liberal
- c) Commons j) death q) Benjamin Disraeli
- d) colonies k) free trade r) height
- e) career l) representation s) workshop of the world
- f) reform m) Conservative t) William Gladstone
- g) imperialism n) India

Final test on history of Britain.

I. Put down the names of the inhabitants / invaders of the British Isles in the correct order.

- a) Romans b) Normans c) Hunters d) Vikings e) Beaker people f) Celts g) Angles, Saxons, Jutes

II. Study the statements and decide whether they are true or false:

The greatest material monument of the ancient population of Britain is the Stone of Destiny.

The name England comes from the Anglo-Saxon words meaning the Angle folk.

No other king except Edward the Confessor has earned the title the "Great".

At the battle of Hastings the Saxon king Harold was defeated by William of Normandy.

The record of William I's survey became known as the Revenue Book.

The Magna Carta was sealed by John Lackland in 1066.

Since 1301 the eldest son of the English monarch has been given the title of Prince of Wales.

William Caxton brought a spinning machine to England.

Henry VIII shaped the English type of absolute monarchy.

Wales was united with England in 1536.

The English Renaissance reached its greatest height in theatrical art.

The New Model Army was created by Guy Fawkes.

The adoption of the Bill of Rights in 1689 meant that the powers of the king were restricted.

The first Prime minister of Great Britain was Robert Peel.

The Industrial Revolution in Britain started in cotton textile industry.

Queen Elizabeth I' 63-year reign was the longest in history.

III. Choose the correct variant.

1. The Brythonic dialect of the ... was imposed on the native population in England and Wales.
a) Scots b) Celts c) Picts d) Saxons
2. The Romans saw their mission of ... the country.
a) protecting b) destroying c) civilizing d) annihilating
3. The Anglo-Saxon tribal nations developed into seven main kingdoms called the
a) Witan b) Northumbria c) Heptarchy d) Mercia
4. Alfred the Great defeated the ... and forced them to live in the north-eastern part of the country.
a) Scots b) Danes c) Saxons d) Jutes
5. What year was a crucial one for the Saxon kings and for the history of the English?
a) 1042 b) 1215 c) 1266 d) 1066
6. Who captured power and lands in Britain in the late 1100?
a) Normans b) Angles c) Danes d) Celts
7. The Magna Carta ... and limited his power.
a) placed the king above the law
b) placed the king under the law c) expanded the king's prerogatives
d) placed the king above the church
8. Edward I succeeded in imposing English rule on
a) Scotland b) Wales c) Normandy d) Ireland
9. As a result of the Hundred Years' War England

- a) gained more power and lands b) lost most of its land on the European mainland
- c) became a great empire d) strengthened its economy

10. The Great Peasants' Revolt of 1381 was headed by

- a) John Wycliffe b) Wat Tyler c) Richard II d) Geoffrey Chaucer

11. The War of the Roses was

- a) fought for new lands in France
- b) a war of two dynasties for their crests
- c) a merciless annihilation of the old aristocracy with rights and claims to become rulers
- d) fought by the Plantagenet and Tudor dynasties

12. The English type of Reformation was conducted by

- a) the bishops b) the people c) the Pope d) the King Henry VIII

13. What was Queen Mary I determined to do?

- a) to restore Catholicism in England b) to marry the French king
- c) to break up with the Holy See d) to restore Protestantism in England

14. The age of Elizabeth I is remembered as one of

- a) a great failure b) a great development c) a personal disaster d) a political disaster

15. What events led to the Civil War?

- a) Charles I tried to return his power he had had to concede to Parliament earlier
- b) Charles I was frightened by the Gunpowder Plot
- c) James I denied Church as an unnecessary institution d) James I wanted to support the new class of bourgeoisie

16. What is the period between 1649, the year of Charles I's execution and 1660, the year of the Restoration of Monarchy, called?

- a) the Dictatorship b) the Commonwealth c) the Interregnum d) the Puritanism

17. The "Glorious Revolution" of 1688 is recognized as a) outstanding achievements in culture

- b) a revolution in industry c) a historic turning point in the conception and practice of government

d) defeating France in the War of Spanish succession

18. In 1701 the Parliament passed the Act of Settlement that secured ... succession to the throne of England and Ireland, outlawing any ... pretenders.

a) Protestant ... Catholic

b) Catholic ... Protestant c) Diggers ... Levellers d) Presbyterian ... Protestant

19. When was the Act of Union with Scotland adopted?

a) 1536 b) 1688 c) 1701 d) 1707

20. Which king declared himself a "Patriot King"?

a) Bonnie Prince Charlie b) George I c) George II d) George III

21. The Battle of Trafalgar crushed ...'s naval power and ended his hopes of invading Britain.

a) William the Conqueror b) Napoleon c) Admiral Nelson d) the "Invisible Armada"

22. Britain was called the "workshop of the world" during the reign of

a) Alfred the Great b) Elizabeth II c) Queen Victoria d) Henry VIII Tudor

23. British imperialism reached its height under Prime Minister

a) B. Disraeli b) R. Peel c) R. Walpole d) W. Gladstone

History of England –история Англии (задание повышенной сложности)

The English as an ethnic group can trace their heritage back to several groups including: indigenous Ancient Britons; Anglo-Saxons, descended from peoples who settled south and eastern Great Britain between the 5th and 7th centuries (Teutonic tribes thought to be involved in this settlement include the Angles, the Jutes, the Saxons and the Frisians); and Danish-Vikings who formed the Danelaw during the time of Alfred the Great. The name of the area known as England derives from the Angles.

At one time it was widely believed that the Anglo-Saxons supplanted the native Romano-British populations. Genetic studies have shed some light on the matter but the results are not as yet conclusive (tests have been carried out on only a small section of the DNA. Many archaeologists also see only limited evidence of mass immigration in the record. Recent studies suggest that the Anglo-Saxons may have established political and cultural dominance over the Romano-British natives and intermarried with them. Y chromosome analysis of people from the British Isles, Denmark, Germany, Norway, Friesland and the Basque Country has revealed that some areas of England have a higher Germanic (Danish/North German/Frisian) component in the male line of descent than others. Germanic Y chromosomes are at their highest concentrations in York and Norfolk, here the Germanic male sex chromosome occurs in about 60% of men, with indigenous Y chromosomes comprising about 40%. The research cannot distinguish between Danish (the presumed source of Danish-Viking settlers to East and Northern England), North German (Schleswig-Holstein, modern era) and Frisian (Anglo-Saxon) Y



England in AD 600 after the Saxon invasion –Англия 600 лет до н.э. после саксонского завоевания.

Сделайте перевод следующей части текста:

The Anglo-Saxons established several kingdoms, commonly referred to as the Heptarchy. These were united in the early 9th century under the over lordship of Wessex, forming what would eventually become the modern nation of England. These kingdoms were then subjected to a series of raids, conquest and settlement by Vikings originating from Denmark from the 9th century onwards. The Treaty of Wedmore gave the Danes dominion over territory north and east of a line between London and Chester called the Danelaw and represented the beginning of a period of acceptance and assimilation of the Danes. Most notably, this period saw the rise of Alfred the Great, the only king in English history to receive 'the great' appended to his name. Alfred was king of the region of Wessex which effectively held off the Danish conquest of what would later become England. Wessex grew from a relatively small kingdom in the South West to the complete annexing of all remaining Anglo-Saxon kingdoms not in the Danelaw. The Norman Conquest of 1066 brought English and Danish rule to an end, and began a diminished period, both culturally and socially, for the native inhabitants. The new Norman elite almost universally replaced the English aristocracy and church leaders. The English existed as a subject class for about 300 years with the aristocracy speaking French until a full assimilation was made by the time of Chaucer, in the late 1300s. By this time a large number of French words had been added to the English language. The impact of the Normans on English government, law and culture was out of all proportion to the small number who settled there.

still spoken by a few people in the area adjacent to the border with Wales More recently immigrants from across the globe have brought other languages to England which are mainly used privately as a home language, in religion or for traditional purposes. Such languages are extremely numerous and include those from the Commonwealth of Nations as well as outside it.

Religion - религия

Ever since the break with the Roman Catholic Church in the sixteenth century, the English have been predominantly a Protestant people.. Today, most English people practising organized religion are affiliated to the Church of England or other Christian denominations such as Roman Catholicism and Methodism. At the 2001 Census, a little over 37 million people in England & Wales professed themselves to be Christian however few would argue that in practice the English today are generally a secular people.

The 2001 census also revealed that 7,171,332 (15%) of the population of England claim no religion.

Прочитайте и ответьте на вопросы:

1. What are the prominent names of England ?

_Poets _____
_Scientists _____
_inventors _____
_writers _____
composers _____
philosophers _____

2. What languages are spoken in the UK?

3. Are the English religious people?

Обычаи и традиции Великобритании - тексты для чтения и устного пересказа.

CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS IN UNITED KINGDOM

If you want to know more about the history of life of different countries you must study there traditions. English people carefully keep up their traditions. Many of them are connected with the capital of Great Britain - London. Thus every night the traditional ceremony of the keys takes place at the famous London

Tower. At 9.53 p.m. the Chief Warder, carrying the Bloody Tower, where the present guard is waiting for them "Halt! Who goes there?" - the guards ask. Keys, marches from one Tower to another, locking the gates. The escort follows him. Then they march to the Chief Warder answers: "Queen Elisabeth's keys". "Advance, Queen Elisabeth's keys. All's well. " - they are answered. At 10 sharp the Chief Warder proceeds to the Queen's house to return the keys from the Tower. It is a tradition with English people to celebrate holidays. Christmas, Easter, Halloween, Guy Fawkes Night, St. Valentines Day, etc. Christmas is more important for Englishmen than any other holiday. People travel from all parts of the country to be with their families on the 25-th of December. English people decorate Christmas trees with flashing lights, wrapping paper, glass balls, bake puddings and traditional Christmas Turkey. They decorate their houses with holly and mistletoe. Children wait for the presents from Santa Claus, a mythical man, who lives in the North pole and makes toys for children. On Christmas he visits the homes of good children and lives them presents in their socks. Children put their socks at the foot of the bed or a fireplace. Another colorful holiday is Halloween. It is celebrated for hundreds of years. On this day children dress in funny ghostly costumes and knock at the neighbor's doors. After shouting "Trick or treat" they get gifts of candy or money. But more than 2000 years ago it wasn't a merry holiday. It was the time when the Lord of Dead gathered the souls of dead and presented them to Druid Heaven on October 31. So people thought that all the evil forces appeared in the darkness on that day. To frighten them people made fires. So nowadays Englishmen take turnips, potatoes, pumpkins, cut holes in them and place candles inside. There is one more holiday, which has a great significance especially for young lovers it is the St. Valentine's Day. It is celebrated on the 14-th of February. Valentine's Day is sweethearts' day when people in love express their affections for each other. The message is - "Will you be my Valentine?" Valentines used to be for young lovers, but nowadays grandparents, cousins and friends of any age express their affection through a small gift or a card. The customs of celebrating St. Valentine's Day dates back to the festivals called Lupercalia. There were games and dancing girl who would be his sweetheart for the coming year. It was a pagan custom, but it survived when Christianity came. In the 7-th century it got the name St. Valentine's Day. St. Valentine's had had a long and romantic history. The Romans carried it to England as a pagan festival, combined with the Christian religion, it formed a good tradition. Nowadays Valentine's Day is celebrated in many countries of the world. Mostly the gifts of cards and flowers are presented on that day. These are the most exiting holidays in England, I think. As we can see they make the life of people richer and happier, make them feel proud of their country, its history and culture.

GUY FAWKES' NIGHT (BONFIRE NIGHT)

NOVEMBER, 5

Guy Fawkes is known to be the most famous terrorist in Britain. In 1605 when King James I was in power, Guy Fawkes planned to blow up the House of Parliament and the King of England who was very unpopular with Roman Catholics. Some of them had stored thirty-six barrels of gun powder under the House of Lords. The gun powder was to be exploded by Guy Fawkes on 5th November, when the King was going to open Parliament. The plot was discovered, Guy Fawkes was arrested and hanged. Since that day the British traditionally celebrate 5th November by setting off fireworks and burning a dummy, made of straw and old clothes, on big bonfires.

bonfires.- костры
store - готовить
gun powder - порох
set off - зажигать
celebrate - праздновать

REMEMBRANCE DAY

NOVEMBER, 11

Remembrance Day is observed throughout Britain in commemoration of the British soldiers, sailors and airmen who lost their lives during the World Wars. On that day, special services are held in churches, and wreaths are laid at war memorials in the whole of the country and at London's Cenotaph, where lots of people come to observe the two-minute silence and to perform the annual Remembrance Day ceremony.

commemoration - в ознаменование
church - церковь, церковный
wreaths - венки, гирлянды
Cenotaph - кенотафий (пустая гробница), памятник неизвестному солдату.
annual - ежегодный

BOXING DAY

DECEMBER, 26

26th December is the day when the Englishmen give Christmas boxes or Christmas Presents to the postmen, milkmen, dustmen, and all the other people who give them services during the year. This is the time to visit friends and relatives. But most people prefer to spend the day watching TV and recovering from Christmas Day.

relatives - родственники
prefer - предпочитают

recovering- отдыхая

MEALS IN BRITAIN - Еда в Англии

Задание: Постарайтесь понять, о чем идет речь в рассказе, а потом ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

Meals in Britain

A traditional English breakfast is a very big meal - sausages, bacon, eggs, tomatoes, mushrooms... But nowadays many people just have cereal with milk and sugar, or toast with marmalade, jam or honey. Marmalade and jam are not the same! Marmalade is made from oranges and jam is made from other fruit. The traditional breakfast drink is tea, which people have with cold milk. Some people have coffee, often instant coffee, which is made with just hot water. For many people lunch is a quick meal. In cities there are a lot of sandwich bars, where office workers can choose the kind of bread they want - brown, white or roll - and then all sorts of salad and meat or fish to go in the sandwich. Pubs often serve good, cheap food, both hot and cold. School-children can have a hot meal at school, but many just take a snack from home - a sandwich, a drink, some fruit.

'Tea' means two things. It is a drink and a meal! Some people have afternoon tea, with sandwiches, cakes, and, of course, a cup of tea.

The evening meal is the main meal of the day for many people. They usually have it quite early, between 6:00 and 8:00, and often the whole family eats together.

On Sundays many families have a traditional lunch. They have roast meat, either beef, lamb, chicken, or pork, with potatoes, vegetables, and gravy. Gravy is a sauce made from the meat juices.

The British like food from other countries, too, especially Italian, French, Chinese, and Indian. People often get take-away meals - you buy the food at the restaurant and then bring it home to eat. Eating in Britain is quite international!

1. Is a traditional English breakfast a big meal or not?

yes no it doesn't say in the text I don't know

2. What is marmalade made from?

all sorts of fruit vegetables orange meat

3. What do the British drink for breakfast?

tea coffee nothing both

4. Where do office people have their lunch?

at home in the office at sandwich bars in restaurants

5. Do the British like food from other countries?

yes no they don't eat at all I'm not English, I don't care

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