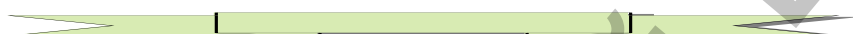


В.М. Кузьмина

**Great Britain. The USA
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Великобритания. США

Пособие для самостоятельной работы

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Данное учебное издание содержит задания для самостоятельной работы по страноведению, а именно по географии, истории и политической системе Великобритании и США, а также по этническим и национальным особенностям народов этих стран.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

В свете задач высшего образования в Республики Беларусь по подготовке всесторонне развитых специалистов курс страноведения приобретает особое значение. Современная методическая наука требует сочетать преподавание иностранного языка с изучением страны и жизни народа-носителя этого языка, поскольку язык и культура неразрывно связаны между собой.

Интегрируя в едином комплексе знаний о стране изучаемого языка сведения географического, экономического, культурного и социального характера, страноведение способствует усвоению системы знаний о географии, об основных этапах исторического развития, психологии нации, социальной действительности и культуре страны, а также формированию страноведческой и лингвострановедческой компетенции, необходимой для адекватного владения иностранным языком как средством общения, так и профессионального обучения. Подобный подход соответствует основным требованиям образовательного стандарта по современным иностранным языкам (специальность 1-21 05 06), принятого в Республике Беларусь. Курс страноведения строится на принципах высокой информативности предмета, координации по линии межпредметных связей со смежными науками – географией, историей, экономикой, культурой, с предметами психолого-педагогического цикла, с литературой страны изучаемого языка, практическим курсом иностранного языка.

Предмет страноведения способствует комплексной реализации всех целей обучения иностранному языку: *практической, общеобразовательной, воспитательной, профессионально-педагогической и переводческой.*

Практическая цель предмета заключается в совершенствовании практической подготовки будущих специалистов путем расширения их словарного запаса при изучении страноведческой тематики и синтезирования умений в различных видах речевой деятельности, в том числе и переводческой.

Общеобразовательная цель предполагает расширение кругозора обучающихся, а также формирование их страноведческой ориентации.

Воспитательная цель предмета заключается в том, чтобы способствовать формированию системы мировоззренческих взглядов обучающихся о стране изучаемого языка, критическому анализу и восприятию количественных и качественных характеристик образа жизни населения изучаемых стран.

Профессионально-педагогическая цель предусматривает формирование навыков профессионального владения иностранным языком в процессе сообщения страноведческой информации.

Поскольку количество учебных часов, отводимых на предмет, весьма ограничено, большее значение приобретает организация самостоятельной работы студентов выполнение заданий к практическим и семинарским занятиям, написание рефератов, докладов, подбор дополнительного фактического материала, на основе которого достигается целенаправленное обсуждение ключевых проблем жизни изучаемых стран.

Данное учебное издание представляет собой пособие для самостоятельной работы и служит для подготовки студентов к семинарским занятиям. Оно является частью учебно-методического комплекса, включающего в себя также курс лекций (Кузьминова В.М., Великобритания и США, УО «ВГУ имени П.М. Машерова», 2009) и систему тестовых заданий.

Для того чтобы справиться с заданиями пособия, студенты должны предварительно изучить соответствующие разделы из вышеназванного курса лекций, так как все формы обучения – лекции, семинарские занятия и самостоятельная работа студентов – осуществляются во взаимодействии с четкой и последовательной координацией учебного материала.

Система заданий соответствует требованиям учебной программы и включает следующие разделы.

1. Географическое положение изучаемых стран.
 2. Основные исторические особенности формирования британской и американской наций.
 3. Государственный и политический строй.
 4. Характеристика современного населения изучаемых стран.
- Культура стран изучаемого языка.

После прохождения каждого раздела предполагается проведение контрольной работы, для подготовки к которой студентам рекомендуется выполнение соответствующих заданий из данного пособия.

Принципы последовательности, преемственности, постепенного нарастания трудностей, индивидуализации обеспечивают достижение практических целей данного учебного пособия.

PART I

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

TASK 1 GEOGRAPHY OF THE BRITISH ISLES

- I. Read the chapter “Geography of the British Isles”.
(Кузьмина В.М., Великобритания и США, УО «ВГУ имени П.М. Машерова», 2009)

II. Speak about the following using the list of words below and the list of articles used with geographical names:

1. Geographical position of the British Isles. Formation of the islands.
2. The largest islands of the archipelago. Territory and structure.
3. The seas and ocean. The straits and channels. The Chunnel. The coastline.
4. The main features of the physical geography of the British Isles. Highland Britain. The mountains. The peaks.
5. Lowland Britain. The plains.
6. The importance of inland water for Britain. The chief rivers of England.
7. The chief rivers of Scotland and Ireland.
8. The lakes of the British Isles.
9. The climate of the British Isles. The factors that influence the climate. The mean annual temperatures.
10. The distribution of rainfall.
11. Vegetation and animal life of the British Isles. Their distribution in relation to relief and climate.

USEFUL WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

annual mean temperature
arable soils
ash
bay
bear
beech
below/above sea level
birch
cape
cliff

среднегодовая температура
пахотные земли
ясень
залив
медведь
бук
ниже уровня моря
береза
мыс
утес

conifer	хвойный
continental shelf	континентальный шельф
deciduous trees/leaf-bearing trees	листопадные деревья
deer	олень
densely/sparsely populated	густо/мало населенный
elm	вяз
estuary	устье
extensive plain	обширная равнина
fir	ель
fox	лиса
harbour	гавань
hare	заяц
hazel	орешник
heath	вереск
heavy fogs	густые туманы
heavy rainfalls	ливневые дожди
high/ low tides	прилив/ отлив
highest peak	наивысшая вершина
highland/ lowland areas	возвышенности/ низменности
in high/low reaches	ближе к устью/ у истока
in the east, west	на востоке/западе
indented coastline	изрезанный берег
lofty	возвышенный
low/high lying areas	низкие/высокие территории
maple	клен
maritime climate	морской климат
marsh	болото
mean winter/summer temperatures	средняя зимняя/летняя температура
moorland	местность, поросшая вереском
most westerly point = the westernmost point	самая западная точка
navigable	навигационный
network of rivers	сеть рек
oak	дуб
off the coast of	у берегов
peninsula	полуостров
pine	сосна
plentiful rains	многочисленные дожди
rabbit	кролик
range of mountains	горная гряда
rebellion	восстание, бунт
south-west winds	юго-западные ветры

spruce
steady drizzles
steep
stretch of water/sea
throughout the winter
tributary
wolf

to be about 370 m long
to be free of ice
to be influenced by
to be separated from/by
to be situated/located
to be washed by
to consist of
to cover
to decline in importance
to drop as low as
to fall below
to fall into disuse
to flow eastwards
to flow from north to south
to flow into
to get 50 centimetres of rain a year
to have an area of
to lie
to occupy
to plunge into the sea
to rain throughout the year
to rise above 30 degrees c

to rise as high as
to stretch across
to the north-east of

ель
постоянно моросит
крутой
участок воды
всю зиму
приток
волк

370 км длиной
не иметь льда
находится под влиянием
отделяться от
располагаться
омываться
состоять из
покрывать
потерять значение
падать до
падать до ...
выйти из употребления
течь на восток
течь с севера на юг
впадать в
получать 50 см дождя в год
иметь площадь
лежать
занимать (территорию)
вдаваться в море
дождь целый год
подниматься выше 30 градусов
цельсия
подниматься до ...
простираться
к северо-востоку от

ARTICLES WITH GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

THE

--

the United Kingdom of Great Britain	Britain
Britain and Northern Ireland	Europe
the United Kingdom	England
the U.K.	Scotland
the Republic of Ireland	Wales
the British Isles	South Wales

	Northern Ireland Eire
the English Channel	Lake Windermere
the North Sea	Loch Lomond
the Atlantic Ocean	Loch Ness
the Gulf Stream	Lough Neagh
the Strait of Dover	
the Hebrides	Great Britain
the Orkney Islands	Ireland
the Shetland Islands	
the Isles of Scilly	
the Channel Islands	
the Pennine range	Ben Nevis
the Highlands	Snowdon
the Cambrian Mountains	
the Severn	London
the Thames	Birmingham
the Trent	Manchester
the Tyne	Southampton
the Tees	Newcastle upon Tyne
the Humber	Hull
the Tay	Bristol
the Clyde	Middlesborough
the Lake District	Edinburgh
	Glasgow
the British	Cardiff
the Industrial Revolution	Swansea
	Newport
	Belfast

III. Be able to show the things you are speaking about on the map.

IV. Things for thought and discussion:

Compare:

1. The geographical position of the British Isles and that of Belarus.
2. Outline the advantages and disadvantages of the two.
3. The relief of the two countries.
4. The rivers and lakes of the British Isles and those of Belarus.

5. The climate and weather of the two countries. Which country has a more favourable climate for agriculture?
6. What about holidaymaking? Give your reasons and discuss it with your friend.
7. The vegetation and wild animals of the two countries.

V. Listening 1 (Cassette “Cultural Studies” 1)

Tasks A:

- Listen to the text *The Journey*.
- Before listening make sure you understand the meaning of the following words and expressions:

To make a detour	conurbation
to take in	to be in a deplorable condition
loch	to trace smb's footsteps
to press on	via
midge	seafaring
to pick up	

- Now see if you can answer the following questions:

Part 1

1. What place does the speaker come from?
2. What is his destination?
3. Where does he start his journey?
4. What is the West Coast of Scotland famous for?
5. What was Glasgow famous for?
6. Why did the speaker visit the School of Art in Glasgow?
7. Whose home is the Lake District according to the speaker?
8. Did he visit the isle of Anglesey?
9. How did he get to Land's End?
10. What is 'pony trekking'?
11. What 'wild' places does the speaker mention? Why do you think he calls them so?

Part 2

1. If you want to travel by road, how does the speaker recommend you to do it?
2. What is Shap Fell?
3. What is M6?
4. What is Plymouth famous for?

- Try to track the course of the man, mark the places he mentioned and show them on the map.

Task B:

- Listen to the text '*The Channel Tunnel*' and answer the following questions:
 1. What happened on December 1, 1990?
 2. How many land connections of Great Britain and mainland Europe ever existed?
 3. What names of the Tunnel were mentioned in the text?
 4. When did they start building the Tunnel?
 5. How long is the Chunnel?
 6. What were the places in England and France from which the Tunnel began?
 7. How many tubes does the Tunnel consist of? What are they meant for?
 8. What are the possible advantages of the Chunnel?

If you travel to Britain one day which way of travelling would you prefer? Give reasons.

VI. Listening 2 (Cassette "Cultural Studies" 1)

Listen to the text *The British Climate* and say whether the statements below are true or false:

1. Britain has a variable climate.
2. The British climate is easy to forecast.
3. The weathermen are accused of being often wrong.
4. Britain does not experience extreme weather conditions.
5. The winter temperature hardly ever falls below 14 ° F.
6. The biggest snowfalls are in Wales.
7. Spring months are the wettest in Britain.
8. Winters are mild in Britain.
9. Peasoupers are very often in London.

Now see if you can answer the following questions.

1. Why are summers becoming hotter and drier?
2. What's the name for spells of hot weather in autumn?
3. Why are there congestions on the roads in Britain in summer?
4. What happens if there are heavy snowfalls in England?
5. Why is the countryside constantly green and fertile?
6. What is meant by 'clean air zones'?
7. What is the meaning of 'London Particulars' or 'peasoupers'?

VII. See the film '*A Guernsey diary*' and answer the following questions:

1. What islands are described in the film?

2. Why does the speaker choose to spend her holiday there?
3. Is there much crime on the islands?
4. What is Ham like?
5. What is special about Sark?
6. Which of the islands does the speaker call quaint?
7. How far away from France is it?
8. Where do the people have their meals on the islands?
9. What sports do can people practice on the islands?
10. What pastimes are shown in the film?
11. What kinds of travelling are popular on the islands?
12. Why is shopping favourable on the islands?
13. What famous man lived on the Channel Islands?
14. How can you get to the Islands?

VIII. Do the following quiz to get ready for the test:

GEOGRAPHY QUIZ

1. The total area of the British Isles is: 322, 244 or 344 thousand square km.
2. How many islands are there in the system of the British Isles?
3. The total area of the United Kingdom is: 344, 244 or 234 thousand square km.
4. From south to north Great Britain stretches for over 700, 800, 900 km.
5. Great Britain stretches under 300, 400, 500 km in the widest part
6. From east to west. GB stretches 40, 60, 120 km in its narrowest part.
7. There is no place in Britain which is more than 100, 120 130 km from the sea coast line.
8. What is the Little Minch?
9. The Hebrides consist of 300, 400, 500 islands.
10. The Orkney Islands consist of' 30, 60, 100 islands.
11. The westernmost point of the English mainland is...
12. The most southerly point of GB is ...
13. The most southerly point of GB is ...
14. What is John O'Groats?
15. The narrowest place of the English Channel is 45, 32, 42 km.
16. Where are the Cambrian Mountains?
17. The highest peak in Wales is ...
18. Snowdon is 1,085; 1,185; 1,285 metre high.
19. The highest peak in England is ...
20. Cross Fell is in the ... range.
21. Cross Fell is about 783, 883, 983 km high.
22. Where are the Central Lowlands?
23. Where are the Grampians?
24. The highest peak in Wales is ...

25. Snowdon is 1,085; 1,185; 1,285 metre high.
26. The highest peak in Scotland is ...
27. What is the highest peak in the Br Isles?
28. Ben Nevis is 1,347; 1,437; 1,357 m high.
29. Where are the Southern Uplands?
30. Where are the Cheviot Hills?
31. Where is the Central Plain?
32. What are the highest mountains in Ireland?
33. The Midland Plain is in ...
34. What are the Fens?
35. The longest river in GB is ...
36. The Severn is 290, 390, 490 km long.
37. Scotland's longest river is ...
38. The longest river in Ireland is ...
39. The largest lake in England is ...
40. The largest lake in the BI is ...
41. Where is Loch Ness?
42. The annual mean temperature in GB is 5°, 10°, 15°C.
43. The driest season in GB is ...
44. What's the origin of the name Great Britain?
45. What is Greenwich famous for?

RESOURCES:

1. *Panorama of Great Britain*, Baranovsky L.S., Kozikis D.D. Minsk, Vysheishaya Shkola, 1990; pp. 10-27
2. *British Studies*, Kuzminova V.M., из-во ВГУ им. П.М. Машерова, 2001
3. *About Great Britain*, Burlakova V.V., Moscow, Vysshaya Shkola, 1965; pp. 1-17
4. *The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*, Burlakova V.V., Leningrad, Prosveshtcheniye, 1977 *Great Britain*, brochure, London, 1995
5. *An A to Z of the British Life*, Dictionary of Britain, Adrian Room, Oxford University Press, 1990
6. *The World Book Dictionary*, Thorndike Barnhart, World Book Incorporated, Chicago, 1996
7. *Великобритания. Физическая и экономическая география*, В.В Бурлакова, Л, Просвещение, 1977 (Б91); pp. 15-82

TASK 2

HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN

I. Read the text “British History”. (Кузьмина В.М., Великобритания и США, УО «ВГУ имени П.М. Машерова», 2009)

II. Speak about the following using the list of words below: ”.

1. Earliest times. The invaders.
2. The Hundred Years War. The "Wars of the Roses".
3. The new trading empire.
4. The Civil War.
5. Restoration. Glorious revolution.
6. Britain in the eighteen century.
7. The loss of the American colonies.
8. Ireland and Scotland in the eighteenth century.
9. Britain in the nineteenth century.
10. The British Empire.
11. The twentieth century. WW I. WW II.
12. The loss of empire.
13. The Thatcher decade.
14. Britain now.

USEFUL VOCABULARY

AD	нашей эры
alarmed	встревоженный
alleged murder	предполагаемое убийство
alliance with smb.	союз с к-л.
ancient civilisation	древняя цивилизация
appalling	ужасающий
artisan	ремесленник
BC	до нашей эры
by inheritance	по наследству
capital punishment	смертная казнь
civil war	гражданская война
conquest	завоевание
county	графство
coup d'etat	переворот
dismiss	разогнать, уволить
disobedient clans	непослушные кланы
divine right	право, данное богом
doomsday book	книга судного дня
dramatic fall in population	резкое уменьшение населения

drug	наркотик
enclosures	огороженные участки
encroachment on	посягательство на
evidence of human life	свидетельства жизнедеятельности человека
gentry	поместное дворянство
gold rush	золотая лихорадка
guerrilla fighting	партизанская война
hereditary peers	наследственный лорд, пэр
integrity	единение
lawful means	законные средства
loaded with	нагруженный
loyalty	верность, преданность
magna carta	великая хартия
merchant fleet	купеческий флот
mood of rebellion against the	протест против условностей
conventions of the past	прошлого
MP	член парламента
nobles, knights, 'freemen'	титулованные особы, рыцари, граждане
oppressive establishment	репрессивные органы
overwhelming desire	всеобъемлющее желание
permissive society	общество вседозволенности
policy of appeasement	политика умиротворения
property	собственность
riot	восстание
rising crime rate	растущий уровень преступности
royalist	роялист
separate legal and judicial system	раздельные законодательные и судебные системы
severe	жестокий
slave trade	работоторговля
slave-owing system	рабовладельческая система
source of wealth	источник богатства
the Roman Catholic Church	римская католическая церковь
under the Romans /Celts/ Richard III	при римлянах кельтах/ Ричарде III
voting in secret	тайное голосование
to abolish	отменить
to break up (the war broke up)	разразиться (о войне)
to break with smb.	порвать с к-л.
to bring to court	вызвать в суд

to create	создавать
to declare war on smb.	объявить войну к-л.
to defeat smb.	нанести поражение
to dissolve parliament	распустить парламент
to drive smb. westwards	оттеснить на запад
to drive/ to push smb. into	загнать в
to escape	убежать
to establish military dictatorship	установить военную диктатуру
to execute	казнить
to explode in rebellion against	начать восстание против
to fight for beliefs	сражаться за верования
to find smb. guilty	признать виновным
to foil	сворачивать
to get rid of	избавиться
to govern the country through	управлять страной при помощи
to hold out against smb.	противостоять
to inherit the throne/ the crown	наследовать престол/корону
to invade	захватить, оккупировать
to keep off	отразить
to lose the war	проиграть войну
to maintain law and order	поддерживать закон и порядок
to make enemies of smb.	враждовать с к-л.
to raise taxes	вводить налоги
to rebel	бунтовать
to represent smb.	представлять к-л.
to rule by permission of	руководить с разрешения
to shape	оформить, сформировать
to stand up to smb.	противостоять
to succeed smb.	сменить к-л.
to surrender	сдаться
to symbolise virtues	символизировать добродетели
to use violence	применять жестокость
to win a victory over	одержать победу над
to win naval supremacy	завоевать превосходство на море

III. Do the following quiz to get ready for the test:

QUIZ

1. Was England an early starter in civilization?
2. What people were the basis of the British population?
3. When did the Romans occupy Britain?
4. Why did the Romans win?
5. What did the Romans bring to Britain?

6. Why did the Romans leave Britain?
7. Who named the country England?
8. When did the Angles, Saxons and Jutes invade Britain?
9. What administrative reform did they make?
10. What changes in agriculture did they make?
11. What political changes took place under the Saxons?
12. What invaders attacked the Anglo-Saxons?
13. When did they come?
14. Why was it important for the British to build a fleet?
15. Who is considered to be the founder of the English fleet?
16. For how long was England a part of the Danish Empire?
17. What happened in 1066?
18. Who were the Normans?
19. Who colonized Ireland and when?
20. Why wasn't it easy for England to defeat Scotland?
21. Who was at the head of the Scots in their fight against the English?
22. When did the Hundred Years War take place?
23. Who was fighting in the war?
24. Who won the war?
25. Who was fighting in the "Wars of the Roses"?
26. What kind of war was it?
27. How did the war end?
28. What political system was built after the war?
29. Why was it possible for the Tudors to build an absolute monarchy?
30. Why did Henry VIII break up with the Roman Catholic Church?
31. What was Elizabeth's economic policy?
32. Who united England and Scotland? When?
33. What was the Stuarts' relations with Parliament like?
34. Why did Charles I declare war on Parliament?
35. How long did the Civil War last?
36. Who was fighting in the Civil War?
37. Who won the war?
38. Why were the Royalists defeated?
39. What was Cromwell's contribution to the victory?
40. What political system was built after the war?
41. Who was at its head?
42. How long did the Republic last?
43. What kind of republic was it?
44. What is Restoration? What was restored?
45. What kind of event was the Glorious Revolution?
46. When did it take place?
47. What was revolutionary in it?

48. How did the Bill of Rights change the division of power between the monarch and Parliament?
49. What did the Act of Settlement settle?
50. What political system was formed by that time in Britain?
51. When was Great Britain formed as a state?
52. What centres of education appeared in England in the Middle Ages?
53. What developments in science and literature were important in the Middle Ages?
54. Who is considered Britain's first Prime Minister?
55. What changes in political system happened in Britain in the 18th century?
56. What were the main limits to monarchy in the 18th century?
57. What were the results of the Seven Years' War (1756-1763)?
58. Why did Britain's American colonies quarrel with the mother country?
59. When did the American War of Independence take place?
60. Who won the war?
61. When was the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland formed?
62. How did Scotland try to gain independence?
63. What was the last battle on the British soil?
64. What was the Industrial Revolution?
65. What were the social effects of the Industrial Revolution?
66. Who were Luddites?
67. What were the main Britain's victories in Napoleonic wars?
68. Why was the nineteenth century Britain called 'the workshop of the world'?
69. Who were the Chartists?
70. Why did the Chartist movement die?
71. What is Victorian age?
72. What was the British Empire based on?
73. What wars did Britain participate in the 19th century?
74. How disastrous was the First World War for Britain?
75. What events led to separation of Ireland?
76. When was the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland formed?
77. How did the Depression affect the situation in Europe?
78. Did Germany manage to defeat Britain in the forties?
79. What were the effects of WW 2 in Britain?
80. Why and how did Britain lose its empire?
81. What were the main economic achievements in the sixties?
82. What changes in legislation took place in the sixties?
83. What cultural changes took place in the sixties?
84. What helped Margaret Thatcher become prime minister?

85. What did she do to improve the economic situation in the country?
86. Why did she lose the election in 1988?
87. What kind of prime-minister was John Major?
88. What were the main achievements of the Labour Party?
89. Why did Tony Blair have to go?
90. What is the role of Britain in Europe and the world now?

RESOURCES:

1. *Panorama of Great Britain*, Baranovsky L.S., Kozikis D.D. Minsk, Vysheishaya Shkola, 1990; pp. 10-27
2. *British Studies*, Kuzminova V.M., из-во ВГУ им. П.М. Машерова, 2001
3. *About Great Britain*, Burlakova V.V., Moscow, Vysshaya Shkola, 1965; pp. 1-17
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TASK 3

POLITICAL LIFE OF THE UK

- I. Read the text “Political Life of the UK”. (Кузьминова В.М., Великобритания и США, УО «ВГУ имени П.М. Машерова», 2009)

II. Speak on the following issues using the list of words below:

1. The United Kingdom – a constitutional monarchy.
2. The role and functions of the monarch.
3. The Government. The Prime Minister. The Cabinet.
4. The United Kingdom – a parliamentary democracy.. The structure of British Parliament. The legislature procedure.
5. Electoral system.
6. Political parties.

USEFUL VOCABULARY

a symbol of continuity	символ преемственности
by-election	дополнительные выборы
ceremonial duties	официальные обязанности
constituency	избирательный округ
eligible for election	могущий быть избранным
eligible to vote	могущий избирать
exempt from taxation	освобожденный от уплаты налогов
identity card	удостоверение личности
life peer	пожизненный пэр
“lords spiritual”	епископы – члены палаты лордов
MP = member of parliament	
personal embodiment	воплощение
PM = prime minister	
secret ballot	бюллетень для тайного голосования
source of entertainment	источник развлечения
‘subject’	подданный
to dissolve a parliament	распустить парламент
to give/ refuse the royal assent to	дать/отказать в королевском одобрении
to have a free hand	иметь свободу действий
to share the responsibility	разделять ответственность
to summon a parliament	созывать парламент

III. Identify the following:

‘subjects’
 “lords spiritual”
 PM
 MP

IV. Complete the following chart:

The Queen is	The Queen’s functions are:
1. A symbol of the nation’s unity	to summon, Parliament

V. Draw an oral portrait of a British monarch using the following expressions:

The personal embodiment
 practical role
 to perform the ceremonial duties
 symbol of continuity

harmless outlet for the expression of national pride
to make up for the lack of colour and ceremony in most people's daily lives
source of entertainment
to look up to the royal family as a model of Christian family life
a little less grand, a little less distant.

VI. Find arguments proving that the following statements are wrong:

1. The Queen can choose anybody she likes to run the government for her.
2. The Queen can dismiss the ministers.
3. The queen can refuse the royal assent to a bill.

VII. Listening 1 (Cassette 1 “Cultural Studies”)

- **Listen to the man speaking about the monarchy.**
- **See if you understand the following words and expressions from the tape.**

to be touched by political scandal

to display the wealth

ostentatious and vulgar way

to contribute to the public good

- **After listening answer the following questions:**

1. Does the man approve of the monarchy?
2. What doesn't he approve of? What epithets does he use to show his disrespect to the British Royal Family?
3. What's wrong about the British monarchy according to the man?
4. What countries does he think to be examples of ideal monarchies? Why?

VIII. Listening 2 (Cassette 1 “Cultural Studies”)

- **Listen to an interview with three British teenagers, Darren, Sandra and Samira and answer the following questions.**

1. What arguments in favour of the monarchy do the interviewed teenagers present?
2. What arguments are against the monarchy?

IX. Listening 3 (Cassette 1 “Cultural Studies”)

Kevin is talking to his teacher, Mr Fletcher. Put this list of Henry VIII's wives in the right order.

Jane Seymour Anne Boleyn Catherine Parr Anne of Cleves Katharine of Aragon Catherine Howard

- **What happened to each of these women?**

X. Listening 4 (Cassette 1 “Cultural Studies”)

THE HISTORIC MP

Diane Abbott, Member of Parliament for Hackney in north London, describes life in the House of Commons.

- **Before you listen answer these questions in groups of four.**
 - a) Find out what you know about the UK Parliamentary system.
 - b) Try to describe the House of Commons: where is it and what is it like?
 - c) Diane Abbott has achieved something that no one else has done. What do you think it is?
- **On the tape, Ms Abbott is going to make a complaint about life in the House of Commons. In your groups, decide what you think is the most likely, and the least likely complaint from this list:**

She doesn't get paid enough.

She doesn't have any free time.

She hasn't got a desk or a telephone.

Her office is too small.

There's too much work to do.

- **General listening**

Listen, to the tape.

What do you find out about Diane Abbott's background?

Were you right in your thoughts about her complaints?

- **Detailed listening**

Listen again. Answer the questions:

- a) What did her mother use to do when she was listening to the news?
- b) How long had Ms Abbott been an MP when the interview took place?
- c) What four things does she dislike about her job?
- d) What is unusual about her being an MP?
- e) What three influences does Diane give for her interest in politics?
- f) What three things does she like about the job?
- g) When is she going to get her missing office equipment?
- h) What two things are noticeable about her fellow MPs?

- **What do you think the words in italics mean?**

- a) 'I used to listen to that avidly'
- b) 'there's an awful lot of backbiting'
- c) 'the opportunity to put my political principles into practice'

XI. Things for thought and discussion:

1. Would you advise the British to get rid of their monarchy?
2. Do you have a monarch in your country, or someone who fulfils a similar role? If you do, how does their position compare with that of the British monarch? If you don't, do you think your country would benefit from having a figurehead who could perform the functions of a monarch?

3. Do the terms *the Sovereign* (or *Monarch*) and *the Crown* mean the same?
4. The terms 'the Sovereign' (or 'Monarch') and the Crown are related but have separate meanings.
5. Do you agree that the individual and the state should leave each other alone as much as possible?
6. In most Parliaments in the western world, the place where representatives debate is in the form of a semi-circle. But in Britain, there are two sets of rows facing each other. Why is the British Parliament different in this respect?
7. How does the role of political parties in Britain differ from their role in your country?

XII. do the following quiz to get ready for the test“

QUIZ

1. What political system does Britain have?
2. What is a monarchy?
3. What kind of monarchies do you know?
4. What monarchies still exist in Europe?
5. What kind of monarchy does Great Britain have?
6. What is a constitutional monarchy?
7. What is parliamentary democracy?
8. Who is a constitutional monarch?
9. What is peculiar about the British Constitution?
10. What does Britain have instead?
11. What was the first legal step towards constitutional monarchy?
12. What is contradictory in the role of a monarch in Britain?
13. What is the appearance of the monarch's power in Britain?
14. What's the reality?
15. What is the role of the monarch?
16. What's the attitude of the British to the monarchy?
17. What documents replace a constitution in Britain?
18. Who is officially head of state?
19. Who actually rules the country?
20. Who comprises the cabinet?
21. How many member are there usually in the cabinet?
22. Who is usually the prime minister?
23. How many parties usually form the government in Britain?
24. What principle has developed in the Cabinet?
25. What does it imply?
26. What happens if a member does criticize the government's decision?
27. What are the responsibilities of local governments?
28. Who has more power, the monarch or the prime minister?
29. What is the supreme legislature of the United Kingdom?

30. What does British Parliament consist of?
31. What is the legislative branch of government?
32. What is the highest court of appeal in Britain's judicial system?
33. What's the main difference between the two houses?
34. Which House is more important?
35. Who sits in the House of Lords?
36. Who are "lords spiritual"?
37. Who are life peers?
38. Who makes up the court of last resort?
39. Who is the leader of the Lords?
40. In what case can a lord be elected to the House of Commons?
41. How many lords are there in the House of Lords?
42. How many lords are required for a quorum in the House of Lords?
43. What's the future of the House of Lords?
44. What is the voting age for British subjects?
45. What is the total membership of the Commons now?
46. How many members are required for a quorum in the House of Commons?
47. Who is the leader of the Commons?
48. When can a parliament bill become an Act of Parliament?
49. What is the role of the two Houses in making bills?
50. What happens if a major bill is defeated in the House of Commons?
51. How often are elections held?.
52. Who is not eligible to vote?
53. What are the major political parties in Britain?
54. What are other important parties?
55. Who can vote?

RESOURCES:

1. *Panorama of Great Britain*, Baranovsky L.S., Kozikis D.D. Minsk, Vysheishaya Shkola, 1990; pp. 10-27
2. *British Studies*, Kuzminova V.M., из-во ВГУ им. П.М. Машерова, 2001
3. *About Great Britain*, Burlakova V.V., Moscow, Vysshaya Shkola, 1965; pp. 1-17
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TASK 4

BRITISH PEOPLE

I. Read the chapter “The People” using the list of words below:

(Кузьминова В.М., Великобритания и США, УО «ВГУ имени П.М. Машерова», 2009)

allegiance	верность, преданность
average	средний
bowler hat	шляпа “котелок”
cautious	осторожный
cereal	каша
County	графство
decimal	десятичный
Density	плотность
distinctiveness	отличие, особенность
Estate	имение
generous helping	обильное угощение
haughty	высокомерный
Heritage	наследие
hypocritical	лицемерный
Lodger	жилец
Loyalty	верность
mutual agreement	взаимное согласие
notorious	печально известный
renowned	знаменитый
resentment	обида
reserved	сдержанный
reticent	сдержанный
rural area	сельский район
scone	лепешка
steady	верный, непоколебимый
subtenant	квартиросъемщик
tartan	клетчатая ткань
tenancy	наем помещения
thrifty	бережливый
tough	сильный, крепкий
tribe	племя
vivacity	живость
wirlpool	водоворот
to abandon	покинуть
to adapt to	приспособиться к
to adhere to	быть приверженцем

to cherish	нежно любить
to confine to	сводиться к
to derive from	происходить
to exert	оказывать влияние
to identify	идентифицировать
to include	включать
to persecute	преследовать
to refer to	ссылаться
to resent	обижаться
to withdraw	отзывать, уводить
to yell	кричать

II. Speak on the issues below:

1. The population of the United Kingdom.
2. The dominance of England.
3. Who are the Scots?
4. The Irish. The divided nation.
5. The Welsh.
6. Non-native British.
7. Breaking stereotypes.

III. Comment on the following chart:

POPULATION

	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Republic of Belarus
Population (million people)	48.9	2.9	5.1	1.6	58.6	10.0
Area (sq. km)	130.439	20.768	78.772	14.121	244.100	207.600
Density (per sq. km)	361	135	65	110	204	48

III. Read the list below.

These are stereotypical features of the British. Can you classify them and fulfill the chart?

Kindly, reserved, not so amiable, haughty, penny-wise but pound-foolish, dour, conservative, extravagant in gesture, serious, amiable,

cautious, garrulous, thrifty, inventive, somewhat mystical, 'fiery', pawky, implacable, courageous, humourless, mean, a red-nosed alcoholic, over-eating, a miser, having strong national spirit, cold, cherishing traditions, steady, excelled in arts, stock, emotional, somewhat reticent, insensitive, difficult to get to know easily, charming, easy-going, slow, vivacious, beautiful (girls).

The English	The Welsh	The Scots	The Irish

- Do any of these characteristics apply to the people of your country? Which ones?

IV. From the list below choose the words that would describe the northerner as viewed by himself and then by the southerner.

Hardworking, uncultured, soft, thorough, hypocritical, "working class" tough, honest, unfriendly, warm-hearted, "posh", open-hearted, snobbish, hospitable, making friends quickly, ignorant, uncultured, interested only in sport and beer-drinking, "rough".

The northerner sees himself as	The northerner is seen by the southerner as
The southerner sees himself as	The southerner is seen by the northerner as

IV. Comment on the following:

SOCIAL CLASSES

Beside ethnic, geographical and regional differences sociologists distinguish class identity of the British. Some Britons think that the existence of monarchy contributes to conservation of class differences in British society. Though class divisions are not displayed vividly in Britain there are certain distinctive signs of belonging to a class.

The Institute of Practitioners in Advertising (IPA) defines six social classes, based on the occupation of the head of household.

Class	Occupation
A	Higher managerial, administrative, or professional
B	Intermediate managerial, administrative, or professional

C 1	Supervisory or clerical, junior managerial, administrative or professional
C 2	Skilled manual workers
D	Semi and unskilled manual workers
E	State pensioners, casual or lowest grade workers, or long-term unemployed

• **Read the following statements and say whether they are true (T), partially true (PT) or false(F)**

1. 1 The "wrong" accent can stop you getting a job.
2. 2 Your accent can show how intelligent you are.
3. 3 It would be best if everyone in the same country had the same language or accent.
4. 4 Accents can show both where you come from and what social class you belong to.
5. 5 TV and radio broadcasters should not have a regional or lower class accent.
6. 6 Dialect and accent are not the same thing.
7. 7 School should give students confidence to use their own language and dialect.
8. 8 Foreign language learners should learn to speaking the most educated accent of the foreign language.

VI. Reading 1

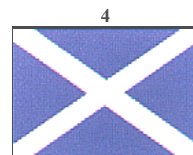
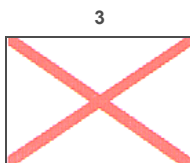
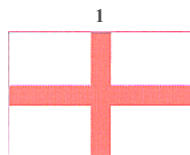
NATIONAL SYMBOLS

There are different symbols of national identity. Read the texts below and complete the tasks.

THE UNION JACK

Put these sentences into a logical order to make a paragraph about the Union Jack. Then label the flags.

- a) The flag of Wales did not form part of the Union Jack because Wales became part of England much earlier.
- b) This was to combine the St George's flag of England (a square red cross with a white background) with the St Andrew's flag of Scotland (a diagonal white cross on a blue background).
- c) In 1603, when King James VI of Scotland became James I of England, he ordered a flag to be designed.
- d) However the Welsh have their own flag which was officially recognised in 1959: a red dragon on a white and green background.
- e) Almost two hundred years later, in 1801 when Ireland was united with Britain, the red diagonal cross of St Patrick was added.



- a St George's flag
- b St Andrew's flag
- c St Patrick's flag
- d The flag of Union, 1603
- e The Welsh flag

1. What does *jack* mean?

VI. Reading 2

REGIONAL FLAGS

The national flag of Wales, a red dragon on a field of white and green, dates from the fifteenth century, and is in widespread use throughout the Principality.

The only official flag of Northern Ireland is the Union Flag, although the banner of the former Government of Northern Ireland, which was dissolved in 1972, is sometimes unofficially used. This consists of a St George's cross with a crowned six-pointed white star and red hand at its centre.

VII. Reading 3

ROYAL COATS OF ARMS

In the official coat of arms the shield shows the various royal emblems of different parts of Britain: the three lions of England in the first and fourth quarters, the lion of Scotland in the second and the harp of Ireland in the third. It is surrounded by a garter bearing the motto *Honi soit qui mal y pense* (Evil be to him who evil thinks), which symbolises the Order of the Garter, an ancient order of knighthood of which the Queen is Sovereign. The shield is supported by the English lion and Scottish unicorn and is surmounted by the Royal crown. Below it appears the motto of Sovereign, *Dieu et mon droit* (God and my right). The plant badges of the United Kingdom - rose, thistle and shamrock - are often displayed beneath the shield.

The Royal Arms of the United Kingdom as officially used in Scotland differ in several respects, notably in the order of precedence of various emblems and in their mottoes. The shield is surrounded by the collar and pendant badge of the ancient Order of the Thistle. The royal motto *In defens* (in defence) appears above the crest of Scotland and the motto of the Order of the Thistle, *Nemo me impune lacessit* (No one attacks me with impunity), appears beneath the shield. The unicorn of Scotland supports the 'Andrew' as a banner, and the English lion also has a banner, the 'George'.

Vocabulary

coat of arms	герб
shield	щит
harp	арфа
garter	подвязка
motto	девиз
unicorn	единорог
surmount	увенчивать
badge	знак
thistle	чертополох
shamrock	кислица, клевер
precedence	предшествование
pendant	подвеска
crest	гребень, конек
impunity	беснаказанность

VIII. Reading 4

BRITANNIA

Britannia is the name that the Romans gave to their southern British province (which covered, approximately, the area of present-day England). It is also the name given to the female embodiment of Britain, always shown wearing a helmet and holding a trident (the symbol of power over the sea), hence the patriotic song which begins 'Rule Britannia, Britannia rule the waves'. The figure of Britannia has been on the reverse side of many British coins for more than 300 years.

JOHN BULL

John Bull is a fictional character who is supposed to personify Englishness and certain English virtues. (He can be compared to Uncle Sam in the USA.) He features in hundreds of nineteenth century cartoons. His appearance is typical of an eighteenth century country gentleman, evoking an idyllic rural past.

Vocabulary

helmet	шлем
trident	трезубец
personify	олицетворять
virtue	добродетель
reverse	обратный
evoke	вызывать

IX. Reading 5

NATIONAL EMBLEMS

THE PLANTS AND SAINTS

The red rose was the emblem of the Lancastrians, the white rose that of the Yorkists, the two contending Houses for the English throne in the Wars of the Roses (1455-85). All rivalry between the Roses ended by the marriage of Henry VII, the Lancastrian with Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV, the Yorkist. The red rose has since become the national emblem of England.

St George the Martyr is the patron saint of England and his cross is the symbol of England and the Church of England. In ancient days the standard of St George was borne in battle before the kings of England. In his name the highest order of English knighthood the Order of the Garter was instituted by Edward III about 1348.

The thistle is the national emblem of Scotland. This is how, according to a curious legend, that homely plant came to be chosen as a badge, in preference to any other.

In very ancient times the Norsemen once landed somewhere on the east coast of Scotland, with the intention of plundering and settling in the country. The Scots assembled with their arms and took their stations behind the river Tay, the largest in Scotland, at the only practicable ford. As they arrived late in the day, weary and tired after a long march, they pitched their camp and rested, not expecting the enemy before the next day.

The Norsemen however were near; noticing that no guards or sentinels protected the camp, they crossed the river Tay, intending to take the Scots by surprise and slaughter them in their sleep. To this end, they took off their shoes so as to make the least noise possible. But one of the Norsemen stepped on a thistle. The sudden and sharp pain he felt caused him to shriek. The alarm was given in the Scots' camp. The Norsemen were put to flight, and as an acknowledgement for the timely and unexpected help from the thistle, the Scots took it as their national emblem.

The Leek. Welshmen all over the world celebrate St David's Day by wearing either leeks or daffodils. The link between the leek and St David is the belief that he is supposed to have lived for several years on bread and wild leeks.

The daffodil is also closely associated with St David's Day, due to the belief that it flowers on that day. It became an alternative to the Leek as a Welsh emblem in the present century, because some thought the leek vulgar.

The Shamrock. What the red rose is to Englishmen and the leek and daffodil to the Welsh, the little shamrock is to the Irish, and no Irishman worth his salt fails to wear this national emblem on St Patrick's Day, March 17. It is worn in memory of Ireland's patron saint, whose cross is embodied in the Union Jack by the thin red one under the cross of St George.

A popular notion is that when preaching the doctrine of the Trinity to the pagan Irish St Patrick used the shamrock, a small white clover bearing three leaves on one stem as an illustration of the mystery.

Vocabulary:

contend	соперничать
plunder	грабить
Ford	брод
Pitch	разбить лагерь
slaughter	убийство
Shriek	вскрикнуть
acknowledgement	признание
Leek	лук порей
daffodil	нарцисс
preaching the doctrine	проповедовать учение
Pagan	языческий

X. Reading 6

SOME HISTORICAL AND POETIC NAMES

Albion is a word used in some poetic or rhetorical contexts to refer to England. It was the original Roman name for Britain. It may come from the Latin word *albus*, meaning 'white'. The white chalk cliffs around Dover on the south coast are the first part of England to be seen when crossing the sea from the European mainland.

OTHER SIGNS OF NATIONAL IDENTITY

The following are also associated by British people with one or more of the four nations.

Surnames

The prefix 'Mac' or 'Mc' in surnames (such as McCall, MacCarthy, MacDonald) is always either Scottish or Irish. The prefix 'O' (as in O'Brien, O'Hara) is distinctly Irish. A very large number of surnames (for example, Davis, Evans, Jones, Lloyd, Morgan, Price, Rees, Williams) suggest Welsh origin (although many of these are found throughout England). The most common surname in both England and Scotland is actually 'Smith'.

First names can also be indicative. The Scottish form of 'John' is 'Ian' and its Irish form is 'Sean' (although all three names are common throughout Britain).

Clothes

The kilt, a skirt with a tartan pattern worn by men, is a very well-known symbol of Scottishness (though it is hardly ever worn in everyday life).

Musical instruments

The harp is an emblem of both Wales and Ireland. The bagpipes are regarded as distinctively Scottish (though a smaller type is also used in traditional Irish music).

Characteristics

There are certain stereotypes of national character which are well-known in Britain. For instance, the Irish are supposed to be great talkers, the Scots have a reputation for being careful with money, and the Welsh are renowned for their singing ability. These characteristics are, of course, only caricatures and are not reliable descriptions of individual people from these countries. Nevertheless, they indicate some slight differences in the value attached to certain kinds of behaviour in the countries concerned.

Briton is a word used in official contexts and in formal writing to describe a citizen of the United Kingdom. 'Ancient Britons' is the name given to the race of people who lived in England before and during the Roman occupation. (AD 43-410). These are the ancestors of the present-day Welsh people.

Caledonia, *Cambria* and *Hibernia* were the Roman names for Scotland, Wales and Ireland respectively. The words are commonly used today in scholarly classifications (for example, the type of English used in Ireland is sometimes called 'Hiberno-English') and for the names of organisations (for example, the airline 'British Caledonian').

Erin is a poetic name for Ireland. 'The Emerald Isle' is another way of referring to Ireland, evoking the lush greenery of its countryside.

XI. See the chart below and comment on how the double identity of the British can be observed in sports.

NATIONAL TEAMS FROM THE BRITISH ISLES IN SELECTED SPORTS

	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Irish Republic
Olympics	United Kingdom				Irish Republic
cricket	England		Scotland	Ireland	
rugby union	England	Wales	Scotland	Ireland	
football	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Irish Republic

ADDITIONAL SELF-WORK

I Reading 1

THE COCKNEY

Almost everyone who has heard of London has heard of the term 'Cockney'. Strictly speaking, in order to call oneself a Cockney one should have been born within the sound of the bells of the church of St. Mary-le-Bow, which stands nearly in the centre of the City of London. But, in fact, all London's citizens who were born and bred in the city may call themselves Cockneys if they wish. However, the term is generally reserved for the Londoner with a 'Cockney accent'.

The Cockney accent is not a particularly pleasant or melodious one, and the Cockney's distortion of the English language is such that the foreigner often finds it impossible to understand the speaker until ear has become acclimatised to the peculiar tones. The principal characteristics of the Cockney accent consist in a general slurring of consonants (the aspirate aitch is often ignored) and a distortion of vowel sounds. The best known example of Cockney speech in modern English literature is that of Eliza Doolittle, the heroine of Bernard Shaw's play, *Pygmalion*.

But if Cockney speech is unpleasant, the Cockney himself is usually far from being so. The average Cockney is distinguished by his quick wit, his ready sense of humour, his ability to 'carry on' under unusual or difficult conditions and by his willingness to be of help if he can. The Cockney's humour is often satirical but it is never vicious; he is very ready to laugh at other people's peculiarities but he is equally ready to laugh at his own. He often makes jokes under the most difficult conditions, a quality that was very apparent during World War II.

This rather lugubrious type of humour is well exemplified by the title of an old Cockney music-hall song: 'Ain't It Grand To Be Blooming Well Dead'.

Nowadays, as the tempo of life in big cities grows ever faster (although the Cockney opposes this process when he can), the opportunities for the Cockney to exercise his wit and humour diminish. But if one keeps one's ears open on buses, in railway stations, in street markets and similar

places, it will soon become evident that the spirit of Cockney humour is still very much alive, although the old Cockney pronunciation is dying out.

Most people who call themselves Cockneys usually do so with some pride. And, by and large, they are justified.

II. Listening 1 (Cassette 1 “Cultural Studies”)

- **Listen to a woman speaking about her visits to Britain and do the exercises:**

- **After listening answer these questions**

1. What nationality do you think the speaker is: American, French, German, Italian or Spanish?
2. When did she first visit Britain? Why?
3. What sort of training did she take?
4. What does she like about Britain?
5. What does she dislike?
6. What comparisons does she make with other countries?
7. What does she think of Mrs Thatcher?
8. What other immigrants to Britain does she mention?
9. What were they asking for?

III. Discussion 1

Work in pairs.

1. Do you think you would enjoy living in Britain? What advantages and disadvantages would there be?
2. Do you agree that 'the Brits are a strange race'? What, if anything, is 'strange' about them?
3. The speaker says, 'In Rome, do as the Romans do.' Do you agree that immigrants to a foreign country should adapt to all the local habits? Or should the country change some of its rules to accommodate immigrants' views?
4. Which of the following do you associate most closely with Britain's reputation?
5. In your experience what are the main reasons that people visit Britain?

IV. Discussion 2

You have learned several factors that can go towards creating a person's sense of identity. Some of these are more important in Britain and some are less important. Are the same factors the important ones in your country?

1. Frequent mention is made of British individualism. How many examples of this can you find? Can you think of any others?

2. It has been said that the British are suspicious of things in public life which are logical or systematic. Can you find examples which could be used to support this opinion?
3. Imagine this situation: you are at home, just about to have lunch, when there is a knock at the door. It is a British friend of yours, not a very close friend, but closer than a mere acquaintance. He or she has come to pay an unexpected visit. You suggest that your friend comes in and stays for lunch. But your friend is embarrassed to find that he or she has called at mealtime and refuses the invitation. You want to persuade your friend to change his or her mind. Here are two possible ways of doing this:

A Please stay. We don't have much, I'm afraid, but we'd be honoured. Whatever we have is yours.

B It's no trouble at all. There's plenty of food. Don't think twice about it. We're used to people popping in.

Which of these two do you think would be a more successful way to persuade a British person? A or B? Why?

4. Which (if any) of the British characteristics would you regard as also characteristic of people in your country? To what extent?

V. Listening 2 (Cassette 1 "Cultural Studies")

- **Listen to a woman's view on Northern Ireland and do the exercises in HO**

VI. Listening 3 (Cassette 1 "Cultural Studies")

A CHANGING SOCIETY

- **Listen to the speaker explaining how Britain turned into a multicultural society. Look at the list of words below.**
- **After listening answer the questions:**

Why did immigrants come to Britain?

Where did they come from?

Vocabulary:

religious persecution	преследование	за	религиозные
	убеждения		
to escape from starvation	избежать голода		
to escape poverty	избежать нищеты		
failure of the potato crop	неурожай картофеля		
expel	исключить		
political freedom and safety	политические свободы и безопасность		
(asylum)	(убежище)		

VII. Listening 4 (Cassette 1 “Cultural Studies”)

The speaker was born in Guyana in South America. Her family are originally from India. She has lived in South-east England since early childhood. She is married to a solicitor.

1 What do you think she does for a living?

a She's a housewife; with small children (toddlers).

b She runs her own business, selling balloons for special occasions:

c She works as a legal secretary in her husband's firm.

d She runs an aerobics class in a town called Thame.

• After listening answer the questions

1 What is Thame like?

2 Do many coloured people live there?

3 How did other Thame people react to her

a when they first met her?

b when they got to know her?

4 Why does she think she's popular?

5 What sort of family did she visit? Why?

6 What was she offered?

7 Why wasn't she offered ham?

8 What was she actually having for lunch?

• Discussion

1. Why do you think people were surprised to meet the speaker, after hearing her on the telephone?

2. How would you summarise her experience in a small English town?

VIII. Reading 2

BRITAIN AND THE WORLD

In 1920 the British Empire controlled a fifth of the world's land surface. Today the Empire has developed into a voluntary association of forty-nine independent states with a combined population of more than 1,100 million: a quarter of the world's people, including some of the richest countries and some of the poorest. This voluntary association of nations began when Britain's older colonies (Australia, Canada, New Zealand and South Africa) became independent nations. The dismantling of the Empire has been a gradual process: right up until 1962 the citizens of this huge area had the automatic right to live and work in Britain itself. This is no longer the case. Today Britain has only fifteen 'dependent territories', which rely on Britain for their defence. All of these are tiny (except the British Antarctic Territory, which is uninhabited). When Hong Kong was returned

to China in 1997, the remaining fourteen territories have a total population of only 150,000.

The Queen is Head of the Commonwealth. She is also recognised as Head of State in eighteen countries, including Canada and Australia. Although Britain maintains a strong influence in the Commonwealth, and the Queen takes a keen personal interest in Commonwealth matters, despite her title she has little real power.

The modern Commonwealth includes republics and other monarchies in addition to states headed by the Queen. In 1950 India became a republic while remaining within the Commonwealth. Since then most of Britain's dependent territories have become independent and have remained within the Commonwealth. Among the exceptions are South Africa, which left the Commonwealth in 1961, and Pakistan, which left in 1972.

- **Answer the questions:**

- 1 How many countries are there in the Commonwealth?
- 2 Which parts of the world have the most Commonwealth countries?
- 3 Give an example of each of the following:
 - a) a dependent territory
 - b) a country where the Queen is Head of State
 - c) a country which has left the Commonwealth.
- 4 Why has so much attention been given to Hong Kong recently?

- **Discussion 3**

Work in pairs.

- 1 What differences can you discover between the Commonwealth in 1920 and the Commonwealth today?
- 2 Can you see any advantages in being a member of the Commonwealth?
3. How big was the British Empire at its highest?

IX. Watch the Video *Discovering Britain*.

Vocabulary:

descendant
to fight back

- **Discuss it with your friends.**

X. THINGS FOR THOUGHT

1. In the early years of the twentieth century, the playwright and social commentator George Bernard Shaw remarked that an Englishman only had to open his mouth to make some other Englishman despise him. What was he talking about? Would he say the same thing today?

2. In the 1930s people in middle-class neighbourhoods often reacted angrily to the building of housing estates for the working class nearby. In one area they even built a wall to separate the two neighbourhoods! This could never happen today. Why not? What has changed?

3. Standard English is used 'naturally' in everyday speech by between 15% and 30% of the population in Britain (it depends how you define it). Received pronunciation (RP), again depending on how you define it, is used in everyday speech by only 3% to 12% of the population. So why is standard English with an RP accent the usual model for people learning British English as a foreign language? What justification can you find for this practice?

4. Do the social classes in your country differentiate themselves in the same ways as they do in Britain? Do language, accent, clothes, money, habits and attitudes play the same roles in your country?

XI. Answer the following questions to get ready for the test:

1. What is the population of the United Kingdom?
2. What is the density of the population in Britain?
3. What is the number of urban population?
4. What nationalities live in Britain?
5. What is the dominant culture in the UK? Prove it.
6. Do all the British prefer to identify themselves as British?
 1. How are ethnic loyalties exposed in Britain?
 2. What are the English like as viewed by foreigners?
3. Can you give examples of the English conservatism and the desire of being different?
4. Who are the Scots? Why are the English and the Scots different?
5. What language do the Scots speak?
6. What are the signs of Scottishness?
7. How are the Scots viewed by the English
8. What are the signs of Welshness?
9. What are the national features of the Welsh?
10. Who are the Irish?
11. Why are there two states on the island of Ireland?
12. What are the identities in Northern Ireland?
13. Why is Northern Ireland a 'polarised society'?
14. What is the IRA?
15. What are the distinct features of the Irish?
16. How are geographical identities manifested in Britain?
17. What are the differences between the northerners and the southerners in England?

18. What are the exaggerated stereotypes of the English's view of each other?
19. What are the reasons for the differences between the north and the south of England?
20. How do the northerners see themselves?
21. How are the northerners seen by the southerners?
22. How do the southerners see themselves?
23. How are the southerners seen by the northerners?
24. What is a cockney?
25. Why do the British cling so obstinately to certain distinctive ways of doing things such as driving on the left and using different systems of measurement?
26. What changes can be noticed in the stereotyped image of the British?
27. When did Britain become a multicultural state?
28. What did immigrants bring to Britain?
29. Do the immigrants to Britain stay within their community all the time?
30. Does racism exist on the British Isles?
31. How do class differences manifest themselves?
32. How does a class manifest itself most vividly?

RESOURCES:

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6. *The World Book Dictionary*, Thorndike Barnhart, World Book Incorporated, Chicago, 1996
7. *Великобритания. Физическая и экономическая география*, В.В. Бурлакова, Л, Просвещение, 1977 (Б91); pp. 15-82

PART II AMERICAN STUDIES

TASK 1 GEOGRAPHY OF THE USA

III.I. Read the chapter “Geography of the USA” using the list of words below. (Кузьминова В.М., Великобритания и США, УО «ВГУ имени П.М. Машерова», 2009)

II. Speak about the following issues. For the correct articles see the chart *Articles with geographical names*.

1. Geographical position of the United States. The US outlying territories.
2. The main features of the physical geography of the USA. The geographical regions.
3. The rivers and lakes of the USA.
4. The climate. Main climatic regions.
5. Vegetation and animal life.

alteration of the habitat	изменение среды обитания
barren	голый
bat	летучая мышь
bay	бухта
beech	бук
birch	береза
boundary	граница
broadleaf tree	лиственное дерево
burrow	нора
caribou	карибу
caribou	карибу
carnivore	хищник
catfish	сом
cedar	кедр
cedar	кедр
driven to near extinction	почти вымерший
elk	лось
elm	вяз
endemic species	свойственные данной местности виды
entirely	полностью
ferret	хорек
fir	ель
fur seal	морской котик
gopher	суслик

grayling	хариус
hardy	выносливый
hemlock	болиголов
hickory	орешник
in captivity	в неволе
indigenous	местный, природный
inlet	залив, бухта
kangaroo rat	сумчатая крыса
kingfisher	зимородок
kodiak bear	медведь кодиак
lichen	лишайник
luxuriant	пышный
mammal	млекопитающее
maple	клен
marmot	сурок
moose	лось
moss	мох
needle-leaf tree	хвойное дерево
oak	дуб
pecan	орех пекан
peninsula	полуостров
pine	сосна
pronghorn	антилопа
raccoon	енот
red gum	красное камедное дерево
resource	источник
scenic attraction	живописная достопримечательность
seagoing vessel	морское судно
shrub	куст
skunk	скунс
spruce	ель
sycamore	сикамор, платан
to border on	границить с
to drain	орошать
to drive to near extinction	довести почти до
to extend	расширять
to exterminate	уничтожать
to pour into	впадать
to shrink	уменьшаться
tributary	приток
trout	форель
venomous	ядовитый
walrus	морж

III. Be able to show on the map all the things you speak about.

ARTICLES WITH GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

THE	--
the Alaska Range	Alabama
the Aleutians	Alaska
the Appalachian Highland	America
the Arctic Ocean	Arizona
the Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain	Baltimore
the Atlantic Ocean	Boston
the Bering Strait	California
the Brooks Range	Canada
the Cascade ranges	Central Alaska
the Colorado	Charleston
the Colorado Plateaus	Corpus Christi
the Columbia	Duluth
the Cordilleran Highland	Hawaii
the Grand Canyon	Idaho
the Great Lakes	Lake Erie
the Great Plains	Lake Huron
the Great Salt Lake	Lake Michigan
the Gulf of Mexico	Lake Ontario
the Hawaiian National Park	Lake Superior
the Interior Plain	Mauna Loa
the Mississippi	Mexico
the Missouri	Minnesota
the Pacific Ocean	Mount McKinley
the Pacific Slope	New England
the Rio Grande	New Orleans
the Rocky Mountains	New York City
the Sacramento	Newfolk
the Saint Lawrence River	North America
the Salton Sea	Oregon
the San Joaquin	Philadelphia
the Sierra Nevada ranges	Rhode Island
the Snake	Utah
the St. Lawrence Seaway	Washington
the United States	Washington, D.C.
the United States of America	Alabama
the USA	

IV. Things for thought and discussion.

1. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the US geographical position?
2. What American states have the climate that reminds that of Belarus most?

V. Do the following quiz to get ready for the test:

QUIZ

GEOGRAPHY of the USA

1. What are the countries whose area is more than that of the USA?
2. What countries have more people than the USA?
3. What is the total area of the USA?
4. What's the highest point in North America?
5. What's the longest river in the USA?
6. Which is the largest state in the USA?
7. Which is the smallest state?
8. Where are the Great Plains?
9. Where are the Cascade ranges?
10. Where is the Colorado Plateau?
11. Where is the Sierra Nevada?
12. Where are the Brooks Range?
13. Where are the Aleutians?
14. How many islands does Hawaii consist of?
15. How long do the islands of Hawaii stretch?
16. What is Mauna Loa?
17. What is the world's largest active volcano?
18. Which is the third largest Hawaiian island?
19. What is the Hawaiian capital?
20. What river is called "father of waters"?
21. What kind of river is the Missouri?
22. What kind of river is the Ohio?
23. Why is the Ohio so different from the Missouri?
24. How long is the Rio Grande?
25. What is the main tributary of the Columbia River?
26. What is the main tributary of the Sacramento River?
27. What's the longest river in Alaska?
28. How important are the Great Lakes?
29. The Great Lakes stretch ... km from east to west.
30. The U.S. is connected with the Atlantic Ocean by ...
31. What kind of lakes are there in the Gulf Coastal Plain?
32. Where is the Great Salt Lake?
33. Where is the Salton Sea?
34. What are desert lakes like?

35. What coast in the USA contains continuous series of bays?
36. What bays are there?
37. What are the most important ports on the Atlantic Coast?
38. What are the most important ports on the Gulf of Mexico Coast?
39. What is the coldest region in the USA?
40. The climate of what region reminds England's?
41. What's the climate of Hawaii like?
42. What is the vegetation in Alaska?
43. What kind of trees do mixed forests contain?
44. What is the vegetation on the Gulf of Mexico coast?
45. What animals live in Alaska?
46. What animals do forests of the eastern United States contain?
47. Where do pelicans, flamingos, kingfishers, alligators catfish live?
48. Where can the Kodiak bear be found?
49. What is the endemic animal of the grasslands?
50. What other animals live there?
51. What animals live in the deserts?
52. What is Hawaii's only indigenous mammal?

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2. Hello, America L.S. Baranovsky, D.D. Kozikis, Minsk, 'Vysheishaya Shkola', 1997
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4. An Outline of America History, Howard Cincotta, USIA, USA, 1994
5. An Outline of American Government, Richard C. Schroeder, USIA, USA, 1989
6. Portraits in Words, Thomas Kral, USIA, Washington, USA, 1992
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8. The Drama of Democracy, George McKenna (American Government and Politics), the Dushkin Publishing Group; Guilford, Connecticut, 1994

TASK 2

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

I. Read the chapter "History of the United States". (Кузьминова В.М., Великобритания и США, УО «ВГУ имени П.М. Машерова», 2009)

II. Speak about the following issues using the list of words below:

1. First encounter with America. First settlers.

2. The war of Independence. Causes and effects.
3. The Constitution and the Bill of Rights.
4. The Civil War. Causes and effects
5. The Restoration period.
6. Exploration of the west.
7. Industrial growth of the United States in the 19th century.
8. The USA before and in WWI.
9. The USA between the wars.
10. The USA in WW II.
11. The USA after the war. The war in Korea.
12. The rambling sixties. The war in Vietnam. Civil rights movement.
13. The USA in the seventies and eighties.
14. On the turn of the century.

abolitionist	аболиционист (борец за отмену рабств)
abundant	обильный
alternating current	переменный ток
amendment	поправка
ardor	рвение
armistice	перемирие
benefits of western civilization	блага западной цивилизации
bloodshed	кровапролитие
burglar	взломщик, грабитель
chancellor of the exchequer	министр финансов
charity	благотворительность
consent	согласие
convention	съезд
craftsman	ремесленник
crate	ящик
crucial	решающий
crusade	крестовый поход
demeaning	унизительный
dissenter	раскольник, диссидент
dubious evidence	сомнительное свидетельство
dye	краситель
encounter	встреча
fervor	пыл, рвение
fiscal	финансовый
flaw	изъян, порок
free enterprise	свободное предпринимательство
fugitive	беглый
governor	губернатор

grievance	жалоба, обида
halt	остановка
heretofore	прежде
hostage	заложник
hostile	враждебный
implement	орудие, инструмент
indigenous	местный, туземный
ingrained tradition	укрепившаяся традиция
insurgent	мятеж, восстание
literacy tests	тест на грамотность
merchant	купец
mob violence	жестокость толпы
nuclear missile	ядерная ракета
offensive	наступление
oppression	подавление
overwhelming	подавляющий
perjury	вероломство
precaution	предосторожность
precursor	предшественник
prosperity	процветание
pursuit	стремление
rallying cry	клич
refuge	убежище
scarce	немногочисленный
search	обыск
settlement	поселение
smuggler	контрабандист
stalemate	тупик, безвыходное положение
submarine warfare	война подводных лодок
tension	напряжение
thirst for adventure	жажда приключений
trial by jury	суд присяжных
troops	войска
vigorously	яростно
volatile	переменчивый
watershed	водораздел
zeal	усердие
to accomplish	осуществить
to appoint	назначать
to assassinate	убить
to bar	оградить
to besiege	осадить

to capture	схватить
to convert	обратить (в христианство)
to crush the civil liberties	раздавить гражданские свободы
to crush the revolt	подавить восстание
to curtail	сократить
to deadlock over	зайти в тупик
to defer	откладывать
to denounce	осуждать, обвинять
to detain	содержать под стражей
to devastate	разрушать
to draft	составить проект
to encounter prejudice	сталкиваться с предрассудками
to enforce	укрепить
to enhance the powers of congress	увеличить власть конгресса
to ensure individual liberties	обеспечить свободу личности
to entangle	запутывать
to escape persecution	убегать от преследования
to exaggerate	преувеличивать
to explore	исследовать
to expose a fraud	разоблачить как
to flee	убегать, уходить
to forestall	предвосхищать
to harass	нападать
to hasten	спешить
to haul	перевозить
to invest	вкладывать
to launch a ferocious assault	предпринять яростную атаку
to loot	грабить
to molest	досаждать
to offset	возмещать
to oust	вытеснять
to overthrow	сбросить
to repeal	отзывать
to repel an attack	отбить атаку
to resent	обижаться
to resort to conscription	прибегнуть к воинскому призыву
to surrender	сдаться
to suspend	приостанавливать
to toss	выбросить
to trample on the liberties	растоптать свободы

III Identify the following:

Leif Ericson	Versailles
the 'Pilgrim Fathers'	Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti
Mayflower	Charles Lindbergh
Harriet Beecher Stowe	Henry Ford
John Brown	Herbert Hoover
George Washington	Franklin D. Roosevelt
Thomas Jefferson	Pearl Harbor
James Madison	Hiroshima
Abraham Lincoln	Nagasaki
General Robert E. Lee.	George C. Marshall
General Ulysses S. Grant	Joseph McCarthy
General William T. Sherman	the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.
Benjamin Franklin	John F. Kennedy
John D. Rockefeller	John Glenn
Theodore Roosevelt	Neil Armstrong
Lusitania	

IV. Define the terms and ideas

the "Boston Tea Party"	Ku Klux Klan
the Bill of Rights	laissez-faire
the "Whiskey Rebellion"	"Progressivism"
abolitionist societies	"speakeasies"
the Lone Star Republic	the "Harlem Renaissance"
Loyalists	the Model T
The Confederacy	the "Red Scare"
the Fugitive Slave Act	"Black Thursday"
the Emancipation Proclamation	"lend-lease"
"balance of power"	Manhattan Project
"carpetbaggers"	"D-Day,"

V. Do the following quiz to get ready for the test:

QUIZ

1. When did Leif Ericson sail to the eastern coast of North America?
2. Did Christopher Columbus plan to sail to America?
3. How did Christopher Columbus happen to discover America?
4. When did Christopher Columbus sail to America?
5. Where exactly did Christopher Columbus land?

6. Why were the Spanish the first to conquer a huge empire in South and Central America.
7. Why were the Europeans initially drawn to the New World?
8. What groups of people rushed to the New World?
9. Who were the Pilgrim Fathers?
10. Why did the Pilgrims sail to America?
11. Who settled the colony of Maryland?
12. Who founded Pennsylvania?
13. Who worked on large tobacco and rice plantations in the southern colonies?
14. Why did a royal proclamation deny colonists the right to settle west of the Appalachian mountains?
15. Who governed the American colonies?
16. Who had the right to vote?
17. What did Britain gain according to the Peace of Paris?
18. What decision of British government led to a conflict with American colonists?
19. What else set American colonists against Britain?
20. Why were the colonists unwilling to house British soldiers?
21. What did the First Continental Congress in 1774 urge Americans to do?
22. When did the American War of Independence begin?
23. Who drafted the Declaration of Independence?
24. When was the Declaration of Independence adopted?
25. What did The Declaration of Independence proclaim?
26. Whose ideas were used as the basic philosophy of the American Revolution?
27. Who helped the American colonists to win the war?
28. When did the American War of Independence end?
29. What were the advantages of the British in 1776?
30. What were the advantages of the Americans in 1776?
31. How many people took part in the American War of Independence?
32. What were the lessons of the war?
33. Who was the first president of the United States?
34. Why was there a need of a constitution?
35. What did the Constitution establish? .
36. What were the three branches of government established by the Constitution?
37. What does the principle of a "balance of power" mean?
38. When was the Constitution accepted?
39. Who makes the final decision in American constitutional law?
40. Why was there no desire of a strong central government among Americans?
41. What fears urged the adoption of the Bill of Rights?
42. What does the Bill of Rights guarantee?
43. Why were the words of the Declaration of Independence 'that all men are created equal' meaningless for 1.5 million black people?
44. When was the importation of slaves outlawed?

45. Why southerners ardently supported slavery?.
46. What did abolitionist societies fight for?
47. Why did the Texans revolt in 1835?
48. When and how did Texas join the United States?
49. What territories did the USA buy from Texas?
50. What made the United States a truly continental power, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific?
51. What did the Fugitive Slave Act provide?
52. What book converted many readers to the abolitionist cause?
53. Was John Brown's revolt successful?
54. Whose words are the following: "Democracy is the government of the people, by the people, for the people"?
55. Who won the presidential election in 1860?
56. What state initiated to leave the Union in 1860.
57. What states joined the Confederate States of America?
58. How many states joined the Confederacy?
59. What were Southerners fighting for?
60. What were the advantages of the South in the Civil War?
61. What was the main disadvantages of the South?
62. What were Lincoln's objectives in the War?
63. What did the Emancipation Proclamation grant?
64. Who was the commander of the southerners?
65. Who was the commander of the northerners?
66. Where did the largest battle ever fought on American soil take place?
67. Who were defeated at Gettysburg?
68. Who won the War?
69. What were the casualties in the Civil War?
70. What goals were achieved in the War?
71. What document abolished slavery?
72. Where and when were women first given the right to vote?
73. What were the effects of the War on the South?
74. What did the program of 'Reconstruction' aim at?
75. Who governed Southern states?
76. Who were "carpetbaggers"?
77. Was Reconstruction welcome in the South?
78. What was the Ku Klux Klan?
79. When did Reconstruction end?
80. What is segregation?
81. Why did most blacks and many poor whites lose the right to vote?
82. Did the economic situation improve for blacks by the end of the century?
83. When did Americans intensify the exploration of the West?
84. Who were the cowboys?
85. What effect did the westward movement have on the Indian?

86. What American giants dominated not only in the USA but also in the world?
87. What was the advantage of large enterprises?
88. Why were Trusts damaging for economy?
89. What groups of immigrants were excluded in 1882 and in 1907?
90. How many people immigrated to the USA?
91. How did Americans justify their expansionist policy?
92. What territories did the USA acquire at the beginning of the 20th century?
93. How did the USA acquire the Panama canal zone?
94. What was the economic dogma of the 19th century?
95. What does laissez-faire imply?
96. What was the fashionable economic theory and ideology after 1900?
97. What did Progressivism aim at?
98. What did social workers do?
99. What did the government do to protect the interests of workers?
100. Was the USA willing to enter WW1?
101. What event incensed the US participation in the war?
102. What was the aim of the USA in WW1? "
103. Was the US prepared for the war?
104. What did Wilson protest against at Versailles?
105. Why didn't America join the League of Nations?
106. What was The "Red Scare"?
107. What groups of immigrants were excluded in the twenties?
108. Who were Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti?
109. Why were the 1920s called the age of Prohibition?
110. What was the aim of prohibiting alcoholic beverages?
111. What were the effects of anti-liquor law?
112. What was the "Harlem Renaissance"?
113. Why was Model-T so popular among Americans?
114. What happened in 1929?
115. What happened on 'Black Thursday'?
116. What situation was in the country during the Great Depression?
117. Who was elected president in 1932?
118. What did his 'New Deal for the American people' envisage?
119. What important idea was instilled in people during the depression?
120. Did the US enter the war as soon as it started in Europe?
121. What aid did the US provide to Britain and the USSR.
122. When did the United States enter WW2?
123. Why were 110,000 Japanese-Americans forced into relocation camps?
124. What did Manhattan Project deal with?
125. What spurred the construction of the nuclear bomb?
126. What military operations did American troops conduct in Europe?
127. What was "D-Day,"
128. How did the US justify the use of the atomic bomb?

129. What did Marshall propose after WW2?
130. Did his plan succeed in Western Europe?
131. When was the North Atlantic Treaty Organization formed?
132. Where were American troops sent to in 1950?
133. What is McCarthyism?
134. How did the standard of living improve in the 50s?
135. When was racial segregation put an end to first?
136. When was racial segregation abolished in education?
137. How did Blacks fight against segregation in public places?
138. What happened Little Rock, Arkansas?
139. What event of 1957 shocked America
140. What was an impact of the launching Sputnik on America?
141. What happened at the Bay of Pigs?
142. How did the Caribbean crisis evolve?
143. Who made the first American orbital flight?
144. Who and when reached the moon?
145. What were the tactics of fighting for civil rights exercised by Martin Luther King, Jr.?
146. What tragedies shocked Americans in the sixties?
147. What did the Civil Rights Act of 1964 envisage?
148. What social programs were introduced in the sixties?
149. What did the Voting Rights Act of 1965 provide?
150. When were all black Americans finally enabled to vote?
151. When was discrimination in immigration ended?
152. What did President Johnson' "War on Poverty" program entail?
153. When did American military men first appear in Vietnam?
154. Why and when were combat soldiers set to Vietnam?
155. Did Americans approve of the Vietnam war?
156. Why did Johnson lose the election in 1968?
157. What was the black answer to the assassination of Martin Luther King?
158. What policy did Nixon pursue in Indochina?
159. What did it mean?
160. Did Nixon stop the war in 1968?
161. Why was a peace treaty with Vietnam signed in the long run?
162. When did quiet return to the nation's colleges and cities?.
163. What forms of political activism were shaped in the 1970s?
164. What right were women given in the 1970s?
165. What were president Nixon's main achievements?
166. Why did Nixon have to resign?
167. What was the chief economic problem of the 1970s?
168. What were the landmarks in American politics of the 1970s?
169. What was Ronald Reagan's contribution?
170. What war did the US participated in the 1980s?

171. Why did Reagan fail to conclude treaties in limitation strategic weapons systems others than the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF)?
172. What tragedy happened in 1986?
173. What were Reagan's main flaws in politics?
174. What military operations did the US launch in the 1990s?
175. How long did Bill Clinton's presidency last?
176. What wars did the US wage on the turn of the century?
177. What reforms did Obama suggest?

RESOURCES:

1. The United States of America, УО «ВГУ им. П.М. Машерова», 2004
2. Hello, America L.S. Baranovsky, D.D. Kozikis, Minsk, 'Vysheishaya Shkola', 1997
3. America, G.B. Tindal, D.E. Shi, Norton & Gompany, Inc., USA, 1993
4. An Outline of America History, Howard Cincotta, USIA, USA, 1994
5. An Outline of American Government, Richard C. Schroeder, USIA, USA, 1989
6. Portraits in Words, Thomas Kral, USIA, Washington, USA, 1992
7. The 1960s, Time of Change, City High Time Magazine, May, 1995
8. The Drama of Democracy, George McKenna (American Government and Politics), the Dushkin Publishing Group; Guilford, Connecticut, 1994

TASK 3

POLITICAL SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES

I. Read the text "Political System of the United States".
(Кузьминова В.М., Великобритания и США, УО «ВГУ имени П.М. Машерова», 2009)

II. Speak on the following issues using the list of words below:

1. The Constitution of the United States.
2. The Bill of Rights.
3. The three branches of American government. The Legislative branch.
4. The Executive branch. The Judicial branch.
5. Checks and Balances.
6. Political parties.
7. Elections.

appointment
censorship

назначение
цензура

challenged in the courts	оспаривать в суде
chamber	палата
commander in chief	главнокомандующий
confirmation	подтверждение
counteracting	противоборствующий
deadlocked by a tie	в случае одинакового кол-ва голосов
executive	исполнительный
formidable	грандиозный
intent	полный решимости
judicial	судебный
legislative	законодательный
overridden	отвергнутый
posterity	потомство
regardless of	независимо от
signature	подпись
staggered	ступенчатый
Treasury	казна, зд. Министерство финансов
treaty	договор
voluntary retirement	добровольная отставка
welfare	благополучие
to amend	исправлять
to deem	полагать
to levy taxes	вводить налоги
to negotiate	проводить переговоры
to secure the blessings	обеспечить блага

III. Define the following

the Constitutional Convention

Preamble

the terms of the senators are staggered

to break a tie

the November Tuesday rule

IV. Do the following quiz to get ready for the test:

QUIZ

1. What kind of state is America?
2. What is democracy?
3. When was the United States of America proclaimed an independent state?
4. When was the Declaration of Independence adopted?

5. Whose philosophy was the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution based on?
6. What did it proclaim?
7. When was the Constitution adopted?
8. What did the Constitution establish?
9. What were two main fears shared by most Americans in their attitude to power?
10. What fear led to setting up a government consisting of three parts?
11. What were the three parts of the government?
12. In what way did the three branches cooperate?
13. What is the purpose of the government?
14. What necessitated the enacting of the Bill of Rights?.
15. When was it adopted?
16. What rights does it guarantee?
17. How many new amendments to the Constitution were added?
18. What does the Thirteenth Amendment deal with?
19. What do the other Amendments guarantee?
20. Why are Americans proud of their Constitution?
21. What are the three branches of American government?
22. What comprises the legislative branch?
23. What houses does American Congress consist of?
24. How many members are there in the House of Representatives?
25. What is the number of the members in the House of Representatives determined by?.
26. Who can be a representative?
27. Who presides in the House of Representatives?
28. How many years do the Representatives serve?
29. Who presides in the House of Representatives?
30. Who is first, after the vice president, in order of succession to the presidency?
31. Who appoints or elects the Speaker?
32. May the Speaker vote?
33. How long do senators serve?
34. How many senators has each state?
35. How is the equal representation observed in the Congress?
36. Why are the terms of the senators staggered?
37. Who can be a senator?
38. May the vice president vote?
39. What's the main duty of Congress?
40. What do lobby groups do?
41. When does the bill becomes a law?
42. What does the executive branch consist of?
43. Who is the chief executive of the United States?

44. What term is the president elected for?
45. How many terms can a president serve?
46. What are the president's responsibilities?
47. Can the president veto (forbid) any bill passed by Congress?
48. Is the president's veto a final decision?
49. Who is commander in chief of the armed forces?
50. Who can be a president?
51. What is the official residence of the president?
52. How many departments are there in the government?
53. What are the government departments?
54. Who can be an American president?
55. What does the judicial branch consist of?
56. Who is at the head of the judicial branch?
57. How long do federal judges serve?
58. How does a system of 'check and balance' work?
59. What are the responsibilities of local governments?
60. Who is the chief administrative official?
61. Are Americans as interested in local politics as in those at the federal level?
62. When does a political party have great powers and can decide what kinds of laws will be passed?
63. Why did the writers of the Constitution say nothing about parties?
64. What are the main political parties?
65. Why are American parties not so influential as the British ones?
66. How often are presidential elections held?
67. Is Election Day a national holiday?
68. When are presidential elections held?
69. Why did the choice fall on a Tuesday in November?
70. What leading rule of behaviour did Americans develop?

RESOURCES:

1. The United States of America, УО «ВГУ им. П.М. Машерова», 2004
2. Hello, America L.S. Baranovsky, D.D. Kozikis, Minsk, 'Vysheishaya Shkola', 1997
3. America, G.B. Tindal, D.E. Shi, Norton & Gompany, Inc., USA, 1993
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8. The Drama of Democracy, George McKenna (American Government and Politics), the Dushkin Publishing Group; Guilford, Connecticut, 1994

TASK 4

AMERICAN PEOPLE

I Read the chapter “American People” using the list of words below: (Кузьмина В.М., Великобритания и США, УО «ВГУ имени П.М. Машерова», 2009)

carving	резьба по дереву
census	перепись населения
commonplace	обычный
fierce warrior	свирепый воин
firehose	пожарный шланг
frontier	граница
generosity	щедрость
handcrafted artifact	предмет ручной работы
infertile	неплодородный
legal residency	легальное проживание
minority	меньшинство
onslaught	нападение
public outcry	протест общественности
savage	дикарь
servitude	рабство
shelter	укрытие
vanishing race	исчезающая раса
worship	обожать
to abolish slavery	отменить рабство
to assert	заявлять
to capture	ловить
to carve	вырезать из дерева
to deprive of voting rights	лишить права голоса
to dispossess	лишиться
to eliminate	уменьшить
to face hostility	сталкиваться с враждебностью
to massacre	убить
to pledge	публично обещать
to pursue	преследовать
to scatter	разбрасывать
to seek refuge	искать убежище
to slaughter	убивать
to succeed in	преуспеть в
to sue	подавать судебный иск
to undergo a transformation	подвергаться переделке

II. Speak on the issues below:

1. The Native Americans. Relationship between the settlers and the Indians. The life of the Indians in reservations. Their struggle for civil rights. Native Americans today.
2. The Black. Slavery. Era of segregation and discrimination. Civil rights movement of the American blacks.
3. Ethnic diversity in the USA. Differences in assimilation of various ethnic groups. Immigration laws. Problems of minorities today.

III. Identify the names and places

Christopher Columbus
the League of Iroquois
James Monroe
The Sioux
Benjamin Banneker
Frederick Douglass

Paul Cuffe
Harriet Tubman
Rosa Parks
Martin Luther King, Jr
Ellis Island

IV. Define the following

Thanksgiving
The Northwest Ordinance
"The Trail of Tears"
the General Allotment Act
indentured service
abolitionist
"the underground railroad"

"bounty hunting"
Lynching
'the Harlem Renaissance'
'affirmative action'
Chinatown
Little Italy

V. Do the following quiz to get ready for the test:

QUIZ

1. What is the Indian cultural heritage in the United States?
2. When did Columbus sail to America?
3. What was he craving to find?
4. Why the indigenous population of America were called Indians?
5. Did all Indians have similar lifestyle?
6. Many Indians were fine craftsmen. What did they make?
7. What did whites bring?
8. What does the American holiday of Thanksgiving celebrate?
9. What was the Indian's attitude to property?.
10. How did the Indians defend their land?
11. What was the Indians' contribution in the French and Indian War?

12. Why could not the League of the Iroquois reach a unanimous decision on whom to support in the American Revolution?
13. What did the Northwest Ordinance envisage?
14. What were the possibilities in dealing with the "Indian problem"?
15. What did the Monroe Doctrine regulate?
16. On what grounds were the Indians removed to reservations?
17. Why were the Cherokees hit most by the Indian Removal Act?
18. Why is the removal of the Cherokees to Indian Territory called "The Trail of Tears"?4
19. What kind of life did the Sioux lead?
20. Why did Americans break treaties made with Indians?
21. Why did the Sioux refuse to sell the Black Hills?
22. What made Indians surrender?
23. What led to great suffering on the reservations?
24. What did the General Allotment Act of 1887 envisage?
25. How did it happen so that most of land was taken away from the Indians?
26. Have the Native Americans obtained the same standards of living as the whites?
27. When and how did the history of blacks in North America begin?.
28. What is the indentured service?
29. What made people indentured servants?
30. Why was the need for labor great in Jamestown?
31. What rights did white and black have after the indentured service period finished?
32. When was the system of slavery fully shaped?
33. How did it happen?
34. How did small farmers and tradespeople feel about slavery?
35. Was it always profitable to own slaves? Why?
36. In what way did the attitude to slaves differ in the North and in the South?
37. Did all southerners approve of slavery?
38. How did they try to advocate slavery?
39. Were there any blacks who gained personal achievements?
40. What ways to liberate blacks existed in the USA in the 1830s-1860s?
41. What state was the first to abolish slavery?
42. What necessitated the Fugitive Slave Law in 1793?
43. Who were the 'bounty hunters'?
44. What system of assisting fugitive slaves was developed in the country?
45. What is Harriet Tubman famous for?
46. What document abolished slavery?
47. How were blacks treated in the South after the Civil War?
48. What is 'Harlem Renaissance'?
49. What was one of the first cracks that appeared in the wall of segregation?

50. When was segregation banned in public schools?
51. What did Rosa Parks' arrest lead to?
52. How long did the boycott last?
53. What did it result in?
54. What event caused a public outcry against the white authorities?
55. Whose speech started with 'I have a dream... '?
56. When was discrimination finally put an end to?
57. When was Martin Luther King assassinated?
58. What is meant by 'affirmative action'?
59. How many people came to the United States?
60. What is an ethnic group?
61. Do all ethnic groups fully assimilate in the US?
62. Who comprises minority groups?
63. What is the usual path of the immigrant?
64. Whose cultural pattern was transplanted in the USA?
65. What was the greatest factor in 'Americanizing' newcomers?
66. Why did citizens demand that the Congress limit the number of immigrants?
67. Who is now the fastest growing minority group in the United States?
68. What programmes did the government introduce to move the disadvantaged minorities out of marginal positions?
69. What is the estimated number of illegal immigrants in the USA?
70. Why are illegal immigrants shunned by many Americans?
71. Why is the life of the illegal immigrants difficult?
72. How does the state deal with the problem of illegal immigration?
73. What is Chinatown?
74. What is the difference between the level of 'Americanization' of different generations?
75. What does success in raising the economic level of minorities depend on?

RESOURCES:

1. The United States of America, УО «ВГУ им. П.М. Машерова», 2004
2. Hello, America L.S. Baranovsky, D.D. Kozikis, Minsk, 'Vysheishaya Shkola', 1997
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6. Portraits in Words, Thomas Kral, USIA, Washington, USA, 1992
7. The 1960s, Time of Change, City High Time Magazine, May, 1995
8. The Drama of Democracy, George McKenna (American Government and Politics), the Dushkin Publishing Group; Guilford, Connecticut, 1994

PART III SELF-CHECK

Do the following tests and compare your answers with the keys .

Use the following books to find the correct answers:

1. Great Britain and the United States, Kuzminova V.M., из-во ВГУ им. П.М. Машерова, 2009
2. British Studies, Kuzminova V.M., из-во ВГУ им. П.М. Машерова, 2001
3. The United States of America, V.M. Kuzminova, из-во ВГУ им. П.М. Машерова, 2004

BRITISH STUDIES **GEOGRAPHY OF THE BRITISH ISLES** **TEST 1**

Choose the correct answer out of the three:

1. The United Kingdom is **the seventieth**
the fiftieth
the sixtieth
country in the world in size.
2. The United Kingdom's area is about **244,100**
322,246
218,980 square kilometres.
3. The largest island in the British Isles is **Ireland.**
Great Britain.
Anglesey.
4. Great Britain is **the tenth**
the eighth
the fiftieth largest island in the world.
5. The southernmost point of Great Britain is **John O'Groats.**
Land's End.
Lizard Pont.
6. The most northeastern point of Great Britain is **Land's End**
John O'Groats.
Lizard Pont.
7. Great Britain stretches for over **1,200**
1,000
900 km from south to north.
8. Great Britain stretches for over **70**
60
100 km across in the narrowest part.
9. The Hebrides lie off the **southern**

- north-western
south-western** coast of Great Britain.
- 10 The Orkney Islands lie to the **north
east
west** of Scotland.
11. **The Isle of Man
The Isle of Wight
Anglesey** has its own Parliament.
12. Anglesey lies in **the North Sea.
the Irish Sea.
the English Channel.**
13. **The Isles of Wight
The Isle of Man
Anglesey** is an important tourist resort.
14. The Channel Islands lie in **the English Channel.
the Irish Sea.
the North Sea.**
15. Guernsey is one of **the Channel Islands.
the Shetland Islands.
the Orkney Islands.**
16. The British Isles are of a **continental
rock
volcanic** origin.
17. **St. George's Channel
The North Channel
The North Sea** separates the British Isles from the continent.
18. **The Strait of Dover
The Strand
The Firth** is the narrowest part of the English Channel.
19. The British Isles are washed by **the Gulf of Mexico.
the Pacific Ocean.
the Atlantic Ocean.**
20. **The North Channel
The Pentland Firth
The English Channel** is between Great Britain and Ireland.
- 21 The North Channel is **20
32
42** km wide.
22. The Little Minch separates **the Inner and Outer Hebrides.
the Shetlands and the Orkneys.
Great Britain and Anglesey.**

23. The North Atlantic Current brings **cool**
warm
cold waters to the British Isles.
24. White cliffs rise up from the sea **near Dover.**
on the coasts of Scotland.
in the Hebrides.
25. The north of Great Britain is more mountainous than the south.
The south of Great Britain is more mountainous than the north.
The east of Great Britain is the most mountainous part of the country.
26. The highest point of England is **Scafell.**
Ben Nevis.
Cross Fell.
27. **The Grampians**
The Cheviot Hills
The Pennines stretch between England and Scotland.
28. The Lake District is in northwest **Scotland.**
Wales.
England.
29. The Midland Plain is in the central part of **England.**
Scotland.
Ireland.
30. To the **east**
north
south of the Pennines lies the Yorkshire Lowland.
31. **The Central Valley**
The Wash
The London Basin is a low and flat area north of the Thames and up
to the North Sea coast.
32. The lowest point of Great Britain is in the **Fens.**
Central Lowlands.
Midland Plain.
33. The Cambrian Mountains are in **Wales.**
England.
Scotland.
34. Snowdon is in **Wales.**
Ireland.
England.
35. The Southern Uplands are in **Wales.**
England.
Scotland.
36. **The southern part of the Highlands**
The western part of the Lowlands
The northern part of the Highlands is called the Grampians.

37. Ben Nevis is the highest mountain in **Great Britain.**
Wales.
England.
38. Ben Nevis is **1,347**
347
2,347 metres high.
39. The Central Plain is in **England.**
Scotland.
Ireland.
40. **The Macgillycuddy Reeks**
The Mountains of Antrim
The Sperrin Mountains are the loftiest mountains of Ireland.

KEY

1-1 2-1 3-2 4-2 5-3 6-2 7-3 8-2 9-2 10-1 11-1 12-2 13-1 14-1
15-1 16-1 17-3 18-1 19-3 20-1 21-1 22-1 23-2 24-1 25-1 26-3 27-2
28-3 29-1 30-1 31-2 32-1 33-1 34-1 35-3 36-1 37-1 38-1 39-3 40-1

GEOGRAPHY OF THE BRITISH ISLES TEST 2

Choose the correct answer out of the three:

1. The Central Lowlands is the most densely populated area of Ireland.
the least densely populated area of Scotland.
the most densely populated area of Scotland.
2. Ben Nevis is the highest mountains in the **British Isles.**
Wales.
England.
3. The Central Lowlands are in **Scotland.**
England.
Wales.
4. The Highlands are in **Ireland.**
Scotland.
Wales.
5. The highest peak of Wales is **Scafell.**
Cross Fell.
Snowdon.
6. The lowest point of the island of Great Britain is **46**
4,6
6,4 metres below sea level.

7. The Fens is a plain in the **north east west** of England.
8. The Lancashire and Cheshire Plains lie to the **south north west** of the Pennines.
9. The Hampshire Basin is in **northern eastern central southern** England.
10. **The Midland Plain**
The Central Valley
The Wash is the most extensive plain in the British Isles.
11. The Cumbrian Mountains lie in northwest **Scotland. Wales. England.**
12. The Pennine Range stretches **north to south of England. east to west of England. across Wales.**
13. **The Cheviot Hills**
The Pennine Range
The Grampians is/are regarded as the backbone of England.
14. Britain has **a great no little** diversity of physical characteristics.
15. **The northern**
The eastern
The western coast is the most indented.
16. The Orkney Islands are separated from the mainland by
the Little Minch.
the Pentland Firth.
the North Channel.
17. St. George's Channel is over **32 42 100** km wide.
18. **St. George's Channel**
The Pentland Firth
The English Channel is between Great Britain and Ireland.
19. **The North Channel**
The English Channel
The Pentland Firth is between Great Britain and Ireland.
20. Great Britain and Ireland are separated by **the Irish Sea. the English Channel. the Pentland Firth.**

21. The Strait of Dover is **42**
32
52 km long.
22. **The North Channel**
The English Channel
St. George's Channel separates the British Isles from the continent.
23. The British Isles lie **on volcanic rocks.**
in deep waters.
on a shelf.
24. **Anglesey**
Jersey
Guernsey is the largest of the Channel Islands.
25. Jersey is one of **the Channel Islands.**
the Orkney Islands.
the Shetland Islands.
26. The Isles of Scilly lie off the **north-western**
south-western
north-eastern coast of Great Britain.
27. The Isle of Wight lies in **the Irish Sea.**
the English Channel.
the North Sea.
28. The Isle of Man lies in **the Irish Sea.**
the English Channel.
the North Sea.
29. **The Hebrides**
The Shetland Islands
The Orkney Islands are the northernmost group in the British Isles.
30. The Hebrides consist of more than **50**
40
500 islands.
31. **Ireland**
Anglesey
Great Britain is the second largest island in the British Isles.
32. Great Britain stretches for over **500**
400
600 km across in the widest part.
33. Northern Ireland is situated in **Great Britain.**
Britain.
the British Isles.
34. The easternmost point of the English mainland is **Land's End.**
Lizard Pont.
John O'Groats.

35. Great Britain covers an area of **218,980**
322,246
244,100 square kilometres.
36. Great Britain is the largest island in **the world.**
Europe.
western Europe.
37. The area of the British Isles is **218,980**
244,100
322,246 square kilometres.
38. The United Kingdom has about **3**
2
1 per cent of the world's population.
39. The Ox Mountains are in **Ireland.**
Scotland.
England.
40. The loftiest mountains in Ireland are in the **north**
south
north-east of the country.

KEY

1-3 2-1 3-1 4-2 5-3 6-2 7-2 8-3 9-3 10-1 11-3 12-1 13-2 14-1
15-3 16-2 17-3 18-1 19-1 20-1 21-2 22-2 23-3 24-2 25-2 26-2
27-2 28-1 29-2 30-3 31-1 32-1 33-3 34-1 35-1 36-2 37-3 38-3
39-1 40-2

BRITISH STUDIES

TEST 3

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE BRITISH ISLES

Choose the correct answer out of the three:

1. Most of the rivers in Britain are **long.**
rather long.
short.
2. The Severn is **370**
390
490 km long.
3. London stands on the river **Thames.**
Tyne.
Tweed.
4. The river Tyne is in **Ireland.**
England.
Scotland.

5. The Humber flows into **the English Channel.**
the North Channel.
the North Sea.
6. The river Forth is in **Ireland.**
England.
Scotland.
7. The longest river in Scotland is **the Tay.**
the Spey.
the Tyne.
8. The Dee flows into **the English Channel.**
the North Channel.
the North Sea.
9. The Clyde flows into **the English Channel.**
the North Channel.
the North Sea.
10. The Shannon is **381**
390
490 km long.
11. Lake Windermere is in **Scotland**
England.
Wales.
12. **Loch Ness**
Loch Lomond
Loch Linnhe is the longest lake in Scotland.
13. Loch Lomond is in **Scotland.**
England.
Wales.
14. The largest lake in Ireland is **Lough Neagh.**
Loch Lomond.
Loch Linnhe.
15. The largest lake in the United Kingdom is **Lake Windermere.**
Lough Neagh.
Loch Lomond.
16. Winter temperatures rarely drop as low as **-20**
-22
-12 degrees C.
17. Annual mean temperature in Britain is **6**
7
9 degrees C.
18. Most rainfalls are in **western Wales.**
western Scotland.
eastern Scotland.

19. **Heavy storms**
Heavy rainfalls
Light drizzles are a feature of British weather.
20. **Autumn**
Spring
Summer is the driest season in the British Isles.
21. 'Peasoupers' disappeared as a result of **the antipollution laws.**
global warming.
installation of windmills.
22. Deciduous trees are represented in Britain by **oak, pine and ash.**
beech, fir and spruce.
ash, maple and elm.
23. **Most**
Half
One-third of the soils in the country are arable.

KEY

1- 3 2-2 3-1 4-2 5-3 6-3 7-1 8-3 9-2 10-1 11-2 12-1 13-1 14-1
 15-2 16-3 17-3 18-2 19-3 20-2 21-1 22-1 23-3

BRITISH STUDIES

TEST 4

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE BRITISH ISLES

Choose the correct answer out of the three:

- Smogs do not exist in Britain any more.
 Smogs are a part of London life.
 Smogs are a feature of modern Britain.
- Heavy rainfalls are **very often**
often
very rare in the British Isles
- The average rainfall in the British Isles is **1,000**
2,100
1,100 mm.
- Summer temperatures **always**
often
seldom rise above 32 degrees.
- The United Kingdom has **a continental**
a severe
a mild climate.
- The largest lake in the British Isles is **Lake Windermere.**
Loch Lomond.
Lough Neagh.

7. Lough Neagh is in **Scotland.**
Ireland.
England.
8. The largest lake in Scotland is **Loch Lomond.**
Lake Windermere.
Loch Ness.
9. **Lake Windermere**
Lough Neagh
Loch Lomond is the largest lake in England.
10. There are **few**
a lot of
rather many lakes in the British Isles.
11. The longest river in Ireland is **the Clyde.**
the Shannon.
the Severn.
12. The Tay is **100**
270
170 km long.
13. The Don flows into **the English Channel.**
the North Sea.
the Atlantic Ocean.
14. The river Spey is in **England**
Scotland.
Ireland.
15. **The Tay**
The Trent
The Tweed makes the natural border between England and Scotland.
16. The Ouse flows into **the Atlantic Ocean.**
the North Sea.
the English Channel.
17. The river Trent is in **England.**
Wales.
Scotland.
18. The Severn flows into **the North Channel.**
St. George's Channel.
the North Sea.
19. The longest river of England is **the Severn.**
the Thames.
the Tay.
20. **Some**
Few
Most of the rivers in Britain are navigable.

21. There are **quite a few**
a lot of
not very many rivers in the British Isles.
22. Coniferous trees are represented in Britain by **pine, fir and spruce.**
ash, maple and elm.
oak, beech and ash.
23. **Most**
Half
A small area of the surface of the country is forested.

KEY

1-1 2-3 3-3 4-3 5-3 6-3 7-2 8-1 9-1 10-2 11-2 12-3 13-2 14-2
15-3 16-2 17-1 18-2 19-1 20-3 21-2 22-1 23-3

BRITISH STUDIES TEST 5 HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Choose the correct answer out of the three:

1. Around **700**
800
900 BC came the Celts.
2. **The resistance of the Saxons**
Attacks of barbarians
The bourgeois revolution led to the collapse of the Roman Empire.
3. Bodicea fought against **the Saxons.**
the Romans.
the Jutes.
4. Britain was a pioneer in world civilization.
British civilization developed at the time when ancient civilizations flourished.
Britain was primitive at the time when ancient civilizations flourished.
5. Christianity reached Britain **after**
with
before the Roman conquest.
6. England was a part of the Danish Empire for more than a century.
England was a part of the Danish Empire for about 20 years.
England has never been a part of the Danish Empire.
7. Hadrian's wall was built to keep out raiders from **the west.**
the south.
the north.

8. Harold was chosen king by the **Witan.**
the people.
the Privy Council.
9. **King Ethelred**
King Alfred
Bodicea was the only one who could resist the Danes.
10. **King Alfred**
Harold
Hadrian is considered to be the founder of the English fleet.
11. Lady means **bread-maker.**
bread-keeper.
bread-distributor.
12. The Beaker people brought **iron.**
a new cereal, barley.
bronze.
13. The Brythons were **Anglo-Saxons.**
Celts.
a mixture of Celts and Germanic tribes.
14. **The Celts**
The Iberians
The Beaker people knew how to work with iron.
15. **The Roman**
The Celtic
The Saxon society was tribal.
16. The Druids could neither read nor write.
The Druids could both read and write.
The Druids could read but could not write.
17. The Romans invaded because the Celts of Britain supported
the Roman Empire.
the Gauls.
the Angles.
18. The Roman army occupied Britain in **BC 43.**
AD 43.
AD 143.
19. The Romans didn't stay for good in Britain.
The Romans never left Britain.
The Romans were driven away by the Angles.
20. The richer citizens spoke **English**
Latin
Greek under the Romans.
21. The Latin ending chester means a
camp.
a town.
a village.

22. The Romans introduced **wool trade.**
population census.
planned streets, markets and shops.
23. The Romans built **good roads.**
banks.
hospitals.
24. The slave-owing system developed under **the Celts.**
the Iberians.
the Romans.
25. The Angles were **literate and well-organised.**
illiterate and warlike.
peaceful and hardworking.
26. The Anglo-Saxon society was **more advanced.**
more backward.
as developed as/than the Celtic one.
27. **The Romans**
The Saxons
The Vikings divided the country into shires.
28. **The Romans**
The Saxons
The Vikings introduced a three-field system in crop growing.
29. The Vikings came from **Norway and Denmark.**
France.
Belgium.
30. The Saxons paid Danegeld **to restore an English king on the thrown.**
to stop the Vikings from raiding.
to liberate the prisoners.
31. Under the **Angles**
Celts
Romans Britain became an important food producer.
32. **Unproductive slave labour**
The bourgeois revolution
The Greek civilization led to the collapse of the Roman Empire.
33. Wales means **the land of friends.**
the land of foreigners.
the land of warriors.
34. Witan was created by **the Celts.**
the Anglo-Saxons.
the Vikings.

KEY

1- 1 2- 2 3 -2 4-3 5-3 6-2 7-3 8-1 9-2 10-1 11-1 12-2 13-3 14-1
15-2 16-1 17-2 18-2 19-1 20-2 21-1 22-3 23-1 24-3 25-2 26-2
27-2 28-3 29-1 30-2 31-2 32-1 33-2 34-2

BRITISH STUDIES TEST 6 HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Choose the correct answer out of the three:

1. A villa meant **a big farm.**
 a big house.
 a big village.
2. A sheriff was **a big landowner.**
 an armed warrior.
 King's local administrator.
3. Class system began under **the Celts.**
 the Saxons.
 the Romans.
4. England was a part of the **Roman Empire.**
 Danish Empire.
 Norman Empire for about 20 years.
5. **Claudius's**
 The Roman
 Hadrian's wall was built to keep out raider from the north.
6. Julius Caesar first came to Britain in **AD 55.**
 BC 55.
 AD 43.
7. Lord means **bread-maker.**
 bread-keeper.
 bread-distributor.
8. Privy Council **doesn't exist today.**
 exists today.
 existed under the Celts.
9. **The resistance of the Saxons**
 The bourgeois revolution
 Slave revolts led to the collapse of the Roman Empire.
10. Tax system was introduced by **the Saxons.**
 the Romans.
 the Normans.
11. The Iberian people probably came from **Belgium.**
 Spain.
 Russia.

12. **The Beaker people**
The Iberians
The Celts learnt to enrich the soil with natural waste.
13. **The Celts**
The Beaker people
The Iberians came around 700 BC.
14. **The Celts**
The Iberians
The Beaker people were technically advanced.
15. **The Iberians**
The Vikings
The Celts are the ancestors of many people in the UK.
16. **The Celtic**
The Roman
The Iberian priests were called Druids.
17. **The Normans**
The Romans
The Angles called the country Britannia.
18. **The Beaker people**
The Iberians
The Celts used cattle to pull the plough.
19. The Romans didn't conquer the whole island.
The Romans conquered the whole island.
The Romans didn't conquer England.
- 20 The Romans could not conquer **England.**
Scotland.
Ireland.
21. The Romans withdrew because **they were defeated by the Angles.**
the Roman Empire collapsed.
the soils were exhausted.
22. **The Angles**
The Romans
The Celts brought reading and writing to Britain.
23. The Romans built houses of **bricks.**
stone.
cement.
24. The Angles came after **AD 43**
AD 430.
43 BC.
25. The Anglo-Saxons couldn't conquer **England.**
Scotland.
Wales.

26. The Vikings invaded Britain in **685.**
865.
568.
27. The Saxons could not resist the Danes.
The Saxons resisted the Danes successfully.
The Danes were defeated by the Saxons.
28. The Danelaw was **the part of England ruled by the Vikings.**
the part of Wales ruled by the Danes.
a set of laws and rules of the Danes.
29. Witan means **Parliament.**
King.
King's Council.
30. Women were important in **Saxon society.**
Celtic society.
Roman society.
31. King Alfred was the only one who could resist **the Romans.**
the Angles
the Danes.
32. King Alfred is considered to be the founder of **the Witan.**
the English fleet.
the English church.
33. **The Vikings**
The Saxons
The Normans came from Norway and Denmark.
34. Under the Celts Britain became an important **wool**
food
arms producer.

KEY

1-1 2-3 3-3 4-2 5-3 6-2 7-2 8-2 9-3 10-1 11-2 12-1 13-1 14-1
15-3 16-1 17-2 18-3 19-1 20-2 21-2 22-2 23-2 24-2 25-3 26-2
27-1 28-1 29-3 30-2 31-3 32-2 33-1 34-2

BRITISH STUDIES TEST 7 HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Choose the correct answer out of the three:

- Doomsday Book**
Magna Carta
Bill of Rights contained economic information about the people.

2. Edward **stopped won didn't win** the war against the Scots.
3. Harold fought against William in the battle near **Hastings. York. Canterbury.**
4. Henry II started colonization of **Scotland. Ireland. Wales.**
5. Heresy was **a new religious teaching an antireligious teaching. a religious teaching deviating from the official one in the Middle Ages.**
6. In 1066 **the Norman Conquest took place. Magna Carta was signed. the House of Commons was introduced.**
7. In **1284 1066 1169** Edward united Wales with England.
8. In the Wars of the Roses **the French fought against the English. the Lancastrians fought against the Yorkists. the Scots fought against the English.**
9. King John was **very unpopular. very popular. very democratic.**
10. Magna Carta guaranteed **freedom of speech. fair and legal trial. the right to choose a king.**
11. **The Battle at Hastings Magna Carta The Domesday Book** marked a stage in the collapse of English feudalism.
12. Magna Carta was **an agreement between the king and the nobles. the peasants and the nobles. the nobles and the middle class.**
13. In the Middle Ages more good land was used for **crop rotation. grazing sheep. grazing cattle.**
14. Replacement of wool by finished cloth took place in **the 11th the 13th the 14th century.**

15. Richard III was unpopular among both the Lancastrians and the Yorkists.
 Richard III was popular among the Lancastrians and the Yorkists.
 Richard III was popular among the Lancastrians.
16. Richard the Lionhearted spent only **six months**
six years
one year in England.
17. **Wat Tyler**
William Wallace
Simon de Monfort is considered to be the father of English parliament.
18. Spinsters **spun wool in their own homes.**
worked in textile manufactures.
didn't want to marry.
19. **Magna Carta**
The Black Death
The Peasants' Revolt made it possible for workers to ask more money for their work.
20. The Black Death was **a terrible plague.**
a common name for the Wars of the Roses.
an execution in public.
21. The English printing press was invented by **Geoffrey Chaucer.**
William Caxton.
John Wycliffe.
22. The House of Commons consisted of **the lords and the nobles.**
the gentry and merchants.
the gentry and the knights.
23. The Hundred Years War started in **1237.**
1337.
1437.
24. The Hundred Years War was won by **the French.**
the English.
nobody.
25. The landed gentry were **the former knights.**
the former freemen.
the former farmers.
26. The Normans behaved as an army of occupation.
 The Normans were welcomed by the people.
 The Normans didn't use arms against the people.
27. The Peasants' Revolt of 1381 was successful.
 The Peasants' Revolt of 1381 failed.
 The Peasants' Revolt of 1381 put an end to feudalism.
28. The reason for the Hundred Years War was **the English crown.**
extra land to exploit.
religious disagreement.

29. **The Scots allied with the French**
The Scots allied with the English
The English allied with the Germans in the Hundred Years War.
30. The Wars of the Roses were **civil wars.**
colonial wars.
world wars.
31. The word parliament means **peaceful talks.**
a discussion meeting.
an agreement with a king.
32. Thomas Becket was murdered on **Henry II's**
Edward I's
Richard III's order.
33. Wat Tyler fought for **the right to vote.**
fair treatment of the poor in England.
religious freedoms.
34. **William**
Richard III
Henry II is considered to have made the first population census in Europe.
35. William Wallace fought for the independence of **Ireland.**
England.
Scotland.
36. Absolute monarchy was established in England
after the Hundred Years War.
after the Wars of the Roses.
after the Norman Conquest.
37. The tradition of primogeniture meant
the inheritance of all the land by the eldest son.
the eldest daughter should become a spinster.
the eldest son should buy a plot of land for himself.
38. During the Reformation in England **the monarchy**
the system of common law
the church was reformed.

KEY

1-1 2-3 3-1 4-2 5-3 6-1 7-1 8-2 9-1 10-2 11-2 12-1 13-2 14-3
15-1 16-1 17-3 18-1 19-2 20-1 21-2 22-2 23-2 24-1 25-1 26-1
27-2 28-2 29-1 30-1 31-2 32-1 33-2 34-1 35-3 36-2 37-1 38-3

**BRITISH STUDIES
TEST 8
HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN**

Choose the correct answer out of the three:

1. Domesday Book contained **economic information about the people.**
heretic prayers.
secret political documents.
2. Employed mercenaries were called **knights.**
soldiers.
vassals.
3. Enclosures started in the **13th**
15th
14th century.
4. Feudalism means **giving land for service.**
trading in slaves.
giving money for service.
5. **John Wycliffe**
Simon De Monfort
Geoffrey Chaucer wrote the Canterbury Tales.
6. Hundred Years War ended in **1353.**
1453.
1553.
7. In the battle at Hastings
William Wallace fought against Harold.
Wat Tyler fought against Edward.
Harold fought against William.
8. Ireland was colonised in the **12th**
13th
14th century.
9. **William Wallace**
Joan of Arc
William the Conqueror defeated the English army at Orleans.
10. **King Edward**
King John
King Richard signed Magna Carta.
11. Lollards propagated **equal rights for all freemen.**
reading the Bible in English.
separating from the Church of Rome.
12. Magna Carta guaranteed **equal rights for the Irish.**
the right to vote for all freemen.
protection from king's officers.

13. **Henry VII**
Richard the Lionhearted.
Richard III spent his life in Crusades.
14. Robert Bruce fought for the independence of **England.**
Scotland.
Ireland.
15. Simon De Monfort is considered to be the father of English
printing.
parliament.
common law.
16. The Black Death happened in the **13th**
14th
15th century.
17. The first English universities appeared in the **12th**
13th
14th century.
18. The first parliament assembled in **1465.**
1365.
1265.
19. The House of Commons was **a source of money for the king.**
a group of king's advisors.
an opposition to the king.
20. The Hundred Years War was between
the Yorkists and Lancastrians.
England and Scotland.
England and France.
21. The king **didn't meet**
fulfilled
signed the peasants' demands voiced by Wat Tyler.
22. **The Yorkists**
The Lancastrians
Nobody won in the Wars of the Roses.
23. The major technical development of the Middle Ages was
the heavy plough.
the printing press.
the Welsh longbow.
24. The Norman Conquest was in **1066.**
1166.
1266.
25. The reason for The Hundred Years War was securing political
domination over **France.**
Scotland.
Ireland.

26. The Wars of the Roses **destroyed the nobility.**
strengthened the house of Lancaster.
strengthened the house of York.
27. The Wars of the Roses lasted **from 1455 till 1485.**
from 1555 till 1585.
from 1655-till 1685.
28. The word farm means **a fixed agreement.**
a big villa.
a fortified camp.
29. Thomas Becket was **the author of the first Bible in English.**
the Archbishop of Canterbury.
the leader of the Lollards.
30. Under **Henry II**
Henry VII
King John appeared the English system of common law.
31. **Wat Tyler**
Robert Bruce
William Wallace was the leader of the Peasants' Revolt in 1381.
32. **Henry VII**
William the Conqueror
Richard III made the first complete economic survey of his possessions.
33. **Hunting dogs and slaves**
Wool
Welsh longbows
Was/were England's main product of export in the Middle Ages.
34. Yeomen were **small farmers who rent their farms.**
small landowners.
paid warriors.
35. Trade names appeared in the **11 th**
13 th
15 th century.
36. The Act of Supremacy proclaimed
English King head of the Church of England.
English supremacy at sea.
English supremacy over Scotland.
37. The effect of the primogeniture in England was
accumulation of capital.
growing families.
growing villages.
38. Absolute monarchy in England was established by
William the Conqueror.
Henry VIII.
Henry VII.

KEY

1-1 2-2 3-2 4-1 5-3 6-2 7-3 8-1 9-2 10-2 11-2 12-3 13-2 14-2
15-2 16-2 17-1 18-3 19-1 20-3 21-1 22-2 23-2 24-1 25-1 26-1
27-1 28-2 29-2 30-1 31-1 32-2 33-2 34-1 35-2 36-1 37-1 38-3

BRITISH STUDIES TEST 9 HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Choose the correct answer out of the three:

1. Britain was a republic **from 1649 till 1660.**
 from 1640 till 1660.
 from 1642 till 1660.
2. Charles I was **sent out of the country.**
 executed.
 forgiven.
3. Constitutional monarchy was established in **1660.**
 1689.
 1642.
4. Cromwell governed **through the army.**
 through a group of advisers.
 through parliament.
5. Cromwell had **less power than a monarch.**
 greater power than a monarch.
 no power at all.
6. Independents advocated **limited monarchy.**
 absolute monarchy.
 a republic.
7. James VI proved himself **skilful**
 unwise
 a good diplomat in ruling England.
8. Levellers demanded **the abolition of monarchy.**
 the establishment of monarchy.
 a limited monarchy.
9. **Nobody**
 Some people
 Most people wanted the king back on the throne.
10. Nonconformists **were against fighting.**
 were opposed to official religion.
 were atheists.
11. All aristocrats belonged to nobility.
 Not all aristocrats belonged to nobility.
 Aristocrats didn't belong to nobility.

12. **Only ten per cent of the population**
Fifty per cent of the population
Most of the people took part in the Civil War.
13. Parliament **supported**
suppressed
ignored the Independents.
14. **Scotland kept its separate Church**
Scotland adopted the Anglican Church
Scotland remained Catholic
while being one state with England.
15. Scotland was brought under English republican rule.
Scotland was never a part of the English Republic.
Scotland willingly joined the Republic.
16. The Act of Settlement was passed in **1703.**
1701.
1707.
17. The Bill of Rights was written in **1689.**
1701.
1703.
18. The bourgeois revolution in England had a form of
a religious war.
colonial war.
civil war.
19. The Civil War lasted **from 1642 till 1646.**
from 1642 till 1660.
from 1646 till 1660.
20. The English republic was **a failure.**
a success.
the first successful republic in England.
21. The Glorious Revolution was **the first mass movement.**
a coup d'etat.
a socialist revolution.
22. **The Parliamentarians**
The Royalists
The Independents were called Roundheads.
23. The people in Cromwell's army fought for **unlimited power.**
their beliefs.
money.
24. The Petition of Rights **appealed for king's protection.**
limited the power of the king.
limited the power of Parliament.
25. The Pilgrim Fathers left Britain for America in **1603.**
1620.
1703.

26. The Quakers were opposed to **the use of force.**
all religions.
27. The Royalists had **protestantism.**
a lot of
little
no sources of money.
28. The Scots **welcomed**
rebelled against
signed the Act of Settlement.
29. The second Civil War took place in **1642.**
1648.
1660.
30. The Test Act of 1673
aimed at uniting England and Ireland.
prevented any Catholic from holding public office.
aimed at electing the king.
31. The Tories
demanding the limitation of a monarch's power.
upheld the authority of the crown and the Church.
stood for reformation of the church.
32. William of Orange was
promised but not given the English crown.
given the English crown alone.
crowned for his lifetime.

KEY

1-1 2-2 3-2 4-1 5-2 6-1 7-2 8-3 9-3 10-2 11-2 12-1 13-2 14-1
15-1 16-2 17-1 18-3 19-1 20-1 21-2 22-1 23-2 24-2 25-2 26-1
27-3 28-2 29-2 30-2 31-2 32-3

BRITISH STUDIES TEST 10 HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Choose the correct answer out of the three:

1. William of Orange was invited to Britain
to remove James II from the throne.
to suppress the uprising in Scotland.
to reform the Parliament.
2. The Whigs **supported**
rebelled against
were against absolute monarchy.

3. The Royalists were called **Roundheads.**
Cavaliers.
Levellers.
4. **The Levellers**
The Diggers
The Quakers were pacifists.
5. **The Levellers**
The Diggers
The Quakers proclaimed men and women equal.
6. The Puritans wanted **limited monarchy.**
universal suffrage.
a democratic Church.
7. The Pilgrim Fathers were **the leaders of the Presbyterian Church.**
travelling priests.
a group of Nonconformists who left Britain for America.
8. The Parliamentarians **lost**
won
didn't take part in the Civil War.
9. The official church of the Commonwealth was **Catholicism.**
Presbyterianism.
the Anglican Church.
10. The Independents were **rich landowners and merchants.**
small producers, gentry and peasants.
nonconformist religious groups.
11. The Glorious Revolution took place in **1688.**
1660.
1701.
12. The Glorious Revolution meant the beginning of **religious wars.**
the struggle for independence.
capitalism.
13. The Civil War in England was a war between **king and the church.**
Parliament and bourgeoisie.
king and Parliament.
14. The Bill of Rights established the power of **the king over parliament**
Parliament over the king.
the king over the church.
15. The Act of Settlement **established a new dynasty on the throne.**
prevented a Catholic to inherit the English throne.

- united Ireland and England.**
16. Scotland was united with England in **1603.**
1703.
1660.
 17. Presbyterians **agreed to compromise with a monarch.**
didn't agree to compromise with a monarch.
agreed to compromise with parliament.
 18. **The king**
Parliament
The Royalists controlled the sources of wealth during the Civil War.
 19. Levellers wanted complete religious freedom.
complete separation from Puritanism.
a new democratic church.
 20. James VI of Scotland
defeated England and became King of England.
inherited the English crown.
was nominated king by English Parliament.
 21. In 1628 Charles signed **the Petition of Rights.**
the Bill of Rights.
the Act of Settlement.
 22. Great Britain was formed in **1707.**
1703.
1701.
 23. During the Glorious Revolution
workers rebelled against the king.
the king was overthrown by Parliament.
the king was nominated by Parliament.
 24. Diggers **fought against the king.**
cultivated common lands.
fought against Parliament.
 25. Cromwell represented the class of **capitalist landowners.**
town merchants.
rising aristocracy.
 26. Cromwell established **democratic government.**
military dictatorship.
welfare state.
 27. Cromwell **supported**
cruelly punished
invited to his army the Irish rebels.
 28. Cromwell became **Governor General.**
Lord Protector.
head of the Presbyterian Church.
 29. Charles I was **sent out of the country.**

executed for treason.

excommunicated.

30. Britain was a republic for **20**
11
12 years.

31. At the River Boyne

William of Orange defeated James II's army.

James II defeated William's army.

The Irish defeated James II's army.

32. The two-party system developed in the **16th**
17th
18th century.

KEY

1-1 2-3 3-2 4-3 5-3 6-3 7-3 8-2 9-2 10-2 11-1 12-3 13-3 14-2
15-2 16-1 17-1 18-2 19-1 20-2 21-1 22-1 23-3 24-2 25-1 26-2
27-2 28-2 29-2 30-2 31-1 32-2

BRITISH STUDIES
TEST 11
HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Choose the correct answer out of the three:

1. In 1714 **George I**
James II
James III became King of Britain.
2. The Jacobites supported **the King.**
the parliament.
the Stuarts.
3. **Robert Walpole**
William Pitt
Simon de Montfort is considered to be the first British prime minister.
4. The Cabinet was composed of **a group of MPs.**
King's advisers.
government ministers.
5. The country was fully shaped as constitutional monarchy in the
18th century.
17th century.
19th century.
6. The Seven Years' War lasted **from 1756 till 1763.**
from 1736 till 1743.
from 1775 till 1783.

7. Britain won the Seven Years' war.
Britain lost the Seven Years' war.
Britain didn't gain from the Seven Years' war.
8. The American War of Independence was won by
the American colonists.
the British.
the French.
9. Orange Lodges were societies which were
against any freedom for the Catholics.
against any freedom for the Protestants.
against new settlers from England and Scotland.
10. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland lasted for
20
200
120 years.
11. The last battle on the British soil occurred in **1805.**
1745.
1815.
12. In economic terms enclosures were
disastrous
profitable
meaningless for the country.
13. Workhouses provided
food in return for work.
food and shelter.
an opportunities for families to live together.
14. The "division of labour" means
distribution of labour force around the country.
carrying out one simple operation by one worker.
separating people in workhouses according to their sex.
15. All the workers supported
The government didn't support
Not all the workers supported installation of machines in factories.
16. The Revolution in France in 1789 was not followed by a revolution in Britain because
the bourgeois revolution had taken place much earlier in Britain.
the government severely suppressed all revolutionary movement.
Britain was much weaker than France economically.
17. Britain entered the war against Napoleon in **1793.**
1805.
1812.
18. Admiral Nelson won a victory over the French navy
at the River Boyne in 1802.

- at Trafalgar in 1805.**
at Waterloo in 1815.
19. 'The middle class' in the 19th century Britain consisted of
aristocrats and bourgeoisie.
merchants, traders and small farmers.
workers and peasants.
20. About a million of the Irish immigrated to the USA in 1847 because of
religious persecution.
the failure in potatoes crop.
the war in Ireland.
21. Britain became 'the workshop of the world' in the **17th**
18th
19th century.
22. In the wars against the Boers Britain fought against **the Dutch.**
the French.
the Americans.
23. Slavery was abolished in the British Empire in **1808.**
1834.
1848.
24. The social effect of the Napoleonic wars was
rapid economic growth.
mass unemployment and impoverishment.
the appearance of the Labour Party.
25. The Chartists demanded vote **for all adults.**
for the working class.
for women.
26. The Boers were **defeated easily.**
defeated only with great difficulty.
never defeated.
27. The 'Victorian Age' is referred to the **17th**
18th
19th century.

KEY

1-1 2-3 3-1 4-3 5-1 6-1 7-1 8-1 9-1 10-3 11-2 12-2 13-1 14-2
 15-3 16-1 17-1 18-2 19-2 20-2 21-3 22-1 23-2 24-2 25-1 26-2
 27-3

**BRITISH STUDIES
TEST 12
HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN**

Choose the correct answer out of the three:

1. Radicals **supported**
opposed
didn't interfere into
the official political course of the country.
2. The American War of Independence lasted **from 1775 until 1783.**
from 1756 till 1763.
from 1736 till 1743.
3. The Treaty of Paris was Britain's **failure.**
diplomatic triumph.
loss of territories.
4. In the Seven Years War Britain fought for **democracy.**
the French crown.
new territories.
5. The members of the Cabinet could **ignore the king's opinion.**
shared the responsibility for its decisions.
were elected by Parliament.
6. Robert Walpole is considered to be **the first British prime minister.**
the founder of the British parliament.
the founder of the Bank of Britain.
7. James III didn't become King of England because **he died.**
was a Catholic.
became King of France.
8. James III's army was defeated in 1715.
James III's army was victorious in 1715.
James III's army refused to fight in 1715.
9. Wellington defeated Napoleon at **the River Boyne in 1802.**
Trafalgar in 1805.
Waterloo in 1815.
10. The Luddites expressed their protest **by breaking machines.**
organising demonstrations against colonial wars.
by pacifist demonstrations.
11. "Mass production" means **producing large quantities of simple goods quickly and cheaply.**

- employing big numbers of workers.**
producing low-quality goods.
12. The Industrial Revolution started in the **18th**
17th
19th century.
13. In social terms enclosures were **damaging**
encouraging
beneficial for the people.
14. The Stuarts made their last attempt to gain the British crown in **1745.**
1715.
1815.
15. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland was formed in **1707.**
1801.
1903.
16. Orange Lodges appeared in the **18th**
17th
19th century.
17. James III didn't become King of England because
he died.
was a Catholic.
became King of France.
18. **The Stuart supporters fought against the British**
The Scots fought against the English
The Irish fought against the English at the battle near Culloden.
19. The Chartist movement was **a success.**
a failure.
a victory of the working class.
20. The English trade unions sought to achieve their goals through
revolution.
a coup d'etat.
parliamentary democracy.
21. The Boers wars occurred in **North America.**
South Africa.
Europe.
22. Robert Owen tried
to raise the workers' uprising.
to improve the workers' living conditions.
to reform the Anglican church.
23. People's Charter was put forward in **1838.**
1848.
1834.
24. Jingoism is **an economic theory.**
a Nonconformist religion.
a form of nationalism.

25. By the end of the 19th century Britain was
overtaken by new imperialist powers.
still the most powerful country.
one of the most backward countries.
26. Britain had the biggest empire by the end of the **17th**
18th
19th century.
27. The Salvation Army 'made war'
on the bourgeoisie.
on poverty.
on the working class.

KEY

1-2 2-1 3-2 4-3 5-2 6-1 7-2 8-1 9-3 10-1 11-1 12-1 13-1 14-1
 15-2 16-2 17-2 18-1 19-2 20-3 21-2 22-2 23-1 24-3 25-1 26-2
 27-2

BRITISH STUDIES TEST 13 HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Choose the correct answer out of the three:

1. "You've never had it so good" was referred to **the sixties.**
the seventies.
the eighties.
2. After WW II **the Conservative Party**
the Labour Party
the Liberal Party was a ruling party in the country.
3. Anthony Blair is **Conservative.**
Labour.
Socialist Democrat.
4. At Dunkirk British troops **suffered a disastrous defeat.**
won a great victory.
were saved by American troops.
5. Britain pursued a policy of **condemnation of**
competition with
appeasement of Germany before WW II.
6. Britain **didn't try to avoid a war with Germany.**
tried not to interfere.
tried to avoid war at all costs.
7. Britain was **morally ready**
well-prepared
completely unprepared for World War I.

8. IRA aims at **uniting Northern Ireland with the Irish Republic.**
winning independence for Northern Ireland.
uniting the Irish Republic with the United Kingdom.
9. Ireland became a republic in the result of **anti-colonial war.**
revolution.
general election.
10. **Tony Blair**
Margaret Thatcher
John Major received the lowest approval rating, 14 percent, of any prime minister in British history.
11. Margaret Thatcher was
the only
the first
the second woman prime minister in British or European history.
12. Margaret Thatcher was the leader of **the Social Democratic Party.**
the Conservative Party.
the Labour Party.
13. Pacifists were allowed not to fight for the first time during
WW II.
WW I.
Napoleonic wars.
14. Thatcher promoted **privatisation.**
nationalization.
colonialization.
15. The depression affected Britain most severely from **1930 to 1933.**
1920 to 1923.
1950 to 1953.
16. The Easter Rising occurred in **Northern Ireland.**
Ireland.
the Irish Republic.
17. The government's mistake was **setting free**
the execution of
imprisonment
of the leaders of the Easter Rising.
18. The Irish Republicans demanded **home rule for Ireland.**
full independence.
King's abdication.
19. The Labour Party was established in **1900.**
1920.
1918.
20. The League of Nations was formed in **1919.**
1936.
1946.

21. The Revolution of 1917 in Russia had **little**
no
a great effect on Britain.

KEY

1-1 2-2 3-2 4-1 5-3 6-3 7-3 8-1 9-3 10-3 11-2 12-2 13-2 14-1
15-1 16-2 17-2 18-2 19-2 20-1 21-1

BRITISH STUDIES
TEST 14
HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Choose the correct answer out of the three:

1. The wars with Napoleon
WW I
WW II
Was/ were the most disastrous of all Britain's wars ever.
2. The years between 1982 and 1988 were
an economic boom
a period of stagnation
years of the loss of the empire **in Britain.**
3. The seventies
The sixties
The eighties saw the biggest strikes in post-war Britain.
4. The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) was formed in
1949.
1956.
1961.
5. The Labour Party developed from
the revolutionary workers' movement.
the trade unions.
the Liberal Party.
6. The general strike took place in **1930.**
1932.
1926.
7. The Easter rising **was victorious.**
was put down.
had no political effects.
- 8 The Easter Rising occurred in **1918.**
1916.
1921.

9. **Anthony Blair**

John Major

Margaret Thatcher

was the youngest man to become British prime minister in almost 200 years.

10. Sinn Fein, is **a terrorist organization.**
the IRA's political mouthpiece.
a Nonconformist sect in Ireland.
11. Ireland became a republic in **1916.**
1918.
1921.
12. In the nineties the nation entered **a recession.**
a period of economic boom.
political stability.
13. Germany was Britain's biggest **market**
enemy
political opponent before WW II.
14. Elizabeth II was crowned in **1943.**
1953.
1963.
15. Edward VIII abdicated in 1936 because of
his illness.
his marriage.
the British didn't want him to be king.
16. Britain lost her empire in the **second half of the 20th century.**
first half of the 20th century.
second half of the 19th century.
17. Britain joined the European Community in **1973.**
1963.
1983.
18. Britain entered WW II in September **1939.**
1940.
1941.
19. Britain **accepted and co-operated in**
strongly objected to
didn't interfere in
the take-over of parts of Czechoslovakia by Germany.
20. **Anthony Blair**
John Major
Margaret Thatcher had the longest continuous prime ministership since the end of the Napoleonic Wars.

21. IRA aims at **uniting Northern Ireland with the Irish Republic.**
 winning independence for Northern Ireland.
 uniting the Irish Republic with the United Kingdom.

KEY

1-2 2-1 3-1 4-1 5-2 6-3 7-2 8-2 9-1 10-2 11-2 12-1 13-1 14-2
15-2 16-1 17-1 18-1 19-1 20-3 21-1

BRITISH STUDIES
TEST 15
BRITISH STATE SYSTEM

Choose the correct answer out of the three:

1. There is no concept of the a) “democracy”
 b) “referendum”
 c) “people” in Britain.
2. Britain is a) a parliamentary democracy.
 b) monarchical democracy
 c) isn’t a democracy.
3. a) The Anglo-Saxon
 b) The Norman
 c) The Viking
 kings consulted the Great Council.
4. a) In 1164
 b) In 1264
 c) In 1364
 the first parliament of nobles met together.
5. a) The Bill of Rights (1689)
 b) Magna Carta
 c) The Petition of Rights
 was the first legal step towards constitutional monarchy.
6. Queen Elizabeth a) is above the law.
 b) must obey the law as the rest of the British.
 c) is exempt from some of legal obligations.
7. The monarchy is a) very popular
 b) rather popular
 c) very unpopular
 with the majority of the British people.
8. In reality the country is governed by
 a) the parliament.
 b) the monarch consulted by the parliament.
 c) the prime minister.

9. There are usually about

- a) ten
- b) twenty
- c) thirty

people in the Cabinet.

10. a) The Privy Council is an advisory body to the Crown.

b) The Privy Council does not exist now.

c) The Privy Council was replaced by the Cabinet.

11. Britain a) has never had

b) has had a total of only ten years

c) twenty-one years

of coalition governments.

12. a) No member of the government

b) Any member of the government

c) No MP can criticize government policy in public.

13. a) The PM appears not to have much power but in reality has a very great deal indeed.

b) The PM appears to have much power but in reality has very little indeed.

c) The PM has less power than the monarch.

14. British Parliament consists of

a) the House of Lords, and House of Commons.

b) the Crown, the House of Lords, and House of Commons.

c) the Cabinet, the House of Lords, and House of Commons.

15. a) The House of Lords

b) The House of Commons

c) The Supreme Court

is the highest court of appeal in Britain's judicial system.

16. a) The House of Commons

b) The House of Lords

c) The Privy Council

is elected directly by the people.

17. a) The Lords

b) The Commons

c) No House

may not disapprove other bills if they have been passed by two successive annual sessions of the other House.

18. Life peers are lords a) whose titles are not hereditary.

b) whose titles are hereditary.

c) are elected by the parliament.

19. a) Four

b) Forty

c) One hundred and forty

members are required for a quorum in the House of Commons.

2. Britain is
- a) a constitutional monarchy.
 - b) a parliamentary monarchy.
 - c) an absolute monarchy.
3. a) Henry VII
b) Henry VIII
c) William and Mary
became Britain's first constitutional monarchs.
4. a) Magna Carta
b) The Bill of Rights
c) The Constitution
prevented the monarch from making laws or raising an army without Parliament's approval.
5. In reality the Queen
- a) has almost no power at all.
 - b) has an unlimited power.
 - c) rules the country through parliament.
6. a) The prime minister
b) The parliament
c) The British monarch
is officially head of state.
7. The cabinet is
- a) a committee of ministers.
 - b) a body of advisers to the monarch.
 - c) an elected group of MPs.
8. a) The prime minister is usually the leader of the majority party in the House of Commons.
b) The prime minister is appointed by the leader of the majority party in the House of Commons.
c) The prime minister is usually the leader of the majority party in the House of Lords.
9. Britain normally has
- a) "single-party government".
 - b) "two-party government".
 - c) "coalition government".
10. The Cabinet developed the tradition known as
- a) democratic cooperation.
 - b) collective responsibility.
 - c) collective discussion.
11. a) Any member of the Cabinet can criticize government policy in public.
b) Only the prime minister can criticize government policy in public.
c) Any member of the Cabinet who criticizes government policy in public must resign.
12. a) British government
b) British Parliament
c) British monarch
is the supreme legislature of the United Kingdom.

13. a) Members of the House of Commons alone
 b) Members of the House of Lords alone
 c) Members of both Houses
 are called members of Parliament.
14. The House of Lords is made up
 a) only of hereditary peers.
 b) includes appointive members.
 c) doesn't include appointive members.
15. Life peers are lords a) who inherited the title from their parents.
 b) created in recognition of distinguished service.
 c) elected from the MPs.
16. a) A lord can relinquish his title.
 b) A lord cannot relinquish his title.
 c) A lord can relinquish his title only on a monarch's permission.
17. Only a) three
 b) thirteen
 c) thirty
 members are required for a quorum in the House of Lords.
18. a) Members of the House of Lords are not eligible for election to the Commons.
 b) Members of the House of Lords are eligible for election to the Commons.
 c) Members of the House of Lords are eligible for election to the Commons in case they are.
19. The full House of Lords numbers more than a) 600
 b) 1200
 c) 1600 members.
20. If a major bill is finally defeated in the House of Commons
 a) the government usually resigns.
 b) the bill can be reviewed and changed in the House of Lords.
 c) the monarch can make it a law by his/her authority.
21. Elections must be held a) within five years.
 b) every fourth year.
 c) every fifth year.
22. Members of the House of Lords
 a) cannot vote in parliamentary elections but may do so in local elections.
 b) can vote in all elections.
 c) can not vote in any election.
23. The Labour Party promotes
 a) privatization of most industries.
 b) investing money abroad.
 c) nationalization of selected industries.

24. All British elections are
- a) regulated by local laws.
 - b) in the open.
 - c) by secret ballot.
25. a) Usually the prime minister appoints government members from different parties.
- b) The majority party forms His or Her Majesty's Government.
 - c) His or Her Majesty's Government is appointed by the monarch.
26. The British are said to have
- a) a high
 - b) a low
 - c) no
- respect for the law.
27. a) The House of Lords
- b) The House of Commons
 - c) The Supreme Court
- is the highest court of appeal in Britain's judicial system.

KEY

1b 2a 3c 4b 5a 6c 7a 8a 9a 10b 11c 12b 13a 14b 15b 16a 17a 18a 19b
20a 21a 22a 23c 24c 25b 26a 27a

BRITISH STUDIES TEST 17 BRITISH ECONOMY

Choose the correct answer out of the three:

1. Britain joined the European Community in
- a) 1957.
 - b) 1967.
 - c) 1973.
2. Most people are employed in
- a) manufacturing.
 - b) service industries.
 - c) agriculture.
3. a) Finance, insurance, and real estate
- b) Community and social service
 - c) Tourism
- is the most important service industry.
4. a) Bank of Britain
- b) Bank of England
 - c) Her Majesty's British Bank
- is the major financial institution in Britain.
5. Important centres of petroleum refining and distribution are
- a) Aberdeen and London.
 - b) Edinburgh and Glasgow.

- c) Edinburgh and Aberdeen.
6. a) There are no commercials on BBC radio or television broadcasts.
b) There are few commercials on BBC radio or television broadcasts.
c) There are no commercials on IBA radio or television broadcasts.
7. About 90 percent of all passenger travel in Great Britain is by a) water.
b) road.
c) air.
8. a) Hovercraft
b) Ferry
c) Long vehicle
is a vehicle that rides over water on a cushion of air.
9. Rolls-Royce is world famous for a) data-processing equipment.
b) road-building machinery.
c) aeroplane engines.
10. Scotland is famous for its a) pottery.
b) fine woollen products.
c) electronic equipment.
11. About a) 12
b) 2
c) 20 percent of labour force
are employed in agriculture.
12. a) 17 percent
b) 27 percent
c) 37 percent of the country's land is arable.
13. a) Midland Plain
b) Wales
c) Kent
is called the Garden of England.
14. a) Coal
b) Petroleum
c) Natural gas
is Britain's most valuable mineral.
15. Britain produces petroleum from wells a) in the North Sea.
b) in the English Channel.
c) on the Isle of Man.
16. Great Britain a) imports about 90 percent
b) exports about 90 percent
c) imports about 50 percent
of its timber.
17. a) Fuel-burning plants
b) Nuclear power stations
c) Alternative sources of energy
provide about 80 percent of Britain's electric power.

18. a) In 1960
b) In 1956
c) In 1966

Britain put into operation the world's first large-scale nuclear power station.

KEY

13 22 31 42 51 61 72 81 93 102 112 122 133 142 151 161
171 182

**BRITISH STUDIES
TEST 18
BRITISH ECONOMY**

Choose the correct answer out of the three:

1. Service industries employ
a) 50 percent
b) 60 percent
c) 70 percent

of workforce.

2. a) Finance, insurance, and real estate
b) Community, social, and personal services
c) Wholesale and retail trade

account for the largest portion of the UK's GDP.

3. a) Community, social, and personal services
b) Wholesale and retail trade
c) Tourism and international trade

rank second among the service industries.

4. a) Leeds
b) Aberdeen
c) Manchester

is the chief centre of the British clothing industry.

5. The post office was founded in
a) 1635.
b) 1735.
c) 1835.

6. a) Ships
b) Railroads
c) Lorries (trucks)

carry about 80 percent of the inland freight.

7. The Channel Tunnel was completed in
a) 1996.
b) 1995.
c) 1994.

8. Outstanding names in British
a) textile
b) cotton

- c) pottery
include Worcester, Spode, and Wedgwood.
9. Northern Ireland has a world-wide reputation for its
- pottery.
 - linen goods.
 - printing and publishing.
10. a) The nation imports more than three-fifths of the food.
b) The nation exports more than three-fifths of the food.
c) The nation neither imports nor exports food.
11. a) Income from livestock and dairy products is three times more than from crops.
b) Income from livestock and dairy products is three times less than from crops.
c) Income from livestock and dairy products equals that from crops.
12. Most of Britain's fruits and garden vegetables are grown in
- southern England.
 - Northern Ireland.
 - Central Lowland.
13. Petroleum, coal, and natural gas account for about
- 85 percent
 - 35 percent
 - 55 percent
- of the value of total mineral production in the country.
14. a) Britain exports oil.
b) Britain imports oil.
c) Britain neither exports nor imports oil.
15. Coal industry
- was given a new boost.
 - is the most developed industry in Scotland.
 - is in decline.
16. The British fishing fleet is the largest fleet
- in the European Union (EU).
 - in the Commonwealth.
 - in the world.
17. a) Nuclear energy.
b) Fuel burning plants
c) Windmills
provide(s) most of electricity.
18. a) There are no commercials on BBC radio or television broadcasts.
b) There are few commercials on BBC radio or television broadcasts.
c) There are no commercials on IBA radio or television broadcasts.

KEY

13 21 31 41 51 62 73 83 92 101 111 121 131 141 151 161
172 181

AMERICAN STUDIES
TEST 1
GEOGRAPHY OF THE USA

Choose the correct answer out of the three:

- a) The USA consists of 48 contiguous states and 2 noncontiguous states.
 - b) The USA consists of 2 contiguous states and 48 noncontiguous states.
 - c) The USA consists of 50 contiguous states and 2 noncontiguous states.
- The total area of the United States is

 - a) 8,629,047 sq km.
 - b) 9,629,047 sq km.
 - c) 7,629,047 sq km.
- The maximum width of the conterminous 48 states is

 - a) 5421 km.
 - b) 6421 km.
 - c) 4421 km.
- Mount McKinley is in

 - a) Alaska.
 - b) the Rockies.
 - c) the Sierra Nevadas.
- The Piedmont Mountains form a part of

 - a) the Rockies.
 - b) the Appalachian highland.
 - c) the Cascade Ranges.
- The Ridge and Valley Province forms a part of

 - a) the Rockies.
 - b) the Appalachian highland.
 - c) the Cascade Ranges.
- The Great Plains are part of

 - a) the Western Plateau.
 - b) the Ridge and Valley Province.
 - c) the Interior Plain.
- Death Valley is in

 - a) Texas.
 - b) California.
 - c) New Mexico.
- a) The Rocky Mountains
 - b) The Great Plains
 - c) The Mississippi and Missouriform the continental water divide.
- The Cascades stretch along

 - a) the Atlantic coast.
 - b) the Pacific coast.
 - c) the Canadian border.
- The Brooks Range is in

 - a) the Appalachians.
 - b) the Rockies.
 - c) Alaska.
- Hawaii are composed of

 - a) 58
 - b) 45

13. Kilauea and Mauna Loa are c) more than a hundred small islets.
 a) the highest peaks
 b) active volcanoes
14. The capital of Hawaii is c) the biggest islands in Hawaii.
 a) Honolulu.
 b) Oahu.
 c) Waikiki.
15. The Mississippi is a) 6,400
 b) 5,400
 c) 7,400 km long.
16. a) The Colorado
 b) The Ohio
 c) The Missouri
 contains small bits of soil washed off the land.
17. The Rio Grande is a) 4,200
 b) 5,200
 c) 3,200 km long.
18. The Continental Divide divides
 a) the western and eastern states.
 b) the waters destined for the Atlantic and for the Pacific.
 c) marks the invisible line between the southern and northern states.
19. The San Joaquin is a tributary of a) the Colorado.
 b) the Rio Grande.
 c) the Sacramento River.
20. The Great Lakes stretch a) 1500
 b) 1700
 c) 1600 km from east to west.
21. The Great Lakes contain about a) one third
 b) one quarter
 c) half
 of the world's fresh water.
22. The Gulf Coastal Plain contains a) picturesque lakes.
 b) lakes in the pits of volcanoes.
 c) lagoons and swamps.
23. The Salton Sea is a) in the Gulf Coastal Plain.
 b) in California.
 c) in Utah.
24. The coldest days in winter are usually a) in the Dakotas.
 b) in Oregon.
 c) in Wisconsin.
25. Grasslands occupy a) the plateaus of the Sierra Nevadas.
 b) the northern part of the Pacific Slope.

- c) the biggest area of the Interior Plain.
26. Magnolia, pecan, red gum, and black gum grow
- a) on the Gulf of Mexico coast.
 - b) in Arizona.
 - c) on the Pacific coast.
27. Marmots, ground squirrels and fish such as grayling and trout are found
- a) in the Arctic areas.
 - b) on the Pacific Slope.
 - c) in New England.
28. Walruses, fur seals, caribous and elks are found in
- a) Alaska.
 - b) on the Pacific Slope.
 - c) in New England.

KEY

1a 2b 3c 4a 5b 6b 7c 8b 9a 10b 11c 12c 13b 14a 15a 16c 17c 18b 19c
20c 21c 22c 23c 24a 25c 26a 27a 28a

AMERICAN STUDIES TEST 2 GEOGRAPHY OF THE USA

Choose the correct answer out of the three:

- West Quoddy Head is
 - a) the easternmost
 - b) the northernmost
 - c) the westernmost
 point in the United States.
- The maximum distance from south to north of the USA is
 - a) 3572 km.
 - b) 4572 km.
 - c) 2572 km.
- Death Valley is
 - a) 96
 - b) 86
 - c) 76
 m below sea level.
- The Appalachian highland is made up of
 - a) two
 - b) three
 - c) four
 belts.
- The Blue Ridge Mountains form a part of
 - a) the Rockies.
 - b) the Appalachians.
 - c) the Cordilleras.
- The Interior Plain is the chief
 - a) industrial section of the country.
 - b) agricultural section of the country.
 - c) mostly a desert.

7. The Cascade Ranges form a part of
- a) the Appalachians.
 - b) the Sierra Nevadas.
 - c) the Cordillera Mountains.
8. a) The Sierra Nevadas
b) The Cordillera Mountains
c) The Rockies
are called 'the backbone of the continent'.
9. The Coast Ranges run along
- a) the Atlantic coast.
 - b) the Pacific coast.
 - c) the Great Lakes.
- 10 The Aleutians are in
- a) the Chukchi Sea.
 - b) the Bering Sea.
 - c) the Atlantic Ocean.
11. Hawaii stretch for about
- a) 1,575 km.
 - b) 3,575 km.
 - c) 2,575 km.
12. Mauna Loa is
- a) the largest island of Hawaii.
 - b) the world's largest active volcano.
 - c) the highest mountain peak in Hawaii.
13. The third largest and the most important island in Hawaii is
- a) Oahu.
 - b) Hawaii.
 - c) Waikiki.
14. Pearl Harbor is
- a) in Florida.
 - b) in California.
 - c) in Hawaii.
15. The Missouri River rises
- a) in the Appalachian Mountains.
 - b) in the Rockies.
 - c) in Canada.
16. a) The Ohio
b) The Missouri
c) The Mississippi
is "too thin to plow and too thick to drink."
17. The Rio Grande forms the border between
- a) the United States and Mexico.
 - b) the United States and Canada.
 - c) the eastern and western states.
18. The Snake River is a tributary of
- a) the Columbia River.
 - b) the Colorado.
 - c) the Yukon.
19. Hoover Dam was constructed on
- a) the Colorado.
 - b) the Columbia.
 - c) the Mississippi.

20. a) Lake Ontario
b) Lake Erie
c) Lake Michigan
lies entirely inside the United States.
21. The Great Salt Lake is in a) Montana.
b) Utah.
c) California.
22. a) The Atlantic Coast
b) The Gulf Plain
c) The Pacific Coast has a continuous series of bays.
23. a) The Pacific states
b) The north-eastern states
c) The southern states
remind England most.
24. The rain forest appears in a) New England.
b) Oregon and Washington.
c) Alaska.
25. Elk, pronghorn, moose, deer, bighorn sheep, mountain goats, timber wolves can be found in
a) New England.
b) Alaska.
c) the Appalachian valleys.
26. Gophers, rabbits, ferrets inhabit a) rain forests.
b) mountain valleys.
c) grasslands.
27. Hawaii's only indigenous mammal is a) the bat.
b) the gopher.
c) the marmot.
28. a) The USA imports 80 percent of its bauxite, magnesium, platinum, tin, and tungsten.
b) The USA exports 80 percent of its bauxite, magnesium, platinum, tin, and tungsten.
c) The USA satisfies its needs in all the minerals.

KEY

1a 2c 3c 4c 5b 6b 7c 8c 9b 10b 11c 12b 13a 14c 15b 16b 17a 18a 19a
20c 21b 22a 23b 24b 25b 26c 27a 28a

**AMERICAN STUDIES
TEST 3
AMERICAN REGIONS**

Choose the correct answer out of the three:

1. a) New England
b) The West
c) The South

is called the "melting pot".

2. a) New York and Pennsylvania
b) Maryland and Rhode Island
c) Nebraska and Arizona

became major centers of heavy industry.

3. The Quakers settled a) Maryland.
b) Pennsylvania.
c) Virginia.

4. a) New England
b) The West
c) The Middle Atlantic region

became the home of the Continental Congress, the birthplace of the Declaration of Independence.

1. Wheeling, Pittsburgh, Milwaukee and Duluth are centers of
a) heavy industries, especially steelmaking.
b) meat packing industries.
c) oil refinery plants.

6. New England a) was originally an industrial region.
b) a relatively old farming region.
c) the most productive agricultural region.

7. Whale oil was used for a) food.
b) oiling factory wheels.
c) healing the sick.

8. a) The Appalachian valleys
b) The Middle Atlantic region
c) The Great Plains

became America's cattle country.

9. The soils of New England are a) very fertile.
b) not suited for agriculture at all.
c) stony.

10. The Erie Canal was built a) to make freight transportation cheaper.
b) to make it possible to travel to the Great Lakes.
c) to overtake the citizens of Boston.

11. a) New England
b) The Midwest
c) The Southwest

produces machine tools, heavy electrical motors, looms for weaving cloth, machines for manufacturing shoes, plastics, and other precision instruments.

12. Meat-packing plants were established in a) San Francisco.
b) Chicago.
c) Seattle.

13. a) The Indians defended their lands against the homesteaders and cooperated with the cowboys.

b) The Indians defended their lands against the cowboys and cooperated with the homesteaders.

c) The Indians defended their lands against both the homesteaders and the cowboys.

14. a) New England
b) The Midwest
c) The Southwest

became the center of America's Industrial Revolution.

15. a) Nebraska
b) California
c) Florida

contains people of Mexican, Italian, Japanese and Chinese descent.

16. The farmers in the Central Basin practice a) "general farming".
b) "commercial farming".
c) self-sufficient farming.

17. a) Americans adopted the European village pattern.
b) Americans adopted the Indian village pattern.
c) Americans set their own village pattern.

18. Hawaii is separated from the mainland by about a) 1,200
b) 2,200
c) 3,200

kilometers of ocean.

19. American Oldest schools of higher learning, such as Harvard University, Yale University were founded in a) the Middle Atlantic region
b) New England.
c) The Midwest.

20. a) Soybeans
b) Corn
c) Wheat

has/ have become the basic crop of American agriculture.

21. San Francisco is the center of a) commerce, finance, shipping.
b) heavy industry.
c) oil industry.

22. a) The Southwest is much less densely populated than the Midwest.
 b) The Southwest is much more densely populated than the Midwest.
 c) The Southwest has nearly the same population density as the Midwest.

23. a) In 1949
 b) In 1939
 c) In 1959

Americans welcomed Alaska into the Union as the 49th state.

24. a) The Southwest
 b) The Middle Atlantic region
 c) The South

has a large Spanish-speaking population.

25. The first national park was established a) in the Appalachians.
 b) in the Sierra Nevadas.
 c) in the Rockies.

26. a) The State of Oregon
 b) Utah
 c) Kentucky

has forest-related industries.

27. a) San Francisco
 b) Baltimore
 c) Los Angeles

produces aircraft parts and electronic equipment.

28. America's largest state is a) Texas.
 b) Alaska.
 c) California.

29. California leads the country in production of a) avocados, grapes, olives and almonds.
 b) apples and raspberries.
 c) timber.

30. a) The farmer's labor
 b) The successful trade in whale oil
 c) The first manufactures
 created capital for an expanding agriculture.

KEY

1a 2a 3b 4c 5a 6b 7b 8c 9c 10a 11a 12b 13c 14a 15b 16b 17c 18c 19b
 20b 21a 22a 23c 24a 25c 26a 27c 28b 29a 30a

Choose the correct answer out of the three:

1. a) New England
b) The Middle Atlantic states
c) The Pacific states
reflect(s) European culture most.
2. a) Chicago
b) Detroit
c) Pittsburgh
is the heart of the automobile industry.
3. The market first appeared in a) the Midwest.
b) New England.
c) the West.
4. Wines are produced in a) California.
b) Florida
c) Georgia
5. A man needed a) government license
b) much money
c) horses, some supplies, and a few helpers
to gather in the wild animals in the Plains.
6. a) California
b) Virginia
c) Washington
leads the nation in the production of apples, raspberries, and salmon catch.
7. Rocky soil of a) the Midwest.
b) New England.
c) the West.
created numerous waterfalls that could be harnessed for water power.
8. a) The homesteaders
b) The Indians
c) The cowboys
drove the herds across the plains.
9. a) The citizens of Duluth
b) Astoria
c) Charleston
built the first Columbia River salmon cannery.
10. "Homesteaders" were farmers
a) who were forced to settle in the plains.
b) who received free land from the federal government.

- c) who ceased plots of land from cowboys.
11. Los Angeles produces a) wood pulp and wines.
 b) steel and iron.
 c) aircraft parts, electronic equipment.
12. The citizens of a) Boston
 b) Philadelphia
 c) New York
 worked out a plan of building a canal.
13. "Square farming" means a) plowing fields along the straight lines.
 b) planning a farm far from a neighbour.
 c) plowing fields, forming a square.
14. The opening of the Erie Canal in 1825 was an economic threat to New England's
 a) farmers.
 b) industries.
 c) whale hunters.
15. a) The Middle Atlantic region
 b) The Midwest
 c) The South
 is nicknamed the nation's breadbasket.
16. a) Florida
 b) Texas
 c) California
 is now larger than every other state in size of population.
17. The earliest European settlers of New England were
 a) English Protestants.
 b) Irish Catholics.
 c) English criminals.
18. "General farming" means a) producing its own food and equipment.
 b) region where most of the people are farmers.
 c) growing one important crop.
19. a) New York
 b) Baltimore
 c) Boston
 was referred to as "the hub of the universe."
20. Americans set the pattern of a) the general farming.
 b) the separate farmstead.
 c) the nuclear village.
21. The Middle Atlantic region provided 19th-century America with
 a) its muscle.
 b) its brains.
 c) its corn.

- b) an ocean current.
 - c) a rebellion on his ship.
- 2. a) Portuguese merchants
 - b) Spanish adventurers
 - c) British traders
 conquered a huge empire in South and Central America.
- 3. The first English colony in Jamestown was
 - a) eventually successful.
 - b) a fiasco.
 - c) an astounding success.
- 4. American colonies were governed
 - a) from London.
 - b) by local elected assemblies.
 - c) by an appointed governor who cooperated with elected assemblies.
- 5. a) All colonists, men and women, could vote.
 - b) Voting was restricted to landowning white males.
 - c) At first even blacks could vote.
- 6. The French controlled
 - a) Canada and the Pacific coast.
 - b) Canada and the whole region around the Great Lakes.
 - c) Canada and Louisiana, which included the entire Mississippi watershed.
- 7. A royal proclamation denied colonists the right to settle west of the Appalachian mountains to prevent
 - a) ceasing British territory.
 - b) fighting with French troops.
 - c) fighting with the Native Americans.
- 8. The American War of Independence began on April 19,
 - a) 1775.
 - b) 1765.
 - c) 1778.
- 9. The American Revolution was based on the ideas of the British philosopher
 - a) Robert Owen.
 - b) John Locke.
 - c) Thomas More.
- 10. a) Thomas Jefferson
 - b) Abraham Lincoln
 - c) James Madison
 drafted the Declaration of Independence.
- 11. a) The Treaty of Paris
 - b) The Treaty of Boston
 - c) The Act of Settlement
 recognized the independence of the United States.
- 12. a) George Washington
 - b) Thomas Jefferson
 - c) Abraham Lincoln

was the first president of the United States.

13. In 1803 Thomas Jefferson bought the huge Louisiana territory

- a) from Canada for \$ 12 million.
- b) from Mexico for \$ 15 million.
- c) from France for \$15 million.

14. US attempts to invade British Canada in 1812 ended in

- a) Britain's
- b) nobody's
- c) the US victory.

15. a) The Constitution

b) The Bill of Rights

c) The Declaration of Independence

established the principle of a "balance of power".

16. The Constitution was

- a) accepted only after much bitter debate.
- b) unanimously accepted by the whole nation.
- c) rejected by the majority of the population.

17. a) The Constitution

b) The Bill of Rights

c) The Declaration of Independence

proclaimed that 'all men are created equal'.

18. a) Some southern states abolished slavery after 1808.

b) In several Southern states small populations of free blacks also worked as artisans or traders.

c) In northern states slave owners had no personal contact with slaves.

19. Abolitionist societies propagated the abolition of

- a) monarchy.
- b) slavery.
- c) the spreading of slavery to the west of the country.

20. The Mexican war ended in

- a) 1845.
- b) 1835.
- c) 1842.

21. The Fugitive Slave Act

- a) helped runaway slaves to get freedom.
- b) provided Southerners with compensation for fugitive slaves.
- c) helped Southerners to recapture slaves who had escaped to the free states.

22. In 1859 a) John Brown

b) George Washington

c) Harriet Tubman

tried to raise a revolt of the black slaves.

23. a) Washington

b) Jefferson

c) Lincoln

won the presidential election in 1860.

24. a) 11
b) 13
c) 9
- southern states left the Union in 1860.
25. Lincoln's objective was a) to keep the integrity of the United States.
b) to punish the South.
c) to stop the spreading of slavery to the west.
26. The commander of the southerners was a) Robert E. Lee.
b) Ulysses Grant
c) William T. Sherman
27. The largest battle ever fought on American soil was at
a) Gettysburg.
b) Vicksburg.
c) Richmond.
28. a) In 1865 Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Court House.
b) In 1865 Lee surrendered to Grant at Vicksburg.
c) In 1865 Grant surrendered to Lee at Appomattox Court House.
29. Lincoln was assassinated in a) 1865.
b) 1863.
c) 1867.
30. a) America lost more soldiers in the Civil War than in any other.
b) America's losses in the Civil War were mostly economic.
c) America's losses in the Civil War were comparable with the losses in WW 2.
31. Slavery was abolished by
a) the 13th Amendment to the Constitution in 1865.
b) the 14th Amendment to the Constitution in 1865.
c) the 13th Amendment to the Constitution in 1861.
32. Women were first given the right to vote a) in Massachusetts
b) in Pennsylvania
c) in Wyoming in 1869.

KEY

1a 2b 3a 4c 5b 6c 7c 8a 9b 10a 11a 12a 13c 14b 15a 16a 17c 18b 19b
20a 21c 22a 23c 24a 25a 26a 27a 28a 29a 30a 31a 32c

**AMERICAN STUDIES
TEST 6
HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES**

Choose the correct answer out of the three:

1. a) Leif Ericson
b) Vasko da Gama
c) Vespucci
sailed to the eastern coast of North America in 1000.
2. Christopher Columbus landed on one of the
a) Bahama Islands in the Caribbean Sea.
b) Hawaii Islands in the Pacific Ocean.
c) Aleutian Islands.
3. The Virginians discovered a way to earn money by growing
a) rice.
b) tobacco.
c) cotton.
4. The "Pilgrims" crossed the Atlantic in the ship Mayflower and settled
a) at Plymouth, Massachusetts in 1620.
b) at Plymouth, Massachusetts in 1630.
c) at Jamestown, Virginia in 1620.
5. The United States
a) never had a feudal aristocracy.
b) put an end to aristocracy during the War of Independence.
c) transformed feudal aristocracy into elected assembly.
6. a) Some of the American colonies
b) All of the American colonies
c) Only New Englanders
shared a tradition of representative government.
7. a) Most
b) Very few
c) All
white males owned enough property to vote.
8. a) American colonies were ruled by colonial governors.
b) American colonies were ruled by colonial governors in cooperation
with an elected assembly.
c) American colonies were ruled by an elected assembly.
9. The French and Indian War lasted from
a) 1756 till 1763.
b) 1765 till 1773.
c) 1775 till 1783.
10. In the French and Indian War Britain won
a) Canada and all of North America east of the Rocky Mountains.

- b) Canada and the states of Washington and Oregon.
 - c) Canada and all of North America east of the Mississippi River.
11. In 1773 Americans insisted on
- a) exercising some control over the system of taxation.
 - b) full independence from Britain.
 - c) withdrawal of British troops.
12. The Declaration of Independence was adopted on July 4,
- a) 1776.
 - b) 1676.
 - c) 1686.
13. a) The Constitution
b) The Bill of Rights
c) The Declaration of Independence
- proclaimed that men have a natural right to 'Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness'.
14. America might have lost the war if it
- a) hadn't outnumbered the British.
 - b) had not received aid from the French.
 - c) hadn't built a strong navy.
15. The American War of Independence ended in
- a) 1783.
 - b) 1785.
 - c) 1787.
16. George Washington governed in a
- a) Federalist style.
 - b) democratic style.
 - c) authoritarian style.
17. a) The Congress
b) The Supreme Court
c) The president
- makes the final decision.
18. The 13 colonies were governed by
- a) the Articles of Confederation.
 - b) the Bill of Rights.
 - c) the Confederate Assembly.
19. The Constitution was accepted in
- a) 1788.
 - b) 1790.
 - c) 1793.
20. The Bill of Rights
- a) established the balance of power.
 - b) guaranteed personal rights and freedoms.
 - c) established a strong central government.
21. The importation of slaves was outlawed in
- a) 1808.
 - b) 1830.
 - c) 1865.
22. a) The Texans revolted in 1835 and proclaimed the Lone Star Republic.
b) The Texans revolted in 1845 and proclaimed the Lone Star Republic.

- c) The Texans revolted in 1835 and proclaimed the union with the USA.
23. For a payment of \$18,250,000 Mexico turned over the present states of
- California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico.
 - California, Nevada, Utah, Kansas and Arkansas.
 - Arkansas, Kansas, Arizona and New Mexico.
24. a) John Brown's revolt was supported by the majority of blacks.
- John Brown's revolt was successful.
 - John Brown's revolt was crushed by the government.
25. a) Missouri
- South Carolina
 - Massachusetts
- voted to leave the Union in 1860.
26. a) 13
- 12
 - 11
- states proclaimed themselves an independent nation - the Confederate States of America - and the American Civil War began.
27. a) Confederates were greatly outnumbered by Union forces.
- Unionists were greatly outnumbered by Confederate forces.
 - The two armies were nearly equal in number.
28. The Emancipation Proclamation granted
- suffrage to all blacks.
 - freedom to all slaves in areas still controlled by the Confederacy.
 - freedom to all slaves in the North.
29. The commander of the northerners was General
- Robert E. Lee.
 - Ulysses Grant
 - William T. Sherman
30. a) The Confederates were defeated
- The Unionists were defeated
 - Nobody won
- at Gettysburg.
31. America lost a total of
- 635,000
 - 300,000
 - 135,000
- dead on both sides in the Civil War.
32. a) The abolition of the system of slavery was only imperfectly achieved.
- The abolition of the system of slavery was fully achieved.
 - The abolition of the system of slavery was never achieved.

KEY

1a 2a 3b 4a 5a 6b 7a 8b 9a 10c 11a 12a 13c 14b 15a 16a 17b 18a 19a 20b
21a 22a 23a 24c 25b 26c 27a 28b 29b 30a 31a 32a

**AMERICAN STUDIES
TEST 7
HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES**

Choose the correct answer out of the three:

1. a) The legal abolition of slavery did not ensure equality.
b) The legal abolition of slavery ensured absolute equality.
c) The legal abolition of slavery ensured absolute equality in the South.
2. a) 'Reformation'
b) 'Restoration'
c) 'Reconstruction'
was a programme of restoring the economy of the southern states.
3. "Carpetbaggers" were a) transplanted Northerners.
b) black homesteaders.
c) former slaves who went on working on plantations.
4. The Ku Klux Klan was a society that
a) helped blacks to survive after the Civil War.
b) prevented blacks from making social advances.
c) tried to promote black culture.
5. Reconstruction came to an end in a) 1877.
b) 1870.
c) 1880.
6. a) Toward the end of the century the system of segregation and oppression of blacks grew far more rigid.
b) Toward the end of the century the system of segregation and oppression of blacks grew far less rigid.
c) Toward the end of the century the system of segregation and oppression of blacks was put an end to.
7. 'Trusts' are a) societies providing social help.
b) huge combinations of corporations.
c) insurance companies.
8. a) Giant enterprises could produce goods efficiently and sell them cheaply.
b) Giant enterprises could not produce goods efficiently and sell them cheaply.
c) Giant enterprises encouraged smaller businesses.
9. Federal legislation barred the entry of the a) Irish.
b) Vietnamese.
c) Chinese in 1882.
10. The United States has accepted a) two-thirds
b) one-third

- c) a half
of the world's immigrants - a total of 50 million people.
11. The economic dogma of the 19th century was
 - a) laissez-faire.
 - b) Progressivism.
 - c) capitalism.
 12. Giant enterprises
 - a) could set prices and destroy smaller competitors.
 - b) supported smaller businesses.
 - c) encouraged competition in industry.
 13. When the First World War erupted Wilson urged a foreign policy of
 - a) lend-lease.
 - b) strict neutrality.
 - c) immediate interference.
 14.
 - a) The United States never ratified the Versailles Treaty and never joined the League of Nations.
 - b) The United States ratified the Versailles Treaty but never joined the League of Nations.
 - c) The United States ratified the Versailles Treaty and joined the League of Nations in 1919.
 15. The "Red Scare" was a period of suspicion and hostility toward
 - a) Indians.
 - b) blacks.
 - c) foreigners.
 16. In the twenties Congress enacted immigration limits favouring
 - a) the Chinese railway workers.
 - b) the Japanese farmers.
 - c) "Anglo-Saxon" and "Nordic" stock.
 17. The twenties were also the years of the
 - a) Harlem revolts.
 - b) 'Harlem Renaissance'.
 - c) Harlem revival.
 18. The United States became a consumer society in the
 - a) thirties.
 - b) twenties.
 - c) forties.
 19. Model T was
 - a) a radio.
 - b) an automobile.
 - c) an aeroplane.
 20. The bubble of the fragile prosperity finally burst in a worldwide depression in
 - a) 1929.
 - b) 1930.
 - c) 1931.
 21. 'Black Thursday' was
 - a) the beginning of WWI.
 - b) the suppression of the rebellion of blacks.

c) a wave of panic selling of stocks at the New York Stock Exchange.

22. a) Franklin D. Roosevelt

b) Theodore Roosevelt

c) Herbert Hoover

promised "a New Deal for the American people" in 1932.

KEY

1a 2c 3a 4b 5a 6a 7b 8a 9c 10a 11a 12a 13b 14a 15c 16c 17b 18a 19b 20a
21c 22a

**AMERICAN STUDIES
TEST 8
HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES**

Choose the correct answer out of the three:

1. Legislatures in the Southern states attempted
 - a) to provide equal right for all.
 - b) to block blacks from voting.
 - c) to provide advantages for blacks.
2. a) Reconstruction was welcomed by most Southern whites.
 - b) Reconstruction was bitterly resented by most Southern whites.
 - c) Reconstruction was bitterly resented by most Southern blacks.
3. a) By 1872, the federal government had suppressed the Ku-Klux Klan.
 - b) By 1872, the federal government had supported the Ku-Klux Klan.
 - c) By 1872, the Ku-Klux Klan died out all by itself.
4. a) There was racial segregation in schools and hospitals in post-Reconstruction South.
 - b) There was racial segregation in schools and hospitals in post-Reconstruction North.
 - c) There was no racial segregation in schools and hospitals in post-Reconstruction South.
5. Toward the end of the 19th century
 - a) most people got the right to vote.
 - b) most poor whites lost the right to vote.
 - c) most blacks and many poor whites lost the right to vote.
6. a) After
 - b) Before
 - c) During the Civil WarAmericans intensified the westward movement.
7. The first transcontinental railroad was completed in
 - a) 1869.
 - b) 1769.
 - c) 1905.

8. Trusts tried a) to support smaller businesses.
 b) to establish monopoly control over some industries.
 c) to cooperate with the government in social work.
9. The Japanese immigrants were largely excluded in a) 1907.
 b) 1807.
 c) 1860.
10. The gap between the rich and the poor
 a) grew
 b) narrowed
 c) disappeared
at the beginning of the 20th century.
11. Laissez-faire implies the idea that government should
 a) interfere with business as little as possible.
 b) interfere with business as much as possible.
 c) regulate all spheres of economy.
12. Progressivism is a movement to reform society and individuals through
 a) development of business.
 b) voluntary organizations.
 c) government action.
13. Wilson asked Congress for a declaration of war - just
 a) to defeat Germany.
 b) to end submarine warfare.
 c) to secure 'the rights and liberties...of free people everywhere'.
14. After 1920, the United States
 a) pursued the policy of international cooperation.
 b) pursued the policy of isolationism.
 c) withdrew from European affairs and turned to Asia.
15. Sacco and Vanzetti had been condemned for their
 a) political beliefs.
 b) terrorist act.
 c) anti-government action.
16. The 1920s was the age of a) prohibition.
 b) permissive society.
 c) confrontation.
17. "Speakeasies" were a) family parties popular in the twenties.
 b) illegal bars where alcohol was served.
 c) schools of eloquence.
18. For business, the 1920s were years of a) prosperity.
 b) stagnation.
 c) degradation.
19. a) Henry Ford
 b) John Rockefeller
 c) Andrew Carnegie

- was the first to introduce the assembly line into automobile production.
20. By 1932 Americans were confronting
- a) the peak of economic prosperity.
 - b) the most serious racial clashes.
 - c) the worst economic crisis of modern times.
21. Herbert Hoover, the president,
- a) failed to curb the depression.
 - b) aggravated the situation.
 - c) succeeded in curbing the depression.
22. Full recovery from the depression was finally brought about by
- a) a wide range of construction and reforestation projects.
 - b) the defense buildup.
 - c) a voluntary participation of young people in construction roads, dams, etc.

KEY

1b 2b 3a 4a 5c 6a 7a 8b 9a 10a 11a 12c 13c 14b 15a 16a 17b 18a 19a 20c
21a 22b

**AMERICAN STUDIES
TEST 9
HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES**

Choose the correct answer out of the three:

1. In 1941 the United States
 - a) enacted a 'lend-lease' bill to help the allies.
 - b) sent its army to Europe.
 - c) didn't interfere at all.
2. a) Japan equaled the US in military supplies and weaponry.
 - b) Japan surpassed the US in military supplies and weaponry.
 - c) The US surpassed Japan in military supplies and weaponry.
3. 110,000 Japanese-Americans living in America's western states were
 - a) sent out of the country.
 - b) imprisoned.
 - c) forced into relocation camps.
4. "D-Day," was the day when
 - a) the US entered the second WW.
 - b) the US army met the Soviet army in Germany.
 - c) the largest amphibious operation in military history.
5. Marshall proposed
 - a) a massive aid program to help rebuild destroyed Europe.
 - b) a political division of the post-war Europe.

c) a programme which was to demonstrate the advantages of capitalism.

6. In 1950 American troops were sent into battle to

- a) Korea.
- b) Vietnam.
- c) Cuba.

7. In 1953

- a) the final settlement left Korea still divided.
- b) The US won a victory over North Korea.
- c) South Korea won a victory over North Korea.

8. McCarthyism was a period of

- a) support of those who fought in Korea.
- b) nation-wide protest against the war in Korea.
- c) nation-wide search of the guilty of the Korean failure.

9. In 1948, President Truman ended racial segregation

- a) in the armed forces.
- b) in education.
- c) in suffrage.

10. The Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. led a boycott of

- a) segregated schools
- b) public transportation
- c) public places in Montgomery, Alabama in 1957.

11. In 1962

- a) Neil Armstrong
- b) Alan B. Shepard
- c) John Glenn

made the first American orbital flight.

12. In 1964 under president

- a) Lyndon Johnson
- b) Ronald Reagan
- c) John F. Kennedy

Congress outlawed racial discrimination in public accommodations and in any business.

13. Discrimination in immigration was also ended in the

- a) eighties.
- b) sixties.
- c) seventies.

14. The first American combat soldiers were sent to Vietnam in March

- a) 1965.
- b) 1955.
- c) 1960.

15. Violent protests against

- a) the Vietnam war
- b) the war in Korea
- c) the Cold War

shook the country in the sixties.

16. Martin Luther King

- a) denounced
- b) protested against
- c) used

nonviolent tactics in his fight for civil rights.

17. Nixon's policy of 'Vietnamization' meant
- a) escalation of war in Vietnam.
 - b) attempts to find peaceful solution of the conflict.
 - c) replacing American troops by Vietnamese ones.
18. a) In 1968 Kennedy
b) In 1970 Nixon
c) In 1972 Reagan
sent American soldiers into Cambodia.
19. After the Vietnam war students
- a) became more oriented toward individual careers.
 - b) intensified their struggle for civil rights.
 - c) organized the hippy movement.
20. a) President Carter
b) President Clinton
c) President Nixon
was impeached for his participation in the Watergate affair.
21. The Watergate scandal was connected with
- a) breaking into the Democratic party headquarters.
 - b) bribes to Congressmen.
 - c) involving the country into wars in Nicaragua and Grenada.
22. The chief economic problem of the 1970s was
- a) inflation.
 - b) unemployment.
 - c) a crisis in mining industries.
23. a) Ronald Reagan
b) Richard Nixon
c) Jimmy Carter
instilled in Americans pride in their country, and a sense of optimism about the future.
24. In the a) 1980s
b) 1970s
c) 1990s
the United States enjoyed one of the longest periods of sustained economic growth since World War II.
25. On January 28, a) 1986
b) 1976
c) 1996
the space shuttle Challenger exploded 73 seconds after liftoff.
26. a) Under Regan
b) Under Nixon
c) Under Kennedy
the U.S. financed the Nicaraguan contras during a period when Congress had prohibited such aid.

KEY

1a 2b 3c 4c 5a 6a 7a 8c 9a 10b 11c 12a 13b 14a 15a 16c 17c 18a 19a 20c
21a 22a 23a 24a 25a 26a

AMERICAN STUDIES TEST 10 HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

Choose the correct answer out of the three:

1. The United States declared war on
 - a) Germany as soon as Germany attacked Poland.
 - b) Japan after an attack on Pearl Harbor.
 - c) Germany after the first bombings of London.
2. a) Quite a few
 - b) 53
 - c) No
- Japanese-Americans were convicted of any act of disloyalty during the war.
3. a) On April 25, 1945,
 - b) On May 5, 1945,
 - c) On May 9, 1945,
- the western Allied forces met advancing Soviet troops at the town of Torgau, Germany.
4. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization was formed in
 - a) 1949.
 - b) 1946.
 - c) 1956.
5. In Korea
 - a) North Korean
 - b) Chinese
 - c) South Korean
- troops counterattacked and forced the U.N. army to retreat.
6. a) After the Vietnamese
 - b) After the Iraqi
 - c) After the Korean
- stalemate many Americans looked for "those responsible".
7. McCarthy
 - a) was awarded the Order of the Republic.
 - b) was exposed a fraud, and was censured by the Senate.
 - c) was sentenced to imprisonment.
8. a) In 1954,
 - b) In 1948,
 - c) In 1964,
- the Supreme Court unanimously ruled that segregation in the public schools was unconstitutional.
9. a) In 1960 President John F. Kennedy

- b) In 1968 President John F. Kennedy
 - c) In 1986 President Clinton promised a "New Frontier."
 - 10. a) In the 1960s,
 - b) In the 1970s,
 - c) In the 1980s,
- Martin Luther King, Jr. led a nonviolent campaign to desegregate public places.
- 11. In 1969 a) Neil Armstrong
 - b) John Glenn
 - c) Alan B. Shepard
- stepped out of the Apollo 11 spacecraft onto the surface of the moon.
- 12. a) In 1953
 - b) In 1963
 - c) In 1973
- Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, Texas.
- 13. The Voting Rights Act of a) 1955
 - b) 1965
 - c) 1975
- finally enabled all black Americans to vote.
- 14. President a) Johnson
 - b) Nixon
 - c) Kennedy
- put forward his "War on Poverty" program in the sixties.
- 15. a) Many Americans considered the Vietnam unfair and unjustified.
 - b) Many Americans considered the Vietnam fair and justified.
 - c) Not many Americans considered the Vietnam unfair and unjustified.
- 16. Martin Luther King a) denounced
 - b) protested against
 - c) used
- nonviolent tactics in his fight for civil rights.
- 17. Younger and more militant black leaders
 - a) approved of
 - b) denounced
 - c) used
- the tactics of Martin Luther King.
- 18. Martin Luther King was assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee, in a) 1958.
 - b) 1968.
 - c) 1978.
- 19. a) Nixon
 - b) Kennedy
 - c) Reagan
- appealed to "Middle America" - the "great silent majority".

20. a) By 1963,
b) By 1973,
c) By 1982,
Nixon had signed a peace treaty with North Vietnam.
21. a) In 1973,
b) In 1963,
c) In 1983,
the Supreme Court banned most restrictions on abortion.
22. a) Richard Nixon
b) Ronald Reagan
c) Bill Clinton
became the only American president to be impeached and to resign his office.
23. Reagan insisted that the power of the private economic sector were
a) unleashed.
b) diminished.
c) stopped.
24. a) Bush
b) Clinton
c) Reagan
favoured the development of the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI).
25. Under a) Clinton
b) Carter
c) Bush
the US waged a war in Iraq and Yugoslavia.
26. Clinton promised in his inaugural speech
a) 'an end to the era of deadlock and drift.'
b) a 'new world order'
c) a 'new set of international realities, priorities, and moral principles'.

KEY

1b 2c 3a 4a 5b 6c 7b 8a 9a 10a 11a 12b 13b 14a 15a 16a 17b 18b 19a 20b
21a 22a 23a 24c 25a 26a

AMERICAN STUDIES

TEST 11

ECONOMY OF THE UNITED STATES

Choose the correct answer out of the three:

1. The American economy is
a) state-governed
b) social-based
c) a free enterprise system.

2. The main argument in Smith's theory is:
 - a) people are naturally selfish.
 - b) people are naturally generous and helpful.
 - c) people are cooperative and sociable.
3. Competition
 - a) doesn't influence
 - b) encourages
 - c) hampers the development of economy.
4.
 - a) Adam Smith's
 - b) John Locke's
 - c) Frederic Engels'seconomic ideas fit perfectly with American ideas of a new type of government
5. The first factory in the United States was
 - a) a rifle factory in Boston.
 - b) a cotton textile mill in Pawtucket, Rhode Island.
 - c) a plow factory in Philadelphia.
6. The cotton gin
 - a) made yarn from cotton.
 - b) made cloth from cotton.
 - c) removed the seeds from the bolls of cotton.
7. In mass production
 - a) products
 - b) were produced in many cities.
 - c) each worker specialized in a specific operation.
 - d) big amounts of products were distributed around the country.
8. Stricter controls were put on the manufacturing and sale of food, drugs and cosmetics under
 - a) Franklin D. Roosevelt.
 - b) Theodore Roosevelt.
 - c) Woodrow Wilson.
9. Primary economic activities include
 - a) agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining.
 - b) agriculture, forestry, fishing, and transportation.
 - c) agriculture, forestry, manufacturing, and mining.
10. Secondary economic activities involve
 - a) processing or combining materials into new products.
 - b) construction and transportation.
 - c) division of goods.
11. The secondary sector contributes about
 - a) 21
 - b) 51
 - c) 81 percent of annual GDP.
12. Tertiary economic activities involve
 - a) reprocessing of goods.
 - b) the output of services rather than goods.
 - c) extracting goods from soil.

- c) 80 percent
of annual gross domestic product is accounted for by manufacturing.
25. a) The South's
b) The Northeast's
c) The West's
share of the nation's manufacturing workers has considerably increased.
26. a) California
b) Minnesota
c) Connecticut
led all states in the annual value added by industrial machinery.
27. a) Texas and Louisiana
b) Michigan and Ohio
c) Virginia and North Carolina
are leaders in chemical manufacturing.
28. a) Petroleum
b) Coal
c) Natural gas
is the source of 24 percent of the energy consumed.
29. A coast-to-coast trip by train takes a) two days.
b) five days.
c) three days.
30. Steam railroads began to appear in the East in the a) 1720s.
b) 1820s.
c) 1920s.
31. a) Railroads
b) Planes
c) Motorways
in the 1990s carried the greatest share of the nation's freight - 38 percent.
32. The United States has a) a relatively small
b) a rather large
c) the biggest in the world merchant marine

KEY

1c 2a 3b 4a 5b 6c 7b 8a 9a 10a 11a 12b 13a 14c 15a 16a 17c 18b 19b
20a 21a 22b 23a 24a 25a 26a 27a 28a 29c 30b 31a 32a

AMERICAN STUDIES TEST 12 ECONOMY OF THE UNITED STATES

Choose the correct answer out of the three:

1. The idea of a free enterprise system emerged from a) Adam Smith's

- b) Charles Darwin's
c) John Lock's theory.
2. Laissez-faire implies any economic activity
 - a) strictly regulated by government.
 - b) without unnecessary control or interference from government.
 - c) based on socially oriented approach.
 3. A monopoly
 - a) benefits all spheres of economic and social life.
 - b) encourages the growth of business.
 - c) is harmful to the general welfare.
 4. The first factory in the United States is generally dated to
 - a) 1793.
 - b) 1693.
 - c) 1893.
 5. American system of mass production originated in the
 - a) agricultural machine
 - b) cotton textile
 - c) firearms
 industry about 1800.
 6. The construction of railroads began in the
 - a) 1730s.
 - b) 1830s.
 - c) 1930s.
 7. Primary economic activities are those
 - a) processing minerals into goods.
 - b) delivering service rather than goods.
 - c) directly extracting goods from the natural environment.
 8. The primary sector usually contributes about
 - a) 3
 - b) 13
 - c) 30
 percent of annual GDP.
 9. Secondary economic activities include
 - a) delivering service rather than goods
 - b) extracting goods from the natural environment.
 - c) manufacturing and construction.
 10. The tertiary sector accounts for almost
 - a) 76
 - b) 66
 - c) 56
 percent of annual GDP.
 11. Farming accounts for less than
 - a) 22
 - b) 12
 - c) 2
 percent of annual GDP.
 12.
 - a) Texas
 - b) Minnesota
 - c) Nevada
 produces more beef cattle than any other state.
 13.
 - a) Kansas
 - b) Idaho

- c) Ohio
usually leads all states in yearly wheat production.
14. The leading tobacco-producing states are
- a) North Carolina and Kentucky.
 - b) Virginia and Texas.
 - c) Arizona and New Mexico.
15. a) Florida
b) Georgia
c) California
grows some five-sixths of the grapes.
16. Forests cover a little less than
- a) a third
 - b) sixth
 - c) half
- of the United States.
17. The United States is usually
- a) sixth
 - b) third
 - c) first
- among the nations of the world in weight of total fish catch.
18. Important species caught at Alaska ports include
- a) catfish and cod.
 - b) shrimps and crabs.
 - c) pollock and salmon.
19. Mining contributes
- a) 14
 - b) 1.4
 - c) 40
- percent of annual GDP.
20. a) Texas, Alaska, and California
b) Texas, Arizona and New Mexico
c) Alaska, Oregon and Nevada
are the leading oil producers.
21. a) Minnesota and Michigan
b) Pennsylvania and New York
c) Connecticut and Kentucky
together produce most of the country's iron ore each year.
22. Manufacturing employs about
- a) one-sixth
 - b) one-third
 - c) half
- of the nation's workers.
23. a) Virginia
b) Florida
c) California
is a leader in the aerospace industry.
24. a) Florida
b) California
c) Washington
has a large fruit- and vegetable-processing industry.

25. A flight from New York to San Francisco takes
- a) three hours
 - b) five-and-a-half hours.
 - c) eight-and-a-half hours
26. A trip by automobile from coast to coast takes
- a) five to six days.
 - b) two to three days.
 - c) six to seven days.
27. a) Before
b) During
c) After World War II air transport became a leading mode of travel.
28. In terms of the number of passengers private automobiles account for about
- a) 8
 - b) 80
 - c) 18
- percent of the total passenger traffic.
29. American shipowners register their ships in foreign countries such as
- a) Mexico and Brazil.
 - b) Canada and Australia
 - c) Liberia and Panama.
30. About
- a) 60
 - b) 50
 - c) 40
- percent of the annual freight traffic is on the Mississippi River and its tributaries.
31. a) *Time*
b) *Life*
c) *Reader's Digest*
- has the biggest circulation among periodicals, about 15 millions a week.
32. a) The Port of New Orleans, Louisiana,
b) The Port of New York
c) The Port of San Francisco, California,
is the busiest in the nation.

KEY

1a 2b 3c 4a 5c 6b 7c 8a 9c 10a 11c 12a 13a 14a 15c 16a 17a 18c 19a
20a 21a 22a 23c 24b 25b 26a 27c 28b 29c 30a 31c 32a

1. Ancient a) Greece
 b) America
 c) England had forms of democracy.
2. a) The colonists
 b) The State government
 c) The Puritans
did not tolerate religious dissent in Massachusetts.
3. The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution were based on the philosophy of a) Adam Smith.
 b) Robert Owen.
 c) John Locke.
4. A federal system is one in which power
 a) is shared between a central authority and its constituent parts.
 b) belongs to a central government.
 c) is shared between the constituent parts.
5. The three branches of the government were
 a) the military, the legislative and the judicial.
 b) the federal, the state and the local.
 c) the executive, the legislative and the judicial.
6. a) The Constitution proclaimed the rights and duties of Americans.
 b) The Constitution specified exactly what power the central government had and which power was reserved for the states.
 c) The Constitution proclaimed the United States an independent state.
7. The Preamble states that the government is set up by
 a) "We, the People".
 b) an elected assembly.
 c) outstanding people of the United States.
8. a) The Bill of Rights is a separate document.
 b) Each paragraph of the Bill of Rights is an Amendment to the original Constitution.
 c) Some paragraphs of the Bill of Rights are Amendments to the original Constitution.
9. There were a) 14
 b) 15
 c) 16 other amendments to the Constitution.
10. a) The Amendments shape the system of government of the United States.

- b) The Amendments guarantee citizenship and full rights of citizenship to all people regardless of race.
- c) The Amendments envisage three branches of American government.
11. Women in the USA were given the right to vote
- a) by the original constitution.
 - b) by an amendment to the Constitution.
 - c) by the Bill of Rights.
12. The national voting age to 18 years was given
- a) by an amendment to the Constitution.
 - b) by the Bill of Rights.
 - c) by the constitution.
13. a) The executive
- b) The legislative
- c) The judicial branch is the only branch that can levy federal taxes.
14. The House of Representatives comprises lawmakers who serve
- a) six-year terms.
 - b) four-year terms.
 - c) two-year terms.
15. The presiding officer of the House of Representatives is
- a) the Secretary of State.
 - b) the President of the House.
 - c) the Speaker of the House.
16. a) The Secretary of State
- b) The Speaker of the House
- c) The vice president is first in order of succession to the presidency.
17. The Speaker
- a) may vote, but generally does so only to break a tie.
 - b) must always vote.
 - c) never votes.
18. Each state, regardless of population,
- a) has two senators.
 - b) has the number of senators depending on the number of the population in the state.
 - c) has the number of senators depending on the area of the state.
19. a) Only one-quarter
- b) One-third
- c) One half of the Senate is elected every two years.
20. a) A senator must be at least 40 years of age, a U.S. citizen for at least 7 years, and a resident of the state in which he or she is elected.
- b) A senator must be at least 30 years of age, a U.S. citizen for at least 9 years, and a resident of the state in which he or she is elected.
- c) A senator must be at least 35 years of age, a U.S. citizen for at least 14 years, and a resident of the state in which he or she is elected.

21. The president of the Senate is addressed in the Senate as
- a) 'Mr. President'.
 - b) 'Mr. Speaker'.
 - c) 'Your Honour'
22. The chief executive of the United States is
- a) the attorney general.
 - b) the secretary of state.
 - c) the president.
23. The president is elected to a
- a) two-year term.
 - b) four-year term.
 - c) six-year term.
24. a) The vice president
b) The secretary of state
c) The commander in chief of the army
has the first right of succession to the presidency.
25. a) The Federal court
b) The Congress
c) The president
can veto (forbid) any bill passed by Congress.
26. a) Federal judges, including members of the Supreme Court are elected in general election.
b) Federal judges, including members of the Supreme Court are appointed by Congress.
c) The president appoints federal judges, including members of the Supreme Court.
27. a) The president is commander in chief of the armed forces.
b) The president is commander in chief of the armed forces in case of war.
c) The president appoints a commander in chief of the armed forces.
28. The major departments of the government are headed by
- a) elected ministers.
 - b) elected secretaries.
 - c) appointed secretaries.
29. There are
- a) 10
 - b) 13
 - c) 20
- departments in the government.
30. The official residence of the president is
- a) the White House in Washington, D.C.
 - b) the Capitol in Washington, D.C.
 - c) the White House in Washington
31. The governmental systems in the United States is
- a) very simple.
 - b) a mixture of European and American rules and regulations.
 - c) very complex.

32. Decisions concerning education are made
- a) in the state or county.
 - b) in the federal department of education.
 - c) in the Senate.
33. a) Sheriffs are usually elected, but state police officials are not.
b) State police are usually elected, but sheriffs are not.
c) None is elected.
34. The Republican party was formed in by people such as
- a) Abraham Lincoln.
 - b) Robert Lee.
 - c) Douglas.
35. Republicans believe that
- a) many social programs are too costly to the taxpayers.
 - b) more efficient social programs should be unveiled.
 - c) all social programs discourage a feeling of self-reliance.
36. The existence of the Communist party is considered evidence
- a) that it voices the dreams and wishes of working class people.
 - b) that there are no exceptions to the freedoms and rights guaranteed in the Bill of Rights.
 - c) that Communist ideas are popular in the USA.
37. Presidential Election is held every
- a) two years
 - b) four years.
 - c) any time the president chooses.
38. a) On Election Day managers give voters several hours off to vote
b) Presidential Election Day is an official holiday.
c) It is a holiday if it falls on Saturday.

KEY

1a 2c 3c 4a 5c 6b 7a 8b 9c 10b 11b 12a 13b 14c 15c 16c 17a 18a 19b
20b 21a 22c 23b 24a 25c 26c 27a 28c 29b 30a 31c 32a 33a 34a 35a 36b
37b 38a

AMERICAN STUDIES TEST 14 THE STATE SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES

Choose the correct answer out of the three:

1. The United States of America was proclaimed an independent state in
- a) 1776.
 - b) 1778.
 - c) 1786.

2. The Articles of Confederation were
 - a) not adequate
 - b) completely inadequate.
 - c) were best suited for governing the country.
3. a) The Congress has
 - b) Two branches combined have
 - c) Each branch has powers to counteract and limit any wrongful action by another branch.
4. The Constitution opens with a statement, called
 - a) a Declaration.
 - b) a Preamble.
 - c) an Introduction.
5. The Bill of Rights consists of
 - a) 8
 - b) 10
 - c) 12 very short paragraphs.
6. a) In the Constitution
 - b) In the Bill of Rights
 - c) In the Declaration of Independence

Americans are guaranteed freedom of religion, of speech and of the press.
7. The Thirteenth Amendment
 - a) abolished slavery.
 - b) gave the voting right to all citizens.
 - c) gave citizenship to Indians.
8. a) The legislative
 - b) The executive
 - c) The judicial

branch is the only branch that can make federal laws.
9. The Speaker
 - a) is elected by the House.
 - b) is elected by the population.
 - c) is appointed by the president.
10. The vice president
 - a) may vote in the Senate
 - b) may vote in the Senate only in the event of a tie.
 - c) may not vote in the Senate
11. a) Small states have an equal voice in one of the houses of Congress.
 - b) Small states have an equal voice in both houses of the Congress.
 - c) Small states have no equal voice in both houses of the Congress.
12. Staggered elections assure that
 - a) all senators are replaced every four years.
 - b) all senators are replaced every four years.
 - c) there are some experienced senators in Congress after each election.
13. The presiding officer of the Senate is
 - a) the Speaker.
 - b) the U.S. vice president.
 - c) the secretary of state.

14. The vice president a) may not vote.
 b) must always vote.
 c) may vote only when the Senate is deadlocked by a tie.
15. The bill becomes a law
 a) when it is approved by both houses.
 b) when it is approved by the Supreme Court.
 c) only after the bill is signed by the president.
16. a) The vice president is elected to a two-year term.
 b) The vice president is elected to a four-year term.
 c) The vice president is appointed by the president.
17. a) A president can be elected to only one term.
 b) A president can be elected to only two terms.
 c) The constitution gives no restrictions on presidential terms.
18. The vice president's only Constitutional duties are
 a) to serve as the presiding officer of the Senate.
 b) to veto the bills of the Senate if necessary.
 c) to veto the bills of the House of Representatives if necessary.
19. The president's veto can be overridden
 a) by a two-thirds vote in the Senate.
 b) by a two-thirds vote in the House of Representatives.
 c) by a two-thirds vote in both the Senate and House of Representatives.
20. Court appointments are subject to confirmation by a) the Senate.
 b) the Congress.
 c) the president.
21. The heads and senior officials of the executive branch are
 a) appointed by the president.
 b) appointed by the Senate.
 c) are elected in congressional elections.
22. a) Appointed secretaries
 b) Elected secretaries
 c) Appointed ministers
collectively make up the president's cabinet.
23. a) The president must be a natural-born citizen of the U.S., 30 years of age or older, and "seven years a resident within the United States."
 b) The president must be a citizen of the U.S., 35 years of age or older, and "fourteen years a resident within the United States."
 c) The president must be a natural-born citizen of the U.S., 35 years of age or older, and "fourteen years a resident within the United States."
24. The judicial branch is headed by a) the Congress.
 b) the Supreme Court.
 c) the federal Court.

25. Federal judges are a) appointed for four years.
 b) elected for four years.
 c) appointed for life.
26. Americans are much more interested in
 a) local politics than in those at the federal level.
 b) national politics than in those on the local level.
 c) international politics than in those at the federal level.
27. a) All states must have the same laws on education.
 b) The neighbouring villages can have different laws on education.
 c) It's the privilege of the federal government to regulate laws in education.
28. The Constitution says nothing about political parties
 a) because there were no political parties at that time.
 b) they feared that party members would be more loyal to the party than to the interest of the people.
 c) because there was only one party at that time.
29. The Democratic party evolved out of a) Thomas Jefferson's party.
 b) John F. Kennedy's party.
 c) Abraham Lincoln's party.
30. a) The Democratic party
 b) The Republican party
 c) Both parties care/cares more about social and economic programs.
31. a) Republicans
 b) Democrats
 c) Both parties
 place more emphasis on private enterprise and individual initiative.
32. Among the political parties in the United States
 a) there is no Communist party.
 b) is a Communist party.
 c) very influential is a Communist party.
33. A governor is the chief administrative official of each
 a) city.
 b) committee.
 c) state.
34. Election Day a) is not
 b) is sometimes
 c) is a national holiday.
35. Election Day is a) the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.
 b) the first Tuesday in November.
 c) the first Thursday after the first Monday in November.
36. Congressional elections occur in all states every a) second year.
 b) third year.
 c) fourth year.

37. The Constitution a) regulates the equality of all parties.
 b) establishes a two-party system.
 c) says nothing about political parties.
38. Today, the United States has a) one
 b) two
 c) four major political parties.

KEY

1a 2a 3c 4b 5b 6b 7a 8a 9a 10b 11a 1c 12 13b 14c 15c 16b 17b 18a 19c
 20a 21a 22a 23c 24b 25c 26a 27b 28b 29a 30a 31a 32b 33c 34a 35a 36c
 37c 38b

**AMERICAN STUDIES
 TEST 15**

THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES

Choose the correct answer out of the three:

1. In a) 1492
 b) 1592
 c) 1692
 Christopher Columbus set sail from Spain in search of a sea route to Asia.
2. a) The Apache
 b) The Pueblo
 c) The Cherokee lived in busy towns.
3. a) The Apache
 b) The Cherokee
 c) The Iroquois were fierce warriors.
4. King Philip a) an Iroquois
 b) a Sioux
 c) a Wampanoag
 chief, rallied neighboring tribes against the Pilgrims in 1675.
5. The British might not have won the French and Indian war without the support of
 a) Spain.
 b) the Cherokees.
 c) the League of the Iroquois.
6. The Northwest Ordinance a) confined Indians to reservations.
 b) defended the property of the Indians.
 c) defended the property of the settlers.
7. The Indian Removal Act regulated the removing of the Indians to lands
 a) west of the Appalachians.

- b) to Canada.
 - c) west of the Mississippi River.
- 8. a) The Sioux
 - b) The Cherokee
 - c) The Iroquois were removed to Indian Territory, what is now the state of Oklahoma.
- 9. a) The Sioux
 - b) The Apache
 - c) The Iroquois lived on the Plains.
- 10. By the General Allotment Act of 1887, each Indian
 - a) was allotted 160 acres to farm.
 - b) was confined to a certain reservation.
 - c) was given the right to choose a reservation.
- 11. The Indian Citizenship Act declared all Indians born
 - a) within the territorial limits of the United States
 - b) east of the Mississippi River
 - c) after 1924 to be citizens.
- 12. The Indian Reorganization Act of 1934
 - a) gave the Indian the right to vote.
 - b) ended allotment on the reservations.
 - c) recognized citizenship of all Indians.
- 13. At Wounded Knee Indians demanded
 - a) the right to vote.
 - b) the return of lands taken in violation of treaty agreements.
 - c) the right to be citizens.
- 14. The history of blacks in North America began in August
 - a) 1819.
 - b) 1719.
 - c) 1619.
- 15. a) Black and white indentured servants worked side by side at Jamestown.
 - b) Black and white indentured servants worked separately from the start.
 - c) Black and white indentured servants were given equal pay for their work in the 1620s-1630s.
- 16. In the 1620s-1630s
 - a) in some colonies
 - b) in most colonies
 - c) nowhere in America
 blacks exercised all the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.
- 17. a) The demand for white indentured servants outstripped the demand for black slaves.
 - b) The demand for black slaves outstripped the demand for white indentured servants.

c) The demand for black slaves equaled the demand for white indentured servants.

18. a) It was more expensive to hire day laborers.

b) It was sometimes cheaper to hire day laborers.

c) It was very expensive to hire day laborers.

19. a) Harriet Tubman

b) Benjamin Banneker

c) Paul Cuffe

organized the Friendly Society to help former slaves go to Africa as free people to set up a new nation.

20. Pennsylvania abolished slavery in

- a) 1680
- b) 1780.
- c) 1860.

21. Slave owners offered bounties for

a) the return of runaways.

b) getting new slaves.

c) overseeing the slaves on plantations.

22. The system of escape routes became known as the

a) subway passing.

b) "underground railroad."

c) underground transactions.

23. People providing money were called

- a) shareholders.
- b) "stockholders."
- c) providers.

24. a) The 13th Amendment to the Constitution abolished slavery in 1865.

b) The 14th Amendment to the Constitution abolished slavery in 1865.

c) The 13th Amendment to the Constitution abolished slavery in 1861.

25. a) Local laws and customs were used

b) The new Constitution was used

c) Ku-Klux-Klan was used

to deprive blacks of voting rights.

26. a) In 1948

b) In 1945

c) In 1941

all specialties in the Army were opened to qualified blacks.

27. a) In 1948

b) In 1954

c) In 1964

segregation was banned in public schools.

28. a) In 1946

b) In 1956

c) In 1966 the Supreme Court decided that segregation on buses was unconstitutional.

29. The Civil Rights Acts of the
 a) 1950s
 b) 1960s
 c) 1970s
 dismantled the legal basis for discrimination.
30. Young black leaders
 a) repudiated
 b) accepted
 c) inherited non-violent tactics.
31. More than
 a) 25
 b) 50
 c) 75
 percent of all immigrants in the world settled in the United States.
32. About
 a) one-quarter
 b) half
 c) two-thirds
 of Americans trace their dominant ancestry to Great Britain.
33. There are
 a) 56
 b) 106
 c) 156
 major groups in the United States today.
34. Those ethnic groups which
 a) are limited in number
 b) do not contribute much to the development of the country
 c) suffer systematic economic or social disadvantages
 are called minority groups.
35. a) The Germans
 b) The Irish
 c) The Asians
 were the largest 19th century immigrant group.
36. Between
 a) 1845 and 1850.
 b) 1855 and 1865
 c) 1865 and 1875
 the Irish people faced famine caused by failures in potato crop.
37. a) The Jews
 b) The Irish
 c) The Chinese
 suffered the worst discrimination of any immigrants in the 19th century.
38. A special port of entry in New York harbor was called
 a) Manhattan.
 b) Harlem.
 c) Ellis Island.
39. a) Italians
 b) Germans
 c) Jews
 were the largest group of new citizens at the end of the 19th century.

40. The adjustment of the various minority groups
- a) varied widely.
 - b) didn't vary widely.
 - c) was completely the same.
41. a) In 1956
b) In 1968
c) In 1972
- thousands of Hungarians sought refuge in the United States.
42. In 1980, the United States accepted a special group of more than 110,000 refugees who came in crowded boats from
- a) Hawaii.
 - b) Grenada.
 - c) Cuba.
43. The Immigration Act of
- a) 1960
 - b) 1970
 - c) 1990 repealed immigration system based on country of origin.
44. In 1986 there were an estimated
- a) 3 to 5
 - b) 5 to 8
 - c) 8 to 10 million illegal immigrants in the USA.

KEY

1a 2b 3c 4c 5c 6b 7c 8b 9a 10a 11a 12b 13b 14c 15a 16a 17b 18b 19c
20b 21a 22b 23b 24a 25a 26c 27b 28b 29b 30a 31c 32a 33b 34c 35a 36a
37b 38c 39a 40a 41a 42c 43c 44a

AMERICAN STUDIES TEST 16

THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES

Choose the correct answer out of the three:

1. The American holiday of Thanksgiving celebrates
 - a) Indian generosity.
 - b) the All Saints day.
 - c) the victory over Britain.
2. The Iroquois sided with the
 - a) French
 - b) British
 - c) nobody in the war of 1754 - 1763.
3. a) The League of Iroquois supported the settlers
b) The League of Iroquois supported the British army
c) The League of Iroquois could not reach a unanimous decision on whom to support during the American Revolution.

4. In 1817 President James Monroe
 - a) removed the Indians to reservations.
 - b) stopped Asian immigration.
 - c) opened the West to settlers.
5. a) In 1830
 b) In 1850
 c) In 1865 the United States passed the Indian Removal Act.
6. a) The Apache
 b) The Sioux
 c) The Cherokee
 had already adopted many of the white man's way when they were removed.
7. "The Trail of Tears" is
 - a) the hard journey of the settlers to the west.
 - b) the removal of the Cherokees to Indian Territory.
 - c) marches of protest of the blacks.
8. a) In 1944
 b) In 1934
 c) In 1924 Congress passed the Indian Citizenship Act.
9. At Wounded Knee
 - a) the Afro Americans demanded compensation for their slave past.
 - b) the Native Americans demanded the return of lands taken in violation of treaty agreements.
 - c) students protested against the war in Vietnam.
10. The Jamestown settlers welcomed the blacks as
 - a) liberated from Spanish imprisonment.
 - b) a source of free labor.
 - c) possible assistants in the fight against the Indian.
11. a) In 1619, the American settlers did not have the practice of slavery.
 b) The English practiced slavery since the discovery of America.
 c) Slavery officially started in the 18th century.
12. The indentured service is
 - a) a kind of volunteer work.
 - b) the ownership of a person's labor for a period of time by another person.
 - c) military service for money.
13. The vast majority of indentured servants were
 - a) black
 - b) Chinese.
 - c) white.
14. In the beginning when their period of indentured service was over
 - a) black servants
 - b) white servants
 - c) black and white

were considered to be free.

15. Between a) 1540-1580
 b) 1640 and 1680
 c) 1740 and 1780

Virginia and the other southern colonies drifted steadily toward the establishment of a system of slave labor.

16. It was a) not always profitable
 b) always profitable
 c) absolutely unprofitable to own slaves.

17. Abolitionists openly encouraged blacks
 a) to escape to freedom.
 b) to murder the slave-owners.
 c) to revolt against their masters.

18. The Congress passed the Fugitive Slave Law in a) 1693.
 b) 1793.
 c) 1893.

19. 'Bounty hunters' a) pursued fugitives across the states.
 b) made money on slave trade.
 c) brought slaves from Africa.

20. People who led fugitives along the escape routes were called
 a) 'guides'.
 b) 'leaders'
 c) 'conductors'.

21. Hiding places for fugitive slaves were called a) 'fox holes'.
 b) 'depots'.
 c) 'railway stations'.

22. The Emancipation Proclamation gave freedom to the slaves
 a) in all the states.
 b) in the southern states.
 c) who fought in the army of the North.

23. a) The 14th.
 b) The 13th
 c) The 15th Amendment gave blacks full citizenship rights.

24. a) In most former slave states
 b) In some western states
 c) In some northern states after the Civil War a system of racial
segregation arose.

25. Dr. Charles Drew (1904-1950) discovered a) a drug for flue.
 b) a way to preserve
 blood.
 c) a polio vaccine.

26. Eleanor Roosevelt joined the campaign to get blacks the right
 a) to enter Universities.

- b) to own property.
 - c) to fight for their country.
27. The first crack in the wall of segregation was
- a) in education
 - b) in the Armed Forces
 - c) in transport
- in 1948.
28. Rosa Parks
- a) insisted on attending an all-white school.
 - b) refused to give up her seat to a white person on a city bus.
 - c) wanted to enter a university for the white.
29. The bus boycott in Montgomery lasted
- a) over a year.
 - b) over a month.
 - c) over a week.
- 30 a) In Birmingham, Alabama,
b) In Montgomery, Alabama
c) In Dallas, Texas
- the police attacked quietly and nonviolent marchers with clubs, dogs and firehoses.
31. Martin Luther King was assassinated in
- a) Memphis, Tennessee
 - b) Dallas, Texas
 - c) Little Rock, Arkansas on April 4, 1968.
32. "Affirmative action" programs
- a) are supported by most Americans.
 - b) remain a controversial issue in the United States today.
 - c) are denounced by most Americans.
33. About one of every
- a) three
 - b) five
 - c) ten
- Americans is a member of disadvantaged a group.
34. During the Civil War, the federal government encouraged immigration from
- a) the German states.
 - b) the Scandinavian states.
 - c) Asia.
35. Today,
- a) one-fifth
 - b) one-quarter
 - c) one-third
- of Americans have German ancestors.
36. a) One
b) Two
c) Three
- million Irish came to America in the 1840s and 1850s.
37. a) The Germans
b) The Irish

- c) The Italians were the poorest of the 19th century immigrants.
38. a) In 1924
b) In 1934
c) In 1944 Congress passed the Reed-Johnson Immigration Act.
39. More people moved out of the United States during
a) World War I.
b) the years of the Great Depression than entered.
c) World War II.
40. The United States accepted 700,000 refugees from Cuba in
a) 1949.
b) 1959.
c) 1969.
41. Under the Immigration Act of 1990 the total number of immigrants may not exceed
a) 500,000
b) 700, 000
c) 1,000 000 a year.
42. a) In 1963, President Kennedy
b) In 1964, President Lyndon Johnson
c) In 1978, President Carter declared a "war on poverty."
43. Successive generations a) always
b) sometimes
c) never
- retain significant elements of their ethnic heritage.
44. Minorities experience difficulties in labour market because
a) many jobs require skills beyond the level of many ethnic minority members.
b) they suffer discrimination according to American legislature.
c) they are lazy.

KEY

1a 2b 3c 4a 5a 6c 7b 8c 9b 10b 11a 12b 13c 14c 15b 16a 17a 18b 19a 20c
21b 22a 23a 24a 25c 26c 27b 28b 29a 30a 31a 32b 33b 34a 35c 36c 37b
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