

Дніпропетровська обласна бібліотека
для молоді ім. М.Світлова

Вивчаємо разом англійську



*Exploring
Great Britain*

Бібліодайджест

Випуск I 2015 року

м. Дніпропетровськ
2015

Вивчаємо разом англійську

Exploring Great Britain

Бібліодайджест

Випуск I 2015 року

**м. Дніпропетровськ
2015**

Вивчаємо разом англійську. Exploring Great Britain: Бібліодайджест / КЗ «Дніпропетровська обласна бібліотека для молоді ім. М.Светлова»; укладач І.Файберг; ред.: Т.Сафронова. – Дніпропетровськ, 2015. – 28 с.

З кожним днем збільшується кількість людей, які вивчають англійську мову, користуються нею у своїй роботі, житті і навіть прагнуть читати книги англомовних письменників в оригіналі.

Але не кожна бібліотека, особливо сільська, має можливість передплатити періодику, а тим більше придбати книги англійською мовою.

Тому Дніпропетровська обласна бібліотека для молоді ім. М.Светлова 2009 року започаткувала видання бібліодайджесту цікавих матеріалів з різних англомовних часописів «Вивчаємо разом англійську». У дайджесті містяться тексти і короткі словнички до деяких з них. Також подаються методичні матеріали (конспекти уроків) для викладачів англійської мови.

Перший випуск дайджесту 2015 року пропонує добірку матеріалів з періодичних видань попередніх років, присвячених темі «Велика Британія», які будіть корисними для школярів, студентів та усіх, хто вивчає англійську мову.

Укладач: Файберг І.І.
Редактор: Сафронова Т.М.
Відповідальна за випуск: Матюхіна О.Л.

ТРАДИЦІЇ ТА ЗВИЧАЇ



British Habits

Британія відома своїми традиціями, які формувалися протягом століть. Цікаве про звичаї і традиції, без яких неможливо уявити життя британців.

Britain is full of culture and traditions which have been around for hundreds of years. British customs and traditions are famous all over the world. When people think of Britain they often think of people drinking tea, eating fish and chips and wearing **bowler**¹ hats, but there is more to Britain than just those things. We have English and British traditions of sport, music, food and many royal occasions. You can find some of them here on our pages on life in Britain.

1. QUEUING²

Queuing is a **feature**³ of British life that seems to **fascinate**⁴ visitors. If you have not witnessed 'queuing' before, it is simply the way in which people form a line in a shop or when they buy a ticket etc., with the intention of allowing those who arrive first to be served first. It is **advisable**⁵ to take your place in the queue and not to push your way to the front, as this may annoy other people in the queue. If you are really in a **desperate**⁶ hurry, people will almost always let you **through**⁷ to the front if you just ask **politely**⁸.

2. FORMS OF GREETING

In Britain it is normal to shake hands when you meet someone, especially for the first time. This is **acceptable**⁹ for both men and women. In Britain, unlike some other European countries, it is not customary to **embrace**¹⁰ or kiss the other person (exception: family member or a very close friend). The other unusual thing is that the British address other people only by their first names, particularly if your own culture uses more formal terms of address. It is quite normal for students, for instance, to **address**¹¹ their tutors or even professors by their first names. However, if you feel more comfortable using surnames when talking to members of staff, then it is quite all right to do so.

3. USING “PLEASE/THANK YOU/SORRY”

These words are the most used (perhaps over-used) in the English language. In some cultures it is appropriate to say 'thank you' if, perhaps someone has just saved your life, but in Britain it is normal to say 'thank you', 'please' etc. for **seemingly**¹² small things. You should certainly use them when shopping, addressing strangers or on public transport. Even in the home, family members will use 'thank you' and 'please' with one another and it would be considered **rude**¹³ not to.

4. PUNCTUALITY

Be aware of the British **attitude**¹⁴ to **promptness**¹⁵ and keeping appointments. It is considered impolite to be late or to miss an appointment. If you have made an **arrangement**¹⁶ and you have been delayed and/or cannot make the appointment, then do make an effort to contact the person to let them know. In certain cases (for example, dentists' appointments) you may be charged for the missed appointment if you do not give sufficient notice of cancellation.

5. MAKING FRIENDS

British people are generally friendly but relationships may take some effort at first. Women in Britain are independent and are **accustomed**¹⁷ to entering public places **unaccompanied**¹⁸. The best way to make friends is to start chatting to people at the place where you work or study, or where you are staying, over a cup of tea or coffee and to join in the social activities offered to you.

6. VISITING OTHERS

British people have a custom they strictly adhere to - prearranging invitations and visits. In general most people are not comfortable with visitors just dropping in, and in most houses the front door is kept closed. However, if someone suggests you drop round any time, you should not feel worried about doing so as long as it is not in the middle of the night.

7. TEA

Britain is a tea-drinking nation. Every day they drink 165 million cups of the **stuff**¹⁹ and each year around 144 thousand tons of tea are imported. Tea in Britain is traditionally **brewed**²⁰ in a warmed china teapot, one spoonful of tea per person and one for the pot. Most Britons like their tea strong and dark, but with a lot of milk. And if someone asks you if you 'would like a **cuppa**²¹', they are asking if you would like a cup of tea. If someone says 'let me be mother' or 'shall I be mother', they are offering to pour out the tea from the teapot. The traditional time for tea breaks is 11:00 am (called Elevenses) and 4 pm in the afternoon.

¹ bowler	[ˈbəʊlə]	котелок (<i>мужская шляпа</i>)
² queuing	[kju:ɪŋ]	формирование очереди
³ feature	[ˈfi:tʃə]	особенность, характерная черта
⁴ to fascinate	[ˈfæsineɪt]	восхищать, очаровывать
⁵ advisable	[ədˈvaɪzəbl]	целесообразный, разумный
⁶ desperate	[ˌdesp(ə)rət]	безнадёжный; безысходный
⁷ to let through	[θru:]	пропускать вперед, без очереди
⁸ politely	[pəˈlaɪtli]	вежливо, любезно
⁹ acceptable	[əkˈseptəbl]	приемлемый; допустимый
¹⁰ to embrace	[ɪmˈbreɪs]	обнимать
¹¹ to address	[əˈdres]	обращаться (<i>к кому-либо</i>)
¹² seemingly	[ˈsi:mɪŋli]	по-видимому
¹³ rude	[ru:d]	грубый, невежливый
¹⁴ attitude	[ˈætɪtju:d]	позиция; отношение
¹⁵ promptness	[ˈprɒmptnəs]	проворство, расторопность
¹⁶ arrangement	[əˈreɪndʒmənt]	договорённость, соглашение
¹⁷ accustomed	[əˈkʌstəmd]	привыкший
¹⁸ unaccompanied	[ˌʌnəˈkʌmpənid]	без сопровождения
¹⁹ stuff	[stʌf]	продукты, напитки
²⁰ to brew	[bru:]	заваривать (<i>чай, кофе</i>)
²¹ cuppa	[ˈkʌpə]	искаж. cup of tea чашка чаю

English 4U. – 2010. – №11. – P.20.

О С О Б И



9 June — the Queen's Official Birthday

Her Majesty the Queen

The Queen is Head of State of the UK and 15 other Commonwealth realms. The elder daughter of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, she was born in 1926 and became Queen at the age of 25, and has reigned through more than five decades of enormous social change and development. The Queen is married to Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh and has four children and eight grandchildren.

The Queen was born at 2.40am on 21 April 1926 at 17 Bruton Street in Mayfair, London. She was the first child of The Duke and Duchess of York, who later became King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

Interests

An animal lover since childhood, The Queen takes a keen and highly knowledgeable interest in horses. She attends the Derby at Epsom, one of the classic flat races in Britain, and the Summer Race Meeting at Ascot, which has been a Royal occasion since 1911. As an owner and breeder of thoroughbreds, she often visits other race meetings to watch her horses run, and also frequently attends equestrian events. The Queen's horses won races at Royal Ascot on a number of occasions. There was a notable double on 18 June 1954 when Landau won the Rous Memorial Stakes and a stallion called Aureole won the Hardwicke Stakes, and in 1957 The Queen had four winners during Ascot week. In 1984, 1986 and 1991 Her Majesty made brief private visits to the United States to see stallion stations and stud farms in Kentucky.

Other interests include walking in the countryside and working her Labradors, which were bred at Sandringham. A lesser known interest is Scottish country dancing. Each year during her stay at Balmoral Castle, The Queen gives dances known as Gillies' Ballls, for neighbours, estate and Castle staff and members of the local community.

Queen and charities

An important part of the work of The Queen is to support and encourage public and voluntary service. One of the ways in which Her Majesty does this is through involvement with charities and other organizations. The Queen has over 600 patronages. These cover every area of the charity and voluntary sector, from opportunities for young people, to preservation of wildlife and the environment. Involvement with these organizations helps to recognise their achievements, and helps to recognise the contributions of many different sectors of public life.

The Queen's working day

The Queen has many different duties to perform every day. Some are public duties, such as ceremonies, receptions and visits within the United Kingdom or abroad. Other duties are carried out away from the cameras, but they are no less important. These include reading letters from the public, official papers and briefing notes; audiences with political ministers or ambassadors; and meetings with her Private Secretaries to discuss daily business and her future diary plans. Even when she is away from London, in residence at Balmoral or Sandringham, she receives official papers nearly every day of every year and remains fully briefed on matters affecting her realms. In front of the camera or away from it, The Queen's duties go on, and no two days in her life are ever the same.

Greeting the Queen

The Queen meets thousands of people each year in the UK and overseas. Before meeting Her Majesty, many people ask how they should behave. The simple answer is

that there are no obligatory codes of behaviour — just courtesy. However, many people wish to observe the traditional forms of greeting. For men this is a neck bow (from the head only) whilst women do a small curtsy. Other people prefer simply to shake hands in the usual way. On presentation to The Queen, the correct formal address is 'Your Majesty' and subsequently 'Ma'am'.

How to contact The Queen

You can write to Her Majesty at the following address:

**Her Majesty The Queen
Buckingham Palace
London SW1A1AA**

Special stories

From time to time, The Queen sends additional anniversary messages to mark special occasions. For 1997 only, The Queen sent messages of congratulations to all those who were married in the same year as Her Majesty, to mark their golden wedding anniversaries. This was a special one-off gesture. In 2007 over 18,000 couples celebrating their diamond wedding anniversaries received a specially-worded joint congratulatory message from The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh. Occasionally, messages have been sent to well-known or unusual recipients, perhaps the most famous of which was Queen Elizabeth The Queen mother, who received an official 100th birthday greeting from her daughter in 2000. The former ballerina Dame Ninette de Valois received a message wishing her 'a very happy day' in June 1998. In May 2002, an event in Israel was held to celebrate Israel's 600 centenarians, inspired by the custom of The Queen's birthday messages. A message from The Queen was sent to the guests, saying: 'I am delighted to be able to send my very best wishes on the occasion of this morning's celebration to honour the centenarians of Israel.'

From the official website of the British Monarchy

charity /'tʃærɪti/ доброчинність
involvement /ɪn'vɒlvmənt/ залучення;
участь
patronage /'pætrənɪdʒ/ опікування;
фінансова підтримка
recognize /'rekəɡnaɪz/ усвідомлювати
achievement /ə'tʃi:vmənt/ досягнення
contribution /,kɒntrɪ'bju:ʃn/ внесок
duty /'dju:ti/ обов'язок
carry out /'kæri,aʊt/ виконувати
briefing /'brɪfɪŋ/ брифінг
audience /'ɔ:diəns/ аудієнція
ambassador /æm'bæsədə/ посол

obligatory /əb'liɡətəri/ обов'язко-
вий
code /kəʊd/ кодекс
courtesy /'kɜ:tsi/ ввічливість
observe /əb'zɜ:v/ дотримуватися
bow /bəʊ/ уклін
curtsy /'kɜ:tsi/ реверанс
subsequently /'sʌbsɪkwəntli/ потім
one-off /,wʌn'ɒf/ одноразовий
couple /'kʌpl/ пара (подружжя)
diamond /'daɪəmənd/ діамантовий
word /wɜ:d/ добирати вислови
joint /dʒɔɪnt/ спільний

diary /'daɪəri/ щоденник
brief /brɪf/ інформувати
matter /'mætə/ справа; питання
affect /ə'fekt/ зачіпати інтереси
behave /bi'heɪv/ поводитися

Commonwealth /'kɒmənwelθ/ Спів-
дружність
realm /reɪlm/ королівство; держава
reign /reɪn/ правити
take a keen interest /ki:n/ палко захоп-
люватися
knowledgeable /'nɒlɪdʒəbl/ добре обізнаний
flat races /'flæt, reɪsɪz/ перегони без
перешкод
breed /bri:d/ розводити (худобу)
thoroughbred /'θərəbreɪd/ чистокровна
тварина

recipient /rɪ'sɪpiənt/ одержувач
centenarian /,sentɪ'nɛəriən/ людина ста
(і більше) років
inspire /ɪn'spaɪə/ надихати
honour /'ɒnə/ вшановувати

equestrian /ɪ'kwestriən/ кінний
event /ɪ'vent/ змагання
notable /'nəʊtəbl/ видатний
double /'dʌbl/ подвійна перемога
stakes /steɪks/ перегони на приз
stallion /'stæliən/ жеребець
station /'steɪʃn/ ферма
stud /stʌd/ племінний жеребець
work /wɜ:k/ тренувати
ball /bɔ:l/ бал
estate /ɪ'steɪt/ маєток
staff /stʌf/ штат працівників

English learner's Digest. – 2009. – June №11. – P.4-5.

Henry VIII

Історія життя та діяльності англійського короля Генріха VIII.

He had 6 wives and his private life greatly influenced English political history.

He got rid of the Catholic Church in England and made himself head of the new Church. That gave him the chance to divorce his first wife and also to pinch the riches of the Catholic Church.

He built the first modern navy, but spent his father's fortune on foreign wars.

He liked hunting, eating, riding, eating, archery, eating, music, eating... and getting his own way.

Those who annoyed him usually had their heads cut off - even a good friend like Thomas More.

King Henry VIII was born in 1491. He was handsome, talented, and cruel. In English history he stands out as one of the most colourful kings.

King Henry had bright red hair, powerful muscles and an attractive laugh.

He was educated in the classics, and spoke and wrote several languages, including Latin. He studied philosophy and religion and often had heated debates with the learned thinkers of the age.



He studied astronomy, too, and would wake up Sir Thomas More, his friend and chancellor, in the middle of the night so that they could gaze at the stars from the roof of a royal palace.

He was an athlete and he was skilled in the arts of war.

He wrote prose and poetry. But his real passion was music. Henry VIII composed masses (which are now lost) and ballads. He is said to have written *Greensleeves* which is still one of the most popular folk songs in Britain. He played several musical instruments and liked to experiment with different combinations of those instruments.

Henry VIII loved luxury as well as music. His father, Henry VII, had been a thrifty ruler and left a large treasure behind him. It did not take his son long to spend it. Henry VIII loved balls, women and good food. On his death his treasury was practically empty.

Henry VIII was an author of a best-seller (it had 20 editions!). He wrote about how wonderful the Catholic Church was - so the Pope gave Henry the title, "Defender of the Faith"... When the Pope refused to allow him to divorce his first wife, Henry left the Catholic Church, but he kept the title. Since then all British monarchs have called themselves 'Defender of the Faith'. The initials FD still appear on British coins today.

Henry was capricious and cruel. When Thomas More, his chancellor and friend, refused to recognise Henry as head of the Church of England, he was sent to prison and finally beheaded. After Thomas More's head was cut off, it was boiled and then stuck on a pole over London Bridge. More's daughter was allowed to have it for burial only after three months.

When Henry came to the throne in 1509, his first act was to marry his brother's widow, Catherine of Aragon, the daughter of the King of Spain. This marriage had important, not to say revolutionary, consequences.

Catherine was nice and intelligent and was a true friend to her husband, but she failed to give him a son. After ten years of their marriage England had no heir.

Meanwhile Henry fell in love with Anne Boleyn, Catherine's lady-in-waiting. Henry's friends thought that Anne was "not one of the handsomest women in the world"... The ideal of beauty in the 16th century was a pale, fair-haired, blue-eyed woman. Anne Boleyn had dark skin, thick dark brown hair and dark brown eyes which often appeared black. Legend also says that Anne had six fingers on her hand. Nevertheless the king fell madly in love with her. He no longer cared for Catherine and decided to divorce her.

Henry asked the Pope to give him a divorce but the Pope refused. So Henry secretly married Anne Boleyn, broke with the Roman Catholic Church and set up the Church of England with himself as Supreme Head.

Anne Boleyn had only one child who lived, a daughter (later Queen Elizabeth I). Henry wanted a son. He was disappointed.

Anne Boleyn was unable to keep the love of the king. Henry suspected her of having affairs with other men. His love turned to hatred and Anne was beheaded when Henry fell in love with another English girl called Jane Seymour. Their wedding took place 11 days after Anne Boleyn's execution. Jane Seymour was a delicate girl who died giving birth to a son (Edward VI) a year later. Henry mourned her for a few months and then married again.

This time he chose a German princess, Anne of Cleves. He married her for reasons of diplomacy. When she arrived in England, he decided she wasn't pretty enough. He thought of beheading her too, but she had powerful connections so he divorced her and called her "sister".

The next wife, Katherine Howard, was very young and very frightened of King Henry but was forced by her family to marry him. She was beheaded when Henry became bored with her. It is said that her ghost is still crying in the church where she fled for shelter when the guards came to take her away.

Shortly after Katherine Howard's execution Henry decided he wanted to marry Katherine Parr, an older woman at court and engaged to a nobleman, Thomas Seymour, uncle of his third wife Jane Seymour. The last Katherine was luckier than the other wives, as she outlived Henry and finally married Thomas Seymour.

King Henry VIII's reign was the start of a new direction for Britain. The new religion spread and eventually caused great changes in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland.

King Henry died in 1547 and left the throne to his son Edward VI.

reason ['ri:zn] разум
Defender of the Faith [di,fendə əv ðə
'feiθ] защитник веры
title ['taɪtl] титул, звание
monarch ['mɒnək] монарх
coin [kɔɪn] монета
capricious [kə'prɪʃəs] капризный
to behead [bi'hed] отрубать голову,
казнить
to boil [bɔɪl] варить
to stick (stuck) on a pole насадить на кол
burial ['beriəl] похороны, погребение

widow ['wɪdəu] вдова
Catherine of Aragon [ˌkæθərin əv
'ærəɡən] Екатерина Арагонская
consequence ['kɒnsɪkwəns]
последствие, результат
she failed to give him a son она не
смогла родить ему сына
heir [eə] наследник
meanwhile ['mi:nwaɪl] между тем, как
бы то ни было
Anne Boleyn [ˌæn bə'li:n] Анна
Болейн

lady-in-waiting [ˌleɪdi ɪn ˈweɪtɪŋ] фрейлина (королевы)

nevertheless [ˌnevəðəˈles] тем не менее, все же

he no longer cared for her она его больше не интересовала

to set up основывать, учреждать

Church of England англиканская церковь (протестантская церковь Англии, главой которой является монарх)

Supreme [sjuːˈpri:m] **Head** верховный глава

connections [kəˈnekʃənz] связи, знакомства

Katherine Howard [ˌkæθəˈrɪn ˈhaʊəd] Екатерина Говард

to force [fɔːs] заставлять, принуждать

ghost [ɡəʊst] привидение

to fly (fled) бежать, спастись бегством

shelter [ˈʃeltə] укрытие, убежище

guard [ɡɑːd] охрана, стража

shortly [ˈʃɔːtli] вскоре

Katherine Parr [ˌkæθəˈrɪn ˈpɑː] Екатерина Парр

claim [kleɪm] притязание, претензия

private [ˈpraɪvɪt] личный, частный

to influence [ˈɪnfluəns] оказывать влияние, влиять

to get rid of избавиться от

catholic [ˈkæθəˈlɪk] католический

to divorce [dɪˈvɔːs] разводиться

to pinch [pɪntʃ] украсть, стащить

Thomas More [ˌθɒməs ˈmɔː] Томас Мор

cruel [ˈkruːəl] жестокий

to stand out выделяться

colourful [ˈkʌləfʊl] яркий

powerful [ˈpaʊəfʊl] сильный, мощный

muscle [ˈmʌsl] мышца

attractive [əˈtræktɪv] привлекательный, приятный

to gaze [geɪz] созерцать, смотреть на

to pray [preɪ] молиться

skilled in the arts of war искусный в военном деле

passion [ˈpæʃn] страсть

mass [mæs] месса

he is said to have written говорят, что он написал

prolific [prəˈlɪfɪk] плодovitый

disappointed [ˌdɪsəˈpɔɪntɪd] разочарованный

to suspect [səsˈpekt] подозревать

affair [əˈfeə] роман

Jane Seymour [ˌdʒeɪn ˈseɪmər] Джейн Сеймур

execution [ˌeksɪˈkjuːʃn] казнь

delicate [ˈdelɪkət] хрупкий, нежный

to give birth to родить, рожать

to mourn [mɔːn] оплакивать чью-л. смерть, скорбеть

Anne of Cleves [ˌæn əv ˈkliːvz] Анна Клевская

at court [kɔːt] при дворе

engaged [ɪnˈɡeɪdʒd] помолвленный, обрученный

nobleman [ˈnəʊblmæn] дворянин, вельможа

to outlive [aʊtˈlɪv] пережить (кого-л.)

reign [reɪn] царствование

to spread [sprɛd] (spread)

распространяться

eventually [ɪˈventʃʊəli] в конечном счете, в итоге

navy [neɪvɪ] военно-морской флот

fortune [ˈfɔːtʃn] богатство, состояние

riding [ˈraɪdɪŋ] верховая езда

archery [ˈɑːtʃəri] стрельба из лука

to get one's own way поступать по-своему

to annoy [əˈnɔɪ] досаждать, докучать, раздражать

classics [ˈklæsɪks] классика,

классические античные языки,

античная литература

heated debates [ˈhiːtɪd dɪˈbeɪts]

горячие споры

learned [ˈlɜːnɪd] ученый

chancellor [ˈtʃɑːnsələ] лорд-канцлер

Greensleeves [ˈɡriːnsliːvz] Гринсливз, Зеленые рукава

folk [fəʊk] народный

luxury [ˈlʌkʃəri] роскошь

thrifty [ˈθrɪftɪ] бережливый, экономный

treasury [ˈtreʒəri] казна

edition [ɪˈdɪʃn] издание

Pope [pəʊp] Папа Римский

ПОДОРОЖУЄМО РАЗОМ



LONDON Big Village

*Подорож районами Лондону – цікаві
відомості про кожен з них*

Or if not a village, then 33 small cities, each with their own governments, schools, centres, suburbs, and a proud sense of identity and history. Each borough¹ has a member of parliament who votes in the national government, and a local council that collects taxes and provides essential services. But the boroughs are about far more than politics. Ask a Londoner where they live, and nine times out of ten they will not say 'London', but 'Croydon', 'Islington', 'Kensington' or 'Greenwich'....

The individual characteristics of each borough are so strong that changes to borough boundaries are often met with strong opposition. The punks and hippies of Camden, the fashionistas² and hard men³ of Hackney, and the chattering classes of Islington believe themselves to be worlds apart, even when they live on neighbouring streets.

THE CITY OF LONDON, the financial 'Square Mile', is a distinct⁴ borough. It has its own police force⁵, its own bylaws⁶, and, since the Magna Carta in 1215, the Queen still has to request permission to enter.

Do you know a place in London with a lot of young people, very close to the centre of London and where everything including renting accommodation⁷ is very cheap and I do know. It's **NEWHAM**! The capital's youngest and the most diverse⁸ and international borough. And you know, more than 40 per cent are under 25 years old and more than 100 languages are spoken locally - from Albanian to Zhuang. Each language makes for an exciting area rich in culture, flavour and atmosphere where local people take great pride in being part of a global village. And all that is fused with the traditional East End's warmth, friendliness, community spirit and good humour. It makes Newham a welcoming place with a unique character.

Situated just three miles from the city, Newham includes City Airport, the ExCeL international exhibition centre and luxury homes overlooking the Thames. Also Newham is a great place to stay when visiting the capital. It's much cheaper than

staying in the centre of London and yet it's only 20 minutes from most of the top attractions. And it has over 400 independent shops representing cultures from around the world.

CAMDEN. There is a real underground paradise here! It's Camden, a northern borough of London. This is the 24hour epicenter of gotts', emo's, punks', shopoholics', creative people and debauchee¹² life! Near the underground station there is a bearded¹³ activist who reports that Jesus is alive. And right beside an ill-assorted crowd absorbs newcomers¹⁴ and brings them along many of the markets and boutiques that are situated along one street!

The Camden Market, which is an open-air market, includes 200 stalls¹⁵ stuffed with clothes, rubber boots, shirts with original pictures, and different accessories such as a rucksack¹⁶ in gotstyle which looks like a little coffin¹⁷. Such stars as Galliano, Jean-Paul Gautier, Stella McCartney, Dolce and Gabbana have been seen here more than once!

In the south of Camden lies the picturesque Regent's Park famed for its wonderful open air theatre and zoo.

RICHMOND is overall the wealthiest borough. Its enormous parks and palatial¹⁸ houses are a magnet for the great and good of London society. From Charles Dickens to Mick Jagger it's attracted some of the wealthiest and artistic people in London. The poorest is a borough named **BARKING**, but this may not be the case for long, as the transformation of London's East End continues apace.

NOTTING HILL is an area in West London, England. It has a contemporary reputation as an affluent¹⁹ and fashionable area known for attractive terraces of large Victorian townhouses, and high-end shopping and restaurants. Notting Hill has had an association with artists and "alternative" culture since its development in the 1820s. And in this fashionable area a real carnival takes place! No need to visit Brazil or Cuba to see samba dancers! Since 1966 every year in August the Carnival has been led by members of the Trinidad and Tobago Caribbean population, many of whom have lived in the area since the 1950s. The carnival has attracted up to 2 million people in recent years, making it the second largest street festival in the world!

ISLINGTON. This borough is for intellectuals. Since 1960 this borough has attracted artists and musicians. Politicians, lawyers, writers start to discover these quiet and cosy streets. It is in this borough that Tony Blaire lived, before being appointed Prime Minister. And where else could a representative of the labour party live?! London boroughs reveal not only the status of their inhabitants, but also their political bias²⁰!

Where to walk in Islington? Don't go to the noisy Upper Street, go to Barnsbury quarter, which is near Liverpool Rd. One can name this place a Reserve of village peace and untouched Victorian architecture.

¹ borough	[ˈbʌrə]	один из 32-х административных районов Лондона
² fashionista	[ˌfæʃəˈniːstə]	модница
³ hard man		крутой парень,
⁴ distinct	[diˈstɪŋkt]	особый, индивидуальный; отличный
⁵ police force		полицейское подразделение
⁶ bylaws	[ˌbaɪˈlɔː]	устав, правила внутреннего распорядка
⁷ accommodation	[əˌkɒməˈdeɪʃ(ə)n]	жильё
⁸ diverse	[daɪˈvɜːs]	иной, отличный от чего-л.
¹² debauchee	[ˌdeɪbɔːˈtʃiː]	развратник, распутник
¹³ bearded	[ˈbiədɪd]	бородатый
¹⁴ newcomer	[ˌnjuːˈkʌmə]	приезжий
¹⁵ stall	[stɔːl]	киоск; прилавок
¹⁶ rucksack	[ˈruksæk]	рюкзак, походный мешок
¹⁷ coffin	[ˈkɒfɪn]	гроб
¹⁸ palatial	[pəˈleɪʃ(ə)l]	богатый, пышный, роскошный
¹⁹ affluent	[ˈæfluənt]	изобильный, богатый
²⁰ bias	[ˈbaɪəs]	уклон

English 4U. – 2010. – №6. – P.19.



Top 10 London attractions



Лондон – столиця Великої Британії – одне з найкрасивіших міст світу з великою кількістю архітектурних пам'яток і визначних місць. Стаття пропонує огляд десяти найвідоміших з них.

London is home to some of the most iconic attractions in the world, from historic landmarks such as Buckingham Palace and the Tower of London to more recent constructions like the O2 and the London Eye. Here are top 10 must-see attractions for London visitors.

1. The Merlin Entertainment London Eye

Taller than Big Ben and more popular than any other paid-for London attraction, the London Eye offers the most spectacular views of the city, with visibility of up to 40km in all directions. Originally built as a temporary structure, the Eye has proved

so successful that it has just celebrated its 10th birthday and looks set to remain one of the best-loved landmarks on the London skyline.

2. The Tower of London

It is impossible not to be drawn in by the (often grisly) history of the Tower of London. See the spot where Anne Boleyn was beheaded, the infamous White Tower where Richard III imprisoned his young nephews, and, of course, the Crown Jewels, still proudly in place despite the best efforts of Colonel Blood in 1671. It's well worth employing a Yeoman Warder as your guide – they're often as entertaining as they are informative.

3. Tower Bridge

Often confused with London Bridge – probably because it looks so much more impressive – Tower Bridge is one of the most ingenious examples of Victorian engineering. The lifting bridge was designed in 1884 to allow large ships to pass unobstructed along the Thames. It is still raised and lowered two or three times a day and is just as awe-inspiring today as it was when it was first built. The bridge also houses an excellent exhibition about the history and mechanics of the bridge and offers fantastic views of the city from its high-level walkways.

4. St Paul's Cathedral

Christopher Wren's masterpiece has squatted imposingly in the City of London for the past 300 years. It famously withstood the bombardment of the Blitz and has become something of a monument to the determination and resilience of London and Londoners in general. Visit the Cathedral to admire its architectural splendour, its crypt – including Nelson's and Wellington's tombs – and marvel at the uncanny acoustics in the famous Whispering Gallery.

5. The Southbank Centre

The Southbank Centre started its life as the main exhibition forum for the Festival of Britain – the postwar cultural extravaganza held on the south bank of the Thames in 1951. It is now one of the most celebrated and diverse arts and entertainment hubs in the world. You can see exhibitions by internationally-renowned contemporary artists at the Hayward Gallery, classical music concerts in the Queen Elizabeth Hall and Purcell Rooms, and everything from hard rock to minimalist jazz at the newly-revamped Royal Festival Hall.

6. The Thames

There's no better way to see the sights of Britain's capital than from the Thames. Taking a boat trip on the Thames is a must for any visitor to London and one of the most unique Thames boat trip experiences can be had on the London Showboat. The

London Showboat gives you the chance to sit back and enjoy a four-course meal accompanied by live songs from top West End musicals as you drift past the Houses of Parliament, St Paul's Cathedral, Tower Bridge and more. And after the cabaret has ended, you can dance all the way back from the Thames Barrier to Westminster Pier.

7. The Royal Observatory

Part of the National Maritime Museum in Greenwich, the Royal Observatory is home to the National Meridian Line. This line officially separates East from West at Longitude 0° and is known as the 'Prime Meridian'. It also represents the official centre of world time — Greenwich Mean Time. By placing your feet on either side of the line, you can stand in both the eastern and western hemispheres simultaneously. The Observatory also has a cutting-edge planetarium, some of the oldest timekeepers in the world, and the UK's largest refracting telescope.

8. The O2

Who would have thought five years ago that the white elephant known as the Millennium Dome would go on to become one of the biggest, most successful entertainment complexes in the world? Besides the 23,000-seater arena – which has hosted mega-stars such as Prince, Kylie Minogue and Lady Gaga as well as international sporting events – the O2 also houses a smaller live music venue, an exhibition space, a three-storey nightclub, an 11-screen cinema and a plethora of restaurants serving everything from steak to sushi.

9. Buckingham Palace

If you have never been to London before, a visit to Her Majesty's place of residence is a must. Of the Palace's 775 rooms, only the 19 State Rooms – used by the Queen and her guests for official and state entertaining – are open to public, between August and September each year. These are well worth seeing as they contain some of the greatest treasures from the Royal Collection, including paintings by Rembrandt, Rubens and Canaletto, sculpture by Canova and priceless pieces of porcelain and furniture. Visitors can also take a stroll around part of the Palace gardens during the Summer Opening weeks.

10 . The Houses of Parliament

Once a royal residence, the Palace of Westminster – more commonly known as the Houses of Parliament – has been the seat of the British Government since the 16th Century. Visitors from all over the world can visit Parliament to attend debates, watch committees and tour its labyrinth of ancient, Gothic and modern buildings, including the Clock Tower affectionately known as Big Ben.

From "The Telegraph"

attraction /ə'trækʃən/ визначне місце
 landmark /'lændmɑ:k/ визначне місце
 recent /'ri:sənt/ новий, сучасний
 spectacular /spek'tækjələ/ захоплюючий
 visibility /,vɪzə'bɪləti/ огляд
 prove successful /pru:v/ мати успіх
 draw in (drew; drawn /drɔ:n/) захопитися
 grisly /'grɪzli/ жахливий
 behead /bɪ'hed/ обезголовити
 infamous /'ɪnfəməs/ що має недобру славу
 colonel /'kɜ:nəl/ полковник
 be worth /wɜ:θ/ бути вартим
 employ /ɪm'plɔɪ/ наймати
 Yeoman Warder /'jəʊmən/ лейб-гвардієць, страж Лондонського Тауеру
 confuse /kən'fju:z/ плутати
 ingenious /ɪn'dʒi:niəs/ майстерний
 unobstructed /,ʌnəb'straktɪd/ що не перешкоджає (рухові)

renowned /rɪ'naʊnd/ відомий
 Hayward Gallery /'heɪwəd/ Галерея Хейворда
 Queen Elizabeth Hall /kwɪ:zəliθ hɔ:l/ концертний зал "Квін Елізабет хол"
 Purcell Rooms /'pɜ:səl/ концертний та театральний зал "Персел румз"
 revamp /rɪ'veəmp/ ремонтувати
 must /mʌst/ обов'язок
 London Showboat /'ʃəʊbəʊt/ вечірній круїз по Темзі
 course /kɔ:s/ страва
 drift /drɪft/ дрейфувати
 pier /pɪə/ пірс
 National Maritime Museum /'næʃnəl mɪəri'taɪm/ Національний морський музей
 longitude /'lɒndʒɪtju:d/ геогр. довгота
 prime /praɪm/ початковий
 hemisphere /'hemɪsfɪə/ півкуля

awe /ɔ:/ благоговіння
 walkway /'wɔ:kweɪ/ пішохідна доріжка
 cathedral /kə'thi:drəl/ собор
 masterpiece /'mɑ:stəpi:s/ шедевр
 squat /skwɒt/ тут знайти місце
 imposingly /ɪm'pəʊzɪŋli/ тут вагомий
 withstand (withstood /wɪð'stʊd/) витримувати; вистояти
 resilience /rɪ'zɪləns/ здатність швидко відновлюватися
 crypt /kript/ склеп; місце поховання
 tomb /tu:m/ могила; надгробний пам'ятник
 marvel /'mɑ:vəl/ чудо, диво
 uncanny /ʌn'kæni/ надприродний
 Whispering Gallery /'wɪspərɪŋ/ Галерея шепоту
 Southbank Centre /,saʊθ'bæŋk/ Центр мистецтва на південному березі Темзи
 extravaganza /ɪk'strævə'gænzə/ феєрія
 hub /hʌb/ фіз. центр; серце

Greenwich Mean Time /,grɪnɪdʒ'mi:ntaɪm/ (середній) час за Грінвічем
 simultaneously /,sɪmə'l'teɪnɪəʃli/ одночасно
 cutting-edge /,kʌtɪŋ'edʒ/ найсучасніший
 Millennium Dome /mɪ'lenɪəm/ виставковий та розважальний центр "Купол тисячоліття"
 host /həʊst/ приймати
 venue /'venju:/ розм. місце проведення заходів
 plethora /'pleθərə/ величезна кількість
 porcelain /'pɔ:slɪn/ порцеляна
 take a stroll /streɪvl/ прогулюватися
 seat /si:t/ місцезнаходження
 affectionately /ə'fekʃənɪtli/ ніжно, з любов'ю

Stonehenge

*Розповідь про знамениту
мегалітичну споруду Стонхендж
(Великобританія), теорії її походження
та призначення.*



More than nine hundred stone rings exist in the British Isles, and scholars estimate that twice that number may originally have been built. Scholars usually classify these types of structures as rings rather than circles, because the rough proportions for the different shapes are $\frac{2}{3}$ true circles, $\frac{1}{6}$ flattened circles, $\frac{1}{9}$ ellipses, and $\frac{1}{18}$ eggs. Stonehenge, however, is roughly circular. It is difficult to precisely date the stone rings because of the scarcity of datable remains associated with them, but it is known that they were constructed from around 4000 BC to the development of bronze technology around 2000 BC, when the construction of such monuments was mostly over. Because of the limited nature of the archaeological record at the stone rings, attempts to explain the functions of the structures are often interpretive. Interpretations of the stone rings made in previous centuries were sometimes wildly imaginative. Only in the past few decades have truly comprehensive examinations of Stonehenge been conducted by archaeoastronomers. It is interesting to note that more than 40,000 megalithic sites have survived in the British Isles, this number exceeding the number of modern towns and villages, and yet only a small percentage of these have been thoroughly studied.

In the 17th century, it was surmised that Stonehenge and other megalithic structures were constructed by the Druids. While this idea has become an unquestioned belief of popular culture from the seventeenth century to the present age, the Druids had nothing to do with the construction of the stone rings. The Celtic society, in which the Druid priesthood functioned, came into existence in Britain only after 300 BC; more than 1500 years after the last stone rings were constructed. Furthermore, Druids are known to have conducted their ritual activities mostly in sacred forest groves. Other seventeenth- and eighteenth-century visitors to the stone rings suggested that these monuments were constructed by the Romans, but this idea is even more lacking in historical possibility because the Romans did not enter the British Isles until 43 AD, nearly 2000 years after the construction of the stone rings.

A new radioactive method provided approximate dates for the stone rings, it was of no use in explaining their function. During the past few decades the orthodox archaeological opinion generally assumed their function to be concerned with the ritual activities and territorial markings of various Neolithic chiefdoms. In the 1950s and 1960s, conducting precise surveys at numerous stone rings and other types of megalithic structures, archaeoastronomers discovered many significant astronomical alignments among the stones. This evidence suggested that the stone rings were used

as astronomical observatories. Moreover, scholars revealed the extraordinary mathematical sophistication and engineering abilities that the native British developed before either the Egyptian or Mesopotamian cultures. Two thousand years prior to Pythagorean triangle theorems and at least 3000 years before the concept and value of Pi, the British megalithic builders were incorporating these mathematical understandings into their stone rings.

Stonehenge, the most well known of the British stone rings, is a composite structure built during three distinct periods. In Period I (radiocarbon-dated to 3100 BC), Stonehenge was a circular ditch with an internal bank. The circle, 320 feet in diameter, had a single entrance, 56 mysterious holes around its perimeter (with remains in them of human cremations), and a wooden sanctuary in the middle. The circle was aligned with the midsummer sunrise, the midwinter sunset, and the most southerly rising and northerly setting of the moon. Period II (2150 BC) saw the replacement of the wooden sanctuary with two circles of 'blue-stones' (dolerite stone with a bluish tint), the widening of the entrance, the construction of an entrance avenue marked by parallel ditches aligned to the midsummer sunrise, and the erection, outside the circle, of the thirty-five ton 'Heel Stone'. The eighty bluestones, some weighing as much as four tons, were transported from the Prescelly Mountains in Wales, 240 miles away. During Period III (2075 BC), the bluestones were taken down and the enormous Sarsen stones averaging eighteen feet in height and weighing twenty-five tons - which still stand today - were erected. These stones were transported from near the Avebury stone rings twenty miles to the north. Sometime between 1500 and 1100 BC, approximately sixty of the blue-stones were reset in a circle immediately inside the Sarsen circle, and another nineteen were placed in a horseshoe pattern, also inside the circle. It has been estimated that the three phases of the construction required more than thirty million hours of labor. Recent studies indicate it unlikely that Stonehenge was functioning much after 1100 BC.

Current theories regarding the purpose of Stonehenge suggest its simultaneous use for astronomical observation and ritual function. By gathering data regarding the movement of celestial bodies, the Stonehenge observations were used to indicate the appropriate days in the annual ritual cycle. It is important to mention that the structure was not used only to determine the agricultural cycle, because in this region the summer solstice occurs well after the growing season begins and the winter solstice well after the harvest is finished. What was the nature of the rituals performed at Stonehenge? It is suggested that, because Stonehenge is situated in an area rich in burial tombs, it may have had some relevance in burial rituals. Its shape, which resembles that of Neolithic ceremonial buildings, however, points more to its probable use as a shrine for the living rather than for the dead. As a temple for the living, Stonehenge's capacity to determine the dates of the solstices and equinoxes becomes all-important. Throughout the ancient world people have regarded the sun and moon as sacred beings whose cyclical rhythms had a positive, magical, and rewarding effect upon the life of human beings. Stonehenge and the large number of other stone rings

located throughout the British Isles (and the world) are part solar / lunar / stellar observatory and part ritual structure.

Many ancient cultures held festivals on the solstices and equinoxes. The most common interpretation of these festivals is that they are occasions for renewal - the renewal of the people and the land by the celestial powers, and also the renewal of the land and the celestial beings. To the ancient people the festivals were not celebrations of myth but rather celebrations of a current reality. That reality was the periodic energetic effect of solar, lunar, and stellar cycles on human beings, the animal kingdom, and the earth itself. The increased presence of energy at the sacred sites during particular periods of the astronomical cycles, was the focus of the ritual use of stone rings and many other ancient sanctuaries around the world.

Англійська мова та література .– 2010.– № 3.– Р.1-4.

С В Я Т А

New Year in the UK

Традиції святкування Нового року у Великобританії



The festive, that is being loved by everybody, the noisiest feast in the year that is the first day of a new calendar page - THE NEW YEAR Celebration!

ORIGIN

New Year in the United Kingdom is celebrated on January 1, the first day of the first month as per the Gregorian Calendar. This day was officially declared as New Year's Day in 1752. The origin of New Year dates back to the era of

emperors. They thought of celebrating a special day which should **dot**¹ a day for beginning and end of the year. It was celebrated at the time of **Equinox**² in mid-March by the Egyptians and Persians while the Greeks celebrated it on the winter **solstice**³. As per the ancient Roman calendar New Year fell on March 1. The calendar was based upon the cycles of the moon, beginning in spring and ending with autumn planting. It was Numa Pompilius, the second king of Rome, who divided the year into twelve lunar months by adding the months of January and February. The New Year was shifted to January as it marked the beginning of the civil years in Rome. The Roman emperor Julius Caesar officially declared January 1 to be a New Year in 46 B.C. Historians believe that the New Year tradition was started by ancient Babylonians in those old times.

THE UK TRADITIONS

Nowadays there are also many interesting traditions that you'll come across while visiting the UK on New Year's Eve. A very old custom of 'first footing' is still followed in Britain with sincerity. It is said that the first male visitor to the house on the New Year's day brings good luck. This man should be black-haired, however - a man with blonde or red hair, or a woman are not allowed to enter the house first as they are supposed to bring bad luck. The male visitor usually brings money, bread or **coal**⁴ as these are considered **auspicious**⁵ gifts.

Another tradition, which is popularly celebrated, is the "burning of the bush". It symbolizes burning of all past events.

Apart from parties and meals, another important part of the New Year celebrations in the UK is the biggest New Year parade that takes place in London annually on 1 January. The Parade starts at noon with the striking of the Big Ben and proceeding via Whitehall, Pall Mall, Lower Regent Street and Piccadilly ends at Berkeley Street at around 2.45 pm. Musicians, dancers, acrobats, drums and other **entertainers**⁶ do a splendid job to make the event a most distinguished one. Everyone present at the Berkeley is openly invited to join the carnival and enjoy the festive occasion. The parade is the one thing that comes to mind when thinking of New Year in London. Known as the greatest annual street parade in the whole Europe, participated in by more than 10,000 dancers, clowns, acrobats, **cheerleaders**⁷ and drummers from all over London, the New Year Parade is indeed a unique way to welcome the New Year and bid farewell to the old one.

SCOTLAND

Some special features are characteristic of the New Year Festive in Scotland. December 31st is the official holiday all over Scotland as it is New Year's Eve or *Hogmanay*. *Hogmanay* is called 'the night of the candle'. The idea of celebrating Hogmanay dates back to the **pagan**⁸ celebrations of the winter solstice.

These celebrations were inherited from the Vikings who celebrated **Yule**⁹ in the medieval period.

The people of Scotland perform all traditions earnestly to bring in prosperity and good health to the New Year. There is a tradition of cleaning the house and surrounding area on the 31st of December. They also burn **juniper**¹⁰ branches and carry them throughout the house. People believe that all debts and **loans**¹¹ should be paid off before the New Year.

The custom of fireball **swinging**¹² is quite popular in Stonehaven (Northeastern Scotland). People make balls of chicken **wire**¹³, tar and paper. Each ball has a 2m wire attached to it. Swingers then swing the balls over their body and head while walking through the streets. The main attraction of the day is casting the burning balls in the harbor. This makes the display even more impressive in the evening time. It signifies the power of the sun to purify the world by **consuming**¹⁵ all evil spirits.

At many places in Scotland, people light **bonfires**¹⁶ and straw figures called *Auld Wife*, which represents the old year thrown in the burning fire. There is also a **torchlight**¹⁷ procession which adds to the ongoing New Year activities. Crackers are also burnt to scare off the evil spirits.

The Tradition of First Footing is very similar to that one in England. It starts immediately after midnight. The first person to step in the house sets the luck for the coming year. A tall, dark, handsome and dark-haired man bearing a New Year gift is welcomed. The gift should be symbolic such as salt, coal, whisky, **short-bread**¹⁸ and black bun.

As soon as church bells strike at midnight to welcome the New Year, people start singing the traditional New Year song "Auld Lang Syne".

The first Monday of the New Year is celebrated as Handsel Day. On this day, employers give presents to their employees, and children are given presents by their parents.

The first person to rise up in the morning takes Het Pint (spice ale) to those members who are still asleep. On the New Year's day, children get up early and take rounds singing traditional songs. They are given coins, pies, apples and candies for their singing.

The New Year celebrations are a blend of music, drinks and dance when it comes to Scotland. All party halls, clubs, discos and restaurants are **thronged**¹⁹ with people in full party mood. People hug, kiss and wish each other Happy New Year.

¹ to dot	[dɒt]	ставить точку, обозначать
² equinox	[ˈiːkwɪnɒks]	равноденствие
³ solstice	[ˈsɒlstɪs]	солнцестояние
⁴ coal	[kəʊl]	тлеющий уголь, уголёк
⁵ auspicious	[ɔːˈspɪʃəs]	благоприятный
⁶ entertainer	[ˌentəˈteɪnə]	эстрадный артист
⁷ cheerleader	[ˌtʃiəˈliːdə]	участник танцевальной
⁸ pagan		языческий
⁹ Yule	[ˈpeɪɡ(ə)n]	святки
¹⁰ juniper	[ˈjuːl]	можжевельник
¹¹ loan	[ˈdʒuːnɪpə]	заем, ссуда
¹² swinging	[ˈləʊn]	качание, размахивание
¹³ chicken wire	[ˈswɪŋɪŋ]	мелкая проволочная сетка, с помощью которой огораживают загоны для цыплят
¹⁵ to consume	[kənˈsjʊːm]	истреблять, уничтожать (обычно об огне)
¹⁶ bonfire	[ˌbɒnˈfaɪ(i)ə]	костёр
¹⁷ torchlight	[ˈtɔːtʃlaɪt]	свет факела, свет электрического фонаря
¹⁸ shortbread	[ˈʃɔːtbred]	песочное печенье
¹⁹ to throng	[θrɒŋ]	толпиться; переполнять

English 4U. – 2010. – №12. – P.21.

Науково-виробниче видання

Exploring Great Britain
Бібліодайджест

Випуск I, 2015

Укладач: Файберг І.І.
Відповідальна за випуск: Матюхіна О.Л.
Технічний редактор: Файберг І.І.
Н/К. Здано до набору 23.03.2015. Підписано до друку 30.03.2015.
Формат 60х84/8
Тираж 50 прим.

49070, м. Дніпропетровськ, вул. Комсомольська, 60

